

# Inter Disciplinary International Conference

on

Academic Research and Innovation in Teaching

&

Arising Inclination in Professional Education

(ARIT – AIPE 2019)

27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2019

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Date : 21/12/2019.

## MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to know that College of Management And Computer Science, Yavatmal in collaboration with Smt. Nankibai Wadhvani Kala Mahavidyalay, Yavatmal is organizing International Interdisciplinary Conference on "Academic Research and Innovation in Teaching and Arising Inclination in Professional Education" (ARIT-AIPE-2019) on 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2019.

I whole-heartedly appreciate the courage and conviction of the organizers for venturing the organization of an academic event of such a huge magnitude. I am sure that this event shall prove great motivation for many contemporary institutions and shall go a long way in cultivating the research culture.

I convey my hearty greeting and the best wishes to the organizers for the phenomenal success of the conference.

(Dr. Rajesh Jaipurkar)  
Pro-Vice-Chancellor



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## MESSAGE

I have been extremely delighted to note that our College Of Management and Computer Science, Yavatmal is organizing an Inter Disciplinary International Conference on Academic Research and Innovation in Teaching & Arising Inclination in Professional Education (ARIT – AIPE 2019) on 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2019. I'm confident that our students and budding researchers of the countries will hugely benefit from the knowledge, experiences and expertise of the eminent academicians who have travelled a long distance from different parts of the world to participate in the conference. The eloquent speeches, scholarly interactions and fruitful discussion will definitely enrich the knowledge of researchers.

I convey my sincere greetings and best wishes to the Principal and all his colleagues on the Organizing Committee for the resounding success of this landmark academic event.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Prakash H. Jajoo', written on a light-colored background.

**Mr. Prakash H. Jajoo**

President,  
Harikisan Jajoo Education Sanstha, Yavatmal



## MESSAGE

Dear Friends,

It gives me immense pleasure to write a message for a two days interdisciplinary international conference on Academic Research and Innovation in Teaching and Arising Inclination in Professional Education, being held in the cotton city on 27th and 28th December 2019 in the premises of College of Management and Computer Science, Yavatmal. As the President of Yavatmal Zilla Vikas Samiti, Yavatmal, I can fully understand the importance of Academic Research and Innovation. I cordially welcome all delegates and experts, to this academic extravaganza.

There is a growing need and increasing demand in the field of Academic Research and Innovation in Teaching and Arising Inclination in Professional Education. This conference shares an insight into the recent research and cutting edge technologies, which gains immense interest with the colossal and exuberant presence of adepts, young and brilliant researchers, business delegates and talented student communities. I am sure the delegates, young researchers and academicians attending the conference will gain a lot from the scientific sessions, discussions and pave their own paths towards successful profession.

I thank all the organizing secretary and committees for their continued efforts toward making this conference a success.

**Shri. Jagdishji Wadhawani**

President,

Yavatmal Zilla Vikas Samiti, Yavatmal



## PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

It's a matter of great pleasure that our college is organizing Two Day International Conference on 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2019. The purpose behind this intellectual activity is to provide an opportunity to students, teachers, scholars and academicians to assemble at the one platform and get their ideas exchanged. The title of the conference incorporates multidisciplinary stand-points from where it would be possible to get the present status of changes taking place in each field.

The theme of the conference is quite important as it suggests the growing interest of the students as well as the scholars in management studies and in information technology these days. I highly appreciate this step because a conference on topic like this and that too on an international level is a big challenge to us.

In today's world of globalization where innovation is growing and expanding with amazing speed, such seminars and conferences play a very vital role in creating insights among the participants regarding several issues. Today, it is necessary for the students as well as the teachers to acquire application-oriented knowledge. For teachers it is more important to use modern technique so that they can teach all the new things to their students. I firmly believe that it should go with solid plans and designs in mind. Let's therefore go forward with an intense sensibility to acquaint ourselves with new global scenario and innovative techniques that we need to be equipped with the multi tasking capabilities. It becomes our responsibility as an individual to restructure our personality in a new era.

This conference is a step forward in acquiring such capabilities. I sincerely hope that this event might inculcate some application-oriented knowledge among all the participants. It is my duty to express deep sense of gratitude towards the all the staff members who has given his valuable time for this conference.

I wish you all the best on this occasion.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Ritesh D. Chandak'. The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the printed name.

**Prof. Ritesh D. Chandak**  
Principal, CMCS, Ytl.



## PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

On behalf of Smt. Nankibai Wadhvani Kala Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal I extend a very warm welcome to all the delegates and participants present today for the interdisciplinary International Conference on the subject "Academic Research and Innovation in Teaching and Arising Inclination in Professional Education." SNWKMY has borne the mantle of excellence, committed to ensure the students their own space to learn, grow and broaden their horizon of knowledge by indulging into diverse spheres of learning. In our endeavor to raise the standards of discourse, we continue to remain aware in order to meet with the changing needs of our stakeholders. We are organising this two day international conference in collaboration with College of Management and Computer Science on "Academic Research and Innovation in Teaching and Arising Inclination in Professional Education."

Globalisation, privatisation and digitalisation today have dramatically reshaped the education system in India and have created tremendous opportunities for internationalization, especially transnational or cross-border education. Various educational institutions have partnered with foreign institutions to provide best form of education to the students. However, many challenges and obstacles are being faced in the strategic planning and the mechanics of bringing internationalization of the education system into action. We wish to discuss and deliberate on the dynamics of Academic Research and Innovation in Teaching and Arising Inclination in Professional Education in the country and across borders.

The Conference aims to bring different ideologies under one roof and provide opportunities to exchange ideas face to face, to establish research relations and to find global partners for future collaboration. The themes and sub-themes for this conference are indicative of relevant research areas to give the prospective authors innovative prepositions about the ambit of discussion.

There are various pillars of the Education System in a nation. We have invited eminent dignitaries from different sectors to get a better understanding of these pillars of the Education System and the several strategies involved.

We wish to welcome and thank our eminent keynote speakers, invited principals and delegates. Last but not the least; we would also like to thank the staff, the teachers, the organizers and the students for their contribution in successfully organizing and managing this event. This event wouldn't have been possible without their guidance and constant support.

We welcome you all to College of Management and Computer Science, Yavatmal and hope that this conference will act as a medium for all of us present here to ponder upon the topic of discussion, challenge us to strive towards it and inspire us at the same time. Thank you!

**Dr. Jayant M. Chatur**  
Principal

**Smt. Nankibai Wadhvani Kala Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal**

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## The Library's Role in Teaching and Learning

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### Abstract

*It is an accepted fact that teachers are usually not born but made. Good teachers nurture their knowledge and skills through constant and deliberate efforts. One of the prerequisite to be good teacher is to understand the teaching learning process in more depth. This facilitates better appreciation of the teaching profession as well as the process of imparting education. As gateways to knowledge and culture, libraries play a fundamental role in society. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning, support literacy and education, and help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society. Library offers the resources and encourages the thinking process, creativity, inquisitiveness and makes the learning more fruitful. The function of library is to provide textbooks, references, periodicals, research conducted till date on various subjects to students, teachers and researchers.*

**Keywords:** Education, Teaching, Learning, Library

### Introduction:

Education can be defined as the process of acquiring knowledge or habit through instruction or study. Education is the process of bringing desirable change in the behaviour of human beings. The behavioural changes must be directed towards a desirable end. There should also be changed in Knowledge, attitude, skills and understanding. With the growing need of society, education has converted to many shapes such as adult, child, Physical, health, Technical education and so on. The common types of Education are worth mentioned below those are Formal Education, Non formal education and Informal Education. Formal Education is that type of education in which the learner is involved in institution activities which based on hierarchal structured grading, uniform subjects and required full time and leads to some Certificates, Degree or Diploma etc. Non Formal Education is learner oriented and life environment. The learners are free hand and built on learner participation. This type of education is flexible and don't have the level of curriculum and syllabus. This form of education is dependent on expert and qualified teacher. It depends on the skill and capacity of individual some example of non formal educations is swimming class, sports program and Seminar etc. In Informal education process the individual is learning from his daily experiences and environment where an individual is working. This type of education in a lifelong process and people can learn from the experiences of other individuals some examples are how to deals with complex situation in home or outside. In comparison to primary and secondary education, the role of library in teaching and learning is much more important since library is considered a prime requirement in indian education. The entire academic and research process is fully dependent on library network. A library also plays an important role in enhancing a teacher's effectiveness and classroom performance. It promotes individual and group learning, helps in developing students' vocabulary, enhancing comprehension, developing the habit of silent reading and developing problem-solving attitude among students. The role of library and librarian in recent era has changed as a result of techno-driven world. Library is considered „the heart“ of a university or an institute offering higher education. Library services are one of the most widely used and accepted in the modern world. Academic community particularly in a university utilizes library services for research and teaching purposes. Academic work is supported by library. Therefore, library is rightly regarded as the heart of an academic institution.

### Teaching Learning Process :

The role of learning is extremely important in the preparation of adolescents and youth for citizenship in a democratic society. The learning process represents the channel through which the adolescents strive to acquire the habits, skills, knowledge, attitude, values and appreciation, which are necessary for effective participation in a democracy. Learning therefore becomes a process by which changes in behavioral patterns are

produced through experience. Learning is brought about through teaching, teaching process is the arrangement of environment within which the students can interact and study how to learn. The process of teaching learning aims at transmission of knowledge, imparting skills and formation of attitudes, values and behavior. Educationists have been trying to analyse the learning process in terms of the requirements of the individual and the society. Academic library is the vital component which develops the teaching-learning and research activity. It serves as a key factor to accomplish the aims and objectives of the higher education. The University Education Commission established in 1948-49 under the chairmanship of an eminent academician and president of India clearly mentioned the importance of library in educational and research field: “ The library is the heart of all the University work: directly so, as regards its research work, which derives its life from research work.

The aims and objectives of an academic library are:

- To provide the facilities for advanced teaching, learning, study and research work.
- To encourage the qualitative academic environment of teaching and research.
- To provide proper guidance and training in order to prepare the students for master and doctorate degree.
- To improve the quality of education at various level.
- To enhance the research output by faculty through useful information resources. To cooperate with other institutions with respect of information resources.

Library offers the resources and encourages the thinking process, creativity, inquisitiveness and makes the learning more fruitful. The function of library is to provide textbooks, references, periodicals, research conducted till date on various subjects to students, teachers and researchers. The thirst-area in research field is emphasized and requisite instructional material is also provided to define the concepts more logically.

### How do libraries support teaching and learning?

A library is fundamentally an organized set of resources, which include human services as well as the entire spectrum of media (e.g., text, video, hypermedia). Libraries have physical components such as space, equipment, and storage media; intellectual components such as collection policies that determine what materials will be included and organizational schemes that determine how the collection is accessed; and people who manage the physical and intellectual components and interact with users to solve information problems.

### Libraries serve at least three roles in learning. 1. Practical role 2. Cultural role 3. Social & intellectual roles

- First, Practical role in sharing expensive resources. Physical resources such as books and periodicals, films and videos, software and electronic databases, and specialized tools such as projectors, graphics equipment and cameras are shared by a community of users. Human resources--librarians support instructional programs by responding to the requests of teachers and students and by initiating activities for teachers and students. Responsive services include maintaining reserve materials, answering reference questions, providing bibliographic instruction, developing media packages, recommending books or films, and teaching users how to use materials. Proactive services include selective dissemination of information.
- Second, Cultural role in preserving and organizing artifacts and ideas. Great works of literature, art, and science must be preserved and made accessible to future learners. Although libraries have traditionally been viewed as facilities for printed artifacts, primary and secondary school libraries often also serve as museums and laboratories. Libraries preserve objects through careful storage procedures, policies of borrowing and use, and repair and maintenance as needed. In addition to preservation, libraries ensure access to materials through indexes, catalogs, and other finding aids that allow learners to locate items appropriate to their needs.
- Third, Social and Intellectual roles in bringing together people and ideas. This is distinct from the practical role of sharing resources in that libraries provide a physical place for teachers and learners to meet outside the structure of the classroom, thus allowing people with different perspectives to interact in a knowledge space that is both larger and more general than that shared by any single discipline or affinity group. Browsing a catalog in a library provides a global view for people engaged in specialized study and offers

opportunities for serendipitous insights or alternative views. In many respects, libraries serve as centers of interdisciplinarity--places shared by learners from all disciplines. Digital libraries extend such interdisciplinarity by making diverse information resources available beyond the physical space shared by groups of learners. One of the greatest benefits of digital libraries is bringing together people with formal, informal, and professional learning missions. By making the broad range of information resources discussed below available to students and teachers in schools, digital libraries open new learning opportunities for global rather than strictly local communities.

### Conclusion:

A library also plays an important role in enhancing a teacher's effectiveness and classroom performance. It promotes individual and group learning, helps in developing students' vocabulary, enhancing comprehension, developing the habit of silent reading and developing problem-solving attitude among students. As gateways to knowledge and culture, libraries play a fundamental role in society. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning, support literacy and education, and help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society.

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## Analysis Of 2D Geometric Transformation In Computer Graphics

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### Abstract

*Computer Graphics is changing the world of graphics rapidly. Computer Graphics is a broad spectrum describing every aspect on the computer which is neither a typing text nor audio. It can be video, an image and an animation or anything else, that can be visualized on computer and is represented in the form of pixels. Pixel is the nothing but the smallest unit of Computer Graphics. Computer Graphics is an art of drawing lines, objects, pictures, etc with the help of programming languages like C, C++, etc with the help of computer graphics. Users can control the operations or it can be system dependent. Computer Graphics generally realized around various geometrical transformation like translation, scaling, rotation, shearing, reflection.*

**Keywords:** Computer Graphics, Transformation, Translation, Scaling, Rotation, Shearing, Reflection.

### Introduction

Computer Graphics definitely seems astonishing and are often mostly complicated to make requiring bulk of time as well as efforts. The advanced technique, hardware, software available today has automated most of things. But depending on circumstances, it is always not possible. Earlier, development in computer graphics was started in mid to late 1950 and was designed using vector graphics. With the advancement in time, there are the changes in the methods also. Methods like, raster graphics is introduced making things more interesting and easy. But the problem still persists as it doesn't look real and that's the reason which stopped raster graphics being the mainstream technology.

Nowadays, 3D graphics are widely used to design everything with features like depth and originality. It is not much different than 2D graphics apart from the fact that 3D has an extra dimension both works on similar algorithms. Similar effects like 3D, can be achieved in 2D by using different techniques. Animation is one step ahead, where moving graphics or objects are used. It doesn't matter how complicated and advanced graphics is, it can be achieved by using same basic algorithms and transforming techniques.

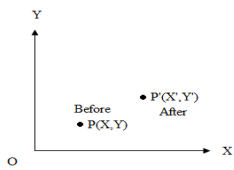
Various techniques are used to designed Cartesian coordinate system i.e., 2D graphics and amongst them, the most important one is geometrical transformation. i.e., by applying rules, we can change some graphics into something else. The various available transformations are translation, scaling, rotation, shearing and reflection. If the transformation is applied on 2D plane, it is called as 2D transformation. In order to obtain desired output, it is important to move, change size and orientation of the graphics (objects) on the screen.

### Transformation Types

We can combine images, text, geometrical objects, equations and much more in 2D graphics. These components can be manipulated by using 2D geometric transformation like translation, scaling, rotation with the help of software and hardware components. Software components used are modeling, manipulating, rendering, storing and viewing and hardware components are digital memory buffer, TV monitor and display controller.

#### 1. Translation Transformation

In order to move every pixel of the object to a constant distance in particular direction, transformation is applied to that object. As the shape of the object doesn't change, it can be described as rigid motion. To translate two dimensional point, translation distances  $t_x$  and  $t_y$  is added to the original coordinate position  $(X, Y)$  to move the point to new position  $(X', Y')$ .



$$X' = X + tx$$

$$Y' = Y + ty$$

$T = (tx, ty)$ , Where  $(tx, ty)$  is translation vector.

Above equation can be written in the form of matrix as follows,

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \end{bmatrix}$$

In general,

$$P' = P + T$$

In this we are trying to move the object away from the origin. In contrast, if want to move the object towards the origin, above equation can be modified as follows,

$$X' = X - tx$$

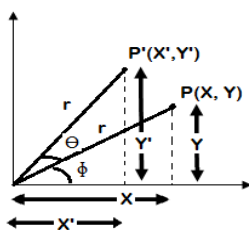
$$Y' = Y - ty$$

$$T = (tx, ty)$$

In general,  $P' = P - T$

## 2. Rotation Transformation

An object can be repositioned along a circular path by applying rotation. We have to specify rotation angle ( $\Theta$ ) and the position  $(X', Y')$  of the rotation point where object rotates either in clockwise, anti-clockwise direction or rigid.



The original coordinates of point  $P(X, Y)$  can be represented as,

$$\cos \phi = \frac{X}{r}, \text{ is } X = r \cos \phi \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

and  $\sin \phi = \frac{Y}{r}, \text{ is } Y = r \sin \phi \quad \text{--- (2)}$

Now angle after rotation  $P$  to  $P'$  is  $\phi + \Theta$ ,  
 i.e.,

$$\cos(\phi + \theta) = \frac{X'}{r}$$

$$X' = r \cos(\phi + \theta)$$

$$\sin(\phi + \theta) = \frac{Y'}{r}$$

$$Y' = r \sin(\phi + \theta)$$

Now we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\phi + \theta) &= \cos\phi \cos\theta - \sin\phi \sin\theta \\ \sin(\phi + \theta) &= \sin\phi \cos\theta + \cos\phi \sin\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$X' = r \cos\phi \cos\theta - r \sin\phi \sin\theta \text{ ----- (3)}$$

$$X' = X \cos\theta - Y \sin\theta$$

$$Y' = r \sin\phi \cos\theta + r \cos\phi \sin\theta \text{ ----- (4)}$$

$$Y' = Y \cos\theta + X \sin\theta$$

$$\text{Or } Y' = X \sin\theta + Y \cos\theta$$

i.e., 
$$\begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$
 is clockwise direction rotation.

In anti-clockwise direction rotation,

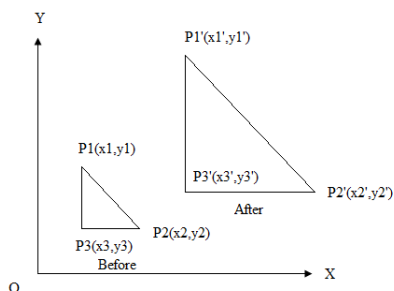
i.e., 
$$\begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & \sin(-\theta) \\ -\sin(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

### 3 Scaling

To resize an object, scaling transformation is used. We can stretch, shrink, and compress an object in scaling transformation process. There are two types of scaling, uniform scaling where the coordinates values changes uniformly where three coordinates have same scaling factor and in non-uniform scaling it is not mandatory same in all the coordinate direction.

For scaling object with coordinates (X,Y) the scaling factors are (Sx, Sy) and resulted coordinates are (X',Y')



$$\text{i.e., } X' = X.S_x$$

$$\text{and } Y' = Y.S_y$$

$$\text{or } P' = S.P$$

Where Sx, Sy are scaling factor for X, Y respectively.

In matrix form

$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} X' \\ Y' \end{bmatrix} \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 \\ 0 & S_y \end{bmatrix} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$P' = P.S$ , Here S is scaling factor.

Scaling is performed to the origin (0,0) not around the center of the any object.

Conditions for scaling,

- If Scale is greater than 1 results in expansion of object and moves it away from the origin.
- If Scale is equal to 1 there will be No Change in the object.
- If Scale is less than 1 then it compress the object and moves it towards origin.

#### 4 Shearing

Translation, Rotation and Shearing transformations are included in graphic package. But there are some other transformations exists which are not widely used by are useful.

Shearing is a transformation which changes the shape of an object such that object is made of layers and these layer's slides over each other. There are two shear transformations. In X-Shear, the Y coordinates are fixed and X coordinates are changed; making vertical line to skew either left or right and is represented as follows

$$X_{sh} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ Sh_x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X' = X + Sh_x \cdot Y$$

$$Y' = Y$$

In contrast, Y Shear transformation allows to change Y coordinates where as X coordinates are kept unchanged; causing horizontal line to skew.

$$Y_{sh} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Sh_y & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y' = Y + Sh_y \cdot X$$

$$X' = X$$

#### 5 Reflection

It produces the mirror image of an object. By rotating an object 180 degrees along the reflective axis, the mirror image will be produced relative to an axis of reflection. The reflection axis can be chosen anywhere in 2D plane. Basically the mirror image of any object can be generated about X axis, by changing Y values where X values are kept fixed. Whereas reflection about Y axis is achieved by changing X values of the coordinate position and Y values are kept fixed.

#### 6. Composite Transformations

It is combination of two or more transformation. The aim of composite transformation is to achieve efficiency. By calculating the matrix product for the individual transformation matrix for sequence of transformation can be build as composite transformation and is generally called as composition of matrix.

If there are two transformation T1 and T2 on different plane respectively, then it results in single transformation T which is a combination of T1 and T2.

$T=T1.T2$

$[T][X]=[X][T1][T2][T3]...[TN]$

Where  $[Tn]$  is any combination of transformation.

Here, sequence of transformation is important, as it results in different solution i.e.  $[T1].[T2]$  is different than  $[T2].[T1]$ .

### Conclusion

In this paper, we have discussed various 2D geometrical transformations and how they can be transformed. These transformations are center of Computer Graphics and are also applicable in 3D graphics, modeling and animation. We have also focused on the methods and techniques of applying these transformations in reliable way. There is always a scope for better techniques and we will try to find a better, efficient and faster method which can be applied on the transformations for better result as desired.

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## A Study Of Impact Of Demonetisation On Small Medium Entreprize (Sme)

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### Abstract

*Demonetisation is that the method of devaluing each piece of currency to zero. The Indian Government has set to demonetized Rs.500 and Rs.1,000 denomination notes in circulation which call directly affected the someone, business and Indian economy. It's necessary to review the impact of demonetisation on small and medium enterprise sectors and others and their response concerning achievements of demonetisation once three years of completion of announcement of demonetisation. Demonetisation established badly in each sectors however the {arena} that is affected principally is that the SME's wherever the shopping for and commercialism of goods are quite slow. Businessman's perception was modified concerning demonetisation, throughout demonetisation amount they were a lot of looking forward to sensible results however once three years they're foiled from demonetisation. Majority individuals area unit assuming that demonetisation helped in edge black money however in bit wherever as some individuals think that it had been mostly useful. Individuals admitted that demonetisation wasn't abundant booming in reducing corruption, checking terrorist and naxalite activities and for moving towards cashless economy. However demonetisation was booming in reducing pretend currency notes.*

*Keywords: black money, economy, demonetisation, income, perception, small traders*

### Introduction

Demonetisation is the process of devaluing a piece of currency to zero. It is changing the value of a particular denomination of currency to zero, making it a piece of paper with absolutely no value. On November 8, 2016, the Prime Minister of India announced on television that currency notes of Rs.500 and Rs.1,000 would be demonetized and withdrawn from the market with immediate effect (RBI 2016b). It directly affected the common man, trade and the Indian economy. The two demonetized denominations i.e.500 rupee and 1,000 rupee currency notes are in trend of 86.4% (RBI 2016).

Demonetisation is not a new phenomenon for the world or India. There are many pieces of evidence of demonetisation in the world and some of them in India. It can be rolled out in the economy to overcome many socio-economic problems present in the country such as black money, forgery, inflation, corruption, etc. (Bisen et al., 2017). The tax research team (2016) stated in favor of demonetisation in their work paper.

After the announcement, banks and ATMs were crowded to exchange old notes and withdraw new currency (PTI 2016a). The common people stood in queues in banks for several hours, with the media reporting on the sufferings experienced by the people, especially those who did not have access to credit cards or mobile wallets (TNN 2016). As more days passed, the press reported that in both urban and rural India, the country's large informal economy (Kalyani 2016) was disrupted, and Demonetisation's negative impact on gross domestic product (GDP) (PTI 2016b)

There will be no unpleasant expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies. So society will be less materialistic and people more rational. The destruction of fake money will give a big boost to the Indian economy and the real estate sector so far.

Things will become cheaper. Indian currency will get respect in the international market. There will be a great investigation on money related to terrorism and hence terrorist activities. Corruption will be reduced to a great extent as people will stop the tendency of wealth accumulation using wrong means.

This will bridge the gap between Hades and Havelis. However, there may be some difficulties for a few months. But this inconvenience will be temporary and short-lived.

### Impact Of Demonetisation On Sme's

The small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector is a large part of the economy, contributing eight percent of GDP, while employing more than 80 million people a year. Most SMEs are traditionally run, family-

run businesses. Broadly, there are two types of players in the market. One, established businesses because their promoters saw the opportunity sooner rather than later and quickly became successful businesses.

While demonetisation focuses heavily on the inconvenience of the general public, 86% of Indian cash is suddenly invalid and the short-to-medium-term impact can be brutal for small businesses. The importance of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) cannot be overstated. According to SME Ministry estimates, the sector will create 100 million jobs through 46 million units.

If the GDP growth control due to demonetisation is estimated at 50 bps at the low end to 300 bps at the high end, they may expect the impact of MSME to be greater than the rest of the economy. Their virtuous cash cycle begins almost exclusively from a cash-based cost base cash. It encourages the business to generate revenue with cash.

- Demonetisation is not a surgical strike; This is a carpet bomb. It affects everyone. The re-establishment takes time as everyone tries to secure their newly acquired currency from an uncertain future, even slowing down the cost process. In the case of SMEs, most people are unaware of payments coming from customers for a while; It dried up liquidity in the form of unaccounted currency. If customers don't pay, SMEs protect what they have and this means they buy less and produce less. Buying less means more sluggishness for those who provide them with raw material and less, and supply shortages leading to inflation over what is available.
- We see reforms coming soon in the form of incentives. I am optimistic that the government is aware of the first issue and will take steps to restart the money wheel rolling in the market. This can take many forms, such as the advance announcement of GST and BTT, or the elimination or drastic reduction of service tax and VAT until GST is introduced. Taking action on taxes encourages people to spend without fear of tax, which is currently seen as a systematic 'robbery' with minimal or no revenue.
- Improvement in Government Procedures and Monitoring. This is done as a measure to prevent black money from being produced in the new currency. Government processes re-design processes to obtain licenses and approvals easily and old recurring requirements are omitted. Taxes and other compliance officers must be monitored to ensure that the policing does not give birth to the under-table settlement culture again.
- Visible use of funds collected in banks on infrastructure development that benefits people quickly. We will look at the money invested in those aspects which bring quick results for all classes. The current change has received quick pains with promises of long-term benefits, but we need to remember that a large part of our society will need quick gains to survive before enjoying long-term benefits.
- SMEs will invest in self-development and improvement in terms of technology, infrastructure and training, becoming part of the taxable books now to self-utilize increased profitability with unaccounted income.
- By design, SMEs and businesses will now have two options. Pay or spend more tax for scaling and this will have a double effect on the overall improvement in the economy.
- There are lots of positive and negative effects of the current move. Nobody can be sure of the future in the present and this uncertain environment is certainly not good. Results in uncertainty depend on the mindset and, currently, while people are taking it positively, they are certainly beginning to realize possible pitfalls, if measures are not taken at the right time. Communication will be the key to ensure stability. And, while I am impressed by the bold step taken by the Prime Minister, I am also concerned about the mammoth task ahead of him to make it a success, as the war against black money has not yet started in my mind. Demonetisation is simply a war cry that declares the beginning of a war.

## Findings

- Demonetisation requires a wholesale rethinking of the participants in the parallel economy. Businesses first need to think about getting into the banking system, the second digitizing and the third full declaration. The move will take months before the planned implementation of the GST, so major resets have to be made for practices and psychology.
- Reducing legitimate, competitive businesses through lower prices through cash transactions will probably end, or at least reduce. This generally improves the overall competitiveness of SMEs. Organizations with organized systems and planning processes will make the transition quicker, which will give them a clear advantage, resulting in a significant contribution of 38% or more to GDP.

- Prior to Front Capital, most SMEs had trouble assessing credit prior to demonetisation due to a large number of unaccounted transactions. Once the initial setback period has passed and businesses have streamlined their processes and accounting, they will be able to access credit markets more efficiently and at a better price, thus reducing their funding costs.
- Front labor may have some pain. Small businesses rely on migrant workers, which are frequently moving across India. Many of these workers do not have valid IDs or have valid IDs in the state in which they work. Lack of income immediately after demonetisation forces them, thereby hurting business continuity and increasing recruitment and training costs.

## Conclusion

Demonetisation by the government is a major setback for the economy. In the medium term, the effect of the shock is how much of the currency will be replaced at the end of the replacement process and to what extent the currency has ended. While it has been argued that the cash that will be extinguished will be "black money" and, therefore, must be extinguished correctly to establish a distorted stimulus structure in the economy, this argument is based on impressions rather than facts.

If the money disappears, as some hoarders would not like to appear with their cash pile, the economy would not benefit. On the other hand, if money finds its way into the economy, it can have a meaningful impact. The experiences of various countries, however, suggest that the move was one of a series that failed to recover the debt-burdened and inflation-ridden economy.

De-monetization has already affected small and medium enterprises. As the bulk of the transactions in this sector are cash-based, the lack of liquidity will result in a slowdown in economic activity. In the medium and long term, however, there is reason for optimism. The inflow of deposits should logically allow for lower interest rates while reducing investment in this sector. In addition, a change in the direction of cashless transactions would encourage registration between such enterprises and allow them to benefit from central and state schemes and incentives. Access to low-cost capital should also improve if there is a significant shift to a digital and cashless economy.

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## A Need Of Financial Literacy For The Success Of Financial Inclusion

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### Abstract: -

*Financial Inclusion is not new concept for India, from last so many years we are trying to get success in this field. Government of India also has launched so may schemes to spread this in India. Even after all this affords few segments of Indian Population, mostly rural and poor people, are still not getting the benefits from this due to various reasons. One reason may be lack of financial illiteracy among that class of People. In this paper I am trying to explain the need of financial literacy to get success in Financial Inclusion initiative in India.*

*Key Words:- Financial Inclusion, Financial Literacy, Economic Development.*

### Introduction

In the Indian, the concept of financial inclusion was first introduced in the year 2005 by the Reserve Bank of India by releasing the Annual Policy Statement. Soon, the concept started to spread in every part of the country. It was mainly introduced to provide services to every corner of the country including the remote area. All banks were asked to minimize regulations regarding account opening processes for the economically poor sections of the society. Government banks were instructed to work together towards 100% financial inclusion by taking part in campaigns started by the RBI.

### Objectives of Study

- 1) To understand the meaning of Financial Inclusion & Financial Literacy.
- 2) To understand the need of Financial Inclusion for the economic development of country.
- 3) To study the need of Financial Literacy for the success of Financial Inclusion.

### Research Methodology

Research methodology is partly descriptive, partly exploratory and partly casual. For this study data and information has been collected with the help of Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Research Articles, Research Journals, E-Journals, RBI Report.

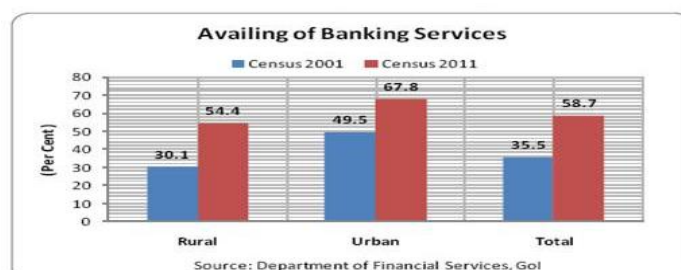
### Meaning of Financial Inclusion

Financial Inclusion can be explained as the method of providing banking and financial services to every individual in the society. It primarily aims to include everybody in the society by giving them basic financial services without looking at a person's income level or savings. Financial inclusion mainly focuses on providing reliable financial solutions to the economically weaker sections of the society without having any unfair treatment.

“Financial inclusion may be defined as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost”  
(The Committee on Financial Inclusion, Chairman: Dr. C. Rangarajan).

### Need of Financial Inclusion

As per the report made by Department of Financial Service in 2011, only 58.7% of households are availing banking services in the India. However, as compared with previous census 2001, availing of banking services increased due to various affords of Government of India & RBI.



Since banking services are in the good of the public, it is necessary that the main objective of public policy is to provide banking and payment services to the entire population without discrimination. But in the current banking system segment of the population, especially the rural & poor sections of the society are still outside the limits of banks. The percentage of adult population in the bank account is only 58.7%, this means 41.30% of the population unfortunately not using this facility, and this percentage is higher in rural areas.

It is now widely accepted that financial exclusion leads to non-accessibility, non-affordability and non-availability of financial products. The limited access to funds in an underdeveloped financial system limits the availability of their own funds to individuals and also leads to high cost loans from informal sources such as moneylenders. Due to lack of access to bank accounts and remittance facilities, the person pays high fees for basic financial transactions.

The absence of a bank account also poses a risk of security and loss of interest from holding cash. They impose real costs on all individuals. The long and persistent lack of banking services in a large part of the population leads to a decline in investment and the ability to reduce social tensions due to social exclusion. Thus, financial inclusion is a clear strategy for accelerated economic growth and is considered important for achieving inclusive growth in the country.

#### **The following points justify the need for Financial Inclusion in India.**

- Indian economy is growing at a rate of 8.5. % to 8% per annum.
- Industry and services contribute the most.
- Agriculture is growing at a rate of only 2%.
- Behind this is limited access to affordable financial services (credit / insurance )
- Providing secure access.
- Formal payment system for all Savings / deposit insurance
- Provides formal identification
- Aids social and political stability

#### **Financial Inclusion Schemes in India**

The Government of India is launching several special schemes aimed at financial inclusion. These schemes intend to provide social security to the weaker sections of society & people residing in rural area. After much planning and research by many financial experts and policy makers, the government started the schemes keeping financial inclusion in mind. These schemes have been launched in different years.

- Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- Pradhan Mantri Vay Vandana Yojana
- Stand up india scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
- Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana
- Jeevan Suraksha Bandhan Scheme
- Credit Promotion Guarantee Scheme (CEGS) for Scheduled Castes (Scheduled Castes)
- Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes under social sector initiative
- Senior Pension Insurance Scheme (VPBY)

#### **Meaning of Financial Literacy**

Financial literacy is defined as the possession of knowledge and skills that enable informed and effective wealth management. It is the education and understanding of how money is made, spent, and saved, as well as skills and the ability to use financial resources to make decisions. It includes generating, investing, spending and saving of money.

This concept is applicable to both individuals and organizations.

For Individuals, he must be able to balance a wealth, understand personal income taxes, and understand the concept of budgeting to make wise decisions with money. These skills are critically important, as of now, many individuals lack this basic knowledge and as a result are unable to meet their daily expenses.

On the other hand, businesses man should have understand the financial statements, production schedules, cost sheets, and many other types of reports to make decisions about the future of the company.

### **Need of Financial Literacy**

Financial literacy has assumed more importance especially in recent years. Financial markets have become increasingly complex and common man find it is very difficult to make decisions. Financial Literacy is considered important support for financial inclusion, financial development and promotion financial stability.

Financial development is widely recognized as an important determinant of economic Development (Levine, 2005). It can be argued that limited financial literacy serves as a barrier to demand for financial services if individuals are not familiar or comfortable with products, they will not demand them.

Financial inclusion comes with potential risks. Recent experience in the microfinance sector has shown that poor people take loans that they do not have ability to serve. Farmers have also taken loans which they have not been able to repay. Many have been driven to suicide due to debt problems.

Financial literacy can be broadly defined as the ability to be familiar and Understanding of financial market products, especially in order of rewards and risks make an informed choice. It refers to the ability to make and take informed decisions effective decisions about the use and management of funds. It is considered as important requirement to function effectively in modern society.

Financial literacy is required in both developed and developing countries. Increasing number and complexity of financial products, continuous change government's policy and different services from financials Institute for Individuals, and the Increasing Importance of Personal Retirement Planning it is imperative that financial literacy is important in every developed country.

Financial literacy in developing countries can be seen as the first step reducing Poverty and Development. Given the low level of financial literacy in India, the need for financial literacy is even greater. Large sections of the population are still financial illiterate and they still out of formal financial establishment especially in rural areas.

Everyone saves money for future needs but most of the time is to save outlook Surplus money without preparing household budget, prioritizing personal budget Financial goals, without properly allocating investment across different asset classes and Without understanding the actual rate of return (after adjusting for inflation). Individuals are required to make many financial decisions during their lifetime. Examples of Such needs are high for sister / daughter marriage, one's own marriage, children. Financial education is very important for making education, saving for retirement, etc. informed decision.

### **Conclusion**

The process of economic development should touch all sections of society. Lack of access to financial services and lack of information for low income groups, poor farmers and weaker sections of society (especially women) have been recognized as a serious threat to economic progress, particularly in developing countries. Recent developments in banking sector have positively impacted the financial inclusion process like the facility of automated teller machines (ATMs), credit / debit cards, online money transactions, internet banking, etc. Government of India is promoting digital financial services. All this affords will be successful only after the financial literacy in India.

### **Limitation of the Study**

The Present study is based on the review of various research papers of eminent scholars in the area of financial inclusion & financial literacy. Therefore in the present study, no empirical analysis has been done based on the primary data.

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## Technology Enhance High Performance And Mass Participation In Sports

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### Abstract

*The analyzes of innovations technological which is used in high-level sport and how mass participants will benefit from advancements. After the discussion, progressive practices of different successful sporting competitions and competitors. The carefully review high-performance facility development and utilization practices, as well as examples of modern equipment and technology being applied in multiple high-performance athlete service areas, such as general fitness, sport-specific training, restoration, nutrition, medicine, and psychology. This section also emphasizes examples of national and local high-performance technology practices for enhancing mass participation, such as evolving networks of comprehensive multisport training centers available for nurturing every possible age and socioeconomic group. Finally, suggestions are made to provide communities, in partnership with universities or local level, with recreation and sport technologies which are free or affordable for all, everyone to utilize and enjoy the new technologies.*

Keywords : sport technology, high performance, mass participants, Neuropriming ,Dry Needling.

### Introduction

If we see the history of sports, sport participants have benefited from new methods of fitness training, adaptation to extreme conditions, innovative medical care, and technology originally developed for sports personal. These advances are passed down to general troops and, finally, to the masses. Today, the society drives fitness through sport, but elite sport itself, when managed systematically, is becoming a leading force for mass sport participation and technological advancements, ultimately benefiting everyone . High-performance (HP) coaches now lead teams of biomechanists, physicians, endocrinologists, engineers, and other technology specialists, developing systems and structures for the most effective and efficient preparation of athletes to competitions. Developmental level coaches and sport administrators, in turn, promote mass participation in order to maximize the pool of potential elite athletes with the ancillary benefit to their communities' well-being. Many advanced technologies originated in government-supported in elite sport, or rehabilitation research programs.

Apart from this some advance technology is considered are as- Sport-specific training, Sport restoration and medicine, Dry needling for High performance and mass participation in sports.

### General fitness

Appropriate fitness testing has great unrealized potential as a critical component within physical education and mass/elite sport However, Internet-based physical activity assessment and interactive technology were only utilized.

Uniquely offered for each age, Global Test Operation is highly individualized, employing swimming and skiing as optional testing items in addition to running. Lifestyle-related skills such as camping, recommended weekly physical activities, and fitness knowledge tests were only included in Global Test Operation. While comprehensive and technologically advanced, Only Global Test Operation was designed to connect testing results to sporting programs, requiring a database created in the country. There may be a need to develop a global fitness test program as monitoring youth fitness from the international perspective is of concern. Fitness tests should include all age groups integrating knowledge tests, optional test items from Eastern exercises such as yoga, and various alternatives to running.

### Sport restoration and Medicine

Neuropriming is a process of using electrical stimulation to increase plasticity in the brain prior to an activity, neural plasticity can be defined as the ability of the central nervous system to adapt in response to changes in the environment or lesions, this process purports to decrease the amount of input required for neurons to fire, and helps neurons fire together, enabling more rapid strengthening of connections in the brain. When paired with quality training, this results in increased strength, explosiveness, endurance, and muscle memory. Although most of the evidence is anecdotal for the product Halo at this time, many high-level athletes and coaches use this technology. According to Halo , athletes training for strength- and power-intensive sports received neurostimulation treatment in the form of transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) from the Halo

Neurostimulation System and in turn demonstrated significantly greater improvement in their jumping ability compared to nonstimulation athletes. One specific example highlighted by Halo identified that even with identical training, Halo Sport users on the USA Ski team produced 13% more jump force compared to a control group, and reached goal performance 5 days sooner compared to a control group (45% faster).

### Dry Needling (DN)

It is used to treat musculoskeletal injuries, pain, and muscle tension reduction. Most of the current literature has shown the effectiveness of DN on latent trigger points but there has also been success in its use to increase range of motion (ROM) after a muscle strain and after an ACL reconstruction. Myofascial pain is a common form of pain that arises from muscles or related fascia and is usually associated with myofascial trigger points (MTrP) and musculoskeletal injuries. The most common method for MTrP is inserting a needle directly into the MTrP and leaving it in place for a short period of time (30 seconds–1 minute). A modified version of this technique is to oscillate the needle in and out of the MTrP during the treatment for the same amount of time. Both techniques are effective when a local twitch response is elicited. Most likely as a result of depolarization of the involved muscle fibers, which expresses as local twitches. Once the muscle has stopped twitching, the spontaneous electrical activity subsides and the pain and dysfunction decreases. This form of intervention has seen good results in the treatment of MTrPs. In addition to focusing on MTrPs within a muscle to release tension, there have also been studies that focus on MTrPs to increase ROM, short-term muscle endurance, and return to performance in elite athletes.

### Conclusions

As these innovative approaches become more affordable, portable, and popular, the challenge will continue to be, how to bridge the gap between high-tech and common use? How can we design these new technologies so that the masses improve their lives? how can we effectively teach all users to interpret the data generated by the innovative techniques?. When it is understood and used properly, the ultimate goal of mass participation fueling elite sport which circles back to mass sport involvement will be realized. These issues and recommendations given in this ,should be considered by sport, health, education, and national governments. Sport governing bodies, universities, and research centers, and corporations should be stimulated and coordinated to devote more effort toward studies, development strategies, and policies for technological innovations which benefit both high performance and public health.. The responsibility of bridging this gap falls on schools and universities, in coordination with local government officials, to revise training programs of sports scientists for this new age of big data analysis and individualization of these high-tech innovations the wider public can safely and effectively utilize.

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## Product Recommender Systems For E-Commerce And Their Limitations

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### Abstract

*Most of the commercial transactions are performed on Internet with the help of on-line shopping. The huge amount of data available on Internet puts an extra overload to the user in performing on-line task. Recommender Systems are being used widely to reduce this extra overload and recommend the scrutinized product to the customers. Many data mining techniques available are frequently being used for recommendation technology to enhance the online business. In this paper we try to give an overview of recommendation techniques and change of trends in recommender systems. SWOT analysis is discussed that give an idea about the respective effects of recommender systems on business strategies. Finally we conclude that there is a scope of research to overcome the limitations in existing systems.*

**Keywords:** Data Mining, E-Commerce, Online Business, Product Recommendation, SWOT Analysis, Web Mining.

### Introduction

Joe Pine, in his book Mass Customization (Pine, 1993), argues that companies need to shift from the old world of mass production where “standardized products, homogeneous markets, and long product life and development cycles were the rule” to the new world where “variety and customization supplant standardized products.” Pine further argues that, companies need to develop multiple products that meet the multiple needs of multiple customers.

With the arrival of emerging technologies and the fast growth of Internet, the world is moving towards e-world where most of the things are digitized and available on a mouse click. Most of the commercial transactions are performed on Internet with the help of on-line shopping that makes e-commerce to become more popular. Customers are buying more and more products on the Web and business organizations are selling more and more products on the Web. Whenever a user wants to buy a product on the Web, he visits an online store and looks for item of his interest. There are many popular e-commerce sites like Filpcart.com and Amazon.com etc. Such online stores sell many items. There are many brands and models available for a single item. The opportunity for the customer to select from a large number of products increases the burden of information processing before he decides which products meet his needs. Customer may face the problem of information overload, in case he is not sure about product of his choice. He may come across a situation, where he may be unable to decide which product to buy. Whenever, a user visits a site and selects a product to buy, the sites recommend him some more products to buy. By giving some information about the product and the user's profiles, product Recommender systems attempt to predict products in which a user might be interested.

E-commerce sites use recommender systems to suggest products to their customers. The products can be recommended based on the top overall sellers on a site, based on the demographics of the customer, or based on an analysis of the past buying behavior of the customer as a prediction for future buying behavior. These techniques are part of personalization on a site, because they help the site adapt itself to each customer. Recommender systems automate personalization on the Web, enabling individual personalization for each customer. Personalization to this extent is one way to realize Pine's ideas on the Web. Thus, Pine would probably agree with Jeff Bezos, CEO of Amazon.com™, when he said “If I have 2 million customers on the Web, I should have 2 million stores on the Web.”

## Literature Review

The current research literature on Web-based recommender systems is focused on techniques and computer algorithms to produce the content of the actual recommendations, rather than any usability and user-related issues. Author of [1] indicated that the current recommendation systems on e-commerce sites resemble a “black box,” providing no transparency concerning how and why they should be implemented. They also indicated that providing explanations in recommendation systems can improve automated collaborative filtering.

To determine user preferences in recommender systems, Rashid et al. [2] conducted an experiment where they studied collaborative filtering systems the recommender sites use to present to each new user an accurate rating of recommended products. They concluded that while recommender systems research is scarce, the proper strategy for eliciting information from users in recommender systems depends on the dimension of user experience along which the system is trying to optimize. They also concluded that in general, systems that make good guesses on what items people will rate are likely to do well with both reducing user effort and producing acceptable recommendations.

According to research conducted in the e-commerce area, the main techniques that recommender systems use to come up with suitable products are the non-personalized approach, attribute-based recommendations, item-to-item correlations, and people-to-people correlations. The non-personalized approach produces recommendations from other customers’ feedback on similar products. Attribute-based recommendations are based on the description of the product properties and their relation to the customers’ interests. Item-to-item correlation recommendations are based on customers’ interest on similar products, and people-to-people correlation recommendations are based on the similarity in the buying histories of two or more customers. Author of [3] also divided the recommender systems into automatic, semi-automatic, and manual categories based on the level of conscious customer input they need (where systems are more automatic with fewer conscious user decisions involved).

As part of a similar study, author of [4] put computer algorithms used in recommender systems into five categories in an algorithm survey he conducted. They include collaborative, content-based, demographic, utility-based, and knowledge-based algorithms. Collaborative algorithms are used to locate similar product interests between customers. Content-based algorithms are used to find similar product interests among customers based on descriptions of the products they shop or search for. Demographic algorithms focus on the customers’ demographic information such as age and gender to produce appropriate product recommendations. Utility algorithms are concerned with the services offered as part of the recommendations, such as shipping, wrapping, and promotion. And finally, knowledge-based algorithms use the comprehensive knowledge the system has about the specific customer and infers the product that might interest the same customer. Burke also surveyed existing hybrid algorithms, which combine the five algorithms. He confirmed that in a number of cases, hybrid algorithms perform better than using one algorithm. These articles indicate that researchers put significant efforts to improve the back-end algorithms of recommender systems to produce accurate and efficient recommendations for online shoppers.

In one of the earlier studies examining the Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) aspects of such systems, author of [5] found that some of the interface issues including graphics and color are not strongly correlated to the ease of use and perceived usefulness of recommender systems.

In their innovative approach, author of [6] designed and evaluated a new kind of recommender system called “Kalas” which used social navigation to recommend food recipes. They concluded that the explicitness of the social texture in which the recommender systems are presented, such as comments and recommendations being presented in a formal versus informal language, appears to be more important than other social information attached to recipes. However, their study did not discuss further issues concerning the applicability of their findings to general recommendation systems in e-commerce, especially on whether the social elements such as customer comments and reviews concerning the product would affect the overall perceived usefulness and usability of such a system.

A few studies concentrated on user issues concerning e-commerce product recommendations on a mobile device screen. These types of recommendations are different from the regular Web based recommendations on larger screens as there is not enough space on a mobile screen to display both the main product and the recommender product(s). Therefore, mobile recommendations usually involve single recommended products that are sent to or accessed by the shoppers. In this context, Miller et al. (2003) [7] studied recommender systems on a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). Interestingly, they indicated that users like feedback when they are presented on an interactive interface. They also found that users prefer extra information concerning the product be displayed upon request. A few lines of extra information on the limited mobile screen were found by the users to improve their knowledge regarding the recommendations. However, the authors did not explore the exact nature of this extra information requested by the users.

Similarly, Kim et al. (2004) developed the Visual Content Recommender System (VISCORS) for mobile devices accessing the Web. It is initially designed as a recommender system that presented pictures of recommended products on cell phone and other mobile screens. They indicated that showing images of recommended products is better than using plain text for descriptions of the products. This application is limited to shopping images only, and there is no information on the effectiveness of combination of the image and text on the usefulness of a recommender system. A well-organized interface with a carefully designed product list and additional product information such as product description and image in e-commerce will have a great impact on the sales. They concluded that easy navigation and a well-organized layout of the interface can improve accessibility of the product information to online shoppers.

### Overview Of Product Recommender Systems

The products can be recommended on the basis of the top overall sellers on a site, on the demographics of the consumer, or on an analysis of the past buying behaviour of the consumer as a prediction for future buying behaviour [8]. Recommender systems enhance e-commerce sales in four ways: helping customers find products they wish to purchase; converting browsers into buyers; improving cross-sell by suggesting additional products for the customer to purchase; improving loyalty by creating a value-added relationship between the site and the customer [9].

Recommender systems are technologies that assist businesses to implement one-to-one marketing strategies. Recommender systems rely on customer purchase history to determine customer preferences and to identify products that customers may purchase. Supporting product recommendation services can strengthen the relationship between the buyer and seller and thus increase profit [9].

#### A. Collaborative Filtering Recommender Method

Collaborative filtering (CF) has been known to be the most successful recommendation technique although a variety of recommendation techniques has been developed recently, and has been used in a number of different applications such as recommending web pages, movies, articles and products [10]. The goal of the CF is to suggest new items or to predict the utility of a certain item for a particular user, based on the user's previous likings and the opinions of other like-minded users. The basis of collaborative filtering (C.F) is the user's opinion. There are three main parts of a recommender system.

1. Representation of data
2. Neighbourhood formation
3. Recommendation generation.

However, CF suffers from two fundamental problems. Sparsity: stated simply, most users do not rate most items and hence the user-item rating matrix is typically very sparse. Therefore the probability of finding a set of users with significantly similar ratings is usually low. First-rater Problem: an item cannot be recommended unless a user has rated it before. This problem applies to new items and also to obscure items and is particularly detrimental to users with eclectic tastes [11].

It is believed that the collaborative filtering is the most successful technology for being used as a recommendation system till early decade of the new millennium [12]. The products recommendation is done on

the basis of opinions of other customers. This opinion includes the trends of a particular customer on several products and several customers on a particular product. These systems try to find the neighbor of an item. Neighbors are considered as the customers that either rated different product in a same way as the target customer or they seem to show their affinity for a particular product same as the target [13].

Another problem associated with C.F is scalability. As discussed in the previous sections that collaborative filtering uses neighbour algorithm that requires computations. And the computation increases proportionally to the number of customers and products both.

### B. WebCF-AR

WebCF-AR is a model-based recommendation method [11] that addresses the sparsity and the scalability problems of existing CF-based recommender systems. Web usage mining analyzes customers' shopping behaviors on the Web and collects their implicit ratings. This increases the number of ratings rather than obtaining subjective ratings, thereby reduces the sparsity. The scalability problem is addressed by using the dimensionality reduction technique together with the model-based approach. Product taxonomy is employed as a dimensionality reduction technique that identifies similar products and groups them together thereby reducing the rating matrix. Association rule mining, as a model-based approach, is applied to identify relationships among products based on such a product grouping and these relations are used to compute the prediction score.

The entire procedure of WebCF-AR is divided into four phases: grain specification, customer preference analysis, product association analysis, and recommendation generation.

### C. Association Rule Mining

Given a set of transactions where each transaction is a set of items (itemset), an association rule implies a knowledge or pattern in the form of  $X \Rightarrow Y$ , where  $X$  and  $Y$  are itemsets;  $X$  and  $Y$  are called the body and the head, respectively. The support for the association rule  $X \Rightarrow Y$  is the percentage of transactions that contain both itemsets  $X$  and  $Y$  among all transactions. The confidence for the rule  $X \Rightarrow Y$  is the percentage of transactions that contain itemsets  $Y$  among transactions that contain itemset  $X$ . Support represents the usefulness of the discovered rule and the confidence represents certainty of the rule. Association rule mining is the discovery of all association rules that are above a user-specified minimum support and minimum confidence. Apriority algorithm is one of the prevalent techniques used to find association rules [14]. Association rule mining has been widely used in the field of recommender systems.

### D. WebCF-PT

WebCF-PT is a recommendation method based on Web usage mining and the product taxonomy to improve the recommendation quality and the system performance of current CF-based recommender systems [15]. The overall procedure of WebCF-PT is divided into four phases: grain specification, customer profile creation, neighbourhood formation, and recommendation generation. The input data consist of Web server log files, product database, customer database and purchase database. The endmost output is the personalized product recommendation list. Using the recommendation list, the Web retailer may be able to perform effective one-to-one marketing campaigns of providing individual target customer with a personalized product recommendation by the delivery of email or by the presence of personalized Web pages, etc. This method has some prominent advantages. First, WebCF-PT applies the product taxonomy both to reducing the sparsity in the rating database and to improve the scalability of searching for neighbours. Second, it develops a Web usage mining technique to capture implicit ratings by tracking customers' shopping behaviours on the Web and applies it to reducing the sparsity. Third, it develops a Web usage mining technique to choose proper products to recommend from the neighbourhood [16].

### Problems Of Recommendation Systems

Various techniques that are used in a recommender system suffer some of the hurdles that may be described in terms of basic problems as:

**Sparsity Problem:** The main reason behind data sparsity is that most users do not rate most of the items and the available ratings are usually sparse that affects the quality of recommendation. As Collaborative

filtering is dependent over the rating matrix in most cases, it suffers from this problem. Many researchers [17][18] have attempted to alleviate this problem; still this area demands more research.

**Cold Start problem:** Cold start problem refers to the situation when a new user or item just enters the system. Generally three kinds of cold start problems are considered which are: new user problem, new item problem and new system problem. In such type of cases, it is really very difficult to provide recommendation, as there is very less information about new user is available and also for a new item, no ratings are usually available. Thus collaborative filtering is unable or cannot make useful recommendations in case of new item as well as new user. However in such cases, content based methods can provide recommendation as they do not depend on any previous rating information of other users to recommend the item.

**Scalability:** Scalability is the property of system which indicates the ability of the system to handle growing amount of information in a graceful manner. As there is a huge growth in information over internet, it is obvious that the recommender systems are having an explosion of data and thus it is a great challenge to handle with continuously growing demand. Some of the existing algorithms which are available for recommender system deal with the computations which increase with growing number of users and items. In Collaborative filtering computations grow exponentially and get expensive, sometimes leading to inaccurate results. Methods that are proposed for handling this scalability problem and speeding up recommendation formulation are based on approximation mechanisms. Even if they improve performance, most of the time they result in accuracy reduction [18].

**Over Specialization Problem:** Users are restricted to getting recommendations which resemble to those already known or defined in their profiles [18] in some cases and it is termed as over specialization problem. It prevents user from discovering new items and other available options. However, for all recommendation systems, diversity of recommendations is a desirable feature.

### Swot Analysis In Business Context

The formulation of business strategies are considered as decision making techniques. Therefore it is very important to know the factors that affect decisions that we make. In [19] five factors have been discussed that is important in making decisions which are opposite psychological needs, motivational style, dominant motivational style, determining key styles and domain of experience.

With the help of SWOT analysis [2] we can easily assess the recommendation system as a basis for making business strategies for marketing and advertisement.

SWOT Analysis is a useful technique for understanding Strengths and identifying Opportunities that may exist, and finding out the Weaknesses and knowing the Threats we may face. It is used in a business context; a SWOT Analysis helps to carve a sustainable niche in market. When we use SWOT analysis in a personal context, it helps to develop career in a way that takes best advantages of the talents, abilities and opportunities. A diagrammatic representation of SWOT analysis for product recommendation is shown in Fig.

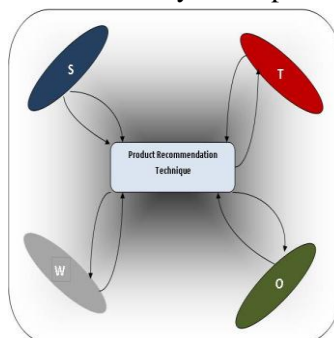


Fig 1: SWOT Analysis for Product Recommendation.

In the table 1, the four factors of SWOT analysis is discussed.

**Table 1: SWOT Analysis for Recommender Systems**

SWOT Analysis parameter	Product Recommendation Technique's Features
Strength	Top online retailer in the world like Amazon. com use product recommendation techniques.
Weakness	False positive and false negative errors
Opportunity	Rapid growth in online shopping
Threat	Information overload over Internet

Electronic commerce is defined as business transactions that take place over telecommunications networks where the process of buying and selling products, services and information over computer networks occurs. While e-commerce continued to be a global phenomenon, retailers started looking for new frontiers to reach customers. Hence since late nineties, companies started to present recommendations of alternative products to customers on their Web pages.

### Conclusion

Several recommendation systems have been proposed that are based on collaborative filtering, content based filtering and hybrid recommendation methods and so far most of them have been able to solve the problems while providing better recommendations. As there is enormous growth of information on the web, it is required to work on this research area to explore and provide new methods that can provide recommendation in a various range of applications while considering the quality and privacy aspects. Hence, we conclude that the current recommendation systems needs improvement for present and future requirements of better recommendation qualities which will give benefit in decision making policies to the brand business giants.

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## Need Of Digital Learning In Rural Areas

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### Abstract

*Digital Education to students has become the need for overall development of every nation. Since more than half of the population of India lives in rural areas, it is necessary to explore the students from such areas by introducing them to the Digital education to assist the traditional learning process. Digital Education not only boosts the interest of rural students in education but also help them to match the competitive environment at the job places by learning various technologies.*

*Keywords: Digital Education, Digital Learning, Rural Areas, Education*

### I. Introduction

Digital learning is a learning that is assisted by the use of computers, laptops, tablets and smart phones. Though traditional methods of teaching are still in practice, digital learning helps the students to learn and implement the concept easily. It is a tool that will not replace teachers but will assist them to present their knowledge to large number of students who have limited access. Digital learning not only educates, but it creates empowerment among all the young lives it touches.

With the emergence of Internet, mobile phones, various mobile apps, tablets, laptops, and other modern devices, everything has become more and more digitalized in today's world. The education system in urban India is also modernized to a large extent, making way for digitalization. Since large number of International schools is setting up, digital education is making its way into the education system of India and is taking the place of the traditional classroom training.

Since the growth of every nation is directly proportional to the growth of its youth, one of the main motives of educators around the world, especially in India, is making the current generation learners future-ready. However, India's high youth population will be of help to the economy only if universal education is achieved all over India.

The main problem Indian rural students face is that all the innovations are easily available to improve the quality of urban education while the rural learners does not receive the same exploration and remain largely neglected. With 65 per cent of the population residing in rural India, education there truly deserves much more attention. In India where illiteracy is one of the biggest problems in rural areas, lack of easy access, lack of teachers, teacher absenteeism and poor quality of teachers, lack of facilities, lack of interest, poverty, gender differentiation, lack of infrastructure, high drop-out ratio specially among female students are some other major reasons which are holding back the progress in rural education. But above all, the two major factors that affect education in rural areas are the lack of good teachers and availability of digital tools.

But with the use of digital education and technology the current domain of rural education can be boosted. Rural students will definitely benefit from educational tools and increased access to information and resources. Moreover they will also grow and mature from the networking and connectedness created by technology. They will be explored to a world of global and diverse friendships expanding their boundaries and perspectives of who and what they can be. Rural students would then find it easy to compete with their suburban and urban counterparts. It has been found that urban learners always secure better grades than their rural counterparts. It is not the lack of caliber that is affecting their performance, but the lack of resources and opportunities available to them. Moreover, it can't be said that teaching is not a motivating profession. Even in rural areas we can find many passionate teachers who want to bring a change in the rote learning techniques. However, poor remuneration, lack of technologies, non teaching duties and inadequate training are few of the factors that discourage the teachers in rural areas to give their 100 percent to the students. Technology, on its

part, has the potential to positively affect the quality of education, and also to break the digital divide between the rural and urban parts.

## II. Why Digital Education In Rural Areas

India has the largest population of children and youth in the world, around 43 crore/ 430 million in the age group of 0-18 years. These children and youth are the future of nation and therefore, it is necessary that they are provided with necessary means to explore and grow their potential. A digitized education system which is the need for overall growth of country can make a way in this direction. In order to accomplish this, it is imperative that we address some prevailing concerns such as orthodox teaching methods, shortage of qualified teachers, highly disproportionate student-teacher ratio, and inadequate digital teaching materials that affect the quality of education.

The ratio of rural-urban enrollment of students in schools is a massive 7:5. Nearly 60 percent rural students up to the age of ten, lack basic reading skills. They are even unable to solve simple mathematical problems. Though that there has been an elevation in Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) from 32 in 2009-10 to 24 in 2015-16, but the problem of single teacher schools is still a major concern in rural parts of the country. Recent study reveals that out of the total schools in the country about 8.8 percent schools in rural areas still have single teacher which accounts for 97,273 single teacher schools in India. Such barriers not only lead to poor quality of education, but also contribute to most important issue i.e. high dropout rates in rural schools—nearly 50 percent by the age of fourteen. Furthermore as the dropout of students in schools is above average level, very few students move ahead and pursue their college education. This results in wasting their secondary education and fails to get suitable job in the market.

The foundation for improving quality, accessibility and affordability of education in rural areas of the country can be laid down by encouraging technology interventions and digitized education. With the help of technology aforementioned problems can be overcome. Education can be digitized in rural areas by providing multimedia teaching tools to teachers and engaging students through learning methods that utilize digital tools, such as smart-boards, LCD screens, videos, etc., to teach them different concepts. Use of technology will make possible for a single teacher to deliver information remotely across several locations. Problem of shortage of teachers can also be solved using interactive digital learning media in these schools.

As of 2016, it has been found that 9, 07,585 posts for teachers are still vacant in elementary schools and 1, 06,906 posts in secondary schools. However teachers in rural areas being not that familiar to digital tools, may face certain challenges, such as limited training in using digital tools, exposure to technology, and apprehension of new ways of teaching. Therefore, it is crucial to impart adequate technology training to teachers. This can be implemented by means of training programs initiated by the government as well as by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Out of the total school children in rural areas, around 20.24 percent students shows disinterest in studies. Interactive learning assisted by digitization can make learning in classrooms interesting and, in turn, will motivate students to attend school regularly.

### Initiatives taken by the Government and NGOs towards improving digital Education in rural areas:

An important factor for developing rural education in India is the necessary infrastructural support for digitalization of education. 'E-Kranti' is one of the major steps taken by government of India in collaboration with various telecom service providers to digitize the country by covering various areas of country with basic infrastructural set-up for internet services.

In the Union Budget for 2018-19, the government's focus has been towards raising the standard of education by integrating technology into the rote learning techniques. The government has allocated Rs 456 crore for digital education.

Government is now motivating the role of NGOs along with the interested participant players from the various private sectors in spreading digital education tools across Indian villages. It is focusing on improving the quality of education in rural areas by integrating the technology and utilizing the resource capacity of these companies. The primary focus is being laid down on switching from blackboards to digital boards.

With the intent of expanding access to e-learning for students from economically challenged backgrounds, a digital program called “Learn, Out of the Box” has been launched in partnership between Vodafone Foundation and Pratham Education Foundation. Under this program, Vodafone’s WebBox (essentially a smartphone repackaged as a keyboard), is given to teachers in low-cost schools throughout India. The WebBox serves as a low-cost “smart class platform,” which enables the teachers to show videos, images, and other relevant curriculum content in class. Teachers can also carry the WebBox at home so as to prepare for class, inputting classroom activities, quizzes, and project assignments.

The government also runs schools like Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, primarily for children from rural India, to increase access to education through digital learning platforms. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, works in collaboration with the multi-national corporation Samsung, to provide access to digital learning to several students but also train teachers to use interactive technology.

While NGOs are putting their efforts alongside the government for digital education in rural India, the next logical step would be to bring common effort of both entities together and implement these initiatives on a large scale to maximize the impact.

### III. Significance Of Digital Education To Rural Students

The teaching approaches in most of the rural schools of India today consist of rote learning. However, in today’s hyper-competitive environment, such traditional way learning without current technology aids won’t take students far. If we digitize education in such areas, there are several ways we can revolutionize the current education system, making teaching and learning more effective. Here’s why:

**Class Attendance Ratio can be increased:** Technology attracts the rural students. Their desire to attend the school increases with the word computer. Even parents show more willingness in this case.

**It’s more appealing:** In rural areas where the number of disinterested students is more, tools such as power point presentation, video lectures makes learning fun and engaging not only for them but teachers as well.

**Interactive:** With digital education, classroom teaching which a kind of rote learning have become more fun and interactive. Children tend to be more attentive in rural areas. Along with the listening they also view it on the screen which makes their learning more effective. When they get to learn by means of videos, sounds and visuals which go hand-in-hand it becomes for a child to grasp.

**Vocabulary:** Digital Learning on an online screen helps students develop language skills. By reading eBooks or accessing study materials online, they learn new words and expand their vocabulary especially in the English language which is the main lagging factor in rural areas.

**It’s comprehensive:** Computer education builds up the required confidence and narrows down the gap between urban and rural education. Qualified teachers can be hired instead of unqualified. This approach not only promote competency, but it also keeps students more motivated and engaged.

### IV. Conclusion

The future of education in every country is digital. Going a step ahead, this field will create newer developments such as unconventional methods of learning. Since education system is an integral part of every school, college and university, with digital approach of teaching and learning, there is an immense scope for improvement in the educational system today.

It is important to restate that, through a comprehensive and widespread digital platform, children and youth from all sections of society, especially rural areas, can strengthen their access to technology which will help them to gain knowledge and additional skills leading to greater learning outcomes. Innovative use of digital tools can make a difference for creating vital impact to solve some of the key issues in rural education of India.

Improving and increasing the use of technology in the rural classroom has a wider scope and is an ever-changing and ever-expanding field. There are still number of challenges imposed by funding and underdeveloped internet networking, but the future looks bright for rural schools. Collective effort taken by the

teachers in rural areas and government policies to impart digital education to rural students shows that, a greater number of rural students are graduating and pursuing higher education degrees than ever before.

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## CSR Initiatives Of Business Enterprises With Special Reference To Amravati City

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### Abstract

#### Area:

*Corporate Social Responsibility is a much awaited term which is not new but very much in fashion today, synonymous with philanthropic activities of the firm.. In the present study the focus is mainly on business enterprises that have huge potential and can change the corporate social responsibility scenario in Amravati city.*

**Methodology:** *In the present study enterprises are selected with the objective to study and find out the corporate social responsibility practices adopted by them and their perception towards corporate social responsibility. The data has been collected through questionnaire from the owners of the enterprises.*

**Findings:** *The finding focused mainly on corporate social responsibility and its impact on the performance of business enterprises. The results gave an insight to how business enterprises are contributing towards the development of community through corporate social responsibility.*

**Managerial Implications:** *The study will help the future researchers in developing the framework of corporate social responsibility in business enterprises. And it will change their perception towards business development. It will help us to find out the economic and social impact of corporate social responsibility with reference to business enterprises.*

**Limitations:** *Only few business enterprises have been taken due to limitation of time and reach.*

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Business Enterprises.

### Introduction

CSR is a new buzz word in business world. It has gained important position in overall planning of business enterprises. Businesses in today's time use resources extensively. Hence it is imperative for businesses to create and produce goods and services to fulfill the consumer needs. The impact of business world is seen in every sphere of life. If we talk about our economy after 1991 there has been rapid growth in the economy. This decision gave a boost to economy and so international companies enter into our country. Globalization brought up big challenges both internally and externally. Internally companies had to empower employees, use the resources optimally; they had to improve the production process, human resource management and marketing strategies across products and services and across countries. Externally the firm had to create and sustain various relationships with the ever growing number of stakeholders who demand their share from the business in the form of benefits. Corporate Social Responsibility is an obligation of firm to give the society in return what they have taken from the society. CSR initiatives show concern for all stakeholders

- Investors
- Consumers
- Employees
- Suppliers
- And society in general

Corporate social responsibility basically orients the sustainable value in terms of human, social, environmental and economic capital. Today corporate social responsibility has attracted public attention and has received global resonance. Society demands that businesses should be accountable so constantly becoming complex and challenging. It is imperative for the businesses to create value for itself through CSR activities. Large number of business enterprises has been engaged in socially relevant activities out of

concern for business planning. Thus, the debate on corporate social responsibility as also the promotional instruments has remained somewhat skewed towards the large scale sector in India. It is also important that, with its agility and dynamism, the sector has displayed admirable innovativeness and adaptability to survive the recent economic downturn and recession.

### Objectives of the Study:

- To find out the Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives being practiced in the different business enterprises for present study.
- To find out organizations perception towards the Corporate Social Responsibility practices being adopted.

### Literature Review

Corporate social responsibility is not a new concept for business enterprises in India but if we look from the point of view of Amravati it is very rare that corporate social responsibility is being implemented here. In Indian context if we see we find that business enterprises have been doing corporate social responsibility in some form or the other and they are aware about it. There are many business enterprises that are not aware about the term but growing attention of other corporate towards CSR compel them to engage in CSR activities. Corporate social responsibility is equally demanded by government, customers, consumers, consumer associations, trade unions and also non-governmental organizations.

Many entrepreneurs interpret corporate social responsibility initiative as charity; however, this isn't a sustainable model, as such initiatives would suffer at the slightest pressure on the profitability of the enterprise. Business should understand that CSR is their inseparable responsibility towards society and should interwoven CSR initiatives along with other goals.

### Method:

Knowing and understanding the scenario of corporate social responsibility in Amravati is the objective behind this study. In the present study data was collected through questionnaire from the owners of the business enterprises. An effort has been taken to find out the initiatives in context of corporate social responsibility of businesses in Amravati.

The researcher visited 50 enterprises amongst them 35 business enterprises agreed to co operate hence data has been collected from them. Presence of corporate social responsibility activities is very rare in these companies because of many reasons but it is present in some form or the other. The perspective taken for study is, what is the perception of these enterprises towards corporate social responsibility and what are the corporate social responsibility activities done by them. The study undertaken on variables viz:

- Knowledge of the companies regarding social responsibility,
- Areas of social responsibility more significant for the enterprises,
- Underlying motivations for CSR initiative
- Areas in which company has realized significant operations,
- Problems the enterprises has faced recently,
- Measures adopted by the enterprises to reduce environmental impact,
- Concrete actions towards community in which the company operates,
- Incorporating greater transparency to the market in which they operate
- Benefits of the adoption of measures for social responsibility,
- Problems related to the development of initiatives in the field of CSR activities

To get inputs on these variables in the present study questionnaire has been devised and response has been elicited. The data generated by the primary survey was processed by statistical computation to draw meaningful conclusions.

**Results:**

From the results it is found out that corporate social responsibility activities in enterprises is prevalent in Amravati. There is huge scope of corporate social responsibility. Only few enterprises here are involved in social responsibility activities. The cumulative data of responses on the variables related to corporate social responsibility activities have been presented below in table numbers I to 13. The detailed results are discussed in tables below.

Sr.No.	PARTICULAR	NO OF RESPONSES	Percentage
1	System of governance transparency and relationship with customers	17	48%
2	Health and development of employees	18	51%
3	Practices of responsible business	25	71%
4	Climatic changes	5	14%
5	Social responsible investing	24	68%
6	Partnership with community	5	14%

**Table 1: Areas in Which Organizations Realized Significant Operations.**

From the above table it can be clearly seen that maximum percent i.e. 71% of the enterprises consider the CSR operations related to practices of responsible business are very significant followed by social responsible investing. Hence it can be said that most enterprises find these operations are significant for their business image. Also a considerable number of enterprises have given a positive opinion about taking CSR activities to a prospect of good health and development of their employees, employees of the organization being the biggest asset for any enterprise.

Sr.No.	Particular	No Of Responses	Percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	18	51%
2	AGREE	15	43%
3	DISAGREE	2	6%
4	STRONGLY DISAGREE	0	0%

**Table 2: Agreeableness Of Organizations To Get Help From Governments To Provide Some Focused Areas To Implement Social Welfare Activity.**

In the above table it can be observed that highest number of organizations i.e. 51% strongly agree and 43% agree that organizations must get help from governments to provide some focused areas to implement social welfare activity. Researcher even while personally talking to the businesses found their interest in the same.

Sr.No.	Particular	No Of Responses	Percentage
1	DONATIONS	21	60%
2	SPONSORSHIPS	12	34%
3	NO RESPONSE	2	6%

**Table 3: Results of Corporate Social Responsibility Actions Of Enterprises Towards Community.**

From the above table it can be seen that only 2% of enterprises are not in activities like giving financial support to local community activities and projects, whereas 60% believe in giving donations and 34% in sponsorships to pay their social responsibility.

Sr.no.	Particular	No of Responses	Percentage
1	STRONGLY AGREE	21	60%
2	AGREE	13	37%
3	DISAGREE	1	3%
4	STRONGLY DISAGREE	0	0%

**Table 4: Recognition for Doing Well In the Area of Social Activities**

From the above table it can be interpreted that business enterprises doing well in the area of social activities should get recognition in the society.

Sr.no.	PARTICULAR	No of Responses	PERCENTAGE
1	Environmental care	26	74%
2	Education	15	43%
3	Healthcare	22	63%
4	Peripheral development	12	34%
5	Housing	9	26%
6	Village adoption	3	9%
7	Community involvement	14	40%
8	Employment and employability	7	20%
9	Rural sports	5	14%
10	Welfare	4	11%

**Table 5: CSR Activities of the Enterprises**

In the above table it can be observed that maximum enterprises i.e. 74% and 63% are highly involved in the environmental care and healthcare CSR activities this can also be seen in the tables 6 and 7. Whereas CSR activities done by the entrepreneurs in the fields of education peripheral development and community involvement is a bit ok and very low in all the other fields.

Sr.no.	PARTICULAR	No of Responses	Percentage
1	Pollution control	15	43%
2	Solid waste Management	5	14%
3	Development of Green belt	13	37%
4	Energy Saving	18	51%
5	Rain water harvesting	9	26%
6	Safety and Environment initiatives taken by the company has improved awareness among the people towards Safety and Environment	9	26%
7	Enterprise has grown trees which improved greenery, water levels and general Environment.	0	0%

**Table 6: Results Of Corporate Social Responsibility Measures Of Enterprises Adopted To Reduce Environmental Impact.**

From the above table it is prominently seen that CSR measures taken by enterprises for environmental impact are mostly done by saving energy i.e. 51% of the responses show. Also responses for development of green belt and rain water harvesting and safety and environment initiatives taken by the company have improved awareness among the people towards safety and environment are on the higher side i.e.37%, and 26% respectively.

Sr.no.	PARTICULAR	No of Responses	Percentage
1	Support to Primary / Secondary Education	9	26%
2	Scholarships to students	9	26%
3	Infrastructure to Schools/Colleges	1	3%
4	Furniture, Play equipment etc. to schools / Colleges	7	20%
5	Trainings to students	5	14%
6	Provide Hostel Buildings to students	8	23%
7	Special School buildings to Physically Challenged Persons	2	6%

**Table 7: Results of Corporate Social Responsibility measures of enterprises adapted to educational development.**

It can be seen in the table above those CSR measures of enterprises in case of educational developments in comparatively low by the entrepreneurs

Sr.no.	PARTICULAR	No of Responses	Percentage
1	Health checkup camps	10	29%
2	Treated water supply	4	11%
3	Provide Hospital buildings	2	6%
4	Provide Blood Banks	11	31%
5	Mobile clinics	2	6%
6	Support & Associate to Special Care hospitals	4	11%

**Table 10: Results of Corporate Social Responsibility measures of enterprises adopted for healthcare perspective.**

The above table shows scope for CSR activities in healthcare sector by the entrepreneurs.

Sr.no.	PARTICULAR	No of Responses	Percentage
1	Safety / Quality	19	54%
2	Interaction with people	14	40%
3	Community Welfare Centers	5	14%
4	Multipurpose Halls	2	6%
5	Tech. improvements	10	29%
6	Placement linked trainings	2	6%

**Table 11: Results of Corporate Social Responsibility measures of enterprises adopted for community involvement.**

CSR activities seem to be having a wide scope in the sector of community involvement.

Sr.no.	PARTICULAR	No of Responses	Percentage
1	Roads	10	29%
2	Water Tanks	10	29%
3	Bridges	1	3%
4	Drainages	6	17%

**Table 12: Results of Corporate Social Responsibility measures of enterprises adopted for peripheral development.**

It can be seen in the table above that Peripheral development can have a good scope in CSR if taken interest by the government and enterprises.

Sr.no.	PARTICULAR	No of Responses	Percentage
1	Any Special Focus on development of deprived / down trodden sections of society like SC/ST etc	1	3%
2	Special. Focus on Function Halls to perform Social functions	4	11%
3	Special Focus on Water Supply schemes in Tribal areas	0	0%
4	Special Focus on Skill development training to tribal youth	8	23%
5	Special Focus on Hostel accommodation to promote education	4	11%

**Table 13: Results of special focus on Corporate Social activities.**

From the above table it can be seen the CSR activities is having a very low scope from social point and needs to be given attention.

### Analysis by Average Method:

To draw some meaningful conclusions data needs to be analyzed further. Opinion of respondents on questions 12, 13, 14 & 15 are clubbed to find out the overall opinion of enterprises towards CSR activities. In this attempt weighted scores like 1 given to strongly agree, 2 to agree, 3 to disagree, and 4 to strongly disagree were given. Hence if the maximum responses come on the lower side of the score there is a positive opinion and if it is on the higher side then there is a negative opinion. Lower side being 4 ( $Score\ 01 * 04\ No.\ Of\ Responses$ ) and higher side will be 16 ( $Score\ 04 * 04\ No.\ Of\ Responses$ )

Calculating the weighted average of the responses based on above formulae is 5.89 which indicate that most of the entrepreneurs have positive opinion towards CSR activities.

### Correlation analysis of type of organization with the opinion for CSR activities:

Question number 4 i.e. type of organizations and the responses of the group of CSR opinion questions 12,13,14,15 were put into correlation analysis and the value came out to be 0.039, which indicates that there is no correlation between the type of organizations and opinion for CSR of enterprises.

### Discussion

Knowing about social responsibility creates an impact on the stakeholders of the firm. Previous researches have revealed the importance of corporate social responsibility in large firms as they earn huge profits and they have immense scope for corporate social responsibility. If we talk about the problems which the companies have faced recently then we find that as such the problems are very less and business enterprises are managing it properly, some of the problems are employee safety, irregular work, overtime etc. It has also been found out that business enterprises have also adopted certain measures to reduce environmental impact like they are doing waste recycling, they have provisions for energy saving and are using renewable resources. It has also been found out that the enterprises give clear information about their

products and services which is highly remarkable. Employee satisfaction is the major concern of employees here so entrepreneurs are putting effort to satisfy the employees completely.

### Conclusion

It is remarkable that most companies are aware about corporate social responsibility and benefits associated with it, so it is an opportunity of greater development under corporate social responsibility activities. In the present study only 35 enterprises have been covered and the growth of enterprises in Amravati is highly dependable on growth of society so it becomes imperative for the business enterprises to develop the society and the community they are working in. The study revealed that very few business enterprises are consciously engaged in implementing corporate social responsibility initiatives. The reason can be attributed to lack of financial resources, no support from the side of government (like incentives and schemes), no important impact on the image of the enterprise and lack of awareness in the society. Further, good relations with stakeholders emerged as the most important factor underlying the perception of respondent business enterprises towards the impact of implementing corporate social responsibility practices. There is an urgent need therefore to understand the responsible business practices adopted by the business enterprises. Responsible business practices can be conceptualized as consisting of two dimensions -

- The ethical behaviors of the corporation
- And the Corporate Social Responsibility practices that it adopts

Study also focuses on what are the types of CSR they are practicing and at what level as well as in future what are the practices the entrepreneurs will want to adopt.

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## Critical Evaluation Of Medical Tourism In India. Opportunity And Threats

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### Abstract

*Medical tourism is becoming a popular option for tourists around the world. It includes primarily and predominantly biomedical procedures related to travel and tourism. The term medical tourism has been coined by travel agencies and the mass media to describe the fast-growing practice of traveling across international borders to receive high-tech medical care. Different countries like Thailand, Malaysia, India etc. aggressively promote medical tourism. India's main competitive advantages in medical tourism are the following factors: a low cost advantage, a good reputation in the advanced health segment (cardiovascular surgery, organ transplantation, eye surgery, etc.) and the variety of tourist destinations available in the country. Key industry concerns include: lack of government initiatives, lack of coordinated efforts to promote the industry, no accreditation mechanism for hospitals and the lack of consistent pricing policies and standards in all hospitals. Medical tourism or health tourism is a fast-growing multi-billion dollar industry around the world. It is an economic activity that involves the trade in services and represents the mingling of two of the world's largest industries: medicine and tourism. The paper highlights the strengths of Indian medical tourism services providers and highlights a number of issues that could affect the industry's growth opportunities. This paper focuses on the key issues and opportunities of Indian medical tourism that enable it to overcome national and international barriers to improving its medical services. Finally, this article analyzes the main reasons why the developing country like India attracts foreign tourists for medical treatment.*

**KEYWORDS:** Medical Tourism, SWOT, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Ayurveda, Naturopathy

### Introduction And Significance Of Medical Tourism

Medical tourism is a new form of a niche tourism market which has been rapidly growing in the recent years. The term medical tourism is the act of traveling to other countries to obtain medical, dental and surgical care. According to Goodrich & Goodrich (1987), medical tourism is the attempt to attract tourists by deliberately promoting its health-care services and facilities, in addition to its regular tourist amenities

Laws (1996) has defined medical tourism as a travel from home to other destination to improve one's health condition as one type of leisure. This includes getting indigenous and alternative medical services, and any other form of tourism undertaken with the purpose of addressing a health concern.

Connell (2006) describes medical tourism as a popular mass culture where people travel to overseas countries to obtain healthcare services and facilities such as medical, dental and surgical care whilst having the opportunity to visit the tourist spots of that country. Carrera and Bridges (2006) have defined medical tourism as travel which is systematically planned to maintain one's physical and mental health condition.

According to GATS (General Agreement on Trade and Services), medical tourism is the second mode of trade in health services. In this mode, customers (patients) leave their home country to obtain health care services with high quality and affordable prices Blouinet al., (2006). Monica (2007) has defined that medical tourism occurs when international patients travel across boundaries for their healthcare and medical needs. It can be defined as provision of cost effective private medical care in collaboration with the tourism industry for patients needing surgical and other forms of specialized treatment.

Bookman & Bookman (2007) have defined medical tourism as travel with the aim of improving one's health, and also an economic activity that entails trade in services and represents two sectors: medicine and tourism. Medical tourism according to Dhaene (2009) is looking for available quality combined with cost effective and low price health services while offering a similar level of safety to the patient. It has become 60 billion US dollar a year business with growing rate about 20% by a year which could increase to 100 billion US dollar by 2012. (Herrick, 2007)

Normally, the majority of medical tourists come from the industrialized countries of the world especially Europe, the UK, Middle East, Japan, U.S. and Canada where the cost of medical treatment is very expensive and there are often long waiting times for treatments. Other than India, countries that are currently promoting medical tourism are Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea Bolivia, Brazil, Belgium, Cuba, Costa Rica, Hungary, and Jordan. Private sector development in emerging economies— such as India, Thailand, Singapore, and certain Latin American nations— attracts foreign patients for relatively cheaper care: the uninsured, the underinsured, or those who prefer not to wait for treatment under a national health insurance system.

The main reasons for the growing popularity in medical tourism in India are: (a.) the long waiting lists in the developed countries, (b) the low cost of medical treatments in India than the other developed countries. In India, complicated surgical procedures are being done at one-tenth of the cost as compared to the procedures in the developed countries, ( c) The affordable international air fares and favorable exchange rates, (d) the Internet; with the development of communications, new companies have emerged who acts as middlemen between international patients and hospital networks, giving patients easy access to information, prices and option, (e) the state-of-art technology, specialist doctors, nurses and paramedical staffs that has been adopted by the big hospitals and diagnostics centers in India. In India, the medical education system also caters to the ever increasing demand for the delivery of the quality health care services all over the country ( Suthin et al., 2007).

In order to realize the full potential of this industry, it is needed to develop a strategic plan on medical tourism in India. This paper highlights the strategy that needs to be implemented for shaping India as one of the key destinations for medical tourism across the globe.

### Objectives Of The Study

This research works explores opportunities, discusses its key challenges and designing the suitable strategies for developing medical tourism in India.. It is based on a review of the literature, including published research, web sites, newspapers, and the travel and tourism magazines that carry medical tourism related information. This helps to design the strategies being used for promoting medical tourism in India. This research work also strives to understand why some developing countries like India are more successful in promoting medical tourism than others. In other words, it also emphasizes over the competitive advantages of India over other countries. Lastly, it gives an approximate comparison of the cost of medical treatments offered in India, USA, Thailand and Singapore

### Medical Tourism In India – The Current Scenario And Its Different Modes:

Medical Tourism is poised to be the next Indian success story after Information Technology. According to a Mckinsey-CII study the industry's earning potential estimated at Rs.5000- 10000 Crores by 2012 (CIIMckinsey, 2002). Medical tourism can contribute Rs 5,000-10,000 crore additional revenue for up-market tertiary hospitals by 2012 and will account for 3-5% of the total healthcare delivery market, says the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)- McKinsey study on healthcare (2002: pp.1-2). Horowitz and Rosenweig (2007) have identified the following countries as being medical tourism destination: China , India, Israel, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, United Arab Emirates, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica , Cuba , Jamaica, Mexico, United States, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, South Africa and Australia.

The major service providers in Indian medical tourism are: the Apollo Hospitals, Escorts Hospital, Fortis Hospitals, Breach Candy, Hinduja, Mumbai's Asian Heart Institute, Arvind Eye Hospitals, Manipal Hospitals, Mallya Hospital, ShankaraNethralaya etc. AIIMs, a public -sector hospital is also in the fray. In terms of locations – Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore and Mumbai cater to the maximum number of health tourists and are fast emerging as medical tourism hubs. It also visualizes high-end healthcare services through Indian BPO firms like Hinduja TMT, Apollo Heart Street, Comat Technologies, Datamatics and Lapiz that work in the areas of claim adjudication, billing and coding, transcriptions and form processing. One- stop centres in key international markets to facilitate patient flow and stream lining immigration for healthcare are envisaged. The

CII, along with Indian Health Care Federation (IHCF), wants to establish an Indian healthcare brand synonymous with safety trust and excellence. Therefore, it is clear that the opportunities and challenges for growth in the health sector are seen primarily within the private/corporate sector, not in the public sector.

Nowadays medical tourism in India includes advanced and life savings health care services like open transplants, cardio vascular surgery, eye treatment , knee/hip different cosmetic surgeries and alternate systems of medicine. Also leisure aspect medical traveling/wellness tourism may be included on such medical travel trips. India provides a variety of medical services to overseas patients.

The medical tourism structure in India is depicted in figure 1.

Figure 1: The Medical Tourism structure in India

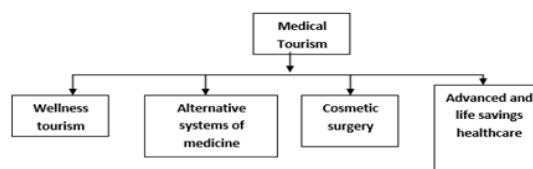


Figure 1: The Medical Tourism structure in India

### The Table 1 Gives A Classification Of The Services Spectrum Of Medical Tourism In India Vis-À- Vis Its Competitive Countries

India has a very old civilization of more than 5000 years and is known for her cultural and religious diversities with diverse geographical landmarks. The traditional arts and crafts add to her appeal to attract tourists. In India, according to the famous words “AtithiDevoBhava” refers tourists are treated as God. In India, in addition to existence of modern medicine, indigenous or traditional medical practitioners continue to practice throughout the country. Popular indigenous healthcare traditions include Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Naturopathy, and Yoga. Ayurveda provides a complete system of preventive medicine and healthcare, which has been proven as its effectiveness over a long period in India. The science of Ayurveda is based on the knowledge of the human constitution. If every individual knows his or her own constitution, they can understand what constitutes a good diet and lifestyle for themselves. The five great elements, viz., ether, air, fire, water and earth are manifested into the three Dashas or biological organizations known as Vata, Pitta and Kapha. These biological organizations are used by an individual to gain a full understanding of all aspects of bodily functions, in order to establish the harmonious balance required for a healthy existence. Ayurveda is based on natural herbs, which gives distinct advantage

The Siddha system defines disease as the condition in which the normal equilibrium of the five elements in human beings is lost resulting in different forms of discomfort. The diagnostic methods in Siddha medical system are based more on the clinical acumen of the physician after observation of the patient, pulse and diagnosis and clinical history.

Unani system of medicine believes that the body is made up of four basic elements viz., earth, air, water and fire, which have different temperaments i.e. cold, hot, wet and dry. After mixing and interaction of four elements a new compound having new temperament comes into existence i.e. hot-wet, hot-dry, cold-wet and cold-dry. Unani system of medicine believes in promotion of health, prevention of diseases and cure.

Naturopathy has several references in the Vedas and other ancient texts, which indicate that these methods were widely practised in ancient India. Naturopathy believes that the human body possesses inherent self-constructing and self-healing powers. Naturopathy differs slightly with other systems of medicine, as it does not believe in the specific cause of disease and its specific treatment but takes into account the totality of factors responsible for diseases such as one’s unnatural habits in living, thinking, working, sleeping, or relaxation, and the environmental factors that disturb the normal functioning of the body. Yoga is a science as well an art of healthy living physically, mentally, morally and spiritually. Yoga is believed to be founded by saints and sages of India several thousand years ago. Yoga has its origin in the Vedas, and its philosophy is an art and science of living in tune with the universe. Yoga, the art and science of maintaining physical and mental well-being, has its origin in India. It is an instrument to self evolvment and enlightenment, through physical and mental well-

being. Various Yogic postures gently massage internal vital organs, keeping them in perfect condition. Cholesterol levels are kept in check and the blood pressure is normalized. This internal harmony cleanses and detoxifies the body and boosts the immune system.

All these traditional healthcare systems are attracting national and international patients, and generate tourism flows

### Growth, Opportunities And Process Of Medical Tourism In India:

The commitment to provide comprehensive healthcare to all citizens, irrespective of their paying capacity, was given up by the Indian government after 30 years of Indian independence. After the globalization and liberalization of Indian economy on 1991, the government of India has opened up medical service to the voluntary and private sectors for foreign tourists and other citizens who can pay to get the high-tech medical services. The rapid growth of the private sector over the 1980s and the emergence of a corporate health sector in the 1990s was a part of the comprehensive policy that chooses to promote these segments. This was done through shifting subsidies in terms of cheap land, concessions from equipment and drug import, placing these institutions on government panels and making them a part of government insurance schemes in addition to providing trained personnel and expert physicians through state –supported medical education.

As a part of medical tourism, India is recognized as the cradle for test tube babies and is popular for surrogacy services (Qaders and John, 2009). Over than these, India offers high- tech cardiac, pediatric, dental, cosmetic and orthopedic surgical services as well as the traditional healing systems. The medical tourism definitely does not cater to emergency services. The services provided are largely knee joint replacement, hip replacement (mostly orthopedic), bone marrow transplant, bypass surgery and cosmetic surgery etc. Hospitals also advertise for preventive health check ups for familymembers accompanying the patients in addition to alternative medicine services ( Peacock, 2009).

Procedure	US	India	Thailand	Singapore
Heart bypass	1,30,000	10,000	11,000	18,500
Heart valve replacement	1,60,000	9,000	10,000	12,500
Angioplasty	57,000	11,000	13,000	13,000
Hip replacement	43,000	9,000	12,000	12,000
Hysterectomy	20,000	3,000	4,000	6,000
Knee replacement	40,000	8,500	10,000	13,000
Spinal fusion	62,000	5,500	7,000	9,000

*International figures based on hospital quotes in named countries*

*Source: <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/12163631/MEDICAL-TOURISM/P/36>*

**Table 2: Cost comparison between India, USA, Thailand and Singapore (Approximated figures in US\$)**

Quality care, relatively cheaper services compared to the west, package deals and cheap services from the tourism and hospitality sectors are the biggest attraction of medical tourism in India. The price differentials of various procedures for Singapore, Thailand and India with the USA reveal the economic advantage offered to interested patients by India.

The health care sector in India has witnessed an enormous growth in infrastructure in the private and voluntary sector. The Indian government predicts that India's health-care industry of \$17 billion-a-year, could grow 13 per cent in each of the next six years, can be boosted up to 30 per cent annually if bundled with tourism sector (International Marketing Conference on Marketing & Society, 8-10 April, 2007, IIMK)

**Key Issues To The Medical Tourism Industry In India** As various countries are at loggerheads to get a greater share in the medical tourism industry, India needs to carve out a distant niche for itself, by leveraging its

existing strengths and thereby offering a unique value proposition. Generally, there are three types of medical tourists

The country like India is facing the following issues/challenges to become a tourist destination with competent medical tourism industry. They are:

1. Lack of infrastructural facilities like lack of connectivity, lack of coordinating system, poor power supply and poor water supply.
2. Most Indian hospitals are also facing the lack of trust from the foreign patients. The hospitals have observed poor hygiene awareness in medical attendants, unhygienic food handling, and lack of proper hospitality services, heterogeneous pricing of services and no industry standards.
3. The government can play a vital part to upgrade the medical tourism sector. But the industry is facing the following problems which are caused by the governments. They are: (a) no regulations, (ii) taxation anomalies, (c) bureaucratic roadblocks, (d) no works on land reforms, (e) lack of long-term investor friendly policies and (f) instability with respect to terrorism and communal tensions.
4. On the part of insurance and allied services, the medical tourism industry in India is also facing some key bottlenecks. They are: (a) inadequate insurance cover, (b) underdeveloped insurance market in India, (c) insurance frauds and (d) overseas companies refusing reimbursement.
5. The following challenges, due to the infrastructural parts in medical tourism sector in India, are: (a) poor accessibility, (b) lack of capital, (c) lack of Community participation and awareness, (d) lack of involvement from rural sector, (e) lack of concern for sustainability, (f) complex visa procedures, (g) lack of good language translators, and (h) poor airport facilities.
6. Apart from these, there are some specific issues to promote medical tourism in India. They are: (a) quality accreditations to the Indian hospitals and service providers, (b) training and Development to the Doctors, Nurses and Para medical staffs, (c) lack of customer oriented approach

**Medical Tourism In India – Swot Analysis**

The figure 3 depicts the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis on the Indian medical tourism Industry in its current state:

Strengths	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality Service at Affordable Cost</li> <li>• Vast supply of qualified doctors</li> <li>• Strong presence in advanced healthcare e.g. cardiovascular, organ transplants – high success rate in operations</li> <li>• International Reputation of hospitals and Doctors</li> <li>• Diversity of tourism destinations and experiences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No strong government support / initiative to promote medical tourism</li> <li>• Low Coordination between the various players in the industry– airline operators, hotels and hospitals</li> <li>• Customer Perception as an unhygienic country</li> <li>• No proper accreditation and regulation system for hospitals</li> <li>• Lack of uniform pricing policies across hospitals</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased demand for healthcare services from countries with aging population (U.S, U.K)</li> <li>• Fast-paced lifestyle increases demand for wellness tourism and alternative cures</li> <li>• Shortage of supply in National Health Systems in countries like U.K, Canada</li> <li>• Demand from countries with underdeveloped healthcare facilities</li> <li>• Demand for retirement homes for elderly people especially Japanese</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong competition from countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore</li> <li>• Lack of international accreditation</li> <li>• Overseas medical care not covered by insurance providers</li> <li>• Under-investment in health infrastructure</li> </ul>

*Figure 3: SWOT analysis on Indian medical tourism*

## Conclusion

India is in an advantageous position to take advantage of global opportunities in the field of medical tourism. The role of the government is crucial to the development of medical tourism. The government should take steps as a regulator and mediator of private investment in health care. Mechanisms need to be developed to allow foreign tourists for medical purposes to obtain a faster visa, allowing patients at each entry point to contact the immigration office for quick approval. Tax incentives for service providers, reduction of import tariffs for medical devices, committees promoting and promoting medical tourism are some of the initiatives that can be taken. There is also a need to develop supporting infrastructures, such as transport services, to facilitate tourism in India. The tourism, health, information and communication departments need to work together for efficient patient care. This paper has recommended some of the medical tourism strategies to further promote medical tourism in India. These include building and promoting India's image as a destination for quality medical tourism, creating and promoting a new combination of medical tourism products, maintaining a high quality standard of treatment at a reasonable price and providing informative online and offline materials and their provision to potential customers. Achieving the accreditation / standard to ensure the quality of treatment and emphasizing the needs and requirements of the existing target markets must also be included

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## A Review On Study Of E-Commerce And Its Impact On Market And Retailers' In Yavatmal

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### Abstract

*In today's life internet plays and vital role. We use internet daily almost for every single work for doing online transactions shopping, online payment and connecting people worldwide with the help of social media. That's why the E-commerce or E- business can plays important role in business world. Before E-commerce people done buying and selling without internet they physically in market. But after E-commerce people's life is more convenient because of number of advantage and benefits of E-commerce. E-commerce made people's life easier to buying goods online. There is number of site which provides online buying and selling facilities to the people. Online shopping, online net banking and online transaction is the part of the E-commerce which is done mostly by the users/ peoples. Due to E-commerce websites they can see various options for their continents purchases and selling product. E-commerce website can allow buying and selling goods or products in convenient way for the customers and retailers according to their choices at affordable prices. E-commerce website has lot of impact on retailers and different markets. In this paper we can discuss about the impact of E-commerce on retailers and different markets.*

**Keywords:** E-commerce, impact, markets, retailers

### Introduction

Ecommerce, also known as electronic commerce or internet commerce, refers to the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, and the transfer of money and data to execute these transactions. Ecommerce is often used to refer to the sale of physical products online, but it can also describe any kind of commercial transaction that is facilitated through the internet. Whereas e-business refers to all aspects of operating an online business, ecommerce refers specifically to the transaction of goods and services. The [history of ecommerce](#) begins with the first ever online sale: on the August 11, 1994 a man sold a CD by the band Sting to his friend through his website Net Market, an American retail platform. This is the first example of a consumer purchasing a product from a business through the World Wide Web or "ecommerce" as we commonly know it today. Since then, ecommerce has evolved to make products easier to discover and purchase through online retailers and marketplaces. Independent freelancers, small businesses, and large corporations have all benefited from ecommerce, which enables them to sell their goods and services at a scale that was not possible with traditional offline retail.

### Different Markets And Retailers In Yavatmal

#### 1 MARKETS:

- **PHYSICAL MARKET:** Physical market is a market where customers People come physically entered and face to face interact with sellers and buys the goods / product and services according to their different choices and buying capacity with the help of exchange of money. For example Grocery shop, Clothing shops, shopping mall are the examples of physical markets.
- **NON PHYSICAL MARKETS/VIRTUAL MARKETS:** Non physical / Virtual market is the market where customers or people do not go physically to the seller and do not interact face to face with them. They can buying product from internet with the help of different different shopping sites and exchange money electronically choosing online payment mode. For example zomato, swiggy, dominos are the example of non-physical markets.
- **AUCTION MARKET:** In an Auction market, buyers enter competitive bids and seller submit competitive offers at the same time. The price at which a stock trader presents the highest prices that a buyer willing to pay and lowest price that seller is willing to accept. For example Auction market in Yavatmal.

- **MARKET FOR INTERMEDIATE GOODS:** Intermediate goods are items that are used in making of finished product from them. in other words, they are the inputs for other products or the ingredients of finished goods. Suppliers of intermediate goods sell them to manufacturers for the inclusion in their final products. For example ready to eat packets, furniture merchant, dairy products, and so on.

## 2 RETAILERS

- **Departmental store:** Departmental store is a store which is combination of multiple small stores under one company which offers different types of variety of product under one roof. It adds value for the customer due to offer a wide variety of products at a one place. Elements mall is the good example of departmental store in Yavatmal.
- **Supermarkets:** Supermarkets typically sell food and beverages however currently thanks to customers wouldlike it additionally sell fashion, electronic connected things. it's an honest shopping for power that why it sells at low costs. Mamta super bazaar, kiran super market, purushottam super market, sanjivani super markets this area unit the instance of super markets in Yavatmal
- **Warehouse retailers:** Warehouse retailers are situated at the place where the premises rent is very low so that they can store, display and sell large amount of products. HP Gas agency, Indian Gas Agency, Govt, warehouse, this are the example of warehouse retailers.
- **Specialty Retailers:** Specialty Retailers sell a special service or product and provide expert knowledge and good service to customers. They add values by adding accessories and related products in the same outlet. Ranade brothers, Manoj bakery, Aadity bakers, Cotton king, John players, domino's this are the example of Specialty retailers.
- **Convenience Retailer:** Usually part of a retail location which sells gasoline primarily, but also sells a limited range of grocery merchandise and auto care products at a premium "convenience" price from a brick-and-mortar store. Grocery store, Cold rink store, stationary store, etc are the example of Convenience retailers.
- **E-Tailer:** E-Tailers are those sellers who provide the facility to customers to buy the product through internet and offers home delivery using which they can reach to customers within a big geographic area and can supply goods to them. They have low rent and overhead that's why they offer competitive prices. Zomato, Swiggy and Domino's this are the example of E-Tailors.
- **Discount Retailer:** Discount retailers are those retailers which offer discounts on less fashionable brands by taking it from the suppliers and resell the product till end of line and return the left products at the discounted price to the supplier. Flipkart, Myntra, Raymond shop, Cotton king, Aurelia Shop, etc are the example of discount retailers.

## 3 IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE ON MARKETS AND RETAILERS

### 3.1 IMPACT ON MARKETS

- **Promotion of Product:** Through the e-commerce we can promote our product interesting way to attract various customers towards us and also provide lots of important information about product directly to them and also create awareness about the product. It reduced the cost of offline promotion because the internet can directly interact to the customer and save amount of advertisement cost can be used in different areas of business.
- **Customer Service:** New business man can set their brand image for customer on internet by using attractive logos and images at an affordable prices for the customers. Customer service plays an important role because customer can search products detailed information about product. or marketplace which offers the product and can compared their prices with deferent market places.
- **Brand Image:** Brand image develops and conveys the product's character in a very distinctive manner completely different from its competitor's image. The whole image consists of assorted associations in

consumers' mind - attributes, advantages and attributes. Brand attributes area unit the useful and mental connections with the brand that the purchasers have.

- **Advertisement:** Traditionally advertisement were one way to attract customers towards the product and let them know about the new product launching or market place but now though e-commerce advertisement are two way in which customer can browse the market place and product, can compare the prices and quality and also ask question to the online retailers.
- **Customization:** Customized product can be made available according the needs and test of the customer. It has made a best platform of business in market and new customer can be attracted.
- **Order Making Process:** Traditional way of making order can takes lots of time and expenses but with e-commerce the order taking is so easy and also reduces lots of time and expenses of a customer and the can make more sales.
- **Customer value:** Traditionally method of purchasing can attaining big value from customer was the main interest. Customer attraction is an important part of sellers to maintain long term relationship with them attaining long term value by offering special discount for the customers.

### 3.2 Impact on Retailers

- **Turnover:** Due to e-commerce the customer the turnover of offline has reduced which is warning signal for the enterprise.
- **Profit Margin:** Because of e-commerce arrival in the markets offline retailers are suffering from pricing. To survive on market the retailers can sell their products in low price which is covers their operational cost only and they do not earn profit margin.
- **Discount:** Offline retailers can offer or sell their products at discount rate because as compare offline retailers online retailers can offers heavy discount on products to attract lots of customers towards them.
- **Variety of Stocks:** The online retailers can have variety of goods which offline retailers cannot compete with them because they can have only limited stocks of goods at the end of the year the left stocks can gave huge loss to the offline retailers.
- **Customer Service:** Offline retailer can provide different services time to time to the customers which online retailers can fails. Such as repairs and goods and services, home delivery and after sales services like online shop.
- **Window Shopping:** A low price offered by online stores to their customer and leads them to window shopping at physical stores and they buy products online. Due to which they have prospective customer's more than actual customers.
- **Advertisement:** Offline retailers focus only on the advertisements to focus lots of people to make them attracts towards the product for increase their sales. They do not leave any single chance to make an advertisement which attracts customers.

### Conclusion

This paper conclude that the E-commerce is very good for us because its provides huge range of products with different variety of products and service with lots of information and attractive images and customers affordable prices at our doorsteps. In our city there are lots of people can use the option of online purchasing because it provide convenience to customers and help to the enterprises to expand their business over internet , E-commerce have good impact on market which help to reduce cost of advertisement it helps to attract many customers through internet. New brand can be develop and make good relationship with customer and provide various products according to customers' needs and choice. But e-commerce has its bad impacts also on offline retailers because customers buys on low price from online shops due to which they also have to lower their price and does not get any profit on goods. Retailer cannot maintain huge stocks like online shops because it will cost huge loss to them due to in case their goods were not sold. They have to spend lots of money on offline advertisements to attract customers. Along with the impacts of E-commerce also offers some

limitation in terms of retailers and markets that is website cost for make an advertisement also to create and maintain website a lot of money required; infrastructure cost . to fulfill the online orders of the customers, and also the orders of online retailers have to maintained huge stock in a big warehouse which cost a lot, also look forward to the security and fraud, due to popularity of online shops criminal elements also affect on the business it will hack the information and can misuse them. In E- commerce customer's trust is very important. It is difficult to customers to trust a new brand without looking, touching and face to face interaction.

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## A Review On Consumer Attitude And Perception Towards Green Product

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### Abstract

*This study aims to put forth the concept of Green marketing and approach of consumer for green product. Indian industry has been fast growing. Customers are changing their perceptions towards the products preferring biodegradable products as there is a growing awareness to protect the environment and they prefer to use the products that preserve the environment by significantly reducing the pollution. Promotion and adoption of green products & technologies is necessary for conservation of natural resources as they are rare and also for sustainable development. As a result, companies are increasingly using strategies for the promotion and adoption of green products and services. However, the acceptability of green marketing concept is still lacking among the consumers as there is lack of awareness about eco-friendly products and services, ineffective advertisements by manufacturers, lack of standardization of government rules and regulations and promotional strategies fails to attract the customers but many of them buy green products in order to save environment. So, the present paper tries to explore the concept of green marketing and study the consumer attitude and perception towards Green Product.*

**Keywords:** Green Marketing, Green Products, Green Consumer, Consumer Attitude, Consumer Perception

### Introduction

One of the greatest problems that the world is facing today is that of Environmental Pollution, increasing with every passing year and causing irretrievable damage to the World. People have started to pay attention towards this issue as they are getting aware about the damages that chemicals and industrial gases are causing to the environment. This results as disturbing the natural balance. Over the last twenty years, public support for environmental protection has waxed and waned. Despite the difference in concern, the green movement is arguably one of the most important social movements in recent history. Consumers today are paying more concern about environmental degradation and negative impact of their uses of product and services on environment. The reason for this concern could be visible climatic changes, global warming and increasing air and water pollution. Thus, using green marketing by the organizations not only provides an opportunity to meet consumer expectations and address their environmental concerns, but also helps to gain a competitive advantage and a strong consumer base. Also, the concept of green or ecological marketing calls upon businesses to follow ethical and green practices while dealing with customers, suppliers, dealers, and employees. It has been seen that Companies have started taking an initiative by marketing themselves as green companies. Even the Public Sector Units and state governments are now paying attention towards environmental issues such as global warming, pollution, or water contamination and have started taking steps to prevent environmental pollution.

The purpose of this study is to discuss the effects of environmental awareness, green product features, green product prices, green product advertisements and consumers' perception and also consumers attitude towards the green marketing.

### Review Of Literature

Rapidly changing environment is now a major concern for the people throughout the world, making them more and more concerned about the environment. The research literature is examined in the historical process at the level of environmental awareness of consumers is increasing continuously. However consumers evoked their environmental interest with environmentally friendly consumer behavior. The green marketing concept began in late 1900s, when people became more aware of the impact businesses were having on the planet. But still many of them were unaware about these.

Saxena, R. & Khandewal, P.K. (2010) in "Can Green Marketing be used as a tool for Sustainable Growth? A study performed on Customers in India- an Emerging Economy" analyzed that people's concern for a healthy

environment to live and preference of environment friendly products and services to consume significantly present among the respondents of the study.

AyselBoztepe(2012) in " Green Marketing and Its Impact on Consumer Buying Behavior" studied about environmental awareness, green promotion activities, green product features and a green pricing effect were found to be statistically significant for consumer buying behavior.

BikramjitSingh(2015) in "Consumer Perception towards Green Products: A Factor Analytic Approach" analyzed consumer perception towards environment friendly products on some factors namely desire, trustworthiness, preference, awareness, etc. and also companies should make long run policies for environment sustainability.

### Objective Of Study

1. To study the concept of green marketing in brief.
2. To investigate the consumers perception towards green products.
3. To study the consumers attitude towards green products.

### Before green marketing

Before Green marketing the products produced and consumed by consumers had an adverse effect on environment. Also natural resources were being depleted, increase percentage of greenhouse gases in the environment due to the burning of fossil fuels, depletion of ozone layer due to certain chemicals and global warming, etc. Thus, leads to harmful environment and unhealthy life.

### Scope Of Green Marketing

Green marketing is not simply setting products based on their environmental benefits, but it is a wider thought. Green marketing involves developing products that are environment friendly or less harmful to the environment. It includes several areas ranging from conservation to regulating of pollution. Companies should make every possible effort to conduct research and development in order to come up with eco-friendly products in the interest of the consumers well being in particular and that of society's in general.

### Green Marketing

Here, term 'green' is indicative of purity. Green here stands for pure in quality and fair or just in dealing. Concept of green marketing concerns with the protection of ecological environment. Modern marketing has created lots of problems. Production, consumption and disposal of several products affect environment adversely. Excessive pollution has aggravated the Nature and the Nature starts behaving in unnatural ways (in form of global warming v/s global cooling, heavy rains v/s draught, and other natural calamities like frequent earthquakes and tsunami, cyclones, epidemics, and so forth). It is an attempt to protect consumer's welfare and environment (the nature) through production, consumption, and disposal of eco-friendly products.

Basically, green marketing concerns with three aspects:

1. Promotion of production and consummation of pure/quality products,
2. Fair and must be just while dealing with customers and society, and
3. Protection of ecological environment.

Green marketing (also known as eco-marketing or sustainable marketing) is the practice of marketing the product based on its environmental benefits.

The 3 R's of Green Marketing are

1. Reuse: Reuse of products and parts (Use things again and again.)
2. Reduce: Reduction of waste generation (Don't be wasteful. Reduce garbage.)
3. Recycle: Use of recycled resources (Recycle resources for reuse.)



## Green Product

This and other eco facts like 9 out of 10 people worldwide breathe polluted air, 500 Billion to 1 Trillion plastic bags end up in landfills each year worldwide, and a plastic bag can take up to 1,000 years to decompose, etc.

...has drawn attention of the end consumer towards green products and their benefits. Called the green generation, these consumers are more inclined to “going green”; they believe in making decisions that are environmentally friendly and use products that are sustainable and cause very less or no pollution.

A green product is a sustainable product designed to minimize its environmental impacts during its whole life-cycle and even after it's of no use.

Green products are usually identified by having two basic goals – reducing waste and maximizing resource efficiency. They are manufactured using toxic-free ingredients and environmentally-friendly procedures and are certified by recognized organizations like Energy star, Forest Stewardship Council, etc.

Some of the characteristics of a green product are:

- Grown without the use of toxic chemicals and within hygienic conditions
- Can be recycled, reused and is biodegradable in nature
- Comes with eco-friendly packing
- Uses the least resources
- Is eco-efficient
- Has reduced or zero carbon footprint
- Has reduced or zero plastic footprint

Some Examples of Green products are Cloth Napkins, Cloth or Cotton Shopping Bags, Recycled Fabric Clothes, Reusable Water Bottles, Solar Phone Charger, LED Bulbs, etc.

## Green Consumer

Consumers who choose environmentally friendly products and services over traditional ones are termed as green consumers.

Green consumer are one who avoids products that are likely to endanger the health of the consumer or others; cause significant damage to the environment during manufacture, use or disposal; consume a disproportionate amount of energy; cause unnecessary waste; use materials derived from threatened species or environments; involve unnecessary use of, or cruelty to animals; adversely affect other countries and so on.

## Consumer Perception Towards Green Products

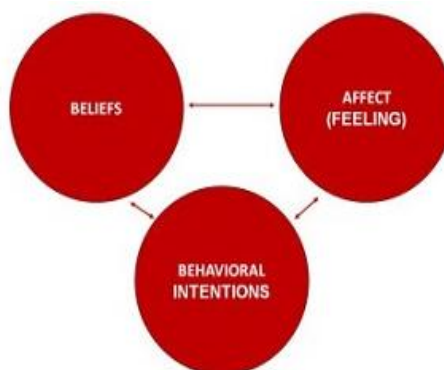
It's a consumer perception that plays a vital role in company's ability to attract new customers and also helps to retain the existing one. The companies have an ability to control many factors that build individual perception of brand and their products. Consumer perception is just what your customer and potential customer think of your organization. It directly impacts the attraction of new customers and also the capacity to maintain good relationship with current customers. Green marketing influence the consumers perception through factors that are-

Advertising, influencers, and personal experience. Also green marketing tries to create positive customer perception.

## Consumers Attitude Towards Green Products

Consumer attitude is defined as a feeling of favorableness or unfavorableness that an individual has towards an object. We know that an individual with a positive attitude is more likely to buy a product and which results in the possibility of liking or disliking a product. Understanding consumer attitudes can help a business understand customers better and perhaps even change their attitudes. A consumer attitude is made up of three main elements: cognitive information, affective information, and information concerning a consumer's past behavior and future intentions. In alternative words, attitude consists of thoughts or beliefs, feelings, and behavioral intentions towards a particular thing, which in this case is usually a good or service. For example,

you may have a very positive view of a particular sports car (i.e. you believe it performs better than most), it makes you feel good, and you intend to buy it.



Belief plays an important role for consumers because; it can be either positive or negative towards an object. For example, some may say coffee is good and relieves tension, others may say too much of coffee is not good for health. Human beliefs are not accurate and changes according to situations.

Consumers have a certain specific feelings towards some products or brands. Sometimes these feelings are based on certain beliefs and sometimes they may are not.

Behavioral intention shows the plans of consumers with respect to the products. Sometimes this logical result of beliefs or feelings, but not always. Consumers in the recent era belief that green products are environmental friendly and are good for their health and also useful for their future generation. Thus, this kind of attitude a consumer has about the green product which result them to purchase it. But many of them does not get effect by environment safety and health even do not consider it worthy to buy such products.

## Conclusion

One thing that is being reiterated is that the present consumption levels are high and are unsustainable. Therefore there is a necessity for green marketing and a need for a shift in the consumer's behavior and attitude towards more environmental friendly life styles. In this paper we studied about the green marketing and also the consumer's attitude and perception towards it. It is also concluded that most of people in current era are also unaware about green marketing and even if they are aware about it but they shoe there negligence and may also not consider them shelf to pay extra for the eco friendly products. But many of them are beginning to realize their role and responsibilities towards the environment. Although this change is not happening quickly, but it is happening. Consumers are changing their attitude and are willing to pay a little extra towards green products, organizations are taking notice of the demands and behavior and attitude of the consumers. And also trying to create positive consumer perception towards green marketing.

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## **A Review On Formulation Of Strategies For Developing E-Enterprises In Today's Era With Reference To Small Town.**

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### **Abstract**

*This research paper looks into the Strategies for developing E-enterprises in today's era with reference to small towns. Many changes have occurred in today's era. During recent year and organizations are concentrating on the move towards e -Business and e -commerce. creating development enterprises strategies, means to think about their future, but it also try to control the future, to action about the future. Formulation of strategies for developing enterprises involves designing a desired future and an effective way to make it happen by strategy, it's plan the future action directions of the company, and directions designed to meet certain goals.*

**Keywords:** E-enterprises, E-Business, E-commerce , Strategies

### **Introduction.**

The global economy has changed considerably in recent years and organisations are feeling significant pressure from a triangle of forces. Rapid developments in global competition affect performance figures while increasing customer demands have raised productivity and quality issues. New digital information and communication technologies are also driving and facilitating much of the adaptation of businesses, now a days Organisations are shifting towards e-Commerce and e-Business in order to stay competitive in the new environment. Firstly, the organisation must recognise why they want to become an e-Enterprise and what the benefits to the business will be. Secondly the critical success factors for e-Enterprises must be identified to allow the formulation of a strategy that will assist in the transition. The strategy will then help in the developing e-enterprises in today's era. The successful transition to an e-Enterprise will be dependent on the available resources within the organisation. Resources include the skills of staff with respect to technical knowledge of e-Commerce and e-Business, the dynamics of project management teams and existing business strategies.

### **E-Enterprises**

The terms e-commerce and e-business are being used interchangeably, however they both have different interpretations that have different impact and influence on today's businesses. The only similarity prevailing is the electronic medium which includes use of Internet for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) to conduct business activities.

### **E-Business**

E-Business is associate abbreviation of electronic business which includes e-commerce transactions as well as online execution of internal business processes like management of production, inventory, risk, finance etc. It's a broader and more complicated strategy that focuses on efficiency and cost savings. Online Business or e-business is a business or commercial transactions that includes sharing information across the internet. E-Business involves utilization of digital technologies to transform both the internal processes as well as an organisation's interactions with external parties . Resources of ancient information systems are combined with the use of the Web to link crucial business systems directly to all key players (customers, employees, partners and suppliers). An e-Business can sell product on-line (e-Commerce), however it will also link those sales to its back-end systems for order processing and delivery fulfillment. The link involves the 'back-office' (traditional data/transaction processing jobs), 'front-office', and a variety of network management jobs.

### **E-Commerce**

E-Commerce is associate abbreviation of electronic commerce where any transaction is executed over the web. It caters for buying, marketing and selling of products and services. These transactions activities primarily involve financial transactions are termed as "e-commerce".

E-commerce (abbreviation for "electronic commerce") is trading in products or services using computer networks, such as the Internet. It attracts technologies like mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply in chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection. Modern electronic commerce normally uses the World Wide Web for at least one part of the transaction's life cycle, though it may also use alternative technologies such as e-mail.

**Review Of Literature**

In 2001 Amit, R. and Zott, C. 'Value Creation in E-Business' find out that The rapid pace of technological developments coupled with the growth of e-businesses gives rise to enormous opportunities for the creation of new wealth. This paper Analyze and theoretical development helps to bridge the strategic management and the entrepreneurship literatures. Specifically, we have grounded the development of the theory in the received strategy and entrepreneurship research and in the data set, respectively.

**Need for formulation of e-enterprise strategies for small towns.**

If your business is a Retail store which is selling products or services, you might be interested in helpful articles on how to reach more customers by using E-business. For this purpose and to attract more customers while retaining old once its needed to use some strategies in efficient and effective ways. Now a days the competition in the market is increasing and customers have become the king of the market, they have many options to meet their needs Yes, people are getting attracted towards ecommerce which helps them make life more comfortable. There is no need for a customer to run to the store when required some thing he can just go to the online site and purchase whats hw want .Ecommerce plays a very important role as they help customers to meet their demand by making purchases, by paying at any time any where so it becomes very essential for the businessman to follow the strategies in the small town, achieve success and to earn morfe profit and grow up their business world wide. Hence to make E-enterprise more effective and to reach more customers an marketer must formulate strategies in order to have existence in market and competitive world.

**Steps involved in formulation of strategy****1. Increase e-commerce search usability**

Managing a web store for two groups of potential customers:

- Visitors who know what they want to buy.
- Visitors who want to browse.

Customers who know exactly what they're looking for want to find the right information as soon as possible. Creating a high performance search experience is an important feature for your customers, because if customers can't find what they are looking for, they will buy it from another store.

The second category is potential customers who want to browse through the online store and compare items. They use navigation menus and move into product categories and pages. You should organize the menu bar and categories into natural easy-to-use sections.

**2. Use high-quality photographs and good product descriptions**

Include beautiful product images and photos to attract potential customer attention. Outside the brick-and-mortar world, customers cannot touch the product and their purchasing decisions are entirely based on product images and opinions. Make sure you give proper and good description about your product as people will come to know about your product only through Photographs and descriptions.

**3. Try personalizing the home page**

Personalization is a technique that records what customers have seen or visited on their last session, and makes new purchase suggestions on each visit based on the store's past experience. This could be personalization based on previous behavior, such as previous purchases, or real-time data such as location or time.

**4. Optimize shopping cart functionality**

To prevent customers from leaving their shopping carts, you should be sure that the functionality of the shopping cart is correct and easily navigable. Testing is often the way to understand weaknesses.

**5. Creating Email Lists**

If your online business is not using email marketing as an outlet, then you are missing out on big sales. Use sign-up forms, give something in return for an e-mail address such as a discount code or even a small present. Make sure you win the trust of the customer and never send an email without the user's consent, otherwise you risk winding up in the SPAM folder and no one wants to ruin their brand. Don't forget to include an option where the customer is able to join your mailing list as part of the checkout process.

**6. Improve Your Social Media Strategy**

The social media strategy devised by your marketing team should be integrated with your content strategy. Creating content from your e-commerce website should be published and shared on social media, as it guarantees you a larger audience and increased visibility.

Visual social networks such as Instagram, Snapchat, and Pinterest are generally best for online shops that are selling products, however, Twitter and Facebook are undervalued as there are also more than 75% of all Internet users.

### 7. Formulate advertising strategies

E-commerce shop ads can help improve your online visibility and increase sales. Whatever you choose, analyzing and tracking traffic to your website is an important part.

### 8. Implement User Generated Content

The idea of UGC (User Generated Content) is simple: Users post content (video clips, images, testimonials, reviews and blogs) online through social media and other sites regarding your store, brand or product. Organic content produced can be a positive or negative experience with an online store or products. UGS can help you get more leads for your e-commerce website.

### Conclusion

Peoples of small town generally prefers store purchasing. But as competition increases development towards E-enterprises has become essential it helps to attract large number of audience and also retain old once. To develop E-enterprise effectively it is necessary to make and develop new strategies. In this Paper we have studied how to formulate the strategies for developing E-enterprise and its usage for a smalltowns.

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## विपणनामध्ये ई-वाणिज्य व ई-व्यापाराचे फायदे

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### प्रस्तावना

आज जवळपास सर्व देशात डिजिटल भारताची संकल्पना पूर्ण करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नरत आहेत. पूर्वी व्यापार-व्यवसाय म्हणजे बाजार पेठेत जावून खरेदी-विक्री करणे. आज ही संकल्पना बदलली आहे. संगणकामुळे प्रत्येक क्षेत्राची कायापालट झालेली आहे. संगणकामुळे कार्ये करणे सुलभ झाले. सोबतच इंटरनेटच्या वापरामुळे सर्व जग जवळ आले. व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रात संगणक व इंटरनेटच्या वापरामुळे ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक ही संज्ञा जवळपास आली. ई-वाणिज्य म्हणजे ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनांच्या माध्यमातून व्यवसाय करणे होय. या करीता प्रत्यक्षात कुठेही न जाता ग्राहक घराच्या घरी बसून वस्तूची ऑर्डर देवू शकतो. घरपोच वस्तूविषयी विक्रेत्याला विनंती करू शकतो. कमी अवधित वस्तू घरी स्विकारू शकतो. रकमेचे शोधनसुध्दा घरबसल्या केल्या जाते. त्यासाठी कोणत्याही विक्री केंद्रात जाण्याची गरज नाही. ह्या सर्व क्रिया संगणकाने इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून पुरविल्या आहेत. यात क्रेता व विक्रेता अमोर-समोर येण्याची गरज नाही. इंटरनेटवरून एकमेकांशी संपर्क करता येते. दोघेही एकमेकांशी परिचित नाही, तरी सुध्दा त्यांचे मध्ये वस्तूची व सेवांची देवाण-घेवाण होत असते. इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून वस्तूच्या व सेवांच्या आदान-प्रदान करण्यात येणा-या व्यवहारास ई-वाणिज्य असे म्हणतात.

### ई-वाणिज्याचा विकास

इ.स.न १८४४ मध्ये ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्सची सुरुवात झाली. सॅम्युअल मोर्स यांनी आपला पहिला संदेश टेलिग्रामच्या सहाय्याने पाठविला. सन १८५८ मध्ये त्यांनी न्युयार्क शोअर्स बाजारातील शोअर्सच्या किंमतीची युरोप आणि उत्तर अमेरिकेच्या किंमतशी तुलना करून इतरत्रही माहिती पाठविली. सन १८७७ पर्यंत वेस्टर्न युनियन ही मुख्य टेलिग्राम कंपनीने संपूर्ण जगात ग्राहकांना माहितीचे आदान-प्रदान सशुल्क पुरवित असे टेलिफोन हे एक सेकंदाचे माध्यम बनले. पुढे इंटरनेटच्या वापरामुळे विसाव्या शतकात व्यापारी जगात क्रांती झाली. व्यापारी व ग्राहक संगणकाच्या माध्यमातून एकमेकांशी संदेशवहन करू लागले. सन १९९४ मध्ये नेटस्कॉप कॉम्प्युनिकेशन कंपनीने आपले पहिले ग्राफीकल ब्राउझर इंटरनेटचा उपयोग करणा-यांना उपलब्ध करून दिले क्रांती घडवून आणली. आणि ई-वाणिज्याच्या सर्व व्यापारी कार्यास जलदगतीने सुरुवात झाली. १९९५ मध्ये इंटरनेटवरून पुस्तक व इतर वस्तूची विक्री करण्यासाठी **amazon.com** या वेबसाईटची निर्मिती केली. त्या माध्यमातूनच ई-व्यापाराची सुरुवात केली. ह्याच कालावधीत अनेक वेबसाईट्स वेबवर आल्यात. प्रत्येक संकेतस्थानावरून वस्तूची खरेदी-विक्री मोठ्या प्रमाणात होवू लागली. अधिकोष, विमा, संग्रहण इत्यादिचे व्यवहार सुध्दा इंटरनेटवरून होवू लागले. आता ई-व्यापाराची जागा ई-वाणिज्याने घेतली.

### व्याख्या

“ई-वाणिज्य हा वाणिज्याकरीता उपयुक्त अशा क्रियांचा संच आहे. ज्या इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून केल्या जातो.”

“ईलेक्ट्रॉनिकस कॉमर्स म्हणजे इंटरनेटवरून वस्तू व सेवा यांची होणारी देवाण-घेवाण होय.”

“व्यापा-यांचे ऑनलाईन नियोजन करून डिजिटल कॅश आणि म्फ ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक देश इंटरनेटच्या मदतीने वस्तू आणि सेवांची खरेदी-विक्री करणे म्हणजे ई-कॉमर्स होय.”

वरील व्याख्यावरून असा निष्कर्ष निघतो की, WWW वरून माहिती मागविणे, आदेश देणे, बिजक प्राप्त करणे व पाठविणे व WWW वरून सुरक्षित साधनांचा उपयोग करून रकमेचे शोधन करणे म्हणजे ई-कॉमर्स होय.

यात ई-मेल, ई-मनी, EDI इत्यादी सारख्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग केला जातो.

ई-वाणिज्यासाठी आवश्यक असणारे घटक:-

- |                        |                          |                           |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| १) वस्तू               | २) वेबसाईट प्रसारण कंपनी | ३) वेबसाईट                |
| ४) माल विक्रीच्या सोयी | ५) शोधन प्रणाली          | ६) व्यापारी खाते ७) विपणन |

ई-वाणिज्यातील संकल्पना:-

- |                            |                         |                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| १) व्यावसायिक ते व्यासायिक | २) व्यावसायिक ते ग्राहक | ३) ग्राहक ते ग्राहक |
| ४) व्यावसायिक ते शासन      | ५) शासन ते व्यावसायिक   | ६) शासन ते नागरिक   |

ई मार्केटींग (E-marketing)

ऑनलाईन व्यापार ही संकल्पना भ्रामक दुकाने (Virtual Malls) यावर आधारित आहेत. प्रत्यक्ष दुकाने थाटून विक्री करण्यापेक्षा वेबसाईट उघडून त्याद्वारे वस्तू विक्री करणे म्हणजे ऑनलाईन व्यापार होय. यामुळे जाहिरात करण्यापासून तर वस्तू व सेवांचा पुरवठा करण्यापर्यंत सर्व कार्ये ऑनलाईन केली जातात. ऑनलाईन व्यापाराची संकल्पना सर्वप्रथम इ.स.१९९० मध्ये अॅमेझॉन डॉट कॉम आणि ई बे डॉट कॉम या दोन व्यापारी संस्थांनी उदयास आणली. आपल्या ग्राहकांना घरबसल्या खरेदी करता यावी म्हणून या दोन संस्थांनी सर्वप्रथम इंटरनेटद्वारे सेवा देण्यास सुरुवात केली. आज वर्ल्ड वाईड वेबवर असणा-या अनेक वेबसाईट्सपैकी ९०: वेबसाईट या ऑनलाईन व्यापार करणा-या आहेत. कमी वेळात, कमी भांडवलात आणि कमी खर्चात हा व्यापार होत असल्याने दिवसेंदिवस याची लोकप्रियता वाढते आहे. मुख्य म्हणजे कोणतेही भौतिक कार्यालय किंवा विक्रीकेंद्र निर्माण करण्याची गरज नसल्याने हा व्यापार अधिक सुलभ आणि व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने लवचिक असा आहे. ऑनलाईन व्यापारासाठी ग्राहक शोधण्याचीही गरज भासत नाही कारण ग्राहक स्वतः वस्तूंची ऑनलाईन जाहिरात पाहून वस्तू खरेदीसाठी प्रेरित होतो आणि व्यापारी संस्थेशी संपर्क साधतो.

ई-व्यापारातील विक्री पद्धती:- ई-व्यापारातील विक्री पद्धती प्रामुख्याने पुढील प्रकारच्या आहेत.

- १) निश्चित किंमतीवर :- उत्पादकाने निश्चित केलेल्या किंमतीवर ग्राहक खरेदी करू शकतात. वस्तूची वेबसाईटवर जाहिरात होत असतांनाच या किंमती प्रदर्शित होत असतात. या किंमती पाहूनच ग्राहक खरेदीचा निर्णय घेतात व आपला आदेश नोंदवितात.
- २) लिलाव:- उत्पादकाने ठरवून दिलेल्या किमान किंमतीपेक्षा किती जास्त किंमत ग्राहक देवू शकतो. याबाबत लिलाव मांडण्यात येतो. जो ग्राहक जास्त किंमत देण्यास तयार असेल त्याला वस्तू विकण्यात येते.
- ३) उलटा लिलाव:- यात ग्राहक स्वतः एखाद्या वस्तूसाठी किती किंमत देण्यास तयार आहे हे आधी उत्पादकाला कळवितो. व उत्पादकाकडून किंमतीची विचारणा करतो. जो उत्पादक कमीत कमी किंमतीला वस्तूचा पुरवठा करेल त्या उत्पादकाकडून ती वस्तू ग्राहक विकत घेतो.
- ४) विनिमय:- ग्राहक व विक्रेता एकाच वेळी वेबसाईटवर आपल्या किंमती जाहीर करतात. त्यावर दोघांमध्ये विनिमय होऊन एक किंमत निश्चित केली जाते. व विक्रीचा व्यवहार पूर्ण होतो.

ई-व्यापाराचे फायदे:- ई-व्यापाराचे पुढील फायदे आहेत.

- १) ग्राहक घरबसल्या आरामात आपल्या सोयीने वस्तूची खरेदी करू शकतात. त्यामुळे त्यांची इतर महत्वाची

कामे ते योग्य प्रकारे करू शकतात.

- २) दुकानदार किंवा विक्रेत्यालाही ऑनलाईन व्यापारामुळे २४ तास विक्रीकेंद्रावर उपस्थित राहण्याची आवश्यकता नसते. त्यामुळे विक्रेता देखील इतर उत्पादक कार्यात आपला वेळ लावू शकतो.
- ३) ई-व्यापाराला वेळेचे बंधन नसल्याने वस्तूंची खरेदी विक्री कोणत्याही वेळेत करता येते. त्यामुळे या व्यापाराला २४/७ व्यापार असेही म्हणतात. म्हणजे आठवड्याचे सातही दिवस, दिवसाचे २४ ही तास हा व्यापार सुरू असतो.
- ४) या व्यापारामुळे मध्यस्थांचे उच्चाटन होत असल्याने वस्तूच्या किंमतीतील मध्यस्थांचा नफा कमी होऊन वस्तू कमी किंमतीत ग्राहकांना उपलब्ध होतात. त्यामुळे दर्जेदार व उत्तम गुणवत्तेच्या वस्तू ग्राहक योग्य किंमतीत प्राप्त करून खरेदीचे समाधान प्राप्त करू शकतात.
- ५) केवळ वस्तूंच्या विक्रीपर्यंतच हा व्यापार सिमित नसून वस्तूंसाठी विक्रेयोत्तर सेवा देखील ऑनलाईन व्यापारांतर्गत सुरू झाल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे ग्राहकांच्या समस्या तत्परतेने सोडविणे शक्य झाले आहे.

ई-व्यापाराच्या मर्यादा:- ई-व्यापाराच्या पुढील मर्यादा सांगता येतात.

- १) ई-व्यापारात गुप्ततेची मर्यादा आहे. ऑनलाईन पध्दतीने शोधन करतांना बरेचदा ग्राहकांना धोका निर्माण होऊ शकतो.
- २) ई-व्यापारात घरपोच सेवा दिली जाते. बरेचदा त्यामुळे ग्राहकांनी पसंत केलेलीच वस्तू त्यांच्या घरापर्यंत जाईल याची खात्री नसते, किंवा प्रदानासाठी बराच कालावधी लागू शकतो.
- ३) इंटरनेटवरून वस्तूंची माहिती घेऊन ग्राहकांना वस्तू खरेदी करावी लागते. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात वस्तूची हाताळणी करून त्यानंतर वस्तू खरेदीचा निर्णय ग्राहक यात घेऊ शकत नाही.
- ४) ई-व्यापारात ग्राहक व व्यापारी किंवा उत्पादक यांची प्रत्यक्ष भेट होत नाही. त्यामुळे पारंपारिक व्यापारात ज्याप्रमाणे वैयक्तिक संबंध व्यापारी व ग्राहक यांच्यात निर्माण होतात. तसे संबंध ई-व्यापारात निर्माण होण्याची शक्यताच नसते. त्यामुळे व्यापारी व ग्राहक यांच्या सामाजिक जाणीवा नष्ट होण्याची शक्यता अधिक असते.
- ५) विक्री झालेली वस्तू ई-व्यापारात पुन्हा परत घेतली जात नाही. तसेच विक्री परत करण्याची प्रक्रियाही किचकट आहे. त्यामुळे ग्राहकांना वस्तू नापसंत असेल तरी त्याला ती वस्तू परत करण्यासाठी फार मोठ्या कंटाळवाण्या प्रक्रियेला समोर जावे लागते.

अशाप्रकारे ई-व्यापाराच्या मर्यादा असल्या तरी आधुनिक युगात हा व्यापार दिवसेंदिवस लोकप्रिय होत आहे.

निष्कर्ष

- इंटरनेटकरीता दूरसंचार सेवा, मॉडेम याची गरज असते. परंतु ही सेवा शहरात उपलब्ध होते. बहुतेक खेड्यात आजही उपलब्ध नाही.
- आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान हे सर्वानाच अवगत नाही त्यामुळे बरेच व्यक्ती ई-व्यवहार करण्यासाठी धाडस करीत नाही.
- अनेकांच्या मनात याविषयी गैरसमज आहेत. तसेच वस्तू मागविल्यास मनासारखी मिळेल याची शाश्वती नाही.
- एकदा मागविलेली वस्तू परत करण्याची सोय नाही.
- तंत्रज्ञानात बिघाड झाल्यास अनेक अडचणींना सामोरे जावे लागते.

संदर्भ सूची

१. ई-कामर्सची मुलतत्वे – एस. एम. कोलते
२. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि व्यावसायिक माहिती कार्यपध्दती – एस. एम. कोलते.
३. व्यवसाय संघटनेची मुलतत्वे – डॉ. दिनेश निचित, डॉ. देशमुख
४. व्यवसाय संघटनेची मुलतत्वे – एस. एम. कोलते.
५. बॅकींग प्रणाली – डॉ. मेधा कानेटकर, डॉ. जे. एम. काकडे

## Some Applications Of Boolean Algebra In Switching Circuits

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### Abstract

Our main objective in working in this research paper is to provide some information to understand the use of boolean algebra, with the help of circuits combining with some relay circuits, and some practical examples that enable us to fully understand why does boolean algebra important?. the examples used in this research paper are simple to understand and are able to illustrate the main purpose of this work.

**keywords-** air conditioner, sensor, circuit, output, gas leakage, choking, plasma gasification, heat torch, air pressure, waste valve.

### Introduction

In this paper some applications of Boolean algebra are shown through some real-life examples using relay circuits. An example of toxic waste incinerator in which the author uses a sensor to open the waste valve to detect a good flame in the toxic waste incinerator so that toxic waste cannot come out if the waste in the chamber does not burn properly. So to reduce time and reduce costs and protect the environment from toxic fuels, we apply sensors. Using this idea I used these sensors on another example such as A.C and PLASMA GASIFICATION by which we can extend the life of the object and make more profit by saving with energy and cost. In this paper we consider an example of A.C and install four sensors to check the leakage of gas, choking, temperature and pressure.

The English mathematician George Boole (1815–1864) sought to symbolize Aristotle's system of logic. Boole wrote a treatise on the subject in 1854, titled An Investigation of the Thoughts of Laws, entitled Mathematical Principles of Logic and Probability, which introduced several laws of the relation between mathematical values to one of two values. Limited: true or false, 1 or 0. Their mathematical system is known as Boolean algebra. This is a world in which all other possibilities are invalidated by fiat.

As one might surmise, this is not the kind of math you want to use when balancing a checkbook or calculating a current through a resistor. However, Claude Shannon of MIT fame considered how Boolean algebra can be applied to on-and-off circuits, where all signals are represented as "high" (1) or "low" (0). His 1938 thesis, titled A Symbolic Analysis of Relay and Switching Circuits, put Boole's theoretical work to use in a way Boole could never have imagined; allowing us to design digital circuits and A powerful mathematical tool was given to perform the analysis. It is an abstract mathematical system mainly used in computer science and in expressing relationships between sets (groups of objects or concepts). The notational system was developed by the English mathematician George Boole c.1850 to allow algebraic manipulation of logical mathematics. Such manipulations may or may not make a statement true and show how a complex statement can be rearranged into a simpler, more convenient form without altering its meaning.

### Boolean arithmetic

Let us begin our search for Boolean algebra by adding numbers together:

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 0 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 1$$

Boolean algebra by multiplication:

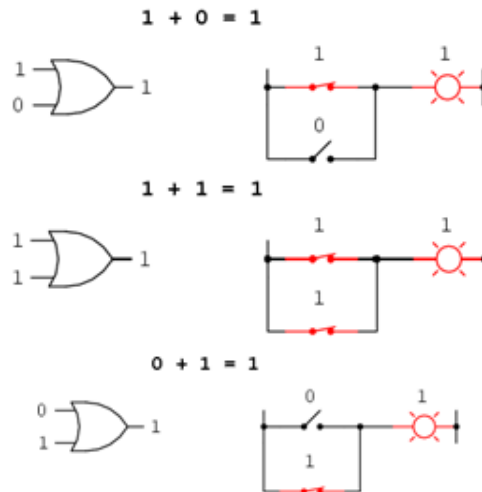
$$0 \times 0 = 0$$

$$0 \times 1 = 0$$

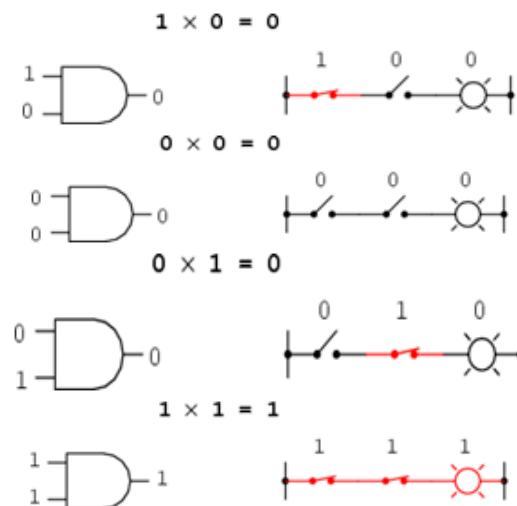
$$1 \times 0 = 0$$

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

And there circuit



Boolean multiplication



## Air Conditioner

### What is an air conditioner?

An air conditioner is a device, system, or mechanism designed to extract heat from the area using a refrigeration cycle. In construction, a complete system of heating, ventilation and air conditioning is referred to as HVAC. The purpose is to provide comfort during hot or cold weather, at home or in the car.

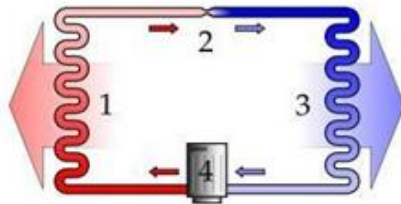
A simple style diagram of the refrigeration cycle:

- 1) Condensing Coil,
- 2) Expansion Valve,
- 3) Evaporator Coil,
- 4) Compressor.

A poorly maintained air conditioning system can sometimes promote the growth and spread of microorganisms, such as *Legionella pneumophila*, the infectious agent responsible for legionnaire's disease or thermophilic actinomycetes.



We can assume some conditions in AC where we can use Boolean algebra's application and will see how our A.C can be more secure from internal problems which occurred in it and can have long life. These conditions are like level of the gas, inner temperature of A.C, choking problem in window due to some waste and leakage of gas. The level of the gas should be proper in the A.C, if the level of the gas is low, AC will not work efficiently and also lead to the power wastage. Our aim is to monitor this level of the gas at a saturated level for keeping A.C continues on working. Now we want to implement a sensor which senses the level of gas in the refrigerator section of A.C. Let level of the gas is maintained at a saturated level and if level of gas goes down from that level, sensor will automatically shut off the A.C. Suppose low level of gas is denoted by "0" and saturated level is denoted by "1". Hence power supply to the A.C will be "on" till the sensor show constant level.



We can implement an another sensor for the inner temperature of A.C, the temperature of inner equipment's reaches so high that a fault can be occurred in the A.C for safety purpose we can put a sensor in A.C which will shut down A.C before reaching the temperature at that level automatically.

For this we set a critical temperature for that sensor beyond which it will not allow A.C to work. Let us consider temperature less than that critical temperature is "1" and  $\geq$  to that critical temperature is "0".

Third sensor is for choking, as it is not so important but we can't neglect it. If the flow of air is not as smooth as it should be from all over the window of the A.C or there is some waste in the window, by putting a sensor, we can keep an eye on it and if it happens A.C will automatically shut down.

We can put a fourth sensor which is for leakage of gas, if there is a leakage in gas chamber then A.C will not cool properly and it is also unhealthy, so we will put a sensor so if gas is leaking, A.C will shut down .So we consider leakage as "0" and not showing leakage as "1".

Now from above discussion we reach at a situation that if all sensors are showing value "1" then only in that condition A.C will be "on" and for designing the circuit for this situation we have to first draw the truth table.

- Low level of gas sensor value is "0" Otherwise "1"
- Temperature above critical value sensor value "0" Otherwise "1"
- If there is some choking sensor value is "0" Otherwise "1"
- If there is a leakage of gas sensor value "0" Otherwise "1"

Truth table for this design is as followed:

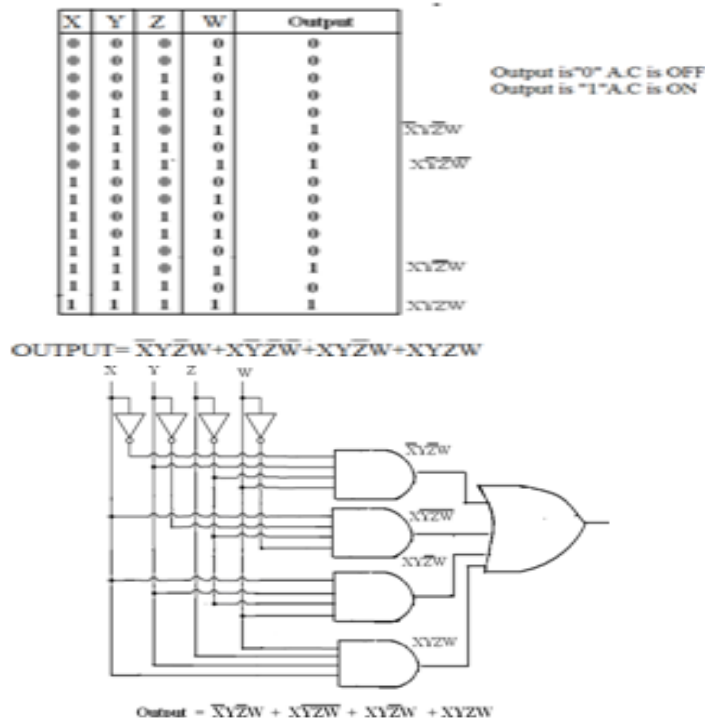
**Out put = XYZW**

A	B	C	D	Output
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

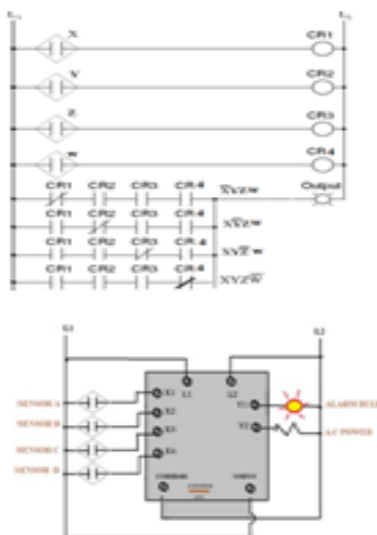
output is "0" A.C is OFF  
 output is "1" A.C is ON

Nothing is so ideal or remains ideal like that always. There will occur some little bit problem and. A rare problem in A.C between these four conditions will instantly closed our A.C. but there are some conditions at which we can allow or compromise our A.C to be "on".

Such that level of the cooling gas is low or choking is also comprisable to some extent. Then we want to continue our A.C “on” with this problem. But we can’t compromise with leakage and temperature because these conditions will lead to a big problem. Now our A.C will be “on” when input has value “1” in leakage and temperature both, either sensor for level of gas or choking has value “0”. Thus if our output is “1” then A.C will be “on” and if “0” A.C will be “off”.  
 From above discussion our new truth table is



And the corresponding circuit will be:



If all three sensors are operating properly, they should detect appropriate temperature and gas definitely with equal accuracy. Thus, sensors will either register 000 i.e. no flame or all register 111 i.e. good flame. Any other output like 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, or 110 constitutes will show a disagreement between sensors, and may therefore indicate a sensor of a potential failure. Now if with the previous circuit which has already drawn, we add a circuitry to detect any one of the six "sensor disagreement" conditions, we can use the output of that circuitry to activate an alarm. Whoever is monitoring the gasification chamber will then instantly judge that either he should continue to operate with a possible failed sensor where inputs are 011, 101, or 110, or shut the chamber down to be absolutely safe. Also, if the gasification chamber shut down, and one or more of the

sensors still indicates appropriate conditions (001, 010, 011, 100, 101, or 110) while the others indicates no, it will be known that a definite sensor problem exists.

The first step in designing this "sensor disagreement" detection circuit is to write a truth table describing its behavior. Since we already have a truth table describing the output of the "good flame", we can simply add another output column to the table to represent the second circuit and make a table representing the entire logic system

Output = 0 (close valve)      Output = 0 (sensors agree)  
 Output = 1 (open valve)      Output = 1 (sensors disagree)

sensor inputs      detect right temp&press      sensor dissagreement

X	Y	Z	Output	Output
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	0

An alternative process to generating a Sum-Of- Products expression to account for all the 1 output conditions in the truth table is to generate a *Product-Of- Sums*, or *POS*, expression, to account for all the 0 output conditions.

Output = 0 (close valve)      Output = 0 (sensors agree)  
 Output = 1 (open valve)      Output = 1 (sensors disagree)

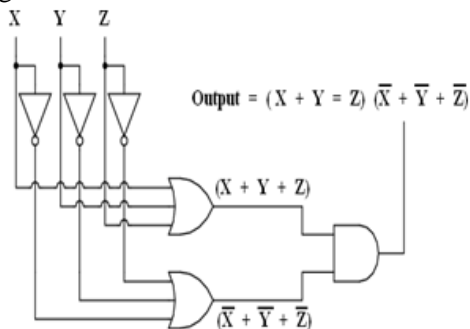
sensor inputs      detect right temp&press      sensor dissagreement

X	Y	Z	Output	Output
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	0

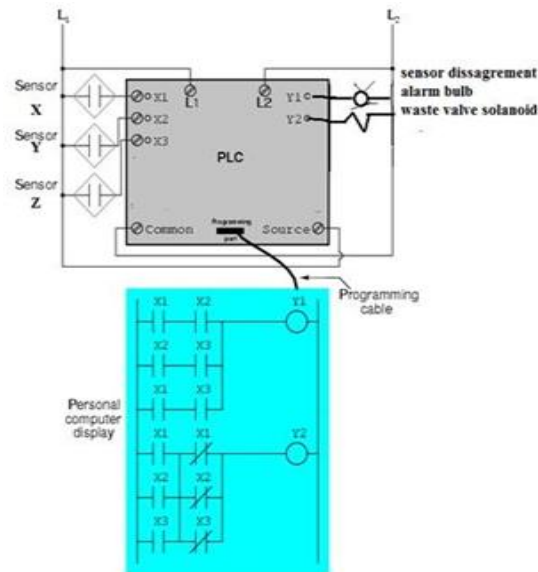
$(X + Y + Z)$   
  
 $(\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z})$

**Output =  $(X + Y + Z)(\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z})$**

Whereas a Sum-Of-Products expression could be implemented in the form of a set of AND gates with their outputs connecting to a single OR gate, a Product-Of- Sums expression can be implemented as a set of OR gates feeding into a single AND gate:



And the relay circuit:



## Conclusion

Through this research paper by using sensors and by forming their circuits and we show how they can implement in relay circuits. With use of Boolean algebra we can simplify complex circuits in a simple way. Logic has been well studied and is now well understood, but it is not well used.

Programmers learn that logic is a foundation of programming, but they don't often use it to program. Mathematicians study about logic, but they don't often use it in their proofs. Logic is a tool, like a knife. People have looked at it from every angle; they've described how it works at great length; now it's time to pick it up and use it.

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## **Role Of Libraries In Higher Education In India**

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### **Abstract**

*The role of the library is important in the field of higher education. It is imperative to serve reader and researcher from various colleges and universities in the country. Accordingly the location of the libraries is indispensable for providing important education in higher education system. It is necessary to utilize the complete tools available in the library from various institution in the country similarly the role of NAAC in the field of higher education is also important. It is important for libraries to participate in the educational institution of the country as they seek the highest level of higher education. The research paper presented discusses the libraries involvement in the higher education system in India.*

**Keywords:** Academic library, Higher education, Institution, Indian university, Inflightnet, E-Resources

### **Introduction**

Indian Higher education system got a boost in 1857 with establishment of three universities. Library education had to wait till the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The first ever library school was started by Melvil Dewey in USA in 1887. W.A. Bardon an initiated training in librarianship in India in 1911 at Baroda to create a cadre of man the newly established libraries in the state library system.

India has a large higher system. The growth rate of educational institutional. In India was very slow before independence in 1947. Today there are a total of 237 universities including 116 general universities, 12 science and technology universities, 7 open universities, 33 agriculture universities, 5 woman universities, 1 Language university and 11 Medical Universities along with 12600 colleges that provide education in all disciplines.

In today context when we look at the role of libraries we find that the libraries are confronted with the new challenges a new reality which has arises with the advent of the rapid changes in the knowledge base. The library is regarded as a place where scholars come to make use of it and get material for use in higher education information technology enables the student/scholars access to the library.

### **Academic Library**

A library that is an integral part of college, university, or other institution of post secondary education. Administered to meet the information and research needs of its students, faculty and staff. The academic library is also activities have focused on finding qualitative and quantitative measures of use of information services at academic libraries.

An academic library is a library that is attached to academic institution above the secondary level, serving the teaching and research.

Academic libraries exist to facilitate the educational goal of their parent institution to help students how to learn to make possible independent study advocated by education to help student deal with their problem and live in way that give life greater meaning, effectiveness and satisfaction.

### **Higher Education**

- Higher education also referred to us further education is cherished object to foster human intellect and is conserved an effective tool human intellect and is conserved an effective tool to develop capability of action, co-ordination of thought and creativity of mind. It is an important human resources that a modern society is encouraged to promote to meet it's objective ends. (kanunjua 2012)

- Higher education institutions are entering a period of flux, and potentially even turmoil. Trends to watch for are the rise of online instruction and degree programme, globalization and an increased skepticism of the return on investment in a college degree.
- Shift in the higher education surround will have an impact of libraries in term of expectations for development of collection, deliver of collection and services for both old and new audiences, and in term of how libraries continue to demonstrate value of parent institutions.
- According to the report, institution of higher learning have evolved into a nonsensical hodgepodge that cannot effectively and stimulanously support both teaching and learning functions alongside high quality research and that organization that focus on one and not the other gain cost and market advance. Online learning environment are identified as ‘disruptors’ and the of ‘competency certification’ support alternative to traditional education options.
- The book academically a drift: Limited learning on college composes, also questions the value of today college education. The Journals Academic questions devoted two issues to examining all sides of the ‘bubble’ issue. Further evidence that students seek value for their education dollar is reflected in the strong enrollment number in community colleges.

### Role Of Library In Higher Education

The role of the library is necessarily dependent upon the educational objective of the institutions frequently these are unstated or inadequate. Reference is made to some definition of objective for higher educations and the consequences for libraries are discussed. The view is urged that libraries and therefore librarian, should be treated as integral and active part of the educational process, and the latter be involved in course planning and development.

The role indentified for libraries in traditional higher education has not been transferred to the thinking about the external mode of study. The problem of providing any library service to external student in a country as vast and sparsely peopled as Australia is enormous. To extend services and opportunities equivalent to those available on campus may be impossible but great effort should be made.

Otherwise it may be impossible to match the educational experience of external and internal student in which case the equivalent of their qualification is in serious questions.

### Indian Universities

The Indian higher education system is one of the largest in the world comprising of around 550 universities and 31000 colleges enrollment in Higher education have been growing at a steady rate of 6.3 present over the last decade to reach estimated 14.62 million student enrollment considering the growing demand for higher education, India will need about 5000 college by 2020.

### Impact Of It On Libraries

From the above review of the article by various library and information expert, the benefit of using IT in libraries may be consolidated as:

- 1) Improved efficiency of library operation.
- 2) Introduced new services.
- 3) Improved collection management
- 4) Repaid communication
- 5) Improved uniformity and standardization
- 6) Improved user satisfaction and an affection utilization of fund.

### Inflibnet

Information and library network centre [www.inflibnet.ac.in](http://www.inflibnet.ac.in) developed by, UGC in collaboration with NISSAT. This digital library network is probably one of the most fully fledged step toward, digital libraries and

India major activities of this association include library automation, database system, software development, human resources development, information service and networking in libraries.

They have created a software SOUL that is based on a rational database management language which is used for cataloguing archiving as well as online public access of resources.

### E-Resources

Changing need of information users E-resources offer enormous benefits. They provide user faster more convenient 24 hours desktop access from anywhere. E-resources produce in various electronic formats such as E-Book, E-Journals, Bibliographic Data base, on line data base and other web based resources.

### Conclusion

The library has gained a prominent place in the field of higher education in the country. The 21<sup>st</sup> century library is also working to provide information services to student, professor and researchers in their immediate. The role of UGC in the field of higher education is also very important. The libraries are equipped with various useful tools i.e. E-resources to serve the readers in changing circumstances. The role of the university in this country is also important. The role of Inlibnet and N-list is notable in the field of higher education. In India due to the huge explosion of information the library also faces many challenges while serving the readers in the field of information technology.

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## Information Use Pattern Of Undergraduate Students Of Aniket College Of Social Work Wardha, Maharashtra.

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### Abstract

*In this study investigates the information use pattern of undergraduate students of Aniket College of Social Work Wardha, Maharashtra, Academic Libraries must understand the information needs of students, research scholars and faculty member in order to meet those needs. This study also examines the kinds of academic information needed by undergraduate students in social work, which information resources, they require, methods for locating information and level of satisfaction of library collection, services and facilities. The descriptive survey method was used questionnaires from 120 under graduate students.*

### Introduction

The main aim of any library is to provide access to proper information explosion, due to growing demands of the user and limited financial resources; library is not able to obtain all the reading material on demand. New technologies library provides several new materials, media and mode of storing and communicating the information.

In order to improve the existing library services, plan new services, and rationalize the limited financial resources is an economic way, evaluate the performance of the library and enhance the user satisfaction, it is imperative to conduct user studies.

### Professional Social Work:

Professional social work is based on a body of knowledge and skill rooted in Democratic values and implemented through the method of social case work. The philosophy of social work is the worth and dignity of human being, equality justice and development are its focal points. Social work as a helping process is inculcated through class room teaching and field training.

### Aniket College of Social Work, Wardha, Maharashtra:

The college was established under the auspices of Aniket Education Society, Dighori (N), Bhandara. Which premier nongovernmental philanthropic organization in central India devoted and dedicated to the social work training and education especially among the people belonging to the lower strata of society so that they may have academic and other than academic interaction with the cross section contemporary society. So far, the college has trained thousands of young girls and boys in professional social work to help people to help them. The college offers two levels of course in social work i.e. Bachelor of social work and Master of Social Work.

### Aims and Objectives of the Study:

The aim of the study is to know, information seeking patterns of undergraduate students of Aniket college of Social Work, Wardha.

### Objective of study are as follows:

- 1) To know the purpose for which they seek and collect information.
- 2) To know extent satisfaction of undergraduate students which regard to library collection, services and facilities provided by the library?
- 3) To find the various information sources required by the undergraduate students.
- 4) To identify the methods that under graduate students of the library adopts to locate the required information.

### Methodology

Keeping in view the objective in mind, a questionnaire is prepared to collect data from undergraduate students. At present there are 172 undergraduate students in this college in academic year 2017-18.

A sample of 150 (77% of the total population) students has been drawn from the total population by a sample random method. The questionnaire was distributed among the different branches of selected

undergraduate student above. However, in research received questionnaire from the 120 (62% of the sample) undergraduate students. The analysis and interpretation of the data is presented in the following.

**Data Interpretation and Analysis:**

**1) Frequency of using the library:**

The distribution of undergraduate student according to the frequency of using the library is shown in table1.

Frequency	No. of Students	Percentage
Daily	92	77%
Once a week	08	6%
Twice a week	13	11%
Once fifteen days	07	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table – 1*

It is shown from table 1 that 77% of the undergraduate students use the library daily. 6% once in week, 11% twice a week and the remaining 6% of the students once in fifteen days in this regard.

**2) Purpose of using the Library:**

The distribution of undergraduate students according to the purpose of using the Library is shown in table – 2

Purpose	No. of Responses	Percentage
To Read/borrow books	102	85%
To read newspaper	107	89%
To consult periodicals	91	76%
To use other reading (Reference) materials	75	63%

*Table – 2*

It is evident from Table – 2 that the undergraduate students mainly use the Library for the purpose to read/borrow book 85%. The next to read newspapers 89% and third one is consult periodicals 76% and also 63% students use Library to read the reference and other related reading materials.

**3) Library facilities:**

The library has to maintain cleanliness proper ventilation, appropriate space for reading and provide drinking water and other facilities. A congenial environment in the library with encouraging facilities provides a comfortable atmosphere for reading and using library resources effectively.

The distribution of undergraduate students according to the satisfaction with different library facilities given by library to student are shown in table – 3

Library facilities	Level of satisfaction		Total
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	
Space for reading	105 (88%)	15 (12%)	120 (100%)
Cleanliness	108 (90%)	12 (10%)	120 (100%)
Lighting	115 (96%)	05 (4%)	120 (100%)
Furniture	98 (82%)	22 (18%)	120 (100%)
Ventilation	107 (89%)	13 (11%)	120 (100%)

*Table – 3*

It is evident from the table-3 that the undergraduate students 88% are satisfied and 12% are not satisfied with regards to space for reading. 90% are satisfied and 10% are not satisfied with cleanliness. It is also seen that 96% are satisfied and 04% are not satisfied with lighting facility. 82% are satisfied and 18% are not satisfied with furniture arrangement and 89% are satisfied and 11% are not satisfied with regards to ventilation.

It is also evident from it that most of the undergraduate students 91% are satisfied with regard to overall library facilities provided by the library.

**4) Satisfaction with Library Services:**

The prime objective of collection storage and organization of information in the college library is to facilitate the academic. Commonly to exploit and harness fully the resources of the library. To this end, the library invites the readers, guides them and provides them with literature in a satisfactory manner. Effective

Library Services make a library more functional to deliver the right information at the right time in the right manner to the right user.

The distribution of undergraduate students according to the satisfaction with different library services is shown in table 4.

Library Services	Level of satisfaction		Total
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	
Circulation services	115 (96%)	05 (04%)	120 (100%)
Reference services	98 (82%)	22 (18%)	120 (100%)
Readers orientation	108 (90%)	12 (10%)	120 (100%)
Inter Library loan	92 (77%)	28 (33%)	120 (100%)
Reprographic service	102 (85%)	18 (15%)	120 (100%)

**Table – 4**

It is evident that from table 4 that the undergraduate students 96% are satisfied and 4% are not satisfied with regard to circulation services. It is also evident from it that 92% are satisfied 18% are not satisfied with reference services, 108% are satisfied and 12% are not satisfied with readers orientation service also found that 77% satisfied and 28% are not satisfied with inter Library loan facility study also evident that 85% satisfied and 15% are not satisfied with reprographic service.

Overall conclusion from it that the majority of the undergraduate students 90% are satisfied and 10% are not satisfied with regard to overall library services provided by the library.

### Conclusion

In the study information use pattern of undergraduate students of Aniket College of Social Work, Wardha was carried out at ACSW Wardha libraries 120 students' users. It carried out through questionnaires and it was analyzed in tabulates.

It is concluded that 77% of the undergraduate students use that library daily. Most of the undergraduate students mainly use the library for the purpose of reading / borrowing the books and reading newspapers.

The majority of the undergraduate students were satisfied to overall library resources, facilities which provided by the college library. Also majority of students satisfied overall library services.

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## **Career Adaptability In Physical Education: The Main Strength And Weakness**

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### **Abstract**

*The aim of this investigation was to find out the Career Adaptability in Physical Education and its Strength and Weakness. In the current investigation, forty male professional students of Post graduate (P.G) degree in Physical Education were selected at random by purposive sampling technique, from affiliated college of Sant Gagde Baba Amravati University, Amravati. 20 professional students who was doing his Post Graduate (P.G.) Course in Physical Education were selected and another 20 professional students who was complete their Post graduate (P.G) degree in Physical Education, should not experience of more than five years were selected. The variables selected for the research work like that Career Adaptability in Physical Education. The data of Career Adaptability in Physical Education was collected by self-designed Questionnaire. After that collected data was put into Microsoft Excel to develop Master Chart and then 'Chi-square' test was used for the statistical treatment. To test the hypothesis the level of significance was set at 0.05 level of confidence, after the statistical analysis of data related to the career adaptability in physical education: The main strength and weakness, it was found that there was significant difference in in Career Adaptability in Physical Education and its Strength and Weakness of professional student of S.G.B.A. University, Amravati. Hence the researcher's pre-assumed hypothesis is accepted.*

*Keywords: Career Adaptability, Strength, Weakness and Professional Students*

### **Introduction**

#### **Careers in Physical Education:**

An importance in athletics, exercise, or sports can lead to a variation of different careers within the sports and exercise industries. You might choose to chase a career in coaching at the high school, college, or even professional level. Other career selections involve of fitness trainers, recreation workers, physical education trainers, physical therapists, sports medicine, human kinetics, sports nutritionists, and even sport psychologists. Explore your many selections as you choose a career in the sports or exercise industry.

The foundation for many of these sports and exercise professions is the study of kinesiology. A student learning kinesiology can arrange to enter careers such as coaching, fitness training, physical education training, sports medicine, physical therapy, corporate fitness instruction, and sports management. Even without a degree in kinesiology, it's possible to pursue careers in the sports and exercise fields, however. For example, it's possible to enrol in a fitness trainer certification program to become a certified fitness trainer, working with clients privately or in fitness centres.

### **Profession**

In general, a profession is made up of a group of people who provide a unique social service to humankind. For providing this service, the members have secured specialized skills obtained in a body of knowledge of an academic discipline; the services are rendered according to the standards for moral behaviour and ethical practices. Same thing can be called as business if ethics are not followed. A teacher teaching properly in the class-room, completing the course of study, solving the difficulties of the students, helping them in appearing the various examinations is called as he is professional man. While a teacher will not paying attention in the working of the school but inviting the students for highly charged private classes may be called as a businessman. Hence the purpose, the motto, the ethics is important for the same work to be called as business or profession, though in both the case earning is a common factor.

### **Objectives**

The main purpose of this study was to find out the Career Adaptability in Physical Education and its Strength and Weakness of professional student of S.G.B.A. University, Amravati.

### **Hypothesis**

On the basis of literature searched and the researcher's own perception it was hypothesized that the career adaptability in physical education would be excellent.

**Methodology****Source of Data:**

In the present study subjects were selected from affiliated college of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati for the collection of data.

**Selection of Subjects:**

The researcher was select 40 male Students (Subject) in which 20 professional students was doing his Post Graduate (P.G.) Course in Physical Education and other 20 professional students was complete their Post graduate (P.G) degree in Physical Education, should not experience of more than five years.

**Sampling Method:**

The subjects were being selected by using purposive sampling method.

**Collection of Data:**

For the collection of data, the self-developed opinionnaire of main strength and weakness related to career adaptability in physical education would be administrated to the selected subjects. After that collected data was put into Microsoft Excel to develop Master Chart and then 'Chi-square' test was used for the statistical treatment.

**Criterion measures:**

Following are the criterion measures which were responsible for collection of data, to testing the hypothesis.

Career adaptability in physical education: The main strength and weakness was measured by self-developed opinionnaire.

**Level of Significance:**

To test the hypothesis the level of significance was set at 0.05 level of confidence which was considered adequate and reliable for the purpose of this study.

**Analysis of the Data:**

After the collection of data from professional students and Ex- students (teacher) of Post Graduate (P.G.) Course in Physical Education from Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. The raw data were converted into standard one by using a statistical technique 'Chi-square' test for testing of hypothesis.

	STRONG	NUTRAL	WEAK
<b>Fo</b>	70%	30%	0%
<b>Fe</b>	33.33	33.33	33.33
<b>Fo-fe</b>	36.67	-3.33	-33.33
<b>(Fo-fe)<sup>2</sup></b>	1344.7	11.10	1110.9
<b>(Fo-fe)<sup>2</sup>/fe</b>	40.34	0.33	33.33

**Table No. 1: Table Showing that Strength and Weakness of Student**

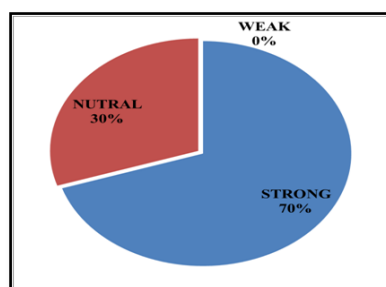
Level of significance = 0.05

$$\text{Chi-square} = \sum \{(fo-fe)^2/fe\}$$

$$\text{Chi-square} = 40.34 + 0.33 + 33.33$$

$$\text{Chi-square} = 74$$

**Table No. 1:** indicates that the frequency observed for strong is 70%, for Nutral it is 30%, and for Weak it is 0%. So the obtained  $\chi^2$  of given above statement is 74. The tabulated value of Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) is 5.991 at degree of freedom 2 and level of significance 0.05. Because the obtained  $\chi^2$  is greater than the table value of  $\chi^2$ , it is concluded that the main strength and weakness of student are significant. Hence the hypothesis which was given by the researcher is accepted.



**Graph-1 :Graphical Representation of Strength and Weakness of Student**

	STRONG	NUTRAL	WEAK
Fo	90%	10%	0%
Fe	33.33	33.33	33.33
Fo-fe	56.67	-23.33	-33.33
(Fo-fe) <sup>2</sup>	3211.5	544.3	1110.9
(Fo-fe) <sup>2</sup> /fe	96.35	16.33	33.33

**Table No. 2:Table Showing that Strength and Weakness of Ex-Student/Teacher**

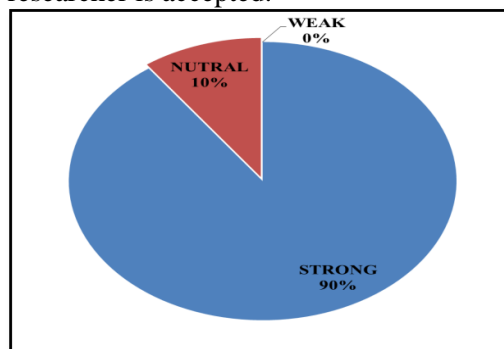
Level of significance = 0.05

$$\text{Chi-square} = \sum \{(fo-fe)^2/fe\}$$

$$\text{Chi-square} = 96.35 + 16.33 + 33.33$$

$$\text{Chi-square} = 146.01$$

**Table No. 1:** indicates that the frequency observed for strong is 90%, for Nutral it is 10%, and for Weak it is 0%. So the obtained  $\chi^2$  of given above statement is 146.01. The tabulated value of Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) is 5.991 at degree of freedom 2 and level of significance 0.05. Because the obtained  $\chi^2$  is greater than the table value of  $\chi^2$ , it is concluded that the main strength and weakness of Ex-Student/Teacher are significant. Hence the hypothesis which was given by the researcher is accepted.



**Graph-2 :Graphical Representation of Strength and Weakness of Ex-Student/Teacher**

### Conclusion

In the beginning of this study it was hypothesized that the career adaptability in physical education would be excellent. But after the statistical analysis of data related to the career adaptability in physical education: The main strength and weakness, it is found that there is significant difference in Career Adaptability in Physical Education and its Strength and Weakness of professional student of S.G.B.A. University, Amravati. Hence the researcher's pre-assumed hypothesis is accepted.

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## Study Of Agility And Speed Of Football Players At Different Playing Position

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### Abstract

The Purpose of the study was to compare Agility and Speed of Football players at different playing position. For this purpose researcher had collected data from thirty (30) male football players from various football clubs of Seloo, Wardha (MS). Subjects were selected with purposive sampling methods 10 each from different playing position i.e. 10 Defender, 10 Mid Fielder, and 10 Striker. The age of the subjects were ranged between 20 to 25 years. The following tools were used to collect the data on:- Shuttle Run (4 x 10 Yard) for Agility and 50 Yard Dash for Speed. Statistical analysis was done on the basis of ANOVA comparison of Agility and Speed of Football players at different playing position at significance level 0.05. Result shows that there is difference between the mean of Agility and speed of football players at different playing position. To see this difference were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances were implied. Researcher found that there is significant difference in Agility as well as Speed between different playing positions of football players because calculated 'f' value is 10.23 & 6.08 which is greater than tab  $F_{0.05(2,27)} = 3.354$ . Since the 'f' ratio is found to be significant. From the Table of Post-hoc test we reviled that Midfielder and Striker in reference to Agility and Defender and Striker in reference to speed shows significant differences as the Mean Difference 2.13 & 1.27 is greater than the Critical Difference 1.58 & 1.25 whereas rest comparison of Mean Difference shows insignificant. Concluding we can say attributed that Striker practice more or they give more time on ground which may develop their physical factors as compared to defender and midfielder playing position. The reason may be attributed that agility is the ability to move and change direction and position of the body quickly and effectively while under control Agility requires quick reflexes, coordination, balance, speed, and correct response to the changing direction. To be agile, you are responding to what is happening around you, taking the information and relating it to the body positioning that will maintain balance and control. Striker goes under various training program and so many different physical activity which make them over all fit as compared to defender and midfielder playing position players.

**KEYWORD:** Agility, Speed, Football Players, etc.

### Introduction

Motor fitness is a term that tends to describe an athlete's ability to perform effectively in sports or other physical activity. The term motor fitness came in to force during World War II. "Motor fitness has been defined as reading art preparedness for performance with special regard for big muscle activity without undue fatigue." It includes the capacity of the individual to move efficiently and with strength and force over a reasonable length of time.

The term motor fitness is synonymously used with the term physical fitness by the trainer or coaches but it is very important for the players to understand the basic difference between the term physical fitness and motor fitness. Physical fitness is used to denote only the five basic fitness components (muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance, freedom from obesity and flexibility), whereas motor fitness is a more comprehensive term, which includes all the ten fitness components including additional five motor performance components (power, speed, agility, balance and reaction time), important mainly for success in sports. In other word we can say that motor fitness is the efficiency of basic movements or activities in additional to the physical fitness.

The motor fitness of football players is gauged by performance whereas the performance is based on many motor factor the most common motor fitness factors are agility, speed, power, strength balance flexibility and endurance some of these factors are make dominant in same games than in other games therefore it is essential to known these essential factors closely related to respective game.

Agility is the capacity to change trajectory, controlling the direction and position of your body while one's body is in momentum. Changing the direction while sprinting to take a shot in tennis is an example of agility. Agility is the ability to change the direction rapidly with control. Some viewed that, agility is dependent on strength, reaction time, speed of movement and muscular co-ordination. Agility is the ability to quickly changing body position with speed and consistency. Quick start and stop and quick change in direction are fundamental to good performance in games like football. Running is not only an athletic event itself, but it is an

important factor in almost all court and field games. It can give the outburst ability to a performer which will help to gain an advantage over his/her opponent. It is determined by the length and frequency (speed) of strides and mostly dependent upon speed of muscular and neuromuscular co-ordination.

Speed is the ability to move your body speedily. Speed is generally associated with running, yet different activities, like throwing, jumping or kicking a ball, depend upon moving your arms or legs rapidly. Some athletic coaches or trainers measure speed with a 40-yard dash.

Speed is the capacity to move the body rapidly. This is to what extent it takes for an individual or a question to travel a specific separation, and the quicker something moves, the more noteworthy its speed. Speed is estimated in meters every second (m/s).  $Speed = \frac{Distance}{Time}$ . Speed is an imperative factor in many group activities as it helps the players in beating their enemies. For instance, netballers require speed so they can get into spaces more quickly than their adversaries. Notwithstanding for rugby players speed is a need to have the capacity to vanquish their adversaries to the attempt line. Speed is frequently said to be something that one is brought into the world with, albeit a few progressions can be made by partaking in quality preparing and run preparing. Hence the researcher has taken the study "Study of Agility and Speed of Football players at different playing position"

## Materials And Methods

### Subject

For the present study researcher had collected data from thirty (30) male football players from various football clubs of Seloo, Wardha (MS). Subjects were selected with purposive sampling methods 10 each from different playing positions i.e. 10 Defender, 10 Mid Fielder, and 10 Striker. The age of the subjects ranged between 20 to 25 years.

### Administration of the test

The following tools were used to collect the data on:-

**Shuttle Run 4 x 10 Yard (Agility):** The purpose of the test is to measure the speed of body movements. Two parallel lines were marked on the floor 10 yards apart or the width of the regular volleyball courts might be used for the test. The two wooden blocks were placed one on each of the behind lines. On the order 'Go' subject had to run and take one wooden block to put behind the starting line and he had to run back and take another block and time taken to complete was the score of the subject. The total time in seconds is recorded. The score of each performer was recorded to the nearest tenth of the second.

**50 Yard Dash (Speed):** The purpose of the test is to measure speed. The players were asked to take position behind the starting line. The command 'Ready' and 'Go' were given by the starter. The command 'go' was accompanied by the down ward sweep of the starter's arms to give the timer, a visual signal, on hearing the starter's command 'go' the subjects run from the starting position and crossed the finishing line. The score is measured to the nearest tenth of the second.

### Analysis

Statistical analysis was done on the basis of ANOVA comparison of Agility and Speed of Football players at different playing positions at 0.05 level of significance.

Variables	SV	SS	df	MS	F
Agility	between	22.86	2	11.43	10.23*
	error	30.157	27	1.11	
Speed	between	8.644	2	4.322	6.08*
	error	19.165	27	0.709	

**Table – 1: Comparison of Agility and Speed of Football Players at Different Playing Positions**

\*Significant at 0.05 level

$$F_{0.05(2,27)} = 3.354$$

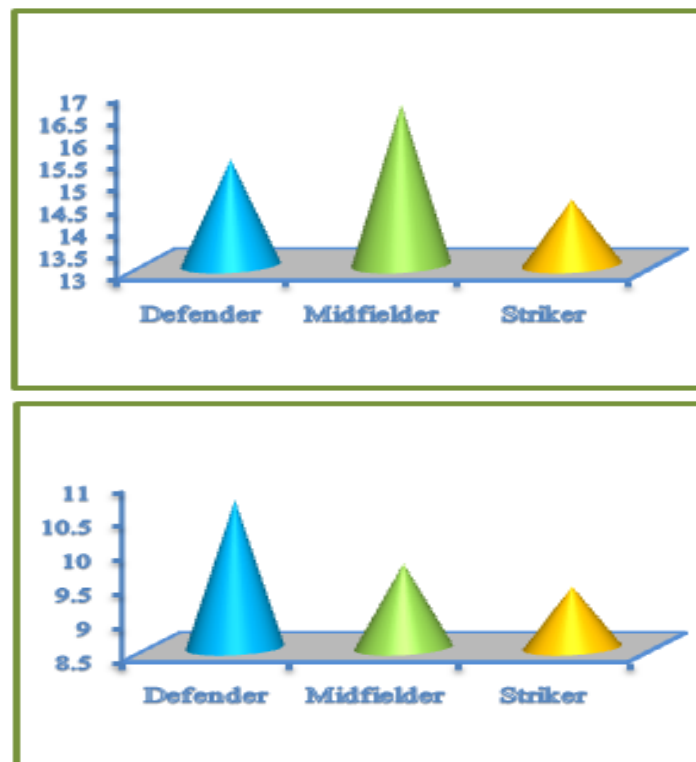
**Post Hoc Test**

Variables	Defender	Midfielder	Striker	MD	CD
Agility	15.36	16.59		1.23	1.58
	15.36		14.46	0.9	
		16.59	14.46	2.13*	
Speed	10.67	9.74		0.93	1.25
	10.67		9.4	1.27*	
		9.74	9.4	0.34	

\*Significant at 0.05 level

Above table shows that there is difference between the mean of agility and speed of football players at different playing position. To see these differences were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances was implied. Researcher found that there is significant difference in Agility as well as Speed between different playing positions of football players because calculated ‘f’ value is 10.23 & 6.08 which is greater than tab  $F_{0.05(2,27)} = 3.354$ . Since the ‘f’ ratio is found to be significant. From the Table of Post-hoc test we reviled that Midfielder and Striker in reference to Agility and Defender and Striker in reference to speed shows significant differences as the Mean Difference 2.13 & 1.27 is greater than the Critical Difference 1.58 & 1.25 whereas rest comparison of Mean Difference shows insignificant.

**Graph**



**Conclusion**

Concluding we can say that there is difference between the mean of agility and speed of football players at different playing position. To see these differences were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances was implied. Researcher found that there is significant difference in agility as well as speed between different

playing positions of football players. By seeing the mean we reviled that striker shows high agility and speed as compared to defender and midfielder playing position. It may be attributed that striker practice more or they give more time on ground which may develop their physical factors as compared to defender and midfielder playing position. The reason may be attributed that agility is the ability to move and change direction and position of the body quickly and effectively while under control. Agility requires quick reflexes, coordination, balance, speed, and correct response to the changing direction. To be agile, you are responding to what is happening around you, taking the information and relating it to the body positioning that will maintain balance and control. Striker goes under various training program and so many different physical activity which make them over all fit as compared to defender and midfielder playing position players.

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## Do's And Don'ts Of Mobile Banking: A Review

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### Abstract

*Mobile Banking refers to provision of banking and monetary services with the assistance of mobile telecommunication devices. The scope of offered services might embody facilities to conduct bank transactions, to administer accounts and to access custom data. After the launch of mobile banking in India, mobile banking transactions have seen some growth. Still mobile banking incorporates a great distance to travel as, majority of shoppers like banking in ancient ways that. The basic objective is to spot the benefits and limitations of mobile banking and therefore the issue sweet-faced by customers in mobile banking. The banking sector reforms and introduction of e-banking has created terribly structural changes in commission quality, social control selections, operational performance, gain and productivity of the banks. There square measure numerous factors that have contended very important role within the Indian banking sector for adoption of technology. So as to run the mobile banking effectively, correct care has been taken care of and take adequate steps to boost the standard services.*

**KEYWORDS:** Mobile banking, MNO, Telecom, E –banking, Internet

### Introduction

With the globalization trends worldwide, it is difficult for a nation, whether big or small, developed or developing, to remain isolated from what is happening around. Information technology has shrunken the globe, as a result of which, time and distance have become non-entities. It has enveloped every aspect of life. Today, most of the individuals adopt new generation technologies. In this dynamical situation, the banking sector is not an exception. Recent innovations in telecommunications have enabled the launch of latest access strategies for banking services through numerous e- channels like, ATMs, credit/debit cards, internet banking, mobile banking, Telebanking, EFT etc. One of these is mobile banking; whereby a client interacts with a bank via itinerant.

Mobile Banking refers to provision of banking and money services with the assistance of mobile telecommunication devices.

The scope of offered services could embrace facilities to conduct bank transactions, to administer accounts and to access customized information. After the launch of mobile banking, transactions have seen some growth. Still mobile banking encompasses ways to travel as, majority of customers prefer banking in traditional ways. Most of the customer's problem is that they are not well educated and not aware of the technological innovations. The present paper studies the advantages, limitations and problems faced by customer through mobile banking. This paper conjointly studies concerning the long run prospects of mobile banking and therefore the strategies for improvement.

### Objectives

1. To study concerning the advantages and limitation of mobile banking.
2. To identify the issues round-faced by the shoppers through mobile banking.
3. To see the longer term prospects of mobile banking in Bharat.
4. To give suggestions for improvement.
5. Methodology

### Nature of study

- The study is especially descriptive in nature.
- Secondary knowledge square measure used for the aim of the study.
- Secondary knowledge was collected from websites, numerous articles and journals.

### Limitations Of The Study

- It may not be hundred percent accurate.
- The study is limited to India only
- As the research mainly depends on secondary data
- Time consuming
- Limitations of the study Lack of primary data

### Literature Review

Mobile banking could be a system that enables customers of establishment to conduct variety of economic transactions through a mobile device like a mobile Phone or personal digital assistant.

Mobile banking differs from mobile payments that involve the employment of a mobile device to get hold of merchandise or services either at the purpose of sale or remotely, analogously to the use of a debit or credit card to effect an EFTPOS payment.

The earliest mobile banking services were offered over SMS, a service referred to as SMS banking. With the introduction of good phones with WAP support sanctionative the employment of the mobile internet in 1999, the primary European banks began to provide mobile banking on this platform to their customers.

In one educational model, mobile banking is defined as:

"Mobile Banking refers to provision and ailment of banking- and financial services with the help of mobile telecommunication devices. The scope of offered services might embody facilities to conduct bank and securities market transactions, to administer accounts and to access custom-made info."

In step with this model mobile banking can be said to consist of three inter-related concepts:

- Mobile accounting
- Mobile brokerage
- Mobile monetary data services

Most services within the classes selected accounting and brokerage are transaction-based. The non-transaction-based services of an informational nature but essential for conducting transactions - as an example, balance inquiries may be required before committing cash remittent. The accounting and brokerage services are so offered invariably together with data services. Information services, on the other hand, may be offered as an independent module.

Mobile banking users are specially concern with security issues like financial frauds, account misuse and user friendliness issue - difficulty in remembering the different codes for different types of transaction, application software installation & updating due to lack of standardization. Mobile banking transactions are often loosely classified into two: push kind and pull kind. Push kind could be a unidirectional dealing wherever our bank sends North American nation data concerning our account via SMS. Pull kind could be a two-way dealing, where we send a request and the bank replies.

### This can be any classified into 5 varieties. :

1. **Inter-bank:** mobile payment service (IMPS), which is a fund transfer service through National Payment Council of India (NPCI). This service enables you to transfer funds from one account to a different across banks among the country victimisation your mobile. You can use the IMPS via your banks' app, USSD'S dial-in number, encrypted SMS banking or net banking.
2. **Bank apps:** Here you need to download your bank's application or software on your mobile phone via internet. This works on both GSM and CDMA handsets for Android and iPhone platforms.
3. **USSD-based:** For this sort, all you have to do is dial the bank's service code and you can ask for information on your bank account. You don't need a Smartphone or high end phone to use the USSD platform.
4. **SMS-Based:** It is that the hottest methodology of mobile banking. You can get your account information via SMS.
5. **Internet-based mobile banking:** This manner of banking is wherever you employ your mobile screen sort of a pc monitor.

Apart from these there are additional choices just like the mobile wallets, offered by telecom service provider platforms, for instance Vodafone's m-pesa, Bharti Airtel's, Airtel Money and Aircel's Mobile Money. Bear in mind that even an un-banked client will use this service. A smart phone and an internet connection are not essential.

### Advantages Of Mobile Banking

- a. **Time saving:** Instead of allocating time to walk into a bank, you can check account balances, schedule and receive payments, transfer money and organise your accounts when you're on the go.
- b. **Convenient:** The ability to access bank accounts, make payments, and even track investments regardless of where you are can be a big advantage Do your banking at a time and place that suits you, instead of waiting in queues.

- c. **Secure:** Generally, good mobile banking apps have a security guarantee or send you a SMS verification code you need to input to authorise a payment for added security. Mobile banking is said to be even more secure than online/internet banking.
- d. **Easy access to your finances:** with the introduction of mobile banking, you are able to access your financial information even beyond the working hours. It helps to avail banking services even by making a call to the bank.
- e. **Increased efficiency:** mobile banking functions are functional, efficient and competitive. It also helps in decongesting the banking halls and reduces the amount of paperwork for both the banker and the customer
- f. **Fraud reduction:** one very real advantage to implementing mobile banking. "Customers are being deputized in real time to watch their accounts. It utilizes the mobile connectivity of telecom operators and therefore does not require an internet connection. You can check your account balance, review recent transaction, transfer funds, pay bills, locate ATMs, deposit cheques, manage investments, etc. Mobile banking is available round the clock 24/7/365, it is easy and convenient and an ideal choice for accessing financial services for most mobile phone owners in the rural areas.
- g. **Secure:** usually, sensible mobile banking apps have a security guarantee or send you a SMS verification code you would like to input to authorize a payment for value-added security .Mobile banking is claimed to be even safer than online/internet banking.
- h. **Easy access to your finances:** with the introduction of mobile banking, you're ready to access your monetary data even on the far side the operating hours. It helps to avail banking services even by creating a decision to the bank.
- i. **Increased efficiency:** mobile banking functions are useful, economical and competitive. It also helps in decongesting the banking halls and reduces the amount of paperwork for both the banker and the customer
- j. **Fraud reduction:** one very real advantage to implementing mobile banking. "Customers are being deputized in real time to watch their accounts.

It utilizes the mobile property of telecommunication operators and thus doesn't need a web association.

You can check your account balance, review recent dealings, transfer funds, pay bills, find ATMs, deposit cheques, manage investments, etc.

Mobile banking is available round the clock 24/7/365, it is easy and convenient and an ideal choice for accessing financial services for most mobile phone owners in the rural areas.

### Disadvantages Of Mobile Banking

1. Mobile banking users are in danger of receiving faux SMS messages and scams.
2. The loss of a person's mobile device typically suggests that criminal will gain access to your mobile banking PIN and alternative sensitive data.
3. Modern mobile devices like Smartphone and tablets are better suited for mobile banking than old models of mobile phones and devices.
4. Regular users of mobile banking over time can accumulate significant charges from their banks.
5. Even though there are 1.5 billion computers on the Internet and 4.5 billion people using mobile phones, there's currently no significant operating system supporting the mobile space."Hackers want to do the least amount of work for the biggest gain.
6. Most mobile banking apps need an internet connection to be able to operate, so if you live in a geographic region or expertise issues together with your net association, then you won't be able to access your account.

The same applies if your mobile phone runs out of battery.

Many phones aren't yet compatible with anti-virus software. Most cell phones don't come standard with anti-virus protection even if they have the capacity to browse the internet. Some phones aren't even compatible with the anti-virus software system on the market and there are far-famed cases during which individuals were unable to place anti-virus software system registered to them on company cell phones. Although identity thieves are still a number of steps behind once it involves learning to implement a number of their most productive laptop tricks (phishing, spamming, spreading viruses, account hacking, etc...) on a mobile phone level, experts agree that is only a matter of time and people shouldn't assume that anti-virus software isn't necessary for cell phones.

Some banks don't offer the same level of protection for cell phone banking that they do for online or in person transactions. Because the risks are still usually unknown some banks are slow to create guarantees concerning what's going to or won't be coated once you use mobile phone banking.

Problems of customers of Mobile banking

- Not sure about the safety of transactions
- Mobile security
- Network availability
- Heavy charges for transactions
- E-mail and web security
- Identity theft
- Literacy of people in rural areas
- Not aware of new innovation
- Handset operate ability
- Application distribution
- Inadequate guidance

### Future prospects of Mobile Banking in India

1. **Mobile Network Operators and enormous company homes Co-Venture:** With the popularity of collaborations between mobile network operators (MNO's) and banks live up to the promise of financial inclusion, the RBI and TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India) have announced that they'll harmonize and coordinate with one another to avoid any type of regularity conflict. Many large Indian banks have partnered/co-ventured with large mobile network operations (MNO's) and handset vendors to facilitate their association through mobile channel by providing access to money services.
2. **Under-banked and Un-Banked Population:** Almost half of the country's population is unbanked. The large section of the Indian population not simply in rural areas however additionally in several segments of urban markets, offers an oversized untapped market with an incredible business potential.
3. **Demographic Factors:** In India the population of youth (between the ages of 14-29) is that the largest youth population globally, that is around twenty seventh of the entire 1.2 billion. Furthermore, adding the age group of 30-44, the proportion is 47%. Apart from the large size of this phase, they are among those who are the early adopters of latest technology and new services, which presents a huge opportunity for e/m-banking service providers. It has been discovered that for the bulk, access to financial services is a household need, and not only an individual need, and if the account holder is illiterate, Other members of the family are a unit competent enough to execute transactions and use electronic or mobile banking services.

### Suggestions For Improvement

1. The banks should improve its service quality in terms of communication, responsiveness, dependability and understanding.
2. To provide various effective modes for promotional schemes interaction with the customer, more accuracy in billing, financial security and privacy in transactions.
3. If the banks wants to increase the service quality it should enhance level of services in punctuality, transparency and accountability, quality of customers service, safety and confidentiality of transaction, No. of queues in bank branches, 24 hours services to the customers, individualized attention to customers, necessary information to customers, learns the specific requirement of customers.
4. Set standards for on-boarding mobile banking customers.
5. Set standards for business agreements between banks and MNOs for handling client grievance.
6. Banks got to see mobile banking channel as a value saving avenue (reduction of money handling charges) instead of revenue generation vertical
7. Banks and telcos to work together for addressing customer grievance

### 3Tips to Use Mobile Banking in the Right Way:

1. Do not store necessary personal data on your Smartphone. If you visit your bank's web site victimization your phone, make certain to filter the cookies and cache frequently. Never store any usernames or passwords in your phone, regardless of how difficult they are to remember. If you were to lose the phone wherever this data is keep, someone could easily access your bank account. It is additionally necessary to alter your watchword frequently. If you employ your phone for business functions, be doubly careful on protecting confidential information.

**2. Sign up for SMS alerts**

Most banks currently provide text message alerts via SMS to alert of a coffee balance or a paid bill. Larger banks like Bank of America use SMS texts to help in fraud interference. Nine times out of 10, consumers can easily sign up for these phone alerts with online banking. Receiving alerts on your phone may be a good way to remain on prime of your account activity round the clock. It's also another convenience for times once a pc is not shut at hand.

3. **Before downloading an app, check its authenticity.** Most banks provide tailored mobile banking applications to their customers which may be downloaded to a Smartphone and wont to manage bank accounts. Unfortunately, this has additionally invited potential fraud within the kind of fastidiously duplicated applications created by scam artists. Before downloading any app to your phone, make sure that it's an authentic application released by your bank. Avoid third party software system that asks for any personal data if you cannot verify the supply. While most apps area unit legit, it ne'er hurts to be too careful.

**Conclusion**

The process of easing, privatization, globalisation and freeing has opened new manner for banks to extend their revenues by diversifying in to universal banking, investment banking, bank assurance, mortgage funding, depository services, securitization, personal banking etc. Technology is that the key to devisal towards providing integrated banking services to customers. Indian banks are late starter within the adoption of technology for automation of processes and therefore the integrated banking services. Further the banking sector reforms and introduction of e-banking has created terribly structural changes in commission quality, social control choices, operational performance, profitability and productivity of the banks. There are a unit varied factors that have vie very important role within the Indian banking sector for adoption of technology.

Further, new technology has chop-chop altered the standard ways in which of doing banking business. Customers will read the accounts, get account statements, transfer funds, purchase drafts by just making a few key punches. Availability of ATMs and plastic cards, EFT, electronic clearing services, internet banking, mobile banking and phone banking; to a large extent avoid customers going to branch premises and has

**Provided a wider vary of services to the purchasers.**

Mobile banking may be a system that permits customers of an institution to conduct variety of monetary transactions through a mobile device like a transportable or personal digital assistant. Banking apps will build bill paying and checking account management unbelievably convenient, however the danger of fraud may be a major draw back. Fortunately, it's easy to avoid most of the pitfalls with commonsense solutions like strong password protection and secure connections. By keeping these security tips in mind, you'll get pleasure from a safer mobile banking expertise

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## Innovative Ideas For Organizational Development

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### Abstract

As people nowadays do not know what is meant by organizational development. The main objective of studying this research paper is to make people aware of the importance of organizational development for the benefit of organization, increase in employee development. In order to achieve strategic goals more effectively and efficiently, the organization needs to be developed by new innovative ideas. In this paper we will study about some new innovative ideas which can be used for organizational development and helps it to stand in competition.

**Keywords:** Innovative, Organization Development, Ideas

### Introduction

Organizational development takes a look at success of organizational change and performance with creative innovative ideas and strategies for organizational development. Organizational development is defined as the use of organizational sources to enhance performance and productiveness inside the place of business. A powerful organization also can boom worker morale because employees can experience extra empowered and valued while our business enterprise is properly structured.

The reason of organizational development is to make an organization higher respond and adapt to industry / marketplace changes and technological development. Organizational development is a systematically incorporated and deliberate technique to improve the effectiveness of the business enterprise.

Organizations are challenged by change. The world is moving faster and faster. Therefore, organizational development is very important to expand the productivity of the firm. The importance of organizational development also extends to the way you solve problems within your company, as well as analyze the ways in which you can figure out more efficient ways of doing it.



### Organizational Development Characteristics

#### Objectives of Organizational Development:

- To increase the level of satisfaction and commitment of employees in the organization.
- To increase cooperation and collaboration among contributors in organization.
- To increase the level of trust and support among organizational contributors.
- To increase the level of personal enthusiasm and satisfaction within the organization.
- Improving organizational performance as measured by profitability, market share, innovation, etc.
- Make organizations better suited to their environment which are always changing.
- Prepare members to face organizational problems and contribute to creative solutions to organizational problems.



### Needs Of Organizational Development

Organizational development is a dynamic technique. It uses behavioural knowledge to help organizations easily adjust to changes. Every organization needs to be viable and survive in a world of change. To be effective, business owners need to have different approaches to innovation, learn from their past mistakes, and set appropriate goals. OD has evolved rapidly in response to this need of organizations.

- Helping to make organizational culture more responsive
- In the production process, it provides opportunities for people to work instead of human resources.
- Give each member of the organization the opportunity to develop their full potential.
- Wants to make the organization more effective to meet all its goals.
- Gives people in the organization the opportunity to influence how they relate to work, organization and work environment.
- Treats each human being as an individual with a complex set of needs, all of which are important in his or her work and life.

### Importance Of Organizational Development

- OD is very important for expanding the firm's productivity.
- It facilitates change in the organization (for the better) by analyzing various problematic situations and helping to find efficient solutions.
- It is targeted at product innovation and overall efficiency is improved, and although it requires generous investment of time and capital, it is worth it.
- It helps foster a sense of equality, trust and cooperation among members, reducing conflicts, thus aiming to create a remarkably confident and united staff division.
- It is an important tool that drives corporate development.
- Numerous new ideas have been incorporated to improve OD, some of which include development of technology, establishment of quality control, implementation of detailed plans, competitive analysis, comprehensive research of target market, etc.

### Research Methodology

A research methodology involves specific techniques that are adopted in the research process to collect, gather, and evaluate data for the purpose of making business decisions. It defines the tools used to collect relevant information in a specific research study. The methodology might include publication, analysis papers, interviews, surveys and different analysis techniques, and may include each current and historical information.

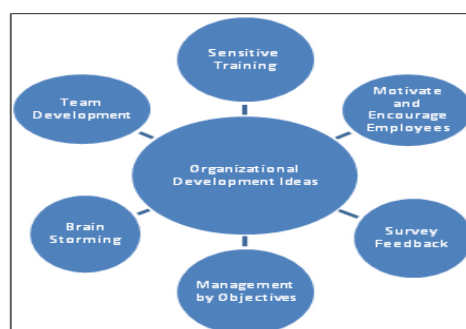
### Research Objective

- Make organizations better suited to their environment which are always changing by creating new innovative ideas.
- For increasing a business's effectiveness organizational development is necessary.
- To increase the overall problem solving ability of the organization for successful results.
- Employing new methods to improve the firm's current operations by using the new ideas.

### Innovative Ideas For Organizational Development

"Every industry is being challenged by dynamic globally and technology is undergoing change". Today's executives need to prioritize innovation and motivate their employees to think and act like entrepreneurs.

Innovation provides a culture of creative thinking that enables your workers to think beyond the regular constraints of their work and do something new and unique. It is essential for the growth of any company. To implement innovation successfully, we need to know how an innovative organization is made as well as how it contributes to its development.



Here are some innovative ideas given below:

**1. *Train Employee in Design Thinking:***

What companies can take to inspire innovation is using design thinking.

"I think design thinking is an important skill that all employees should be trained in".

Design thinking is a customer-centric approach to brainstorming new ideas and solving problems - and a key component for lean innovation.

Design thinking can spark creativity and provide group with a better understanding of their person. Senior leadership feels that rather than creating problems, employees can develop and deliver products that they know their customers want.

**2. *Re-Humanize The Work:***

Innovation stems from creativity and vulnerability. People want to feel safe to fail which will be each innovative and vulnerable. Therefore, ensure all leadership, puts humanity at the centre of the task. Deliberately build trust, prioritize learning, and create inclusive growth spaces and model behaviour that illuminates the humanity of risk and failure.

**3. *Provide Your Team With The Resources To Implement Innovative Ideas:***

Make it possible for your workers to convert their ideas into reality. Without the right resources, even the best ideas fall flat.

The world's most innovative companies invest in their R&D department to allow their creative team to execute innovative concepts for future product development.

**4. *Look To Other Areas Of The Marketplace:***

Organizations often turn to other companies within their industry to brainstorm or emulate them. Instead, look for information and ideas in places where you least expect to turn up. To conduct due diligence on companies thriving in other areas. Discover new ways they engage their employees, new apps that their customers use, and various processes that create efficiencies.

**5. *Develop An Accommodating Leadership Style:***

As the leader of a company, it is your responsibility to promote and nurture the attitudes of your individual team members. Being a leader, you cannot develop a culture of innovation if you fail to show them the path to innovation through your attitude and behaviour.

Expecting your workers to give you more in less time is one way you kill your workers' desire to do something extraordinary. When you prefer short-term results over the long-term benefits of innovative ideas, you will kill their innovative spirit.

Instead of resorting to the 'do more' approach, you need to give your employees room to experiment and learn so that they can improve.

Remember that innovation develops by trial and error and it demands an investment of time. But when you deprive your employees of time, you urge your employees to learn different perspectives about their work.

**6. *Give Your Workers A Sense Of Freedom:***

Employers enforcing the rules stifle the creativity of their employees. This limits the freedom of your most valuable assets and they will feel reluctant to ever think outside the box.

The essence of an innovative organization lies in the ability of its employees to make a contribution to the creative process of the enterprise. As a company, you need to give your workers autonomy to practise their novel ideas.

It invokes a sense of freedom that can enable your employees to separate themselves from the clutches of applying hierarchically so that they can focus on new ideas to execute their day to day tasks.

**7. *Invest Your Time In The Creative Nourishment Of Your Workers:***

The essence of innovation is achieved when you are able to show your workers a path that leads to creativity. Do not preach the importance of creativity only to your team. Rather display specific ways to find creativity so that they can implement innovation in their work.

For example, you can dedicate a day to inspire your workers to experiment with new ideas. Similarly, you can organize weekly workshops to encourage your employees to brainstorm for the upcoming project.

Google was one of the first companies to build a business model based on innovation.

**8. *Allow Your Employees A Chance To Fail:***

Failure is a part of the learning process. If you punish your employees for making mistakes, you fear them for failure. Such an approach greatly affects their ability to come up with creative ideas.

**Fear cannot cultivate creativity.**

When you give your employees room to make mistakes, you are allowing them to think independently without any fear. So they are able to think beyond the limits of their jobs.

**9. Acknowledge The Contribution Of Your Employees:**

Employees feel important when you recognize their efforts. Likewise, if you need to promote a culture of innovation in your organization, you want to implement an incentive-based policy that rewards people on the degree of innovation in their work.

This type of policy will make your employees feel appreciated for their innovative efforts and it will pave the way for a culture of innovation in your organization.

Rather than these there are some other innovative ideas for the development of organization:

- Motivate your team
- Encourage diversity
- Provide the proper tools
- Reward creative talent
- Should have a leadership team that inspires ideas
- Should have an artistic workplace
- Improving operational systems of an organization
- Pursue New Business Categories
- Don't Be Afraid to Experiment

However, innovation is not a temporary thing and is a long-term strategy that demands an investment of your time and efforts. Therefore, if you want to ensure that your organization is benefiting from the positive results of innovation, then you need to implement the above innovative ideas.

**Conclusion**

Today's organization needs to prioritize innovation for its development. But these innovations require a certain level of risk. If an organization does not take risks, it will not succeed, because in these eras, innovations are required to remain in the system. An organization must "Dare to Strive" and implement innovative ideas for its development. This paper concludes various ideas and can be applied in its process for organization development.

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## Total Quality Management And Its Impact On Banking Sector

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### Abstract

*After the successful implementation of Total Quality Management (TQM) in manufacturing, the service sector has been started to adopt the process on a very large and extensive scale in order to improve business productivity. This study emphasizes and aims to uncover the impacts and characteristic of the Total Quality management in the banking sector. Highlighting the significance and major impact of quality on banking services as a tool to improvise the competitiveness of banks and also thrives to bring the attention of the significance of benefiting from the implementation of TQM in banking sector. A detailed review of literature has been carried out special reference to the banking industry.*

*Key Words: Total Quality Management (TQM), Banking.*

### Introduction

Total quality management (TQM) is a firm-wide management philosophy of continuously improving the quality of the products/services/processes by focusing on the customers' needs and expectations to enhance customer satisfaction and firm performance. There are mixed results about the relationship between total quality management practices and performance. [1]

Total Quality Management (TQM) considered as a main tool that leads to the strategy of developing work and improving performance in order to achieve profitability through good services and quality products. It can be defined as the continuous improvement of administrative and productive processes through reviewing and analyzing the results achieved, and searching for other means and methods to raise the level of performance and try to reduce the time and effort for the completion of production processes by eliminating all unnecessary functions for consumers and for the productive process to reach the required level of total quality. [2]

In order to gain competitive advantages in today's market scenario, the quality factor is the most important aspect to consider. The quality is the only factor that can differentiate a firm from another.

The concept of TQM focuses on quality as a whole. I.e. it is not sufficient to have a quality output from only one department of an organization, but the organization should collectively work on quality improvement standards.

### Tqm And Banking Industry

In today's competitive era, the Quality management has become an essential aspect. Being one of the most fast growing and important sector, banking sector cannot be kept far away from the concept of Quality Management. The idea of Total Quality Management has also been adopted by the banking sector in recent years. The huge amount of operations and vast technological development and improvements in electronic and online services has also made it necessary for the banking sector to focus on quality development. The concept of banking service quality includes many other aspects, but all of them can be divided into four conceptual categories: customer service, banking services, electronic services, and automated services. [3]

It becomes very important to examine how Customer and Employees of the bank looks after TQM in banking sector.

### Customer's Perception About Tqm:

In today's era of huge market expansion and digitization, the banking sector is one of a common sector that most of the people have access to. Due to globalization and standardization in lifestyle of customer, the common people are seemed to increasingly use the banking services. The customers being from various backgrounds, different thought process, different priorities judges the banking quality depending upon the expected and actual performance of the banking sector. Usually, customer's expectations regarding service quality are based on his personal view and his previous experience with other service providers. [4] In order to increase the customer satisfaction towards banking process, the banks should focus on identifying the exact needs of the customer and should also identify the ideas to fulfill those needs. According to the customer's view, the level of expectation may vary depending on various factors like:

- Banking Services: The expectations are: Banking Services, Ease of access, Ease of Process, Flexibility in process.
- Bank Staff: The Expectations are: Politeness, Helpfulness, Knowledge, Professionalism, Understanding and Speed of Operations.
- Bank Image: The Expectations are: Trust, Reliability, and Repute of the bank, Social Duties awareness and Participation.
- Bank Expenses: The Expectations are: Reasonable Services and interest on finance services.
- Bank Technology: The Expectations are: Availability of reasonable and soundly secured technological facilities like, credit cards, ATMs, Debit Card, Internet Banking.
- Bank other Services: Expectations are: Ease of availability of Facilities like Insurance, and Facilities like Mutual funds.

### Employees Perception About TQM In Bank.

In order to sustain in today's global competitive era, the optimum use of the resources is one of the most important aspect to take into consideration. The Human Resources in the banking sector plays a significant role in the optimum utilization of resources.

The Human resources are the key to the success of an organization. Especially in banking sector, the human resources play an important role in customer identification and retention. The employees are the people who are responsible for the relationship building with the customers. But to do so, the banks also need to provide a proper support and should take care about the employees getting a proper work environment and Quality work Life (QWL).

The work environment plays a key role in the employee satisfaction which directly affects their efficiency levels either positive or negative manner. In order to keep the efficiency of the organization high, it is the responsibility of the bank to keep the employees happy and satisfied. This healthy balance is important to reduce the employees stress and make a great motivation for them to perform in the best possible way. [5]

Every organization has its own methods to improve the quality of work life, but there are eight broad criteria of employment that considered as necessary factors for all employees from different sectors including the bank sector. [6]:

- Healthy and safe work environment.
- Appropriate Compensation.
- Assistance in enhancing skills and talents.
- Equal opportunities.
- Unbiased work culture.
- Protection of employees' rights.
- Balance between work and personal life.
- Employee safety and future certainty.
- Involvement in decision making.

For bank sector, there are additional aspects must be taken into account to improve the QWL. Effective management gives all the employees a chance to contribute in decision making process to improve the general performance and to make them feel that success is everyone's mission. Employees' appreciation is also a significant aspect and it is not only about providing good salaries to the employees but recognizing their work, giving them enough benefits and bonuses according to their productivity. It is also important for banks to ensure providing all facilities that help to do the work as required and provide suitable solutions for all kinds of problems. Banks should make a healthy competitive environment for their employees and encourage them to develop their capabilities and skills which will help them to reach the maximum success [5].

Improving QWL faces many difficulties like opposition to change, high costs, fear of less productivity, unfair competition and staff comparison, regional prejudice, and distrust of evaluation criteria and promotions. All these could hinder banks from achieving a good QWL for employees which leads to decreasing their enthusiasm to work and providing highest effort to reach the organization's goals [6].

### Implementaing TQM in Banking Sector

For achieving a competitive quality level requires using many methods, tools and skills of quality science and it may differ from bank to bank according to its internal and external condition. In order to implement quality in banks, the management must restructure its policies and procedures to attain a specific goal. The management must involve all the staffs in the planning and policy formation.

These systems must be created in particular and it needs training programs, including senior management, middle management and the rest of the employees. Once specific objectives have been reached, new improvement targets are set to keep continuously upgrading of performance level. It is worthy to mention the necessity of having a high professional management team that can successfully manage the whole process of improving the quality. [2]

TQM in banks is a wide issue that includes many dimensions that must be considered when implementing quality [7]

- Reliability  
Completing operations efficiently and effectively from the first time to win the customer trust
- Response level
- The rapid response of employees to the customers' demands and decreasing the delay as possible as it can
- Employees' qualification  
Staffs have adequate capabilities to provide a distinct service to customers.
- Accessibility  
Easy access to the service providers and contact them
- Communication  
Exchanging of service information between service providers and customers
- Priority  
Taking into consideration the interests and needs of customers.
- Safety  
Preparing for potential risks and making suitable plans to face any kinds of problems
- Caring  
Making all efforts to comfort the client  
Physical Material and human  
The outward appearance of equipment and personnel

### The Impact Of Total Quality Management In Banking Sector

The positive impact of Quality management in other organizations have attracted and encouraged banking sector for focusing in the quality of service.

The quality of services plays an important role and primary factor in ensuring the survival of the bank with the other competitors in the market. Customers have a wide range from banks and they would only choose the banks that provide best services in terms of quality, reliability, and profitability and bank which is at par with international standards. [3].

Maximizing customer satisfaction through quality customer service has been described as the ultimate weapon by Davidow and Vital (1989). [8]

The TQM is extremely important to achieve the quality, providing a best service can be considered as pre-requisite to survive and success of banking sector since the performance of banks is significantly and positively linked with the service quality. [2]

### Quality Of Service In Banking Sector

In today's era of vast and limitless markets, the service industries being intangible in nature have to focus constantly on the quality of service in order to succeed in long run. The quality of service in banking industry is not limited to customer satisfaction but it also expands to increasing the customer's expectations. Therefore, the Banks have to commit towards continuous improvement of their service that provided to customers. Following are some of the categories related to banking.

- Customer service quality
- Banking service product quality
- Grievance Handling Quality.

**1)Customer service quality:** The main factor in assessing the performance of banks is the quality of their services (quality: customer or client satisfaction). A common definition, proposed by Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Berry "is that customer service quality is the deference between the bank's performance as perceived by the customer and the level of performance that the customer expected "[9]

The current global trend is to satisfy the client's expectations in terms of quality is to achieve his satisfaction, and to ensure continuous improvement of quality to keep the outstanding performance against competitors. In the era when technology can facilitate the intense competition, it is necessary for the banks to focus on improving, controlling and measuring their service quality continuously. Therefore, any bank that seeks excellence must achieve a distinguished level of service that meets the ever-changing requirements of its

customers to satisfy them. This can only be achieved through the introducing of quality systems that initially required training program for senior management, middle management and the rest of the employees. In addition, the banks should emphasize deeper permeation of the current customers' database since the data about customers and their needs can help the industry to identify the existing key customers, future customer and building relationship with them. [3].

**2) Banking service product quality:** Banking service product quality plays an important role in determining customers' perceptions of the overall banking service quality, and it is primarily associated with product variety and diverse features. Banking service product quality must tend to provide the best services without knowing what the customers really want and expect from them. [10]

This service may vary from financial transactions, paying bills electronically and automatically, viewing their balance, monthly bank statements, purchasing shares and insurance, home loans with minimum rate of interest, purchasing cars and lands. And the bank customer wants these services at one site with ease. Differentiation and innovation in the quality of bank products can be the key of attracting new customers and enhancing customers' satisfaction. Therefore, it may contribute to the competitive advantage in the banking industry. [3]

**3) Grievance Handling Quality:** In today's competition, the level of competition is tremendously high. Reducing the errors is the key motto of every organization. Banks now days are constantly taking efforts in order to create a flawless banking process. The overall quality of banking can be directly related to the grievance handling mechanism.

In the first place the customer desires an error free service. But there are always chances of flaws in banking system due to tremendous data processing. In such instance it becomes very important to handle these errors effectively as this directly affects the customer satisfaction levels.

## Conclusion

The term quality is a crucial term in case of banking. Having a very huge number of customers and sensitive data, errors directly affects the workability, customer satisfaction and goodwill of the bank. Having such sensitive data to handle, the banks need to find out the flaws and chalk the same one by one without affecting the current system. In order to identify the flaws in the system, the banks have to continuously improve the system.

Improving the quality in banking is a multidimensional factor. Banks cannot focus only either on customer satisfaction or internal banking quality. Both the dimensions are equally important for quality management in banks. The banks must analyze these factors carefully and should improve their respective systems in a continuous manner.

One more important dimension for quality improvement in bank is the grievance handling mechanism. The banks should continuously improve the systems in order to create a flawless systems. But as being a sector with huge public access there are always chances of errors. The banks should carefully and speedily handle such errors and should build a strong mechanism for grievance handling mechanism

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## Use Of Cloud Computing In Education

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### Abstract

Cloud computing is the technology where we can use computing resources like hardware and software that are delivered as a service over the Internet as per user's requirement. It also provides computational platform, infrastructure and storage which are demanded by the user according to their requirement. The application of cloud computing is growing daily because of many advantages to the users, and is driven by the increasing use of various mobile devices (laptops, tablets and Smartphone) and mobile Internet access being more available. Now many education institutions are facing the problems with the growing need of IT and infrastructure. Cloud computing is an emerging technology and relies on existing technology such as Internet, virtualization etc. and can be a solution to such problems by providing required infrastructure, software and storage.

In this paper a basic research has been carried out to show how cloud computing helps in the field of education to improve teaching, learning and have a cost-effective infrastructure. It can bring a revolution in the field of education. It also tries to bring out its benefits and limitations.

Keywords: platform, infrastructure, Internet, cloud computing, virtualization

### Introduction

In Education LMS, E Library, universal Digital Library & other E learning Resources could be used for providing both skills based & knowledge based training for students. Similarly a large percentage of our graduate could be made employable through online training and online classes. It provides Smarter Classroom with Cloud computing facility which enhances open source learning and tries to strengthen network services. The cloud helps students, teachers, faculty, parents, and staff to have on-demand access to critical information using any device from anywhere [2]. This means that in the future the majority of educational services will be provided in the cloud, and the educational institutions do not have to have its own computer centers with expensive hardware, costs for electricity, salaries of staff and computing resources that are not always at full power. It also creates a personalized learning environment or virtual communities of teaching and learning [1]. Cloud computing provides shared resources, software and information through Internet as a PAYGO (Pay-as-you-go) basis. At present, as many universities are trying to update their IT infrastructure and data, but they are facing few challenges which can be solved by cloud computing. The challenges were: [3]

- 1) Cost: choose the subscription or PAYGO plan.
- 2) Flexibility: cloud computing allows to dynamically scale the investment in infrastructures as demand fluctuate.
- 3) Accessibility: making the data and services available publicly without losing the sensitive information

### Services Of Cloud

Services of cloud computing is divided into three separate categories [4]

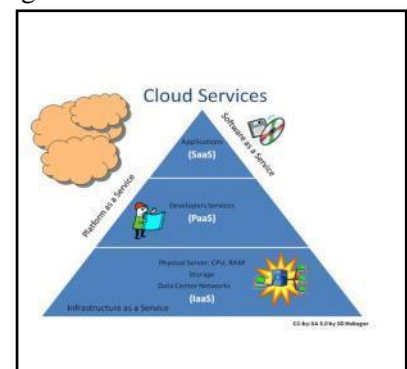
- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)

The lowest level is called the Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS).

At this level, students, faculties or researchers can get the basic computing resources, such as processors and storage devices- and use them to create their own operating systems and applications.

The next level is the Platform as a Service (PaaS). Here platform is provided by the service provider so that users can install their own applications on the platform. e.g. Google Apps Engine. It allows developers to create and use applications in Python.

The next level of cloud computing is called the Software as a Service (SaaS). It is this layer that is of most interest to educational institutions. The "cloud" here means not only the data but also the associated applications, and the user requires only a Web browser. The best examples of this approach are Google Apps for Education and Microsoft Live@edu which provides support for communication software and Office applications such as e-mail and spreadsheets.



## Cloud Providers

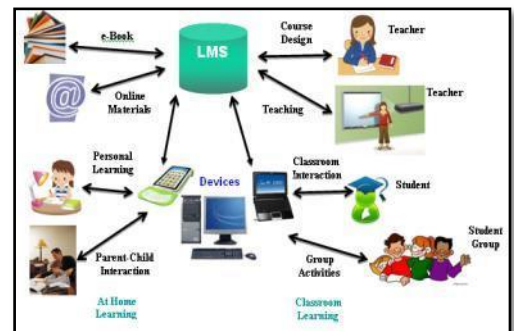
- Amazon web servers (AWS): it is most popular and it provides the most of the compute services as compare to other servers. Because of the flexible pricing and other services it is providing it becomes the global leader in cloud computing
- Microsoft Azure
- Google cloud platform (GCP): it is also very popular and cheapest cloud provider.
- IBM cloud
- Digital ocean

There are many other cloud providers today and will be tomorrow but these are some of the major and earlier cloud providers.

## LMS

A learning management system (LMS) is an application software for the administration, documentation and delivery of educational courses, training programs or learning and development programs[5]. The learning management system concept is emerged directly from e-learning. The first LMS is applied for the higher education sector. The first introduction of the LMS was in the late 1990s [6].

They help to create, administer, distribute and manage all of the activities related to e-learning. This technology makes the classroom experience much more powerful. It offer teachers and students a Virtual Campus which is personalized and unique that's why it makes LMS classrooms a success in education and learning experiences. LMS makes learning a real experience.



## Advantages of LMS

1. It's easy to implement an LMS  
LMS is a piece of software which is easy to implement in your educational institution. It brings together under one platform all academic programs, subject study guides and trainings done easily.
2. Better involvement of teachers and students  
Here teachers can upload assignments and papers or lectures in any format which student can get anywhere and can answer to those questions or chat on the topics of lectures so that both of them are involved.
3. No need for LMS training  
LMS are easy to learn because its interface is very user friendly so that all can use new tools or features which may not have used previously. It is an easy tool which doesn't require training or a manual. Students and teachers alike can take to it like a duck takes to water.
4. Portability  
It's possible to access the LMS from anywhere with an internet connection from any device, be it a computer, tablet or smartphone.
5. Improving the learning experience  
LMS is a virtual space created for learning and also makes learning a more complete experience. The results of training and education with LMS guarantee successful training as well as motivating students.

## Other advantages of LMS include:

- An LMS supports content in various formats like text, video, audio, etc.
- The evaluation of students is easier and fair, based on student attendance and online quizzes.
- Students and teachers can re-use the material every time they need.
- Students can learn collaboratively by setting up a School website with the LMS software and helps "Keeps organizations up-to-date with compliance regulations.

## Examples of Cloud Computing Educational Products

Moodle is a free and open-source learning management system (LMS) written in PHP and distributed under the GNU General Public License[7]. Moodle is used for learning, distance education, flipped classroom and other e-learning projects in universities, schools, workplaces and other sectors[8].

Microsoft Live@edu is a program that provides staff, students, faculty, and alumni long-term, primary e-mail addresses and other applications that they can use to communicate online at no cost to education institutions[2].

## Conclusion

The cloud allows us to access our work from anywhere, anytime and can share it with anyone. It gives us liberty from needing a particular machine to access a particular file or an application. In the present paper a cloud education system is introduced and how it is benefited to students, faculty and the educational institutes for providing quality education. There is no doubt that the introduction of cloud computing into education is feasible & brings us the approximately infinite computing capability, benefits to the students but a further work can be done to choose for the best solutions according to our needs among the number of choices we have available online.

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## A Review On Attacks And Prevention Technique In Cyber-Physical Network Systems

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### Abstract:

In Cyber Physical Networked Systems, the Foe can infuse false measurement into the controller traded off sensor hubs, which not only beacon the security of the system, but also consume network resources. To manage this issue, various in transit sifting plans have been intended for remote sensor systems. Be that as it may these plans either need versatility to the quantity of traded off hubs or rely on upon the statically designed courses and hub limitation which are not compactible for CPNS. In this inventor, we propose a system, which can channel false vaccinated information adequate & achieve high resilience to the number of compromised nodes without depending on static courses & hub limitation. A review on attacks and prevention technique have been done in this paper.

**Keywords-** Wireless Sensor network system, data injection attack, sensor networks, Routing Protocols.

### Introduction:

Wireless sensor network (WSN) is assurance of facilitating real-time data processing in complex environments. WSN is consisting of the nodes where nodes are connected to one or more several sensor nodes. These nodes are used in many applications like monitoring environment conditions, factory performance and continuous communication for military [1]. The security work till now focuses on denial of communication at the routing or medium access control levels [2]. The life of network plays a crucial role in such applications. Many researches focus on increasing the lifespan of WSN [3].

In this paper we see the various types of attack and its detection techniques. Section 2 describes various types of attacks. Prevention techniques for the attacks are described in Section 3. Section 4 gives performance evaluation and comparative analysis of the various attacks.

### Attacks:

#### A) Carousel attack:

In this attack, an foe sends a packet with a route composed as a series of loops, such that the same node appears in the route many times. This strategy in the network can be used to increase the route length beyond the number of nodes, only limited by the number of allowed entries in the source route. An example of this type of route is in Figure.

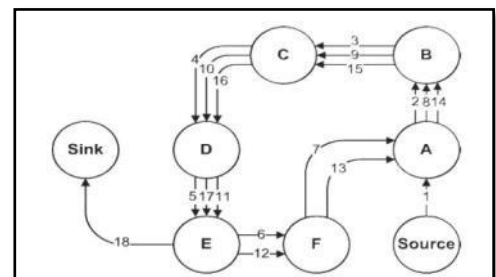


Fig.1 Carousal Attack

#### B) Stretch attack:

Another attack in the same vein is the stretch attack, where a malicious node constructs artificially long source routes, causing packets to traverse a larger than optimal number of nodes.

An example of this type of route is in Figure. The outcome becomes clearer when we examine Figure and compare to the carousel attack. While the latter uses energy at the nodes that were already in the honest path, the former extends the consumed energy "equivalence lines" to a wider section of the network. Energy usage is less localized around the original path, but more total energy is consumed.

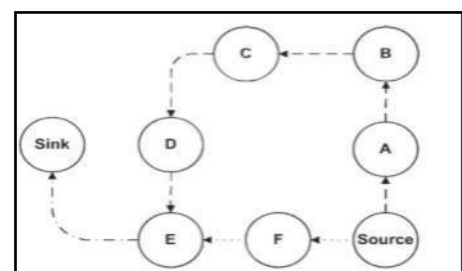


Fig. 2Stretch Attack

#### C) False Data Injection Attack:

False data injection attack causes original data mix with irrelevant data or false data this will damage the integrity of the data and this type of attack is named as false data injection attack. Due to this addition of false data it will consume more energy of involve nodes and time comparatively original data required for transmission.

Sensors are usually deployed in unattended or even hostile environments, and an adversary may capture or compromise sensor nodes. Node compromise [5] occurs when an attacker gains control of a node in the

network after deployment. Once in control of that node, the attacker can alter the node to listen to information in the network, input malicious data, cause DOS, black hole, or any one of a number of attacks on the network. Once this happens, the compromised nodes can easily inject false data reports of nonexistent events.

**PREVENTION TECHNIQUE:**

**Data Security Management:**

The data security management of Prevention of False Data Injection Attack consists of the sensing report generation, measurement report generation and transmission, en-route filtering, and controller authentication. This will protect the system from attacks and it involve less energy and time consumption during transmission of data compared with the data transmission when attacks are implemented.

**Performance Evaluation:**

**A)Energy Consumption:**

**a)Carousal Attack:**

When carousal attack is implemented in the network, it causes the data to follow the unwanted loop of nodes of any number which was define by attacker, this leads the data to follow a number of loops of nodes instead of shortest path. It will consumes more energy and time.

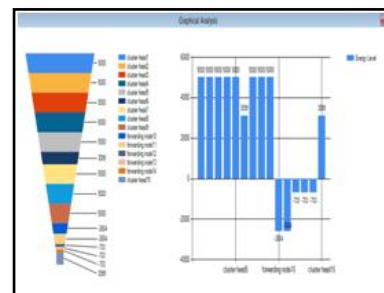


Fig.3 Energy Consumption of carousel Attack

**b)Stretch Attack:**

When the stretch attack is implemented, it causes the data to select the longest path from source to destination instead of shortest path, it also involves more consumption of energy and time .

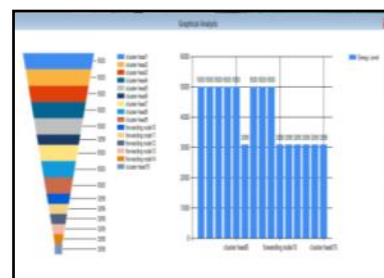


Fig.4 Energy Consumption of stretch Attack

**c)False Data Injection Attack:**

False data injection attack causes original data mix with irrelevant data or false data this will damage the integrity of the data and this type of attack is named as false data injection attack. Due to this addition of false data it will consume more energy of involve nodes and time comparatively original data required for transmission.

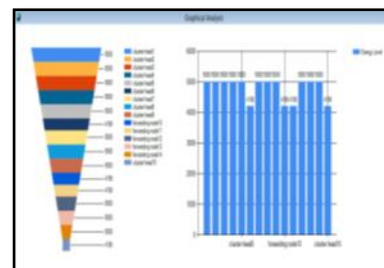


Fig.5 Energy Consumption of False Data Injection attack

**d) Prevention (Data Security Management):**

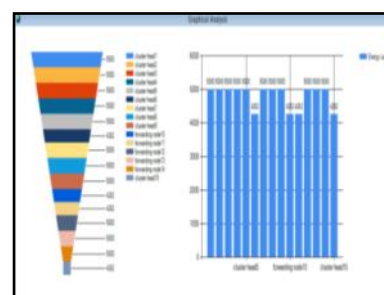


Fig.6 Energy Consumption after Prevention

**B)Time consumption:**

Here,the comparison of time consumption is shown below with the help of graph.

a) Carousel Attack

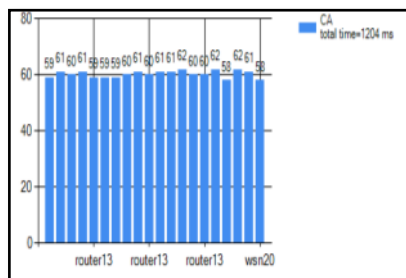


FIG.7 Carousel Attack Time Consumption

b) Stretch Attack:

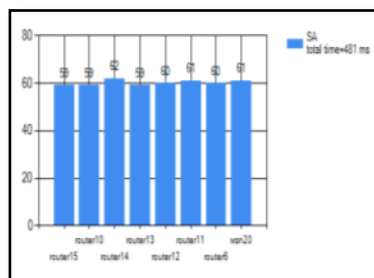


Fig.8 Stretch Attack Time Consumption

c) False Data Injection Attack:

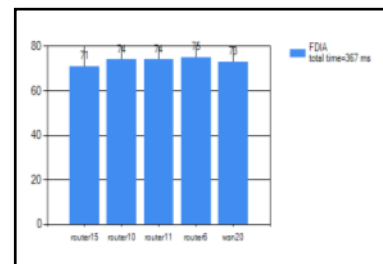


Fig.9 FDI Time Consumption

d) Data Security Management

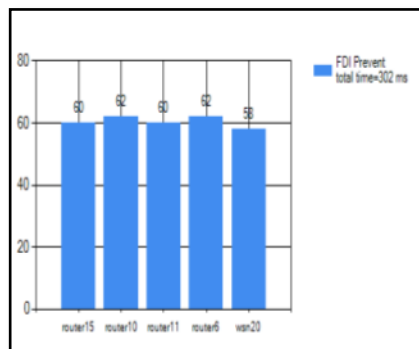


Fig. 10 Data Security Management Time Consumption

### Conclusion:

In this paper, I define various attacks as an resource depletion attack in which it consumes more battery of node. This attack not depends on any particular type of protocol. In this system use energy consumption and trust value of the node to mitigate attack. The simulations results show that we are able to detect the attacks on the basis of energy consumption and prevent these attacks by using trust factors for security routing. The prevention technique protects the system from attacks and it involves less energy and time consumption during transmission of data compared with the data transmission.

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## A Review Of 5G Technology

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### Abstract:

*Wireless communication has become the need of current generation era.*

*However the next generation communication network demands for a network platform with faster data rates and higher capacity .the future of wireless technology seems to be a seamless interaction between humans and billions of intelligent devices. 5g wireless technology will definitely bring the revolution in the wireless network .It promises a rich, reliable and hyper connected network .5g communication system provides a far higher level performance than the previous generation of mobile communication systems. It is just an another level of mobile communications evolving from 1G,2G,3G,4G and now 5G. The paper throws light on the development & evolution of different generation of mobile wireless technology beside with their significance and advantages of one over other. The current focus into the mobile wireless technology concentrates on further implementation of 4G technology and 5G technology.*

**Keywords:** 1G – 5G , 5G network, 5G technology

### Introduction:

Mobile wireless industry has begins its technology creation, revolution and evolution since initial 1970s. In the earlier a small number of decades, mobile wireless technologies have experience 4 or 5 generations of technology revolution and evolution[1] .6 billion community acknowledge mobile phones hence we are going to analyze the different generations of cellular systems as studied in the evolution of mobile communications from 1st to 5th generation. We can analyze that this could be due to increase in telecom customers day by day. In present time there are four generations in the mobile industry These are 1G, 2G, 3G, 4G&5G[1]. Nowadays various wireless and mobile technologies are present as third generation Mobile networks LTE (Long Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.11 wireless networks), (UMTS- Universal Mobil Telecommunication System, cdma2000), term Evolution), as well as sensor networks, or personal area networks. The complete wireless and mobile networks implements all-IP principle that mean all data and signaling transfer by IP. Mobile terminals consist of interfaces like GSM which are based on circuit switching. Fifth generation technology give facilities camera, MP3 recording, videoplayer, audio player et that user never imagine and for children rocking fun with Bluetooth technology and Piconets. 5G Mobile multimedia internet networks will be fully wireless communication while not limitations that makes perfect wireless real world Wide wireless Web.& IPv6, LAS-CDMA (Large Area Synchronized Code-Division Multiple Access), UWB (Ultra wide band), MCCDMA (Multi-Carrier code Davison Multiple Access), Network-LMDS (Local Multipoint Distribution Services). The world of universal nonstop access to information, communication & entertainment will open new dimension to our lives and change our life style significantly. [2]



Fig1: Wireless Communication System

### Evolution Of Mobile Technologies:

In last few years Mobile communication has become more popular due to fast revolution in mobile technology. This revolution from 1G- first generation, 2G- Second generation, 3G- Third generation, 4G- fourth generation, 5G- fifth second generation.[2]

#### A) 1st generation:

1G introduced in 1980s. It contains analog system and usually known as cellphones. It introduces mobile technologies that is Advanced mobile telephone system (AMTS), mobile telephone system (MTS). It uses analog radio signals which enclose frequency 150 MHz, frequency division multiple access (FDMA) by using this technique Voice call modulation is done .[2]

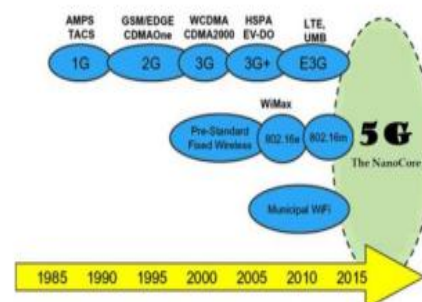


Fig 2 : Evolutional Changes in Mobile Technologies.[5]

**B) 2nd generation:**

2G is the second generation wireless mobile technology 2g commercial services were launched in Finland in year 1991. It uses digital signals for transmission of voice and its speed of 64 kbps. It provides resource of SMS (Short Message Service) and use the bandwidth of 30 to 200 KHz. [2]

**C) 3rd generation:**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> generation uses Wide Band Wireless Network with increases clarity. The records are sent through the technology called Packet Switching. By Circuit Switching Voice call are interpreted. It operates at bandwidth of 15-20MHz range and 2100MHz and used for High-speed internet service, video chatting.[2]

**D) 4th generation:**

4G offers a speed of downloading 100Mbps. 4G provides equal features of 3G and additional services like to watch T.V programs with extra clarity, MultiMedia Newspapers, and send data greatly quicker than before generations [3]. LTE (Long Term Evolution) is considered as 4th generation technology.

**E) 5th generation:**

5G is the term used to describe next generation of mobile networks beyond LTE mobile networks. At least four major phone carriers in the US — AT&T, In near future the 5G technologies include all type of advanced features which makes 5G mobile technology most powerful and in huge demand. The large phone memory camera, MP3 recording, dialing speed, audio player and video player these all things are included in 5G technology. [1]

**5g Networks:**

5G network is incredibly quick and reliable. The idea of handheld devices goes to be revolutionized with the advent of 5G. Currently all the services and applications are going to be accessed by single IP telephony, gaming & other multimedia application. There is only need to make it accessible so a common man simply afford the profitable packs offered by the companies so 5G network could hold the authentic place. There's need to win the customer trust to build fair long term relation to make a reliable position within the telecommunication field. To compete with the preceding wireless technologies within the market. All the feature like telecommunication, mp3, camera in new mobile handset models. 4G is providing of this utility in mobile phone. By seeing the features of 4G one will get a rough idea concerning what 5G Networks could offer. There is a picture gallery, messenger and multimedia application that also the part of 5G. There would be no distinction between a PC and mobile phones [3].



Fig: 5G mobile phone [3]

**5G Mobile Network Architecture:**

Architecture of 5G is highly advanced its various terminals & network elements are characteristically raised to afford a new situation. Service providers can implement the advanced technology to take the value-added services easily. [1]

However upgradeability relies upon thought of radio technology its includes numerous important options i.e. temperature, ability of devices to spot their geographical location & weather, etc. radio technology acts as a beam that perceptively will catch and respond radio signals in its operational setting. It promptly distinguishes the changes in its environment and hence respond accordingly to provide uninterrupted quality service.[3]

**Architecture of 5G**

The system of 5G model is totally based on IP, wireless and mobile networks.

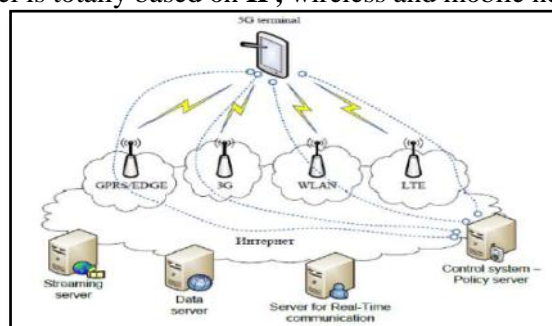


Fig : 5G Mobile Network Architecture

The 5g model system comprising of a true user/real user terminal so variety of

Independent and autonomous radio access technologies.[2] Each of the radio technologies is considered as the IP link for the outside world. In order to establish sessions between client applications and servers somewhere on the Internet, IP technology is designed primarily to control data for appropriate routing of IP packets related to a certain application connections.[4] To make reachable routing of packets should be fixed in accordance with the given policies of the user .shown in following image.

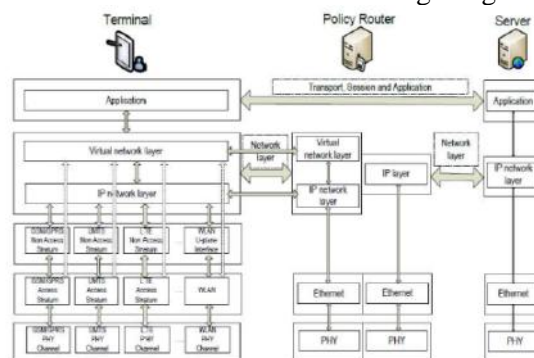


Fig : Master core technology

### Why Is 5G Required ?

The most important difference, from a client site of view, between present generations and probable 5G techniques must be impressive also than bigger most throughput other requirements include:

- Lower battery consumption.
- Multiple data transfer paths.
- Around 1Gbps facts appraise in mobility.
- More secure outshine cognitive radio/SDR Security.
- Higher system level spectral efficiency.
- World Wide wireless web (WWWW)

### Characteristics Of 5G Technology

- The technology 5G presents the high resolution for sharp, passionate faction cell phone every day and given consumer well shape and immediately Internet access.
- 1,000x bandwidth per unit area.
- To connect feasibility 10 to 100 number of devices.
- Worldwide coverage.
- About 90% reductions in network energy usage.
- Battery life will be much longer.
- Entire world will be in *wi fi* zone.
- The 5G technology for large amount of data distribution in Gigabit.
- The technology gives you 5G gateways carrier distribution to unprecedented maximum stability without delay.
- The consumer can also get a 5G comfort and relax by having a better speed and using remote control technology.
- The 5G technology besides cheer on virtual exclusive network.

### Applications Of 5G Technologies

1. Real wireless world with no limitation with access and zone issues.
2. Wearable procedure with AI capabilities.
3. Internet protocol version (IPv6) everyplace a visiting care-of mobile IP address is assigned according to associated network and location.
4. One unified global standard.
5. Network availability will be everywhere and will facilitate people to use their computer and such kind of mobile devices anywhere anytime.
6. Because of the IPv6 technology, visiting care of mobile IP address will be assigned as per the connected network and geographical position.

**Future Scope :**

5<sup>th</sup> generation technology is designed to produce incredible and remarkable data capabilities, unbroken call volumes, and large information broadcast inside the newest mobile operating system. Hence, it's a lot of intelligent technology which is able to interconnect the entire world without limits. Our world would have universal and uninterrupted access to data, communication and entertainment which will open a brand new dimension to our lives and can modify our life style meaningfully.

The upcoming enhancement of Nano-core will be incredible as it combines with AI. One can control his intelligent Robot by his mobile phone. Your Mobile type the message automatically what your brain thinks. We strongly persuade a fact everywhere we don't insist on any spectrum for communication. The Google hot trends have rated the character 6G as the 17th generally searched word in the search engines. The iPod 6G comes in seven various colors and has an aluminum body which makes the strong body with stand constant daily usage. 6G technology haven't been fully brought out yet but search phrases like what is 6G mobile technology, 6G technology, 6G mobile, 6G network, 6G wiki, are getting more familiar with new mobile technology getting growth.

**Conclusion:**

In this paper we conclude that 5G network is extraordinarily fast and reliable. The 5th wireless mobile internet networks are honestly wireless world which shall be supported by LAS-CDMA -Large Area Synchronized Code Division Multiple Access, OFDM-Orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing, MCCDMA-Multi-Carrier Code Division Multiple Access, UWB-Ultra-wideband, Network-LMDS- Local Multipoint Distribution Service, and IPv6. Fifth generation technologies offers tremendous information capabilities and limitless call volumes. Fifth generation make an essential differentiation and add more services and benefits to the world over 4G. Fifth generation more intelligent technology that interconnects the entire world without limits. This generation waited to be released around 2020. The world of universal unbroken access to information, entertainment and communication will begin new dimension to our lives and modify our living life style significantly.

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## The Role Of E-Resources In Revised Naac Framework For Affiliated Colleges : With Reference To Learning Resources Center

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### Abstract:-

*As the entire process has become a ICT driven in new NAAC framework but there is a lot of use of e-resources in learning resource center. In this article the researcher has been highlighted on the revised NAAC framework and e-resources which shown the digital path for learning resources center in this ICT era in higher education. Out of 7 criteria, 4.2 is related to learning resources center which is important and based on ICT which is discussed about e-resources for users and the librarian also hence researchers want to highlight on this qualitative process and also attempt to suggest about boon for learning resource center which dwell with e-resources. The contribution in the criteria 4 as well as holistic contribution in different ways in all the seven criteria's. Library can strengthen their environment like ICT related activity like ILMS software, e-journal, e-shodhsindhu, shodhganga membership, e-book, databases, connectivity bandwidth, remote access, e-resources,*

*Keywords: - NAAC, ICT, LRC, E-RESOURCES*

### Introduction:-

It is a digital age. In this era while going to higher education electronic and digital knowledge is very important. When you think about higher education and simultaneously you think about quality services as NAAC, you should have ICT related knowledge. Everyday new technological advances affect the way information is handled in libraries in every aspect. Computing technology, communication technology and mass storage technology are some of the areas of continuous development that reshape the way that learning resource center access, retrieve, store, manipulate and disseminate information to users. The learning resource center has been from its inception an integral part of institutions of higher learning, rather than an appendix or adjunct. In this era when you want to discuss about quality that moment you look to NAAC quality. So, we should discuss about NAAC.

NAAC stands for national assessment and accreditation council launched revised process and revised process in July 2017 which is very easy and smoothly work for the field of education. Every college can apply for grading system in whole year but now window will open for two times in a year. You can apply for new process form NAAC websites and you should apply for NAAC for use by specific methodology.

NAAC is an autonomous accrediting agency established by UGC and it is a member of the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education comprising of over 120 different national agencies engaged in Assessment, Accreditation and Academic Audit.

NAAC has been regularly updating and revising its assessment process to fine tune its grading pattern and assessment process in terms of the local, regional and global scenario as well as standardization of the practices which ultimately will lead to quality sustenance in the educational field. The revised process is being adopted on July 2017. NAAC infused spirit into its process of assessment and accreditation by associating its criteria wise pattern of assessment with key factors of transparency, pinpointedness, scalability, Student centric and pro-technology oriented. The onus of this technological advancement lies on the ICT enabled system adoption in the educational institutes and the major share of this will be through the work and services offered by the Libraries.

First you should know the eligible criteria for NAAC. It is very useful for every institution for NAAC. You should IIQA (institution information for quality assessment) and after pay specific fees. IIQA also shown your eligibility, which is most important for every institutions for their eligibility. When you read IIQA, it is very easy for us. After that you fill SSR Manual by complying some their instructions.

The Digital age coming with multi faces information which can changes in the learning resource field and it is reflected through the growing importance of libraries in quality assessment process of any educational institute. In this ICT age there is a great role of library services to users through information technology. Various ICT enabled facilities like internet, computer, mobile technology, Wi-Fi technology, Li-Fi technology etc. are easing out the various barrier of time, space and other physicality in establish the near to perfect rapport between the trio- Librarians, Learning Resources and Library Users. Thus information technology tools brought tremendous changes in all the fields in academic library services in enhancing academic library services effectively for users.

**Revised Accreditation Framework:**

NAAC has launched Revised Accreditation Framework since July, 2017 and hence AQAR format also modified, in cognizance with the new methodology. The tools and parameters are designed in the new AQAR format are in such a way that the preparation of AQAR would facilitate the HEI's for upcoming cycles of Accreditation. Data collected/prepared infuses quality enhancement measures undertaken during the years. Further, it also adds quality enhancement and quality sustenance measures undertaken in teaching, learning, research, extension and support activities of the Institution. It is expected that the new AQAR would facilitate Educational Institutions for creating a good database at Institutional level for enhancing the quality culture. The renaming of library as learning resource center is a part and parcel of the increasing role of ICT in libraries and the transformation of libraries from brick and mortar format to the digital datasets and virtual hub.

As per the Revised Accreditation Framework (RAF), the NAAC Accredited institutions need to submit the AQAR online. Similarly the marking pattern has become more objective by ICT integration in Assessment and Accreditation process.

New Revised format of AQAR: The new revised format has become more pinpointed and quantitative. Criteria IV of AQAR, section 4.2 covers information detailing about the library. ICT has been given importance in it and 20 marks has been allotted for section 4.2.

**Objective :-**

- To find out e-resources related in learning resource center

**Literature Review :-**

1. Dr. Kalyankar N. V. Gondwana University, Gadchiroli (2018) highlighted in Awareness workshop on assessment and accreditation by National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore (NAAC, 2005) is being organized Workshop by the Post Graduate Teaching Department of Gondwana University Gadchiroli. and published savior with ISBN-978-93-86623-34-8 of such nature provide a great opportunity to university fraternity, not only to update knowledge and keep obsessed with latest developmental scenario in the process of institutional assessment and accreditation by NAAC field, but also an occasion for the resource persons/delegates/ observers to exchange ideas and interact with each other.

2. Library and Information Services : A case Presentation -Workshop on identifying Best Practices in Library and Information Services held at NAAC 26 oct. 2005 (2 D) Pg. No. 35 The Principal Loyola College of Social Science, SreeKariyam, Thiruvannathapuram The impact of Information Technology (IT) is enormous and global in its magnitude. It has become an integral part of all aspects of the library. It has virtually unlimited potential for variety of useful applications in libraries as it significantly contributes to improved quality, increased productivity, more efficient operations, better resource sharing and more effective services to the users. Today, the success of a modern library is increasingly dependent on the most effective utilization and strategic management of new technologies in libraries. The best practice need to be constantly updated as the implementation of information technology Tools are used in libraries with the changes that are taking place in the information technology applications.

3. Accreditation Outcome – Emerging Issue for Policy Planning and Systematic Action in this book in the point iii) The state Support for Quality Assurance in Higher Education and focused on point 4 on page no. 14 – NAAC highlighted inter and intra universities communication linkage, internet connectivity, promotion ICT enabled teaching resources and administration:- University should be authorized by the government to act as the nodal agencies to engage some software company to connect all the colleges for all It functions in academics and administration. Adequate funding should be provided since the UGC allocation alone is not sufficient for the purpose.

4. Vidyawarta peer reviewed international refereed research journal special issue Jan-2019 ISSN NO.-2319-9319 Impact Factor 5.131 (NAAC sponsored IQAC national seminar on revised NAAC framework : Opportunities for Excellence in Higher Education- Renuka College, Besa, Nagpur – Internal Quality Assurance Cell) in this conference and peer reviewed journal discussed on revised NAAC framework : Opportunities for Excellence in Higher Education .

5. An international multidisciplinary quarterly research journal AJANTA peer reviewed refereed and UGC listed journal no. 40776 ISSN No. 2277-5730 Impact Factor and Indexing 2018-5.5 (NAAC sponsored IQAC national seminar on New NAAC Accreditation System for Aided and Self-financial Colleges in Rural Area: Challenges And Opportunities- Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science and Late N.P. Commerce College, Armori, Dist, Gachchiroli ) 23 Feb. 2019. In this conference and peer reviewed journal discussed on New NAAC Accreditation System for Aided and Self-financial Colleges in Rural Area: Challenges And Opportunities.

6. International Research Fellows Association's Research Journey Multidisciplinary International E-Research Journal peer reviewed & Index Journal August-2019 Special Issue-194 Impact Factor- 6.261 ISSN No. 2348-7143 (NAAC sponsored IQAC national seminar on Understanding the Parameters of Standard Operation Procedure for Quality Improvement, Quality Assessment and Effective DVV Process – Yashoda Girls College, Nagpur- Internal Quality Assurance Cell) 24 August 2019 In this conference and peer reviewed journal discussed on New NAAC Accreditation System for Aided and Self-financial Colleges in Rural Area: Challenges And Opportunities .

Present research related paper has already been discussed in brief in the various Books and conferences, seminars, Workshop organized by various universities particularly different university, though social science faculty deep study on impact of revised NAAC process has also been carried out in the research of various faculties. But no evidences of the study of the Role of e-resources in revised NAAC framework for affiliated colleges: with reference to learning resource center

### Information And Communication Technology Tools / (Sources)

The term is something is used in preference to Information Technology, particularly in two communities, education and government. Although, in the common usage it is often assumed that ICT is synonymous with IT; ICT in fact encompasses any medium to record information.

Microform Storage Cabinet, Telnet, File Transfer Protocol, Newsgroups and message Boards, Chatting, Instant Messaging, Mailing Lists, WAIS, Gopher, ARCHIE, VERONICA, USENET, Microfilm Machine (reader com printer), Xerox Copying Machine, Film Slide Projector, Computer, Fax Machine, Printer (Black & While / Color), V.C.R., Television, Overhead Projector, PCs, Laptops, Inverter, Net book, CD-ROMs, Video-discs, Telephone, Internet, Scanner, U.P.S., Radios, Cable TV., Satellite Communication, Local and Wide area Networks, Computer Laptop, Printer, Plotter, WI-FI Connection, Digital Cameras, Web-Cameras, Video-Conferencing System, CD/DVD, Audio-Cassettes, Video-Tapes, LCD, Wireless Networks, Video Multimedia, Video Tapes, Computer, Internet, Digital Camera, Webcam, Smart Card, Scanner, E-Book, Printer, Electronic Journals, WEB-OPAC, Animation, CDROM, DVD, POP casting, Web Blogs, etc.

### ICT Environment And NAAC :-

The institute can strengthen their atmosphere and also allocate the funds appropriately for the ICT related activities like e-resources in the learning resource center, internet, number of computers available for teacher and students, resource sharing software, Language lab, Digital lab, up to date website of the institute, computer lab, Browsing centers, Computer Center, available band with, facility of e-content, link of videos and media centre and recording facility

### New Framework an opportunity for Learning Resource Center

NAAC assessment and accreditation framework in ICT application has been the prime focus in each and every activities of this ICT era. Henceforth we find all the criteria in some or other way ensures that ICT application percolates in various objectives, functioning, actions of HEI work pattern and results there off. If we look into the criteria wise detailed AQAR form then it can be found that each and every criteria is an opportunity for Libraries to make their role more essential. Given below is a brief proposition (criteria Wise) in this regard where libraries can contribute effectively:

It is observed the various learning resource center and try to explore the various activities which will really help Learning Resource Centre to carve a niche for themselves are as follows:

- Training session, Information Literacy programme
- Active feedback system
- Data building facility by way of Institutional Repository
- Regular audit practices in various ways like stock checking etc
- Online facilitation center in various ways and means
- Research ecosystem provider
- Publication hub
- Human resource training for the future
- Technical support of all sort
- Multitasking support
- Web support

**Discussions :-**On the detailed analysis of the new NAAC manual for affiliated colleges role of e- resources is very important for users through learning resource center.

**Format For Library In AQAR**

**Version 6 dated 26-09-2019**

Guidelines for the Creation of the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) and Submission of Annual Quality Assurance Report (AQAR) by Accredited Institutions(For Affiliated/Constituent Colleges)

**(Revised on 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2019)**

AIQA report must be submitted NAAC committee every year. Then due to five-year AIQA is created college SSR. Both SSR and AQAR information should be same. Only then it will be honest work

It can be found that in the overall criteria wise AQAR marking format learning resource centre holds only 20 marks under the criteria 4. There are opportunities for new ICT developments in their working pattern and learning resources. ICT tools is important part in AQAR report some resource like e-book, e-Journal, Digital Database, CD & Video, Library Automation etc.

4.2 Library as a Learning Resource						
4.2.1 Library is automated (Integrated Library Management System -ILMS)						
Name of the ILMS software	Nature of automation (fully or partially)	Version	Year of automation			
4.2.1 Library Services:						
	Existing		Newly added		Total	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Text Books						
Reference Books						
e-Books						
Journals						
e-Journals						
Digital Database						
CD & Video						
Library automation						
Weeding (Hard & Soft)						
Others (specify)						

**Key Indicator –**

**4.2 Library As A Learning Resource (20)  
ICT Waightage (13)**

Criteria	Metric No.	Key Indicator	Sub	Question	Weightage
Infrastructure and Learning Resorce	Q <sub>1</sub> M	Library as a Learning Resource	4.2.1	Library is automated using Integrated Library Management System (ILMS)	05
Infrastructure and Learning Resorce	Q <sub>n</sub> M	Library as a Learning Resource	4.2.3	1. e-journals 2. e-ShodhSindhu 3. Shodhganga membership 4. e-books 5. Databases	03
Infrastructure and Learning Resorce	Q <sub>n</sub> M	Library as a Learning Resource	4.2.5	Remote access to e-resources of the library	01
Infrastructure and Learning Resorce	Q <sub>n</sub> M	Library as a Learning Resource	4.2.6	Per day usage of library by teachers and students including e-Access(current year data)	04

**Weightage Wise Framework Of Learning Resource Centre Related E-Resources**

Learning Resource Centre holds its presence in Criteria 4 -Infrastructure and Learning Resources in section 4.2. Its weightage is 20 points and ICT waightage 13. The above table indicate e-resources wise distribution. Criteria, Metric No, Key Indicator, Subject, Question, Library Information and weightage point are the three representative columns under it. Metric 4.1.2 Q<sub>1</sub>M is focused on application of library software and details about 5 year's description about various learning resources. The Metric 4.2.2 Q<sub>n</sub>M is related to e-journals, e-shodhSindhu, Shodhganga membership, e-books and databases. As per as NAAC view it is mandatory for affiliated Colleges to have subscription of Inlibnet-National Library Infrastructure for Scholarly Content. There is 6000+ hundreds journals and 31, 35000 e-books. It is mandatory to purchase N-List programme for users as per NAAC guidelines. Through this programme e-journals and e-books also available for users for free of cost. Average Annual expenditure of last five years has been discussed in the Metric 4.2.4 Q<sub>n</sub>M. This criteria is to keep a check on qualitative and quantitative increase in the library collection every year. The Metric 4.2.5 Q<sub>n</sub>M is related to availability of remote access to e-resources of the library. Library Should have remote access for researcher. It is a good point for who already purchased N-List programme because all user have their user id and password and external users can use free e-resources from your library. This service is very important for users. They can use e-resources in library from any places though internet. The Metric 4.2.6 Q<sub>n</sub>M is related to percentage per day usage of library by teachers and students including e-Access (current year data). Its again good criteria. They want find out best possible process or strategy for those students and teacher who are regular visitors to the library in digital way.

Thus Library as a Learning Resource criteria wise holds weightage of only 13 points which reflects very good contribution of libraries and Learning Resource centers. A brief look at the gross marking pattern is as follows:

**NAAC Weightages, Criteria, Key Aspects And Grade Points**

Criteria and Key Aspects	Weightage (w)	Key Aspects Grade Points 4/3/2/1/0	Key Aspect Wise Weightage Grade Points
Criteria 4 – Infrastructure and Learning Resources (100)			
Physical Facility	30	2	60
LRC	20	4	80
IT Infrastructure	30	2	60
Maintenance of Campus Infrastructure	20	2	40
Total		100	240

The question arises whether this visible marking pattern is the only way for Learning Resource centre to score in the overall gradation system or it is beyond. The answer lies in percolating into all hooks and corners of the criteria framework and establishing the overall counterproductive efficiency and role of library as a quality enhancer element in the overall assessment and accreditation process. The above table indicate you can obtain maximum marks more than 20 marks

**New Framework An Opportunity For Libraries**

NAAC assessment and accreditation framework in ICT application has been the prime focus in each and every activities of this ICT era. Henceforth we find all the criteria in some or other way ensures that ICT application percolates in various objectives, functioning, actions of HEI work pattern and results thereof. If we look into the criteria wise detailed AQAR form then it can be found that each and every criteria is an opportunity for Libraries to make their role more essential. Given below is a brief proposition (criteria Wise) in this regard where libraries can contribute effectively:

It is observed the various learning resource center and try to explore the various activities which will really help Learning Resource Centre to carve a niche for themselves are as follows:

- Training session, Information Literacy programme
- Active feedback system
- Data building facility by way of Institutional Repository
- Regular audit practices in various ways like stock checking etc
- Online facilitation center in various ways and means
- Research ecosystem provider
- Publication hub
- Human resource training for the future
- Technical support of all sort
- Multitasking support
- Web support

**Conclusion:**

Revisions in the grading and marking pattern will be a continuous process but the role of learning resource center is undeniable. Learning resource center will be an important part of higher educational institutions. All the revisions in the NAAC framework has rather provided an opportunistic platform to learning resource center to showcase their role, importance, and continuous patronage to the academic field in wake of various changes and technological revolutions. Evolution and adapting to changes are the need of the hour and libraries have faced all the technological and other challenges and converted them into an opportunity and Libraries have sustained and remain important and its presence universalized in true sense. All the revision in the NAAC framework has rather provided an opportunistic platform and really revised NAAC assessment and accreditation system boon for learning resource center related to e-resources.

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**Role Of Academic Library In Teaching-Learning Process In Higher Education****Dr. Sanjay J. Shenmare,**

Librarian

Shivshakti Arts, Commerce and Science College  
Babhulgaon, Dist. Yavatmal- 445 101**Abstract:**

*The paper tries to know the process of teaching learning, its facets, and the importance of teaching learning in the era of IT. This is a theoretical paper. Its key focus and emphasis are on how the academic libraries influence the changes to teaching-learning that will result from an e-education environment. Understanding the impact of e-classroom teaching, e-classroom learning and e-class education is seen as fundamental to moving us forward so that we can make greater use of the opportunities for teachers as well as students provided by the Internet. This paper points how the modern academic libraries provide technology-based information anywhere, anytime besides providing print & e-resources for innovative and life-long learning for the betterment of students, professionals. It also discusses the way the modern academic libraries are related to classroom teaching-learning and discuss the role of librarian as a teacher to assist the actual classroom teaching learning process.*

*Keywords: Stimulation, inspiration, subpar, splendour, Formal learning, Professional learning, proficiency,*

**Introduction:**

A college library is the heart of every academic institution and the backbone of teaching-learning process. The quality, growth, manners, etiquettes, human values, culture are greatly influenced by academic libraries through various library activities and services. The teaching learning process will certainly be lacking lustre without a good college library. An ideal college library provides stimulation and inspiration to both teachers, students as well as ex-students and parents which develops an interest in the subject and wider the thinking and living horizon of users.

**Higher Education:**

India's higher education system is the third largest in the world. Indian higher education is in need of radical reforms. It has witnessed rapid and impressive growth. The increase in the numbers is, however, disproportionate to the quality of education that is being dispersed. Unplanned over-expansion is often criticized as one of the biggest downfalls of Indian higher education in specially, rural area. A large number of institutions suffer from subpar quality in teaching-learning process in classroom education. As a result, the quality of education is not so far good. There is a need to give more emphasis on basis of higher education i.e. classroom teaching-learning which is now a days very rarely occur in any higher institution. And make the role of teacher more creative and active with the help of college library and librarian in IT and skill used area. The presentation in class is more attractive, knowledgeable, more fruitful to the students. This is done only when a teacher make friendship with an IT expert which is library person in the college.

**Role Of Academic Library:**

A modern college library must have a well-planned and functional library so that it became an intellectual hub of the institution for both the stockholders. The library provides the best company when we are free, lonely, bored and provides requisite supplementary material and extra reading to the users to understand the subject and get the required information. Academic libraries serve a practical role in sharing information resources. Academic libraries serve to allow instructors & users to share valuable reading material and expertise. Academic libraries serve an intellectual role along with cultural role in preserving and organising artefacts & ideas. A college library plays a very crucial & instrumental role in developing users, enhancing teacher's effectiveness in classroom in adopting the enormous mode of teaching which increases the classroom performance relatively. Academic libraries promote the individual as well as group learning. It also helps in developing student's vocabulary, enhance comprehensions, developing the habit of silent reading and problem-solving attitude of the users. Now a days, the role of academic libraries has increased and widened in so many ways, it functions as a Knowledge centre.

**Function Of Academic Library:**

A well-equipped academic library of a college, boasts of its utility in its splendour. Numerous books, periodicals, magazines and journals arranged in open bookshelves are a treat to eye and easy to approach. To inculcate the habit of reading, the students are advised from time to time by counselling and by various information literacy programs. The College library caters to the diverse needs of students in respect to reference material, competitive exams and intensive study of all the subjects and aims at rediscovering the love of

reading. It equips students with life-long learning skills and develops in them creative thinking and imagination & enable them to live as ideal and responsible citizen.

### Teaching Learning Process:

Academic library is fundamentally an organised set of resources, which includes human services as well as the entire spectrum of media. College libraries have physical as well as intellectual components. Academic libraries are bringing together people with informal, formal and professional learning missions.

Formal learning is a systematic and guided by instruction. Formal learning takes places in courses offered at college of various kind. Libraries serves are illustrated by their physical prominence that makes direct use of library services and materials. digital libraries open new learning opportunities for global rather than strictly local communities. Much learning in life is informal, opportunistic and strictly under the control of the learner. In the current scenario computing technology and worldwide telecommunication networks changed the individual pursue of personal learning.

Professional learning refers to the ongoing learning engage in to do their teaching work and to improve their class performance work related to knowledge and skills. It affects the job performance of a classroom teachers. The main information resources for professional learning are personal relation and human networks of colleagues nurtured through professional meetings and various communications.

Every library is different in terms of some of its internal process and policies. Therefore, an academic college library system must not poly be configurable but also customizable. The collection of the academic libraries is always dynamic in their volume, kinds, and velocity of growing. The modern academic libraries acquire numeric kind of information resources in multimedia formats and on various subjects. The digitalization of the physical resources has increased the utilization and quick admittance to information. the learners are also given access to databases of several renowned publishers, networks and subject gateways. Though it is easier to access several resources today, it is not possible for any user to identify, collect and read all full text of the related resources. Moreover, as some learners may be a novice in finding information by understanding their actual need, ambiguity can arise and as a matter of consequence wastage of a huge amount of user's time can occur. The role of librarian starts here to assist them in this regard. The current awareness service and selective dissemination of information of information service by using computer internet is helpful to users in this matter. the librarian can send these links on the email of the user.

Academic library plays an active role in providing service of document delivery for the assignment of college students on various sub-topic related to their main subject given by the teacher in print or digital form. The library staff assist or provide journal/newspaper articles reference to the students. they are expert & experienced hands in guiding to the students to complete the search of the information need regarding their day to day classroom needs. libraries also help in search on various website, databases and YouTube channels. The advance Moodle assignment needs assistance in handling and operating. The e-books/journals search with the help of N-list consortia in academic library needs assistance to college students which can also fulfil by the library.

### Importance Of Teaching-Learning Process:

Teaching is key component in educational planning, which is one of the most important factors in steering educational plans. Teaching-learning is a continuous process that promote teachers' teaching skills, master new knowledge, develop new proficiency, which in turn, help improve students' learning. When teachers are effective classroom managers, their students achieve at a higher level and display more interest in the class subject matter. Classroom management is essential to teachers, it is crucial to keep teacher's knowledge up to date, so they can deliver high quality teaching. Librarian is master in library management. Teachers are experts in teaching and learning. Classroom management influence student learning environment and student learning outcome. Teachers must undergo cognitive and metacognitive learning processes in order to achieve learning outcome in the form of changed believes about their practice or, even better, change in behaviour. Teacher outcomes in terms of improved knowledge and skills in a field of classroom management influence student learning environment and student learning outcome because of changed student learning processes. Teachers should concentrate on emotional support, classroom organization and instructional support aspects of classroom interaction among teacher and students. To be able to do that, it requires that the teacher, possesses a certain set of knowledge and skills to understand how these three domains work, what difference they can make for a teacher in the classroom and why they are so important. The classroom interaction is a tool for any teacher, which will support him/her in any classroom situation. Teachers provided with proper training on up-to-date information on classroom management, on emerging technology tools for the classroom, new curriculum resources, and more, could become a successful factor to their institution. The best professional development is ongoing, collaborative, and connected to and derived from working with students and

understanding their culture. The well trained, skilled, IT based educated and fully experienced new generation librarian now a day play an important role in motivating and sure assistance in this regard to a classroom teacher. He helps in preparing his notes and help him to establish the set up and run the system to help the student as well as teachers to search, read-write, repackaging, stylish presentation and publish it in the information cycle.

#### **Role Of Classroom Teacher:**

The classroom teacher plays a lead role in teaching learning process in class. They read to much material in print as well as digital form which have thought in the class before they enter in class. A continuous reading is the good quality of a teacher. Teacher have some limitation to search the related information on a specific topic, he doesn't know the all tools of information search. Or he has no sufficient time to search or read word to word every document in his subject. There are various forms of information maybe he is not familiar with all the forms of information. The librarian is the right choice in this regard. Because he is more familiar with these various information searching tools. He can save the time as well as he may assist him to present the subject in different manner. The teacher cannot be an effective teacher unless he draws extensively from a variety of information sources and keep himself up-to-date in his field of specialization.

#### **Expectation Of Students:**

High cost of books is the major problem for students. Now a day's there are so many open source free books are available on library portal by college librarian. Students have high, quick and quality services expectation from college libraries. In higher education, education is a process of more learning rather than classroom teaching. The college environment has to provide with the facilities necessary for mastering the subject matter, techniques, skills and habits of thinking and methods of work in their field. There is a need of supplementary reading. The classroom lectures can not sufficient to prepare the student in competitive world. Information needs of the user vary in quantity and quality. Libraries played a vital role in the development of teaching learning process in higher education. It is not merely a store house of reading material for print and online but it functions as a dynamic tool for classroom teaching-learning process, to feed the intellect of the users, to encourage the users to partake fully of its intellectual and cultural contents. It is always said that a college library is an essential pre-requisite for successful implementation of higher education programme as a result a skilled, trained and understanding well cultured human being as a resultant product .

#### **The Role Of Librarian As A Teacher:**

Library is one of the major resources for the exchange of idea. Academic and research work is very much preserved by library. The role of the library and librarian is necessarily dependent upon the educational objectives of an institute. The librarian should be treated as integral and active parts of the education process and he must be involved in course planning of an institution and overall development of the student and faculty development program policy decisions. The role of librarian in recent era has changed as a result of techno-driven world. Library is considered 'the heart' of an institute offering higher education. The availability of staff, infrastructural and IT facilities and financial support plays a vital role in effective management in library. Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET), Software for University Library (SOUL), N-list Consortia, e-pathshala, Shodhganga-a database of thousands of thesis from various universities, shodhsindhu & the various open source e-resources available freely on internet are the chief source of information for academicians to seek the knowledge generated in various branches. the challenges like effective utilization of digital technologies, have not been overcome yet in every respect. Librarians are part of curriculum design committees and collaborate with teachers to strengthen their teaching and research by providing access to the world of research literature and digital resources for teaching and learning.

#### **Conclusion:**

Teaching learning process is the base of education system in higher education and teacher is the hero on front. The librarian is the stage behind artist to help, assist the teacher to perform his role a systematic manner. In the age of IT there is a need to be go together librarian and teacher friendly. There is a need of library-based classroom teaching. Every student must refer books after class room teaching and every teacher must go to library before he thought in the class. The librarian role in both the step is very important. The things which are not understood by the students in the classroom the librarian may help the student in this regard to look out the related books, e- resources, various links, apps, online lectures, videos etc

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## A Review On 'Iot' And It's Smart Applications

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### Abstract:

Internet of Things is a emerging technology which is the network of interconnected things/devices which are embedded with sensors, software, network connectivity and necessary electronics that allows collection and exchange of data. . IoT is visualized as a billion of sensors connected to the internet that would be generated large amount of data which need to analyzed, interpreted and utilized in every day to day life. The transformation of the normal real world objects to the virtual world object is the main and interesting feature of the IoT. It make them intelligent and more powerful and useful. The IoT make everything and keep updated and informed about everything. It is also defined as an interaction between the physical and digital things which takes place with the help of various sensors attached to all conceivable objects. This paper introduces application of internet of things and how it is useful in various sector to make system automate, monitor and track with the social and governance issues that arise as the future vision of internet of things.

**Keywords:** Internet of Things (IoT), sensors, real world, embedded, automated, Visualised.

### Introduction

Internet of Things (IoT) is one of the most disruptive emerging IT technologies that exists today. Internet of Things (IoT) plays a major role in every day to day life. The major difference between IoT and embedded system is that a dedicated protocol/software is embedded in the chip in case of embedded system, whereas, IoT devices are smart devices, which are able to take decisions by sensing the environment around the device[1]. The development of sensors technology, availability of internet connected devices; data analysis algorithms make IoT devices to act smart in emergency situations without human interventions[3]. So, IoT devices are applied in different fields such as agriculture, medical, industrial, security and communication application. IoT systems are useful within a system to do deeper automation, analysis, and integration. IoT contributes to technology by advances in software, hardware and modern tools[2]. It even uses existing and upcoming technology in the fields of sensing, networking and robotics. IoT brings global changes by its advanced elements in the social, economic, and political impact of the use.

### Architecture Of Iot:

The IoT architecture has numerous elements such as sensors, actuators, cloud services, and protocols layer. Basically there are three layers in IoT Architecture[5].

- 1] The client side.
- 2] A medium connecting clients and operates.
- 3] Operators on the server side.

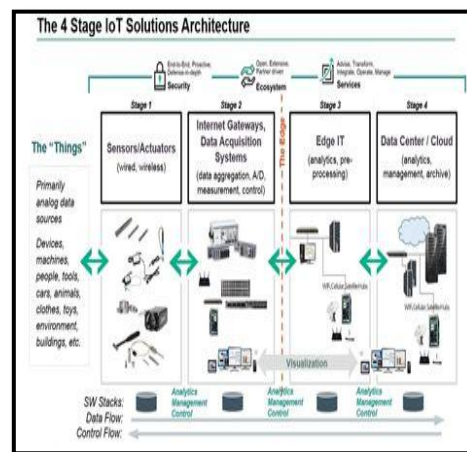


Fig:Architecture of IoT(Internet of Things)

### Stage 1. Sensors/actuators

Sensors collect raw data from the environment under measurement and turn it into meaningful data. A “thing” is an object which equipped with sensors that gather data which will be transferred over a network and actuators that allow things to act (for example, to switch on or off the light, to open or close a door, to increase or decrease engine rotation speed and more). This concept includes fridges, street lamps, buildings, vehicles, production machinery, rehabilitation equipment and everything else imaginable. Sensors are not in all cases physically attached to the things: sensors may need to monitor, for example, what happens in the closest environment to a thing.

**Stage 2. The Internet gateway**

After data processing in stage 1, the data that come from the sensors are in analog form. That data needs to be aggregated and converted into digital streams for further processing downstream. Data acquisition systems (DAS) perform these data aggregation means collection of useful data content and conversion functions[6]. The DAS connects to the sensor network, collect related items of content outputs, and performs the analog signal-to-digital conversion. The Internet gateway receives the clustered and digitized data and routes it over Wi-Fi, wired LANs, or the Internet, to Stage 3 systems for further processing.

**Stage 3. Edge IT**

Once converted IoT data has been digitized and clustered, it's ready to cross into the domain of activity of IT. However, the data may require further processing before it enters into the data centre[2]. This is where edge IT systems, which perform more analysis, are more effective and operative. Edge IT processing systems may be located in remote offices but generally these sit in the location where the sensors reside in an integrated circuits. Because IoT data can easily eat up network bandwidth and cover your all data centre resources, If you just had one large data pipe going to the data centre, you'd need very large capacity. You'd also face security issues, storage issues and delays data processing. With a staged approach, you can pre-process the data, generate meaningful results, and pass only those on in another stage.

**Stage 4. The data centre and cloud**

Data that needs more extensive and comprehensive data processing, and where feedback doesn't have to be immediate, gets forwarded to physical data centre or cloud-based systems, where more powerful and emerging IT systems can analyze, manage, and securely store the data in storage system[6]. It is a long process to get results when you wait until data reaches to Stage 4, but you can execute a more in-depth analysis, as well as combine your data that came from sensor with data from other sources for deeper insights and an accurate. In Stage 4, data processing may take place on-premises, in the cloud, or in a hybrid cloud system, but the type of processing executed in this stage remains the same, independent of the platform. The 4-stage approach to IoT infrastructure and data processing will require new levels of collaboration, particularly as the distinctions between these stages are beginning to blur[4]. IT professionals can build their IoT skills by starting with small application and working with domain experts to identify sources of potentially valuable and important data[4].

**Applications of IOT:****Smart Home:**

The most important and efficient application of IoT that stands out every time is Smart Home. Smart Home has highest ranking application of IoT on all channels. In home by using the IoT system we can remotely monitor and manage our home appliances and cut down on your monthly bills and resource usage. Switching on and off remotely appliances that are used in Smart Home to avoid accidents and save energy, Detection of windows and doors openings and violations to prevent intruders, Monitoring of conditions inside museums and art warehouses[2]. The best example of smart home here is Jarvis, the AI home automation employed by Mark Zuckerberg. There is also Allen Pan's Home Automation System where functions in the house are actuated by use of a string of musical notes.

**Wearable:**

Wearable IoT devices have experienced an explosive demand in markets all over the world. Wearable IoT devices are installed with sensors and software which collect data and information about the users and then forwarded for further processing. This data is later pre-processed to extract essential insights or accurate information about user[3]. These devices broadly cover fitness, health and entertainment requirements. The pre-

requisite from internet of things technology for wearable applications is to be highly energy efficient or ultra-low power and small sized. Companies like Google, Samsung have invested heavily in building such devices. there are plenty of other wearable IoT devices that make our life easy such as the Sony Smart B Trainer, or Look See bracelet, the Myo gesture control[7].

#### Smart City:

Smart city is another powerful application of IoT. Smart observation of all areas of city, automated transportation, smarter energy management systems, water distribution, urban security and environmental monitoring all are examples of internet of things applications for smart cities[1]. By installing sensors and using web applications, citizens can find free available parking slots across the city by using IoT devices. Also, the sensors can detect meter tampering issues, general malfunctions and any installation issues in the electricity system[2].IoTtechnology used to make the city as a smart city to engage with the data exhaust produced from your city and neighbourhood, Monitoring of parking areas availability in the city, Monitoring of vibrations and material conditions in buildings, bridges and historical monuments, Detection of Android devices, iPhone and in general any device which works with Bluetooth interfaces or WiFi by using IoT devices, Measurement of the energy radiated by cell stations and and Wi-Fi routers are monitored by smart IoT devices, Monitoring of vehicles and pedestrian levels to optimize driving and walking routes, Detection of rubbish levels in containers to optimize the trash collection routes,Intelligent Highways with warning messages and diversions according to climate conditions and unexpected events like accidents or traffic jams are observed by IoT devices. Smart IoT Products like cellular communication enabled Smart Belly trash will send alerts to municipal services when a bin needs to be emptied[5].

#### Smart Grids (Power Grids):

Smart grids is another area of application that stands out. A smart grid extract meaningful and related information on the behaviours of consumers and electricity suppliers in an automated fashion in order to improve the efficiency, economics, and reliability of electricity distribution across the city. 41,000 monthly Google searches is a testament to this concept's popularity[1].The basic idea behind the smart grids is to collect data automatically and analyze the behaviour or electricity consumers and suppliers for improving efficiency as well as economics of electricity use by using smart IoTdevices.Smart Grids will also be able to detect sources of power outages more quickly than others and at individual household levels like near by solar panel, making possible distributed energy system.

#### Industrial Internet:

Industrial Internet is and most important IoT based application. IoT devices are used for connecting machines and devices in industries such as power generation, oil, gas, and healthcare, Monitoring of oxygen levels and toxic gas inside chemical plants to ensure workers and goods safety, Monitor the temperature inside the industry, In food factories monitoring of ozone levels during the drying meat process, Information collection from Cab Bus to send real time alarms to emergencies or provide advice to drivers.

#### Connected Car:

Connected car technology which is IoT based application is a vast and an widely used network of multiple sensors, antennas, embedded software, and technologies that help in communication to navigate in our complex world[7]. It has the responsibility of making decisions with consistency, accuracy, and speed. It also has to be reliable. These requirements will become even more critical when humans give up entirely the control of the steering wheel and brakes to the autonomous or automated vehicles that are being successfully tested on our highways right now for security purpose..A connected car is a vehicle which is able to make the best effective use of it's own operation, maintenance as well as for passengers comfort using available sensors and internet connectivity by using IoT .Most large auto makers as well as some brave start-ups are working on connected car solutions. Major brands like Tesla, BMW, Apple, Google are working on bringing the next revolution in automobiles using IoT[5].

#### Healthcare:

IoTas applications in healthcare, which are from remote monitoring equipment to advance & smart sensors to equipment integration. It has the potential to improve how physicians deliver care and also keep patients safe and healthy. Healthcare IoT can allow patients to spend more time interacting with their doctors by which it can boost patient engagement and satisfaction[5]. From personal fitness sensors to surgical robots.IoT helps in revolutionizing healthcare products and provides pocket-friendly solutions for the patient and healthcare professional.

#### Smartretail:

The potential of IoT in the retail sector is extremely large. IoT provides an opportunity to retailers to interact with the customers to enhance their business through Smartphone's[1].Retailers have started adopting IoT solutions and using IoT embedded systems across a number of applications that improve store operations

such as increasing purchases, reducing theft, enabling inventory management, and enhancing the consumer's shopping experience. They can regain their lost market share by attracting consumers into the store, thus making it easier for them to buy more while saving money through transactions. Smartphone's and using Beacon technology can help retailers serve their consumers better through interaction[2]. By using IoT we can also track consumers path through a store and improve store layout and place premium products in high traffic areas.

### Smart Supply Chain:

Supply chains have already been getting smarter for a couple of years. It offers solutions to problems like tracking of goods while they are on the road or in transit, or helping suppliers to exchange inventory information about transportation are some of the popular applications. By using IoT enabled system, equipment that are used in factory contains embedded sensors that communicate with data depend on different parameters such as pressure, temperature, and utilization of the machine. The IoT system can changes equipment settings to enhance performance.

### Smart Farming:

Smart farming is one of the fastest emerging field in IoT. Demand of food supply is extremely increased because of continuous increase in world's population, Governments are helping farmers to use advanced techniques and research to increase food production because of raised population .Farmers are using IoT technology for sensing soil moisture and nutrients, controlling water usage for plant growth and determining custom fertiliser[3]. Using IoT applications we can gather data about the health and well being of the cattle's and, ranchers knowing early about the sick animal can pull out and help to prevent large number of sick cattle by using IoT[5].

### Conclusion:

In this paper, I concluded that the IoT has the potential to enable extensions and improvement in quality to fundamental services like transportation, logistics, security, utilities, education, healthcare and other working areas, while providing a new ecosystem for application development. IoT has future scope. This IoT technology may be used for future purpose. Smart IoT device may be used for child safety and tracking helping the parents to locate and monitor their children. If any abnormal values are read by the sensor then an SMS is sent to the parents mobile and an MMS indicating an image captured by the serial camera is also sent. The future scope of the work is to implement the IoT device which ensures the complete solution for child safety problems.

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## Problems Of Women Entrepreneurship

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### Abstract

*Today's world is changing at a startling pace. Social and economic development of women is necessary for growth of our society. Global evidence witnessed that women are doing extremely well in various fields like sports, politics, administration, social work and similar activities. Now they have not only stepped into the corporate world but have also running their enterprises successfully. But women entrepreneurs not only have to face the problems of entrepreneurship but also of being a women entrepreneur. The Educated women have to go a long way to achieve equal rights and status as traditions are deeply rooted in our society where sociologist has been a male dominant. She has competed with man and successfully stood up with him in every walk of life and business is no exception for this. The women who start up their businesses have to face some problems. The research of this paper is to know about the problems faced by women entrepreneurs. Studies have shown that women entrepreneurs face more difficulty in marketing their products followed by financial problem etc.*

**Keyword:** Women Entrepreneurship, entrepreneurs, Problems, Economic development, Business

### Introduction

Entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in the growth of any society. Entrepreneurship emerges from the creative spirit of the individual in long-term business ownership, employment generation, capital formation and economic security. Women who innovate, emulate or acquired a business activity are called "women entrepreneurs". Women entrepreneurship can contribute really well to economic well-being of families and communities, poverty reduction and women empowerment.

A large number of women around the world have established and managed their own businesses. It was not easy for these women to succeed in business. They had to face a lot of difficulties and overcome a number of problems to become successful in their ventures. They produce new jobs for themselves and others and collectively offer society with all totally different solutions to management.

### Objectives Of Study

- To study the different problem faced by women entrepreneurs.
- To know about the socio-economic profile of women entrepreneurship development.
- To study the existing background of women Entrepreneurs.

### Research Methodology

The Collection of data is done by secondary data from magazines, journals, intellectual articles, books and several authentic websites of various sectors.

### Concept Of Women Entrepreneur

Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. Entrepreneurship has been a male dominated phenomenon from the very early age, but the time has changed the situation brought women as today's most memorable and inspirational entrepreneur. In almost all the development countries in the world women are putting their steps at par with the men in the field of business.

### Reasons: Women Become Entrepreneur

The glass ceilings are shattered and women are found to be involved in every line of business. The entry into women's business in India is traced as an extension of their kitchen activities, but with the spread of education and the passage of time, women started their own businesses. A woman entrepreneur is a person who accepts a challenging role to meet her individual needs and become financially independent. Many women start businesses due to some traumatic events, such as economic reasons such as divorce, discrimination, family member's health or layoffs. The following flow chart shows the reasons for women to become entrepreneurs.



Reasons: Women Become Entrepreneur

### Problem Faced By Women Entrepreneur

Women entrepreneurs face a series of problems right from the beginning till the enterprise functions. Being a woman itself poses various problems to a woman entrepreneur. Beside the basic problems faced by women entrepreneur are as follows.

#### Traditional Mindsets:

When a friend once announced that she wanted to quit her job and set up her own art and design business, instead of patting her on the back or offering heartfelt congratulations, she received a raised groom and a question that prompted her Broke the confidence "You are a girl, what will you be able to do? "

While many women are breaking up huts and moving out of their homes to work, establishing a business is still considered a man's domain.

#### Stiff Competition:

Women entrepreneurs do not have the organizational set-up to keep a lot of money for canvassing and advertising. Thus, they face stiff competition with the organized sector and their male counterparts for marketing their products. Such competition ultimately results in liquidation of women enterprises

#### Family Ties:

In India, it is mainly the duty of women to look after children and other family members. Man plays a secondary role. In the case of married women, they have to strike a good balance between their occupation and family. There is little or no energy to devote his total involvement in the family to the business.

Above these all obstacles' a time comes in every women's life wherein she has to take a break out of her professional life for her maternity. Even after maternity, expect metro cities, yet all the cities do not have the facilities of babysitting / day care centres.

The support and approval of husbands seems to be a necessary condition for women to enter the profession. Accordingly, the educational level and family background of husbands positively influence women's entry into business activities.

#### Male-Dominated Society:

Male chauvinism is still the order of the day in India. The Constitution of India talks of equality between the sexes. But, in practice, women are seen as abla, meaning weak in all respects. Women suffer from male reservations about women's role, ability and ability and are treated accordingly. In some cases, even after success in women's life, husband become insecure and go under complex ad that starts harming their relationship, which in turn creates stress among women. This stress surely proves to be a huge obstacle in their professional lives.

#### Finance Problems:

Finance is considered a 'lifeline' for any business - be it big or small. However, women entrepreneurs suffer from lack of finance mainly for two important reasons. First, women usually do not have an asset in their name, which they can pledge as collateral to obtain funding from external sources. Secondly, banks also

consider women to be less creditworthy and discourage women borrowers on the belief that they can leave their business at any time.

### Networking:

An important aspect of running your own business is the ability to socialize within the Entrepreneurial network to build contacts and win customers but very few Indian women step out of their comfort zones to do so.

If they do socialize, it is limited to the work they need to get done and not to build relationships. The implication of this is directly on the extent of visibility they have in the market and on the perception they build.

### Low Risk-Bearing Ability:

Women in India lead protected lives. They are less educated and are not financially self-dependent. All these reduce their ability to bear the risk involved in running an enterprise. Risk-taking is an essential requirement of a successful entrepreneur.

Apart from the above problems, inadequate infrastructural facilities, power shortage, high cost of production, societal outlook, low need for achievement and socioeconomic barriers also prevent women from entering the business.

### Safety and Security:

Today, security for women is probably the biggest obstacle in India. As social crime increases, women hesitate to take up roles that demand long-term interactions and interactions with strangers' worlds. However, a smiling face and a calm mind can quickly turn strangers into friends.

However, despite these obstacles that most women in India face, many have built successful businesses. Communicating with the family and thinking of a business idea with a long-term sustainable plan can serve as the key to success. Problems are part of the journey where you are constantly moving towards development. Therefore, it is important not to get discouraged by the number of challenges on the way, but to continue to take it one step at a time and keep moving forward.

### Conclusion

In the competitive world major changes are occurring in the way of the women entrepreneurs who ready to promote their own business. We always seen that a smart woman can pick up a job any day, but if she becomes an entrepreneur she can provide a livelihood to 10 more women at least..!! Highly educated, technically sound and professionally qualified women should be encouraged to manage their own business, not dependent on wage employment outlets.

It can be concluded that the role of women entrepreneurs in promoting industrial development is also being recognized and steps are being taken to promote women entrepreneurship. Making them realize their strength and important position in society and the construction, business and service industries as well as the entire economy may be their biggest contribution, although women entrepreneurs face many problems and challenges in their path to becoming a successful entrepreneur. Have to face. Has taken several initiatives for the development of women entrepreneurs. Successful and renowned women entrepreneurs became role models for others.

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## ICT To Develop Higher Education

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### Abstract:

*This study deals with the use and benefits of ICTs to change beliefs, feelings, thoughts and reluctance for successful integration of ICTs in higher education. The revolutionary change which is taking place in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has dramatic effects on the way universities carry out their functions of teaching, learning and research, particularly on the creation, dissemination and application of knowledge. This requires a shift in the delivery and pedagogy used in the current education system. For India to emerge as knowledge super power of the world it is imperative to convert our demographic advantage into knowledge powerhouse by nurturing and honing our working population into knowledge enabled working population. Thus ICT integration is a crying need for capacity building efforts of educational institutions. Accordingly, future teachers and learner need to equip and acquaint themselves to make changes brought about by technology.*

*Keywords: ICT, Higher Education*

### Introduction

ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology and defined as a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, and to create, disseminate, store, and manage information (Gunton, 1993; Victoria, 2002). It is acknowledged that Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) are revolutionizing the teaching and learning process in universities. Museveni (2006) observed that ICT is no longer a matter of choice it is a necessity in today's world which is driven by technology and knowledge [1].

Many Universities have seen the importance of integrating Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in their teaching process as reported by UNDP (2001) that: Across a range of educational applications, ICT is being harnessed to improve the efficiency, accessibility and quality of the learning process in developing countries[2].

### Related Literature

It is a proven fact that ICT does improve the teaching and learning process Higgins (2004), however, there is always a problem when it comes to the acquisition of the necessary infrastructure from administrations who are the financial controllers and decision makers of any organization[3].

Emans (2002) noted that for many teachers and learning institutions, the use of computers for educational purposes might be a threatening step because there is often little expertise, and teachers and administration are reluctant to take the first step[4].

Jaway (2003) observed that many governments are now facing challenges to adopt their higher education system to the demands of a rapidly changing social, economic and technological order in line with (Maier and Waren 2000)[5].

Use of ICT in education involves the adoption of general components of information and communication technology in practical use in teaching and learning processes [6]. Across the past twenty years the use of ICT has fundamentally changed the practices and procedures of nearly all forms of endeavour within business and governance. Almost in all situations or tasks, we find the integration and the use of technology to solve problems. Today, the limitations of distance have been broken by technology. This paper looks at the Effective use of ICT for Education, along with ICT use in the teaching learning process; quality and accessibility of education; learning motivation.[7]The ICT based teaching in classroom activities produce significant changes both in the nature of the knowledge imparting and in the nature of the processes involved in acquiring it. The purpose is to give a brief idea about this new trend in higher education to boost towards utilizing information and communication technologies (ICT) completely.

Institutions of higher education have increasingly adopted online education, and the number of students enrolled in distance programs is rapidly rising in colleges and universities worldwide. Today's Higher

education has supported by dozens of e-learning technologies (for instance, electronic books, simulations, text messaging, podcasting, wikis, and blogs)[8].

### Technology Based Teaching And Learning In Higher Education:

From the origin, the implementation of ICT in education was to transform the teaching and the learning process from the traditional instructional teacher-centered endeavour to a learner-centered approach with active participation of the learner coach [2]. Conventional teaching has emphasized content. For many years course have been written around textbooks. Teachers have taught through lectures and presentations. The integration of information and communication technologies can help revitalize teachers and students. This can help to improve and develop the quality of education by providing curricular support in difficult subject areas. To achieve these objectives, teachers need to be involved in collaborative projects and development of intervention change strategies, which would include teaching partnerships with ICT as a tool.

Teachers are at the core of any living society. Technologies play an important role in training programme of teachers. Students' accesses knowledge and information through TV, digital media, cable network, internet and social media i. e. Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Linkedinn, Igo, Line, Wechat etc. ICT is very important for Pre-service teacher education programme in the 21st Century. Without proper knowledge of ICT teacher and student cannot perform in his/her class room and it could not be said to be a complete one.

### ICT For Teacher

- ICT helps teachers in both pre-service and in-Service teachers training.
- ICT helps teachers to interact with students.
- It helps them in preparation their teaching, provide feedback.
- ICT also helps teachers to access with institutions and Universities, NCERT, NAAC NCTE and UGC etc.
- It also helps in effective use of ICT software and hardware for teaching –learning process.
- It helps in improve Teaching skill, helps in innovative Teaching.
- It helps in effectiveness of classroom.
- It also helps in improving professional Development and Educational management as well as enhances Active Learning of teacher Trainees.
- It is now replacing the ancient technology. As we know now-a day's students are always have competitive mind. So teacher must have the knowledge of the subject. This can be done through ICT.
- ICT prepares teacher for the use of their skills in the real classroom situation and also make students for their future occupation and social life.
- ICT used as an „assisting tool“ for example while making assignments, communicating, collecting data & documentation, and conducting research. Typically, ICT is used independently from the subject matter.
- ICT as a medium for teaching and learning. It is a tool for teaching and learning itself, the medium through which teachers can teach and learners can learn. It appears in many different forms, such as drill and practice exercises, in simulations and educational networks.
- ICT as a popular tool for organisation and management in Institutions.
- ICT is plays an important role in student evaluation.
- ICT is store house of educational institution because all educational information can safely store through ICT.
- ICT helps Teacher to communicate properly with their students. So ICT bridge the gap between teacher and students.
- ICT helps Teacher to design educational environment, to pass information to students within a very little time, to identify creative child

### ICT For Learner

- ICT is used in conjunction with student-centered pedagogy.
- Computers have a positive impact on student attitudes and the learning of new kinds of skills
- ICT can provide access to different sources of information.
- ICT provides online interaction facility.
- Students and teachers can exchange their ideas and views, and get clarification on any topic from different experts, practitioners, etc.

- It helps learners to broaden the information base.
- ICT provides variety in the presentation of content which helps learners in concentration, better understanding, and long retention of information
- The learners can get opportunity to work on any live project with learners and experts from other countries.
- ICT provides flexibility to a learner which is denied by the traditional process and method.
- Flexibility is a must for mastery learning and quality learning .
- ICT can help in preparing students for different competitive exams.
- Student outcomes such as increased knowledge of the subjects, improved attitudes about learning, and the acquisition of new skills needed for a developing economy.
- ICT enables students to have more informed and more profitable access to teachers' knowledge and skills.
- ICT may help close the gender gap, benefit girls and boys equally and can be effectively used by students with special needs.
- ICT based teaching – learning is ubiquitous learning (Anywhere, anytime, active and interactive learning).
- Beyond learning outcomes ICT fulfill 04- basic needs of students i.e Communication, Collaboration, Critical thinking, Creative problem solving.

### Conclusion

The integration of ICTs in the teaching and learning process is said to be affected by many factors which include Organizational factors, integration problems, ICT literacy and Economic factors. And its expected outcomes are the - Positive attitude towards ICT, Improved ICT facilities and Improved resource levels and ICT infrastructure. ICT helps the teacher to update the new knowledge, skills to use the new digital tools and resources. By using and acquire the knowledge of ICT, teacher will become effective teachers. ICT is one of the major factors for producing the rapid changes in our society. It can change the nature of education and roles of students and teacher in teaching learning process. Teachers in India now started using technology in the class room. Laptops, LCD projector, Desktop, EDUCOM, Smart classes, Memory sticks are becoming the common media for teacher education institutions. ICT not only make the learning student centric but also provide flexibility to learner for mastery learning and quality learning.

So we should use information & communication Technology in Teacher Education in 21st Century as because now teachers only can create a bright future for students.

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**V. S. Naipaul: A Trend Setter in the Realm of Travel Writing****Dr.Satyendra B. Gadpayale**Associate Professor for English  
Smt. Radhabai Sarda College, Anjangaon Surji**Abstract:-**

*When V.S. Naipaul got Nobel Prize in 2001, exclusively for his travelogues, the literary realm started looking towards travel writing as an emerging genre in global literature. The world then started searching history and development of this genre with great curiosity and scholastic approach. Now there are number of writers who are turning towards travelogue writing as their favorite genre and career and are providing multidimensional and more realistic picture of the world in their writings which delights, informs, inspires and enlightens to the readers. This research article puts forth the contemplation and critical study of this new emerging genre of travel literature from various aspects and perspectives. It also ponders over the scope, significance and prospects of travel writing in this 21st century. In this article, I have brought few examples from the travelogues of V.S. Naipaul, the champion and touchstone in travel writing in contemporary times.*

*KeyWords: trend, travelogue, non-fictional, emerging, genre, contemporary.*

**Contemporary World: A Global Village:-**

The revolutionary development in telecommunication and transportation in 20th & 21st century have made the world very small. Today a person takes his breakfast in Mumbai, lunch in Dubai and dinner in New York within the period of one rotation of 24 hours of the earth. In other words, the world has become a global village in present time. This revolutionary progress in commutation has inspired today's man to make intensive tours and travels to various countries throughout the globe. These excursions delight him to record his experiences either in diaries or in travel writings. This encounter with varied cultures and people across the countries spurs him to share him in the form of travel literature. The instinct of wonder and curiosity in a man about the life, culture, religion, and the socio-political structure, the variety of flora and fauna and animal world in various countries drives him to express it in verbal form in writing.

These frequent tours to trans-continentals have developed the traveler's critical aptitude. It has made him keener, searching and studious in his observations. He tried to relate and compare socio-cultural and religio-political picture among the countries. He tried to study the rise and fall, wars and civil strife in the countries. This expanded his views, visions and understanding about the world by which he could find solutions to the problems in the various countries to some extent.

**Travel Writing: Its Non-Fictional Nature:-**

Travel writing is completely a non-fictional literary form. There is no scope for writer's own fancy or the yarn of imagination. Unlike other forms of the literature as drama, novel, short-story or poetry, there is no scope for the dreamy world or the poetic world of the writer whereas, he has to be a very impartial and factual like a journalist. Travel writing is a realistic and truthful account of the world around the writer. Following can be the very apt example which is an extract from 'An Area of Darkness' by V.S. Naipaul –

"In the dim, stinking corridors sat expressionless women, very old, very dirty, shriveled almost to futility; and already one had the feeling that people were negligible: these were the sweepers, the servants of the gay girls of the Bombay poor, doubtless lucky because employed: a frightening glimpse of India's ever receding degrees of degradation." 1

**Travel Writing: A Detached Observation:-**

Travel writing is the result of a detached observation of a certain place, region or country. A travel writer is neutral and a detached observer who looks impartially to the socio-cultural and religio-political structure in the country he visits. He remains unprejudiced of any previous impression. His mind is unoccupied by any previous bias. He observes life, culture, people, religion, language and so on as a catalyst and a studious critic who puts forth his observation very impartially in his travel writing. V.S. Naipaul is a very impartial and truthful in his writing. He is very much unafraid of any criticism. His travelogues on India are much harsh, bitter

and mercilessly truthful. In his first travelogue on India i.e. 'An Area of Darkness' he puts forth a harsh realistic picture of Indian villages. Following is one of such instance -

"I had seen Indian villages: the narrow, broken lanes with green slime in the gutters, the choked back-to-back mud houses, the jumble of filth and food and animals and people, the baby in the dust, swollen-bellied, black with flies, but wearing its good-luck amulet. I had seen the starved child defecating at the roadside while the mangy dog waited to eat the excrement. I had seen the physique of the people of Andhra, which had suggested the possibility of an evolution downwards, wasted body to wasted body, Nature mocking herself, incapable of remission. Compassion and pity did not answer; they were refinements of hope. Fear was what I felt. Contempt was what I had to fight against."<sup>2</sup>

### Travel Writing: An Objective Form:-

Travel writing is not subjective literary form but it is an objective type writing. The writer puts forth in his writings the scenario, activities and life in front and around him very objectively, keeping himself separate, detached and uninvolved. He describes the object which appears in front of him very truthfully and in 'as it is' manner using his critical perspective. There is no scope for his personal views. A travel writer is like a painter who paints the scenario before his eyes very objectively on the canvas. Again, V.S. Naipaul can be the most fitted example in this concern who describes the things very objectively in his travelogues. In 'An Area of Darkness' Naipaul presents the picture of complex class and caste structure in Indian society in very objective manner as follows –

"Study these four men washing down the steps of this unpalatable Bombay hotel. The first pours water from a bucket, the second scratches the tiles with a twig broom, the third uses a rag to slop the dirty water down the steps into another bucket, which is held by the fourth. After they have passed, the steps are as dirty as before; but now above the blackened skirting-tiles the walls are freshly and dirtily splashed. The bathrooms and lavatories are foul; the slimy woodwork has rotted away as a result to this daily drenching; the concrete walls are green and black with slime. You cannot complain that the hotel is dirty. No Indian will agree with you. Four sweepers are in daily attendance, and it is enough in India that the sweepers attend. They are not required to clean. That is a subsidiary part of their function, which is to be sweepers, degraded beings, to go through the motions of degradation. They must stop when they sweep; cleaning the floor of the smart Delhi café, they will squat and move like crabs between the feet of the customers, careful to touch no one, never looking up, never rising. In Jammu City you will see them collecting filth from the streets with their bare hands. This is the degradation the society requires of them, and to this they willingly submit. They are dirt; they wish to appear as dirt."<sup>3</sup>

He further describes the picture of defecation in India –

"Indians defecate everywhere. They defecate mostly, besides the railway tracks. But they also defecate on the beaches; they defecate on hills, they defecate on the river banks; they defecate on the streets; they never look for cover. Muslims, with their tradition of pardah, can at times be secretive. But this is a religious act of self-denial, for it is said that the peasant, Muslim or Hindu, suffers from claustrophobia if he has to use an enclosed latrine. A handsome young Muslim boy, a student at a laughable institute of education in an Uttar Pradesh weaving town, elegantly dressed in the style of Mr. Nehru, even down to the buttonhole, had another explanation. Indians were a poetic people he said. He himself always sought the open because he was a poet, a lover of Nature, which was the matter of his Urdu verses; and nothing was as poetic as squatting on a river bank at dawn."<sup>4</sup>

### Conclusion:-

'Curiosity' is perhaps the strongest driving force behind travel writings. The wonder, the disillusion, the excitement, the shocks, everything is shared by the travel writer in his travelogue. The multiracial, multicultural and multiethnic experience of the writer is found voice in his writings. A travel writer is a catalyst and a critic who provides a truly worth analytical picture of visited region or country to the readers. In other words, with the help of the truthful multidimensional account of any country by a travel writer, a reader is on

the tour to several countries through the pages of the travelogues. The reader looks towards the world through the sensible eye of the travel writer.

In this way travel writing is a new powerful emerging genre and trend in contemporary literature. It has compared and contrasted varied places, countries and continents and provided a new comparative study of Socio-cultural and religio-political scenario. In his Noble Lecture delivered in December 2001, V.S. Naipaul sums up about his travel writing as –

‘When I became a writer those areas of darkness around me as a child become any subjects. The land; the aborigines; the New World; the colony; the history; India; the Muslim world, to which I also felt myself related; Africa; and then England, where I was doing my writing. That was what I meant when I said that my books stand one on the other, and that I am the sum of my books.’<sup>5</sup>

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महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांत : गृहविज्ञान  
विषयाच्या संकल्पना स्पष्टतेचा अभ्यास (विशेष संदर्भ —सिरसाळा)

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**प्रस्तावणा**

महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर गृहविज्ञान हा विषय इतर विषयाप्रमाणे शिकवला जाणारा विषय असून यामध्ये मुख्यतः बाल/ मानवविकास शास्त्र, आहारशास्त्र, गृहव्यवस्थापन, वस्त्रशास्त्र व विस्तार शिक्षण इ. पेपरच समावेश होतो. ज्या वेळेस मुलांना कृषिविषयक ज्ञान, लोहार, सुतार, अँटो रिपेअर करणे इ. व अशा अनेक प्रकारचे शिक्षण दिले जात असे, त्यावेळेस मुलींसाठी गृहविज्ञान विषयाचे शिक्षण देणे महत्वाचे वाटले. या संकल्पनेतुन जरी या विषयाची निर्मिती झाली तरी या विषयातुन घर चालवणे, घराची काळजी घेणे, घर सांभाळणे इतकेच समजणे म्हणजे चुकीचे आहे. गृहविज्ञान विषयाचे क्षेत्र खुप व्यापक व विविधतेने भरलेले आहे. गृहविज्ञान हे घरापासुन ते खुप दुरपर्यंत पोहोचले आहे. यामध्ये केवळ भोजन बनविणे, कपडे धुणे, घर सांभाळणे, शिवणकाम करणे, घरसजावट करणे इ. साठीच मर्यादीत नसुन, या विषयातुन विद्यार्थ्यांना घर किंवा आपल्या परिवाराची काळजी घेणे व आपल्या करिअर व स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहण्यास मदत करणे याचा समावेश आहे. सद्यपरिस्थित महिला आणि पुरुष दोघेही आपल्या घराची समाण जबाबदारी घेत असलेले दिसतात, तसेच आपले कुटूंब सुखी व आनंदीमय रहाण्यासाठी, कुटूंबासाठी लागणारी संसाधने उपलब्ध करण्यासाठी दोघेही प्रयत्न करत असलेले दिसतात. त्यासाठी गृहविज्ञान विषय महाविद्यालयीन मुला — मुलींसाठी खुप महत्वपूर्ण आहे. परंतु सद्यपरिस्थितीत महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये गृहविज्ञान विषयाकडे पाहण्याचा त्यांचा कोणता दृष्टिकोन आहे किंवा गृहविज्ञान विषयाची संकल्पना स्पष्ट आहे का हे पाहण्यासाठी या विषयाची निवड करण्यात आली आहे.

**गृहविज्ञान अर्थ**

गृहविज्ञानाचा संबंध आपल्या स्वतःशी, कुटुंबाशी, कुटुंबातील सदस्य व आपल्या संसाधनाशी संबंधीत सर्व घटकांशी आहे. याचा मुख्य उद्देश उपलब्ध संसाधनातुन व वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोनातुन कुटुंबातील प्रत्येक सदस्याला भरपूर आनंद प्राप्त करुन देणे हाच आहे. गृहविज्ञान एक असा विषय आहे की, घर व घरातील सर्व सदस्य सुखी व आनंदी रहाण्यास मदत करतो. गृहविज्ञान विषय आपल्याला विविध वस्तुंचा उपयोग करण्यास शिकवते, त्यामुळे कौटुंबिक वातावरण आनंदीमय रहाण्यास मदत होते. त्याचबरोबर घराशी संबंधित सर्व बाबींची वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोनातुन माहिती प्रदान करतो. उदा. शरीरासाठी महत्वपूर्ण असणारा आहार, याविषयी सर्व पोषक घटकांची कार्य कोणती आहेत, परिणाम याविषयीही माहिती प्राप्त होते. त्यामुळे आपले शरीर निरोगी व सुदृढ राहण्यास मदत होते. विज्ञान आणि कलेचा समन्वय आपल्याला विविध क्षेत्रात उपयुक्त ठरतो. जसे की,

१. घर — ज्यामध्ये आपण राहतो.
२. भोजन — जे आपण खातो.
३. वस्त्र — आपण परिधान करतो.
४. परिवार — ज्याची आपण काळजी घेतो.
५. संसाधन — ज्याचा आपण वापर करतो.
६. दक्षता — यशस्वी करीअर साठी आवश्यक आहे.

**गृहविज्ञानाचे महत्व :**

गृहविज्ञान विषयाचा अभ्यास केल्यावर आपण संसाधनेचे व्यवस्थित व्यवस्थापन करू शकतो. व्यवस्थापन करतांना कोणती अडचण आल्यास आपण गृहविज्ञानाच्या मदतीने सहज सोडवू शकतो. त्यामुळे आपले व्यक्तीमत्व प्रभावशील

बनण्यास मदत होते. तसेच कुटूंबातील सर्व सदस्य गृहविज्ञानाच्या मदतीने आर्थिक प्रगती साधू शकतात. त्यावेळी आपण कुटूंबाच्या जबाबदाऱ्या नटणे पार पाडतो. त्यावेळी आपण समाजातीलही जबाबदाऱ्या व्यवस्थित पार पाडू शकतो याची जाणीव आपल्याला गृहविज्ञानातून होते. तसेच वेळ आणि शक्ती खूप महत्वपूर्ण संसाधने आहे, त्यामुळे आपण आपली उद्येष्टे पूर्ण करण्यात मदत होते. आज काल महिला अधिक प्रमाणात कार्य करत असलेल्या दिसतात. काही घराच्या बाहेर जावून कार्य करतात. तर काही घरीच स्वतःचा व्यवसाय चालवतात. यामुळे पुरुषांची जबाबदारीही वाढते. परंतू आपल्या समाजात पारंपारीक काळापासून पुरुष घरातील कामात खूप क्रियाशील असलेले दिसत नाहीत. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांनाच घर सुंदर, बनवीण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करावे लागतात. त्यासाठी त्यांना गृहविज्ञान विषयाचा अभ्यास महत्वपूर्ण ठरतो. तसेच गृहविज्ञान विषयाचा अभ्यास केल्याने एक यशस्वी व्यक्ती, जिम्मेदार नागरीक आणि चांगले माता-पिता बनण्यास मदत करतो, त्यासाठी या विषयाचे अध्ययन करणे गरजेचे आहे.

### अभ्यासाचा उद्देश :

१. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांत : गृहविज्ञान विषयाच्या संकल्पना स्पष्टतेच्या अभ्यास
२. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांत : गृहविज्ञान विषयाविषयी गैरसमजूतीचा अभ्यास

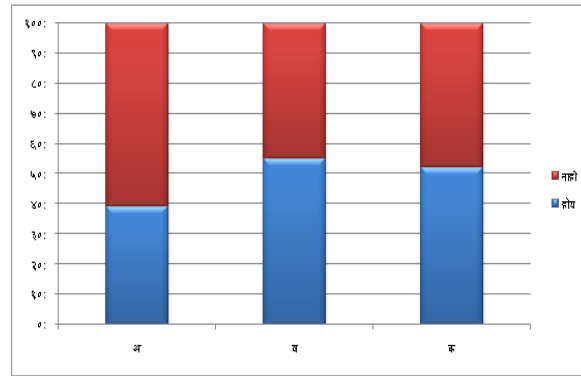
### माहिती संकलन :

विविध पुस्तके व प्रश्नावली

### सांख्यिकी विश्लेषण :

सद्यपरिस्थिती गृहविज्ञान विषय विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये अत्यंत उपयुक्त असा विषय आहे. परंतू समाजात या विषयाला धरून अनेक गैर समजूती आहेत. त्याचे प्रमाण महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांत किती आहे, हे पुढील माहितीवरून स्पष्ट होते.

- अ. गृहविज्ञान विज्ञान विषयात केवळ जेवण बनवीने, कपडे धुणे आणि शिवण काम करणे इ. शिकविले जाते का ?  
 ब. गृहविज्ञान विषय केवळ मुलींसाठीच आहे का ?  
 क. गृहविज्ञान विषय घरातील व्यक्तीकडूनही शिकला जावू शकतो का ?  
 इत्यादी प्रश्नाविषयी माहिती देणारा स्तंभालेख पुढील प्रमाणे.



अ होय : ३९ टक्के नाही : ६१ टक्के      ब होय : ५५ टक्के नाही : ४५ टक्के      क होय : ५२ टक्के नाही : ४८ टक्के

‘अ’ स्तंभालेखावरून स्पष्ट होते की, ३९ टक्के महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांना गृहविज्ञान विषयात केवळ जेवण बनविणे, कपडे धुणे व शिवण काम करणे इ. शिकविले जाते. या वरून स्पष्ट होते की, आजही विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये गृहविज्ञान विषया विषयी गैर समजूती आहेत. या विषयात केवळ एवढेच शिकविले जाते असे नसून शरिराविषयी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या सर्व पोषक घटकांविषयी, त्याचे कार्य व परिणाम या विषयी शास्त्रीय दृष्टिने माहिती दिली जाते. तसेच इतर अनेक घटकांविषयी ही वैज्ञानिक पध्दतीने माहिती दिली जाते. या विषयी महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी अनभिन्न असलेले दिसतात. तर केवळ ६१ टक्के विद्यार्थी या विषया बाबत सकारात्मक असलेले आढळले.

‘ब’ स्तंभालेखावरून स्पष्ट होते की, गृहविज्ञान विषय केवळ मुलींसाठीच आहे यात होय व नाही म्हणनारे विद्यार्थी अनुक्रमे ५५ टक्के व ४५ टक्के असलेले आढळी. सद्यपरिस्थितीत महिला ही बाहेरची कामे करत असलेली दिसतात त्यामुळे पुरुषांनाही घरची जिम्मेदारी पार पाडण्यास जमले पाहिजे. त्यासाठी पुरुषांनाही या विषयाचे ज्ञान असणे महत्वपूर्ण असल्याने या विषयाकडे मुलांचेही प्रमाण हळुहळू वाढत असल्याचे दिसते.

‘क’ स्तंभालेखावरून स्पष्ट होते की, गृहविज्ञान विषय घरातील व्यक्तीकडूनही शिकला जावू शकतो. या साठी होय व नाही म्हणनारे विद्यार्थी अनुक्रमे ५२ टक्के व ४८ टक्के असलेली आढळली. घरातूनही शिक्षण मिळते परंतु शास्त्रीय दृष्टिने अल्प प्रमाणात मिळते त्यामुळे वैज्ञानिक पध्दतीने माहिती करून घेण्यासाठी गृहविज्ञान विषयाचा अभ्यास करणे खूप महत्वाचे आहे.

अ. गृहविज्ञान विषयात मुख्य किती पेपरचा समावेश असतो माहिती आहे का ?

ब. गृहविज्ञान विषयाचे शिक्षण घेतल्यावर नौकरी / व्यवसाय मिळतो का ?

या विषयी माहिती देणारा स्तंभालेख पुढील प्रमाणे.

अ	ब
होय : २० टक्के	होय : २९ टक्के
नाही : ८० टक्के	नाही : ७१ टक्के

‘अ’ स्तंभालेखावरून महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांना गृहविज्ञान विषयात मुख्य किती पेपरचा समावेश असतो या विषयी होय व नाही म्हणनारे अनुक्रमे ८० टक्के व २० टक्के असलेली आढळली. या वरून स्पष्ट होते की, गृहविज्ञान विषया विषयी अज्ञान असल्याचे अधिक प्रमाणात आढळले तर ‘ब’ स्तंभालेखावरून गृहविज्ञान विषयात शिक्षण घेतल्यावर नौकरी / रोजगार मिळते का या विषयी होय व नाही म्हणनारे अनुक्रमे २९ टक्के व ७१ टक्के असलेली आढळली. या विषयातून अनेक प्रकारच्या नौकऱ्या व असंख्य प्रकारचे व्यवसाय करता येतात, या बाबत अज्ञान असल्याचे आढळले.

### निष्कर्ष

महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांत गृहविज्ञान विषयाची संकल्पना व याविषयाबाबत अनेक गैरसमजुती असलेल्या आढळल्या. याविषयाची संकल्पना माहिती करून घेणे खूप महत्वाचे आहे ज्यामुळे भविष्यात विद्यार्थ्यांना आपले जिवन सुखी, समृद्ध बनण्यास मदत होईल. याविषयाचा अभ्यास केल्याने अनेक प्रकारच्या नौकऱ्या व व्यवसायही सुरु करता येतात. जसे की, बेकरी, बुटीक, डे केअर सेंटर, नर्सरी स्कूल, बालवाडी, अंगणवाडी, अतिथी गृह, ड्रायक्लिनिंग दुकान, खाद्यपदार्थ केंद्र, जलपान गृह, कॅन्टीन, खाद्यपदार्थ सेंटर, वस्त्र उद्योग, डिझायनिंग दुकान, घरगुती हस्तकला, सजावट साहित्य, पेंटिंग, कपड्यावरील फिनिशिंग, साडी डिझायनिंग, कॅटरिंग, उपहार पैकिंग, गुलदस्ते तयार करणे. इ. व अशा अनेक प्रकारचे व्यवसाय या विषयाच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांना करता येतात.

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## Coding Technique For DNA Based Storage

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### Abstract

*Humans always want to access the maximum information in minimum time and space. As the next generation computers and High speed internet are achieving that due to which we moved from bones, rock and paper in olden days to the punched cards, magnetic tapes, gramophone records, floppies, bulky hard drives to the latest technology optical discs including CDs, DVDs, Blu-ray discs, and flash drives. As result it made personal data storage convenient. As the time goes these storage devices will decay and they are non-biodegradable and can harm the environment. The new generations are coming with the demand for data storage is growing exponentially and there is need for storage of the data for longer time. Storage medium should have a high capacity and high storage density and it should stand extreme environment conditions. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is good for the purpose as there is diverse encoding model for reading and writing data onto DNA. DNA uses organic memory device with large data storage and can be used to solve the computational problems.*

**Keywords:** Storage Device, Biodegradable, Deoxyribonucleic acid, Encoding Model, Cryptography, Stenography, Computational problems.

### Introduction

The macromolecule DNA is unique and it is non-volatile recording media as we can still recover DNA of species extinct more than 10,000 years and has high storage capacity a human cell with mass of 3 picogram can hosts DNA encoding 6.4GB of information. The laboratories outlined architectures for archival DNA based storage density of up to 700TB/gram and 2PB/gram, used Huffman coding, differential coding and single parity check coding [1]. The “digital universe” forecast to grow over 16 zettabytes in 2017 and along with that there is greater need of storage. Worlds data is stored on magnetic and optical media, tape technology has tape cartridge of 185TB and dense form is 10GB/mm<sup>3</sup> and optical discs is capable to store 1PB and density of about 100GB/mm<sup>3</sup> to store zettabytes require millions of units and physical space and it should be durable as rotating disc are rated 3-5 years and tape rated 10-30 years. Synthetic DNA sequence considered potential medium for digital data storage [2]. DNA is similar to sequential code of 0's and 1's in a computer. From the research just four grams of DNA can store all the information that world produce in a year [3].

### Related Work

DNA is optimal medium as it consist of adenine, guanine, cytosine and thymine (A, G, C and T) already paired into nucleotide base pairs A-T and G-C which can be utilized for storing information in form of binary code. DNA is considered ideal as single nucleotide can represent 2 bits of information and 455 EB of data can be encoded in 1 gram of single stranded DNA, as DNA is 3 dimensional it offers high space storage information which can be extended to infinity by drying and protecting from oxygen and water. The work analyses writing and reading data in the DNA by using Cryptography and stenography which are DNA secret writing algorithms. Microvenus Projects and Genesis project to encode data on DNA [4]. Other works like rewriteable addressable data (RAD) module which stores digital information in chromosome, it use serine integrase and excisionase function adopted from bacteriophage to restore specific DNA sequences [5]. Other work encoded computer files totalling 739kB of hard disk storage with estimated Shannon information 1 of 5.2 \* 10<sup>6</sup> bits into DNA code, synthesised, sequenced and reconstructed original DNA file with 100% accuracy however challenged they faced was there was difficulty in synthesizing long sequence of DNA [6]. The recent work developed new architecture which overcomes drawback of read only the require decoding entire file they used the coding technique and DNA editing with data reliability, specify and sensitivity to access and provide high data storage capacity and results showed DNA is versatile media suitable to both ultrahigh density archival and rewritable storage application [7]. This work created DNA fountain which is robust and approach

information capacity per nucleotide. Stored data  $2.14 \times 10^6$  bytes in DNA and managed to retrieve 215 Petabyte/gram of DNA which was higher than previous technique [8].

### Proposed Solution

DNA based storage architecture is shown in Figure 1. The digital information and storage are the source and media other blocks represents processing method which is applied on the digital information and storage. Synthesis is biochemical process which creates double stranded DNA string which is encoded data string. Storage stores the DNA string it helps in communication from one point to other. Information source is encoded using standard and error-control coding schemes. The code words are synthesized and added in process and stored. Sequencing is performed through Sanger sequencing or through High Throughput Sequencing (HTS) technique.

### Discussion

In the overall process the DNA is universal archival medium, at present there are many challenges due to many reasons. The overall process of encoding, synthesis and reading the data takes more time. There will be more finding with more experiments and continuous encoding of the DNA the data reading process will show gradual improvements.

### Conclusion

Data storage in DNA is improving at promising rate by research teams all over the world. To come to full potential the DNA based data storage technology has to face challenges. As DNA has qualities of density, robustness, stability and energy efficiency it can be used for archival purposes. There is improvement in reading and writing of data in DNA storage. The cost to do that is also getting lower as the research across the world is taking place.

### Acknowledgments

I am grateful to Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand. I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to my guide Prof. Peter Chong for providing valuable guidance and support during preparation of the research paper.

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## Smart City Communication Networks

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### Abstract

Smart cities are a very important project which started in 90s and various view point developed to look at it. Smart cities have come into picture as 54% of our population lives in urban areas and there is enormous urbanization. Due to this urbanization it is very important to reduce the concentration and enhance the efficient distribution of traffic. With advancement in time and the Internet of Things (IoT) the smart city is equipped with various kinds of electronic devices which makes smart cities more accessible and applicable with the help of local government and private companies and make citizens life easier. The transformation of smarter cities will require lot of innovation in planning, management and operations.

**Keywords:** Smart cities, Urbanization, distribution of traffic, Internet of Things (IoT), Innovation in planning.

### Introduction

The future of smart cities is introduced with controls using the advanced technologies. It is getting implemented by designing communication networks using communication technologies and personal technologies like smart phones, use of Internet, data storage and various sensors. The future picture after implementation is still debatable and will improve the future of economy, welfare and quality life in our cities [1]. The smart cities appeared since 1998 and are still quite unclear when it comes to meaning as the concept ranges from mesh metropolitan information and communication technologies (ICT) environments. The term appeared in literature in 1998 from urban simulations and knowledge bases and is still evolving to eco-cities [2].

Information and communication Technologies (ICT) sustain development of new urban environment by gathering, analyzing and distributing information resulting improvement in the services offered to the citizens like security, reliability, reducing maintenance cost, improve energy efficiency and making better decisions [3]. Smart cities contain tens of thousands of smart devices which output the data periodically of the unusual traffic patterns which will be distinct from human generated ones.

As there is rapid rise of the population in urban areas structures are needed to supply the continuous requirements of citizens. Which increases growth in digital device, sensors, actuators, smartphones and smart appliances? Interconnection of all devices creates communication between them through internet which was difficult in past [4]. Internet of Things (IoT) is an enabler of broad range of applications as it helps very powerful devices like smart phones, tablets, laptops and lower powerful devices like sensors to join the internet and activate new type of services. [5].

### Related Work

There are many projects and models have been introduced for the smart cities like national and international investments such as The Technology Strategy Board demonstrates the project in UK and various frameworks programmed 7 EU-funded research projects which are in their early stages. Smart sensor information feeding helped in San Francisco to reduce wait for parking space. These project work according to below figure as first stage is real time data collection in the form of inputs and is considered as the raw data which consist of date, time, location, communication patterns and services accessed. Then there is a phase of Information component which includes number of mobile subscribers and their usage patterns and finally information product which helps to make improved decision and improved response rate [1].

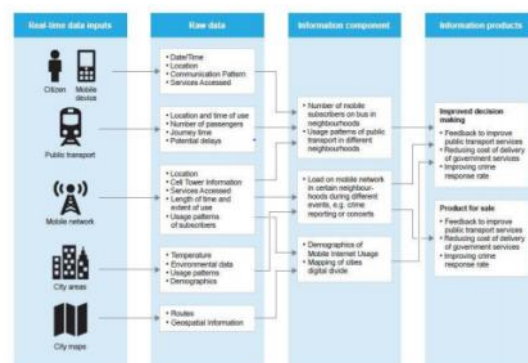


Fig. 1 Information Marketplace value Chains [1]

These technologies in Australia, Brisbane and Blacksburg helped in availability of public information and services. It created the business opportunities in network of Malta, Dubai and Kochi and integrated into everyday objects and activities and later smart city has been termed as digital cities in broader term and introduced generic multi-tier common architecture. The six-domain model came with six main challenges to manage urban community providing an economic base, building efficient urban infrastructure, improving the quality of life and place, ensuring social integration, conserving natural environmental qualities and guaranteeing good governance. Smart cities helped European Research Projects Smart Growth in Transportation, Government, Safety, Society, Health Care, Education, Buildings, Urban Planning, Environment, Energy and Water [2].

There are numerous innovators and start-up companies which are working on success stories related to smart cities of parking monitoring. Installation of sensors helps to detect presence of each parking spot, street line also reduces time looking for parking by 43% and load sensing which is a world sensing company equips urban infrastructure of small sensors, it monitors health of structures which results in safer urban environment. Research in University of Michigan focuses on entire network of clean water and sewers, it is monitored in real time to ensure optimal water quality and reduce risk of flooding [3]. Smart cities include sensor which gather and analyze data in networks it can remotely monitor power usage monitoring to improve electricity usage, light management, air conditioning management. It can be used to caution the customers in case the population is above acceptable limit other smart house and appliances includes smart TV's, home security system, lighting control, fire detection, and temperature monitoring [4].

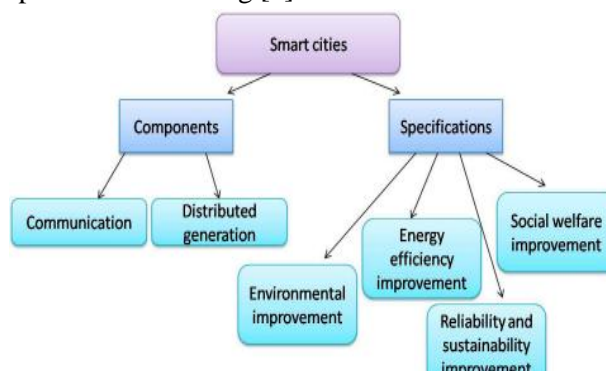


Fig. 2 The key aspects of smart cities [4]

The smart cities have lot of capabilities like in terms of transport, used for dynamic route calculation informed of accidents and congestions. Helps in reporting faults for energy and detection of accidents and crimes in emergency services. It can used to monitor detection of full bins in case of waste management, helps to report air and water pollution and produces data on large events such as concerts to inform public transport [5].

### Proposed Solution

The smart cities are very important project to keep the control over the urban areas which are increasing as 54% of population is living in the urban areas. In this project we will be using sensors and focusing on the modeling, analysis and design of communication network. We will be gathering all the information as this project will have information as the crucial part which will help in development of new smarter urban environment.

The project focuses on improving how the traffic can be circulated in the area and it is implemented and created with the help of communication network model which satisfies low latency, flexible traffic requirement which helps in creating the sensor network in that way proper monitoring can be done.

As the idea of smart cities has been with us for many decades and hence it is very important to find the solution to rapid growing urban areas and implementation of the smart cities will help towards making the daily things easy for people living in urban areas. Our modeling and analysis focus on traffic aggregation and distribution between Cloud and devices connected to the network and in that way, it can help towards social welfare of the community and help towards building energy efficient smart cities.

## Discussion

With the help of living labs city can be used as real-world testing ground for innovation, new ideas and technologies. It uses variety of technology from real time feedback sensors to latest networks and testing and in return to be able to optimize results generated. Sensors are used to gather and transmit the data and wireless networks and softwares manage the data. Principle element of system is wireless network transmit data software controls the sensors, these projects are subsidized by the government or international grants [1]. Smart cities have given solution to many of the application domains like, resources which deals with natural resources, energy, water monitoring and management, Transportation helps to manages mobility and intelligent transportation. Urban infrastructure which is building and agglomeration. Living which has education, health, safety and quality of life in urban space. Government which has public e-service delivery, e-democracy and participation, accountability and transparency and administration efficiency in the city and economy which covers areas that reflect domestic product in the city and employment and e-business [2]. The smart cities have provided lot of solutions which created success stories like parking monitoring by installing 2 sensors which detect presence of vehicle on each parking spot. Clean water and sewers are monitored in real time for quality of water and reduce risk of flooding [3]. Monitoring air and noise pollution by sensors in IoT helps to reduce concerns in environment, in return provides high quality of water and waste management which is result of monitoring water sources and water distribution systems. IoT monitors the power usage to improve electricity usage, light management and air conditioning management [4]. The smart city received significant research effort and technological development due to population growth and urbanization. In case of smart cities implementations sensors are very important component of intelligent control system, as they translate large number of opportunities in terms of sensing eg- meters to determine gas, electricity, water etc. [5].

## Conclusion

As the smart city concept was introduced decades ago, it is a booming phenomenon and is still ambiguous in the literature. The three industries ICT, construction and electronics are corresponding market which are creating and meeting domain. Many planning and experiment are taking place in the form of living labs in the small cities in UK to provide us the datasets and then it can be planned for the other subsequent places.

Information and communication technologies are important for development of new urban environment, smart cities provide the ability to gather, analyze and distribute information to improve operational efficiency and better decision making. The new concept and technologies like IoT help a lot for implementation of smart cities, moreover there are some challenges like privacy rights of the users/residents is still the area of research interest. It is important that IoT employs smart systems and sensors and ensures residents rights. Other challenges may come from cyber-crime which includes cyber terrorism and cyber-vandalism. There is lot of research going on to make the smart cities concept perfect and beneficial for the citizens.

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## Biodiversity Conservation And Environmental Awareness- Role Played By Higher Education In India

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### Abstract

*Biodiversity is the sum total of all species found in given place at a specific time, it includes the all life types from microbes to the plants and animals, which are part of given ecosystem. In India Environmental provisions were introduced in the constitution in 1974. and several laws pertaining to the protection of air ,water, forest .and wildlife were enacted.. Laws are apt to be broken. But if there were no laws the planet would have been in worse shape than what it is now. A careful examination of the various provisions of the act reveals that they need to be modified in light of the present environmental problems, need and experiences. Education is one of the key solution for this situation. It is very important for any individual's success in life. The quality of our environment has been constantly degrading and the stocks of nonrenewable resources are decreasing at a very fast rate which lead to destruction of Biodiversity. It would be impossible for humans to survive for very long .It is in above context that the subject of ecology and its branches are now finding place in school, college and university curricula .The knowledge lead to the awareness of environmental awareness which shows the great emphasis of scientific community of India on the conservation of natural resources .therefore the study is restricted to the role of higher education in biodiversity conservation.*

**Keywords ;**-Biodiversity, ecological awareness.

### Introduction

Biodiversity is the most important natural resource which cater the basic needs of human society. Environmental degradation due to anthropogenic activities reflected in the environmental analysis have now begun compiling natural resources accounts along natural accounts system. The results of such studies will be of great significance for developing countries which are exploiting their natural resources to the detriment of future generation which will lead to corrective methods to ensure the rich resources. It would be impossible for humans to survive for very long .It is in above context that the subject of ecology and its branches are now finding place in school, college and university curricula .The knowledge lead to generate environmental awareness which shows the great emphasis of scientific community of India on the conservation of natural resources. The study reveals the role of higher education in creation of environmental awareness among the society by introduction of Environmental studies as compulsory subject in curricula of graduation level in all the faculties of universities and in all the branches of professional education. Higher education is the aspect of education that is acquired by students after the completion of their higher secondary and with a mind set to archive further detailed study in various subjects and technologies and research .

### Discussion

The quality of our environment has been constantly degrading and the stocks of nonrenewable resources are decreasing at a very fast rate. It would be impossible for humans to survive for vary long.It is in above context that the subject of ecology its branches are now finding place in schools college and university curricula. In Universities like Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, R.T.M. Nagpur university and other Universities in India . After graduation the students become leaders of tomorrow and get dispersed from the world of higher education into their specific career. In doing so, they take with them the green practices and approaches they were involved with at their institutions. As a researcher in the field Of biodiversity and ecology I used to encourage the students to deal with the day today aspects of environmental problems in the light of ecology and environment studies . students work with some NGO like Wild Life and Environment Conservation Society, Youth Hostels ,ROTARY Club Garden Club in the field of Water harvesting ,tree plantations ,Nature trails ,River Reading, Bird Watching and other activities which in turn create awareness in society about conservation of nature. College students also participate in programmes like NSS and NCC camps activities includes social interaction about water conservation , conroll of air pollution .noise pollution and water pollution.

Public participations on environmental issues can be on several stages, firstly when an industry comes into existence and secondly when it starts functioning. The NGOs can also involved in decision making processes . Kumar and Patil (2007) conducted a study on influence of environmental education on environmental attitude of the post graduate students. For this purpose 120 post-graduate students were selected and were administrated the environmental pollution attitude scale. It was found that students with environmental education back ground had better environments attitude. It was also found that there is no significant difference between male and female students in their attitude towards environmental pollution and

related issues While may regard the twentieth century as the period of maximum environmental degradation and fast extinction of Biodiversity. We must strive through creation of wide spread awareness and education in the coming ten years. Decade of ecological restoration and eco technological growth. The scope of this study is restricted to basic ecological considerations of environment and reciprocal impacts with living things including human beings and sources and kinds of environmental pollution and possible control methods.

In Canada birth rate fall down by 25 percent in the last decade. Experts point out to an array of factors including increasing education for women, the urbanization and breakdown in family units. One factor is higher education that has given career opportunities that caused women to rely on pension plan, rather than their children.

UNCED the "Earth Summit" held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 set out the agenda i.e. Action Plan for 21<sup>st</sup> century it calls for greater international scientific cooperation and efforts to transfer environmentally sound technologies from nation to nation in such areas as renewable energy materials recycling and satellite imagery for land management. The study of environmental economics should aim at defining policies that will lead to solutions of global environmental management through cooperative efforts of entire human society. Environmental analysis have now begun compiling natural resources accounts along natural accounts system. The results of such studies will be of great significance for developing countries which are exploiting their natural resources to the detriment of future generation which will lead to corrective methods to ensure the rich resources. Education is one of the key solutions for this situation. It is very important for any individual's success in life. It provides skills that prepare an individual physically, mentally and socially confident to solve many problems in the society. Education is major aspect in development of any modern society. It is generally seen as the foundation of society which brings economic wealth, social prosperity and political stability. In today's fast growing and competitive world, people mostly are not satisfied with their basic education and enter for higher education.

Ongoing research are going on bacterial and virus transport, in ground water and bioaccumulation of metals such as arsenic, mercury lead and monitoring of pathogens in air would yield fruitful results in near future for the protection of public health Kumar and Patil (2007) conducted a study on influence of environmental education on environmental attitude of the post graduate students. For this purpose 120 post-graduate students were selected and were administered the environmental pollution attitude scale. It was found that students with environmental education background had better environmental attitude. It was also found that there is no significant difference between male and female students in their attitude towards environmental pollution and related issues. Every university is unique and has its own traditions, culture and geographical area. They are familiar with their surroundings. They can use their existing knowledge and trained manpower to address problems and issues concerned at the local level, as well as related to the national and global community. Universities can exchange the information by establishing a strong regional information network. These can promote good neighborly relations and respect for human rights. Universities can lead in promoting environmental equilibrium. They have a right and a duty to indicate where problems exist. They should look for, find and create tools to solve those (Hans, 2000). Universities can help to establish the sustainable development through following aspects:

### Conclusion

The higher educational Institutions have the capacity to give quick responses to different societal problems specially related to environment. Today, the human society is facing severe environmental problems like climate change, greenhouse effect, energy crisis, depletion of natural resources, biodiversity loss, pollution of air, water, soil, etc. The scope of the problems is from local level to global level. The ever increasing population and changing life styles are increasing the severity of the environmental problems. The time has come to protect the natural environment through precise efforts. Education is one of the key solution for this situation.

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## Risk Assessment And Risk Management

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### Abstract

*Risk assessment and management is the process of analyzing the issue and making action on it. Principles, Strategies and methods were developed for how to analyze and manage risk. These principles and methods represent to a large extent the foundation. But many advances have been made, linked to both the theoretical platform and practical models and procedures. The fundamental ideas and thinking that form the generic risk research looked for trends in perspectives and approaches and on where further development of the risk field is needed and should be encouraged.*

**Keywords:** Risk Assessment, Risk Management, Qualitative and Quantitative Method, Financial Decision, Loss.

### 1. Introduction

There are some factors which negatively impacts assets, individual, or the environment of organization, identifying and studying those factors in concern with future of organization is “Risk Assessment”. After analysis some actions or plans are made to make judgments on how to manage that risk factors and that is called as “Risk Management”. The methods used for the management of risk can be Quantitative or Qualitative. Strategies are made to introduce controlling measures to reduce or decline risk consequences.

Risk management is about balancing different concerns, profits, safety, reputation, etc. In general one considers a set of alternatives, evaluates their pros and cons, and makes a decision that best meets the decision-makers’ values and priorities. Priority has been given to works that are judged to be of special contemporary interest and importance, recognizing the subjectivity of the selection and a deliberate bias towards rather recent papers and the areas of interest of the author of this manuscript.

### 2. Concept

Rapid changes in technology, increasing market competition, increasing system integration and industrial complexes have increased societal risk from last few years. Risk assessment gets more complex in resolving the accidents, improving safety and increase in outcomes. Risk assessments have objectives to evaluate the risk by which assumptions, pros & cons are considered. It involves identification of problem that could be happen in future, its consequences, and recurrence probability, the acceptability of the risk and ways or actions to get out or reduce probability of the risk. It also involves documentation of the risk assessment and its findings, implementation of mitigation methods, and review of the assessment, coupled with updates when necessary. Sometimes, the risk is tolerated, it deemed due to the cost of difficulty of implementing an effective course of action for curing the increasing loss.

### 3. Research Methodology

This study is to understand how the risk assessment and management takes place. Also some techniques for risk analysis and management are discussed with factors influencing it. The research work is based on secondary data collected from –

- Journals and Articles
- Newspaper
- Internet

### 4. Objectives Of Study

The research was conducted on the basis of following objectives –

- To understand the concept of “Risk”.
- To understand the techniques for risk assessment and management.

### 5. Risk Assessment Levels

#### Risk Assessment of Individual

Risk assessment is much needed in personal or individual cases. There are some factors like personal, physical, psychological, ideological, religious or some other subjective factors, which influences on the process of goal achievement. In some cases the risks can be directly controlled by voluntary actions. After knowing all consequences people can’t control themselves such as all people know smoking, drinking, tobacco chewing , taking drugs is too much dangerous for health but they don’t refuse to do it.

### Risk Assessment of System

“Systems Scale” form can be used to assess the risk. In the big plants like nuclear power plant where all type of systems are needed such as nuclear, electronic, mechanical and humans. Systems may be linear and nonlinear, Linear systems are easily understandable and predictable while changes have been done. But in case of non linear systems, these are little bit complex and unpredictable when changes are made. It is more challenging. The nuclear, oil, agriculture, railroad, military and aerospace industries have to more deal with risk assessment. Also food, medical, hospital, social service performs risk assessment on continue basis. Methods of risk assessment differs with different industries. Decisions are taken under financial, ecological, public health and environmental aspects.

### 6. RISK MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES

Before looking into recent developments in fundamental risk management principles and strategies, it is useful to review two well-established pillars of risk management: (a) Main risk management strategies available (b) the structure of the risk management process

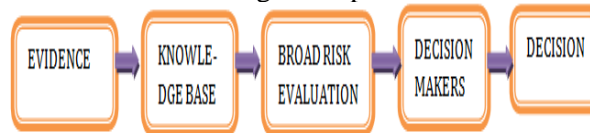


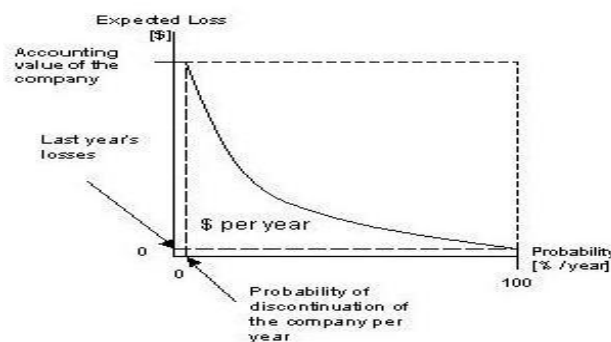
Fig. 1. A model for linking the various stages in the risk informed decision-making (based on Hansson & Aven, 2014)

The development and operation of policies are often structured by the following stages inspired by decision theory (e.g. Althaus, Bridgman, & Davis, 2007):

- ✓ Problem identification—the recognition of an issue that demands further attention
- ✓ Generating alternatives, analysis
- ✓ Processing covering aspects like policy instrumentation development, consulting, deliberation and coordination
- ✓ Decision-making
- ✓ Implementation
- ✓ Evaluation (assessing the effectiveness of the policy)

### 7. Mathematical Conceptualization

Risk assessment from a financial point of view: To see the risk management process express mathematically, one can define total risk as the sum over individual risks,  $R_i$  which can be computed as the product of potential losses,  $L_i$ , and their probabilities,  $p(L_i)$  :-



$$R_i = L_i p(L_i)$$

$$R_{total} = \sum_i L_i p(L_i)$$

Even though for some risks  $R_i, R_j$ , we might have,  $R_i = R_j$  if the probability  $p(L_j)$  is small compared to  $p(L_i)$ , its estimation might be based only on a smaller number of prior events, and hence, more uncertain. On the other hand, since  $R_i = R_j$ ,  $L_j$  must be larger than  $L_i$ , so decisions based on this uncertainty would be more consequential, and hence, warrant a different approach. Financial decisions, such as insurance, express loss in terms of dollar amounts. When risk assessment is used for public health or environmental decisions, loss can be quantified in a common metric such as a country's currency or some numerical measure of a location's quality of life. For public health and environmental decisions, loss is simply a verbal description of the outcome, such as increased cancer incidence or incidence of birth defects.

In that case, the "risk" is expressed as  $R_i = p(L_i)$  If the risk estimate takes into account information on the number of individuals exposed; it is termed a "population risk" and is in units of expected increased cases per a time period. If the risk estimate does not take into account the number of individuals exposed, it is termed an "individual risk" and is in units of incidence rate per a time period. Population risks are of more use for cost/benefit analysis; individual risks are of more use for evaluating whether risks to individuals are "acceptable".

### 8. Quantitative Risk Assessment

In quantitative risk assessment an Annualized Loss Expectancy (ALE) may be used to justify the cost of implementing countermeasures to protect an asset. This may be calculated by multiplying the Single Loss Expectancy (SLE), which is the loss of value based on a single security incident, with the Annualized Rate Of Occurrence (ARO), which is an estimate of how often a threat would be successful in exploiting a vulnerability. Barry Commoner, Brian Wynne and other critics have expressed concerns that risk assessment tends to be overly quantitative and reductive. For example, they argue that risk assessments ignore qualitative differences among risks. Some charge that assessments may drop out important non-quantifiable or inaccessible information, such as variations among the classes of people exposed to hazards, or social amplification.

### 9. Assessment Of Risk

The risk assessment process may be informal at the individual level, managing household and economic risks, or it can be a complex process for strategic corporate level. But in both the cases deciding future events and effective strategies to mitigate the issues are vital. At personal or individual level, identifying objectives and risks, giving reference importance and create alternatives may be all that is necessary. But while talking about organizational level, more policies are necessary, risk levels to be specific and acceptable and process should be followed within the organization and allocation of resources should be maintained.

### 10. Resilience

Resilience types of strategies play a key role in meeting risk, uncertainties, and potential surprises. The level of resilience for a system or organization is linked to the ability to sustain or restore its basic functionality following a stressor.

- A resilient system has the ability to (Hollnagel, Woods, & Leveson, 2006):
- Respond to regular and irregular threats in a robust yet flexible(adaptive) manner,
- Monitor what is going on, including its own performance,
- Anticipate risk events and opportunities,
- Learn from experience

### 11. Large/ Deep Uncertainties

The above analysis covers in particular situations characterized by large or deep uncertainties, such as in preparing for climate change and managing emerging diseases. What policies and decision-making schemes should be implemented in such cases?

Traditional statistical methods and techniques are not suitable, as relevant supporting models cannot easily be justified and relevant data are missing. The answer is as discussed above, cautionary/precautionary, and robust and resilient approaches and methods.

### 12. Fields Of Application

Risk assessment is done in wide range of fields, with different codes of practice, legal obligations, rules and regulations. Some are discussed as follows :-

#### Risk While Auditing

Risk assessment is a crucial stage before accepting an audit appointment. Audit risk is defined as the risk that the auditor will issue a clean unmodified opinion regarding the financial statements, when in fact the financial statements are materially misstated, and therefore do not qualify for a clean unmodified opinion.

#### The Risk Field And Science

Generic risk research to a large extent defines the risk science. However, applications of type may also be scientific if the work contributes to new insights, for example a better understanding of how to conduct a specific risk assessment method in practice. Rather few publications have been presented on this topic, discussing issues linking science and scientific criteria on the one hand , and risk and the risk fields on the other.

#### Science, Knowledge And Decision Making

In Hansson and Aven (2014)a model which partly builds on ideas taken from Hertz and Thomas (1983), is presented, showing the links between facts and values in risk decision-making. Data and information, gathered through testing and analysis, about a phenomenon provides the evidence. These data and information contribute to a knowledge base which is the collection of all "truths" (legitimate truth claims) and beliefs that

the relevant group of experts and scientists take as given in further research and analysis in the field. The evidence and the knowledgebase are supposed to be free of non-epistemic values.

### Public Health

Regarding with health risk assessment is the process of characterizing the nature and likelihood of a harmful effect to individuals or populations from certain human activities. Health risk assessment can be mostly qualitative or can include statistical estimates of probabilities for specific populations. In most countries the use of specific chemicals or the operations of specific facilities (e.g. power plants, manufacturing plants) is not allowed unless it can be shown that they do not increase the risk of death or illness above a specific threshold. For example, the American Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates food safety through risk assessment.

### Project Management

With respect to project management, risk assessment is an internal part of the risk management plan, studying the probability, the impact, and the effect of every known risk on the project, as well as the corrective action to take should an incident implied by a risk occur. Of special consideration in this area are the relevant codes of practice that are enforced in the specific jurisdiction.

### Precautionary Principles

A principle expressing that if the consequences of an activity could be serious and subject to scientific uncertainties then precautionary measures should be taken or the activity should not be carried out; A principle expressing that regulatory actions may be taken in situations where potentially hazardous agents might in duce harm to humans or the environment, even if conclusive evidence about the potential harmful effects is not (yet) available

### The Future Of Risk Assessment And Management

Risk decisions are, to an increasing extent, about situations characterized by large uncertainties and emergencies. Such situations call for different types of techniques, approaches and methods, and it is a main challenge for the risk field to develop suitable frameworks and tools for this purpose.

## 13. Conclusion

Risk assessment and risk management provide important contributions in supporting decision-making in practice. Basic principles, theories and methods exist and are developing. Future risk are better analyzed and decisions are made promptly. The scientific foundation of risk assessment and risk management is still somewhat shaky on some issues, in the sense that both theoretical work and practice rely on perspectives and principles that could seriously misguide decision-makers. Examples include the general conception of risk as an expected value or a probability distribution. There are signs of a revitalization of the interest in foundational issues in risk assessment and management, which is well-commended necessary for meeting the challenges the risk field now faces, related to societal problems and complex technological and emerging risks.

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## A Study Of New Trends In Marketing With Special Reference To Digital Marketing

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### Abstract

*In the current business environment consumers are searching more on the internet for the best deals. This paper presents ideas on some current and future trends in marketing. It is based on content what is happening in the world of business and marketing? It is based on secondary data available on Internet. Various articles, research papers, reports, newspapers, magazines, information on various websites and the Internet have studied. In this study, I have accepted that Businesses can actually benefit from digital marketing such as Search Engine Optimization, Search Engine Marketing, Content Marketing, Affected Marketing, Social Media Marketing, etc. Digital marketing is effective and has a great commercial impact on business. Under this paper I am trying to explain which mode of digital marketing is useful for company to target market.*

**Keywords-** Internet, Marketing, Social Media, Marketing Trends, Digital Marketing

### Introduction

Marketing is the process of teaching consumers why they choose their product or service from their competitors, and is a form of persuasive communication. It is made up of every process involved in carrying a product or service from your business to the consumer. Marketing involves creating a product or service concept, identifying who is likely to buy it, promoting it, and advancing it through appropriate sales channels.

Marketing is a restless, ever changing and dynamic business activity. The role of marketing Changed due to rapid technological changes in world. Such changes, including has forced today's marketing executive to use new trends in of marketing in market. A formal means of making strategic decisions, accurate and timely, is required Information about customers, products and markets and the overall environment. Internet Marketing involves the use of the Internet to market and sell goods and services. It is said that Internet marketing first began in the beginning of 1990 with just text based websites which offered product information. With growth in internet, it is not just selling products alone, but in addition to this, information about products, advertising space, software programs, auctions, stock trading and matchmaking. This new concept of marketing is known as Digital Marketing.

Digital marketing trade in India is introduced in most business areas. Increase Online marketing trend is huge Impact on marketing and advertising. Digital Marketing means Marketing products or services through online Channel. Using online channels such as websites, Apps, search engines, email and social media for attracting the customers is called digital marketing. The Main difference of Digital marketing and traditional marketing, with the use of digital channels and methods Enable organizations and businesses to monitor their marketing success Campaign, even in real time, which helps Understand what works and what does not. This paper offers views on some current and future trends in Digital Marketing.

### Objectives of Study

1. To understand the meaning of New Trends of Marketing
2. To understand meaning of Digital Marketing
3. To understand future trends of Digital Marketing

### Review Of Literature

Research methodology is partly descriptive, partly exploratory and partly casual. For this study data and information has been collected with the help of Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Research Articles, Research Journals, E-Journals, etc.

### Meaning of Digital Marketing

Digital marketing has become one of the most popular marketing over the years. Everyone is talking about digital marketing and professionals praise that this is the way to grow online business. Digital marketing

is a broad term that includes all marketing channels and methods that you can use to promote products or services on the Internet, but also on electronic devices such as TVs, mobile phones, and electronic billboards.

The main difference between digital marketing and traditional marketing is that digital marketing campaigns are executed exclusively through digital channels and this gives marketers more control, tools, and data to analyze the effectiveness of a campaign.

Digital marketing has many channels and can be separated into online marketing channels and offline marketing channels. The main difference between the two is that online marketing channels are entirely based on the Internet whereas what offline marketing channels have to do with digital devices is not necessarily connected to the Internet.

Following are the 8 different types of Digital Marketing Channels through which digital marketers operate.

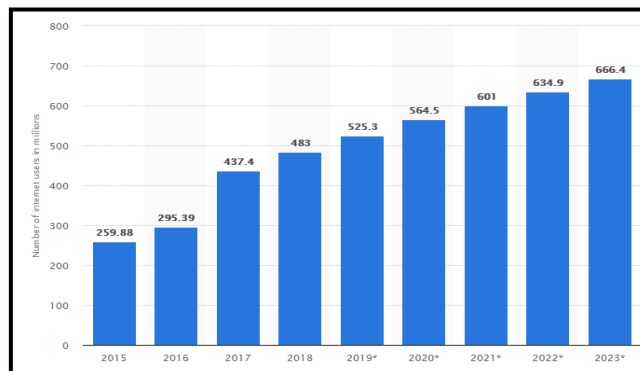
- 1) Website: Website is online presence of company. Every business should have proper responsive website to take advantage of Digital Marketing. The website must satisfy the very important things like responsiveness, user friendliness, easy to navigate and consumer tracking tools so that more consumers can attract towards the products or services.
- 2) Search Engine Optimization (SEO): SEO is the process of increasing the ranking of a website or web page in unpaid "organic" search lists. It will help website pages rank higher in the SERP (search engine result page) to increase visibility, Alexa score, and visibility. The higher a page is in search engines, the greater the chances of getting clicks, and thus the more activity, traffic, and conversions are received. A digital markets can help in this.
- 3) Pay Per Click (PPC): This is one of the effective and speediest types of digital marketing. It drives targeted traffic to website and web pages. When done properly, it can bring profitable return on investment.
- 4) Email: Email is a digital marketing channel which acts as a connecting link between the businessman and probable customer. This is the old form of digital marketing channel which optimizes sales by ensuring engagements.
- 5) Video Marketing: Videos can be the digital marketing channel which makes big social impacts by making connections between business organisation and Viewers. Advertisers need to understand that a lot of training is required to produce the best video which brings in great profits on investments. A digital marketing agency can help you in this regard if you need professional help.
- 6) Blogging: A blog is a digital marketing channel with content writers and readers; recordings, news subjects, podcasts, affiliate marketing, and other content that fills affect the market. A good blogger should from the strategy to for all this.
- 7) Social Media: This is the modern and most appealing digital marketing channel. Social networking channels such as Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn, Google+, Twitter, and Pinterest are all this attracts huge traffic. With the help of all this social media channels business man can market their products and services.
- 8) Affiliate Marketing: Affiliate marketing channel uses someone else to sell your products or services. This is also known as commissioned sales job. There are several affiliate-marketing programs, and each has its own guidelines, advantages, and disadvantages.
- 9) Mobile Marketing: The mobile users are increasing day by day. Now marketers designs content, website, apps is being customized for mobile devices. People prefer Mobiles, Tabs instead of computers, Laptops so mobile marketing is the most effective way of marketing.

### **Future Trends of Digital Marketing in India.**

India is one of the fastest growing economy in the world and digital marketing is now a very important part of the Indian Economy. Indian government has launched various digital payment promotion schemes which motivated people in India to use more online medium.

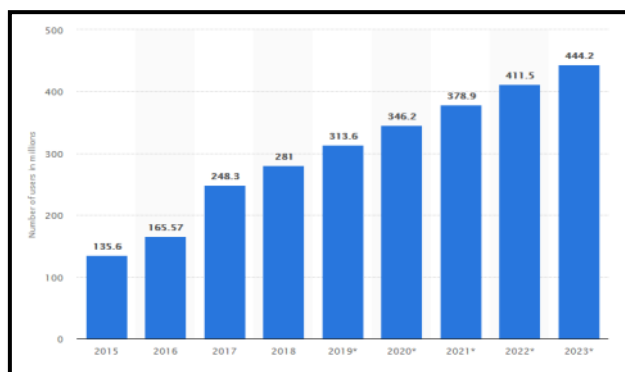
Telecom sector is also a play an important role in India's digitization. Free and unlimited Internet facilities introduced by some telecom company has played a revolutionary role roll in Digital Marketing. Now a day, Indian Banks are offering customer friendly and more secured money transaction services. People are Spend more of their time online than Last year. So exists on digital device is a necessity for businesses, which will help for more opportunities and development. Digital marketing creates lots of business opportunities in marketing and development of building long lasting relationships, Reach target customers, generate good numbers of lead and at less cost.

Now the consumer is spending more time on internet surfing and social media. Through digital marketing business can reach more consumers, they can increase their visibility in compared to traditional marketing Methods.



Number of Internet Users in India from 2015 to 2023 (in millions)

According to survey the number of internet users in India is increase day by day in very fast speed. This figure is projected to grow to 666.4 million internet users in 2023.



Number of Facebook users in India from 2015 to 2023 (in millions)

According to survey the number of Facebook users in India is increase year by year. This figure is projected to grow to 666.4 million Facebook users in 2023.

Now if any company wants to reach maximum number of people they have to choose digital marketing channel for marketing.

### Digital Marketing and Advertising

Digital Marketing and advertising is influencing peoples to buy and sell online and e-commerce is getting more and more sales. With a high growth through Digital marketing in business companies have starter spending more and more in Digital marketing as they are getting better ROI in Digital medium compare to traditional, another major benefits are all the expense and return are measurable which is not possible in Traditional Marketing.

High Demand of Managing Companies activity over Online marketing and improve company visibility has opened a new door or opportunity. Demands are higher than supply so Peoples have one new career stream as Digital Marketer which is flexible and providing high career growth. Digital Marketing is a rapid career growth not only in India but also throughout the world. Companies are getting more and more dependent over internet to generate faster revenue for their business.

### Conclusion

I conclude that the Digital marketing is growing with a rapid speed not only in India but whole the world as well. While all other Industry are growing at rate of 5-10%, Digital marketing industry is booming high and already achieved growth rate of 30% last year and estimated growth for year 2020 is 40% and the most important part is that growth rate is not going to be stagnant in coming years. As the internet users are increasing day by day digital marketing will also grow in compare to traditional marketing Companies are

shifting their advertising budget from traditional marketing to digital marketing strategies. Studies indicate that the number of consumers who shop online in India is likely to cross 250 million by the end 2020, and the e-retail market is expected to increase to 65% in the year 2020. Such figures are clear indication that the digital marketing services will continue to experience tremendous growth and changes. Businesses in India need to accept the digital changes and adopt the trending innovations to stay competitive business environment.

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**Challenges Of Green Marketing In India- A Conceptual Study****Dr. Archana V Bhangdia (Bajaj)**

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**Abstract**

*Green marketing means marketing of the products which are environment friendly. Green marketing is a modern concept it is developed due to harmful effect on environment. Green marketing is necessary because if the increasing environment problems all over the world. India is developing country and in India too green marketing captures the attention of all. The main aim of the paper is find out the purpose and challenges of green marketing. This paper used descriptive research design and secondary method of data collection. Results shows that purpose of emergence of green marketing are government and competitive pressure, social responsibility, consumers needs, environment protection, long run survival etc. Challenges of the green marketing are high cost, less consumer awareness, price sensitive customers, less trust etc. The conclusion in the study is green marketing is a modern concept. Green marketing needs high efforts from all the side because in India green marketing is on initial phase, but green marketing is necessary for the clean environment to the future generation.*

**Introduction**

Green marketing is very popular term in the today competitive environment. Green marketing means marketing of the products which are environment friendly. Green marketing incorporates a broad range of activities including product modification, changes in production process, sustainable packaging as well as modifying advertisement

1. In the today scenario globalization green marketing is very important factor of success. Developed countries, developing countries and underdeveloped countries are using green marketing to protect them from harmful effect of chemical products. Green marketing reduces the harmful effect on environment and more safe for the human being. Green marketing comes into existence due to various reasons such as increasing acid rain, depletion in ozone layer, degradation of land, green house effect, increasing pollution etc. Green marketing also knows as environment marketing, ecological marketing, sustainable marketing etc. Terms like Phosphate Free, Recyclable, Refillable, Ozone Friendly, and Environmentally Friendly are some of the things consumers most often associate with green marketing
2. Green marketing is for “Go Green” in product and production process which is environment safe plus makes profit for the organization by satisfying consumers. Green marketing is totally a new concept with new approach. This concept developed very fast in India because of the positive response from customers, organizations, government etc. Even customers become educated in India they know the importance of environment and don't hesitate to pay some extra money for the product which is environment safe. Green marketing is also facilitating a new segment in market segmentation named green consumers who prefer green products. There is 4P of green marketing: Green Product, Green Price, Green Promotion and Green Place. Green marketing is not a simple task it requires lots of efforts from the organization, government and consumer part. Eco- labels are used by the organization to show that the product is environment safe. Famous organizations are even supporting green marketing in India like Infosys, Wipro, Maruti, Tata, Johnson and Johnson, Hero Honda, New Surf Excel, Life Boy, McDonald's, Phillips etc. In India government is putting pressure on organization and consumer to use paper bags instead of plastic bags which are harmful for the environment. Some common examples of green marketing are use of nature resources, use recycling, reduce plastic, reduce toxic etc. Green marketing is helpful in educating customers about the benefit of using natural and organic products which is good for them and environment. This paper discusses the reason for emergence of green marketing and challenges under it.

**Review Of Literature**

Nadaf & Nadaf (2014) [3] studied the challenges in green marketing in India. The main aim of the paper was to evaluate challenges and strategies for green marketing in India. This paper used secondary method of data collection. They found that government, consumer and competition were the main reason of emergence of green marketing in India. They concluded that high cost, less consumer awareness, less creditability, misleading claim were the reasons for challenges in the green marketing and better management, control, technology and good marketing plan were suggestion for the better management of green marketing.

Sen (2014) [4] studied about the green marketing impact on consumer buying behavior. The main objective of the paper was to evaluate impact of green marketing on consumer purchasing and challenges under it. Data was collected through primary and secondary source. This research was performed in Kolkata. Explanatory research design was adopted in the study. For selecting sample convenience sampling design was adopted. Total 100 respondents were selected as sample under the study. Mean, S deviation, percentile and t-

test were used to analyze the data. They found that consumer were ready to adopt green products even at high price to save the environment. Better design, better management and better adoption were the excellent concept of green marketing.

Singal, Garg & Singla (2013) [5] studied about the opportunities and challenges in the green marketing. The main aim of the paper was to find out opportunities and challenges in green marketing in the context of India. Data was collected through secondary method of data collection. They found that green marketing challenges were new concept, need for standardization and need for patience. They suggest that know your customer, be transparent, empower consumer and reassure customer were the ways of improvement in green marketing. Singh & Pandey (2012) [6] studied the topic "Green marketing policies and practices for sustainable development". The main aim of the paper was to find out the influence of green marketing on customer satisfaction. This paper was based on secondary method of data collection. Descriptive research design was used under the study. They found that consumer perception changed a lot from the past. Customer want environment safe products and even they were ready to pay premium price for the product which was less harmful to the environment. They concluded that green marketing open the door for new market segmentation called green consumer. Company started segmented the market on the basis of customer who used green products.

Cherian & Jacob (2012) [7] studied about the consumer attitude the environment friendly product. The main aim of the paper was to evaluate the consumer attitude towards green marketing. This study was based on secondary data. This study was qualitative in nature. They found that green marketing need of the hour. Companies focus on maximization of profit with environment friendly products. They concluded that Indian scenario changed a lot people pay more for safe environment and protection of the future generation. They suggest that with better product, reasonable price and proper awareness green marketing was an excellent concept. Objectives these are the objectives of the study:

- To analyze the purpose of emergence of green marketing in India.
- To find out the challenges of green marketing in India. Research methodology this paper is descriptive in nature use secondary data for data collection from journals, newspaper, internet, magazine etc. Purpose of green marketing everything which exists in the world is off course for a purpose. Green marketing emergence is some special purpose such as:
- Social responsibility: green marketing is social responsibility and it's under the concept of EPR (extended producer responsibility). It is social responsibility of every producer and even consumers also to save the environment from the harmful effect of chemical products.
- Government Pressure: Indian government is also pressurizes the companies to develop green products and make their production process environment friendly. Government is also promotes green marketing to attract consumers.
- Competitive Pressure: Globalization increase the pressure on the organization to provide competitive product. Firms have face competition not with only domestic firms but also with the global firms.
- Profit in the long run: existence and profit in the long run is possible through the green marketing.
- Environment protection: Protection of the environment is necessary for future survival. Green products are environment friendly so it reduces the harmful effect on environment.
- Better standard of living: Adoption of green marketing leads to better standard of living of the human being.
- Good health: Green products are good for health because it is produced by organic methods. People want products which are good for their health.
- Protection: There is need of protection of land, air, water, wildlife etc which is possible through green marketing.
- High initial cost with low cost in future with more profitability: Green marketing installation includes high cost because of research and development, technology adoption but the cost reduce in future and this will lead to high profit in future with long term survival.
- Opportunities: Green marketing consider as great opportunities for the future. Green marketing is a new concept and a new concept is not easily accepted.

These are the some challenges in the field of green marketing:

1. Requires huge investment: For green marketing there is need to invest a lot in research and development, product development, adoption of new technology. Material purchased for production is costly. Renewal and recycling is not easy need high technology which cost is very high.

2. Price sensitive consumers: In India consumers are price sensitive they are not able or maybe they don't want to pay high price for green products.
3. Less awareness of consumers: Green marketing is a new concept and mostly Indian people are unaware of the green marketing.
4. Initial concept: Green marketing is on initial stage and there is lot of development under it.
5. Promotion tools: Green marketing is a new concept and it is important to use various kinds of promotion tools to aware the people about the existence and importance of green products. They have to use multiple tools like advertisement, personal selling, sales promotion, social media etc.
6. Misleading and availability of imitate products in the market: There is lots of firms which are selling their products by advertising them as green product but they are not green products even consumer pay high price and after that they cheated.
7. Problem of standardization: In India products are not follow the international standard so consumer don't trust on their originality.
8. Poor marketing plan and implementation: Marketing plan and implementation is poor in India which is major cause of failure of green marketing in India. Suggestion for the improvement in green marketing Green marketing is an excellent concept. There are some challenges in the way of green marketing but with some strategies overcome from these challenges is not too hard. Some of these suggestions are:
  1. Understand customers: An organization must be aware from the needs and wants of consumers. Organizations produce the product according to the customers demand and the price they ready to pay.
  2. Need of the management support: For the success of green marketing there is high need of support from the management. Management should be capable of handling such kind of new concept.
  3. Aware the consumers: government of India and organization try to aware customers about the benefit of green marketing on their life.
  4. Adopt international standards: Indian organization must try to adopt the international standard for the green product to gain the trust of the consumers.
  5. Implement Marketing strategies: Organization develop good control system and implement strategies for the betterment.
  6. Better Marketing Plan: Everything is starts with a good plan so there is a need of the organization to develop a good marketing plan which can help them to capture the large share in the market. Conclusion Green marketing is the need of the hour because of the environmental issues. In India green marketing is on developing stage. Green marketing is a modern concept this concept is developed with a purpose to reduce environment problems but there is lot of problems coming in the way of green marketing. But all efforts are also taken to overcome from these problems. The size of the green consumers is increasing and organization also focusing on making green products which are environment friendly. There is no one strategy which start working for green marketing. An effort from all the sides is necessary for the development of this concept whatever consumers, companies, government. Green marketing should be taken as social responsibility.

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## Misconceptions In Algebraic Problem Solving In Mathematicsi

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### Abstract

*The present study examines how students' ability to solve algebraic equations properly and learn the correct procedure for problem solving are affected by having misconceptions about the math facilities problem. In algebra, students learning to solve simple equations using cognitive tutor courses (Koedinger, Anderson, Headley, & Mark, 1997) evaluate their conceptual understanding of problem features (including equal signs and negative signs). An excuse designed for and completed the posttest. As his equation solving skills. The results show that students who begin lessons with misconceptions about the meaning of the same sign or negative sign solve the equations correctly, and also have difficulty learning how to solve them. However, improving their knowledge about those characteristics during the lesson enhances learning about their correct processes.*

*Keywords: algebraic problem solving; conceptual knowledge; learning in mathematics*

### Introduction

Learners are not completely empty. Each student brings prior knowledge to a lesson, and this knowledge can affect the student's gain from experience. Possession of good content knowledge is associated with gain in memory,(Chi,1978;Tenenbaum, Tehan, Stewart, and Christensen, 1999), generation of information, (Chi, Hutchinson, & Robin, 1989) ,categorization, (Chi, Feltovich, & Glaser, 1981), use and acquisition of strategy, (Gaultney, 1995; Alexander & Schwanenflugel, 1994), and reasoning skills (Gobbo & Chi, 1986; Johnson, Scott, & Mervis, 2004). Subsequently, it is that students who do not possess this critical knowledge are at a disadvantage for successful problem solving or learning new information. In algebraic problem solving, one type of prior knowledge that is the key to learning is the conceptual understanding of features in the problem (e.g., signs, variables, such as words, positive and negative signs, etc.). We define conceptual knowledge of these features as operational because not only recognizing symbols or executing an operation, but also understanding the function of the feature in the equation and how to change the feature's location makes the overall problem Will affect In the next two sections, we describe how a lack of understanding about these characteristics can hinder student performance and learning on procedural equation-solving problems in mathematics.

### Why conceptual knowledge of problem features should affect students performance

Previous research has proposed that students in conceptual knowledge of algebra use incorrect, trivial processes to solve problems due to misconceptions or gaps (Anderson, 1989; Van Lehn and Jones, 1993). The use of incorrect procedures is common when learning algebra (Lerch, 2004; Sebrechts, Enright, Bennett, & Martin, 1996), and by nature, it prevents precise resolution of behavioral problems. One reason for continuing to use these erroneous strategies may be that there are many processes used by students that will lead to a successful solution for some problem situations. Unfortunately, without sufficient knowledge of the problem, students are unable to distinguish between situations in which the strategy will work and where it is not applicable. For example, a common strategy is for students to solve equations if they want to extract a term from the equation, they subtract it from both sides of the equation. This equation works fine to remove 3 from the equation  $x + 4 = 13$ . However, when they encounter equations such as  $x - 4 = 13$ , many students still try to subtract 4 from both sides to solve the problem. One explanation for this mistake is that those students may be lacking in their conceptual knowledge of negative cues. If they do not process the fact that the negative sign

modifies 4 and is a necessary part of the "term" that they are trying to remove, then they ignore it, their goal of solving the problem. For the wicked. Thus students need to have good conceptual knowledge to solve equations correctly, as deep strategy formation depends on incorporating sufficient information about problem features that make them appropriate or inappropriate. Unfortunately, for students with inaccurate or incomplete conceptual knowledge about problem features, shallow strategies, such as the one described above, will prevail.

### Why conceptual knowledge of problem features should affect students' learning

Instruction on procedural problems can take many forms, including demonstration by the teacher, study of examples of written work, prompting messages from a computerized tutor, or feedback from a teacher or computer program. All of these instructional techniques have in common that in all cases, students need to align the information presented with the information in the problems they are or will attempt to solve.

It is not trivial to carry this alignment. Often, people focus on literal similarity between two sources - which makes it difficult to identify important features - which have meaningful similarity - as opposed to overall structural similarity, which enables the extraction of causal theories (Gantner, 1989 )

Thus, students who do not have sufficient knowledge of the characteristics of the problem will likely be able to conform only to shallow, surface. If this activity leads to any learning, it may only be of shallow processes, which may be useful in some problem situations, but is not generally applicable.

To gain knowledge of deep processes, students need to draw a deep resemblance between two sources of information. This requires more attention and participation from the superficial characteristics of the problem. To fully understand the meaning of instructional information, students must have sufficient conceptual understanding of the salient features of the problem. Thus, without this deep, meaningful knowledge of the characteristics of the problem, students would be unlikely to show great gains in procedural knowledge.

### Which Features Matter?

Any given equation includes many features that can be more or less important that are important for its understanding. These features include, but are not limited to, equal signs ( $=$ ), operation signals ( $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\times$ ,  $\div$ ), variables ( $x$ ,  $z$ ), and a variety of numbers ( $23$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $.65$ ,  $\dots$ ). That can appear as constants, coefficients (eg  $.65x$ ), exponents (eg,  $x^{23}$ ) or other roles in the equation. For this study, we used relatively simple linear equations, which can be solved in only a few steps (eg,  $3x + 5 = 9$ ,  $12 = 4 / x - 7$ ). There are, of course, many features of these problems that are critical to the correct solution, but we specifically focus on two characteristics: the equal sign and the negative sign. Understanding equalization has previously been shown to be important for algebraic problem solving (Knuth, Stephens, McNeill, & Alibali, 2006), and students' difficulty with the concept has been relatively well documented. The meaning of equality and especially the sign of equality is difficult for students who are in the process of transitioning from arithmetic to algebraic thinking (Knuth et al., 2006), likely because students often signal equality as an indicator of outcome. Think about The act of conducting or answering a problem rather than the equivalent of two phrases (Barody & Ginsburg, 1993). Such misconceptions greatly distort the notion of the equation and the intermediate goals required for its solution.

Another problem that seems to be important for solving initial algebraic equations is the negative sign. Due to their abstract nature, working with negative numbers is inherently difficult for students who are transitioning from arithmetic to algebraic thinking (Lynchowski and Williams, 1999). In algebra, students have to understand not only the magnitude, but also the number or the conditions in order to fully understand the problem (Moses, Kami, Swamp, & Howard, 1989). Failing to bind a negative sign with a word that modifies it, or understanding that changing or moving a negative sign affects the equation, therefore preventing the success of solving the equation.

Thus, we expect that an incomplete or incorrect understanding of the role of equal sign and negative signs will be detrimental to students' performance and learning of equation-solving procedures.

### Measuring procedural performance and learning

There are two ways to measure students' procedural knowledge: the number of problems they are able to solve, and the number and types of incorrect procedures they use. These two measures can be combined in some sense, as the use of incorrect procedures usually prevents the correct problem resolution. However, just because a student does not use the wrong process does not mean that they know (and use) a correct process to solve the problem. Likewise, just because students decrease the number of incorrect procedures does not mean

that they will learn to solve more problems correctly. Improving students' procedural knowledge requires both a reduction in the use of incorrect procedures and the creation and strengthening of correct procedures (Siegler, 1996). Misconceptions about the problem potentially affect the number of related errors and their ability to formulate a correct strategy that takes into account all the important features in the problem. Thus, in this study, we examine both correct solutions and errors to evaluate students' procedural performance and learning.

## Methods

### Participants

Participants in this study were 49 high school students taking Algebra I with an algebra cognitive tutor, a self-paced intelligent tutor system in which individuals use various representations (such as tables, symbols, and graphs) because they Attempts to solve algebra problems (Koedinger et al., 1997). All students in participant classes who had not yet started the unit to solve two-step linear equations, but had completed prior problem-solving units participating in the study. Two students were excluded from the analysis, as they did not complete the posttest.

### Measures

To assess students' procedural knowledge, we used 8 experiment-designed items, which measure the ability to perform procedures effectively, to solve problems. These items were representative of the types of problems taught in the Algebra I courses, but were specifically designed to be slightly more challenging than most of the problems taught in the tutor unit, including features of either interest (e.g. , Negative sign) or pairing students had not encountered before (for example, two variable terms).

To assess students' conceptual knowledge, we used 40 experiment-designed items to measure their understanding of concepts that seemed important to success in algebra. In this paper, we focus on two such concepts: the equal sign (7 items) and the negative sign (10 items). Finally, as a measure of students' general mathematics ability, we used two algebra-related continued items in mathematics and science studies (TIMSS; Mullis et al., 2003). Examples of used objects can be seen in Figure 1

### Procedural Items:

$$-4x+7=5$$

$$9 = \frac{-6}{b}$$

### Conceptual Item :

State whether each of the following is a like term for 6c:

- |           |     |    |
|-----------|-----|----|
| a. 3d     | yes | No |
| b. -4c    | yes | No |
| c. -5     | yes | No |
| d. 8c     | yes | No |
| e. 5(c-1) | yes | No |
| f. 6      | yes | No |

State whether each of the following is equal to 3-4x:

- |            |     |    |
|------------|-----|----|
| a. 3+4x    | yes | No |
| b. 3+(-4x) | yes | No |
| c. 4x-3    | yes | No |
| d. -4x+3   | yes | No |
| e. 4x+3    | yes | No |

Figure 1: Example conceptual and procedural evaluation Items.

### Procedure

The participating students underwent a paper-and-pencil test assessing their conceptual and procedural knowledge of algebra; There were two forms of testing and half the students were randomly assigned to receive each. After completion of the pretest, students started a two-step linear equation unit with a tutor. During the unit, the tutor provided guided procedural exercises to solve two-step equations; Students received immediate feedback about any errors, and may ask the tutor for hints if they were unsure what to do. When they worked

through the unit, log data of interaction with the tutor were collected for each student. After each student completed the unit, an alternative version of that or the paper-pencil test was administered as a posttest.

## Results

### Performance on Procedural Test Items

Answers to procedural items were coded as true or false, and we calculated the percentage of problems with correct answers correctly and progressively by each student. Procedural problems were also coded (if any) in terms of the error that was made (eg, combined non-identical words, used incorrect operations, removed a negative, etc.), and the overall score conceptual. Each type of errors (negative sign and equal sign) were made to indicate the number of students' problems.

On average, 32% of the students solved procedural problems correctly on the pretest and 33% on the posttest.

### Performance on Conceptual

Test items were conceptual items coded as true or false, and we calculated the percentage of questions answered best and post hoc by each student correctly. Students answered on average 59% of the conceptual items correctly on the pretest and 63% on the posttest.

In addition, we determined the percentage of correct responses to a subset of conceptual problems (eg, that target equal sign or knowledge of negative cues) to determine the quantity and quality of students' knowledge about those specific concepts. Calculated. Students on average indicated an equal of 58% that the items were correct in the pretest and 57% on the posttest; The most beautiful and postoperative scores for the negative sign items were 57% and 61%, respectively.

### Effect of Conceptual Knowledge on Procedural Performance

To understand how conceptual knowledge of equivalent signs and negative signs affects correct equation-solving performance, we corrected students with equal percent signs and negative items related to negative signs with percentages of their equations. Solved. Greater conceptual knowledge of the equal sign ( $R(47) = .52, p < .01$ ) and negative sign ( $R(47) = .48, p < .01$ ) were both positively correlated with the number of correct solutions.

To determine whether some incorrect procedures were used to solve the equations due to students' lack of conceptual knowledge, we evaluated correlated knowledge of the same sign with similarity-related errors (e.g., Performing an operation for only one side of the equation, dropping the equal sign from the equation, etc.) and negative signs with negative-related errors Rtran (for example, to delete the negative, subtract the added words, etc.). Students with lower knowledge of similar cues reported more similarity errors ( $r(47) = -.30, p < .05$ ); A similar autocratic tendency was found for negative sign knowledge ( $R(47) = -.26, p < .10$ ).

### Effect of Conceptual Knowledge on Procedural Learning

There are two ways to investigate the role of conceptual knowledge in procedural learning. The first is whether the lack of conceptual knowledge in instructional knowledge impedes learning, because instruction is difficult to understand, thus there is a weak advantage in procedural knowledge. A second possibility is that students should not have conceptual knowledge from the beginning, but will follow the same gains in procedural knowledge, if they make a profit in it during the lesson.

To test the contribution of either or both of these factors, we conducted a pair of regression analyzes to predict procedural learning, different for each concept. For each concept, we first obtained the best percentage (to control the amount of possible) of the solved equations for that concept and then in the knowledge of that concept. We then analyzed the opposite way, first entering conceptual knowledge into the most spectacular procedural performance, and then gaining the best conceptual knowledge.

As shown in Table 1, for both equal sign and negative cues, gains in conceptual knowledge predicted improvement over procedural problems predicted by conceptual knowledge at the forefront. For both concepts, however, a trend was found to show that even the most beautiful conceptual knowledge should be a useful predictor of learning: students who came with at least a small amount of conceptual knowledge learned less during the lesson .

An alternative possibility is that conceptual knowledge is not important for learning, that better students learn more than just instruction about both concepts and processes. To meet this possibility, we performed a similar pairwise regression analysis to improve procedural performance and conceptual knowledge before pretending to have the best conceptual knowledge, along with students' performance on TIMSS items. For both features, prior conceptual knowledge (equal sine  $p < .05$ , negative  $p < .10$ ) and improvement in conceptual knowledge (sine sine  $p < .01$ , negative  $p < .05$ ) were meaningful predictors of procedural learning. Predicted by more general math ability.

Unpacking a potential learning event case study illustration: When the learning opportunity is lowest, the student JU answered only 30% of the negative items related to the conceptual items correctly. Their incorrect answers on these items were supported by the fact that  $-4x + 3$  was similar to both  $4x + 3$  and  $4x - 3$ , indicating that  $-9b$  was not part of the negative sign word. These answers correspond to the misconception that phrases can enter and exit without negative consequences and that their location (and the connection to the number or variable in the problem) is not significant.

While solving 8 equations on the pretest, they made a total of 5 negative sine errors, such as moving to the next step while leaving the negative out of the equation or attempting to subtract to remove a word that is already negative; These types of errors comprised 63% of the total errors. They solved only 25% of the equations correctly on the pretest.

While working with the tutor, he was given the problem  $y / -8 + (-6) = -6$ . His first step to solve this problem was to subtract 6 from both sides. He received a bug message from the tutor stating that "Since -6 is negative, you should add it to remove it from the left side. Erase your last step and add 6 to both sides." Proceeded to solve correctly. After several problems, he faced a similar equation:  $-4 = y / 5 + (-2)$ . This time, he immediately added 2 to both sides.

At posttest, they correctly answered conceptual items related to 50% of negative cues; The main improvement was that they now included negative signs as parts of the terms that they modify. He made only 2 negative sign errors while solving the equations (33% of the total number of errors). They solved 50% of the equation.

Table 1. Prior knowledge and gains in knowledge of equal signs and negative signs as a sign of improvement in equally solved equations

Analysis	R2initial1	R2pre + Gain	Added R2	Significant equal sign 1.
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### Previous conceptual

Knowledge .05

entered before .22  $p < .01$  in .27.

Conceptual knowledge

2. Gain in conceptual knowledge

Recorded before the pretest concept. 21 .27 .06  $p < .10$

### Knowledge

#### Negative signal

1. Previous conceptual knowledge

.05 .17 entered before .12  $p < .05$

Conceptual knowledge

2. Gain in conceptual knowledge

Recorded before the aforesaid concept. 10 .17 .07  $p < .10$

### Knowledge

Note: 1 In all cases, R2initial recorded the best performance (to control the amount of possible correction) on procedural items as well as the first factor.

Case Study Illustration: When Learning Doesn't Occur

At the youngest, student NR did not correctly answer any of the equally signature-related conceptual items. Among his incorrect answers to these items, he claimed that the sign of equality "means that the number that is being added, subtracted, multiplied, or divided is equal." This answer is consistent with this

misconception. Is that the purpose of the same sign is to show that the expressions on both sides are the same, rather than showing the answer to the problem.

When solving 8 equations on the pretest, they made a total of 8 equal sign errors, such as operating only one side of the equation and trying to make all signs equal; These types of errors comprised 44% of the total errors. They solved only 13% of the equations correctly on the pretest.

While working with the tutor, he was given the problem  $2x + (-9) = -3$ . He first tried to subtract 3 from both sides, trying (incorrectly) before all the signs were equalized. When the tutor indicated it was wrong, he tried to subtract 2 from both sides. After realizing that he can simplify the signs coming to  $2x - 9 = -3$ , he then tries to subtract 3 again from both sides. He then received a bug message asking him to focus on the side of the equation with the variable. The variable is on the left. "He again tries to subtract -3 from both sides, and on receiving the same bug message again, tries to add -3. In the end, he loses and goes to the other side of the equation to move -9.

At posttest, he still failed to correctly answer any similar sign-related conceptual objects and still indicated that the equal sign "means the answer." Some improvement was shown, in which he made 3 equal sign errors when solving equations. % Of the total number of errors). However, they still solved only 13% of the equations correctly on the posttest. Thus, he did not improve his conceptual knowledge of equalization or his ability to solve equations correctly.

### Discussion

Results suggest that incorrect or incomplete pretend conceptual knowledge of equal sign and associated algebraic equations of negative signs is associated with the use of related, incorrect strategies; These students have difficulty in solving equations correctly. In addition, students who pretend to these misconceptions learn less from instructions on solving equations; This relationship also exists when controlling for more general mathematics ability. However, having good conceptual knowledge in the pretest may not be entirely important, as improving this knowledge in the curriculum of education increases the amount of learning that students can do; Two case studies suggest that students can uncover those differences when they acquire conceptual knowledge and when they do not.

The present study focused on equal signs and negative signs of key features required for learning to solve similar algebraic equations. Previous research has also shown that misconceptions about conditions lead to similar problems when students try to solve (and learn to solve) more difficult problems (Booth, Koedinger, & Siegler, 2007). Thus, at various points in the learning process, misunderstandings or gaps in conceptual knowledge of contextual characteristics prevent students' performance and learning. But the good news is that even though they don't start a lesson with this important knowledge until they get it on the way, they can close some gaps. These results suggest that providing students with these conceptual prerequisites should be an important goal for algebra courses, and perhaps mathematics courses that advance it.

Current instructional methods used in Cognitive Tutor are generally not focused on helping students to gain conceptual understanding, although the need for greater emphasis on conceptual understanding has been acknowledged (NCTM, 2000, National Mathematics Advisory Panel, 2007). The IES Cognition Practice Guide recommends a number of instructional methods that can help enhance students' conceptual understanding, including working examples and studying self-explanatory solutions (Pashler et al., 2007). Preliminary findings in the current line of research indicate that incorporating the combination of these methods with procedural practice in tutors can improve both conceptual and procedural knowledge of students' algebra (Bothe, Siegler, and Koedinger in press) ; Further research is necessary to determine when and for whom these techniques are useful.

Conceptual knowledge is considered to enhance learning in algebra because it helps students draw deeper parallels between instruction and practice problems; However, this hypothesis was not tested in the present study. Future research will need to assess students' techniques when working with problems to determine if they are actually portraying these analogies and its quality. Another excellent question is why increased conceptual knowledge yields increased procedural learning in algebra. There are at least two possible mechanisms that may explain the finding. First, it may be that students learn the concept, which helps them understand the text better, leading to greater learning of the correct processes; This view is consistent with the

iterative model of conceptual and procedural development (Rittel-Johnson, Siegler, & Alibli, 2001). An alternative possibility is that students with more and more conceptual knowledge are able to solve more equations correctly (presumably because they notice and attend to the appropriate features in the problem and apply the correct strategy), so Perhaps gains in conceptual knowledge just help students notice and be present for the right features and implement the right strategies that they already Knew, but were not using. We hypothesize that this is the former, but more research is needed to separate these possibilities.

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**Corporate Social Responsibility: An Indian Perspective****Dr V.L.Bhangdia,**

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**Abstract**

*Corporate Social Responsibility is now accepted as a means to achieve sustainable development of an organization. Hence, it needs to be accepted as an organizational objective. According to New Company Law, 2012 corporate must contribute 2% of their net profits towards CSR which made Indian companies to consciously work towards CSR, as it required a prescribed class of companies to spend a portion of their profits on CSR activities. Any contribution towards welfare of society is called as. Corporate can no longer limit them in using resources of society and they have to be socially responsible corporate citizens and must also contribute to the social good. The main aim behind this study is to see why CSR is vital for Corporation? Why should they contribute for Country's Economic Development? And what are the important steps Government should take to improve contribution of corporate for CSR activities? As we know, today Indian corporate go beyond Philanthropy (Charity) concept and its more concentrate on all the stakeholder. The present research paper attempts to analyze several such aspects of the new CSR law in the context of modern corporate philosophy and also drawing attention of the government authorities towards practical difficulties in the implementation of the new provisions.*

**Introduction**

The evolution of CSR in India refers to changes over time in India of the cultural norms of cooperates engaged in CSR activities. Businesses are managed to bring about an overall positive impact on the communities, cultures, societies and environments in which they operate. The fundamentals of CSR rest on the fact that not only public policy but even corporate should be responsible enough to address social issues. Thus companies should deal with the challenges and issues looked after to a certain extent by the states. CSR is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders. CSR is generally understood as being the way through which a company achieves a balance of economic, environmental and social imperatives while at the same time addressing the expectations of shareholders and stakeholders. Anything that is beneficial for the society can be called CSR and such activity must be shown by company on their website and company should take approval from board. CSR is an important element of development because companies need to look after their communities, particularly those that are operating in rural areas. But, CSR also has an environmental aspect that the business might influence based on their operation Many companies might have motivations for doing CSR such as the genuine care of their environment and society that would eventually become their source of human capital as well as raw materials that they need to sustain. Also, some companies will see it as an important element of gaining societal acceptance for their operations. It is really true for the companies that are operating in remote areas, like mining and oil and gas companies. They are often encountered by many communities that indigenously live there, and the companies have to live with these communities. Another aspect on CSR is that companies should see it as a voluntary action rather than something that is highly regulated. Because it is something that is good for the company to do, it's not something that the company has to do because of law or anything else. On the other hand, companies should not be really forced to do CSR as mandatory action, because again, the development players are not just companies. It also includes government as well as civil society and the community itself. Data and Methodology The data of this study is secondary data which we have collected from different sources such as official websites of department Corporate Affair minister, Newspaper Articles, Research Papers and Magazine Articles. As we know the traditional perspective stressed on Corporate Philanthropy which means charity for Social, Cultural and Religious purposes and Modern Perspective stressed on long term interest of stakeholders and sustainable development. The main aim behind this study is to see why is vital for Corporation? Why should they contribute for Country's Economic Development? and What are the Important steps Government should take to improve contribution of corporate for CSR activities? We have examined the data from various sources and analyzed the same. We have not used any statistical tools and techniques because we are not trying to establish any relationship between different variables rather through discussion sand analytical thinking we tried to see how our country has changed its policy over the period of time and what are the result of these policies are. Policy in India Under the Companies Act, 2013, that replaces the nearly six-decade old legislation governing the way corporate function and are regulated in India, profitable companies with a sizeable business would have to spend every year at least 2 per cent of three-year average profit on CSR works. This would apply to the companies with a turnover of Rs 1,000

crore and or more or net worth of Rs 500 crore and more, or net profit of Rs 5 crore and more. As per new proposals, from the beginning of 2013-14, Top earning PSUs like ONGC, BHEL and NTPC may have to double their expenditure on CSR as per the new draft guidelines being finalized by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). PSUs with net profit between Rs 100-500 crore are required to earmark 2-3% of their income. They have to ensure that they spend full amount earmarked for, otherwise, they have to disclose why they have not spent these fund. Public sector companies with a profit of less than Rs 100 crore are required to contribute 3% of their income for undertaking such activities. The proposed guidelines stated that if Public Sector Units (PSU's) are unable to spend the earmarked amount for CSR in a particular year, it has to be spent in the next two years. The guidelines continue to exempt sick and loss-making PSUs from allocation of budget for undertaking CSR activities. Stipulation of the Company Bill, 2012 Every company with net worth of Rs 500 crore or more, or turnover of Rs 1,000 crore or more or a net profit of Rs 5 crore or more during any financial year to constitute a CSR Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, of which at least one director shall be an independent director. The Board's report to disclose the composition of the CSR Committee.

### The main functions of the CSR Committee are:

- Formulate and recommend to the board, a CSR policy indicating the activity or activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII of the Act.
- Recommend the amount to be spent on these activities.
- Monitor the company's CSR policy periodically. After the CSR Committee makes its recommendations, Board of the company shall approve the CSR Policy and disclose contents of such policy in its report and also place it on the company's website. Further, details about the policy developed and implemented by the company on CSR initiatives during the year to be included in the Board's report every year. Board to ensure that the activities listed in the CSR Policy are undertaken by the company. Board to ensure that at least 2% of average net profits of the company in the three immediately preceding financial years are spent in every financial year on such activity. Preference to be given to the local area and areas around the company operates for CSR spending. If a company fails to provide or spend such amount, Board to specify reasons in its report for that failure. Companies required to comply with CSR shall give additional Information by way of notes to the Statement of Profit and Loss about the aggregate expenditure on CSR activities. Schedule VII of the Companies Bill 2012 prescribes activities that may be included by companies in their CSR policies:
- Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty;
- Promotion of education;
- Promoting gender equality and empowering women
- Reducing child mortality and improving maternal health;
- Combating human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, malaria and other diseases;
- Ensuring environmental sustainability;
- Employment enhancing vocational skills;
- Social business projects;
- Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government or the State Governments for socioeconomic development and relief and funds for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women; and;
- Other matters as may be prescribed. Sachin pilot, Corporate Affairs Minister has said there would also be a national level CSR body to monitor the activities. So that Central Govt is planning to have a Special Purpose Vehicle to monitor spending of CSR Fund and Projects. Govt want that there should be full utilization of CSR fund.

### Effects of CSR

- The contribution of CSR is not to contribute in one sector of society only rather to help businesses and to nurture the society over a period of time. Company can contribute under CSR in any of the sector (Education, Health, Environment, Upliftment for the society etc.) which they like most and which is beneficial for the organization point of view.
- Corporations should participate effectively and efficiently for CSR contribution as corporations are involved with numbers' of stakeholders like customers, employees, suppliers, government, creditor, financial institutions, etc. so they have the responsibility to take care of the interest of all the stakeholders for their own sustainable growth.
- Every Corporation must take initiatives for CSR practices to make this planet a better place to live and not just this, it will also help corporations to build their goodwill.
- Corporations can differentiate themselves from their rivals by taking CSR initiatives.
- Company can take CSR as an opportunity and a platform for growth and survive.
- A properly implemented CSR concept can bring along a variety of competitive advantages, such as enhanced access to capital and markets, increased sales and profits, operational cost savings, improved productivity and

quality, efficient human resource base, improved brand image and reputation, enhanced customer loyalty, better decision making and risk management processes. •Neither central government nor state government can tell corporate how to spend money towards welfare for society. The decision rest on board how money spend in various CSR activity.

### Limitation of CSR Policy

- No incentive if company pays more than 2% of net profit.
- Carry forward of such a contribution not being mentioned under the provision of CSR. It means if any of the company not able to spend 2% of average profit in any financial year so that expenditure not being carry forward for next year.
- Company does not have adequate profits or is not in a position to spend prescribed amount on CSR activities, the directors would be required to give suitable disclosure/reasons in their report to the members.
- It is not clear whether the Section 25 companies or charitable organizations set up by them would be included towards CSR.
- According to the proposed rules, activities relating to eradicating extreme hunger and poverty; promotion of education, gender equality and empowerment of women; reducing child mortality and improving maternal health; combating HIV-AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensuring environmental sustainability, employment enhancing vocational skills; and contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other Central or state fund would be considered as CSR activity under the Act. Review of Literature
- According to Geoffrey heal suggested that CSR is an important part of corporate strategy in sectors where inconsistencies arise between corporate profit and social goals, or discord can arise over fairness issues. There are number of social sectors where corporate can play a valuable role under CSR and can produce social goods for its society. According to him CSR program can be profitable element for company strategy, reducing risk management, Generating brand equity, improving relations with regulators, lower cost of capital, improved human relation and employee productivity and to the maintenance of relationship that are important to long term profitability.
- According to Anupam Sharma and Ravi Kiran, them CSR is emerging as a new field in the management research. In India, many firms have taken the initiatives of CSR practices which have met with varying needs of society. According to him number of IT and Auto industry is more going for taking up CSR initiatives while FMCG sector. Authors said that India has entered or taken a transformational change by involving into new CSR initiatives.
- According to Kishor Neelakantan, the enactment of the company act 2013 will create a big regulatory push for CSR activities and this is mandatory for all company operating in India. so it is good for economic development but how Shareholder think about it while evaluating company? So according to author suggests that framework for investors to evaluate companies' CSR efforts which is based on four key parameters- Integrity, strategic orientation, efficiency and transparency.
- According to Rahul Hakhu Company should be forward looking to adopt in their corporate policy and take initiative for applying this in the business so that they can achieve competitive advantage, profitability in the light of liberalized world. His emphasis that government wants that corporation should be more responsible for the economic development of country and growth of CSR lead to transformation of agrarian economy to the path of industrialization. He suggested that CSR provides valuable information to companies of India and other stakeholders about the prospect of development, reputation. Existing CSR Activities of some companies
- ONGC CSR projects focus on higher education, grant of scholarship and aid to deserving young pupils of less privileged sections of society, facilities for constructing schools etc.
- SAIL has taken successful actions in environment conservation, health and medical care, education, self employment programmers, sports and games etc.
- BHEL has developed a CSR scheme and its mission statement on CSR is "Be a committed Corporate Citizen, alive towards its CSR". BHEL undertakes socio economic and community development programmers to promote education, improvement of living conditions and hygiene in villages.
- Reliance Industries initiated a project named as "Project-Drishti" to bring back the eyesight of visually challenged Indians from the economically weaker sections of the society. This project has brightened up the lives of over 5000 people so far. this project has also creating awareness about the compelling need for eye donation
- Mahindra & Mahindra launched a unique kind of ESOPs-Employee Social Option in order to enable Mahindra employees to involve themselves in socially responsible activities of their choice. It also contributes under Mahindra Hariyali, Mahindra pride school, Mahindra Education Trust. Under Mahindra Hariyali, over one million trees have been planted across the country, to increase the country green cover.

- Tata consultancy services is India's largest software service company and has won the Asian CSR award for initiating community development work and implementing various programs and devoting leadership and sincerity as ongoing commitment in incorporating ethical values. Major focus of the company is on education sector. Company is working upon literacy program that cares TCS designed computer based literacy model to teach adults and this program is known as an adult literacy program. Company also working upon environment policy and has been developing environment friendly products and services.
- Infosys: As a leading software company Infosys is into the providing language and computer education. Company has special program for unprivileged children by whom company teaches them various skills and change their outlook too. Company also donates carom, chess board, chocolates etc. to the needy ones. CSR activity includes Blood donation camp and Infosys foundation has been working in the sectors of health care, education, environment preservation and social rehabilitation.
- Wipro: Company has taken various initiatives to women empowerment. Three main CSR activities include environment sector, education sector and energy conservation.
- ITC: ITC Limited (ITC) is among one of India's leading private sector companies having a assorted portfolio of businesses. ITC is working with the concept of 'Triple bottom line' that will contribute to the growth of economy, environment and social development. Major focus area of the company is on raising agricultural productivity and helping the rural economy to be more socially inclusive.
- Maruti Suzuki a automobile industry works upon global warming and global issues like climate change Company has been strongly investing on environmental friendly products and manufacturing best products for the society. Maruti Suzuki is working upon conserving environment and preserving natural environment. Concept of reduce, reuse and recycle has been promoted by company in all the manufacturing units.
- GAIL Ltd is largest state owned natural gas processing and Distribution Company. It contributes towards corpus of GAIL charitable and education trust, natural calamities or disaster, SC/ST minorities population. Its objective to satisfy all of its stakeholder. It participate in an activity which is directly or indirectly benefit the communities. it enhance the quality of life and economic well being of local population.
- IBM is a software company. Company is committed towards the implementation of its environment policy, health services, provide hygiene and safety work place to its employee.

### Conclusion

From the limited experience over the last few years, some lessons nonetheless emerge. Government introduces CSR because they wants corporation to become more responsible for the society or for its stakeholders itself. As we know, CSR offer real opportunities for the corporations to contribute in various activities which directly or indirectly help welfare of the society. Corporations are social entity so they must take care of all stakeholders, it is vital for them to take charge of this responsibility in efficient way so that all participant of corporation feel satisfied. As we know corporate can't stand alone they also needs the support of their society at large which is important for their development and goodwill. Many large corporations now taking steps to improve their environmental and social performance through the use of voluntary initiatives such as codes of conduct, environmental certification and reporting, social audits, fair trading schemes and social investment programmers. Corporate and government must work together and through this, they can bring dramatically changes in the welfare schemes of society.

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## Importance Of Education And Teachers To Build Up Ethical Values Among Students

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### Abstract

*In day to day life, people face so many unethical obsessions in their surroundings. The reasons are multiple; some are usual and some are unusual. Ethics are nothing but the behaviour of one human being to the other which is the factor of trust-building with each other. Ethics teaches us to organize different standards like reliability, obedience and sincerity amongst others; it also helps to build up a great personality of an individual which is helpful as a factor in the nation-building. Person having good ethical values always makes good relation with others, makes other people happy and always stand for help to each other. Unfortunately, nowadays the values of ethics are destroying due to so many factors like modernization, busy day to day life, no time for family members, more exposure to social media and electronic gazettes etc., and therefore, it is more difficult to raise a good human for parents as well as teachers. Though this is the present day's critical scenario which is not more positive towards future prospective, we must concentrate and focus on incorporating good ethical values in our children. Certainly, the parents and their surrounding play a crucial role to build up their children's life however the teacher's role in the life of every person is very much imperative since a good teacher is always being the role model for every successful student. Therefore, the educational system including teachers is the most valuable assets of the student's life. Present paper deals with the observations, discussion and suggestions on imparting ethical values among students.*

*Key words: educational system, ethics, moral values, tradition*

### Introduction

Indian system of education is very vast and versatile; in an ancient period, 'Gurukul' (ashram) system was there which nothing but the residential teaching pattern of the country where every student was bound to certain rules of gurukulam in which they used to participate in the day to day activities like maintenance of campus, cleanliness and hygiene etc. These activities help to build up self-dependent personalities of the students to smooth running of future life. The teachers (guru) who gave the Shiksha (education) to their Shishyas (students) were great Rishis and Maharishis, they taught about Vedas, Purans etc., along with the vocational education like management, business, agriculture, arts and crafts, music, dance and military education etc. The main purpose of conventional education was to teach ethics, manners, social work, self-control, development of character and compassion to the students which were necessary for their survival. The students learnt about the customs and tradition of the society. Deep knowledge was rooted among students about their, ethics, morals, limitations, honesty etc.

This ancient period of education was around 5000 B.C. ago which is considered as the prosperous period of an Indian education system. That period was continued till the time of old Indian kingdoms where great centres of education were activated like Nalanda (Bihar) and Takshshila (Now in Pakistan). These universities are known as first residential educational places in the history of mankind where the teachers and the students lived together and research many important innovations for human civilization. After the invasion of Mughals, these centres were shredded brutally; the great libraries were destroyed and universities fired. These invaders destroyed the Indian system of education and started their system of education. With the British rule in the country, the education system of Mughals was also demised. Britishers deployed the new system of education in the country which is called the Montessori system of education these days. During the British rule of Lord Macaulay enforced this new system of education keeping in the mind to develop brilliant clerks in India. These changes in Indian system of education harm the Indian society badly in terms of loss of moral values, ethics, humanity, lack of cultural knowledge etc. which throw this country behind the other countries in research, innovations and modernization. Therefore, there is an urgent need of the hour to rethink and revise our education system after proper identification of lacunas in the development of good human beings helpful in nation's development. The present paper is confined with the broader objective to identify the problems of the present educational system and to find their effective solutions. Finding ways to develop good relationship between teachers and students is also another core objective of the study.

### Observations

At the present time in the modern educational system, teachers teach skills which full-fill only today's requirement like science and technology, future prospects etc. Somewhere in the modern education system, we are living behind our ethical values.

1. Factors responsible for students unethical behaviour

There are so many factors affecting student's behaviour. The positive social environment has been linked to enhancing students' behaviour, educational achievement, inspiration and enthusiasm<sup>2</sup>. It changes students' attitudes and behaviours in many ways like decision making, justice and equality, caring and discipline etc. Most of the times of students spend in schools and colleges so the environment of school and college premises affects more on students' intellect.

In the same way, the remaining time of the student's brain use to play with social media like the internet, mobile phones, T.V. etc. It not only squanders the time of an individual but also badly affects on health and mind as well. Crimes are increasing day by day only due to the more wasting of time in an outing, playing with internet, mobiles etc. Their mind becomes stuck with non-useful things and they promote themselves to do illicit work<sup>1</sup>. In addition to this, the surrounding atmosphere of the community is the major factor to student behaviour<sup>4</sup>.

The stage between childhood and adulthood is very critical and important for everybody's life. Surrounding environment can easily change their mind in both positive or in a negative way. It totally depends on either their exposure to the good and positive environment or bad and negative environment which includes their family, friends, neighbours, teachers etc.

## 2. Need to teach the ethical values to the students

- i. Only parents are not able to teach ethical values to their children. Most of the parents are busy in pursuing their carrier and children are taken care of by care centres. For very fewer hours parents spend their time with the children and they don't even bother about teaching moral values.
- ii. There are very much dishonesty and violence in society. Students are also facing these problems in day to day life e.g. at the time of exam leakage of paper is a common thing nowadays, to pass the exams some parents offers a bribe to teachers etc.
- iii. As the students are future of the nation whatever moral or ethical values they will learn only makes the nation honest, violence-free, healthy and strong.
- iv. Growing crimes in India is a very serious matter and most of the criminals, rapist etc. belong to the age group of 16- 20; consequently, there is a very strong need to take some constructive action against it.

## 3. Suggestions

Teachers are the backbone of the educational system; therefore, they play a fundamental role in a student's life. For the development of ethical values amongst the students, the teachers should maintain the ethical integrity with self first and follow with students. Teacher and student connection is very essential for pleasant learning. Students develop a very strong bond with the teachers. Mutual respect, admiration, affection, availability are the key factors. Other than parents only the teachers are the guardians of students who shape out not only their carrier but whole life also<sup>3</sup>.

## 4. Qualities and values of a good teacher

A good teacher should be wise, honest, and thoughtful to talk with their students, maintain clean and good habits, emotional, having a pleasant personality, should control on anger, forgiveness, quite smart in handling any bad situation.

## 5. Ethics of students

Students must have obedient, honest and maintain transparency with teachers, give respect to the teachers and develop the ability to learn everything from teachers' academic as well as ethical knowledge.

Strategies of implementing ethical principles among students through educational system

- i. Incorporate the subjects of human behaviour, equality, ethical and moral values in the curriculum of school and colleges.
- ii. Regular classes on spirituality and meditation should conduct in premises of school and colleges so that students can learn how to keep proper control over the brain and have noble thoughts in their mind.
- iii. Organize the various workshops and seminars on integrity and ethics in schools, colleges and universities.
- iv. Provide the information related to benefits and harms of social media, electronic gazettes to the students, so that they can use these platforms and gazettes in the improvement of their life.
- v. Update the knowledge of students about changes in society, corruption and current affairs. This will help them to create their views towards the nation.
- vi. Elegant teaching including organization of guest lectures of renowned personalities, students and living legends interactions, group discussion about ethics and morality, social equality, humanism can also help a lot to the student for their development of overall individuality. Universities with the help of government should arrange to give the training of some social activities to the students to develop a sense of compassion towards adults, children and women etc.

- vii. Excursion study tours to heritage places, natural habitats and renowned museums can update the knowledge level of these students and they will be well acquainted with the glorious past of the country, its rich heritage and history. This type of activity can help students to understand the ethics and morality of Indian traditions.
- viii. Field trips of youth in the area affected in natural calamities where they can volunteer their services to the affected people of these calamities. In those areas, they can also help the disaster relief forces to control the situations. This type of activity will develop sensitive humanity and better understanding about high values of humanism, morality and ethics among the students.
- ix. Colleges can organize camps in the hospitals, old age homes and orphanage etc., to teach social services to the students. This kind of activity will help the students to understand the problems prevalent in society and ill people.

### Conclusion

Parents at home are also a key factor in the development of a good human being. They can play an important role to teach their kids ethical values; sincerity; accountability and responsibility by involving them in households, rituals and cultural activities which enable them to make him a self dependent, successful personality. A good teacher can change the entire life of their students and can shape their future in a positive direction. There are so many examples where teachers play a role model in a student's life. However, without enthusiastic students we cannot imagine education system, so students must have learnt the ethical as well as moral values and apply in their day to day life.

Hence, all the three factors including smart parenting, knowledge full teaching and creative learning can change the entire scenario of the present education system. The teaching of ethical values and culture along with vocational training can revive the ancient pattern of the Indian educational system. The power of knowledge sources and electronic platforms are also can play an important role to develop good human being full of morality and ethics.

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## Natural Language Processing: A Review

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### Abstract

*Natural Language Processing is an aspect of Artificial Intelligence that helps computers understand, interpret, and utilize human languages. NLP allows computers to communicate with people, using a human language. Computer System can analyze the texts with the help of Natural Languages Processing. Natural Languages Processing includes analysis of knowledge on how human beings use and understand language. All this is done to develop tools and techniques which could make computer systems understand and manipulate natural languages to perform various desired tasks. This paper reviews the literature on Natural Languages Processing. It also covers information about different tools used for Natural Languages Processing, history, future, advantages and disadvantages of Natural Languages Processing. It is based on document and tools analysis. This research paper could be beneficial to those who wish to study and learn about Natural Languages Processing.*

*Keywords: Machine translation, Machine learning, Computational techniques, Processing Tools, linguistic, Natural Language Processing, Artificial Intelligence.*

### Introduction

Natural Language Processing is an aspect of Artificial Intelligence that helps computers understand, interpret, and utilize human languages. NLP allows computers to communicate with people, using a human language. Natural Language Processing also provides computers with the ability to read text, hear speech, and interpret it. NLP draws from several disciplines, including computational linguistics and computer science, as it attempts to close the gap between human and computer communications. Natural language processing is a technology that powers voice assistants, predictive text, and other speech / text applications that spread through, causing a gradual change in our lives, has evolved significantly in the last few years. Most of the researches have explained Natural Language Processing as an area of research and application which explores how computers can be used to understand and manipulate natural language text or speech to do desired things. ([1],[2], [3],[4], [5]). The term Natural language processing is used to describe the function of hardware or software components in a computer system which analyze or synthesize speech or text [6]. Liddy [7] defines Natural language processing as a theoretically motivated range of computational techniques for analyzing and representing naturally occurring texts, at one or more levels of linguistic analysis for the purpose of achieving human-like language processing for a range of tasks or applications. Natural Language Processing tools help process a flow of unstructured data from disparate sources. We know that the language is more than transfer of information. It is a set of resources to enable us to share meanings, but is not best thought of as a means for “encoding” meanings [8]. Following are the features of Natural Language Processing

- Content Categorization: A linguistic document summary that includes content alerts, duplication detection, search, and indexing.
- Document Summarization: Automatically creates a synopsis, condensing large amounts of text.
- Machine Translation: Automatically translates the text or speech of one language into another.
- Sentiment Analysis: Identifies the general mood, or subjective opinions, stored in large amounts of text. Useful for opinion mining.
- Text-to-Speech and Speech-to-Text Conversion: Transforms voice commands into text, and vice versa.
- Contextual Extraction: Automatically pulls structured data from text-based sources.

The increase demands for software’s that process text of all kinds have tremendously been influenced by the appearance of the Internet.

### Scope and objective

Based on document analysis and study of various tools, this paper summarizes the information on Natural Language Processing, history of Natural Language Processing, previous works on Natural Language Processing and tools. This review paper then considers components of Natural Language Processing, the challenges and failures of Natural Language Processing, and the current and future research of Natural Language Processing are also discussed in this paper. This review paper is intended to give an understating to researchers / scholars who wish to learn about the Natural Language Processing technologies and applications from the past, present and future.

### History of Natural Language Processing

In 1950, [9] Alan Turing wrote a paper describing a test for a “thinking” machine. He stated that if a machine could be part of a conversation through the use of a teleprinter, and it imitated a human so completely there were no noticeable differences, then the machine could be considered capable of thinking. In 1952, the Hodgkin-Huxley model showed how the brain uses neurons in forming an electrical network. These events helped inspire the idea of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Natural Language Processing, and the evolution of computers. In 1957 Noam Chomsky published his book, in it, he mentioned previous linguistic concepts, concluding that for a computer to understand a language, the sentence structure would have to be changed. In 1958, the programming language LISP (Locator/Identifier Separation Protocol), a computer language was released by John McCarthy. In 1964, ELIZA, a “typewritten” comment and response process, designed to imitate a psychiatrist using reflection techniques, was developed. In 1964, the U.S. National Research Council (NRC) created the Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee, that was tasked with evaluating the progress of Natural Language Processing research. In 1997, LSTM recurrent neural net (RNN) models were introduced, and found their niche in 2007 for voice and text processing. Currently, neural net models are considered the cutting edge of research and development in the NLP’s understanding of text and speech generation. In 2001, Yoshio Bengio and his team proposed the first neural “language” model, using a feed-forward neural network. The feed-forward neural network describes an artificial neural network that does not use connections to form a cycle. In the year 2011, Apple’s Siri became known as one of the world’s first successful NLP/AI assistants to be used by general consumers. Within Siri, the Automated Speech Recognition module translates the owner’s words into digitally interpreted concepts. Syntactic Structures

### Components of NLP

Following are the main Component of Natural Language processing are[10]:

- Morphological and Lexical Analysis:- Lexical analysis is a vocabulary that includes its words and expressions.
- Syntactic Analysis:- Syntax focus about the proper ordering of words which can affect its meaning.
- Semantic Analysis:- Semantic Analysis is a structure created by the syntactic analyzer which assigns meanings.
- Discourse Integration:- The meaning of any single sentence which depends upon that sentences.
- Pragmatic Analysis:- Pragmatic Analysis deals with the overall communicative and social content and its effect on interpretation.

### NLP Tools

- We have discussed some of the tools used for Natural Language Processing.
- Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK):- is the most full-featured tool. It implements pretty much any component of NLP you would need, like classification, tokenization, stemming, tagging, parsing, and semantic reasoning.
- SpaCy:- it represents everything as an object rather than a string, which simplifies the interface for building applications.
- OpenNLP:- is hosted by the Apache Foundation It is a general NLP tool that covers all the common processing components of NLP, and it can be used from the command line or within an application as a library. It also has wide support for multiple languages.

- StanfordNLP:- is a set of tools that provides statistical NLP, deep learning NLP, and rule-based NLP functionality. Many other programming language bindings have been created so this tool can be used outside of Java.

### Future of NLP

Human readable natural language processing is the biggest AI- problem. It is all most same as solving the central artificial intelligence problem and making computers as intelligent as people. Future computers or machines with the help of NLP will able to learn from the information online and apply that in the real world, however, lots of work need to on this regard. Natural language toolkit becomes more effective. Combined with natural language generation, computers will become more capable of receiving and giving useful and resourceful information or data.

### Advantages and Disadvantages of NLP

Users can ask questions about any subject and get a direct response within seconds. NLP system provides answers to the questions in natural language. NLP system offers exact answers to the questions, no unnecessary or unwanted information. The accuracy of the answers increases with the amount of relevant information provided in the question. NLP process helps computers communicate with humans in their language and scales other language-related tasks. The system may not be able to provide the correct answer if the question is poorly worded or ambiguous. The system is built for a single and specific task only; it is unable to adapt to new domains and problems because of limited functions. NLP system doesn't have a user interface which lacks features that allow users to further interact with the system.

### Conclusion

Natural Language Processing is a branch of AI which helps computers to understand, interpret and manipulate human language. Future computers or machines with the help of NLP and Data Science will able to learn from the information online and apply that in the real world, however, lots of work need to on this regard. The advantage of the NLP system is that it offers exact answers to the questions, no unnecessary or unwanted information. The biggest drawback of the NLP system is that it is built for a single and specific task only so it is unable to adapt to new domains and problems because of limited functions

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## Education For Wisdom

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### Abstract

*Academics: Most of our current school system revolves around it, and yet, I think it falls miserably short of what our kids need. To be honest, I think our academic system of education is highly overrated, at best. At worst, it destroys a number of our kids.*

*Hear me out. I'm not saying that our kids shouldn't learn to read, or do math, or develop other valuable skills. But too often, the focus of our kids' school day is Content with a capital C, with little connection to why it matters. Instead of learning together, many of our students spend hours lling in worksheets or copying down lecture notes that they could google in 30 seconds.*

*Too often the lectures they listen to are boring and irrelevant to their lives. And from my experience, most of this content is simply memorized, spewed out for an exam and then quickly forgotten. But beyond this, there's often only one right answer, which frequently cultivates in our students a fear of failure.*

*They are seldom truly engaged. Rarely are they transformed by their learning. They are going through the motions. Research shows that some of the least engaged students are the highest achievers. Think about that. They do well because they know how to "do school." Is this really the best we have to offer them? I think our students should be able to argue gracefully and persuade powerfully. They also need to know what they believe and why.*

*School should be a place where kids can discover what they love. They should be able to ask the questions that matter to them and pursue the answers. They should discover what they are passionate about, what truly sets their hearts and souls on fire. They should discover they can make a difference now. Above all, they should leave school knowing what they are good at.*

*As educationists our motto should be " Helping students make wiser choices", and teaching them Wisdom.*

### Introduction

#### Our students lose their curiosity

We are born curious. Babies explore their environments to learn; they do it naturally without being told. Three-year-olds constantly, at times annoyingly, ask, "why?" And yet, by the time my students arrive in Grade 10, they have all but lost their curiosity. Consequently, when I get a new class of students, we start by unlearning.

#### Amanda Lang's The Power of Why. In it she states:

Curious kids learn how to learn, and how to enjoy it – and that, more than any specific body of knowledge, is what they will need to have in the future. The world is changing so rapidly that by the time a student graduates from university, everything he or she learned may already be headed toward obsolescence. The main thing that students need to know is not what to think but how to think in order to face new challenges and solve new problems.

Instead, we need to create an environment that engages learners, fosters creativity, and puts responsibility for learning where it belongs – with our students. Instead of rote learning, teachers need to use content to teach skills. We need to build environments that allow our students to get messy and build things. Places where students learn how to learn, and know how they learn best.

Furthermore, our students need to be able to problem-solve, innovate and fail over and over again. Throughout all of this, our kids should be collaborating with each other, as well as virtually with students across the globe. They need to be able to communicate powerfully using the mediums of print, photography and video.

#### Three questions to guide student-driven learning

As I've worked with my students, we've come to realize they need to be able to answer three questions, regardless of what we're researching:

- What are you going to learn?
- How are you going to learn it?
- How are you going to show me you're learning.

#### What is Wisdom?

Wisdom can be defined as the 'power of judging rightly and following the soundest course of action, based on knowledge, experience, understanding, etc.

Wisdom can be defined as the application of intelligence, creativity, and knowledge as mediated by values toward the achievement of a common good through a balance among (a) intrapersonal, (b) interpersonal, and (c) extra personal interests, over the (a) short- and (b) long-terms, in order to achieve a balance among (a)

adaptation to existing environments, (b) shaping of existing environments, and (c) selection of new environments.

### **Wisdom as Gifted Moral Character**

“You give but little when you give of your possessions. It is when you give of yourself that you truly give”.

These words are from famous Lebanese poet Kahlil Gibran where Gibran isn't telling us to stop donating our old clothes to charity, or canned goods to a food drive. These things are important. He's saying that the highest form of giving is when we give our time, talent, and energy to those in need. And we are all capable of giving something. We can tutor a younger student, help an elderly neighbour, or do an extra chore at home. We can give time to someone who is lonely, or a smile to someone who is sad. According to Gibran, this is the highest form of giving. Today, be generous and share yourself with others.

### **Challenges from within; A serious decline in culture**

Research shows that many youth of the East and West are increasingly manifesting high rates of depression, eating disorders and other forms of mental illness. In all the schools and educational institutes these days there is a compulsory need of a counsellor. Why are the parents not being able to handle their wards concerns. In Australia, there have been increase in youth homelessness, and school truancy which have created an underclass of 'street kids', disenfranchised by society, yet often by choice.

Increasing numbers are committing suicide and other violent crimes at an alarming rate, and are expressing a general malaise, loss of meaning and hopelessness about the future.

There are several major factors inherent in our cultural paradigm, which have contributed to a failure of healthy enculturation of young people. These include the triumph of egoism over community, the manipulation of imagination, the secularisation of culture and the degradation of environment.

### **Individualism versus Community**

The current age of the 'I' which celebrates self-centred egoism, began in the 60s and 70s with the recognition of (and rebellion against) the injustices involved in the long-term cultural dominance. While not wanting to undermine the gains that have been made in terms of equity and human rights, I feel that, in the process of unmediated individualism, the needs of family and community have often been compromised. As a result of the ensuing breakdown of families and other social structures (linked also to the shift in male-female power relationships), we are seeing an unprecedented fragmentation of the social glue, without which young people are rudderless in their social orientation.

### **The Colonization of Imagination**

Over roughly the same period of time, the imaginations of children and youth have changed; once nourished by oral folk and fairy tales, today they are poisoned by electronic nightmares. Since the advent of TV and video game parlours, followed by the use of computer games (originally designed to train and desensitize soldiers before sending them off to the killing fields), children and youth have been consistently and exponentially exposed to violent images. Globalization has made this 'entertainment' ubiquitous, thus allowing for the subsequent colonization of youth culture and imagination, globally.

### **The Secularization of Culture**

The triumph of secular over spiritual values, coinciding with the widespread crisis of values reflected in postmodernism as a 'belief' system, has resulted in a dominant world culture. Egoism that brings greed in its wake; economic rationalism stripped of principles of social justice; the secularisation of education, cultural fascism and religious fundamentalism that lead to ethnic cleansing, are all symptoms of societies that have lost connections with moral, ethical and spiritual values.

### **The Degradation of the Environment**

Finally, the culture dominating the global environmental agenda, which values private and corporate profit over community and planet, has been responsible for the systematic and pervasive pollution of our earth, air and water. What message, we might wonder, has this given to our youth?

### **Reclaiming Wisdom as the goal of Education**

Over the past decade, much of the youth futures research has demonstrated that many young people in the industrialised world have become fearful of the future, disempowered and disenchanted by the education system. These futures researchers recommend more holistic, integrated teaching methods, using imagination, pro-active social skills (such as conflict resolution, cooperative learning methods) and specific futures methodologies (such as creating scenarios, visualising preferred futures, action plans).

What is needed is integrated education systems, at both the school and tertiary levels, which are underpinned by higher order knowledge systems and inclusive cosmologies. These include the traditional, indigenous knowledge systems of many cultures, as well as such spiritually based cosmologies, or 'perennial philosophies'.

**Education for Wisdom****•Involve the child in teaching learning process**

Having been involved for 15 years in teaching in a Montessori school, I have guided numerous children from age three to puberty. As a responsible participant in their (and my) joyous learning of every imaginable subject through stories, drawing, painting, singing, movement, drama, music, poetry, mythology and play, I knew learning could be otherwise. And surprise, surprise! The children also became literate in the process, but not just literate in the narrow sense mentioned in the introduction. They developed what I would call broad literacies: to 'read' for meaning, to write creatively, to share, to respect nature, to imagine world's beyond their immediate one, to have social confidence and to love learning. The conceptual approach of Montessori education is an integrated approach to the development of the child as a whole.

**•Construct meaningful connections between the Web and the classroom**

The design of courses and academic programs should be determined by the nature of the subject matter, the needs of the student population, and the instructional goals. Even those classes that depend mainly on face-to-face interaction can make use of online tools. Learning a new language can be substantially assisted by Web courses, but students should also have opportunities to communicate in the new language in person with others, preferably with native speakers. In addition, the Web can connect students, not only in foreign language, but in the full variety of disciplines to classrooms across the globe. Such interactions will work best when facilitated by an enlightened teacher. Many instructors are "flipping" their courses, with lecture material available on the web, leaving classroom time for discussion and other interactions.

**•Replace the sage on the stage with the guide on the side**

Close to a century ago, the American philosopher John Dewey (1859-1952) argued for the effectiveness of learning by doing. Yet, throughout the twentieth century, education continued to emphasize the sage on the stage. In fact, what we are doing now is an example of the sage on the stage. It's indisputable that learning can take place in a setting like this one. At least I hope so. But even assisted by PowerPoint technology, this keynote involves a relatively passive audience and an active lecturer. By the way, I hope that we can have a much more interactive question/answer/discussion period. But even then, we will for the most part be exchanging information. In truth, I would wager that the most intensive learning—integration, application, constructing knowledge, and acquiring wisdom--will take place in informal, engaged conversations irrelevant of the place. The participation of the keynote speakers in the full conference and our availability for follow-up conversation will enable the sage on the stage to function as a guide on the side.

**•As the guide on the side, encourage writing across the curriculum When students write, they learn.** In her classic 1977 article, "Writing as a Mode of Learning," Janet Emig argues that writing is more than a way of demonstrating what has been learned. Writing itself is a mode of learning, promoting integration and application, the construction of knowledge and wisdom.

**•Infuse civic learning, ethical reasoning, visual literacy, problem-solving, critical thinking, and numeracy across the curriculum**

When we function as guides on the side, we see that it makes more sense to integrate learning goals rather than to create discrete courses for everything that we want to achieve. We can more effectively motivate students to make connections if we structure connectivity into our courses. We do not need a separate course in civics, for example, to teach citizenship. We can instead integrate civic learning into every course we teach. In biology, we can pose questions about public policy, climate change, for example. In physical therapy, students can study statutes that pertain to the disabled. The same holds true for ethics, visual literacy, problemsolving, critical thinking, and numeracy. Integrating these perspectives into courses works better than separate courses. Compartmentalized thinking is not effective.

**•Create a balanced curriculum for Wisdom**

A wise person is someone whose successful intelligence leads them to seek a common good that balances intrapersonal, interpersonal, and extrapersonal interests (over both the short and the long-term) to adapt to, shape, and select environments through the infusion of values (Sternberg, 1998, 2003). Sternberg's curriculum is certainly the most theoretically articulated contemporary effort to teach for wisdom in schools based on an explicit theory. Sternberg has developed an elaborate empirical test of his balance theory through an infused curriculum. The teaching focus is "student-centered" in that students are encouraged to develop their own strategies and form their own interpretations of the materials.

"Wisdom primarily involves the capacity to judge, along with the constraint that this judgment be right, sound, or just. It is measured both by the means involved in reaching the judgment and also by its end. Wisdom represents an avenue to creating a better, more harmonious world."

"The function of wisdom is to discriminate between good and evil." Wise thinking, students learn from a transparency, requires that decisions take into account not only the present but also the past and future, and that they should involve solutions that promote the common good, not just one's own interests. In order to make wise decisions, we must also be able to think critically, using reasoning, logic, inquiry, and reflection to judge and

analyze historical problems and situations; but wise decisions also consider the moral and ethical dimensions of those historical problems.

### The Balanced Curriculum involves activities that foster:

#### 1. Dialogical thinking

An ability to consider a situation from the point of view of different people within a dialogue (e.g., those on both sides of a conflict)

#### 2. Dialectical thinking

Thinking that resolves competing points of view from a more integrative perspective

#### 3. Critical discussion of actions

As to whether they are wise or foolish (both historically, and in student's own lives)

#### 4. Role modelling of wise judgment and action on the part of students and teachers.

Teachers are given curriculum materials that include grouping suggestions for students, presentation materials, student materials (such as worksheets), and both content and wise-thinking objectives. Students are encouraged to work in groups and to work with primary sources (for those with reading difficulties, vocabulary lists, and simplified versions of the source material are provided)

### Employ high impact educational practices

Teaching must change fundamentally from the delivery of information to the development of critical thinking. We must transform our classroom practices accordingly. As teachers, we must move away from the limelight of expertise to the more challenging role of guiding students to think, assess, integrate, and apply. As John Dewey says, "If we teach today's students as we taught yesterday's, we rob them of tomorrow."

### Conclusion

The road to this new approach to education, via the balance theory of wisdom, is bound to be a rocky one. First, entrenched structures, whatever they may be, are difficult to change, and wisdom is neither taught in schools nor, in general, is it even discussed. Second, many people will not see the value of teaching something that shows no promise of raising conventional test scores. These scores, which formerly were predictors of more interesting criteria, have now become criteria, or ends, in themselves. Society has lost track of why they ever mattered in the first place and they have engendered the same kind of mindless competition we see in people who relentlessly compare their economic achievements with those of others. Third, wisdom is much more difficult to develop than is the kind of achievement that can be developed and then readily tested via multiple-choice tests.

There is no easy road to wisdom. There never was, and probably never will be. As an educational system, we have turned on the easy road, but the wrong road. It is not too late to turn back. By ratcheting up our emphasis on a narrow conception of what it means to be a 'good student', we are ignoring the broader conception that will make a difference to individuals and society. It is not merely what we know, but how we use it, that will determine the fate of our society and of other.

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## A Study Of Causes Of Accidents And Various Welfare Measures For Employees With Special Reference To C.S.T.P.S Chandrapur

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### Abstract

*The main objective of the study is about the employee welfare measures of C.S.T.P.S and various welfare measures applicable to employees. There are mainly two basic factors characterized for welfare measures. First is, the conditions under which work is carried on are not congenial for health, and second is when a labourer joins an industry, he has to work in an entirely strange atmosphere which creates problems of judgement.*

*The working environment in a industry badly affects the workers health because of the excessive heat or cold, dust, lack of pure air and sanitation.*

*The researcher has taken the simple random sampling technique to analyse the probability of accidents at workplace. The data are collected from both primary and secondary sources respectively like questionnaire and journals.*

*In this research we have found the importance of the study. The main importance of this study is that it saves the life of worker. There are some limitations also like this study is only limited to C.S.T.P.S chandrapur. Only 100 employees are selected for this study. This study is only limited for the causes of accidents and safety measures implemented in company.*

**KEYWORDS:** Employees, Welfare, Measures, Industry

### Introduction:

Chandrapur thermal power station (C.S.T.P.S) is situated near Durgapur village at 6km from chandrapur city. The power station site is located at the centre of coal-fields of this region. Water requirement is met from Erai Dam con. water is supplied by 5 numbers of pipelines by gravity flow and distributed to 2 numbers of reservoirs in C.S.T.P.S. area. Diameter of pipes is 4 lines of 1200 mm dia .PSC pipe. 1 line of 1600 mm. dia.M.S pipe.

### Further Water Is Used For Different Purposes As

- Cooling water system for condenser and plant auxiliaries
- Air conditioning and ventilation system
- Ash handling system
- Power cycle make up
- Equipment cooling system
- CPU regeneration
- Coal dust suppression system
- Potable water system
- Gardening

As per revised notification of Ministry Of Environment And Forest (MoEF), the limit of specific water consumption is 3.5 lit/kwh. Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited ( MSPGCL) is committed to achieve this norm. same is being done by strict monitoring of water consumption of each TPS by corporate office.

Chandrapur super thermal power station comprises of 4 x 210 MW units and 2 x 500 MWW units. Another 1x500 MW unit is approved and erection work is in progress. Present generating capacity is 1840 MWW and can meet about 25% of state demand. Considering extension by 1x500 MW, total capacity of this power station will be 2340 MW, highest capacity in Asia.

Mahagenco is Maharashtra start run power utility company. Highest overall generation capacity and the highest thermal installed capacity amongst all the state power generation utility is in india. In terms of installed capacity mahaganco is second highest generation company after NTPC. Only state utility having balance

generation portfolio involving thermal, hydro, gas and solar station .C.S.T.P.S.got **National Productivity Award** for better performance -13 times. INCENTIVE AWARD for reduction in sp.fuel oil consumption-7 times. INCENTIVE AWARD for reduction in aux.power consumption- 2 times. GRREN TECH AWARD for environment – 2 times.

Quality circle movement is well established and QC from C.S.T.P.S. achieved excellent and par excellent award in national and international conventions.

Employee / labour has an important role in the industrial production. For this purpose the employees has to be properly managed. Whole hearty cooperation of the labour force is needed in order to increase the production & to earn higher profits. Cooperation of the employee is possible only when they are fully satisfied with their employer & the working conditions on the job. Employee or labour welfare is a comprehensive term including varwus services, benefits and facilities offered to employees by the employer. Through such generous fringe benefits the employer makes life worth living for employees. The welfare amenities are extended in addition to normal wages and other economic rewards available to employees as per the legal provisions. According to Dr.Parandikar, "Labour welfare work is work for improving the health, safety and general wellbeing and the industrial efficiency of the workers beyond the minimum standard laid down by labour legislation" . Welfare measures are also provided by the government, trade unions and non-government agencies in addition to the employer. i.e. we can say that labour welfare is also a voluntary efforts on the part of the employer or any other agency to provide employees the best working conditions. The basic purpose of labour welfare is to enrich the life of employees and keep them happy and contented.

#### **Causes Of Accidents At C.S.T.P.S:**

- Avoiding uses of safety helmets and shoes.
- Using mobile phones during the work.
- Avoiding safety instructions before starting work.
- Ignoring health issues like heart related problems.
- Avoiding the proper use of necessary protective equipment, safety appliances and clothing.
- Ignoring regular safety inspection by a competent person at suitable intervals of time.

#### **Scheme For Employees In C.S.T.P.S**

##### **Many Non-Statutory Welfare Schemes May Include The Following Schemes:**

Personal Health Care (Regular medical check-ups): Some of the companies provide the facility for extensive health check-up

##### **Flexi-Time**

The main objective of the flexitime policy is to provide opportunity to employees to work with flexible working schedules. Flexible work schedules are initiated byemployees and approved by management to meet business commitments while supporting employee personal life needs

##### **Employee Assistance Programs**

Various assistant programs are arranged like external counselling service so that employees or members of their immediate family can get counselling on various matters

##### **Harassment Policy**

To protect an employee from harassments of any kind, guidelines are provided for proper action and also for protecting the aggrieved employee.

##### **Maternity & Adoption Leave**

Employees can avail maternity or adoption leaves. Paternity leave policies have also been introduced by various companies. 144

##### **Medi-Claim Insurance Scheme**

This insurance scheme provides adequate insurance coverage of employees for expenses related to hospitalization due to illness, disease or injury or pregnancy.

Employee Referral Scheme: In several companies employee referral scheme is implemented to encourage employees to refer friends and relatives for employment in the organization.

Subsidized food, Cooperative stores

**Transportation**

The Committee on Labour Welfare, 1969, recommended the provision of transport facilities to workers so that they can reach the workplace punctually and comfortably. Most employers have, however, recognized the workers' need for transport services and therefore responded. MAHAGENCO also had provided the facility to its employee at Parli TPS (New) for the hassle free to & fro transport.

**Research Methodology**

The research methodology used for studying "A Study Of Causes Of Accidents and Various Welfare Measures For Employees With Special Reference To C.S.T.P.S Chandrapur" is exploratory research design and hypothesis testing research design. Analysis and interpretation has been done by using the statistical tools and data presented through tables and charts.

**Data Collection:**

The data collected for the study consists of primary data and secondary data.

**PRIMARY DATA**

In this study, primary data is collected through personnel interview and questionnaires.

**SECONDARY DATA**

This data is to collected from various books, reports, journals, periodical, magazines, web pages, etc.

**SAMPLE DESIGN**

A sample design is definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. Sample has been collected by using systematic sampling method and stratified sampling method.

**SAMPLE UNIVERSE**

A sample universe for this study was 100 employees of C.S.T.P.S chandrapur.

**SAMPLE SIZE**

The sample size of this study is 100 employees of C.S.T.P.S chandrapur.

**Objectives Of Study**

- To find out the causes of accidents in C.S.T.P.S, chandrapur.
- To find out the safety measures used by C.S.T.P.S, chandrapur.
- To suggest effective safety measures.

**Method Of Data Collection**

Research is a search for facts. It answers the questions and gives solutions to the problems. Research is an organized inquiry. It seeks to find explanations to unexplained phenomenon to classify doubtful facts and to current the misconceive facts.

**Scope Of The Study**

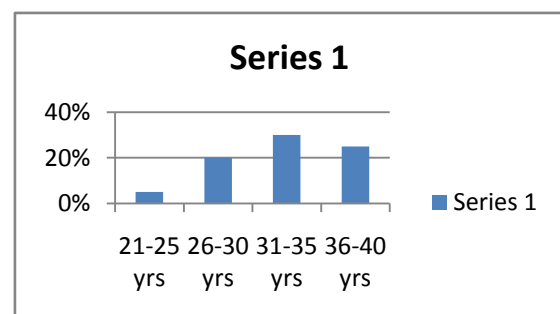
- To suggest effective safety measures.
- To save lives.

**Various Precautions Taken By C.S.T.P.S To Save Lot Of Lives At The Time At The Time Of Crisis.****Limitations Of The Study**

- This study is only limited to C.S.T.P.S chandrapur.
- The study is only limited for the causes of accidents and safety measures implemented in company.
- Only 100 employees are selected for this study.
- The study is only for the academic purpose

**Data Analysis And Interpretation:****About The Age Of Employees:**

Sr.no	Options	Percentage
1	21-25 yrs	5 %
2	26-30 yrs	20%
3	31-35 yrs	30%
4	36-40 yrs	25%



From the above table it is found that, 5% employees are of 21 to 25 years of age, 20% are 26 to 30 years of age, 30% of employees are of 31 to 35 years of age, and 25% employees are of 36 to 40 years of age.

### Conclusions And Suggestions

- STPS CHANDRAPUR maximum employees are of 31 to 35 yrs of age.
- Maximum employees of CSTPS, CHANDRAPUR are from workers class.
- Maximum employees have monthly income 16,000 to 25,000.
- Maximum employees are aware of safety department.
- Maximum employees said that fire extinguishers are available in their organization.
- Maximum employees say that ventilation system is very good.
- Maximum employees say that accidents never occurs in CSTPS, CHANDRAPUR.
- Maximum employees of CSTPS CHANDRAPUR are satisfied about safety administration.

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## Indian Sports Policies And Olympic Performance

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### Abstract

Indian government has given thought to give wide publicity and participation opportunity to Indian youth because, the population of India majorly comprises of youths. Therefore, it is necessary not only to address problems faced by the youths but also provide them opportunities to grow. Through the sports councils, organizations, youth services and various other measures of the government.

The National Sports Policy was established by the government of India for the first time in 1984. An objective of this policy was raising the standard of Sports in the country. In this National Sports Policy firmly mention that the improvement happened because of National Sports Policy would be reviewed every five years. As well decide future plan of action for more progress in sports and take necessary steps. In spite of various encouraging measures, the implementation of the goals and objectives of the National Sports Policy, 1984 could not be substantially realized. Because of this reason the National Sports Policy was reconstructed when its required with the specific measures to be taken by the different organisations, which included promotion of sports in the India.

In 2001 The National Sports Policy, the Central Government included many other objectives of "Broad-basing" of Sports and "Achieving Excellence in Sports at the National and International levels" and integrated effort with the State Government, the Olympic Association and the National Sports Federation. In view of the potential strength and competitive advantage of Sports in India, the Sports Policy mandates the State to promote Sports activities in the country and integrate Sports and Physical Education more effectively with the Education Curriculum. The Government of India and the Sports Authority of India, in association with the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations, are expected to focus specific attention on the objective of achieving excellence at the National and International levels. The National Sports Policy aims to pursue inclusion of "Sports" in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and introduction of appropriate legislation for guiding all matters involving national and inter-state jurisdiction. In specific terms, the objectives of National Sports Policy includes Broad basing of Sports, Integration with education, development of infrastructure, excellence in Sports, Development of National Sports Federations, Scientific back up to Sports Persons, ensure access to high quality of Sports equipments, training and development of Coaches, Sports Scientists, Judges, Referees and Umpires, Incentives to Sports Persons, Integrated development of the Sports and Tourism sectors and Resource mobilization for Sports.

**KEYWORDS:** National Sports Policy, Broad-basing, Excellence in Sports, Olympic Association, National Sports Federation

### Introduction

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established by the Govt. in 1984 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, with the twin objective of broad-basing of sports and to achieve excellence at the national and international level. Over the years, SAI has emerged as a field arm of sports of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (MYAS).

### Aims & Objectives Of Sai:

- To promote and broad-base sports in the country.
- To implement schemes/programmes for achieving excellence in sports in different disciplines at international level in order to establish India as a major sporting power.
- To maintain and utilize on behalf of the Govt., stadia which were constructed/renovated for the IXth Asian Games held in 1982.
- To act as an interface between the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and other agencies concerned with the promotion/ development of sports in the country on the other hand, i.e., State Govt., U.T. Administration, IOA, National Sports Federations, Sports Control Boards, Industrial Houses, etc.
- To establish, run, manage and administer the institutions to produce high caliber coaches, sports scientists and physical education teachers.
- To plan, construct, acquire, develop, take over, manage, maintain and utilize sports infrastructure and facilities in the country.
- To initiate, undertake, sponsor, stimulate and encourage research projects related to various sports sciences for upgradation of sports, sportspersons and coaches.
- Other incidental issues concerning promotion, development and excellence in sports.

### Maintenance And Utilisation Of Stadia

SAI is maintaining and utilizing the following stadia on behalf of Govt. of India which were created/renovated for the IXth Asian Games held in 1982.

- Jawaharlal Nehru Sports Complex
- Indira Gandhi Sports Complex
- Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium
- Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex
- Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges.

### Sports Promotional Schemes Of Sai

Apart from the above, the following sports promotional schemes are also being implemented by SAI through its Regional Centres for spotting and nurturing talented children by providing them requisite facilities in terms of sports infrastructure, sports equipment, competition exposure and scientific coaching etc.

- Centers of Excellence Scheme
- SAI Training Centers (STC) Scheme
- Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme
- Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme
- Come and Play Scheme
- National Sports Academy [NSA] Scheme

### Academic Programmes Of Sai

SAI has got two Academic Wings, namely, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala for coaches and the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) at Thiruvananthapuram.

### National Sports Policy 2001

The Union Cabinet approved the National Sports Policy 2001 to encourage "broad-basing" of sports and achieving excellence in performance. National Sports Policy had been adopted in 1984, followed by a National Education Policy, two years later. But many of the objectives of these previous policies remained unrealised, which is why the government decided to formulate the National Sports Policy 2001.

This policy was formulated after extensive consultations with the states and Union territories, the Indian Olympic Association, national sports federations, the Sports Authority of India, agencies handling sports and eminent persons in the field.

The following points as the highlights of the policy:

- Upgradation and development of infrastructure,
- Support to the national sports federations and appropriate bodies,
- Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports,
- Incentives to sportspersons,
- Enhanced participation of women, tribals and rural youth,
- Involvement of the corporate sector in sports promotion,
- Creation of greater awareness among the public.

### Comprehensive National Sports Policy 2007

The Comprehensive National Sports Policy 2007 aims at building on previous sports policies with a view to accomplishing the unfinished agenda and addressing the emerging challenges of India in the 21st century, most particularly the national goal of emerging as a global. It aims at making the framework for sports in India more effective and inclusive with the full ownership and involvement of all stakeholders. The participant/athlete shall occupy centre-stage in the Comprehensive National Sports Policy, with all other stakeholders playing a promotional, supportive and convergent role. The policy has three broad objectives:

- 1) Sports for all
- 2) Excellence in sports and Contingent Constitutional
- 3) Legal and Institutional measures to operationalize the Policy.

### Sports For All

- To provide universal access to sports and physical education for all classes of citizen, in all segments of society and across all age groups.
- To provide for sports facilities in rural areas and urban areas through local institutions. Provide for substantially enhanced public investments as a fundamental requirement for the time-bound establishment of basic but extensive sports infrastructure, trained supervisors, organized sports management arrangements.
- Universalize sports facilities in educational institutions, get physical education and sports made an integral part of the curriculum up to the higher secondary level.
- Mass participation for sports culture and competitions by fostering a sports club culture, promoting sports competitions, linking youth development and sports, by advocating the benefits of sports.
- Promotion of sport among young girls and women, Sports for persons with disability, Sports and Physical Exercise for Senior Citizens, National Physical Fitness Programme.

### Excellence In Sports

- To achieve the highest levels of performance at the highest levels of international competition, a well-formulated, target-oriented and need-based approach will be adopted.

- Ensuring fair and reasonable opportunities to all talented young sportspersons, irrespective of economic background, social origin, gender or regional location, to fully realize their potential.
- Promoting a competitive sports culture by harnessing sports development to youth development and youth development to national development so that the culture of sports acts as a critical engine of accelerated and inclusive economic growth.
- Providing for a sufficient number of sports competitions at all levels, from the village/urban neighborhood level through the block/district level to the state level, to create a culture of mass participation in competitive sports, including indigenous games and sports, and extending to both genders as well as paralympic events.
- Strengthening scientific and technical support systems for high performance athletes.
- Making available sufficient high-end facilities, including appropriate nutrition, and trained sports instructors and sports scientists/doctors.
- Hand-picking the most promising international medal prospects for complete and continuous support in terms of state-of-the-art training facilities, the best coaches and trainers.
- Preparing and supporting a large pool of talented sportspersons for gainful employment opportunities within the sports sector after their active sports careers are over.
- Devising a scheme of sports pensions that rewards a wide spectrum of not only those who have secured international or national-level awards but also those who have represented the nation.

### Keeping Doping Out Of Sports

- High priority must be accorded to capping, reversing and eventually ending the scourge of doping in Indian athletics and other sports.
- Leveraging sports for national economic development by encouraging sports tourism, including adventure sports in the country.
- Pursuing a well-calibrated policy for holding major sporting events.

### Contingent Constitutional, Legal And Institutional Measures To Operationalize The Comprehensive Sports Policy. Constitutional Requirements:

There has been under consideration in Parliament since the Twelfth Lok Sabha a Bill aimed at transferring the subject of “sports” from the State List to the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule. It is, therefore, proposed to pursue in Parliament the need to shift the emphasis on sports from its present Constitutional position where it is clubbed with “entertainments” and “amusements” to treating sports as a key instrument of youth development for accelerated and inclusive national development, the overarching goal of the Approach to Eleventh Five-Year Plan endorsed by the National Development Council, a goal that clearly requires a concurrent effort by the Centre and the States.

### Legal Requirements

Meanwhile, as advised by the Ministry of Law and Justice, legislation under the residuary powers vested in the Union Government under Entry 97 of the Concurrent List may be considered for providing a legal framework for the Long-Term Development Plans that are the basis for cooperation between the National Sports Federations and the India Olympic Association, on the one hand, and Government/SAI, on the other, to achieve the goals of the Comprehensive Sports Policy.

### Institutional Measures

- 1) SPORTS REGULATORY AUTHORITY: When disputes arise within NSFs or when complaints are received about inefficient or inappropriate deployment of funds, mistakes in management, non-accountability for results achieved or not achieved, prejudice or bias in the selection of national teams/athletes, undemocratic or unethical electoral practices, and lack of openness and transparency in functioning. To resolve such disputes legislation is proposed to be introduced for establishing a Sports Regulatory Authority.
- 2) SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS: repeatedly seek recognition [outside the existing NSFs] for autonomously managing sports it is proposed that either autonomous wings may be created within each Federation for recognized special interest groups, subject to approval of such arrangements by the proposed Sports Regulatory Authority.
- 3) SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA AND NYKS: Thorough revamping of the Sports Authority of India and the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan to match up to the additional responsibilities.
- 4) NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS/IOA: Redefining their relationship with Government through the modalities, principles and criteria for negotiating and enforcing the conditionality's agreed upon in Long-Term Development Plans.
- 5) MONITORING AND EVALUATION: Appropriate steps will be taken to monitor the progress of Policy at the levels of the Gram Sabha and the three-tier Panchayati Raj system as well as at the State and Centre, in association with all stakeholders concerned. Besides, the Union Government will have the policy implementation be evaluated by independent agencies to evaluate the implementation of the Policy and place such evaluations periodically before Parliament.

### Come And Play Scheme

#### Objective:

The Come & Play Scheme was initiated for optimum utilization of SAI sports facilities in Delhi and across the country, and primarily focused on encouraging local sports persons in areas where SAI sports facilities/Centers are operational. While providing youth from local communities and sports enthusiasts with an opportunity to train under SAI coaches, the scheme provides yet another avenue for those not covered under regular residential/ non-residential schemes. The scheme creates yet another pool of talented sportspersons from where meritorious sportspersons can be scouted and inducted into regular residential sports promotional schemes of STC and SAG.

The Scheme was initiated at various SAI Stadium Complexes in Delhi, in phases, in May, 2011. The enthusiasm and overwhelming response for the scheme encouraged SAI to launch this Scheme at its various Regional Centers/Sub Centers/Academic Institutions/STC and SAG Centers from 1st October 2011. The scheme is given wide publicity through press release in local media, including newspapers, TV spots and Radio jingles etc. The trainees are provided playing arenas/non-consumable equipment's like field, track, tables, mats, etc. Minimum and inescapable consumables like balls, shuttle-cocks, etc. are also provided by SAI.

Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Rank
1896 Athens	did not participate				
1900 Paris	0	2	0	2 <sup>(1)</sup>	17
1904 St. Louis	did not participate				
1908 London	did not participate				
1912 Stockholm	did not participate				
1920 Antwerp	0	0	0	0	-
1924 Paris	0	0	0	0	-
1928 Amsterdam	1	0	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	23
1932 Los Angeles	1	0	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	19
1936 Berlin	1	0	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	20
1948 London	1	0	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	22
1952 Helsinki	1	0	1	2 <sup>(1)</sup>	26
1956 Melbourne	1	0	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	24
1960 Rome	0	1	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	32
1964 Tokyo	1	0	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	24
1968 Mexico City	0	0	1	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	32
1972 Munich	0	0	1	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	33
1976 Montreal	0	0	0	0	-
1980 Moscow	1	0	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	23
1984 Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	-
1988 Seoul	0	0	0	0	-
1992 Barcelona	0	0	0	0	-
1996 Atlanta	0	0	1	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	71
2000 Sydney	0	0	1	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	71
2004 Athens	0	1	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>	65

Table 1: Olympic Games Medal Count

Sport	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Rank
Field hockey	8	1	2	11	1
Shooting	1	2	1	4	34
Athletics	0	2	0	2	71
Wrestling	0	1	4	5	43
Badminton	0	1	1	2	9
Boxing	0	0	2	2	64
Tennis	0	0	1	1	30
Weightlifting	0	0	1	1	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>

Table 2: Olympic Games Medal by Sports

### Conclusion

The Target Olympic Podium Scheme is a flagship program of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports which is an attempt to provide assistance to India's top athletes. The Scheme looks to add a premium to the preparations of these athletes so that they can win Olympic medals in 2020 and 2024 Olympics. Under the Scheme, the Department of Sports shall identify athletes who are potential medal winners in 2020 / 2024 Olympics. The idea of the Scheme is to also keep an eye in the future and fund a Developmental Group of Athletes who are medal prospects for the Olympic Games in Paris in 2024 and Los Angeles Games in 2028.

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## Benefits Of E-Business And E-Commerce In The Field Of Marketing.

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### Abstract

*Digital world has changed the way of doing business in the global competitive era. Numbers of multinational companies have opened their businesses in India and doing aggressive marketing with the help of recent tools of e-commerce. The penetration of smart phone in India is the major reason for effective and aggressive marketing. The tools like Artificial intelligence and many others have dramatically changed the way of advertising from mass to personal. Hence, it is necessary for every business to adopt the changes going the market to upgrade the business and compete the e-market globally. Therefore it is necessary to study the benefits of E-business and E-Commerce in the field of marketing at the same time it is expected to understand the threats associated with it.*

**Keywords** – E-business, E-commerce, Artificial intelligence, Smart phones,

### Introduction

Today's world is known as digital world. Internet, Computers and smart phones have revolutionary changed the scenario of the online business. In the age of busy and hectic schedule of individuals, it is not possible for them to go to market and do the shopping. There are many advantages of e-business to customers and as well as to business.

Marketing plays a vital role in every organization to reach to customers and influence and attract them to buy a product. In the era of computers and smart phones, the numbers of smart phone users have been increased dramatically. India's total internet users are expected to increase up to 829 million by 2021 from 604.21 million as of December 2018. Hundreds of mobile applications have been introduced for smart phone and numbers of web-sites are developed E-business and E-commerce. The e-business has simplified the way of doing business and shopping also.

The Indian e-commerce market is expected to grow to US\$200 billion by 2026 from US\$38.5 billion as on 2017. Looking at this scenario, every business will have to adopt the changes in the marketing strategies and way of doing the business. Rigid and old way of doing marketing is not at all suitable in the era of digital marketing. Therefore it is necessary to study the benefits of e-business and e-commerce in the field of marketing.

### Objectives Of Research

- To study the Benefits of E-business and E-commerce in the field of marketing.
- To study the Challenges associated with the e-business and e-commerce marketing.
- To study the future of e-business and e-commerce in the field of marketing.

### Hypotheses

Technology has dramatically changed the way of marketing in the recent era. Increasing number of smart phone users are the base for digital marketing. Considering the increasing number of smart phone and internet users, the businesses have tremendous future opportunities to expand their business globally.

### Benefits Of E-Business And E-Commerce In The Field Of Marketing

**Marketing At Lower Cost** – Instead of spending crores of rupees on banners and print media, the marketing through web-sites and smart phone application and advertising there on are quiet easy and at very low cost. A business can make the advertisement though advertisement on different web-sites, YouTube, what Sapp, Facebook, pop-up advertisement on smart phone, mobile application, messages etc. Today's generation uses smart phones and internet more as compared to print media. It is the most effective and affordable tool of marketing the business.

**Accessibility To Attract Customers** – Some of the customers are busy during the whole day. They can check the social media accounts and other application at night time. In marketing through e-commerce there is no limitation of time whether to show ads or not. Hence, e-commerce can attract the customer at 24x7. By using the platforms like Face-book and other social media, the business can easily be reached to the doorstep of the customers at any time.

**Availability Of International Market** – Internet has no boundaries. It has spread all over the world. The worlds market is directly connected with the help of internet. A business can expand its boundaries across the globe without establishing the office in overseas. Indian unique products can be advertised on internet globally and the doors of global partnership and business get opened with the help of e-commerce.

**Easy And Attractive Presentation** – With the help of photographs and videos, the products can be marketed effectively. The description of products can easily be shown with specification with the help of effective informative videos and photographs. The direct presentation attracts the customers easily and felt them to buy a product.

**Designing Personalized Products** – Technology has progressed a lot and sometimes it is beyond the imagination of common man. Artificial Intelligence is a tool used to collect the personalized data of an individual including his hobby, interest, choice and necessities which enhances the shopping experience of customers. By using this tool, a businessman can prepare a personalized advertisement of a product and attract an individual customer, which was not at all possible in traditional marketing.

**Human Resource At Low Cost** – Online business and marketing needs very few staff to run the business. Only the condition is that the staff should be well expert. Even a business can sell the products globally with having no office in overseas and no staff.

**Easy To Encourage Impulse Buy** – The attractive video and photography motivates the buyer to purchase the products quickly, such buying is called impulse buying. Moreover a businessman can also execute a range of scarcity tactics such as countdown timers or showcasing limited quantities. Such strategies also felt the customers to buy the products quickly.

**Retargeting Or Remarket To Customers** – E-commerce helps to retarget the customers who visited the web-page or application of the business but not yet purchased the products. Sometimes some customers add some products in their cart but don't buy it, in such situation a reminder message or call can be initiated by a businessman to attract the customer to shop more.

**Less Invasive Experience To Customers** – Sometimes when a customer goes to retail shop, he has to answer the unnecessary questions from salesman and may not like a product but due to forceful marketing, a customer has to buy a product. To avoid such things, shopping online has no force of any salesman and a customer can see the hundreds of products and many times and can take the decision as per his interest and choice, there is neither force of anyone nor the matter of personal relations.

**Easy Accessibility To Customer Data** – In case of physical retail purchase the customers are unwilling to give the personal data like e-mail, contact number, mailing address etc. But in online shopping, such information is easily accessible for business. While shopping, a businessman may ask such information or even more for creating user account on their website. Such personal information is useful for personalized marketing.

**Ability To Process High Number Of Orders** – In online shopping, the web-sites and mobile he products. In physical retail store, there is limitation of taking the orders. The size and location of shop, salesman, products etc. are the factors which may limit the number of customers and orders. But in online shopping, a businessman can have huge orders from anywhere in the world.

**Quick Scaling Of Business** – A businessman can change the volume of budget at any time as per the sale of the product. If any ads are performing well, then a businessman can change the budget of on such advertisement. After all hammering the product on customer will felt him to buy the product.

**Huge Discounts And Offers** – A businessman can give a huge discounts and offers to customers instead of spending heavy amount of advertisement. After all the customers are keenly looking for offers and discounts. The aggressive marketing through online channels helps the businessman to reach to larger base of customers.

The research paper mainly focuses on the benefits of e-business and e-commerce in the field of marketing. But looking at just benefits may lead to incomplete research. Hence, it is necessary to study the challenges posed by E-business and E-commerce in the field of Marketing. But due to time and length limit, the challenges are summarized shortly.

### **Challenges Of E-Business And E-Commerce In The Field Of Marketing.**

- Dependency upon Internet
- Online Frauds and malpractices
- Technology Crash
- Customers can't try before buy
- Highly Competitive Market
- Expectation of Quick Service by Customers.
- Physical retail is more popular

**Government Initiative** – Looking at the growth of e-business in India and its contribution to GDP and revenue, the government decided to announce various initiatives from 2014 such as Digital India, Make in India, Start-up India, Skill India and Innovation Fund. The timely and effective implementation of such programs will support the e-commerce growth of the country.

In order to increase the foreign participation, the Indian government has opened up the door of economy and allowed 100% FDI in e-commerce industry. Heavy investment is made in rolling out 5G Fiber network. To provide broadband services to 150000 grampanchayat, the government allocated 8000 crore rupees.

In short, government is also interest in boost of e-commerce industry because the revenue generated through e-commerce business is expected to jump from US\$39 billion in 2017 to US\$120 billion in 2020. At the same time, India internet economy is expected to double from US\$125 billion as of April 2017 to US\$250 billion by 2020.

**Future Of E-Business And E-Commerce In India** – With the increasing number of smart phone users and internet users in India, no doubt that the online business are going to change the scenario of Indian market. A Survey says that the Indian e-commerce market is expected to grow to US\$200 billion by 2026 from US\$38.5 billion as of 2017. Moreover the government has taken the initiative to boost the e-commerce industry. The expansion of e-commerce will make available the opportunities for business at the same to pose the challenges of global competitiveness. Therefore it is necessary to upgrade the business and face the market competition by using the perfect internet tool, recent technology and aggressive marketing.

**Hypotheses Testing** – After studying the objectives of the research, it has been concluded that all the three hypotheses considered are proved positive. There is no need to any alternate hypothesis.

### **Conclusion**

In the era of digital world, the way of doing the business and marketing the same has been changed dramatically. It has opened up the new sky for expansion of business. Technology has changed the scenario of business and marketing. Smart Phones and Internet made the life and business simpler. Day by day the number of internet and smart phone user are increasing which creates the new market for e-businesses. The websites like Amazon, Flipkart, Snapdeal and many more has done substantial business in India in the field of e-business. They are doing aggressive marketing using different tools of recent technology. If the technology and internet users increase with such speed, the Indian businesses have huge opportunities for expanding their business.

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**A Review On: CSR Practices By Indian Companies****Prof. Mohsin I. Sheikh1**

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**Abstract**

*The world view towards Corporate Social Responsibility is divided. Some believe in 'agency theory' (Friedman 1970) and some others believe in "Stakeholder Theory" (Cannon 1999). In the last half of the decade, practitioners 'and academics' awareness of understanding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)'s ability to address many issues has increased significantly. Although considerable progress has been made, the assessment of the forms, types and effects on the objectives sought is hampered by the merging of various phenomena, leading to misunderstandings about why companies support CSR and what effect that support or their lack of potential has on effectiveness innovative political options. Despite a dramatic increase in CSR research in recent years, little is known about how and why companies invest in particular CSR practices, but not in others, or how such decisions affect the cultural, socio-economic and competitive contexts in which Companies are active. Business activities affect the wellbeing of people and the environment around the world. Therefore, it is important to understand how companies manage their CSR practices and communicate to stakeholders.*

**Keywords:** CSR Practices, Wellbeing of people, Socioeconomic, Effectiveness, Stakeholders.

**I. Introduction**

The year 2013 is historical in India because of the amendments brought by the Government in Companies Act and whereby made CSR spending by Company mandatory. The Companies Act, 2013, was declared a corporate social responsibility obligation in India. India's central public sector companies played a key role in corporate social responsibility for the country's development. They published a series of separate Guidelines for Central Public Sector Companies on 12 April 2013. The results have been categorized into three groups worldwide, i.e. corporate social responsibility has either positive or negative impacts or no impact on companies' financial performance. Researchers surveyed a variety of research and literature conducted on corporate social responsibility and impact on financial performance. There are some of the reviews of studies that were previously conducted in CSR. The aim of the present study is to examine the extent of applicability of CSR practices by Indian companies on the basis of previous studies and to suggest new directions of research.

**Csr Defined**

Most definitions describe CSR as a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis. (CEC: Green Paper for Promoting a European Framework for Corporate Social Responsibility)

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) defines CSR as "The continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the work force and their families as well as of the local community and society at large".

Kotler and Lee define CSR as "Corporate social responsibility is a commitment to improve community well-being through discretionary, business practices and contribution of corporate resources. Corporate social initiatives are major activities undertaken by a corporation to support social causes and to fulfil commitments to corporate social responsibility"

**Objectives Of The Study**

This review is performed to achieve the following goals:

1. Investigation of the current status of corporate social responsibility practices by Indian companies.
2. Review the concerned literature to understand the status of CSR in India
3. Suggest some less focused areas of corporate social responsibility for further research

**II. Research Methodology**

The present study is descriptive and examines the work of various researchers in the context of corporate social responsibility by reference to Indian companies. This article uses secondary data. The investigation period is eight years, i.e. from 2010 to 2018. To select companies and related literatures, i.e. Five years after and two years before the entry into force of the Companies Act 2013, earmarked sampling was used.

**Importance Of The Study**

This study analyses the views of various researchers on CSR practices by Indian companies. This study will help find new areas and aspects of CSR where less or no work has been done so far. In addition to that it also highlights new aspects for further research.

### III. Literature Review

Yadav and Gupta (2015) thought to examine the impact of CSR activities on the financial performance of 5 private companies in India, including Tata Steel, RIL, Mahindra and Mahindra, Infosys and Larsen and Toubro for the year 2010-14 Net return, earnings before taxes and earnings per share have been reported as financial performance indicators. CSR has a negligible relationship to ROI, but it has been a positive relationship with EPS of these companies using regression analysis and ANOVA.

Bhunia and Das (2015) studied the CSR activities of seven Maharatna companies to examine the impact of CSR on the financial performance of these Maharatna companies in India for the period 2004-2013. They used correlation, simple regression, and multiple regressions to test the causality of CSR for the company's profitability. The researcher found that only the Gas Authority of India Limited had a positive impact on the profitability of CSR, while other companies had a negative impact on profitability.

Vijay and Divya (2014) analysed the various corporate social responsibility activities of Indian commercial banks and wanted to get to know customer satisfaction as part of CSR. They also examined the impact of corporate social responsibility on Indian commercial banks before and after banking in terms of implementing corporate social responsibility for the period 2000-01 to 2012-13. They performed a descriptive statistical analysis, a trend coefficient, and a chow test to conduct the study. They concluded that commercial banks offer a high level of customer satisfaction in terms of corporate social responsibility, and that the performance levels of these banks are increasing due to the implementation of corporate social responsibility. They proposed disclosing the level of corporate social responsibility expenditure in their annual reports.

Sankar (2014) noted that the various research activities relate to the relationship between corporate social responsibility initiatives of different organizations and their financial performance. The result showed a mixed relationship between corporate social responsibility and financial performance. Based on previous studies, the author concluded that corporate social responsibility has a positive correlation with the financial performance of companies.

Kumar and Reddy (2014) examined the CSR practices in SAIL and concluded that SAIL did not have the CSR policy to properly carry out CSR activities and the unspent amount of the CSR budget to various plants and units distributed by SAIL Continue this remaining amount of the CSR budget until next year.

Moharna (2013) examined the CSR activities of public sector banks, namely Allahabad Bank, Andhra Bank, Bank of Baroda, State Bank of India and UCO Bank. The study found that most banks carry out CSR activities in the areas of rural development, education, welfare, women and children. The author concluded that these banks did not practice CSR practices satisfactorily.

Singh et al. (2013) dealt with CSR activities and CSR reporting practices, as well as with the state of CSR practices in public sector banks and private sector banks. In selecting SBI, PNB from public sector banks and HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank from private sector banks, the researcher noted that most banks, whether public or private, carried out CSR activities, but did not allocate the amount for CSR activities. To disclose activities on its website. They suggested that RBI should differentiate between banks in terms of corporate social responsibility practices and set a certain percentage of bank spending. In addition, a committee should be set up to monitor banks' activities with regard to CSR.

Bhupender & Vikas Kumar Joshiya (2012) examined the status of corporate social responsibility, the challenges of CSR and the guidelines for CSR in India. The CSR concept is now being expanded to include both economic and social interests. Companies have become more transparent in accounting and are reporting in public due to pressure from various stakeholders. Many positive outcomes can arise when companies adopt a social responsibility policy.

Saxena & Kohli (2012) examined the relationship between CSR rating and corporate sustainability in the Indian banking sector from the annual reports from 2006 to 2011 on the basis of secondary data. The researcher used statistical tools such as correlation and regression analysis to analyze the result. Data analysis revealed that there is no significant correlation between CSR and financial performance as defined by earnings after tax (PAT) and earnings per share (EPS). Therefore, this study has helped to sensitize banking sector managers to penetrate deeper levels in order to understand them before initiating and investing in CSR initiatives.

Bansal, Parida, Kumar (2012), paper entitled "Emerging trends of Corporate Social Responsibility in India" in KAIM of Management and Research, analyze 30 companies of 11 sectors listed in the Bombay Stock Exchange with the help of their annual reports. Some of these sectors were Transport Equipment sector, Finance and Metal Mining sector, IT & Power, Capital goods, Telecom, Housing, FMCG, Oil & Gas and Cipla. The paper considered the nature and areas of society in which the companies are investing. By considering all those areas it was concluded in the paper that today companies are not working only to earn profit but also have

realized the importance of being social friendly. So, on the basis of the paper it can be said that social responsibility has now started taking a turn in the new direction.

Das and Halder (2011) examined the CSR activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and its impact on the socio-economic development of the rural population in Assam. You have seen that ONGC has great value and a great deal of trust among the rural population in which all ONGC projects have been carried out. ONGC has carried out its social activities in all areas, such as building infrastructures, creating jobs through education and training, taking into account market access needs, improving health and empowering the weaker sections of the population.

Shah, Bhaskar (2010), in his study of public sector undertaking Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. in their research work. The research has discussed that there is a broad relationship between the organization and society. Organization has its existence only with the society. Organization used the resources/inputs of the society like material and human etc. In reverse, the organization provides services to the society. From the case study of the BPCL, it was found that company has taken a lot of initiatives in order to serve the society.

#### **Iv. Research Gap**

The above study examines the diverse related literature in India as well as the findings and suggestions of various researchers on how financial performance is affected by corporate social responsibility. The main findings were that most of these studies had a positive impact of CSR on financial performance. Some studies showed a negative relationship between them and some showed mixed results. The study also showed that some studies pointed to a positive impact of CSR on financial performance, but their relationships had proved insignificant. The results of these studies varied for various reasons, eg. Currently, it is striking that there is no study on the impact of corporate social responsibility on the financial performance of Indian Steel by companies industries.

#### **V. Conclusion**

This paper is a collection of research on corporate social responsibility with reference to Indian companies. It is observed that CSR is very important to a company, but it is very important for Indian companies because they are the backbone of our economy. Most studies reviewed in this article focus on the conceptual framework. However, it was noted that none of the studies considered all aspects of corporate social responsibility to examine their impact on financial performance and on stakeholders. More research can be done taking into account all aspects of corporate social responsibility practices.

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## Artificial Intelligence: An Overview On Real Life Applications

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### Abstract

*In the future, intelligent machines can replace or enhance human capabilities in several areas. Artificial intelligence may be a study of a way to create pc to try and do things that at the instant individuals do higher. Because of AI; it migrates to the real world we do not seem to satisfy with just a computer doing their formal task. Instead we wish a robot would sit opposite to use as an opponent. Generally AI is based on Knowledge base of facts & rules that characterize the system domain of proficiency. Study within the space of AI has given rise to the growing technology referred to as professional system. Application areas of AI has an enormous impact on numerous fields of life as professional system is wide used of late to resolve the complicated issues in various areas as science, engineering, business, medicine, meteorology. This paper provides an summary of AI technology and also the application areas of this technology.*

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, AI, technology.

### I. Introduction:

According to father of artificial intelligence John McCarthy, who coined the term "Artificial intelligence" in 1956, aforesaid that "It is that the combination of science and engineering to make intelligent devices for human welfare." "Artificial intelligence is an intellect that is much smarter than the most effective human brain in much each field, including computer science and linguistic logic." [1] It is a modern methodology of machines which can do muscle work and illustrate complex questions in a "intellectual" manner. It is concerned with the basic and most important aspects in our life i.e. philosophy, computer science, mathematics, linguistics, biology, neuron science, sociology etc. AI plays a very important role to exhibit intelligent behavior, to learn, demonstrate and give advice to the user. Artificial General Intelligence or AGI may be a system that defines that the machine will do intellectual behavior the reason because the humans will do several processes at a time. A broadly we can define it is that, AI can be a mix of learning, perception, drawback resolution and adapting new solutions to the system. It also involves linguistic logic and reasoning.

**Artificial intelligence has 2 types:**

1. Weak AI.
2. Strong AI.

#### 1. WEAK AI.

The principle of Weak AI is that the machines behave as if they're intelligent. Weak AI proves that virtual skills like thinking, talking, moving may be done by machine they're programmed therein manner. E.g. In the chess game, the computer can play and move players automatically. The computer does not have thinking ability but in actual it is programmed so that the computer always takes right step. [9]

#### 2. STRONG AI

The principle of sturdy AI is that the machines can do calculations and suppose it and can predict the solution in future. E.g. the artificial intellectual supercomputer "WATSON" invented by IBM. Thus in future, there will be definitely such machines or may be humanoids which will do its own work and think more powerful than human beings.

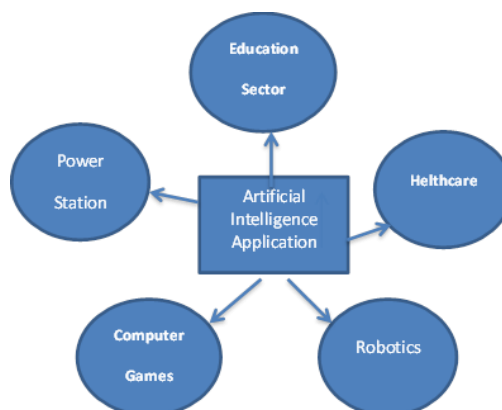


Fig: Application of AI in different sector.

**II. Artificial Intelligence In Different Field.****Education Sector:**

Every human is surrounded by different AI technologies, from automatic parking system, smart sensor for taking spectacular photos, and personal assistance. Similarly, Artificial Intelligence in education is changing traditional methods drastically. "Smart content" creation, from digitized guides of textbooks to customizable learning digital interfaces, are being introduced at all levels, from elementary to post-secondary to corporate environments. AI permits educators to style digital program and content across devices, integrating rich media like video and audio, as well as self- or online-instructor assessment. Virtual courses, self assessments; video conferencing; and different tools. Learning platforms for the modern workplace are designed to allow employees to master additional skills and receive continuous and automated feedback, and when used strategically have the potential to help improve performance and increase production.

**Healthcare**

This study gathers representative works that exhibit how AI is applied to the solution of very different problems related to different diagnostic science analysis. It also detects the methods of artificial intelligence that are used frequently together to solve the special problems of medicine.[4]

Artificial intelligence techniques are used for diagnostic sciences in biomedical image classification. Model-based intelligent analysis and decision-support tools are important in medical imaging for computer-assisted diagnosis and evaluation. CAD (computer Aided Diagnosis) helps radiologist who uses the output from a computerized analysis of medical images as a second opinion in detecting lesions, assessing extent of disease, and improving the accuracy and consistency of radiological diagnosis to reduce the rate of false negative cases. For the MRI brain tumor images a general regression neural network (GRNN) based automatic three-dimensional classification method was proposed. This method had good time consuming rate and classification accuracy. Another intelligent classification technique proposed was Least Squares Support Vector Machines (LS-SVM). It identifies normal and abnormal slices of brain MRI data. This technique had a higher accuracy of classification over other classifiers as the false negative in LS-SVM was very low compared. Due to automatic defects detection in MR images of brain, extensive research is being performed.

**Robotics**

Robots are advanced automation technologies used for production and non-production activities to make life easier and to improve productivity at the work place. Many manufacturers have turned robotics and automation for more reliable manufacturing system solutions. Examples of robots are in the construction industry, car parks, nuclear installations, airports and mines, hospitals, welding shipyards, space stations, and automotive applications. Robots are found in unusual places where the environmental and working conditions presents hazards and places where dangerous tasks are performed. Studies on robots have been viewed from three dimensions - its navigation, robot's localization and robot's participation in agent teams.[5]

**Artificial Intelligence In Power Station:**

There are three types of major power plants for the generation of massive electricity :

- i. Thermal power plants,
- ii. Hydal power plants,
- iii. Nuclear power plants.

Mobile sensing plays a vital role in monitoring this system. POWER SYSTEM, an electric power system is a network of electrical components used to supply, transmit and use electric power. It is a subdivision of electrical engineering that comes with the generation, transmission, distribution and utilization of electric power and the electrical devices which is connected to such systems like generators, motors and transformers.

**Artificial Intelligence Techniques:**

Three major area of AI techniques are considered to be applied in modern power system protection

- Expert System Techniques (XPSs),
- Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs),
- Fuzzy Logic Systems (FLS).

**Expert Systems:**

Expert systems are Machine programs which have proficiency and competence in a particular field. They are called as knowledge based or rule based systems. Expert systems use the interface mechanism and knowledge to solve problems which is difficult to be solved by human skill. How expert systems used in power systems:

According to the definition of expert systems are b computer programs, the process of writing codes for these programs is simpler than actually calculating and estimating the value of parameters used in generation, transmission and distribution. Any modifications even after design can be easily done because they

are machine programs. Virtually, estimation of values can be done and further research for increasing the efficiency of the process can be performed.

#### Artificial Neural Networks (ANN):

- It is a biologically inspired system which converts a set of inputs into a set of outputs by a network of neurons, where each neuron produces one output as a function of inputs. Fundamentally a neuron can be considered as a processor which makes a simple non linear operation of its inputs which produce a single output.
- The understanding of the working of neurons and the pattern interconnection can be used to construct computer for solving real world problems of classification of patterns and pattern recognition.

#### ANNS: How It Works In Power Systems:

For obtaining the suitable solution, ANNs works on biological instincts performing biological evaluation of real time problems, problems in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. With the constraints of practical transmission and distribution system, the exact values of parameters can be determined. i.e., the values of inductance, capacitance and resistance in a transmission line can be calculated numerically by ANNs taking in to account factors like environmental factors, unbalancing conditions, and other possible problems.

#### Fuzzy Logic

Fuzzy systems are logical systems for standardization and formalization of approximate reasoning.

- It is like an ability of human of decision making to produce exact and accurate solutions from certain or even approximate information and data.
- Fuzzy logic is similar to human brains working, and this technology can be used in machines so that they can perform somewhat like humans.[6]

#### Working Of Fuzzy Logic In Power Systems

For designing the physical components of power systems, Fuzzy logic can be used .It can be used from small circuits to large mainframes. For increasing, the efficiency of the components in power systems, fuzzy logic is used. Data used in power system analysis are the approximate values and assumptions; it can be of great use to draw a stable, exact and reliable output.

#### Current Applications Of Ai Systems In Power System

- Power system operation like unit commitment, hydro- thermal coordination, economic dispatch, congestion management, maintenance scheduling, state estimation, and load and power flow.
- Planning power system like generation expansion, transmission expansion, reactive power and power system reliability.
- Control of power system like voltage, stability, power flow, load frequency control.
- Power plants Control like fuel cell power plant control, thermal power plant control.[10]
- Network Controls like location, sizing and control of FACTS devices.
- Electricity markets strategies for bidding, analysis of electricity markets.
- Automation of power system i.e. restoration, management, fault diagnosis, network security.

#### Computer Games

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is used in computer games to provide game features and solve common problems. Specially, non-playing character (NPC), decision making, path finding and learning are checked.

What does artificial intelligence provide to a computer game? Some users only want cool graphics look. If AI was deleted from computer games, the games would be so easy that nobody would like to play computer games anymore! Without the game with AI, the aliens would no longer move smoothly through space or the simulated city painstakingly built would never have any problems and winning would be as easy as beginning the game.

#### Computer Game Problems Solved With AI

For three common problems computer games must provide a solution to non-playing character (NPC) movements, and NPC learning, NPC decision making, . Solving these problems is the game AI's responsibility. There are many ways that AI is implemented to solve problems and provide features in computer games as mentioned above but these three have been selected because they are typical problems in most of the computer games and provides an interesting AI discussion.

I) NPC Movement Using Path-Finding Artificial intelligence computer game must provide a way for a non-playing character to move throughout the game world. For example, When then player is on one side of the building and the monster is on the other, through which path through the building the monster will reach the player? This is the NPC movement problem. AI Search Methods are used to find the path in computer games. A\* algorithm is the most widely used for path negotiation because of its flexibility and also because it

determine the shortest path between two points. Typical A\* algorithms are having three main attributes: fitness, goal, and heuristic or f, g, and h respectively. g stands for cost to travel from the start node to some node between the goal. h is the heuristic or estimated cost to get from this node to the goal. f means the sum of g and h, or the total estimated cost of a path going through this node. The A\* algorithm maintains an Open list of the nodes which have not been explored yet and a Closed list of nodes which have been explored.

The following is pseudo code for the A\* algorithm.

1. Assume P = the starting point.
2. Assign the values of f, g, and h to P.
3. Add P to the Open list. At this instance P is the only node on the Open list.
4. Set B = the best node from the Open list (best node has the lowest f-value).
  - a. Quit, If B is the goal node. A path has been found.
  - b. Quit, If the Open list is empty, A path has been found.
5. Set C = a valid node connected to B.
  - a. Assign values of f, g, and h to C.
  - b. Check if, C is on the Open and Closed list.
    - i. If yes, check whether the new path is more efficient (lower f-value).
      1. If so, update path.
      - ii. Else, add C to the open list.
  - c. Repeat step 5 for all the valid children's of B.
6. Move B from the Open to the closed list .Repeat from step 4.

II) NPC Decision Making Using Bayesian Networks In the previous example of the monster negotiating a path to the player, a different problem needs to be solved first before negotiating the path. The problem is does the monster even know the player is present in the building or not. If the game designers give the full information about game world to the non-playing character then there would be no any fun in playing the game. This is an example of NPC Decision making. In this AI must need to make the non-playing character to act same as human. When the player enters the building from the other side, the monster will not be aware of the presence of the player because of the wall between them. If the player enters causing a noise disturbance, then the monster will sense the player and will start negotiating the shortest path as discussed in the NPC movement using path finding with AI. One AI technique which is used to implement this is a Bayesian Network technique. It helps NPC to perform complex reasoning in a human like fashion. In this the computer calculates the probability of the monster sensing the player if the player has entered the building. This expression can be written as;

$$P(B|A) = P(B|A) P(A) / P(B) [2]$$

Where, the probability that the monster would sense the player if the player had actually tripped is P(B|A) and the probability of the monster sensing the player is P(A) and P(B) is the probability of the player tripping [2].

III) NPC Learning Computer games use the Artificial Intelligence Genetic Algorithms to try and implement learning in NPC's. A genetic algorithm works as follows.

1. Create a first generation population of the random organisms.
2. Test them on the problem which is being solved and rank them according to its fitness. If the best organisms have reached our performance goals then stop.[7]
3. Take the best performers and mate them by implementing genetic operators such as mutation and crossover. Add some brand-new random organisms to the population to introduce new variety and help ensure against convergence on a local maximum.
4. Loop to step 2.

Genetic Algorithms try and build the perfect specimen and are very complicated. This AI technique has not found itself into many modern computer games because it takes a lot of computer resources and time.

### III. Conclusion

The entire world is on the way of Digitalization and for that purpose the artificial intelligence and machinelearning concepts plays an important role. This paper is totally based upon, how the intelligence and new technologies get invented in our day to day life. Tremendous contribution to the various areas has been made by the Artificial Intelligence techniques from the last 2 decades. Artificial Intelligence will continue to play an increasingly important role in the various fields. This paper is based on the concept of artificial intelligence, areas of artificial intelligence and the artificial intelligence techniques used in the field of education, healthcare, PowerSystem to maintain system stability and damping of oscillation and provide high-

quality performance, in the computer games to provide game features and solve common problems so as to have fun. Robotics for activities to make life easier and to improve productivity at the work place. there is also definite future in the area of Power System Stabilizers. We conclude that further research in this area can be done as there are very promising and profitable results that are obtainable from such techniques. While scientists have not still realized the full ability of artificial intelligence. AI technology and its applications will likely have many more effects on human life in the years to come.

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## A Distinctive Attribute Of Reference Managing Tool: Zotero

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### Abstract

Recent research showed that references are collected, organized, and analyzed, and research is shared in a variety of ways. These systems are designed to help people to manage, store, organize all your PDFs, able to share and collaborate among references. Present study of Reference Managing Tool Zotero, was evaluated in terms of their features (e.g., Supporting files, operating Systems, Extension Files, Citation Styles, Import file formats, Reference list file formats, using sample way). The purpose of this paper is to discuss information search strategies, techniques and principles which today have increasing importance particularly in the context of e-managing references.

**Keywords:** Reference, Zotero, Citation, Bibliography, Connector

### Introduction

Zotero is a freely available reference manager available as both an extension for the Firefox web browser and as a desktop program, called Zotero Standalone. Zotero allows saving connectors with Google Chrome, Safari and Firefox. Zotero interacts seamlessly with online resources, it senses you are viewing a book, article, or other object on the web; it can automatically extract and save complete bibliographic references. It is a project of the Corporation for Digital Scholarship, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the development of software and services for researchers and cultural heritage institutions. It was created at the Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media at George Mason University with initial funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the United States Institute of Museum and Library Services, and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. It is capable of storing web links of any webpage, full text articles, creating a snapshot images.

### Zotero

Zotero is a popular open source reference manager, originally developed as a plugin for the Firefox browser. The newer Zotero Standalone offers the same functionality but runs as a separate program and works with Firefox, Chrome and Safari. Zotero also includes a hosted version in order to synchronize references across devices and share them in private or public groups. Zotero allows users to collect and to organize a variety of web sources such as citations, full-texts, web pages, images and audio files directly in the browser. Citations from Zotero can be integrated into Microsoft Word and OpenOffice.

### Steps To Installation Of Zotero

- Create an account with Zotero.
- Download the Firefox extension or the standalone desktop application
- Install a Word Processor plugin
- Start adding PDFs and references from your computer,

If you are already using a different reference manager you can also import these into your library.

This table lists the General, Operating system support, Export file formats, Import file formats, Citation styles machine-readable file formats.

Technical Support of Zotero		
Zotero Reference Management Software	General	Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media ,2006, Free Software Version : 5.0.67,License : A GPL
	Operating system support	Windows,macOS,Linux, ChromeOS,BSD,Unix
	Export file formats	Endnote/Refer/BibIX,Medline, MODS XML (V4.0),RIS
	Import file formats	Endnote/Refer/BibIX, BibTeX,Copac,CSA, ISI,Medline,MODS XML, Ovid,PubMed,RIS,SciFinder
	Citation styles	APA,Chicago/Turabian, Harvard,MLA, Others
	Reference list file formats	HTML,LaTeX[25], RTF,Plain text,RSS
	Database connectivity	ArXiv,CiteSeer, IEEE Xplore,PubMed

### Zotero supports:

#### Getting Stuff Into Your Library.

- Organizing Your Library and Taking Notes.
- Generating Bibliographies, Citations, and Reports.
- Synchronizing, Collaboration, and Backup.Zotero Preferences

### Conclusion

As we talking about effective use of reference management system with special reference to Zotero. Zotero has no dedicated customer support service, but the Zotero website provides extensive information, including instructional screencasts, troubleshooting tips, a list of known issues, and user forums. Questions and

issues raised in the forums are answered quickly, with users and developers suggesting solutions. Many academic institutions provide Zotero tutorials to their members.

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## Pattern Recognition: An Overview

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### Abstract

*Pattern recognition is most popular and important to our life since 1960's .In last few years , in almost every field pattern recognition is used so it attract the attention of researcher due to its rapidly spread application areas. On the basis of survey, pattern recognition methods can be categorized into six types they include Template matching, Statistical method, Structural method, Neural network, fuzzy sets and hybrid method. This paper present brief survey of pattern recognition methods and at the same time definitions classification of pattern recognition and real world applications.*

**KEYWORDS:-**Pattern recognition method, classification, definition, application.

### Introduction

Pattern recognition is familiar with everyone, it has long history, In last few years, the application of pattern recognition are rapidly increase in lots of area. The application of Pattern Recognition can be found everywhere. Examples include bioinformatics, document classification, image analysis, data mining, industrial automation, biometric recognition, remote sensing, handwritten text analysis, medical diagnosis, speech recognition, disease categorization, prediction of survival rates for patients for particular disease, fingerprint verification, face recognition, iris discrimination, chromosome shape discrimination, optical character recognition, texture discrimination etc.

### Definitions Of Pattern Recognition

It is a methodology that takes raw data and classify according to the pattern [1].Duda and Hart in 1973 defined the pattern recognition “ is a field concerned with machine recognition of meaning regularities in noisy of complex environments”. [2] Pavlidis in 1977defined pattern recognition in his book: “the word pattern is derived from the same root as the word patron and, in his original use, means something which is set up as a perfect example to be imitated. Thus pattern recognition means the identification of the ideal which a given object was made after.” [3]. Gonzalez, Thomas in 1978 defined pattern recognition as a classification of input data via extraction important features from a lot of noisy data. [4]. Watanabe in 1985 said that pattern recognition can be looked as categorization problem, as inductive process, as structure analysis, as discrimination method and so on. [5]. Fukunaga in 1990 defined pattern recognition as” A problem of estimating density functions in a high-dimensional space and dividing the space into the regions of categories of classes.”[6]. Schalkoff in 1992 defined PR as “The science that concerns the description or classification (recognition) of measurements” [7]. Srihari,Govindaraju in 1993 defined pattern recognition “is a discipline which learn some theories and methods to design machines that can recognize patterns in noisy data or complex environment”. [8]. Ripley in 1996 outlined pattern recognition in his book: “Given some examples of complex signals and the correct decisions for them, make decisions automatically for a stream of future examples” [9]. Robert P. W. Duin in 2002 described the nature of pattern recognition is engineering; the final aim of Pattern recognition is to design machines to solve the gap between application and theory. [10]. SergiosTheodoridis in 2003 Pattern recognition “ is a scientific discipline whose aim is the classification of the objects into a lot of categories or classes. Pattern recognition is also an integral part in most machine intelligence system built for decision making”. [11].

### Methods Used In Pattern Recognition

Depending upon the method used for data analysis and classification, pattern recognition methods are categorized into following six types. Methods can be dependently or independently used to perform pattern recognition.

#### 1.Template Matching Method

Template matching is the simplest and the most primitive method among other all recognition methods. In this method matching is key stone operation which is used to determine the similarity between two entities like point, shape or curves .[12] In this method a template or prototype of pattern to be recognized is already available. Style and size are ignored at the time of matching the pattern [13]. Efficiency of this model depends on stored templates [14]. Template matching is extensively used in image processing domain [1] [15].

#### 2. Statistical Method

The statistical method of pattern recognition uses theoretic concepts [16] , a set of characteristic measurements called features which are extracted from the pattern. Each pattern is represented by a feature vector [17]. Recognition of each pattern is usually made by partitioning the feature space. Only those features are selected which allow pattern vectors of

different category [18] i.e. more compactness and disjoint regions in a dimensional feature space. The recognition operates in two modes: training (learning) and classification (testing) [19].

### 3. Structural And Syntactical Method

When the pattern is strong inherent structured, statistical methods give ambiguous result as feature extraction destroys vital information related to the basic structure of pattern. In this method, patterns are considered as composition of sub patterns [20]. The simplest pattern is called as primitives and complex patterns are considered as inter related with these primitives. The patterns are the sentences belonging to a language, primitives are alphabet of the language and using these primitives sentences are generated according to the grammar [12][21] and the grammar is mostly generated from the available training samples, which are provided in data Acquisition and Sensing phase.

### 4. Neural Network Method

The first neural network model MP was proposed in 1943 [17] [22]. Neural network is developing very fast. Neural network is the large parallel structures composed of inter connected elements called “neurons” [14][18]. Neural approach applies biological concept to machine recognize patterns. The design and function of neural networks simulate some functionality of biological brains and neural systems. Self-origination, adaptive learning and fault tolerance capabilities are the benefits of using neural network, because of these outstanding capabilities; neural networks are used for pattern recognition applications. Back propagation [23], high-order nets, time-delay neural network and recurrent nets are some of the best neural models [20]. The most commonly used family of neural network for pattern classification is the feed forward network like Multi-layer Perception (MLP) [25] and Radial-Basis Function (RBF) network [14]. Another popular network is the Self-Organizing Map (SOM) or Kohonen-Network [22][23].

### 5. Fuzzy Based Method

The application of fuzzy sets in Pattern Recognition started in 1966 [17] [23]. We can't give complete answers or classification in reality, so theory of fuzzy sets comes into being. Fuzzy sets can describe the intention and extension of any concept more effectively [18]. Abstraction and generalization are two principals proposed by Marr (1982) & Keller (1995) think as the general role of fuzzy sets in Pattern Recognition. The Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) clustering algorithm has been used in edge detection for image segmentation [22][25][27].

### 6. Hybrid Method

It is clear that most of the emerging applications of pattern recognition are not efficiently behaved if a single method is used. So it is good idea to combine multiple methods together by considering their advantages result to hybrid method. Primitive approach to design a Pattern Recognition system to select best classifier method has some drawback and it required deep prior knowledge. Statistical and structural can be combined together to solve this problem [18]. Statistical approach is utilized to recognize pattern primitive and syntactic approach is utilized to recognition of sub-pattern and pattern itself. Statistical methods give the recognition rate between 85% to 90% and this rate is also increased with using some hybrid methods like structural and statistical method [12]. Multiple classifiers are used to improve the system performance at various stages of recognition. Multiple methods such as artificial neural networks and statistical methods and fuzzy sets have been used in grain classification process in the field of agriculture [24].

### Classification Of Pattern Recognition System

Jie Liu et al [17] and Vinita Dutt et al. [25] describe pattern recognition system, Which can be developed through five process (steps) and the classification of this system in to following:

- Rule based system
- Classical fuzzy system
- Bayesian system
- Neural networks system
- Fuzzy neural networks systems

### Application Of Pattern Recognition

In nowadays Pattern recognition is used in almost every field .Following table

[Table 1] shows the application of pattern recognition.

### Conclusions

Among the various methods used in pattern recognition, the statistical method has been most intensively studied and used in practice. Statistical method is good in case of noisy patterns. Practical importance of structural model depends on recognition of simple pattern primitive. To recognize unknown shapes, fuzzy method is good. If Neural network is constructed with the proper architecture and trained correctly with good data, it will give amazing results. The artificial neural network approach has more advantages as compared to statistical methods. As each method has its own advantages and disadvantages, to enhance system

Field	Application	Input Pattern	Pattern Class
Data Mining	Searching for meaningful pattern	Point in multi dimension space	Compact and well separated clusters
Bioinformatics	Sequence Analysis	DNA/Protein sequence	Known type of genes/patterns
Document classification	Internet search	Text document	Semantic categories
Document image analysis	Reading machine for blind/Optical Character Recognition	Document image	Alphanumeric characters/ words
Industrial automation	Printed circuit board inspection	Intensity or range image	Defective / non defective nature of product
Biometric recognition	Personal identification	Face, iris & finger print	Authorized user for access control
Multimedia database retrieval	Internet search	Video clip, video games	Video genres e.g. action, dialogue etc.
Speech recognition	Telephone directory enquiry with operator	Speech wave form	Spoken words
Remote Sensing	Forecasting crop yield	Multispectral image	Land use categories, growth pattern of crops

performance for complex application. It is very good and beneficial to append two or more recognition methods at various stages of recognition process. In Nowadays developing of pattern recognition is increasing very fast, the related fields and the application of pattern recognition became wider and wider.

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**A Case Study Report On Cyber Security In India****Mr. Sunil Panjabrao Chinte1**

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**Abstract**

India is moving towards a digitization, and to be a part of Digital India, internet is needed. An interconnected network which allows sharing any kind of information to anyone using any network connected device is called Internet. In India, since last few years, usage of internet has been increased at very high rate. In Global ranking for internet users, India stands at second position worldwide. Every single person in India is having internet connected device. At present, there has been rise in problem of security in cyber domain mainly in digital privacy, and e-governance structure. Cyber-attacks continue to appear as global threat; hence, there need to establish innovative methods to avoid cyber-attacks.

**Keyword:**cyber security, cyber-attacks, digital India, cyber challenges.

**Introduction**

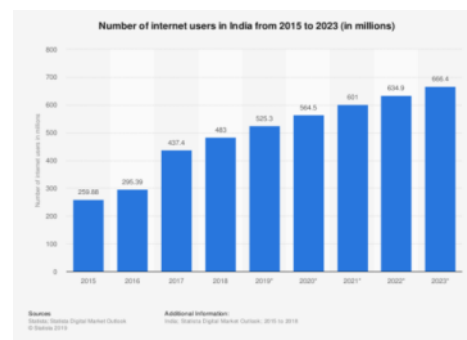
Nowadays booking of tickets, shopping, paying of bills, paying of tax, transfer of money, communicating to a person globally, sharing of information, performing business and so on, are dependent on internet. As internet usage increasing day by day, the vulnerabilities of their users are also increasing. Cyber attackers are well-funded, highly motivated, and technically advanced. Their attack makes threat to national initiatives such as Smart Cities, E-Governance and digital public identity management. Private companies, Government offices, military organizations and other businesses store, process significant volumes important data, regularly transmitted across networks, thereby increasing their exposure to cyber threats. The potential damages can't only lead to monetary losses, but also put national security at risk if critical information infrastructure is targeted. Global brands such as Apple, Sapiant, Citi Bank, HSBC, Bank of America, DSM etc., have set their global delivery centers, shared services & support services in India. India has started world's largest ICT programme called 'Digital India', which is focused on efficient service delivery, governance, improving access from education to health, as well as India is moving toward cashless services. In India there is unbelievable amount of transformation of IT sector in a short duration of time, having grown substantially over a relatively shorter period.

**Need Of Cyber Security**

Cyberspace is now considered an important part of individuals and families as well as organizations, governments, educational institutions and our businesses. It is essential for families and parents to protect children and family members from online fraud. In the context of financial security, it is important to secure our financial information which can affect our personal financial condition. The Internet is very important and beneficial for faculty, students, staff and educational institutions, it has provided lots of learning opportunities with number of risks online. There is a significant need for Internet users to understand how to protect themselves from online fraud and identity theft. Appropriate learning about online behavior and system security reduces vulnerabilities and makes the online environment safer. Small and medium-sized organizations also experience various security-related challenges due to limited resources and appropriate cyber security skills. The rapid expansion of technologies is also making cyber security more challenging as we do not present permanent solutions to the related problem. Although, we are actively fighting and presenting various frameworks or techniques to protect our networks and information, all of these are providing security only for the short term. However, better security understanding and appropriate strategy can help us save intellectual property and trade secrets and reduce financial and reputation losses. Central, state and local governments keep large amounts of data and confidential records online in digital form which becomes the primary target of cyber-attack. Most of the time governments face difficulties due to improper infrastructure, lack of awareness and sufficient funds. It is important for government bodies to provide reliable services to society, to maintain healthy citizens - protection of government communications and confidential information.

## Internet Users In India

According to a report by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), with 451 million monthly active Internet users as of the end of financial year 2019, India is now second only to China in terms of Internet users. However, with only 36 percent Internet access, there is still much to develop. The report stated that out of 451 million monthly active users, 385 million are over the age of 12 and 66 million are in the age group of 5 to 11, who use the Internet. The report said that in terms of absolute numbers, urban India had nearly the same number of users in rural India, with 192 million users. However, in terms of percentage or penetration, the penetration level in urban India was quite low, given the inequality of population distribution in urban and rural India. In rural India, a large part does not have access to the Internet, and provides a huge opportunity for development that will contribute to growth in the overall Internet. According to the report, there were about 2 / 3rd daily users of internet population in India. 9 out of 10 users in urban use the Internet at least once a week with younger users, with the most users between the ages of 16–29. However, there is still a class of users who use the Internet less than once a week. About 1 to 5 rural internet users belonged to this category. In India, approximately 1 / 3rd of users used the Internet for more than an hour in urban India, where in rural India, the same proportion of users used the Internet for 15–30 minutes. The report states that with improved connectivity, quality of service and mobile Internet capability, rural consumers who spend more time on the Internet may grow in the future.



## Common Types Of Cyber Attacks

### Phishing

Phishing is the technique through which a hacker can disguise himself as a trustworthy organization in a communication to obtain sensitive information such as usernames, passwords and credit card details. Typically done by email spoofing or instant messaging, it often directs users to enter personal information on a fake website that matches the look and feel of a legitimate site. Phishing is an example of social engineering techniques that are being used to deceive users. Users are lured by communication to be from trusted parties such as social web sites, auction sites, banks, online payment processors or IT administration



### Malware

Malware is malicious software that is harmful to a computer. Malware can have different types such as computer viruses, worms, Trojan horses and spyware. Stealing information, encrypting or deleting data, altering or hijacking core computing functions and monitoring users' computer activity without their permission can be performed by malicious programs

### Man In The Middle Attack

A man-in-the-middle attack (MITM) is an attack in which the attacker secretly trusts and possibly changes communication between two parties who believe they are communicating directly with each other. An example of a MITM attack is active eavesdropping, in which the attacker builds an independent relationship with the victim and sends a message between them to assure that they are talking to each other in a direct personal relationship, when in fact the entire conversation is controlled. Attacker. The attacker must be able to intercept all relevant messages passing between the two victims and inject new ones. It is straightforward in many circumstances; For example, an attacker within the reception range of an unencrypted wireless access point may insert itself as a man-in-between.

### Dos And Ddos

A denial of service (DoS) attack is an attempt to make computer, server, or network resources unavailable to its authorized users, who typically use a temporary interruption or suspension of services. Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack refers to a DoS attack that spreads to more than one infected system with malicious software at the same time. These infected systems are collectively called "botnets" that remotely control the target system.

## SQL Injection

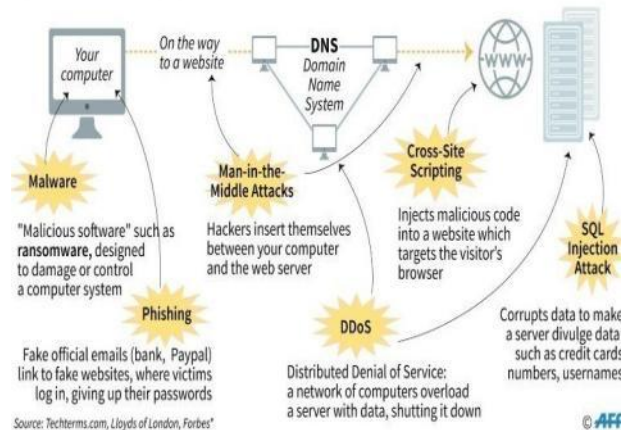
The SQL injection attack consists of the insertion or "injection" of a SQL query through input data from the client to the application. A successful SQL injection exploit can read sensitive data from the database, modify database data (insert / update / delete), perform administration operations on the database (such as shutdown DBMS), on a DBMS file Retrieve the contents of a given file that exists. Issues commands to the system and in some cases to the operating system. SQL injection attack is a type of injection attack, in which SQL commands are injected into the data-plane input to affect the execution of predefined SQL commands.

## Spoofing

It refers to a technique in which there is unauthorized access to a computer, whereby the perpetrator sends messages to a networked computer with an IP address. At the recipient's end it appears that the messages are being transmitted from a trusted source. To conduct IP spoofing, a hacker first attempts to find a trusted host IP address and then modifications and changes to the packets are made to show that the packets are being made the original host.

## The different types of cyber attacks

Cyber crime worldwide cost \$400 billion in 2015 and is forecast to reach \$2 trillion in 2019\*



## Major Cyber Security Initiatives Launched By The Government Of India

India has taken some initiative to secure its cyberspace. These include awareness programs; Efforts to create a strong policy environment and Strengthen security monitoring capabilities and international help; and to promote research and development cyber security. Some of the major initiatives are mentioned under below:

### 1. National Cyber Security Policy:

Provides policy Vision and strategic direction for national defense Cyberspace. The policy was released in 2013.

### 2. National Cyber Security Coordination Center (NCCC):

NCCC will conduct real-time threat assessment and creating situational awareness for potential cyber-attack Country. It was commissioned in August 2017.

### 3. National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Center (NCIIPC):

Organization was created under Section 70A of the IT Act. It is designated as a National nodal agency regarding important information Infrastructure Security. Its purpose is to protect and Protecting against critical information Infrastructure (CII) Cyber terrorism, cyber security and other threats.

### 4. Cyber Swachhta Kendra:

Launched in early 2017 Cyber Clean Center provides a Platform for users Analyze and cleans your system of various Viruses, bots /Malware, Trojans, etc.

### 5. International Cooperation:

Seeking to secure cyberspace, India has entered into nine new bilateral agreements with developed nations such as the US, Singapore and Japan to promote research and information sharing on cyber security. These collaborative efforts will enable India to combat advanced threats.

### 6. Promoting Research And Development:

Promoting cyber Security across the nation, the government has started programme of worth 5 core INR, for companies responsible for innovation and research in Cyber security.

### 7. Sectoral And State Cert:

Government has launched Sectoral CERT starts with important sectors like electricity and finance.

### 8. Security Testing:

Plan to install 10 additional Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Testing facilities across the country for evaluation and Authentication of IT products.

## Main Cyber Security Challenges In India

### 1. Lack Of National Level Architecture For Cyber Security

In India, critical infrastructure is owned by both the public sector and the private sector, both operating with their own norms and protocols to protect their infrastructure from cyber-attack. To be protected. The

armed forces also have their own fire agencies. However, there is no national security architecture that integrates efforts, both in the public sector and in the private sector, to assess the nature of any threat and be able to deal with them effectively.

## 2. Shortage Of Trained Workforce –

Although India has a young workforce with considerable IT skills, they lack talent when it comes to specific targets like cyber security. Demand for talented and skilled labor increases far-reaching supply, and with the potential for substantial growth in the market, this gap is likely to be widened further.

## 3. Lack Of Cooperation –

Unlike countries or states in cyberspace, there are no borders, thus armed forces, important national infrastructure, banking functions, etc. are vulnerable to cyber-attacks from anywhere. This can occur as a result of security breaches at the national level or state level, which can lead to loss of money, property or life. To respond to potential threats over the nation's most precious resources, a technically equipped multi-agency organization is needed that can base its decisions on policy input and sound strategy.

## 4. Lack Of Awareness –

There is no national regulatory policy in India for cyber security. There is also a lack of awareness of cyber laws and regulations at both corporate levels as well as individual levels. Home Internet users can stay safe and secure from cyber-attacks only when there is a guided and supervised legal framework.

## 5. Lack Of Uniformity In Devices Used For Internet Access –

With different income groups in India, not everyone can buy sophisticated phones. In India, less than 1% of mobile phone users have access to mobile phones with high security norms. The wide gap between the protection offered by high-end mobile phones and low-priced mobile phones in the market is almost impossible for legal and technical standards to be determined by regulators for data protection.

## Conclusion

As there is a drastic growth in the internet user, the cyber security is a major issue in the growing countries like India. A NASSCOM report shows that India alone would need 1 million cyber security professionals by 2020 to support its fast growing internet economy as per an estimate. Based on academic background and work experience, ethical hackers can do the roles of network security administrators, network defense analysts, web security administrators, application security testers, security analysts, forensic analysts, penetration testers and security auditors. The job role would be to develop and test IT products and services of organizations and ensure that they are as secure as possible. Secure programming, authorized hacking and network security surveillance are specializations in this domain.

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## The Physiology of Women and Predicaments in Sports Participation

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### Abstract

*Although it is not possible to deal with every aspect of physiology pertinent to women's sporting performance, this section will present and discuss several topics to dispel some myths and provide practical assistance. This information should ensure that women are given an equal opportunity to improve their performance capabilities, Physical Activity and General Health, Physical Activity over the Adult Life Cycle, Physical Activity and Age-Related Osteoporosis, Physical Activity and Nutrition Physical Activity and Weight Control, Body Composition and Skeletal System, Performance Capacity (Anaerobic/Aerobic Energy System, Muscular Strength and Endurance, Flexibility, Environmental Heat and Hot Effect (Thermoregulation), Troubles of Female Athletes, Societal hurdles, Nutritional Obstacles Menstrual troubles, Emotional Issues, Osteoporosis.*

**Keyword:** Physical Activity, Nutrition, Strength, Muscle, Thermoregulation

### Introduction

Although it is not possible to deal with every aspect of physiology pertinent to women's sporting performance, this section will present and discuss several topics to dispel some myths and provide practical assistance. This information should ensure that women are given an equal opportunity to improve their performance capabilities.

### Physical Activity and General Health

Most of the health benefits of regular physical activity are common to both males and females: maintenance of optimal body weight and composition, prevention of coronary heart disease (CHD) and improved fat and carbohydrate metabolism. In fact, CHD, obesity, anxiety, low back pain and other conditions have been called the diseases of hypo-kinesis (inactivity). Since there is evidence that women lead more sedentary lives than men, there are special implications for women's health. Although the incidence of CHD is higher for men than women, rates among women are rising, with high blood cholesterol levels, high blood pressure and cigarette smoking, particularly in combination with the use of oral contraceptives, constituting major risk factors. But, it should be noted that there is evidence of an association between improved physical fitness and a lowering of CHD risk factors in women. As well as having lower blood cholesterol levels, it has been shown that physically active women, specifically distance runners, tennis players and rowers, develop higher levels of high density lipoprotein, a major factor in protecting against CHD. Other health benefits of exercise include lowered blood pressure and improved fat and carbohydrate metabolism.

### Physical Activity over the Adult Life Cycle

While it is commonly assumed that physical performance declines with age, it is possible that the decrease in regular physical activity found in both sexes over the life cycle is a more important factor than actual physical degeneration. There is ample evidence that women who engage in lifelong sufficiently intense levels of physical activity experience significant physiological benefits, including increased aerobic capacity, greater flexibility, reduced blood pressure and recovery time and lowered incidence of osteoporosis. Further, although it is difficult to separate physiological from psychosocial effects, there are numerous psychological studies which report enhanced self-worth and self-image associated with women's physical activity.

### Physical Activity and Age-Related Osteoporosis

Genetic, mechanical, hormonal and dietary factors have been found to act together on the skeleton in retarding or accelerating osteoporosis (bone porosity characterized by reduced bone mineral content). While genetic factors may account in part for this pattern, it is also possible that variations are due to cultural differences in physical activity levels or to quantitative differences in muscle mass. Physical activity stimulates bone growth and bone remodeling: increased bone density has been found in athletes, specifically in those bones subjected to stress in a specific sport. It is necessary to distinguish between cortical bone (as found in the tibia, for example) and trabecular bone (found in the spine also called cancellous bone, is porous bone composed of trabeculated bone tissue. It can be found at the ends of long bones like the femur, where the bone is actually not solid but is full of holes connected by thin rods and plates of bone tissue.). It is only cortical bone growth that is stimulated by physical activity. In non-athletes, the first signs of porosity are

found in cortical bone which is not regularly subjected to mechanical stress during movement. There is evidence that exercise is effective in the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis, by contributing to the building of maximum bone mass before age 35 and to its maintenance during the rest of the life cycle. Estrogen loss which occurs at menopause was thought to be a primary factor in age-related osteoporosis, but this does not explain the onset of bone loss before age 40 found in both sexes. Thus while estrogen deficiency is a factor in the increased rate of bone loss after menopause, it is not the basic cause. Further, it has been reported that a conditioning program can control the menopausal symptoms of vasomotor instability and depression for most women and that dietary calcium in conjunction with regular exercise has been recommended for prevention and treatment of bone loss, especially after menopause when estrogen loss may produce an imbalance in calcium absorption and excretion.

### **Physical Activity and Nutrition**

General nutritional principles regarding energy, protein, vitamins, minerals and water apply to physically active individuals of both sexes. Other nutritional requirements specific to women are generally associated with the reproductive function, specifically, menstruation, pregnancy and lactation. As well, nutritional forms of prevention and treatment have been recommended for the pre-menstrual syndrome, osteoporosis and secondary amenorrhea. Blood loss through menstruation is a factor in the high incidence of iron deficiency found in the female population. Other factors include low dietary iron intake and reduced absorption of iron caused by dietary inhibitors (coffee, eggs, bran and other foods). There are three stages of iron deficiency, all of which can affect physical performance: iron depletion, iron deficiency without anemia, and iron deficiency anemia. At stage one, low serum ferritin concentration indicates depleted iron stores. Stage two is indicated by low levels of serum iron concentration and transferring saturation and by increased levels of iron-binding capacity. Stage three, iron deficiency anemia, is indicated by low hemoglobin concentration and other hematologic data. There is some evidence that female athletes are more susceptible to stage one deficiency than sedentary women, and pre-season testing of iron status through a battery of tests is recommended, since stages one and two cannot be detected through hematologic data alone. Iron supplements are recommended for pregnant women and for those in whom iron deficiency or anemia has been confirmed. The pregnant or lactating woman who maintains a regular program of physical activity has nutritional needs above those of a non-pregnant athlete, in regard to her intake of calories, protein, iron, calcium and certain other minerals and vitamins.

### **Physical Activity and Weight Control**

There is evidence that regular physical activity, in combination with caloric restriction, will bring about weight loss. However, even in the absence of changes in body weight, there are other important beneficial results of exercise for overweight individuals: increased lean body mass (fat-free tissue), decreased plasma insulin, improved glucose tolerance, reduction in blood lipids, decreased blood pressure and improved cardiovascular efficiency. It should be noted that improvements in fat/lean ratio are not necessarily accompanied by weight loss, since increases in muscle mass may offset decreases in body fat. Further, and perhaps more importantly, in the case of overweight women, regular exercise promotes physical fitness and psychological well being.

### **Body Composition and Skeletal System**

Females as a group have a higher percent body fat than males. The two major classifications of fat are essential fat and storage fat. Essential fat is required for normal physiologic functioning and is stored in bone marrow, muscles and organs. Storage fat includes the fatty tissue that protects internal organs and subcutaneous fat. Sex-specific fat, thought to be associated with female hormone synthesis, is classified as an essential fat. The sex difference in body fat of approximately 9% is also found between male and female athletes within a particular sport. In addition to sex and sport, ethnicity and age have been identified as key variables in fatness and fat patterning among athletes. There is, however, a wide variation for both sexes across all sports. For example, female and male field event athletes have 23.9% and 15.6% respectively - levels that are close to the average non-athlete - while the figures for distance runners are 15.7% and 5%. The high body fat levels in female swimmers is an aid in buoyancy and thermoregulation (regulation of body temperature), especially in open-water distance swimming. At the other extreme, the low body fat level of female distance runners is an important factor in any sport which requires moving the body through space. Thus, body composition may play a part in determining suitability for particular sports, and conversely, participation in these sports may contribute to developing and maintaining a certain body fat level. The same relationship applies to somatotype. A particular type of physique may be a factor in the selection of a sport, and participation in that sport may influence body type, for example, by increasing muscularity or by retarding menarche so that the limbs grow

longer during the extended growth period. In females, ossification - the hardening of the bones - begins and ends from one to three years earlier than in males. Since this process ends at puberty, late-maturing girls achieve greater height and longer limbs than those who mature early, while females, on average, tend to have smaller, shorter skeletal systems than males. Research on body composition has tended to focus on high performance athletes. Even in this elite group, there are many exceptions to the general trend; thus, there are often highly successful individuals whose physiques and fat levels differ from what is considered ideal for their sport. Therefore, the general relationship between body composition and suitability for particular sports need not be interpreted as a deterrent to participation for women with different physiques: body composition is only one of many factors contributing to athletic competence.

### **Performance Capacity (Anaerobic/Aerobic Energy Systems)**

Three interrelated systems provide energy to muscles: two are anaerobic (oxygen-free) and one is aerobic (oxygen-utilizing). Short term energy requirements (up to about 10 seconds), as in explosive events such as sprints and jumps, are provided for by the breakdown of phosphates stored in the muscles. Stair-running tests, which measure the ability to use phosphate stores in the leg muscles, show little difference between males and females when values are expressed relative to body weight. There are the expected differences based on intensity of training and type of sport: the most highly trained female athletes, and those in sports which require optimal leg power, produce the best performances on stair-running tests. Medium term energy requirements (approximately 30 seconds to two minutes) are met by the lactic acid system. Glycogen stored in the muscles is partially broken down, producing lactic acid and adenosine triphosphate (ATP). Lower levels of lactic acid have been found after prolonged exercise in women than in men, indicating that less energy was available to them, but some past studies may have given female subjects lower workloads than males. Both sedentary women and trained female athletes respond to high intensity training regimens, showing improved anaerobic threshold as well as gain in anaerobic power. The third system, the aerobic or oxygen system, uses glycogen and fat as energy sources and is important for activities performed at a sub maximal rate over a lengthy period. Major factors involved in oxygen uptake include the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood (dependent primarily on hemoglobin concentration), cardiac output (related to heart volume and heart rate) and cellular utilization of oxygen (arterial-venous oxygen difference). Up to puberty, sex differences in these areas are minimal. After puberty, sex differences in lean body mass and percent body fat are, to a certain extent, reflected in differences in the efficiency of the aerobic system, although environmental as well as physiological factors contribute to these differences. Maximum oxygen uptake, or  $V_{O2}$  max, is the usual measure of cardiovascular fitness and maximal aerobic power. It can be expressed in absolute terms or relative to body weight or to lean body mass. For athletes competing in the same sport, the differences between males and females average 51.5%, 18.6% and 9% respectively. Differences in body size and composition have been found to account for most of the sex difference between male and female athletes in the same sport. Although some basic biological differences in cardiac output, oxygen-carrying capacity of blood and muscle mass in males and females might be expected to produce about 10% difference, Nordic skiers have shown a sex difference of only 4% to 5%. Thus, it cannot be said with certainty that any sex difference in  $V_{O2}$  max is biologically determined. The physical demands of a specific sport, and not the sex of participants, constitute the major determinant of  $V_{O2}$  max in athletes. Males and females in the same sport are closer in  $V_{O2}$  max than females in different sports.

### **Muscular Strength and Endurance**

Muscle fibers are designated as slow-twitch (ST) or fast-twitch (FT) depending on their composition and metabolic potential: ST fiber is suited to prolonged aerobic exercise and FT fiber to explosive power. Thus, individuals (of either sex) with a higher percentage of ST fibers are predisposed to greater success in endurance activities. Since ST/FT ratio is determined by heredity, it does not change with training although training increases the size of fiber area. There are no significant sex differences in the ST/FT ratio for athletes in the same sport. There are sex differences in the size of fiber area and these are reflected in differences in the strength of males and females. However, if values for specific areas of the body are expressed relative to body size or lean body mass, sex differences are greatly reduced, especially in terms of leg strength. Overall, muscles form a lower proportion of a female's body weight than a male's. Muscular flexibility is greater in females, compensating in part for their overall lower levels of muscular strength. The relation of muscle strength to muscle cross-sectional area is the same for both sexes. Strength training programs have been shown to produce higher rates of strength improvement (up to 50%) in females than males, probably because females were initially further from their strength potential. Strength increases in women are accompanied by slight increases in muscle girth, especially in the arms and shoulders. With the lower levels of the growth-promoting hormone

testosterone in females than in males, women will probably not experience the marked increase in muscle girth seen in men who engage in strength training programs.

### **Flexibility**

Flexibility of muscles, tendons and ligaments is related to more efficient sporting performance: for example, longer running strides, better hurdling techniques and better kick and arm movements in swimming. Females of every age group are more flexible than males. Greater flexibility of the joints and cartilage of the vertebral column, pelvic girdle and foot make women better adapted to springing, landing and extensions. The smaller tendons and ligaments, on average, in females may account for the greater mobility of some joints. The most common flexibility test is the sit and reach, which measures trunk flexion and hamstring flexibility. Girls show continuous improvement from ages 10 to 18, with a gradual decline throughout the adult years. Although flexibility is increasingly recognised as both an integral component of physical fitness and an important factor in injury prevention, it is perhaps significant that some fitness surveys fail to include it. The emphasis on the "swifter, higher, stronger" ethos in male competitive sport is reflected in the attention paid to those measures of physical fitness which have clear and direct links to sporting performance, that is, measures of speed, strength and endurance.

### **Environmental Heat and Hot Effect (Thermoregulation)**

Temperature regulation in females during exercise in hot environments is related to such factors as sweating rate, ratio of skin surface area to weight, body water content and metabolic rate. A review of studies investigating thermoregulation in males and females found more similarities than differences between the sexes and reported that some of the earlier research did not take into account the athletes' fitness levels, degrees of heat acclimatisation and exercise intensity. Overall, response to heat stress was found to depend more on the state of the cardiovascular system than on sex: training lowers the thresholds for sweating and vasodilation. When men and women exercised at the same relative intensity, in hot, dry environments, there were few differences, while in hot, humid conditions, women's higher skin surface area/weight ratio facilitated heat loss and gave them greater heat tolerance. Menstrual cycle phase has little effect on thermoregulation, nor has aging been found to decrease sweating capacity. Injuries. When comparisons are made for the same sporting activity, there are conflicting results: some studies of injury patterns in track athletes and basketball players show minimal sex differences; some report a greater incidence of knee, ankle and foot injuries among females; others report a higher overall injury rate for males. On the issue of childhood injury, recent studies have shown that both sexes sustain serious injuries in school athletic programs and in school playgrounds, again pointing to the importance of proper coaching, training and supervision for school-age children, male and female. Virtually every discussion of women's sport-related injuries mentions the breasts. However, there is no evidence that female breasts are more susceptible to injury than any other part of the human body. Furthermore, the alleged causal relationship between trauma and breast cancer is not supported in the literature. Blows, punches or kicks to the breast sustained in contact/combat sports may produce bruises and, in extreme cases, a hard and sometimes painful lump may form in the fatty tissue (fat necrosis). Therefore, the wearing of chest protection is probably advisable, especially in martial arts. Depending on individual preference and physique, extra breast support may be helpful in increasing comfort during physical activity.

### **Troubles of Female Athletes**

Although male and female athletes from the same sporting discipline are prone to develop many similar types of evils, this article explores the problems that are associated with female athletes. Many common injuries from sport are just as likely to occur in men as in women. For example, all athletes are just as susceptible to dehydration (the loss of body fluids) which increases the risk of hyperthermia (very high body temperature) and hypothermia (very low body temperature). Broad participation by females in athletics is not a new phenomenon; however, detailed research into the medical difficulties faced by women athletes is not widely available. Typically, coaching education programs ignore the medical aspects of coaching and, in particular, aspects related to coaching women. Many injuries are the result of anatomical abnormalities. These abnormalities should be identified by coaches during the early phases of the athletes' athletic careers. However, in many instances, early identification does not occur and the risk of later, more serious injury is heightened. Coaches should be aware of the anatomical requirements of their sports and use common sense. It is important, even at the elite level, to emphasize the correct stretching technique and the correct exercises. Injuries to the ligaments of the ankle and knee joints are the most common training related injuries in female athletes. Pain due to a problem in the pelvis may present as pain in the knee or the back as they have the same nerve supply; the breast is rarely injured (White, 1980; Garrick and Shiveley, 1981). The most frequent injury today in high performance athletics is an overuse injury, i.e., doing too much too quickly. Musculoskeletal (muscles, bones

and joints) injuries are more common in female athletes who are amenorrheic (no menstrual periods for at least six months). Female athletes who develop recurrent shin splints (pain along the shin bone) or stress fractures should have a biomechanical assessment performed and should consider a full hormone profile, a dietary analysis, and a bone mineral density assessment (calcium content in bone). Athletes whose training is physiologically monitored, and who are regularly seen by a physician, are less likely to become over trained.

### **Societal hurdles**

Family commitments frequently put a great strain on women because, in many societies, cultural norms or religious teachings continue reinforcing the belief that a woman's place is in the home. This obviously makes it more difficult for those women who wish to participate in high level sport. This attitude adds to their stress and may be reflected in changes in their menstrual cycle. There are still many myths circulating about the effects of exercise on women (e.g., that it makes woman less feminine, and that they will tend to bulk up (develop marked hypertrophy, increase in size, of their muscles). This is due to the action of testosterone (a male hormone) and only occurs in the low percentage of women who have naturally high levels of testosterone or those who are taking steroids.

### **Nutritional Obstacles**

Nutritional obstacles take place very frequently in female athletics, particularly in women's sports requiring low body fat (e.g., women's gymnastics or synchronized swimming). Eating disorders occur in 6% of non-athletes, 20% in sports where low fat content is emphasized, and a further 10% in athletes who are exceptionally preoccupied or have tendencies toward eating problems. In a recent British survey, 40% of synchronized swimmers were found to be below the recommended levels in 10 out of 12 nutrients and one athlete was low in all. A correct diet plays a chemical role in the health and performance of all athletes. Research shows that inadequate caloric intake is more likely to occur in female athletes, and this will affect the hormones associated with the menstrual cycle. Fasting or reduced calorie intake increases the serum hormone binding globulin (SHBG) or the substance that combines with the male and female hormones and transports them in the blood. This then reduces the level of the biologically active oestrogen and testosterone. In young athletes, this may delay menarche (their first period) and in older athletes may result in long periods without menstruation. An increase in SHBG also occurs in athletes on a high fiber diet and a low meat protein diet (i.e., vegetarians) with the same result. Female athletes are more likely to be iron deficient. Iron deficiency also affects vegetarians who, if they are on the contraceptive pill, may develop problems with the metabolism of their folate and vitamin B12 which are essential for the maturation of the red cells that transport oxygen in the blood. Vitamin C helps to absorb non-haeme iron (iron found in cereals but not in meats) while tea prevents 60% of the absorption of non-haeme iron.

### **Menstrual troubles**

There is a great variation in the effects of the menstrual cycle on performance, and this may vary from one cycle to the next in the same individual. In a recent survey, about one third of female athletes believed that menstruation affects performance. Nevertheless, medals have been won by female athletes during all phases of the menstrual cycle (Delaney, Upton et al., 1976). Athletes who have menstrual problems often had them prior to training. Excessive bleeding often is due to wearing an intrauterine device. The effects of menstruation on performance in sports may be sports-related as well. Dysmenorrhea (severe period pain) is rare in athletes and, if reported, should be investigated. It only occurs in ovulatory cycles (when an ovum or egg is released). It is the only menstrual symptom to which a specific biological cause has been attributed, namely the release of prostaglandins (pain producing substances) from the lining of the uterus or womb. Two out of 57 Irish athletes developed dysmenorrhea and, on investigation, one proved to have fibroids which had to be removed, the other an ovarian cyst. The treatment for dysmenorrhea is an anti-prostaglandin (i.e., Ponstan or the oral contraceptive pill). Some athletes take medication for pain that contains codeine which is on the IOC list of banned substances. Athletes should read the contents of any medication carefully or consult with their National Olympic Committee's Banned Substances office. Athletes with pre-menstrual tension (fluid retention and irritability) are at a disadvantage in sports where fine judgement is required and they are often more accident-prone. Diuretics should never be given as they are also banned by the IOC. If an athlete has pre-menstrual tension or dysmenorrhea, treatment should be started several cycles before a major competition. All athletes should keep detailed records of their menstrual cycle. Hormones which control the menstrual cycle are also affected by exercise, circadian rhythms and seasonal variations.

### **Factors which predispose athletes to menstrual irregularities are:**

- Late commencement of menstruation (menarche).
- Irregular menses prior to sports participation.

1. Null parity (never had a pregnancy).
2. Intensity of training prior to menarche.
3. Immature reproductive axis (hormonal control).
4. Psychological stress of training or competition.
5. Low weight or loss of weight.
6. Low body fat or loss of body fat.
7. Poor nutritional status.
8. Irregular menstruation prior to pregnancy.

The progressions of changes in the menstrual cycle with increasing exercise are:

1. Normal follicular (menstruation to ovulation, 14 days) and luteal phases (ovulation to menstruation, 14 days).
2. Prolonged follicular and short luteal phases (less than 10 days).
3. Euoestrogenic anovulatory oligomenorrhea (normal levels of oestrogen, not ovulating and reduced numbers of periods).
4. Hypo-estrogenic amenorrhea

### Emotional Issues

Emotional stress may be another factor involved in exercise-induced menstrual cycle changes, possibly acting above the hypothalamic-pituitary system. Frisch et al., (1974) found that emotional stress was more frequent in women with secondary amenorrhoea (have menstruated, but now no periods) than in age-matched controls. Emotional stress is well-documented in nurses when they first attend hospitals. Anderson (1979) found that three-quarters of female West Point cadets were amenorrheic after two months of summer training camp, but after 18 months, only eight were still amenorrheic.

Menstrual disturbance is not consistent across the sports. Feicht (1978) found that 7% occurred in recreational runners, 10-12% in swimmers and 25% in competitive runners. The American College of Sports Medicine found that one third of competitive long-distance female runners experienced periods of amenorrhoea or oligomenorrhea (Baker, 1981). Many so-called normal cycles are abnormal when hormonal studies are carried out. Hormonal assessment increased the incidence of abnormal cycles from 60% to 89% in 32 women undergoing an intensive training program (Bullen et al., 1955). Amenorrhoea may cause problems if an x-ray or a bone scan is required because of the 10-day rule; they can only have x-rays done ten days from first day of menstruation.

### Osteoporosis

The mean bone density in amenorrheic runners age 25 was comparable to that of women age 50. If not treated, they are guaranteed stress fractures at the menopause. Osteoporosis is associated with the age of onset of training, intensity and volume of training, duration of participation in training, the sport involved, diet and stress (Riggs, 1981). Osteoporosis must be investigated and treated. Moderate exercise protects against osteoporosis but excessive exercise may be causative. Many further investigations must be carried out to enable us to understand why some athletes are more at risk than others. Amenorrheic athletes may have increased levels of prolactin (hormone that increases in times of stress and plays a role in the control of the reproductive hormones), and this may be due to a prolactin tumor. It cannot be assumed that an amenorrheic athlete is infertile; she may be pregnant. Pregnancy or the inability to become pregnant can be problematic in female athletes. Much more information is required to help the female athlete to reach and maintain her peak level of performance. This involves close teamwork with all concerned: the athlete, coach, physiotherapist, dietician and physician.

### Conclusion

The intent of both parts of this section was to provide a broad overview of issues related specifically to women and their participation in sport. It is hoped that the information will be more fruitful and practical assistance to both the coaches and athletes.

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## Linux Security Modules: General Security Support for the Linux Kernel

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### Abstract

*The access control mechanisms of existing mainstream operating systems are inadequate to provide strong system security. Enhanced access control mechanisms have failed to win acceptance into mainstream operating systems due in part to a lack of consensus within the security community on the right solution. Since generalpurpose operating systems must satisfy a wide range of user requirements, any access control mechanism integrated into such a system must be capable of supporting many different access control models. The Linux Security Modules (LSM) project has developed a lightweight, general purpose, access control framework for the mainstream Linux kernel that enables many different access control models to be implemented as loadable kernel modules. A number of existing enhanced access control implementations, including Linux capabilities, SecurityEnhanced Linux (SELinux), and Domain and Type Enforcement (DTE), have already been adapted to use the LSM framework. This paper presents the design and implementation of LSM and discusses the challenges in providing a truly general solution that minimally impacts the Linux kernel.*

### Introduction

The critical role of operating system protection mechanisms in providing system security has been wellunderstood for over thirty years, yet the access control mechanisms of existing mainstream operating systems are still inadequate to provide strong security [2, 37, 27, 16, 25, 6, 29]. Although many enhanced access control models and frameworks have been proposed and implemented [9, 1, 4, 39, 22, 10, 28, 35], mainstream operating systems typically still lack support for these enhancements. In part, the absence of such enhancements is due to a lack of agreement within the security community on the right general solution.

Like many other general-purpose operating systems, the Linux kernel only provides discretionary access controls and lacks any direct support for enhanced access control mechanisms. However, Linux has long supported dynamically loadable kernel modules, primarily for device drivers, but also for other components such as filesystems. In principle, enhanced access controls could be implemented as Linux kernel modules, permitting many different security models to be supported.

In practice, creating effective security modules is problematic since the kernel does not provide any infrastructure to allow kernel modules to mediate access to kernel objects. As a result, kernel modules typically resort to system call interposition to control kernel operations [17, 19], which has serious limitations as a method for providing access control [39]. Furthermore, these kernel modules often require re-implementing selected kernel functionality [17, 19] or require a patch to the kernel to support the module [10, 3, 14], reducing much of the value of modular composition. Hence, many projects have implemented enhanced access control frameworks or models for the Linux kernel as kernel patches [28, 35, 22, 31, 26].

### The Problem: Constrained Design Space

The design of LSM was constrained by the practical and technical concerns of both the Linux kernel developers and the various Linux security projects. In email on the topic, Linus Torvalds specified that the security framework must be:

- truly generic, where using a different security model is merely a matter of loading a different kernel module;
- conceptually simple, minimally invasive, and efficient; and
- able to support the existing POSIX.1e capabilities logic as an optional security module.

The various Linux security projects were primarily interested in ensuring that the security framework would be adequate to permit them to re-implement their existing security functionality as a loadable kernel module. The new modular implementation must not cause any significant loss in the security being provided and should have little additional performance overhead.

The core functionality for most of these security projects was access control. However, a few security projects also desired other kinds of security functionality, such as security auditing or virtualized environments. Furthermore, there were significant differences over the range of flexibility for the access controls. Most of the security projects were only interested in further restricting access, i.e. being able to deny accesses that would ordinarily be granted by the existing Linux discretionary access control (DAC) logic. However, a few projects

wanted the ability to grant accesses that would ordinarily be denied by the existing DAC logic; some degree of this permissive behavior was needed to support the capabilities logic as a module. Some security projects wanted to migrate the DAC logic into a security module so that they could replace it.

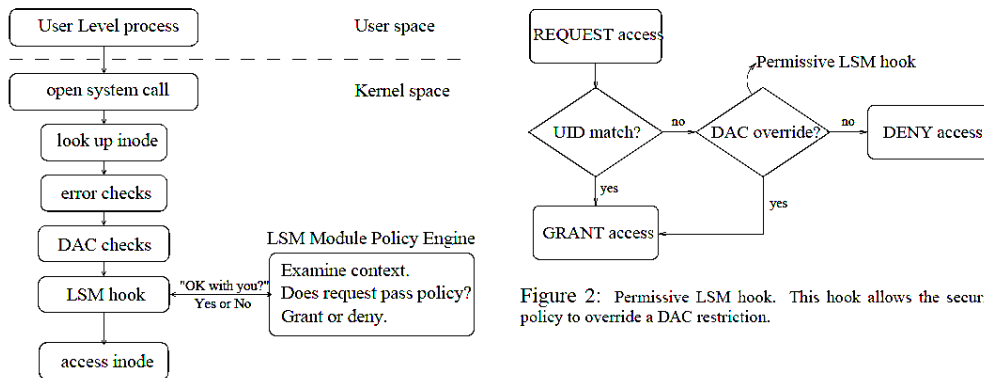


Figure 1: LSM Hook Architecture

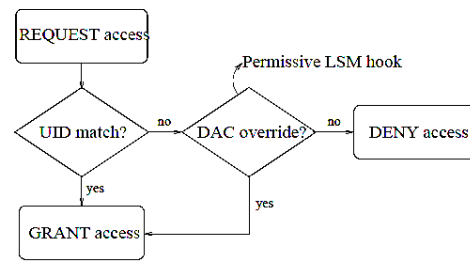


Figure 2: Permissive LSM hook. This hook allows the security policy to override a DAC restriction.

Figure 1: LSM Hook Architecture

### LSM Design: Mediate Access to Kernel Objects

The system call interface provides an abstraction for userspace to interact with the kernel, and is a tempting location to mediate access. In fact, no kernel modifications are required to overwrite entries in the system call lookup table, making it trivial to mediate this interface using kernel modules [17, 18]. While this is an attractive feature, mediating the system call interface provides limited value for a general-purpose security framework such as LSM [39]. This level of mediation is not racefree, may require code duplication, and may not adequately express the full context needed to make security policy decisions.

The basic abstraction of the LSM interface is to mediate access to *internal* kernel objects. LSM seeks to allow modules to answer the question “May a subject S perform a kernel operation OP on an internal kernel object OBJ?”

### Implementation

This section describes the implementation of the LSM kernel patch. It begins with an overview of the implementation that describes the types of changes made to the kernel in Section 4.1. Sections 4.2 through 4.7 discuss the specific hooks for the various kernel objects or subsystems.

STRUCTURE	OBJECT
task struct	Task ( Process )
linux binprm	Program
super block	Filesystem
inode	Pipe, File, or Socket
file	Open File
sk buff	Network Buffer ( Packet )
net device	Network Device
kern ipc perm	Semaphore, Shared Memory Segment, or Message Queue
msg msg	Individual Message

Table 1: Kernel data structures modified by the LSM kernel patch and the corresponding abstract objects.

### Testing and Functionality

Section 5.1 surveys modules that have been created for LSM so far. Section 5.2 describes our performance testing of LSM. While we have tested LSM kernels by booting and running them, we have not

engaged in systematic testing. However, other members of the LSM community [43] have developed systematic LSM correctness testing procedures [13].

test type	2.5.2	2.5.2-lsm	%overhead with LSM
null call	0.50	0.49	-2.0%
null I/O	0.82	0.84	2.4%
stat	5.95	6.34	6.2%
open/close	7.59	8.13	6.6%
sig inst	1.26	1.25	-0.8%
sig handl	3.86	3.92	1.5%
fork proc	155	157	1.3%
exec proc	917	924	0.8%
sh proc	3834	3881	1.2%

File and VM system latencies in  $\mu$ seconds,  
smaller is better:

test type	2.5.2	2.5.2-lsm	%overhead with LSM
OK file create	40	40	0%
OK file delete	6.737	7.258	7.2%
10K file create	104	105	0.1%
10K file delete	24	25	4.0%
mmap latench	2641	2699	2.1%
prot fault	1.014	0.985	-2.9%
page fault	3.00	3.00	0%

Local communication bandwidth in MB/s,  
larger is better:

test type	2.5.2	2.5.2-lsm	%overhead with LSM
TCP bandwidth	216	219	-1.4%
file reread	309	311	-0.6%
mmap reread	368	372	-1.1%
bcopy (libc)	191	195	-2.1%
bcopy (hand)	149	158	-6.0%
mem read	368	371	-0.8%
mem write	197	201	-2.0%

Table 2: LMBench Microbenchmarks, 4 processor machine

test type	2.5.2	2.5.2-lsm	%overhead with LSM
null call	0.70	0.72	2.7%
null I/O	1.06	1.08	1.9%
stat	45.9	46.8	1.9%
open/close	47.5	48.6	2.3%
sig inst	1.95	1.94	-0.5%
sig handl	8.39	8.53	1.6%
fork proc	455	459	0.9%
exec proc	2024	2010	-0.7%
sh proc	10000	9980	-0.2%

File and VM system latencies in  $\mu$ seconds,  
smaller is better:

test type	2.5.2	2.5.2-lsm	%overhead with LSM
OK file create	111.6	113.2	1.4%
OK file delete	52.1	53.7	3.0%
10K file create	235.6	237.0	0.6%
10K file delete	71.1	72.2	1.5%
mmap latench	469.0	437.0	-7.3%
prot fault	1.497	1.520	1.5%
page fault	4.75	4.25	-11.8%

Local communication bandwidth in MB/s,  
larger is better:

test type	2.5.2	2.5.2-lsm	%overhead with LSM
TCP bandwidth	anomaly	anomaly	%
file reread	149.0	148.8	0.1%
mmap reread	247.4	247.4	0%
bcopy (libc)	110.1	110.8	-0.6%
bcopy (hand)	109.3	109.8	-0.5%
mem read	247	247	0%
mem write	153.2	153.6	-0.2%

Table 3: LMBench Microbenchmarks, 1 processor machine

Table 4: Linux Kernel Build Macrobenchmarks, time in seconds

Many security models require some way to associate security attributes to system objects. Thus LSM attaches security fields to many internal kernel objects so that modules may attach and later reference the security attributes associated with those objects.

It is also desirable to *persistently* bind security attributes to files. To do so seamlessly requires *extended attribute* file system support, which enables security attributes to be bound to files on disk. However, supporting extended attributes is a complex issue, requiring both support for extended attributes in the filesystem [21], and support for extended attributes in the Linux kernel's VFS layer. Rather than make LSM dependent on non-existent kernel features, we plan to add full extended attribute support to LSM when extended attributes are added to the Linux kernel. Until then, modules that need persistent extended attributes can resort to meta-files [42, 28].

In attempting to provide a pluggable interface for security enhancements, it is tempting to consider *completely* modularizing all security policy decisions, i.e. move *all* kernel logic concerning access control out of the kernel and into a default module. This approach

## Related Work

Section 7.1 describes the general area of extensible kernels in the LSM context, and Section 7.2 describes work specifically related to generic access control frameworks.

## Conclusions

The Linux kernel supports the classical UNIX security policies of mode bits, and a partial implementation of the draft POSIX.1e "capabilities" standard, which in many cases is not adequate. The combination of open source code and broad popularity has made Linux a popular target for enhanced security projects. While this *works*, in that many powerful security enhancements are available, it presents a significant barrier to entry for users who are unable or unwilling to deploy custom kernels.

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## New Trends in Teaching and Learning of English

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### Abstract:

*English language is widely used not only in India but all over the world. Today it works as a connecting language across all barriers. In this era of globalization, English is the best medium to communicate with people across the globe. The accents may be different, the pronunciation may be different but it definitely helps in conveying the feelings, emotions and sentiments of one person to another. In this context today English should be taught to learners so that they are able to interact in this language with a fair amount of fluency in speaking, reading and writing. Hence, to achieve this, there needs to be a change in the teaching and learning pattern of this language.*

English language teaching is a continuous process which needs many changes from time to time. Earlier this language was taught with the objective that the Indians could speak, read and write the language for the benefit of the rulers of the raj. But today the focus has changed and it is now a means of communication. It is now taught as a development of language skill. This transition is a need of the hour for two reasons.

1. To produce fully competent English knowing bilinguals to focus on English as a means of communication.
2. English as a means to learn content i.e subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Science etc. English should be made very simple.

Hence, to achieve these objectives the change in teaching and learning methods should be made from the conventional GTM – Grammar Translation Method, where formal grammar of the language was the base and a mandatory requirement to learn English language. The GTM was derived as a method of teaching Greek and Latin. Here learners learn grammatical rules then apply these rules by translating sentences between the target language and the native language.

### **This method had two goals:**

1. To develop students, reading ability to a level where they can read literature in target language.
2. To develop students, general mental discipline.

### **There were some demerits of this method, which are as follows:**

1. Students learn the rules by rote memory/learning.
2. The focus was more on form of sentences rather than the content.
3. No listening or speaking practice or any communicative aspects of the language were taken care of.

The Functional approach taught the elements of this language through various functions rather than the topics of grammar. But then there was less reinforcement to the teaching and learning process. As a result experts see Constructivism as a better option to teach English as foreign language or second language. In Constructivist approach apart from the Functional approach there are assignments at the end of the lesson to consolidate the teaching and learning of the learners.

Earlier this was achieved through black board, projectors /OHP, audio tapes, authentic and meaningful contextualised discourse, teacher centered activities and many more. Now the new methods insist that the learner is at the centre while the teacher is in the background. The teacher's role is that of a helper or a facilitator. The learner who is in the lead should show curiosity for creative thinking, be self confident and enthusiastic about going ahead of the conventional ways of learning. The teacher should motivate the learners to think out of the box and instill self confidence in them.

In order to achieve this paradigm shift, teachers should also believe in reflective practice. Teachers should introspect and improve wherever necessary keeping in mind the limitations of the institution, students, society and other factors. If the teacher has the urge to improve, only then can he think of new methods, trends and applications to be implemented in the teaching and learning of English language.

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## Sports in India: Problems and Reform Measures

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Recently, in a series of tweets, the Union Sports Minister Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore mooted an idea that seeks to drop the word 'Authority' from the Sports Authority of India (SAI) as the word lost relevance in the modern sporting scenario. Further, the minister expressed concern over the dire situation of sporting icons who are struggling to meet basic needs. The minister's comment on the present situation of sports led to a debate on the ways to improve the sports ecosystem in the country. It is against this backdrop, it is pertinent to understand the factors adversely affecting the sports in India and the steps taken by the government to rectify the situation.

**Reasons behind underdevelopment of sports in India are –**

- 1. Corruption & Mismanagement of sports authorities:** Corruption has become synonymous with sports administration in India. Whether it is the most popular cricket or hockey or weightlifting, most of the sports authorities in India have come under attack due to corruption charges. Besides, the involvement of politicians in the administration of sports bodies for a very long period and controversies surrounding 2010 Commonwealth Games dented the image of sports administrators in India.
- 2. Social and economic inequalities:** Social and economic inequalities have a negative impact on the Indian sport. Denial of access to sports infrastructure due to poverty, concentration of stadiums and other sports avenues only in cities, lack of encouragement to girls to participate in sports, etc, have impaired the development of a positive sports culture in the country.
- 3. Lack of infrastructure:** This is one of the most important factors for the apathy of the sport in India. Since infrastructure is necessary for training and organizing games, its non-availability and its access to only a few sections of the society have adversely impacted the sport participation and the quality of sports persons.
- 4. Policy lacunae:** For the development of any sector, formulation and execution of an effective policy is a sine qua non. This is true for sports also. Till date, the sports policy planning and implementation is centralized in the country due to the paucity of resources and the expertise by the State and local governments. Moreover, the absence of a separate ministry of sports at the union level reflects the apathy towards sports.
- 5. Meagre allocation of resources:** Compared to other developed and developing countries, allocation of financial resources is meager in India. In the Union Budget 2017-18, Rs 1943 crore allocated for sports. While it is Rs 450 crore higher than the previous year, it is much below than the around Rs 9000 crore spent annually by the UK for the sports sector.

**Impact of festivals on pollution: Analysis**

**To remedy the situation, the union government has taken a number of initiatives in recent years. Some of them are -**

- In September 2017, the Union Cabinet approved the revamped Khelo India programme at a cost of Rs.1,756 crore for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. The programme aims at mainstreaming sport as a tool for individual development, community development, economic development and national development. The revamped Khelo India Programme would impact the entire sports ecosystem, including infrastructure, community sports, talent identification, coaching for excellence, competition structure and sports economy.
- In March 2017, 12 Indian players of international eminence were appointed by the government as National Observers for the first time for the development of various sports in the country. Among other responsibilities, they assess the existing sports infrastructure/ equipment, quality of scientific backup and medical facilities at the venues of the national coaching camps and report the critical gaps.
- Under the scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations", the government has been providing financial assistance to the recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs) for supporting girls/women's exposure, training and participation at national/ international level.

- In order to provide best possible help and support to athletes in their training for the upcoming 2020 Olympics, the government approved the appointment of foreign coaches and supporting staff.
- In April 2016, the Central Sector Scheme, Khelo India – National Programme for Development of Sports was approved by the government. It subsumes the erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme and National Sports Talent Search System Programme.

**Conclusion**

Despite the above mentioned measures taken by the government, the sports ecosystem is of poor quality in the country. For a country of over 1.25 billion, the existing sports infrastructure is not satisfactory. The lack of world-class infrastructure and the inadequate support of the government is reflected in poor performance of Indian athletes in major international events like the Olympics. Tiny countries like Cuba, Croatia and Lithuania performed better in the 2016 Olympics compared to India. It is high time, the public and private sector should come together to lift the Indian sport sector from the present deplorable situation. Extension of Justice Lodha Committee recommendations on BCCI to all other sports bodies will be a right step in this direction.

## Use of New Technology World of Sports

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The 2011 film *Moneyball* has a simple premise: The general manager of the Oakland A's, Billy Beane (played by Brad Pitt), must assemble a winning baseball team using the franchise's limited budget. He meets Peter Brand (played by Jonah Hill), a young Yale economics graduate with radical ideas about baseball. He loves player data and wants to use it to help Beane assemble a team.

That season, as portrayed in the film, the A's did not win the World Series, but the data-driven method Beane and Brand developed was sound, and would be used by the Red Sox to win the 2004 World Series a few years later. Today, sabermetrics is a standard in baseball, used consistently to pick players and win games.

It's just one aspect of how technology is now being embraced by professional organizations across a number of different sports. Some are using tech to improve the fan experience, and others for player safety. No matter the use, technology is taking sports to new heights.

### **It's a Numbers Game, More Than Anything**

When you think about sports, you think about athletes competing and having fun; they're playing a game after all.

But really, the game they are playing is a *numbers* game. Sports are dominated by data and data analytics.

Combine that with IoT (Internet of Things) and you've got the tech trend that will dominate sports for the next 10 to 20 years.

On-field cameras and tracking devices embedded into players shoes, helmets, and other gear track players and their statistics in real-time. This allows team coaches and managers to quickly assess undervalued players and dial-in team dynamics that need to be improved.

For instance, Major League Baseball introduced StatCast by rolling out cameras and radar equipment to every team's ballpark for the "gathering and displaying previously immeasurable aspects of the game."

The analysis helps team management pinpoint areas of improvement, award outstanding players, tweak lineups, and more. Once instituted, staff can eventually use the data to create trend-lines and get better at gaming their own success.

### **Technology Has Made the Best Teams Even Better**

The Golden State Warriors are the NBA team to beat. They've been to the finals for four consecutive years and have won the championship twice, with the outcome of their most recent showing still yet to be determined. After years of being among the association's worst, almost overnight the Warriors have created a legendary organization, and a force of talent that rivals the all-time greats of the sport.

They've done it by building great teams, of course. But they've been able to build great teams - and get the most out of them - using data.

How? When the Golden State Warriors owner's son, Kirk Lacob, a Stanford graduate, was made assistant GM of the Warriors' G-league farm team, the Santa Cruz Warriors, he started using data and statistics to track players. It was a test program for the Golden State Warriors, who were looking to use analytics to improve team performance.

Lacob's program was quickly a success, propelling the Santa Cruz team to the finals in his first two seasons. His methods were later adopted by the Golden State Warriors, with Lacob joining their front office full-time.

Today, the Warriors still crunch data to dissect their strengths and weaknesses, using a metric called EPV, or Estimated Possession Value. This data point is created by an array of high-tech cameras that track every player, every shot, and every inch of the court. The statistical model captures the action and translates it into formulas that the front office then uses to create plays. In the most simple terms, the

model determines where (the specific location on the court, and specific defender guarding against) a player is shooting best to score points.

These high-tech cameras (which were originally designed and used by the military to track missiles) capture 25 frames per second, with six in total usually positioned to cover all the action at any given NBA game. The cameras and analytics system have given NBA teams new and unique insight into a treasure trove of data that has helped them supercharge performance.

### **You're in The Show with Virtual Reality**

Virtual Reality is being used both on and off the field to help improve player performance and give fans a better viewing experience. From a player perspective, imagine a quarterback that practices his passing in a virtual space that looks and feels like a holodeck version of *Madden Football*. Coaches (and quarterbacks) don't have to worry about injuries and they can review the data captured to refine the players training.

From a fan perspective, VR will get you closer to the game, and even on the field. FOX Sports partnered with NextVR to broadcast live sporting events using VR technology, and with ticket prices still headed toward the stratosphere, VR might be the best (and most affordable) way to enjoy a game in the future.

For example, don't like your seat? With VR, you can move your view closer to the field or even take in the national anthem while standing right next to a player on field. Imagine being able to take that home run lap with your favorite pro courtesy of the VR cam mounted into his batting helmet.

### **Smart Helmets & Equipment**

Much in the way that the movie *Moneyball* exposed audiences to the fact that sabermetrics was a thing, Will Smith's *Concussion* opened audiences eyes to the long-term effects of head injuries on pro athletes, particularly NFL and NHL players.

The NFL has mobilized to address the issue, improving and upgrading equipment using technology. Research found that traditional NFL helmets, for example, were actually not as helpful as once thought to protect players from brain injuries. To that end, Riddell introduced SpeedFlex helmet technology to offer players a customizable smart helmet. Sensors and magnets help detect the collision, and disperse/absorb the impact.

The helmet tech doesn't end there, as the hit is tracked wirelessly to the sidelines where player staff evaluate concussion data in real-time. The same tech could be applied to helmets for snowboarders, lacrosse players, and more. Mouthguards and other type of equipment is also becoming IoT enabled. Importantly, while technology is changing sports for us as fans and viewers, it's doing wonders in the way of increasing player safety.

### **Using Tech to Call The Shots**

You don't have to watch too many games to know that referees are human—and make mistakes. Technology is looking to change that. While instant replay technology has been around for a while, VR and 360 degree cameras are now giving refs (and sporting commentators) an unprecedented view of the action.

And if you're wondering if such changes are actually needed or are simply for show, imagine how hard it is for a ref trying to keep an eye on ten different players at a time, all while being heckled from the stands. It's difficult enough to follow the action from your couch.

Still, though, It's a sensitive topic, as purists believe the introduction of such tech completely removes the human element; which is something that makes sports entertaining in the first place. Even so, the major sports associations are working to continue to find ways for technology to support human game callers. For example, FIFA implemented goal-line technology which works with live refs to make them aware if a goal was or wasn't scored.

### **Innovations for The Home Team**

Fancy player-tracking tech isn't just for major leaguers—it's also available for local high school baseball/soccer/football teams. Platforms and wearables like FieldWiz and PlayerTek help coaches and players capture data, analyze it and use it to improve performance. DribbleUp does the same thing for soccer.

In the future, as player metrics and goals become more refined, more apps and platforms will appear that do a whole host of things, from tracking what a player needs to eat to stay in top shape to gamifying a pick up-game of soccer.

## **eSports**

eSports' continue to rock traditional sports associations and their franchises to the core as viewership continues to drop on major sporting events. But major sports franchises (and their owners) aren't turning a blind eye, and in fact, they're looking to partner with eSports leagues, teams, and players. There's even a fantasy league for eSports...

Is eSports the future of sports? It's hard to tell, but it definitely is going to play more of a role in the future as younger audiences grow up on the platforms.

## **Wrapping Up**

In the world of sports, tech is building better athletes, and keeping them safer on the field. As fans, it's helping us follow the action, and in the case of social media technology, helping directly connect us with our sports heroes.

Tech is going to play an even bigger part in sports in the future. And it's why if you're an athlete, having an interest in STEM is going to help you in the long run. As these technologies become integrated into play, a solid understanding of STEM can help you make the most of them.

## Ways Social Media can Benefit Professors and Students in Teaching and Learning

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Revolutionary changes in technology have open various opportunities to enhance teaching as well as learning experiences of students. The world of education has completely transformed ever since the internet and smart phone technologies came to existence.

Rising popularity and usefulness of social networking websites has led educators to explore their potential use in education. Educational institutions have realized the capability of social media to improve collaboration and active learning.

Social media is paving way for a new age learning which is personalized and customized to suit the need of every learner. In an increasingly interconnected world, professional networks and connections have become key to one's success and future growth.

In this context social media has a lot to offer to the educational community. Here are some of the direct benefits of social media usage for the academic world:

### 1. Collaborative Learning

On social media, students exchange lot of information. So, why not use this platform to encourage collaborative learning. In fact, several institutions globally are encouraging students to forge international partnerships using social media for taking up some project assignments.

By doing this, they get engaged with each other and learn how to manage projects and coordinate with teams sitting globally along with cross cultural sensitivities. Similarly, the use of social media has made it easier and faster to interact with peers or teachers about class-related topics.

Use of social media also familiarizes students with a new work culture of managing work through online engagements which is very important in today's business environment. It teaches them how to develop a strong online presence by improving their communication skills.

### 2. Information Sharing by Students

Students are continuously hooked on to the internet through their smart phones and hence rapidly transmit information to their connections. Apart from just sharing views and opinions they also exchange lot of valuable information. This information is a lot more than just interesting videos or snapshots and cover useful stuff related to their studies. They exchange helpful information for classes and examinations.

### 3. Social Media Marketing for Educators

For educational institutions, social media is a great marketing tool to reach out to the prospective students. This new media has led education professionals to build a strong marketing strategy to increase brand awareness. Colleges all over the world are extensively carrying out social media strategies to tap students. They are connecting with experts on topics via social media.

Through blogging and SlideShare, teachers are soon establishing themselves as experts in particular fields and subjects. Students gain useful content by following these experts online. This empowers institutions and establishes its brand equity in the academic world.

Academic Institutions are communicating with students via YouTube and Facebook. These channels can be used to communicate campus news, make announcements and provide students with useful information. This builds engagement between the College and students which helps in building trust by addressing many student related issues through community interactions.

As part of their marketing strategy, Institutions can share supportive and useful posts that can connect their audience in a positive way. You can initiate hashtags on social media to engage students in online discussions that are helpful. Video is a prominent tool in social media trends and is very effective in communicating your messages. You can use it to share useful and interesting stories that can inspire students and help them prepare for the challenges ahead.

### 4. Helps to Foster Research

Social media offers collaborative opportunities to foster research initiatives. It is one of the best platforms to extract secondary data. You can conduct survey pools to gather sampling and find out opinions of general people and other experts on a particular subject.

Social media can help academic researchers compile and produce useful content by working on collaborative assignments and projects.

### 5. Continue Teaching from Anywhere and Everywhere

Sometimes, it is difficult to address queries of students during classroom sessions. This makes it further difficult for students to clear their doubts. However, professors can take advantage of social media technology to extend teaching hours beyond classroom. They can set up Facebook Live sessions or Twitter discussions to cover unlearned doubts of their

students. As a matter of fact, professors can allocate dedicated time slots for online discussions to answer any question or to work with a student. Through Facebook sessions, Faculty can connect with large audiences at one go which otherwise is not possible in one class.

Professors may like to continue engagement with their students even when they are travelling and not taking sessions. They can even stream lectures to avoid any cancellation of classes while travelling. If the professor is unavailable during the actual class time, he can use Youtube to record a lecture beforehand.

#### **6. Take Advantage of Blogs to create Virtual Library**

Setting up a personal blog or website gives professors a lot of freedom to build intellectual credibility. They can upload their academic work and other important lectures and videos that will allow students to take relevant inputs as reference material for their studies.

#### **7. Let Students Learn from Social Networking**

Social media offers great learning opportunities through social networking. Students can be encouraged to build networks to support professional help in career.

Similarly, Professors can also connect with the students and help them identify suitable job openings and find relevant connections for their future profession.

#### **Conclusion**

As social media networks advance in education systems, many helpful and beneficial tools will emerge that can make learning a more enriching experience.

Students today are intimately involved with social media at every stage. If you're missing onto the usage of social media you are pushing away a lot of potential audience. Using it in educational institutions can prove to be a very effective measure.

The benefits of social media for academic entities are many. The above are just a few, to begin with. Social media sites offer great opportunities for communication between peers and teachers.

Using social media, teachers can improve the involvement of their students in studies and education, improve technological ability, provide a great sense of collaboration in the classroom and build good communication skills of students.

**Action Sports, Social Media, and New Technologies****Ulhas Vijay Bramhe**Director Of Physical Education  
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*Action sport participants have always been actively involved in the consumption and production of niche cultural media. However, the proliferation of new media technologies is playing an evermore important role in the ongoing progression of skills among athletes and committed recreational participants, and building a sense of community among enthusiasts and audiences across local, national, and global contexts. More than repeating previous patterns, such media technologies are contributing to new relationships between corporations, action sporting bodies, and communities. This article sets out a research agenda for understanding new media developments in action sports. In the first part of this article, I detail how new digital media are being used by corporations, athletes, and everyday participants, and in so doing, are transforming the networks and connections within and across action sport communities. In the second, I describe how new media technologies such as GoPros™, camera drones, and GPS tracking devices are changing action sport experiences and the relationship between “human” and “nonhuman” sporting bodies. As well as revealing emerging issues, this article also poses a series of critical questions and challenges to researchers interested in contributing to new understandings of the latest media technologies in action sport cultures.*

*Keywords : action sports, social media, new technologies, drones, corporation, media spectacles, digital embodiment*

Action sport cultural industries have long been at the forefront of new media technological developments aimed at capturing the moving body in ways that are not only able to vividly capture the “thrills and spills” but also to evoke deeply affective responses among viewers (Booth, 2008; Borden, 2001; Wheaton & Beal, 2003). The emergence of new social and digital media technologies is playing an evermore important role in the ongoing progression of skills among action sports participants and building a sense of community among enthusiasts and audiences across local, national, and global contexts (Gilchrist & Wheaton, 2013; Thorpe, 2014). More than repeating previous patterns, however, such media technologies are contributing to new relationships between corporations, action sport bodies, and communities. In identifying emerging issues and new questions, this article sets out a research agenda for understanding new media developments in action sports. More than describing such developments, we need to consider what makes the usage of new media technologies in action sports unique, as well as their (perhaps unintended) implications on action sporting bodies and experiences.

**The Role of Social Media in Action Sport Communities**

Cultural sociologist John Tomlinson (2007) uses the term telematization to describe the “proliferation of communication technologies and media systems within the quotidian rhythms of social life,” a phenomenon that he believes has “altered the ‘everyday flow of experience’” (p. 94). Drawing upon Tomlinson’s (2007) work, Paul Hutchins (2011) proclaims that tele-, meaning “at a distance,” is the “pivotal prefix here.” Indeed, these types of virtual interaction “weave relations between people known to each other through online interaction, offline contact, and more traditional forms of media representation and celebrity” (p. 241). While new media and technologies have supplemented rather than replaced “old” media forms, they are radically impacting on modes of communication and embodied experience in physical and digital spaces.

Here my focus is less on the new communities enabled by online technologies, and more on how action sport participants who already identify with their sporting community via active participation (and consumption) in local and/or international contexts are using social and digital media to further “establish, cultivate, and maintain their social relationships” (Osgerby, 2004, p. 208) within local communities and across the global action sport culture.

**Corporations, Social Media, and Action Sporting Spectacles**

As with many traditional sports (see Hutchins & Rowe, 2009, 2012), action sport– related events are increasingly being designed and choreographed for online audiences.<sup>1</sup> The 2011 Vans Triple Crown surfing contest series, for example, set a new record for the action sports industry with more than 10.4 million online viewers during the event. 25–30% of whom watched the event online via competition applications (apps) designed specifically for iPhone, iPad, and iPod Touch (Lewis, 2011). Nearly 10% (1.1 million) of these viewers streamed the event via their iPhones. Some action sport events have specifically designed Apps for iPhone, iPad, android mobile, and android tablet. For example, the latest X Games app features instant results, news, schedules, athlete bios, and live music from the summer and winter events, and guest information (e.g.,

venues, parking). The app touted the “Hypemeter” as its newest feature, a “built-in game that lets you contribute to the overall excitement around X Games via tweets, Facebook posts or device interaction (shaking your phone or tapping your tablet)” (Foss, 2014, para. 1). As a result of such new technologies, the 2012 Winter X Games were the most watched yet, with an estimated 35.4 million viewers in the United States tuning into Entertainment and Sports Programming Network (ESPN), and a digital media audience that was up 147% from the previous year’s X Games (Hargrove, 2012).

The RBMH are also experts at producing “media events”—“live broadcasts of historic occasions that engage a committed or worldwide audience, which does not merely watch the event, but celebrates it” (Dayan & Katz, 1992, cited in Giulianotti & Brownell, 2012, p. 204). One such example of a successful Red Bull “media event” was Austrian BASE jumper Felix Baumgartner’s “space dive” of 120,000 feet from a helium-filled balloon on October 14, 2012. A carefully choreographed media event, the jump was 7 years in the making, with Red Bull’s investment ultimately costing more than £9 million. Although a highly risky marketing initiative, Baumgartner’s successful jump ultimately became an incredibly valuable media asset for Red Bull. The event broke the record of the most watched live streaming event on YouTube with more than 8 million people around the world watching the live footage. It is reported that 7.6 million viewers also tuned in for Discovery Channel’s live coverage of the jump, and another 40 television stations showed the jump across 50 countries. Red Bull’s Facebook postjump photo of Baumgartner gained almost 216,000 likes, 10,000 comments, and over 29,000 shares within 40 min. Further revealing the digital significance of this event, more than 3 million tweets were sent about the jump (Clancy, 2012), and half the worldwide trending topics on Twitter were related to the “Red Bull Stratos” event. The night of the jump, Baumgartner himself tweeted “One small step for man, one giant step for energy drink marketing” (cited in McGiugan, 2012, para. 9).

#### **Action Sport Athletes Use of Social Media**

Much like their peers in more traditional sports, professional surfers, skateboarders, snowboarders, BMX-riders, climbers, mountain bikers, and other action sport athletes are embracing new media to connect with fans around the world. For example, more than 40 professional skateboarders have Twitter accounts, with global skateboarding icons Tony Hawk and Ryan Sheckler having more than 4.12 million and 2.7 million followers, respectively. As other scholars have revealed, many action sport athletes are also using YouTube and other video-hosting platforms (i.e., Vimeo) to post short videos of their sporting achievements (Gilchrist & Wheaton, 2013; Ojala, 2014). In so doing, some of the more skillful and creative athletes are able to forge careers away from competition and almost solely through short films that are then shared widely by their peers across the action sport culture via an array of social media platforms (i.e., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat). Such social media capital can be converted into economic capital when the athlete garners the financial support of action sport companies who may opt to sponsor their digital media-based careers (Ojala, 2014). Most action sport athletes also have their own websites, Facebook pages, and Instagram accounts, some of which they manage themselves and others by their agents.

Instagram is a particularly popular platform among action sport athletes, many of whom use it to share photos and short videos of their sporting pursuits and lifestyles with their friends, family, and fans. According to one action sports journalist, the action sports industry “has thrived through Instagram”: “First there were magazines. Then there were videos. Now there is a whole new medium for you to see how much cooler someone’s life is than your own” (Andrews, n. d., para. 1). Continuing, he connects the hero culture within action sports to the immediacy and intimacy that Instagram offers action sport enthusiasts who are interested in the lifestyles and sporting pursuits of their heroes.

#### **Everyday Usage of Mobile Media**

With many (though certainly not all) action sport participants coming from privileged backgrounds, iPhones and other smartphones are common accessories. The European snowboarding magazine, *Onboard*, found that 95% of its readers owns a mobile phone (“OnBoard Media,” 2012). Such technologies have allowed participants to keep up to date with latest news from their sporting heroes, communicate with their peers—organizing times to gather for a skate, surf, or climbing session—and access relevant information about conditions, products, and events, often while on the move. Each action sport has its own preferred iPhone apps, including games, news, forecasting, and event coverage. For example, surfers can access more than 150 apps via iTunes designed specifically for their needs. According to *Surfers Village*, however, “99% are rubbish” (“Best of,” n. d.). Snowboarders can also download a plethora of apps that calculate their on-snow statistics during a day of riding, and provide detailed, up-to-date information on resort facilities. With such access to mobile devices and computers, everyday action sport enthusiasts are heavy consumers of the social and virtual media of the companies, events, and athletes. According to one skateboarding journalist.

As well as passively consuming online videos and event coverage, action sport participants are also actively employing an array of new social media, such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and Instagram, to share information and images, “like” and comment on their peers’ action sport representations and performances, check forecasts, organize local events, and discuss and debate issues ranging from the quality of the waves at a local beach to the effects of global warming on the snow sport industry.

### **Camera Drones: Action Sport Media Progressions**

Camera drones are increasingly being used in sporting events for surveillance as well as offering new perspectives on spectators, sporting facilities, and athletic performances. However, action sports have been leading the way in the use of such technologies. In fact, action sport athletes, videographers, and companies have been using drones to produce video content since the early 2010s. For example, in 2012, the producers of a skateboarding film, *Firefly*, used a camera mounted to a hexacopter for “sweeping overhead vistas” of a lone skateboarder riding the empty streets of a city at night, his board lit from beneath with a glowing blue ring, such that it effectively evokes a science fiction imaginary. The company that produced the film, Samadhi Production, also posted a video of the making of *Firefly* that reveals the behind-the-scenes efforts to use a drone for filming a skateboarding/art film. Today, the use of camera drones has become common practice in the filming of high-quality action sport videos and action sport-related advertising. For example, a 2015 advertisement for Lexus featuring a group of skateboarders experimenting with a Lexus designed hoverboard at a skatepark used drones to get close-up shots of the hoverboard in action from ground level as well as aerial shots of the skater trying an array of maneuvers as well as the social activities in the skatepark (Kiefaber, 2015). The advertisement also included shots of the drones buzzing around the skateboarders, further reinforcing the intended connection between Lexus and technological innovation. Further revealing the growing popularity of the use of drones among action sport enthusiasts, the 2015 “Rise of the Drones Film Festival” proclaimed to “cater to those who like to live life on the edge,” and featured videos submitted by surfers, motocross riders, snowboarders, wingsuit flyers, climbers, and mountain bikers, from around the world. According to one technologies journalist, “the high-flying exploits of camera drones and extreme sportspeople seem to dovetail ever so nicely” (Lavers, 2015, para. 4).

### **The Emergence of the “Throw and Shoot” Camera**

Another particularly noteworthy media innovation that sits at the intersection of GPS and drone technologies is the Lily, the “world’s first throw-and-shoot camera” (Lily, 2015). In my efforts to offer a simple description, a GPS tracker is worn by the participant that allows the Lily camera drone to follow the wearer and to respond to changes in elevation (i.e., when the wearer is going over jumps or down hills or waterfalls). Initially conceived by two University of California Berkeley students in September 2013, and with major private investors coming onboard in 2014, the company is due to release the product to the market in August 2016. While some are sceptical that the company will realize their original promises, Lily continues to strive towards its mission “to release human creativity by inventing tools that allow for effortless expression” (“Our Story,” 2015). In contrast to camera drones that require a somewhat skilled human to fly the drone above or near an athlete as he or she travels over particular terrain, the Lily drone is launched in the air by the wearer of the GPS tracking device and then proceeds with their activity while the camera flies nearby recording the individual in action based on their preprogrammed specifications, only returning to the wearer when a button is pushed. According to the company marketing materials, the Lily drone will be capable of flying between 2 and 50 feet off the ground, able to take cinematic tracking shots, perform slow zooms, make a slow circle around the subject, or simply hover over a set area for up to 20 minutes (Byrne, 2015).

### **GPS Tracking Devices and the Digitizing of the Action Sporting Body**

A growing number of scholars are critically examining how new digital devices are changing the ways we can “know” our bodies. A leading figure in this field, Deborah Lupton (in press) is examining “the ways in which human bodies interact with and are configured by digital technologies and how these technologies generate new knowledges and practices about bodies” (n.p.; also see Lupton, 2015, 2016a, 2016b). According to Lupton (in press), the growing popularity of medical, health, and exercise “apps” are generating detailed data on the “geolocation, movements, appearance, behaviours and functions of bodies and the uses to which these data are put as part of the digital data knowledge economy” (n.p.). In so doing, the “cyborg body has transformed into the digital body, whose data outputs possess commercial, managerial and research as well as personal value and status to a range of actors and agencies beyond the individual” (n.p.). Arguably, there is much potential in digital sociology for action sport scholars interested in studying how the growth of digital devices and wearable apps are contributing to new forms of “digitized embodiment” in action sport cultures.

Indeed, GPS tracking devices have been steadily gaining popularity among action sport athletes and participants over the past 5 years. Here I offer a recent example to illustrate such trends. In 2015, Rip Curl released “the world’s first GPS surf watch.” For US\$400, the watch allows surfers to “Track your surf, register your top speed and distance and rack up your wave count in each session.” According to the company website, data from the watch can be synchronized with the Rip Curl Search App or website to “re-live your surf with location maps, image sharing and graphic charts which showcase your session.” The notion of individually and collectively “re-living” ones surf session is an interesting suggestion, as the data produced encourages the participant to focus on the quantitative dimensions of their experiences (Figures 3). In so doing, it is worth considering how such technologies might be promoting more calculating approaches that may (positively or negatively) motivate a surfer and their interactions in the ocean, and how analyzing such data may influence how/what one remembers (or forgets) of their surfing experience. The individual and collective digital mapping of surfing bodies over time and across locations may also contribute to new understandings of surfing mobilities and geographies.

### **Towards a Research Agenda: New Media Technologies and Action Sports**

In sum, action sport cultures have been an important space where new media technologies have been, and continue to be, developed, marketed, and consumed in similar and different ways to more traditional sports. In this article, I have provided a broad sketch of some of the many different ways social and digital media technologies are transforming the action sports experience for athletes, recreational participants, and audiences alike. As well as identifying emerging issues, I have also highlighted key questions deserving of further consideration, particularly surrounding the usage of new media technologies in the everyday lives of action sport participants, the role of such technologies in subcultural relations, and how such technologies may be influencing action sport participants’ affective relations with the environment, their own bodies, and their peers and broader communities. Scholarship in the emerging and related fields of digital sociology, digital and social media studies, cyber cultural studies, and digital ethnography, as well as research in sport and new media studies, will offer much inspiration as we continue to ask and attempt to answer such questions, and consider what (if anything) makes the relationship between action sports and social and mobile media unique. While I expect those working in action sport studies will be the most likely to take up these challenges, I also hope those researching sports media in more traditional sporting contexts may also pay attention to recent developments in the action sport– media–industry complex, and consider how the media techniques and technologies being adopted and developed by action sport corporations, athletes, and participants may be informing or challenging what we know about sport media and communication in the 21st century.

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## New Technologies and Sports Skills

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### Abstract

*Technology is revolutionizing sports training by live-tracking performances, perfecting athletic movements enhancing communication and virtually eliminating injuries. Advance technology has become smaller, more resilient and less burdensome over recent years. Technology has increased an athlete's prowess simply because it magnifies performance-related actions and events that have been previously unseen. Game analysis generates statistical descriptions of game play. Reports allow coaches and players to identify strength and weaknesses in their own game. Strategies and tactical execution, as well as to examine the strategies and tactics by their opponents. Hence various sports technology is beneficial in sports performance.*

### Introduction :-

**What is mean by sports Technology.** Sporting technologies are man-made means, developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sports. Technology in sports is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance.

In the past, sports training required extensive paperwork and post-practice effort from both the trainer and the athlete. While the athlete practiced, notes and video were diligently taken and then collated into charts and graphs representing that athlete's performance. After practice, trainer and athlete would work together discussing aches pains and thoughts about physical movements that happened much earlier. The system was grueling, but worked as for as athletes and trainers knew. That is until recent technology transformed the field of sports training.

### Technological Advancements that Have Changed Sports :

1. **Hawk-Eye Technology** :- This technology uses 6-7 high end cameras situated above the field of play (e.g. a birds-eye view) to analyze the flight and trajectory of an object being used in sports competition. Most commonly used in tennis, cricket, rugby and volley-ball, Hawk-Eye technology has been use since 2006 in tennis and is more accurate than a judge eye.
2. **Benefits of this technology :-**
  - Hawk-Eye technology helps to take an error-free decision in cricket, lawn tennis, rugby league, football and base ball.
  - This technology has reduced the criticism of the players and spectators about the decision of the match referee.
  - By analyzing the movement of the balls through this technology, the umpire can take an error-free decision quickly when the game is going on.
3. **HANS Device** :- A vast majority of technological advancements in sports revolve around safety, and the HANS (Hand and Neck Support) device used in motorsports is one of the most famous. Motor sports drivers adopted this technology geared towards saving their lives in the event of a tragic crash.
4. **Details of HANS Device :-**
  - U-shaped device which is place behind the neck and its two arms are placed over the pectoral muscles of the chest.
  - It is only connected to the helmet by two anchors on each side and supports by the shoulders.
  - A HANS device keeps the head from whipping forwards and backward in a crash, while also preventing excessive twisting movements.
5. **Video Technology** :- Everything is live and not just on your home TV, but on your Smartphone, tablet and the overhead screen in your local church. In today's sports world you are never far from live access. But it isn't just access that has adapted to the times it is features. Instant replay 1<sup>st</sup> and ten lines pitch trackers, HDTV sets, DVR's the experience of watching sports has changed dramatically for the better.
6. **Wearable Computers** :- Another advancement in the world of safety and monitoring, wearable computers allow for realtime tracking of an athlete's health. Since their creation, the incidents of dehydration, heart attacks and worse, have dramatically decreased.

When Minnesota vikings offensive lineman orey Stringer died of heat stroke during training camp in 2001, companies began to investigate ways to monitor health in real time and stave off tragedies like this. Wearable tech has made a difference in the lives of many athletes, by supervising pulse rate, hydration, and temperature through its wireless and microscopic health monitoring system.

**7. Prosthetic Devices for Disable Athletes :-** People with disabilities, or lost limbs, never had a chance to compete but with the advancement of prosthetic technology more and more physically disabled are competing like before. Dr. Rory A. Cooper is a leader in developing cutting-edge prosthetics. Dr. Cooper places athletes in body suits embedded with motion sensors. The athletes then go through a series of drills based around athletic movement, the cameras and the wearable tech report back on their movement.

**8. Ingestible Thermometer Pills :-** If you are an athlete, it is important to supervise visceral organs temperature and heart rate. But it is not always possible to check it manually. To observe the body temperature accurately, some trainers are using indigestible pills.

When you swallow a pill, it moves around the gastrointestinal tract and transmits vital information of the body to medical personnel. So if there is any problem in your body, it can be solved before any accident. It will help to minimize death from heat exhaustion which is the second most common reason for athlete fatalities.

**9. Game performance Analysis :-** Game analysis generates statistical descriptions of game play. Reports allow coaches and players to identify strengths and weaknesses in their own game strategies and tactical execution as well as to examine the strategies and tactics used by their opponents.

Global positioning system (GPS) can analyse player location, speed, acceleration, distance, relative leg forces and heart rate while playing or training.

**10. Sport speed Measurement and Analysis :-** The unit has cutting edge field-based assessment and analysis instrumentation to help athletes from all sports to achieve their individual potential for optimal sport speed. This includes the laser-based FAST technology, a highly accurate speed and acceleration testing and training system provided by Time Tronics. FAST calculates a runner's Force, Acceleration-speed and time.

#### Areas of technology that can be used to improve Performance :-

1. Equipment, e.g. Tennis rackets / Cricket helmets
2. Clothing, e.g. lycra shorts/lightweight protection
3. Footwear, e.g. running shoes/football boots
4. Surfaces, e.g. all weather/artificial pitches
5. Facilities, e.g. Sport-specific venues/climate control
6. Cameras e.g. Photo-finish/action replay
7. Computers e.g. Storage of information/match analysis
8. Software e.g. Technique analysis/dartfish

#### Advantages of Technology on Performers

1. Increased knowledge of diet, e.g. carbo-loading
2. Supplementation e.g. creatine
3. Faster rehabilitation e.g. O<sub>2</sub> tents, hypobaric chambers, ice baths
4. Improved testing to provide feedback on effectiveness of training programmes.
5. Improved analysis of performance, e.g. match analysis, GPS data
6. Advances in stress management techniques
7. Equipment designed for individual needs
8. Facilities to recreate environment, e.g. Humidity chamber
9. Instant Feedback on performance, e.g. heart rate monitors
10. Advanced clothing/equipment design, e.g. lycrasuits/prosthetics

#### Benefit of technology for coaches

1. Video analysis of matches to highlight strength/weakness and tactics/strategies
2. Video analysis of technique-dartfish
3. Detail analysis of success of nutrition training programmes
4. New training techniques/equipment to improve performance
5. Specific/detailed recording of performances/split time

#### Benefit of technology for officials

1. Ensure correct decisions are made/fair competition less controversy players more confident in decisions.
2. Help officials communicate with each other
3. Less pressure on official to make the final judgement/less post-match criticism.

4. Timing/measurement accurate
5. Creates excitement in crowd waiting for decision/allows players to officially challenge decisions.

#### Disadvantage of technology

1. Could lead to increased injury or violence/shorter careers
2. e.g. from bladed boots/use of rugby shoulder pads/players bigger/fitter/more powerful
3. May lead to cheating /Violence
4. e.g. drags
5. Can disrupt or slow down 'game'
6. e.g. time taken for playback
7. Could be an unfair advantage/be expensive/be dependent on sponsor
8. e.g. technology not equally available to all such as high tech bikes
9. Reduces traditional ethic or nature of sport/can lead to 'win at all costs' ethic
10. e.g. use of high tech equipment at junior or local level/TV or internet or modern media that has made sport a global 'product'

#### Conclusion

Advance technology has become smaller more resilient, and less burdensome over recent years, paving the way for new opportunities, especially in athletics. New athletes wear sensors that convey real time information to a trainer's tablet, GPS accurately pinpoints motion, Smartphone keep everyone current and wearable tech can prevent injuries. Compared to whiteboards and post practice reviews, technology has substantially increased athletic potential.

Technology is revolutionizing sports training by live tracking performances, perfecting athletic movements enhancing communication and virtually eliminating injuries. Hence various sports technology is used in increasing sports performance.

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## Effectiveness Of Digital Advertising On Instagram Followers

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With the world continuously revolving on the axis of technological advancement man has got many things to add to his comfort list. With the rising interest in the internet and its beneficial usage the man has evolved many options to make his life simpler. rather than going to your local shop for groceries you opt for buying all your errands with a few simple clicks.

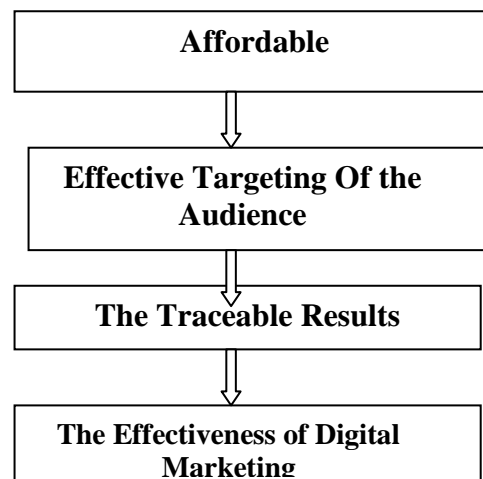
Considering the higher interest of customers in online buying and exploring, the companies have now taken the route of e-marketing. As per the studies 89% of the customers choose e-buying over physical buying. 7

### The Importance of Digital Marketing:

While the older generation is still not much able to come out of the web of paper based information stuff the younger generation has evolved themselves to be the most tech savvy and based on e-marketing. It's not only a boon to the consumers, but a very effective tool for the marketers to reach their target audience. Here are some key points that explain its importance:

#### (FIG: 1: Model Of Importance of Digital Advertising)

(Developed By Researcher)



#### Affordable

The first to be considered point is that digital marketing is very cheaper when compared to the other modes and means of marketing. Information going online regarding your company or product may not cost the company more than a fractional cost of sending the same information via newspaper or a digital advertisement.

#### Effective targeting of the audience

When compared the digital marketing again stands out to the print marketing as there is always the chance of people being attracted to the digital media more. As the technology probe more and more into our daily life, it has made a significant effect on our sense that can be convinced. Moreover, there are always higher chances of more people watching an online ad than a print media advertisement.

#### The traceable results

Thanks to the technology it has made it very easy for the marketers to track and monitor their results online. The data can always be collected and the analyst may help in data assessing and provide the valuable data for various decision making.

#### The effectiveness of digital marketing

Digital marketing is the most widely used marketing aid in the current era as it is considered to be more effective than any other tool. This is true to the core as there is a considerable shift in the preferences of the common man. Here are a few facts that clearly state the effectiveness of digital marketing.

#### Digital Advertising on Instagram:

- The comparative analysis: customers want to have a comparative analysis of the prices and benefits of all the products available in the market. The digital market offers them a platform to review all the aspects associated with a product.
- The acceptability: In this tech savvy era the information available on Instagram is widely accepted by the customers in comparison to the physically available information.
- Wider audience: The coverage of digital marketing is much more than that of the physical media as the internet is now the new tool of every type of communication. It is a lot much easier to sit back and communicate over a technology driven device.
- Impact: how many times did you let your favorite show forget to watch an advertisement of a company selling some random product? But while surfing on Instagram it is always very easy to restart what you left from the same point. Any advertisement pop up window attracts you as soon as it flashes on the screen.

Digital marketing has made our lives simpler and offered us everything right in front of us virtually. Companies have got a very effective tool to market their product and services directly to the customers and track the change in the consumer behavior. Digital marketing holds a significant role for both customers as well as for the companies selling their products and services.

#### Various Social Medias:

- Social media are promoting to the digital advertising which are cost-efficient.
- Social media websites are also promoting free of charge.
- A number of spend on paid ads online, the cost is still cheaper measure up to traditional marketing.
- Statistical data and outcome are effortlessly recorded.

With Google Analytics, specialists can without difficulty confirm if the strategies are operational. Condition without difficulty create better satisfied for improved marketing.

#### Importance of Social Media in Digital Advertising:

One huge thing that early-adopting entrepreneurs loved about social media marketing was, for the most part, it was free. While that's still technically true some of the top networks — including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram — have switched to what are known as algorithmic feeds. Instead of displaying posts in reverse chronological order, algorithmic feeds attempt to show users the “best” posts first, often leading to marketing posts to going unseen.

#### Instagram – An Effective Social Media App:

Perhaps the best part of using these social advertising tools is that they allow you to easily set a budget for your campaign and preview what results you can expect to see for that amount of money. There are also very low minimums to get started with most of these ads — often \$5 will actually go pretty far. This is important because experimentation is key for success with these ads. If you're new to social media advertising you may want to try a few different strategies with small budgets to see which works best before investing more in any one campaign.

#### Photo ads

Tell your story through a clean, simple and beautiful creative canvas. Photos can be in square or landscape format.

#### Video ads

Get the same visually immersive quality as photo ads, with the added power of sight, sound and motion. And now, you can share videos that are up to 60 seconds long in landscape or square format.

#### Carousel ads

Add another layer of depth to campaigns, where people can swipe to view additional photos or videos in a single ad.

#### Stories ads

Complement your feed content with ads on Instagram Stories. Connect with over 300 million accounts using stories daily. Learn more about stories ads and specs.

#### Influences of Advertisement on Instagram Users:

Allows Meeting Your Business Goals

From sparking inspiration to driving action, get the business results and customers you care about.

Awareness

**Drive awareness of your business, product, app or service.**

Reach

Reach and frequency

Brand awareness

Local awareness

**Consideration**

Make potential customers more aware of your products or services.

Website clicks

Video views

Reach and frequency

**Conversion**

Increase product sales, mobile app download and even visitors to your shop.

Website conversions

Dynamic ads on Instagram

Mobile app installs

Mobile app engagement

**Research Methodology**

The use of social media sites as part of a company's marketing strategy has increased significantly in the past years. Regardless its popularity, there is still very limited information to answer some of the key issues concerning the effectiveness of social media marketing.

We researched not only the causes of the inefficiencies that Digital Advertising encounter but also how they limit effective use of Social Media- Instagram. The impact is extensive. 40 Instagram followers were asked to fill the structured questionnaire and 35 judiciously filled questionnaires were further statistically analyzed.

This study is an attempt to understand the Effectiveness of digital advertising on social media. The intent was to scrutinize revitalization on social media.

**Objectives of the Study:**

- To know Digital and Social Media Strategic Imperatives.
- To study Strategic Insights of Social Media Imperatives.
- To know the effectiveness of digital Advertising.

**Hypothesizes:**

H1: Digital Advertising has a strategic imperative in converting consumer's responses.

H2: Digital Advertising is an effective form to motivate consumers.

**Major contributions:**

Instagram advertising related activities were analyzed to identify the correlation between the effectiveness of digital advertising on social media sites. The theoretical part is framed through the books, journals, previous research papers and articles. Researcher attempted to study and investigate effectiveness of digital advertising on social media sites specifically Instagram. Also total of 35 follower's surveys were collected in Amravati and these were analyzed using statistical tools.

**Analysis of Effectiveness of Digital Advertising on Instagram:**

In this researched 35 instagram followers were interviewed with a structured Questionnaire and were judiciously distributed to get the feedback. The new generations are on social media and have the great liking towards instagram. In the table no 1 representing the accurate response which is divided into three parts Gender, Age, Education, with the help of this data we can easily knowing the gender ratio of the active user's. As well as the maximum use of instagram in particular age group i.e. in 21-30 age group is highly active. And lastly according to Education profile graduates and post graduates shows interest in getting involved and acquire knowledge of media surfing.

**Cross tabulation analysis:**

Various aspects of the questionnaire have been cross tabulated by the researcher so as to know the impact of variables on each other.

**Gender wise Influence of advertisement of instagram on users**

Influence of the advertisement on Instagram				
RESPONSES	GENDER			
	Cross Table - 1	FEMALE	MALE	Grand Total
	AGREE	11	14	25
	STRONGLY AGREE	3	3	6
	NIETHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	3	1	4
	DISAGREE	0	0	0
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	0	0	0
	Grand Total	17	18	35

It can be clearly seen in the cross table above that maximum number of male respondents i.e. to the fact that they get influenced by the advertisements on Instagram.

**Age wise Influence of advertisement of Instagram on users**

Influence of the advertisement on Instagram					
RESPONSES	AGE				
	Cross Table - 2	LESS THEN 20	21-30	30 AND ABOVE	Grand Total
	AGREE	10	11	4	25
	STRONGLY AGREE	3	2	1	6
	NIETHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	2	1	1	4
	DISAGREE	0	0	0	0
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total	15	14	6	35

It can be clearly seen in the cross table above that maximum number of respondents in the age group of 21-30 show influence of the advertisements on instagram.

**Gender wise influence of advertisement on Instagram for products**

Products influenced by the advertisement on instagram				
PRODUCT	GENDER			
	Cross Table - 3	FEMALE	MALE	Grand Total
	CLOTHS	9	5	14
	FOOD ITEMS		1	1
	ELECTRONICS	2	7	9
	FOOTWEAR	0	6	6
	BOOKS/MAGZINES	2	0	2
	ACCESSORIES	3	0	3
	Grand Total	16	19	35

From the above table it can be observed that the advertisements on instagram motivate the respondents belonging to both the genders for buying products of different categories. It also shows maximum motivation of female segment in cloths and male segment in footwear's.

**Impact of advertisement on respondents**

Advertisement on Instagram							
Impact of advertisement	Cross Table - 5	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	NIETHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	Grand Total
	AGREE	11	13	1	0	0	25
	STRONGLY AGREE	5	1		0	0	6
	NIETHER	3		1	0	0	4

AGREE NOR DISAGREE							
DISAGREE				0	0		
STRONGLY DISAGREE				0	0		
Grand Total	19	14	2	0	0		35

From the above table it can be observed that the advertisements on Instagram have a great impact on the respondents, since maximum respondents strongly agree to the fact.

### Hypothesis testing:

H<sub>1</sub>: Digital Advertising has a strategic imperative in converting consumer's responses.

H<sub>0</sub>: there is significant strategic imperative seen by the Digital Advertising on the Instagram users for purchasing various products.

H<sub>1</sub>: there is no significant strategic imperative seen by the Digital Advertising on the Instagram users for purchasing various products.

Researcher with this cross tabulation tries to understand relationship between these two variables, if any. Here we accept H<sub>0</sub> because p value is less than 0.05 i.e. p-value-0.48. Hence it can be said that respondents show a significant strategic imperative by the Digital Advertising on the Instagram for purchasing various products.

H<sub>2</sub>: Digital Advertising is an effective form to motivate consumers.

H<sub>0</sub>: there is significant motivation seen by the Digital Advertising on the Instagram users

H<sub>1</sub>: there is no significant motivation seen by the Digital Advertising on the Instagram users.

Researcher with this cross tabulation tries to understand relationship between these two variables, if any. Here we accept H<sub>0</sub> because p value is less than 0.05 i.e. p-value-0.039. Hence it can be said that respondents show significant motivation from the advertisements seen on Instagram.

### Conclusions:

- The power of digital advertising platform is seen in using Instagram as a, creative approach by using all the resources to get more from your digital activities to manage.
- In current era Digital advertising is becoming enormously fruitful for businesses, it offers a great prospect to target audience and advance trends by sharing content and suggest our business in a low cost budgets the public need to know about the upcoming advertising potential on the fastest growing social network of Instagram.
- Its success because of young generation is likely to grow reputation and value on digital advertising platform.
- Consumers get influenced and it is also helpful in developing the awareness amongst the people.
- Audience gets used to look for the upcoming brands in background and continue with the interactions.
- Brand engagement of the users and more time spent on online influences users to buy products on impulse.
- Instagram Increases the Brand value in the market and upcoming trends.
- Brand equity recognition is gained in the consumer's perception and product and services.

### Research Implications:

Findings show that promotional advertising on Instagram motivates the users to know the upcoming brands and their existence with the help Quotes, Campaigns, Videos and Images on it. The study finds that social media advertisement effectiveness is highly influenced by its messages/contents quality. The study also finds that the youth generation is the main user of Instagram

### Suggestions:

**Creativity + Targeting Audience** Creative ads have their position on Instagram according to requirement. Life style explore the correct and sensible images recognize on Instagram specially accurate the level of Instagram content continuously increase. Anyone can try one of these alternatives because a sober awareness can be seen through Instagram advertising.

- There is free advertising on Instagram, hence a huge platform of advertisers everywhere can be gathered.
- By using life style lots of targeted hash tags to description can be mentioned
- Advertisers should stick towards the brand.
- Over post should be avoided, So that the users not get irritated and avoid the posts.

### Further Scope:

Digital channel in marketing has become essential part of strategy of many companies. Nowadays, even for small business owner there is a very cheap and efficient way to market products or services. Digital marketing has no boundaries. Company can use any devices such as smart phones, tablets, laptops, televisions, game consoles, digital billboards, and media such as social media, SEO (search engine optimization), videos, content, e-mail and lot more to promote company itself and its products and services. Hence future researches in strategically using these advertisements on selective social Medias bifurcating them according to the audience targeted can be of a great use. Digital advertising may succeed more if it considers user needs as a top priority. Mass awareness among the audience can be created with the good impression at top position Instagram feed.

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## Computer Science In The Compulsory Education Curriculum

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### Abstract :

The word science comes from the Latin "scientia," meaning "knowledge". Webster's new collegiate dictionary, define science as "knowledge attained through study or practice", or "knowledge covering general truths of the operation of general laws, esp. as obtained and tested through scientific method [and] concerned with the physical world.

Science is powerful. it has generated the knowledge that allows us to call a friend halfway around the world with a cell phone, vaccinate a baby against polio, build a skyscraper, and drive a car. And science helps us answer important questions like which areas might be hit by a tsunami after an earthquake, how did the hole in the ozone layer form, how can we protect our crop from pests, and who were our evolutionary ancestry? With such breadth, the reach of science might seem to be endless, but it is not. Science has definite limits.

### Introduction :

#### Exercise And Sport Science :

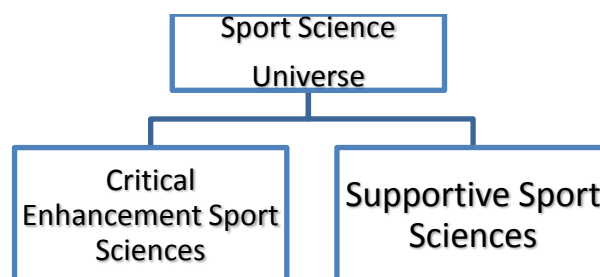
until recently the two greatest assets for the disciplined athlete have been genetic potential and a comprehensive training programme to maximize their potential, but now the athletes and their trainers have begun to maximize and developed a new resource –the sport science – one that promises to revolutionize sport" (kamlesh, 2008). In the hierarchy of sciences (charted out above), sport science occupies no place because sports sciences are no "true" sciences like physics, chemistry biology; they hybrid science disciplines that derive their substance from the mainstream biological and social sciences, and apply them to the sport and/or exercise environment, their major objective is to facilitate performance improvement, reduce, injure or increase motivation. This means that any branch of science, harnessed to the service of sport in some way may legitimately qualify to be a sport and/or exercise science. Obviously, some branches of science e.g. human physiology, mechanics, psychology, nutrition, etc. have a closer connection with performance in exercise and sport than others. The distinction between exercise sciences and sport sciences and sport than others. The distinction between exercise sciences and sport sciences is in no way generic but based on the objective, purpose and areas of application.

#### Exercise science is a theory :

based, research – led discipline that has a central role in physical activity programmes and is aimed at improving general health, wellbeing and happiness. The exercise scientist can be involved in the assessment, treatment and rehabilitation of individuals with diseases such as cardiac or pulmonary diseases. They work within frameworks set by the health care administration, physical education institutions, and fitness & exercise gym governing bodies.

Sport science is the application of scientific principles to all areas of sport with a view to improve performance. It has grown dramatically in the last three decades and has resulted in a greater understanding of the demands of elite sport and superior athlete's performance. The study of sport science traditionally incorporates areas of physiology, psychology, motor control, and biomechanics; it also includes other topics such as nutrition and diet, sports medicine, anthropometry, kinanthropometry, performance analysis, and sport technology. Through the study of science and sport, researchers have developed a greater understanding of how the human body react to exercise, training, different environment and many other stimuli.

Sports and exercise science is an envelope terms, embracing a cluster of disciplines, their derivatives and sub-disciplines, many of which have great practical importance. Over the decades, the universe of sport science has expanded fast as more performance-related variables have been brought under science observation. With this has also become clear that *not* all sciences are directly involved in the performance-enhancement process; some play more significant role than others. On the basis of their proximity to performance-enhancement objective, sports science are *dichotomized into critical enhancement sport science and supportive sport science*, as Rushall (1989) put it.



Under the first category come sport and exercise physiology, biomechanics and sports psychology, without whose strong support no performance-improvement can occur in a sport. *Supportive science* derive their substance from main science stream sciences. These include *medicine* (asthma; diabetes; chronic fatigue syndrome; surgical repairs of joint injuries and rehabilitation ; exercise and hypertension, sports anaemia, *health*(disease-free existence, hygiene, wellbeing), *anthropometry*(measurement of body parts and effect on movement), nutrition( proper hydration for sport, use of vitamins and supplements; anorexia, establishing appropriate feeding pattern for maximum benefit; use of special nutrition for carbohydrate, fats or protein supplementation) *physiotherapy*(rehabilitation following injury or surgery), *adaptive physical education* (working with athletes with various disabilities such as spinal injuries, amputations, mental retardation, blindness), *biochemistry*, etc. They are not directly involved in the sport training process but address athlete's problems of health, injury, recovery, well-being, etc.

#### **Impress of Science on Physical Education and Sport**

With the induction of science, exercise and sport scenario has undergone tremendous transformation, for science, at the outset, has assisted in determining how athletes should train in sport-specific ways and what they need to eat and drink so as to enhance their capacity to perform beyond their known ability. Without science there would be no sports-themed beverage and food products for athletes to drink/eat. Science has assisted greatly in making stronger, more durable and lighter sports equipment e.g. vaulting poles, bars, javelins, bows & arrow sets, shooting guns, etc. Science has enabled sports to be safer by the process which helmets and pads are made. Without science people playing American football would still be wearing leather helmets instead of study plastic based ones. Additionally there are locations such as gyms, training halls, simulation rooms, etc. you can go to and get private training. At some of these locations they can have you run on a treadmill with cameras looking at you from the sides, the front and back, and from the top to determine if you are using your energy efficiently. Science has made more supportive, better fitting, lighter shoes. Science has enabled the creation of very lightweight breathable clothes such as swimsuits, cyclists' attire, etc. On academic and research front in exercise and sporting activity and, the import of science has been phenomenal. Very precisely, science has:

- enabled the physical educator, sports academics and athletic trainers to explode the myths and misconception about the values, procedures and processes of sports and physical activity.
- supplied irrefutable facts and principles on the foundation of which stands the superstructure of physical activity and sport.
- helped physical educator, coaches and trainers to update and innovate teaching and training techniques and moves with the spirit of changing times.
- created vastscope for research in every conceivable area of knowledge in health physical activity, recreation and sportdomains.
- provided credibility to physical education and sports as potential areas of academic excellence.

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## व्यवसायामध्ये ई कॉमर्सचे महत्त्व

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अंजनगांव सुर्जी

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामुळे पारंपारिक व्यापार पध्दतीच्या मुलूत स्वरूपात क्रांतीकारक बदल घडून आला आहे. सर्व जगभर ई-कॉमर्सचा वापर प्रचंड प्रमाणात सुरू झाला आहे. त्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्था व जीवन पध्दतीवर प्रभाव टाकणारा ई-कॉमर्स हा महत्वाचा घटक आहे. ई-कॉमर्स म्हणजे वस्तु सेवा व माहितीची इंटरनेटच्या साहाय्याने होणारी देवाण-घेवाण होय. सर्वांथाने ई-कॉमर्स म्हणजे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमाने होणारी माहितीची देवाण-घेवाण ई-कॉमर्सच्या संकल्पनेत उत्पादन, पुरवठा व्यापार वस्तु व सेवांची खरेदी, विक्री दुरुस्ती व देखभाल या सर्व क्रिया इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमाने केल्या जातात.

व्यापार म्हणजे नफा कमाविण्यासाठी करण्यात येणारी वस्तुंची खरेदी विक्री यासाठी देता आणि विक्रेता एकत्रित येवून वस्तुची देवाण घेवाण करतात तर वाणिज्यात वस्तुची खरेदीविक्री व त्याला साहाय्यक सेवांचा समावेश होतो. आज ही पध्दती कालबाह्य ठरत आहे. आज ह्या सर्व क्रिया इंटरनेटवरून केल्या जातात. आज विक्रेता आणि ग्राहक यांना एकत्रित येण्याची गरज नाही. इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून अशाप्रकारे होणा-या वस्तुंना किंवा सेवांना देवाणघेवाणीला ई-कॉमर्स (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्स) असे म्हणतात.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्सची संकल्पना ४० व पासून बदलत आहे. आरंभीच्या काळात ई-कॉमर्स म्हणजे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डेटा इंटरनेटचे आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फंड्स ट्रान्सफर ह्यासारख्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग करून आदेश देणे. बिजक प्राप्त करण्या ऐवढ्यासाठी होत होता. आज ई-कॉमर्सचा अर्थ बदलत गेला. सध्या ई-कॉमर्स म्हणजे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व्यापार होय जो संगणकाच्या माध्यमातून इंटरनेटवरून होत असतो. आज डेटा पॅकची कमी किंमत, स्मार्ट फोनची स्वस्त किंमत, इंटरनेटसंबंधी लोकांमध्ये निर्माण झालेली जागरूकता आणि डिजिटल इंडिया ह्या धोरणामुळे व या सर्व प्रभावी कार्यक्रमांमुळे आज इंटरनेटचा वापर ाहरापुरता मर्यादित राहिलेला नसून तो ग्रामीण भागातही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर केल्या जात आहे. भारतातील ऑनलाईन खरेदीची परिस्थिती पूर्वीपेक्षा आता खुपच बदललेली आहे. १९९१ मध्ये ऑनलाईन खरेदीच्या संदर्भात जगाच्या इतिहासात एक नविन अध्याय नोंदविला गेला. आज अधिकाधिक ऑनलाईन ऑपिंग कंपन्या त्यांच्या सेवा ग्राहकांना भारतात देत आहेत. भारतातील ऑनलाईन बाजारपेठ चिन्हाच्या ऑनलाईन बाजारपेठेपेक्षा बरीच मोठी आहे. तीवेगाने वाढत आहे. ई-वाणिज्य म्हणजे इंटरनेटवर वस्तु किंवा सेवांची खरेदीविक्री करणे किंवा निधी किंवा डेटा सीनांतरीत करणे होय. ई-वाणिज्य व्यवहार हे एकतर ठरठए ठरठए बरठ किंवा बरठ अशा चार प्रकारचे असू शकतात. भारतात ई-वाणिज्याची सीपना १९९० च्या दशकात रेडिफने केली. फ्लॅज ने २००२ मध्ये यशस्वी असे ऑनलाईन ई-वाणिज्य पोर्टल तयार करून ते इंटरनेटवर उपयोगकर्त्यांच्या उपयोगाकरीता सादर केले. त्यास यशस्वी पोर्टल म्हणून मान्यता मिळाली. स्मार्ट फोनची क्रांती आणि स्वस्त डेटाची सुलभ उपलब्धता यामुळे वर्तमान भारतीय ई-वाणिज्याचे महत्त्व वाढले आहे. फोरेस्टर रिसर्चच्या अभ्यासानुसार २०२२ पर्यंत भारताचा ऑनलाईन बाजार १५० बिलियन डॉलर्सपोहचण्याची अपेक्षा आहे तर हाच बाजार २०२६ पर्यंत २०० ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स पोहचेल अशी अपेक्षा आहे. आज इंटरनेटशी संबंधीत असणारी तरूण पिढी ही भारतातील ई-वाणिज्य उद्योगाच्या विकासाची महत्वाची शक्ती आहे. जवळपास १०: ऑनलाईन खरेदीदार हे १८ ते २५ वयोगटातील आहे. अधिक ग्राहक वर्ग ऑनलाईन खरेदी अधिक पसंत करतो.

आजच्या काळात खालील कारणामुळे ई-वाणिज्यात सर्व क्षेत्रातून वाढ होत आहे.

- ◆ मोबाईलचा उपयोग
- ◆ स्पर्धाधारित अनुभव
- ◆ त्याच दिवशी प्रदान
- ◆ ड्रोन व्दारे वितरण
- ◆ सरकारी हाताळणी

### ई-कॉमर्सचे व्यवसायामध्ये महत्त्व :-

- ◆ खरेदीविक्रीत वाढ :-  
ई-कॉमर्समुळे खरेदी विक्री मोठ्या प्रमाणावर करता येते. त्यामुळे वस्तुला मोठी बाजारपेठ प्राप्त होते.
- ◆ उत्पादनात वाढ :-  
ई-कॉमर्समुळे उत्पादीत वस्तु जगातील सर्व देशांची बाजारपेठ काबीज करू शकते त्यामुळे जास्तीत जास्त नफा प्राप्त करता येतो.
- ◆ श्रम व वेळेची बचत :-  
घर बसल्या व र्शित ३६५ दिवस आणि २४तास इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमाने वस्तुची खरेदी करण्यात येते त्यामुळे श्रम व वेळेची बचत होते.

- ◆ मध्यस्थाचे उच्चाटन :-  
ई-कॉमर्समुळे ग्राहकाचा संबंध उत्पादकाशी येतो त्यामुळे वस्तु स्वतः व लवकर प्राप्त होते.
- ◆ ग्राहकाला कमी किंमतीत वस्तु मिळते :-  
ई-कॉमर्स व्यापारी ते ग्राहक असा सरळ संबंध येत असल्यामुळे नोकरवर्ग व इतर होणारे खर्च कमी होतात त्यामुळे ग्राहकाला चांगल्या व कमी किंमतीत वस्तु प्राप्त होतात.
- ◆ ग्राहकाचा फिडबॅक जाणून घेता येतो :-  
ई-कॉमर्सच्या माध्यमाने उत्पादक वितरणाचे प्रक्रीया पार पाडत असतांना वेब साईट निर्माण केल्यानंतर त्यावरून ग्राहक आपली मते उत्पादनासंबंधी आवडी निवडी फॅशन ह्याचा फिडबॅक देते. त्यामुळे उत्पादकाला आपल्या उतपादनात योग्य बदल करता येतो.
- ◆ वस्तुचे सुलभ वितरण :-  
ऑनलाईन वस्तुची खरेदी विक्री होत असल्यामुळे विक्री परीव्यय कमी होतो व वितरणासंबंधी माहिती नेटवर उपलब्ध असते.
- ◆ मानवी चुकांचे प्रमाण कमी होते :-  
सर्व व्यवहार हा इंटरनेटवर होत असल्यामुळे खरेदीदार, उत्पादक व ग्राहक यांचा प्रत्यक्ष संबंध येत असतो म्हणून चुका कमी होतात.

### ई-कॉमर्सचे फायदे :-

अ)व्यवसायाला होणारे फायदे :-

- १) जागतीक बाजारपेठ प्राप्त होते.
- २) व्यापारी खर्चात बचत.
- ३) ग्राहकांच्या आवडीनुसार उत्पादन.
- ४) जाहिरात खर्च कमी
- ५) मालाची साठवणूक रावी लागत नाही.

ब)ग्राहकाला होणारे फायदे :-

- १) ग्राहक घर बसल्या वस्तु खरेदी करू शकतो.
- २) रोख पैसे जवळ असण्याची गरज नसते.
- ३) माफक किंमतीत वस्तु मिळतात.
- ४) ई-लॉजीस्टीक सेवा
- ५) रेल्वे तिकीटाचे आरक्षण घरबसल्या करता येते.
- ६) वस्तु व सेवा विषयी सर्व माहिती प्राप्त होते.

क)सामाजिक फायदे :-

- १) ग्राहकांच्या राहणीमानात वाढ
- २) ग्राहकाची क्रयशक्ती वाढते.
- ३) उत्पादकाकडून समाजाला जास्तीत जास्त सोयी व सेवा प्रदान केल्या जातात.
- ४) रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो.

### ई-कॉमर्स व्यापाराचे तोटे व मर्यादा :-

- १) व्यापारी वातावरण व तंत्रज्ञान यातील बदल.
- २) प्रायव्हसी व सुरक्षा प्रश्न.
- ३) कायदेविषयक प्रश्न.
- ४) व्यापारात गुप्तता राहात नाही. वैयक्तिक माहितीचा दुरुपयोग को जाईल काय याची भीती.
- ५) वस्तु निरीक्षणाची गैरसोय.
- ६) सामाजिक बांधिलकीपासून दुर.

### निष्कर्ष :-

आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळामध्ये ई-कॉमर्स ही सेवा अत्यंत उपयोगी आहे. या सेवेमुळे ग्राहकाला आपल्याला व लोकांना ह्याचा खूप फायदा झाला आहे. ग्राहकाला कमी किंमतीत उच्च दर्जाच्या वस्तु मिळतात. आपल्याला पूर्ण जगातील व्यापारी ग्राहकांशी संपर्क करून आपल्या वस्तु व सेवा देता येतात. ग्राहकापर्यंत लोकांपर्यंत आपल्या विविध वस्तुंची व सेवांची माहिती पुरविता येते. तसेच या सर्व सेवा ३६५ दिवस पूर्ण आठवडाभर व दिवसाचे २४ तासामध्ये केव्हांही पुरवता येतात. तसे कमी तुलनात कमी

वेळामध्ये हया सर्व सेवा जगातील व्यापारी व ग्राहकांना पुरविल्या जातात. माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या व जागतिकीकरणाच्या या काळामध्ये ई-कॉमर्स ही इंटरनेटची सेवा अत्यंत महत्त्वाची आहे.

**संदर्भसुची :-**

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## Technology in Physical Education and Sports

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### Introduction:-

Technology is all around us, it involves every aspect of Physical Education, from the shoes the students wear to the sports equipment used during the game. The introduction or emerging of digital technologies in Physical Education does not seek to replace physical activity rather it aims to help explore physical activity. Technology is like any other tool in the Physical Education which is a teacher's toolkit which is useful whenever the situation demands it and not just for the sake of it. This is the same thing which is tried to achieve in Physical Education, albeit with students rather than sports stars.

### Technology & Physical Education:-

Physical education should avail themselves of these technological opportunities given below to make their lessons more real and dynamic.

1) **Video Camera:-** The first and most essential tool for a Physical Education teacher. No other camera is as simple to record video footage, making it a snap to film and analyse sporting techniques and game play.

2) **MP3 Player/Recorder:-** With the abundance of MP3 players today one can be sure to be able to buy an excellent player full of features for a small price .One can purchase a player with the ability to play and record mp3 files and connect to the radio. One of the ways it can be utilised is within classroom to create podcasts or recordings of own teaching that can be loaded onto the MP3 player for review at a later stage. This also allowed us to complete theoretical course content during a casual walk or ride around the lake. This really assisted the kinaesthetic learners who enjoyed the ability to move while they learned.

3) **Mobile Phones:-** Regardless of people's personal perceptions of mobile phones being timewasters, they are without a doubt the single most must-have item of today. It is now impossible to find a phone that is simply just a phone as it helps you to do every task at a touch in less time. This includes many more features like:-

a) **Calendar:-** Students can use the phone's personal calendar as a diary for recording important dates and information. It will help the students to realise whether any assessment is due.

b) **Clock/Stopwatch:-** The inbuilt stopwatch and alarm can be used to help organise and conduct time training sessions. In this application, students move from passive participants within a session to the role of trainers, as they are forced to organise the session.

c) **SMS:-** This feature can be used as a service to send bulk messages to more than one phone from one's laptop. It easily allows for instant communication with a large group or class. It makes last minute changes to the sports and makes outdoor education camp easy to communicate. It can be used as an alternative to paper and pen during a sports session or camp and have students answer questions based on their participation.

d) **Camera/Video Camera:-** It can be used within all practical sessions as a way to film and analyse performance instantly. Most phones even come with video editing software that allows students to edit their own footage.

4) **TubeChop.com:-** With the absolute plethora of videos on YouTube, it is a must for Physical Education teachers. The great thing about TubeChop is that it allows teachers to select a certain section from a YouTube video and share only that section.

5) **YouTube.com or Vimeo.com:-** Students can be told to teach a sport or physical skill and film it with a Flip Video camera for uploading to YouTube. One can see how people from around the world watch and comment on the video.

6) **Google Docs:-** A Google Docs spreadsheet contains simple formulas to work out and graph averages. For example students can be given to record heart rates pre, post and every minute after, for 5 minutes. After this, results are collated instantly from all computers within the room and displayed in one graph. This gives students a way to visualise their changes in heart rate activity in comparison with their peers in the form of graphs and formulas.

**Applications and other uses:-**

Many pieces of technology, such as heart rate monitors, pedometers and active games, have the ability to track performance, allowing students to document and monitor their progress. However, physical educators must consider the reliability and validity of such devices when selecting the technologies to use. Students also should be well versed in using the devices, to prevent an increase in management time and a reduction in student activity levels.

Implementing technology appropriately into physical education can enhance teaching and learning and contribute to providing a quality physical education program. Technology can aid in content presentation and can help students becoming physically educated individuals who have the knowledge, skills and confidence to enjoy a lifetime of physical activity. Practical use of technology in the teaching and learning of physical education opines that the use of technology in the learning process of physical education may not be a goal of its own but it is a tool with which to reach objectives. The following are the uses of technology in learning physical education.

**1) Computer:-**

Computer is an electronic device that has the capacity to store, retrieve and process both qualitative and quantitative information fast and accurately. Computers are used to produce documents, lesson plans, to convert scores management. It also involves video units PC heart rate monitor, remedy heart rate monitor and educational software. Computer also aid learning experiences when they are used for motion analysis. This involves using computer to examine the way learner moves and then determine ways in which this movement can be improved in a practical physical education class. This device stresses how human motor abilities can be perfected and controlled. For example if you ask a softball pitcher how he/she throws a fastball, they may not be able to tell you. Motion analysis visually shows the rudiments and sequence of actions involved in arm, leg movements to enhance performance of skills. Video tape images are also transferred into computers. Special application software analyzes the images. It measures the exact angle at which the player is holding his or her arms and legs. The speed and efficiency of each movement is measured. When using images, the teachers' advantage consist in his possibility of making corrections as soon as pupils exercise is completed, which him to quickly progress and improves his learning. Other computer software such as the programmes Professional Evolution Soccer (PES) is used to play games. Learners play, identify appreciate the skills, rules and evaluate officiating of the game.

**2) Internet:-**

Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that promotes free flow of information by packet switching using the standardized internet protocol suit. It is a network that consist of millions of private and public academic business and government network of local global scope that are linked by copper wires, fiber-optic cables and wireless connections technologies. The internet provides various information resources and services which can be used by physical educators for teaching and learning. They include electronic mail, online chat, electronic transactions, and bulletin board, file transfer and file sharing, online newspapers, arid journals, online gaming and inter linked hyper text documents and other resources of the worldwide web. Physical education teachers share experiences with other professionals via the internet which are integrated into teaching lessons. Students explore new knowledge as they surf the web for assignments, chat with fellow students and play games online. The internet can be used to maximize the effectiveness their learning process of physical education. Students have the possibility to email their questions or comments concerning their questions concerning issues in health and audition fitness, physical education programmes, courses to their physical education teachers and academic staff. Internet is used access a machining list of professionals in the same area of study. A user sends an email message to like mailing list which is broadcast to other users for accessing current information. Examples are the sports philosophy and Questa lists.

**3) Internet Chat:-**

Interactive chat improves communication with experts and colleagues and community members. Chat allows fellow physical educators to simultaneously communicate publicly on website, internet and extranet. Team members, class and course mates from different locations can easily conduct on line meetings. Colleagues gather together to intimate groups and discuss issues related to physical educations. They could gather in large online events to interact with expert's celebrities, instructors, coaches and teachers can assess chat groups on particular academic issues in physical education and sports.

**4) Video Conferencing:-**

It allows two or more people at different locations to see and hear each other at the sometime. The communication technology offers new possibilities for sport colleges, libraries including formal instruction to share strategies for coaching sport skills. A very attractive multimedia tool determining students' enthusiastic participation in physical education lessons is represented by the audio aids. Direct or indirect aids such as

drums, piano respectively. Radio cassette recorder equipped with CD/DVD can be used to relive the movement pace and get students familiarized, with some sonorous competitive conditions. The digital camera use in the instructive educative process allows a quick verification of students' placement and posture, being at the same time a very good mean to stress body segment positions when performing sonic motor elements. These are the potentials used to enhance teaching and learning of physical education.

### Challenges of technology in Physical Education:-

Although technology has attractive potentials for improving teaching of physical education, it also has challenges especially in developing nations of the world. Physical educations are not technology compliant. The reports indicate that many do not still appreciate the use of technology in teaching and learning and complaint. Nowadays, it is uncommon to see physical education computers in classroom and on sport playground. These could be either ignorance of technology use or affordability of technology devices. Similarly most educational institutions do not provide enough funds for equipping schools with technological devices. Technological devices are becoming more and more mobile and affordable and this could eventually turn into a reality making the study of human movement in physical education a reality. Other challenges include the availability of regular power supply, staff training and development on technology software; assessing software and packages for teachers. Other challenges include crashing of computers and corruption of files.

### Conclusion:-

Physical education essentially requires the performing physical activity. This is associated with the development of motor skill. Physical education within the school system requires time, facility space and interactive lesson plans. Technology provides access to information, compresses information, motivate learners, and connect learners to teachers and teacher to the colleagues. There are nowadays many available technological innovations that could be inserted into the physical education lesson. The visual physical education lesson is essentially based on the connected learning environment which uses technology that is networked in structure. Physical education should avail themselves of these technology opportunities to make their lesson more real and dynamic.

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## Celebrity Endorsement : A Review of its Effectiveness in Advertisements

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### Abstract:

*Celebrities are a hot property today. Everyone wants to be associated with a celebrity. The ad world, not being an exception, is also cashing on the star value of celebrities. 'Celebrity Endorsements' has become a visible trend in advertising where stars are trying to lure viewers into buying product and services, from cigarettes to life insurance. Over the years advertising has come up with many strategies to market their goods to the consumers. Companies want their brands to be on the top of all shopping lists. One of the most effective methods of doing so has been celebrity endorsements. This paper tries delves in his area through literature review and a qualitative research undertaken in the Indian context.*

*Keywords: Celebrity Endorsement, Advertisement*

### Introduction

Celebrities have certain qualities which consumers feel a need to connect to and this is why the attractiveness is built. It helps to generate interest in their brands in all demographics Celebrities can sell almost anything. They have been and will be used to sell all kinds of products over the years. Big movie stars and sports stars have specially been advertisers favourite when it comes to endorsements. It is remarkable to know, how much analysis is required before a celebrity is chosen and used to sell a brand. The journey through the world of celebrity endorsements is enlightening. It helps to see the ads beyond the star value of the celebrity used. The visible and not so visible demerits of celebrity endorsements are all up to how the endorsement is handled. Sometimes, a good brand uses a celebrity ineffectively, and there are times when a smaller brand does extremely well with good use of a celebrity endorser. It is not fair to blame the celebrities for the failure of endorsement deals. It all boils down to the strength of the idea which constitutes the ad and how well has the celebrity been used to add spice to those ideas.

Whatever the reasons, the reality is that celebrities can - and do - play a role in building brands. A good celebrity coupled with a great idea can never go wrong. Making the right choices in terms of personality, values, associated emotions and code of conduct is critical.

Celebrities come into view in open in unusual ways. Primarily, they emerge in open while gratifying their profession. Besides, celebrities emerge in open in order to attend special celebrity events such award ceremonies or premieres of movies. Apart from these, celebrities are in attendance in news, fashion magazines, and tabloids, which make available second source information on events and the private life of celebrities by the means of mass-media channels. Finally, celebrities act as spokesperson in advertising to endorse products /services of companies.

The main purpose for selecting this topic for research was to understand how the celebrity endorsement has changed over the years and how it has gained so much importance in modern age. To understand, why various businesses have chosen celebrities as to convey their product to the consumers and to make a right decision to buy a product. Today from cars to cycles, soft drinks to liquors, chyawanprash to chocolates everything is being sold by a celebrity. It seems the corporate world cannot sell anything without them.

### Research Methodology

This study is to understand and evaluate the effectiveness of celebrity endorsement as branding strategy in the current world advertising. The research was conducted in relation to companies in India that use celebrity endorsement frequently as a key advertising tool. The research work is mostly based on the information collected through -

- Journals, books and articles assessed through the British Council library
- Newspapers
- Hoardings and Billboards.
- Internet

**Objectives of Study**

The research was conducted based on following objectives:

- To identify and evaluate the strategies of companies using celebrity endorsement as advertising strategy
- To evaluate the positive effects of celebrity endorsement as advertising strategy
- To evaluate the negative effects of celebrity endorsement as advertising strategy

**Literature Review****Advertising: The concept and Evolution**

“Advertising is a key institution of socialization in modern/postmodern society, fueled by the perennial struggle to market goods and services and by the development of a multimedia environment. Advertising images increasingly pervade our everyday lives, bombarding us with snapshots of what we supposedly lack and what we need to fill the void. What we supposedly lack typically has more to do with the life styles, looks and aspirations. Advertisers seek to associate with the products they are trying to sell, than with the inherent qualities and attributes of the products themselves”. This signifies that advertising is a medium of socializations that took air in a modern or better to say post-modern multimedia environment for marketing goods and services.

**Advertising Influences on Audience**

Every year marketers spend billions of dollars on advertising, targeting people in their home country and potential customers abroad. While there is clearly a need to design or adapt advertisements to suit the needs of diverse national markets, there is also an urge to standardise advertisements, not only to reduce costs but also to facilitate global product positioning.

**Advertising Effectiveness**

The research literature releasing advertising effect manifest that finding new ways to translate a product's tangible features into customers' key benefits, or to translate benefits into personally relevant feelings and values, is vital to creating advertising which is exciting and cohesive with a brand's chosen positioning. The focus of anycommunication with customers must be on the lasting product/brand related meanings formed in the customer's memory. This focus will not only help to build messages that contribute to a stronger brand image and positioning but will also help to pre-empt the creation of messages which, in isolation, may be "good ads" but in a holistic perspective dilute the positioning of the brand and confuse the brand image. The researches have come from the experiences of the individual, in their everyday behavioural activity. In excess of 50% of all individuals are engaged in various combinations of media through the day, whether it is being online and watching TV, listening to the radio and being online, reading a magazine and watching TV, reading the newspaper and watching TV, or reading a magazine and being online, etc.

**Celebrity Endorsement**

Two dissimilar definitions of celebrity endorser are cited in research literature. Friedman and Friedman and McCracken provides these definitions.

Defining celebrity endorser, they put that a “celebrity endorser is an individual who is known by the public for his or her achievements in areas other than that of the product class endorsed.

Further, defining celebrity endorser, “celebrity endorser is any individual who enjoys public recognition and who uses this recognition on behalf of a consumer good by appearing with it in an advertisement”.

But, the most useful definition of endorsement has provided by Erdogan, who defines endorsement or celebrity marketing as “a phenomenon where celebrities lend their image to brands”. Endorsements typically involve three part takers; sellers, endorsers and target consumers, where the seller requests the endorser to use or assess the product, the endorser undertake the product, the endorser pushes for the activity that utilizes a celebrity to endorse a product in advertising. Therefore, celebrity endorsement turns out to be an advertising strategy among many others such as sales promotion, public relations, direct marketing etc.

Celebrities are a group who benefit from people acknowledgment by a big share of a definite crowd of people. Some of the common features of celebrity are identified as charisma, astonishing lifestyle or particular skills, however, these are just instances of some specific features and there is no guarantee that people who possess are celebrities. In this context it requires to be cleared that within a parallel social group celebrities usually vary from the social rule and take pleasure in a high degree of people responsiveness.

Celebrities come into view in open in unusual ways. Primarily, they emerge in open while gratifying their profession. Besides, celebrities emerge in open in order to attend special celebrity events such award ceremony or premieres of movies. Apart from these, celebrities are in attendance in news, fashion magazines, and tabloids, which make available second source information on events and the private life of

celebrities by the means of mass-media channels. Finally, celebrities act as spokesperson in advertising to endorse products /services of companies. Celebrities come from different walks of life.

In India the celebrities from different walks of life can be identified as following:

### Advantages of Celebrity Endorsement

Companies or brands have been taking advantage of celebrity appeal for a long time and noticeably in whatever categories, whether it is product or services, more and more companies or brands are relying on the heap appeal of celebrities. Therefore, no wonder as Katyal puts as soon as a new face goes up the popularity charts, advertisers line up to have it streaked all over. In Indian perspective Katyal mentions stunning rise of Sania Mirza and Irfan Pathan in endorsements in a few months as such stances. Katyal argues that the accrument of celebrity endorsements can be said acceptable considering the following advantages that are conferred to the brand in general:

**Establishment of Credibility:** It is argued that endorsement of a brand by a star promotes a sense of trust for that brand amongst the target audience and this is particularly accurate in case of new products. As mentioned in the case of the Shahrukh -Santro campaign. At launch, Shahrukh Khan endorsed Santro and this certified that brand awareness was created in a market, which did not even know the brand.

**Ensured Attention:** It is argued that that celebrity certifies awareness of the target group by defiance, the clutter of advertisements and making the advertisement and the brand more perceptible.

**PR coverage:** It is argued that managers recognize celebrities as contemporary, which create high PR coverage.

**Higher degree of recall:** It is argued that people be inclined to proportionate the behaviours of the celebrity with the brand thus increasing the recall value.

**Associative Benefit:** It is argued that a celebrity's penchant for a brand gives out a convincing message since the celebrity is benefiting from the brand, the consumer will also benefit.

*Mitigating a tarnished image:* It is argued that celebrities have guts to reinvent the consumers' confidence in a lost brand. For example, Cadbury India sought to reinstate the consumer's confidence in its chocolate brands following the high-pitch worms' controversy; thus the company appointed Amitabh Bacchan for the job.

**Psychographic Connect:** It is argued that celebrities are respected and treasured by their fans and advertisers use stars to take advantage of these feelings to bend the fans towards their brand.

**Demographic Connect:** It is argued that diverse stars appeal in a different way to various demographic segments such as age, gender, class, geography etc.

**Mass Appeal:** It is argued that some stars have a widespread appeal and consequently bear out to be a good bet to produce curiosity among the masses.

**Rejuvenating a stagnant brand:** It is argued that with the objective of infusing new life into the sluggish products celebrity endorsement proves resulting. For example, chyawanprash category and staving off competition from various brands, Dabur India roped in Bacchan for an approximate Rs 8 crore market.

### Disadvantages of Celebrity Endorsement

A number of advantages have been discussed above of using celebrity endorsement and it appears that celebrity endorsement is all about leveraging, but like other aspects it also engrosses disadvantages with it. Katyal highlights some serious and relevantly cited advantages of celebrity endorsement as following:

**The reputation of the celebrity may derogate after he/she has endorsed the product:** It is found that as the behaviour of the celebrities reflects on the brand, celebrity endorsers may at times become liabilities to the brands they endorse.

**The vampire effect:** It is argued that if there is no congruency between the celebrity and the brand, then the audience will memorize the celebrity and not the brand.

**Inconsistency in the professional popularity of the celebrity:** It is argued that the celebrity possibly will mislay his or her popularity due to some lapse in professional performances.

**Multi brand endorsements by the same celebrity would lead to overexposure:** It is found that the originality of a celebrity endorsement gets watered down if he/she does too many advertisements, which can be worded as *commoditisation of celebrities*, who are eager to endorse anything for big bucks.

**Celebrities endorsing one brand and using another (competitor):** It is argued that celebrities dubiousness regarding endorsing one brand and using another brand hurts the endorsement expectations.

**Mismatch between the celebrity and the image of the brand:** It is argued that as celebrities manifest a definite character for the audience, it becomes of vital importance that there is an unrestricted congruency between the persona of the celebrity and the image of the brand, as every celebrity portrays a broad range of meanings, consisting a specific personality and lifestyle.

## Findings & Conclusions

The findings of the previous researches manifest that advertising is effective in finding new ways to transfer a product's/service's tangible features into consumers key benefits. It also substantiate this fact concluding that advertising is effective in finding new ways to transfer a product's/service's tangible features into consumers key benefits, as respondents in greater majority observe that advertising is effective in finding new ways to transfer a product's/service's tangible features into consumers key benefits. The collected data clearly suggest that respondents in greater majority observe that advertising is effective in finding new ways to transfer a product's/service's tangible features into consumers key benefits. It can be concluded that celebrity endorsement has emerged as a key advertising strategy for companies. Today as more and more companies are opting to advertise their products through celebrity endorsement strategy and therefore this form of advertising strategy is winning over time –honored advertising strategy. As is evident, celebrity endorsement is effective (sometimes greatly and sometimes moderately) comparing to other old-established advertising strategy. Further, it can be surmised that advertising agencies or companies can take advantage of celebrity endorsement in their advertising effectiveness focusing on the particular characteristic of celebrities. The characteristics are highlighted as charisma, astonishing lifestyle or particular skills. The findings of the previous literature in this context manifest that principally charisma and particular skills as characteristics of celebrities are most effective while using them in advertising.

The advantages of celebrity endorsement as advertising strategy are found in the forms of establishment of credibility, higher degree of recall, mass appeal, psychographic connect, mitigating a tarnished image and others. The qualitative data collected summarizes that mass appeal and establishment of credibility are the most advantageous aspect of celebrity endorsement as advertising strategy. Further, the disadvantages of celebrity endorsement as advertising strategy are found in the forms of **inconsistency in the professional popularity of the celebrity, multi brand endorsements by the same celebrity would lead to overexposure, mismatch between the celebrity and the image of the brand, the vampire effect, and** others. In these contexts, the findings of the present research manifest that mismatch between the celebrity and image and multi-brand endorsement by the same celebrity are the most disadvantageous aspects of celebrity endorsement.

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## सबाल्टन इतिहास लिहण्यासाठी सोशल मिडीयाचा उपयोग

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### प्रस्तावना :-

इतिहास लेखनातील नविन विचार प्रवाह जेव्हा फक्त राजे, सम्राट, महाराजे, सरदार, जमीनदार याबाबतच लिखाण होत असे तेव्हा समाजातील उत्पिडीत सामान्य नाकारल्या गेलेल्या व स्त्रिसमस्येविषयी व अधिकाराविषयी लेखनाची आवश्यकता इतिहासकारांमध्ये निर्माण झाली. हा शब्द तसा सैन्यातील कनिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यासाठी वापरल्या जात असे इटालियन विद्वान अंतोनियो ग्राम्शी आपल्या प्रिजन नोटबुक्स सबाल्टन ची व्याख्या स्पष्ट केली त्यांनी सबाल्टन पदाचा उल्लेख समाजातील गौण, पददलीत, उत्पिडित लोकांसाठी वापरला भारतातील प्रसिध्द इतिहासकार रणजीत गुहा, पार्थ चॅटर्जी यांनी सबाल्टन इतिहास लेखनाला चालना दिली. या सबाल्टन इतिहास लिहण्यासाठी आजच्या २१ व्या शतकात सोशल मिडीया प्रभावी साधन आहे.

### शोध निबंधाची उदीष्ट्ये

- १) सबाल्टन इतिहासाची आवश्यकता स्पष्ट करणे.
- २) सबाल्टन इतिहास लेखनातील सोशल मिडीयांचा उपयोग स्पष्ट करणे
- ३) इतिहासाचे साधन म्हणून सोशल मिडीयाचा प्रभाव स्पष्ट करणे.

### शोधन निबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

- १) सबाल्टन इतिहासाची आवश्यकता स्पष्ट करणे
- २) सबाल्टन इतिहास लेखनातील सोशल मिडीयाचा उपयोग स्पष्ट करणे.
- ३) इतिहासाचे साधन म्हणून सोशल मिडीयाचा प्रभाव स्पष्ट करणे.

भारतीय इतिहासकार रंजीत गुहा व पार्थ चॅटर्जी यांनी राष्ट्रवादी इतिहास लेखनावर आक्षेप घेतला. भारतात काही बाबी स्वलंब आहे. व राष्ट्रात प्रभावी आहेत केवळ राष्ट्रवादी इतिहास लिहून अशा प्रभावी पणे उपेक्षित वर्गाच्या इतिहासाकडे दुर्लक्ष करणे इष्ट ठरणार नाही. म्हणूनच पार्थ चॅटर्जी सारख्या इतिहासकाराने भारताचा अखंड इतिहास लिहण्यापेक्षा खंड प्रदेशाचा इतिहास लिहला पाहिजे हे स्पष्ट केले.<sup>१</sup> आज शेतकरी कामगार समस्या ह्या महाराष्ट्रातील देशातील मुलभूत समस्य आहेत म्हणूनच रंजीत गुहा स्पष्ट करतात की, शेतकऱ्यांचा इतिहास केवळ विषयवस्तु नाही तर स्वतःच एक इतिहास आहे.<sup>२</sup> आजच्या युगात फेसबुक , ट्विटर, व्हॉट्सअप इत्यादी सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर करून सबाल्टन इतिहास उजेडात आणता येतो. शेतकरी आत्महत्या व त्यातून निर्माण झालेल्या सामाजिक, राजकीय चळवळी इतिहासाचा एक भाग आहे. आज ही चळवळ लिखित करण्यासाठी सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर होवू शकतो तसेच सबाल्टन इतिहास लिहीतांना सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर आपण करू शकतो BBC NEWS च्या FACEBOOK LOGIN वर बी. बी. सी. ग्रुप च्या फेसबुक पेजवर एकाच दिवशी मराठवाड्यातील आज शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.<sup>३</sup> शेतकरी आत्महत्या व त्यातून निर्माण झालेल्या चळवळी इतिहास लेखनाचे साधन आहेत. वृत्तपत्र, फेसबुक Whatsapp यावर शेतकरी नेते सक्रीय आहेत जनसामान्य घरातून आलेल्या जनसामान्य माणूस चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून राष्ट्रीय राजकारणापर्यंत पोहचतो जेव्हा जेव्हा शेतकरी चळवळीचा इतिहास लिहल्या जाईल तेव्हा सोशल मिडीयाचा उपयोग होतो.

मंदिर चळवळी, स्त्रीयांच्या प्रवेशाचा मुद्दा होवून अनेक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते आज आंदोलन करत आहेत यु ट्युबच्या माध्यमातून शबरीमाला मंदिर प्रवेशाची संपुर्ण माहिती मिळते.<sup>४</sup> २ जानेवारी २०१९ ला दोन महिलांनी मंदिरावर प्रवेश करून या आंदोलनाची सुरुवात केली.<sup>५</sup> कोर्टाने प्रवेशाला मान्यता दिली. बिंदु आणि कनगादुर्गा या चळवळीच्या प्रवर्तक आहेत. २ जानेवारी २०१९ रोजी यांनी सकाळी ३.४५ ला मंदिरात प्रवेश केला.<sup>६</sup>

संपुर्ण सोशल मिडीया, फेसबुक , ट्विटर यावर याचे पडसाद उमटले स्त्री चळवळीचा इतिहास लिहीतांना, त्यांचे सामाजिक चळवळीतील योगदान अभ्यासतांना निश्चितच सोशल मिडीया प्रभावी साधन असेल. दिल्लीतील निर्भया सामुहीक बलत्कार प्रकरण संपुर्ण भारतातील निंदनिय घटना होती. या प्रकरणात हजारो सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते, सामाजिक संघटना, स्त्रीयांचा संस्था व संघटना, शाळा महाविद्यालयातील मुले मुली प्रचंड मोठ्या संख्येने या बलात्काराविरोधात उभे राहिले.

स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचार कदापी सहन केला जाणार नाही या अन्यायाविरूद्ध संपूर्ण देश पेटून उठल्यामुळे पिडीतांचा आवाज फेसबुक, यु ट्युब, व्हॉट्स अॅप ट्विटर इत्यादीवर दिसला. सामाजिक इतिहास लेखनात उत्पीडीतांचा, शोषितांचा व यांच्या न्याय हक्कासाठी लढणाऱ्या संस्थांचा, सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्यांच्या कार्याचा इतिहास लिहीतांना सोशल मिडीयाचा उपयोग होतो अन्यथा अशी अनेक प्रकरणांवर लिखित न झाल्यामुळे वंचितांचा आवाज बाहेर येवू शकला नाही. पण सोशल मिडीयामुळे तो बाहेर प्रभावीपणे पोहचला.

बदलत्या आर्थिक राजकीय व्यवस्थेमुळे शेतकरी आत्महत्या ही भारतातील खुप मोठी समस्या व्यथा आहे. शेतकरी संघटना, सामाजिक संस्था यांनी शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रश्नासाठी प्रचंड आंदोलन भारतात घडून आले फेसबुक, युट्युब, ट्विटर, व्हॉट्स अॅप इत्यादीच्या माध्यमातून शेतकरी प्रश्नावर प्रचंड जागृती जनमानसात निर्माण झाली आजही या वंचित शेतकऱ्यांचा आवाज इतिहासाच्या पानावर लिहिण्यासाठी सोशल मिडीया प्रमुख साधन आहे. सबाल्टन इतिहासासाठी इतिहासाचे साधन म्हणून सोशल मिडीया इतिहासकाराला सहाय्य व प्रेरणा देईल. शेतकरी कर्जमाफी, सिंचनासाठी कर्ज उपलब्ध करणे, केंद्र व राज्य सरकारी अंदाजपत्रकात कृषीविषयक सुचना धोरणाचा अंतर्भाव करणे हे सोशल मिडीयाचे यश म्हणावे लागेल.

### सारांश :-

सोशल मिडीया हे इतिहास लेखनातील साधन होवू शकते. इतिहास लपवून ठेवण्याचा दुर्बल, शोषित, पिडीत, शेतकरी, शेतमजूर, महिला, कामगार या समाजातील उपेक्षित परंतु इतिहास घडवणाऱ्या, बदलणाऱ्या घटकांचा इतिहासातून बाद करण्याचा प्रकाराला सोशल मिडीयामुळे आळा बसू शकतो. पुराव्यांचे अन्वेषण आधारे सबाल्टन इतिहास लेखनाची एक नवी परंपरा इतिहास लेखनात आणल्याची जबाबदारी इतिहासकारात आहे. त्याचे पालन करून निश्चितच सबाल्टन इतिहास सोशल मिडीयाचा माध्यमातून लिहीला जाईल.

- १) <http://hi.wikipedia.org>
- २) Ranjit Guha, Elementry Aspect of peasant insurgency colonial India our १९८३ P-१३
- ३) <https://hi/Infacebook>NCP>
- ४) <http://www.facebook.com>BBCNEWS> Marathi
- ५) NDTV.com Retrieved २ January २०१९
- ६) <https://en.wikipedia.org>

## भारतातील बेकारी, बेरोजगार, समस्या व उपाय

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## संक्षिप्त

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या मते, “राजकीय लोकशाहीला सामाजिक लोकशाहीचा आधार असल्यावाचून ती कधीही टिकू शकणार नाही” भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था अभ्यासता डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे वरील मत तंतोतंत खरे आहे. सर्वांना समान न्याय हा त्या पाठीमागील उद्देश होय. सर्व नागरिकांना काम मिळणे, रोजगार मिळणे, रोजरोटी मिळणे या मूलभूत हक्कांमध्ये माणसांच्या अपव्यापार आणि वेठबिगारी यांना मनाई तसेच बालकांकडून काम करून घेण्यास सुध्दा मनाई करण्यात आलेली असून, सामाजिक स्वास्थ्यासाठी बेरोजगारांना रोजगार प्राप्त करून देणे, उपलब्ध करून देणे हे शासनाचे कर्तव्य भारतीय राज्यघटनेने सांगितलेले आहे. बेरोजगारी हा कलंक आहे. तो देशाचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक व मानसिक विकासानेच मिटविता येऊ शकतो.

## प्रास्ताविक

मानवी जीवनावर सर्वाधिक परिणाम हा पर्यावरणाचा होत असतो. सामाजिक स्थिती, जीवन पध्दतीवर सुध्दा पर्यावरणाचा परिणाम होत राहत असतो. सामाजिक स्वास्थ, चांगले राहावे, त्याची सुदृढता टिकून राहावी म्हणून सर्वांना समान न्याय मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. काम मिळणे, रोजगार मिळणे हा नागरिकांचा हक्क बनतो म्हणून रोजगार किंवा काम मिळवून देणे शासनाचे कर्तव्य आहे. बेरोजगारांच्या अधिकतम संख्येमुळे विविध समस्या समाज, राष्ट्रात निर्माण होऊ शकतात. कारण रोजगार हातात नसलेले लोक यांना बेरोजगार असे संबोधले जाते. भारतात लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण वेगाने वाढत राहते. त्या प्रमाणात कामे रोजगार उपलब्ध होत नाही, म्हणून बेरोजगारांची समस्या वाढते. बेकारी म्हणजे अशी स्थिती की, जिथे व्यक्ती प्रचलित दराप्रमाणे मजुरी किंवा काम करण्यास तयार होतो, परंतु त्यांना काम उपलब्ध होत नाही. अशा बेकारीमुळे देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला, सुरक्षिततेला धोका निर्माण होतो व विविध समस्या त्यात बेरोजगारीची समस्या, गरिबी, दारिद्र्य, निर्माण होत राहते म्हणून बेरोजगारांना रोजगार उपलब्ध झाला पाहिजे.

## १) बेरोजगारा (बेकारी) ची व्याख्या

बेकारीची व्याख्या करतांना कार्यकारी लोकसंख्या लक्षात घ्यावी लागते. लोकसंख्येतील ० ते १४ वयोगट व ज्येष्ठ नागरिक इ.घटक वजा केल्यावर जी लोकसंख्या शिल्लक राहते. अशा वय १५ ते ६५ वर्षांपर्यंतच्या कार्यकारी लोकसंख्या होय. अशा कार्यकारी लोकसंख्येला काम उपलब्ध न होणे म्हणजे बेरोजगार होय. थोडक्यात “प्रचलित मजुरीच्या दरावर काम करायला तयार असणारी लोकसंख्या म्हणजे बेरोजगार होय.”

मनुश्यास मानव साधन संपत्ती मानले गेलेले आहे. बेरोजगारीमुळे देशातील मानव साधनसंपत्ती मानले गेलेले आहे. बेरोजगारीमुळे देशातील मानव साधन संपत्तीचा अपव्यय होतो. साधन संपत्तीचा अपव्यय होऊ नये म्हणून, बेरोजगारांना काम मिळून देणे हे राष्ट्राचे कर्तव्य आहे.

## २) बेकारीचे प्रकार

अ) अनैच्छिक बेकारी ब) ऐच्छिक बेकारी क) न्यून किंवा अर्ध बेकारी ड) पूर्ण बेरोजगारी

## अ) अनैच्छिक बेकारी

अनैच्छिक बेकारीला दृश्य किंवा उघड बेकारी असेही म्हणतात. याचा अर्थ लोकांची काम करण्याची पात्रता असते, सोबत काम करण्याची इच्छा सुध्दा असते. परंतु काम, रोजगार प्राप्त होत नाही, म्हणून अशा बेकारीला, ‘अनैच्छिक बेकारी— असे म्हणतात.

काम करणाऱ्यांचा, श्रमांचा अतिरिक्त पुरवठा व त्या तुलनेत श्रमिकांची, उपलब्ध कामाची कमतरता यातून बेरोजगारांची समस्या निर्माण होत राहत असते. यामध्ये एक बाब लक्षात येते की, माणसांची योग्यते प्रमाणे काम तर मिळत नाही, त्याच बरोबर तशी मानसिकता नसतांनाही, असेल ते काम, कमी दरात किंवा

कमीत कमी मोबदल्यात काम करणे, त्यामुळे नागरिकांचे रोजगाराच्या हक्कांचे उच्चाटन होत राहते. आर्थिक अडचणी निर्माण होतात व अडचणी व बेकारीचे, बेरोजगारांचे प्रमाण वाढत जाते.

ब) ऐच्छिक बेकारी (निष्क्रीयता)

जेथे नागरिक काम करण्यासाठी पात्र असते, परंतु तिची काम करण्याची इच्छा नसते, म्हणजे आपल्या मनाप्रमाणे, इच्छेप्रमाणे काम मिळाले नाही, तर असे लोक बेरोजगार राहणे पसंत करतात, अशा बेकारीला ऐच्छिक बेकारी असे म्हणतात. खऱ्या अर्थाने, अशी बेकारी, बेरोजगार म्हणजे निष्क्रीयता होय. निष्क्रीयता किंवा आळस हा माणसाचा, समाजाचा, राष्ट्राचा शत्रु असतो.

क) अर्धबेकारी किंवा न्यून बेकारी :-

अर्ध बेकारी किंवा न्यून बेकारी म्हणजे व्यक्तीची काम करण्याची क्षमता पूर्णपणे न वापरता, तिची कनिष्ठ पातळीवर काम करावे लागते उदा. पदव्युत्तर सुशिक्षितांना चपराशी किंवा पहारेकऱ्याची नोकरी करणे. सुशिक्षित लोकांचे वेगाने प्रमाण वाढल्याने व त्या प्रमाणात तशा प्रकारचा रोजगार उपलब्ध न झाल्याने अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण होते.

ड) पूर्ण बेरोजगारी

व्यक्तीकडे पात्रता, कौशल्य, इच्छाशक्ती असताना, कोणत्याच ठिकाणी, कोणत्याच प्रकारचे काम त्यास प्राप्त न होणे म्हणजे पूर्ण बेरोजगारी होय.

सर्वसाधारणतः अधिकतम लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग देशात, प्रांतात, प्रदेशात, देशात निर्माण होतो अशा देशात, पूर्ण बेरोजगारी निर्माण होते. उदा. भारतात लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग सर्वाधिक असल्यामुळे पूर्ण बेरोजगारी वाढत आहे.

३) भारतातील बेकारीची परिस्थिती

भारतीय समाजाचे स्वरूप अभ्यासता असे दिसते की, भारतातील लोक शहरात व ग्रामीण भागात वसाहत करून राहतात. भारतात ७० टक्के पेक्षा अधिक जनसमुह ग्रामीण भागात राहतो तर ३० टक्के पेक्षा कमी शहरी भागात राहतो. खेडे भागात शेती व गृहउद्योगावर आधारित आर्थिक जीवन पध्दती आहे, तर शहरात उद्योगधंदे व प्रशासनावर आधारित जीवन पध्दती आहे. भारतात ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात आज मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कामगारांना इच्छेविरुद्ध बेकारी आहे. बेकार राहवे लागते. हे निर्विवाद सत्य आहे. तसेच नेमके कोणत्या प्रकारचे किती लोक बेकार, बेरोजगार आहेत याचा अचूक अंदाज घेणे कठीण आहे. कारण नियोजन मंडळ व जनगणना अहवाल स्पष्ट नाही. तरीही शहरी व ग्रामीण भागातील बेरोजगारी, श्रमशक्तीच्या टक्केवारीत १९८३ साली ग्रामीण भागात ७.९ टक्के तर १९७७-७८ मध्ये शहरी भागात १०.३ टक्के बेरोजगारांचे प्रमाण होते. आज निश्चितच बेरोजगारांचे प्रमाण ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात १५ टक्के पेक्षा अधिक असावे, असा प्राथमिक अंदाज बांधता येतो. अर्थात, १० ते १५ कोटी किंवा त्यापेक्षा अधिक बेरोजगार देशात आहेत.

४) बेकारीची कारणे व समस्या

अ) लोकसंख्या वाढीचा अती वेग :- वाढती लोकसंख्या भारताला शाप आहे. विविध धर्म, विविध जाती, विविध परंपरा, विविध भाशा, विविध सामाजिक स्थिती यामुळे लोकसंख्या वाढीवर शासनाचे नियंत्रण नाही. देशात अंधश्रद्धा, व्यसनाधिनता, वेश्या व्यवसाय, बेकारी, दारिद्र्य, या सारख्या सामाजिक समस्या देशभर आहे. त्यामुळे लोकसंख्येचा वेग वाढत राहतो. मुले ही देवाची देण मानल्यामुळे लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग, गती जास्त आहे. नियोजन लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण, नित्यनियमित नाही, वातावरण लोकसंख्या वाढीला अनुकूल आहे. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारताची लोकसंख्या याच कारणामुळे वेगाने वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे श्रमशक्ती व शिक्षणामुळे बौद्धिक शक्ती वाढत आहे. त्याप्रमाणात देशाचा आर्थिक विकास मंद आहे. गती कमी आहे, त्यामुळे बेकारी वेगाने वाढत आहे. बेकारीचा विस्फोट होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे.

ब) मागासलेली शेती :- आज २१ व्या शतकात जगाचा वेगाने विकास होत असताना, आपल्या देशातील शेती मशागत पध्दती, उत्पादन क्षमता इत्यादी स्वरूप मागास प्रकारचे आहे. अज्ञान व निरक्षरतामुळे आधुनिक पध्दतीने शेती केली जात नाही. बहुतांश पारंपरिक पध्दतीचा वापर केला जातो. त्यामुळे भुमिची उत्पादन क्षमता

कमी राहते. उत्पन्न कधी कधी खर्चापेक्षा कमी होते. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागात रोजगार वाढत नाही व पर्यायी रोजगार उपलब्ध नसतो. परिणामतः बेकारी व बेरोजगार वाढत राहते.

क) योजनाची कमतरता :- तुमचा जीवन जगण्याचा उद्देश जर 'उन्नतीचा मार्ग' असेल तरच विकास साध्य होतो आणि विकासाचा वेग वाढताच, बेकारी, बेरोजगारी, संपुष्टात येते. तुमच्या आर्थिक विकास योजना, पंचवार्षिक योजना भरभक्कम असेल, आणि त्या योजनेप्रमाणे कार्यशिलता असेल तर आर्थिक विकास साध्य होताच, विविध रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो व बेकारी, बेरोजगारी संपते योजने बरोबर नीतीची आवश्यकता असते. नीती आयोग स्थापन झाला असला तरी त्यांच्या ध्येय उद्दीष्टाप्रमाणे कार्यक्षमतेच्या कमतरतेमुळे आर्थिक मंदी येऊन बेरोजगाराचे प्रमाण वाढत राहते.

ड) नीतमत्तेची कमतरता :- भारतात कशाची कमतरता असेल तर ती आहे प्रज्ञा व नीतमत्तेची कमतरता, राष्ट्रीयत्व भावनेचा अभाव याच कारणामुळे देशात लोकसंख्या वेगाने वाढत राहून, बेकारी वाढत राहते.

### उपाय

- लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग कमी करण्यासाठी कसोटीने प्रयत्न करणे.
- परंपरा, श्रद्धा, दैववाद, अंधश्रद्धा समुळ नष्ट करण्यासाठी झटणे व झगडणे.
- सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक विकास साध्य करणे व भारतीय संविधानाप्रमाणे कार्यकुशल राहणे.
- आर्थिक नियोजन व त्याचा वेग वाढविणे.
- आधुनिक पध्दतीने शेती करणे, शेतीचा जी.डी.पी. वाढविणे.
- उद्योगधंदे व कारखाने, कुटीर उद्योगाचे प्रमाण वाढविणे.
- भ्रष्टाचार नीती संपुष्टात आणणे अधिक साधनसंपत्ती संग्रहास कायदेशीर मनाई करणे
- रोजगार नीती आयोगाची स्थापना करणे व बेरोजगाराची नोंद करणे.
- बेरोजगारांना बेरोजगार भत्ता देण्यात यावा.
- पंचवार्षिक योजना राबवून शेतीसाठी आवश्यक त्या पध्दती, घटक उपलब्ध करून देणे.

### निष्कर्ष

बेरोजगारी, बेकारी म्हणजे दुसरे-तिसरे काहीही नसून वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात शेती विकास, आर्थिक विकासाचा वेग कमी असणे असे होय. पंचवार्षिक योजना नितीमत्ता, शैक्षणिक विकासाची कास धरून, देशाचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक मानसिक विकास होऊन, परंपरा, दैववाद, अंधश्रद्धा समुळ नष्ट झाल्या तर, लोकसंख्या कमी होऊन, आर्थिक विकास (जी.डी.पी.) वेग वाढून, देशाची परिस्थिती उत्तम, उन्नत बनू शकते. तरच बेकारी, बेरोजगाराची समस्या संपुष्टात येऊ शकते. सर्वोत्तम उपाय म्हणजे, साधन संपत्ती संग्रह, मर्यादित करणे होय.

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## आर्थिक विकासातील नद्यांची आंतर जोडणी प्रकल्पाचे वर्तमान स्वरूप

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मानवाने उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा काटकसरीने व पर्याप्त वापर करण्याची गरज आर्थिक नियोजनात महत्वाची मानली गेली आहे. कारण नैसर्गिक संपत्ती मर्यादित असून ती वापराअभावी वाया जाण्याचा धोका असतो. जलसंपत्ती याच प्रकारात मोडत असून भारतासारख्या खंडप्राय व मोठ्या लोकसंख्येच्या देशात पाण्याचा वापर सुयोग्य पद्धतीने करणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतातील नदी जोड प्रकल्पाचा ताकिक पाया हा उत्तर भारतातील सतत येणाऱ्या पुरग्रस्त परिस्थितीतून सोडवणूक करणे आणि भारतातील विविध प्रवेशात कमी अधिक पडणाऱ्या पावसामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्यांची सोडवणूक करणे हा आहे. भविष्यातील महायुद्ध हे जमीन व संपत्ती यासाठी होणार नाहीत तर मानवी कल्याणासाठी आवश्यक असणारे युद्ध व पाणी मिळविणे यासाठी होतील हे वास्तविक तथ्य आहे. भारतातील पाणी प्रश्न काही प्रमाणात शिथिल करावयाचा असेल तर नदीजोड प्रकल्पावर गांभीर्याने विचार व धोरणात्मक कृती करणे आवश्यक आहे.

उत्तर व उत्तर पूर्व भारतात वाहणाऱ्या नद्या दक्षिण भारतातील वाहणाऱ्या नद्यांशी जोडणे ही संकल्पना सुप्रसिद्ध अभियंता विश्वेश्वरय्या यांची होती. १९७५ मध्य कॅबिनेट मंत्री के. एल. राव यांनी नदीजोड प्रकल्पाबाबत गांभीर्याने विचार मांडला. १९७७ मध्ये भारतीय हवाई दलातील वैमानिक दस्तुर यांनी हवाई सर्वेक्षण करून गंगा व कावेरी या दोन नद्या जोडण्याबाबतचा नकाशा तयार केला. १९८२ मध्ये केंद्र सरकारने राष्ट्रीय जलविकास परिषदेची (NWDA) स्थापना करून नदीजोड प्रकल्पाचे प्रस्ताव तयार करण्याचे काम सोपविले. मात्र इ.स. २००२ पर्यंत यावर प्रस्तावाशिवाय उल्लेखनीय प्रगती झालेली दिसत नाही. नदीजोड प्रकल्पाबाबत एक जनहित याचिका सर्वोच्च न्यायालयापुढे विचारार्थ आलेली असतांना केंद्र सरकारला एक आदेश जारी करण्यात आला. त्यात भारतातील प्रमुख नद्यांची खोरी एकमेकांस जोडण्याविषयीचा कार्यक्रम तयार करण्याचा आदेश होता. याच काळात प्रसिद्ध शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम हे देशाचे राष्ट्रपती म्हणून निवडून आले. त्यांनी पुढाकार घेऊन श्री. सुरेश प्रभु यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नदीजोड प्रकल्पाविषयक समिती गठीत केली. वर्तमान काळात भारतात पेरियार प्रकल्प, पेरंबिकुलम अरियार प्रकल्प, तेलगु गंगा प्रकल्प, इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना, सरदार प्रकल्प यांचे प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण असून दक्षिण विभागात १६ व हिमालय विभागात १३ प्रकल्प प्रस्ताव स्वरूपात व विकसित होत आहे.

### नद्यांची आंतरजोडणी प्रस्तावाचे उद्देश -

- १) नदीजोड प्रकल्पाचा उद्देश हा अतिरिक्त पाण्याचे साठे असणारे भौगोलिक प्रदेश आणि पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष असणाऱ्या प्रदेशामध्ये समन्वय निर्माण करणे हा आहे जेणे करून सिंचनाखालील जमिनीत वाढ होईल. त्यामुळे भारताची अन्न सुरक्षितता साध्य होईल. राष्ट्रीय संपत्तीचे जतन होईल आणि दुष्काळ व पुरसंशय परिस्थितीवर नियंत्रण मिळविता येईल.
- २) भौगोलिक दृष्ट्या भारत हा सर्वाधिक नैसर्गिक पाणी संपत्तीची प्राप्ती असणारा देश आहे. भारतात पावसाळा कालखंडात ४००० अब्ज क्युबिक मीटर पाण्याचे स्रोत उपलब्ध असले तरी त्यापैकी १८६० अब्ज क्युबिक मीटर पाणी नदी खोऱ्यातून समुद्रात वाहून जाते. त्यामुळे भविष्यात भारत हा पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष असणारे देश ठरेल. वाढती लोकसंख्या हा त्या प्रमाणात लोकसंख्येची पाणी विषयक वाढती मागणी, शेतीसाठी सुयोग्य सिंचनाचा प्रश्न यावर सकारात्मक भूमिका घेण्यासाठी योजनापूर्वक प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक असून त्यासाठी नदीजोड प्रकल्पाची गरज आहे.
- ३) भारतातील उपलब्ध शेती व त्याच्या सिंचनासाठी लागणारे पाणी तसेच एकूण लोकसंख्या व त्यांच्या पिण्याच्या पाण्याची गरज यांचा विचार केला असता नैसर्गिक पाणी स्रोतासाठी अनुकूल असणाऱ्या भारतासाठी पाणी ही एक जटील समस्या असेल त्यासाठी नद्यांची आंतरजोडणी उपयुक्त ठरेल. जागतिक स्तरावर चीन, अमेरिका, श्रीलंका, सोविएत रशियानेही या दृष्टीने उल्लेखनीय प्रकल्प राबविलेले आहेत. एकाच वेळी पुरामुळे होणारी मानवी व वित्तहानी व त्याचवेळी अन्य प्रदेशात पाण्याअभावी दुष्काळामुळे होणारी वित्तहानी या परस्परविरोधी संकटाचे निर्मूलन करणाऱ्या चीन पासून प्रेरणा घेऊन भारतही आफल्या देशात नदीजोड प्रकल्प राबवू शकतो.

- ४) भारतात सिंधु नदी (१११४ कि.मी), गंगा नदी (२५२५ कि.मी.), गोदावरी (१४६५ कि.मी.), कृष्णा नदी (१४०१ कि.मी.), ब्रम्हपूत्रा (९१६ कि.मी.) लांबीच्या असून साबरमती, मही, तापी, महानदी, पेन्नार, कावेरी या नद्या ३०० कि.मी. लांबीच्या असून नदीजोड प्रकल्पाच्या योजनेत उत्तर व दक्षिण भारतातील नद्यांना धरणे बांधून कालव्याच्या साह्याने जोडण्याचा प्रस्ताव आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत अपेक्षित आहे.

### तत्का भारतातील प्रमुख नद्या व त्यावरील प्रकल्प

अ.क्र.	नदीचे नाव	लांबी किं.मी.	वहन क्षेत्र किं.मी.	प्रकल्प
१.	सिंधु	१११४	३२१२८०	मोचीघागरा
२.	गंगा	२५२५	८६१४५२	सुवर्णरेखा
३.	ब्रम्हपूत्रा	९१६	१९४४१३	मनसासंकोश तिस्ताजोगीगोपा
४.	साबरमती	३७१	२१६७४	राजस्थान कालवा
५.	मही	५८३	३४३५०	कामलीशारदा
६.	तापी	७२४	६५१४५	नर्मदा पार
७.	नर्मदा	७९९	३९०३३	सरदार प्रकल्प
८.	महानदी	८५१	१४१५८९	दवाईस्वर्ण
९.	गोदावरी	१४६५	३१२८९२	इचमपल्ली लोडॅम
१०.	कृष्णा	१४०१	२५८९४८	नागार्जुनसागर विजयवाडापेन्नार
११.	पेन्नार	५९७	९५५२१३	प्रोदत्तुर जोड
१२.	कावेरी	८००	८११५५	ग्रॅण्ड अनिकुट/वैगईगुंटुर

साधारणतः भारतात १२ नद्या मोठ्या आकारमानाच्या आहेत तर ४००० नद्या मध्यम व लहान आकाराच्या आहेत. अनेक नद्या एकापेक्षा अनेक राज्यातून वाहतात तसेच अनेक देशांच्या सीमा ओलांडून येतात. यामध्ये नेपाळ, भूतान, चीन, तिबेट, बांग्लादेश व पाकिस्तान यांचा समावेश होतो नदीजोड प्रकल्पासाठी धरणे महत्वाची असून वर्तमानकाळात महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरात, कर्नाटक या राज्यात सर्वाधिक धरणेबांधली गेली आहेत. आजमितीला जवळपास ४५०० पेक्षा अधिक धरणे तयार झाली असून नदीजोड प्रकल्पासाठी ती वरदान ठरणार आहे. भारतातील पाणी प्रश्न शिथिल करावयाचा असेल तर नदीजोड प्रकल्पावर गांभीर्याने विचार व धोरणात्मक वृत्ती करणे आवश्यक आहे.

### नदीजोड प्रकल्पाचे समर्थन

- १) नदीजोड प्रकल्पामुळे पुरपरिस्थिती व दुष्काळ स्थिती या दुहेरी प्रश्नांची एकाच वेळी सोडवणूक हाणार आहे. भारतात प्रतिवर्षी १८६९ बी.एम.सी. पाणी नदीपात्रातून वाहून समुद्रात मिळते. असे वाया जाणारे पाणी वापरात आणणे या प्रकल्पामुळे साध्य होणार आहे. यामध्ये उत्तरपूर्व क्षेत्रामध्ये प्रतिवर्षी पुरपरिस्थितीमुळे होणारे नुकसान टाळणे तर पश्चिम दक्षिण क्षेत्रात दुष्काळ व पाणी टंचाईवर मात करता येणे शक्य आहे.
- २) भारतात लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर सरासरी प्रतिवर्षी २ टक्के आहे. प्रतिवर्षी भारतात नव्याने १.२५ कोटी लोकसंख्येची भर पडते. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे पाण्याचा प्रश्न गंभीर स्वरूप धारण करित आहे. भारतात २००१ मध्ये दरडोई डसरासरी पाणी पुरवठ्याची उपलब्धता ५१७७ क्युबिक मीटर होती हेच प्रमाण २०२५ साली १००० क्यु. मी पेक्षा कमी होण्याचा अंदाज आहे. यावर उपाय योजना म्हणून नदीजोड प्रकल्प उत्तम पर्याय आहे.
- ३) भारतातील पर्जन्यमान विषम आहे. भारताच्या उत्तर-पूर्वेला जेव्हा वार्षिक ११०० क्यु मी पाऊस पडतो तेव्हा उत्तर पश्चिमेला हेच प्रमाण २०० क्यु.मी इतके कमी असते. अशी विषमता देशाच्या आर्थिक उन्नतीस मारक आहे. नैसर्गिक विषमतेवर मात करण्यासाठी कृत्रिम उपायाने पाण्याचे हस्तांतरण आवश्यक ठरते. सद्यस्थितीत पाण्याची मागणी वेगाने वाढत जाणारी असून नदीजोड प्रकल्पामुळे भारतातील ३५ कोटी हेक्टर जमीन नव्याने ओलिताखाली आणणे साध्य आहे.
- ४) नदी जोडप्रकल्पामुळे भारतात जलविद्युत निर्मितीत वाढ होऊन वीज निर्मितीतून देशाचा आर्थिक विकास घडून येऊ शकतो. हे प्रकल्प अंतर्गत जलवाहतुकीच्या सुविधा वाढविणारा असेल, अशी सुविधा कमी खर्चाची व प्रदुषणविरहित

असेल त्यामुळे देशांतर्गत राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात ६ टक्के नी वाढ घडून येईल. देशात राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षितता व एक्याची भावना वाढीला लागेल. नदी जोड प्रकल्पामुळे रोजगार संधीत वाढ होईल आणि सामाजिक विषमता कमी होईल.

- ५) आर्थिक परिवर्तनाची शेती सुधारणा, औद्योगिकरण, रस्ते रेल्वे व हवाई वाहतुक, शिक्षणसेवा, धरणे कालवे ही साधने आहेत. नदीजोडप्रकल्प हे विकासाचे प्रमुख साधन ठरणार आहे. नदीजोड प्रकल्पाची उपयुक्तता ही सर्वच राजकीय पक्षांच्या नेतृत्वाने मान्य केली असून मागील ५० वर्षात भारतात ४२६ मोठी व मध्यम धरणे बांधण्यात आली आहे. शेतीतील हरितक्रांती बरोबर या प्रकल्पामुळे नवनवीन उद्योग वाढीस लागतील. यामध्ये देशभर मत्स्य शेती वाढीला लागेल. एकूण आर्थिक महासत्ता होण्याच्या ष्टीने नद्यांची आंतरजोडणी प्रकल्प महत्वपूर्ण ठरणार आहे.

### नदीजोड प्रकल्पाच्या मर्यादा

भारतात १९७२ पासून चर्चेला जाणारा नदीजोड प्रकल्प आजही केवळ चर्चेच्या माध्यमातून आपले अस्तित्व टिकवून आहे. या प्रकल्पनिर्मितला मर्यादांचाही अभ्यास करणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

- १) भारतीय संघराज्याची सामान्य ओळख ही पाणी समस्या व पाणी वाटप विषयक वाद यातून होत असते. यामध्ये उत्तरेतील हरियाणा -पंजाब किंवा दक्षिणेतील कर्नाटक तामळनाडू यांचा उल्लेख करता येईल. नदीजोड प्रकल्पाच्या कार्यवाहीनंतर राज्यातील पाणीवाटप संदर्भातील संघर्ष अधिक उग्र होतील.
- २) नदीजोड प्रकल्पांतर्गत लोकांचे सक्तीने स्थलांतर करावे लागेल. या लोकांना पुनर्वसनाच्या सोयी पुर्णपणे प्राप्त होतील का ? हा प्रश्न मोठा आहे. कारण मागील ५० वर्षात ५० दशलक्ष लोकसंख्या स्थलांतरीत झाली असून बहुसंख्य लोक व त्यांचे कुटुंब रस्त्यावर येऊन संघर्ष करीत आहेत. नदीजोड प्रकल्पामुळे किती लोकसंख्या स्थलांतरीत होईल याची कोणतीही अधिकृत माहिती उपलब्ध नाही. विशेषतः आदिवासी व शेतकरी कुटुंबातील स्थलांतर झाल्याने ग्रामीण जीवन विस्कळीत होईल.
- ३) वन आणि पर्यावरण मंत्रालयाने पर्यावरणाला बाधा पोहोचवणारी २३ कलमे नमुद केलेली आहे. पर्यावरणाची होणारी हानी लक्षात हा प्रकल्प धोकादायक ठरण्याची शक्यता आहे. यावर होणारा आर्थिक खर्च विचारात घेतल्या गेला असला तरी या प्रकल्पाने सामाजिक, पर्यावरणीय, सांस्कृतिक घडामोडीची हानी व त्यामुळे खर्चात होणारी वाढ विचारात घेतलेली नाही. वास्तव खर्चाचा विचार केल्यास हा प्रकल्प न परवडणारा आहे.
- ४) भारतातील नदीजोड प्रकल्प हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय हितसंबंधावर परिणाम करणारा आहे. भारतातून वाहणाऱ्या नद्या सहा देशांच्या सीमेतून वाहत येतात किंवा वाहत जातात. त्यामुळे प्रकल्पासाठी या सर्व देशांची संमती आवश्यक ठरते. या विविध देशांशी भारताचे असले संबंध पाहता यासाठी बराच वेळ खर्च होण्याची शक्यता आहे. भारतात नदीजोड प्रकल्पासाठी राज्यांची बैठक बोलाविली असता गुजरात, कर्नाटक, आंध्रप्रदेश, ओरिसा, महाराष्ट्र या राज्यांनी सशर्त अनुमती दिली. नदीजोड प्रकल्पाचा अंदाजित खर्च अब्जांच्या घरात आहे. असा खर्च केवळ बांधामाच्या ष्टीने अपेक्षित आहे. परंतु पुनर्वसन धरणांची डागडुजी व व्यवस्थापन या खर्चाचा विचार या प्रस्तावात केलेला नाही. त्यामुळे आर्थिक ष्टीने हे प्रकल्प कितपत फायदेशीर ठरतील ? यावरचर्चा होणे गरजेचे आहे.
- ५) भारतीय घटनेनुसार 'जलसंपदा' हा विषय राज्यसूचीमध्ये समाविष्ट आहे. राज्यांमध्ये मत्स्य झाल्याशिवाय जलव्यवस्थापन व पाणी समस्या सोडविणे साध्य होणार नाही. कोणतेही राज्य आपल्याकडे जादा पाणी आहे हे मान्य करण्यास तयार नाही. त्यामुळे नदीजोड प्रकल्प प्रत्यक्षात आणणे कठीण ठरत आहे. या प्रकल्पातून पाण्याचे हस्तांतरण होत असतांना एका अभ्यासानुसार २५ टक्के ते ४० टक्के पाण्याचा अपव्यय होणार आहे. हा अपव्यय पाहता नदीजोडणी प्रकल्पाच मुळ उद्देशाच बाजूला पडतो. या प्रकल्पांन विरोध करणारे आक्षेप घेतात की प्रकल्पाचा मोठा खर्च भारताला परवडणारा नाही व प्रकल्पामुळे पर्यावरणावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होईल.. भारताला एकूण जगातील भूक्षेत्रापैकी २.४५ टक्के भूक्षेत्र लाभलेले आहे तर जगातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी १६ टक्के लोकसंख्या भारतात राहने सध्या व पुढील काळात पाणी प्रश्न अधिक उग्र रूप धारण करेल. भविष्यकाळातील युद्धे प्रदेश जिंकण्यासाठीची नसतील तर ती शुद्ध पिण्याच्या पाण्यावर हुकुमत मिळविण्यासाठी होतील. यासाठी भारताने काळाची पावले ओळखून धाडसी निर्णय घेण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

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## The Present Recession In India

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### What is recession?

For the uninitiated, an economic recession signifies a shrinkage in the GDP for two or more consecutive quarters, while an economic slowdown is when the GDP continues to grow but in a slower rate than the previous period in question. A slowdown is a pointer towards recession and usually precedes one but does not necessarily lead to recession.

Recession means that the country is producing and earning less than what it did before. Consumers tend to spend less as people lose confidence in the growth of the economy. Less spending means that there's decrease in demand, which, in turn leads to a dip in production. Such events also lead to lay-offs and job loss and mark a spike in unemployment.

Slowdown, on the other hand, means that production and earnings of the economy is not growing in the same pace as before.

With recession, job loss and companies winding up operations, 2019 has proved to be a bad year for India's economy. The GDP growth rate for the second quarter dropped to its lowest in six years. Gross Domestic Product figures released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) showed that India's GDP for the second quarter of the financial year 2019 (Jul-Sep 19) was 4.5 - lowest since 2012-13. With consecutive declines for six quarters, the expectations of almost all major financial institutions and rating agencies for India's GDP growth have also come down.

Data Intelligence Unit compared the GDP forecast figures announced by rating agencies at the beginning of the year with the current statistics and found that in less than a year, they have cut down GDP predictions for FY 2019-20 by 1.5 per cent on an average. Data Intelligence Unit analysed eight financial institutions/rating agencies - Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, and credit rating agencies CRISIL, Moody's and CARE RATINGS.

At the beginning of the year, almost all these financial institutions had hoped that India's GDP growth will be better than 2018. However, that did not happen. Between January and April this year, on an average, rating agencies had predicted a 7.3 per cent GDP growth for India. By the end of the year, between October and December, the average GDP growth prediction for FY 2019-20 by all the eight agencies has come down to 5.8 per cent - a 1.5 per cent cut in a year.

Data Intelligence Unit had done a detailed study on how these institutions narrowed down their prospects from India, majorly due to slow domestic demand. Of all the agencies, the State Bank of India's outlook for the economy was the worst. In November this year, the SBI had reduced the GDP forecast from 6.1 per cent to 5 per cent for the current financial year.

The crisis brewing within the Indian economy has gained unanimous acceptance by now. Even the latest annual report of the RBI for the fiscal year 2018-19 (or FY19) confirmed that the Indian economy has indeed hit a rough patch. The GDP growth rate of the economy has slipped to 5 per cent in the first quarter of FY20, the lowest in over six years. This is an indication of tougher times ahead. Be it the recent collapse of the automobile sector or the rising number of non-performing assets (NPAs), sluggish consumer demand or failing manufacturing sector; all have a hand in this deceleration of growth rate.

The spurt in instances of job losses from automobile manufacturers to biscuit makers has led to the general acceptance of the downturn. This is the third instance of an economic slowdown for India in the past decade after the ones that began in June 2008 and March 2011. The technical term for the same is growth recession. A recession is defined in economics as three consecutive quarters of contraction in GDP. But since India is a large developing economy, contraction is a rarity. The last instance of negative growth for India was in 1979. A growth recession is more commonplace where the economy continues to grow but at a slower pace than usual for a sustained period, what India has been facing nowadays.

The growth of the Indian economy had been predominated by consumption inclusive of both -- Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) as well as the Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE). Over the last five years, the total consumption expenditure by Indian households had accelerated with an average growth rate of 7.8 per cent compared to an average of 6.1 per cent in 2011-14. But the recent sharp fall in PFCE in the June quarter to 3.1 per cent compared to 7.2 per cent in the March quarter has significantly contributed to the recent slowdown.

That being said, any fall in consumption expenditure, as and when it would happen, would escalate the crisis even more. If consumption spending falls, then output and employment levels also fall since consumption expenditure directly impacts the other two. As a consequence, the economy would stagnate, and prices deflate. Lower prices, if unable to recover the costs, would halt the operations of any firm and would initiate the layoff process. This, in turn, reduces earnings further. Hence this vicious cycle keeps on repeating itself until the economy slips into a deeper state of shock.

In addition, another major component of India's GDP is investment, induced by both -- private and government sectors. It has been a key driver of growth since the liberalisation of 1991. Though gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), the main constituent of investment in the economy, increased, yet its contribution to growth fell by 6.2 percentage points in 2014-19 than in 2011-14. The slackening of investment lowers the level of infrastructure development, causes hesitation in creating small businesses, stop entrepreneurs from investing in research and development, and thus stagnates technological development. Capital Investments are long-term gains that generate profitability for many years by improving operational efficiency and boosting innovation. It goes without saying that for holistic growth of the economy and to gain competitive edge over others, the economy must innovate.

In addition to these factors, the slump in the economy is also affected by the various exogenous factors. A leading dampener is the US-China trade war, which has intensified over time and has contracted world trade and, in turn, Indian exports. Also, high rates of GST, liquidity crisis in NBFCs, and shift in the behavioural pattern of the workforce due to the entry of young people has discouraged savings. When people save less in the economy, it leaves less money for investments.

Recession can be short-lived if corrective actions are taken immediately, failure of which can have a prolonged effect on the health of an economy. Amidst the news of slowdown, rise in FDI inflows from \$12.7bn (FY19) to \$16.3 bn (Q1 FY20) brought respite for the government. In a welcoming move, government revised GST for the automobile sector, opened up FDI in contract manufacturing sector and even announced the recapitalization of the banking sector. Together with these, it should also focus on optimum utilization of funds granted by RBI and direct them to boost investment in the economy both infrastructural and research investment. Further, structural shifts over the long run can be achieved through tapping into the health and education sectors that long for quality improvements. Only such long-lasting structural changes can improve the growth potential of the Indian economy and deter the possibility of three slowdowns within the short span of a decade.

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## Role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Physical Educational Sports

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### Abstract

*In a modern and technical era in the field of physical education and sports, it is most to utilize incipient techniques, novel equipment and new tools to improve the standards and performance. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is the most consequential factor and methodology in the field of physical education and sports around the world. It has changed the development, planning and management of coaching in physical education and sports. The utilization of ICT is the most facile method and gets an efficacy result. The aforesaid system available for all, anytime and anywhere. Implementation of ICT in physical inculcation and sports have enhanced the performance of the player and achieving the best level, for this purpose paper focused on the use of ICT in physical education and sports with few novel concepts and its applications. The role of physical education teacher and coaches, suggestions for physical education teacher and coaches etc.*

### Introduction

Relentless innovation in computer and information science and the products that emerge from this innovation present educationalists with incipient and virtually revolutionary conceptions for engendering edifying and learning environments. Such concepts as 'Virtual learning', even 'Virtual Universities', and e-learning radically challenge the notion of how edifying can be carried out and where learning is achieved (McElhone, 2000). Teachers should be conscious of the quality of their teaching. Information and communication technology (ICT) is becoming increasingly pervasive in our modern society and a requirement for ideal means of teaching especially in the field of physical education (Zhang and Martinovic, 2008). Information and communication technology (ICT) has a significant role in teaching and learning process as a tool. The use of ICT by learners offers a potential to enhance learning as all subjects as well as physical education. Teaching will get new dimensions, as lessons will be greatly enhanced by the technology tools. The uses of multimedia instructional tools will significantly enrich the teaching content that will become more dynamic and captivating (Gerad and Mathiot, 2000). Sansauwal defined information technology as the use of hardware and software for efficient management of information i.e storage, retrieval, processing, communication, diffusion and sharing of information for social, economic and cultural upliftment (Sansauwal, 2000). This includes the ability to use technology as a tool for research, organize, evaluate and communicate information and the possession of a fundamental understanding of the ethical issues surrounding the access and use of information (Zhang and Martinovic 2008). Physical education benefits from the integration of ICT in making lessons more natural and real. The utilization of ICT in physical education is becoming very important as it can make a significant contribution to primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. This starts with knowledge and understanding of principles applicable when considering using and implementing ICT software and programs in teaching physical education. The aim of this paper is to present a sketch of ICT usage in physical education and to explore its usefulness for the evaluation of computer-based learning.

### New Concept of ICT

Some company making a software and taking a course of ICT one of the example is as Digital classes. Pearson world largest education company brings to you Digital class an ICT based solution that combines state of the art, hardware with syllabus, Compliant multimedia based interaction content this solution drawn upon Persons global expertise in digital content and its vast experience in education over hundred million people worldwide. They suggest that ICT tools make learning real-life experiences so that players understand and never forget therefore it is needful to use ICT tools in the field of sports and physical education for the purpose of development of skills, match practice, match the behaviour and advanced technique. Examples of ICT application that can be used in physical education and sports.

### Definition of ICT

Information technology is an application and commodity support through which or by means of which information is transferred, recorded, Edited, stored, manipulated or disseminated. According to UNESCO information technology as "scientific, technological and engineering disciplines and the management techniques used in information handling and processing information and their application, computers and their interaction with man and machine and associated social, economic and cultural matters." According to ILA

Glossary, "Information technology is an application of the computers and other technologies to the acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information."

➤ **Motive analysis software**

There are many software packages available in market useful for highlighting techniques are some of the athletic field events.

➤ **Camera**

The video camera can provide footage of the experienced performance in action can be used to inspire, to demonstrate correct techniques and to develop players. The camera can also use in assessment for learning tools. The camera is immediately simple to use and it has a reasonable battery life.

➤ **Film editing in PE**

To identify a common fault of players and after that give the suggestion to players.

➤ **Mobile camera phone**

We can take a photo, shooting of any technique and it can be observed through PC it is helpful to the sportsman.

➤ **Interactive whiteboard**

It is a surface onto which computer screen can display through a data projector. As it is a touch sensitive it allows the teacher to use a pen or finger-likemouse to control computer from the board and save any changes for future internet and website to support teaching and learning. Belowenlisted tools are also applicable to get more information:

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| ➤ Video projectors system      | ➤ SMS mobile      |
| ➤ Developing functional skills | ➤ Two way SMS     |
| ➤ Video conferencing           | ➤ E-journals      |
| ➤ You tube                     | ➤ Research review |
| ➤ Power point presentation     |                   |
| ➤ N- list                      |                   |

### Suggestions

Tim Kelly survey on ICT education and give four main suggestions they are as

- The importance of ICTs for training teachers. Much of this takes the form of basic computer literacy instead of how to integrate computers into teaching methods, but the emphasis on building capacity is important.
- Secondly, providing and sustaining ICT infrastructure in schools, especially through public-private partnerships, is essential.
- Thirdly, while ICT is an important part of formal educational institutions, it can be just as powerful in non-formal education settings, creating the opportunity for life-long learning.
- Finally, several countries have very strong Open and Distance Learning initiatives that seek to provide mass education and overcome geographic or financial barriers.

### Role of physical education teacher and Coaches in the field of ICT

Physical education teachers and coaches are the interfaces between players and ICT tools. Physical education teachers and coaches have a need to focus and seize new opportunities and demonstrate how the ICT tools help and improve the performance of the player. And they can apply a greater role to change the development, planning and management of sports. This was they can take a right full place as human agent side the search engine in searching the internet.

### Conclusion

In modern and technical era it is must to know the cognizance of ICT for every physical teacher, coaches and players. The aim of this manuscript is to the improvement of player performance by using advanced technology. The development of ICT in the field of physical education and sports has a significant impact on society and has benefited in developing countries.

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## सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक स्तरावर जलसाक्षरतेचे महत्व जल संरक्षण व संवर्धन

शैलजा कृष्णराव माथने

सारांश :-

आज जगात जल नियोजन हे मोठे आव्हान आहे. मानवानी जलाचा उपयोग घेतला पण प्रबंधन (व्यवस्थापन) व पाण्याचा अपव्यय याकडे लक्ष दिले नाही. आज जगात सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन घेवून, आधारभूत संरचना विकसित करण्याचे प्रयत्न सुरू आहे. प्रबंधनात्मक प्रयत्नां मुळे विहिरी, तलाव, नदी, नाले यातून पर्याप्त शुध्द जल प्राप्त होईल पिण्याच्या पाण्याची पुर्तता व स्वच्छता संविधानाच्या आठव्या अनुसूचित मांडला आहे.

भारतात जलसंसाधन मंत्रालय हे देशातील जलसंसाधनाचा विकास, व्यवस्थापन योजना निर्धारित करतात, त्या अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय योजना तयार करणे, तांत्रिक बाबी तपासणे, त्यांचे आर्थिक मुल्यांकन करणे, केंद्राकडून मदत उपलब्ध करणे, विदेशातील अर्थसाहाय मिळविणे, आंतरराज्यातील जल विवादाचे समाधान करण्यास सहायता तसेच नितीनिर्धारण, लघुसिंचन मार्गदर्शन योजना तयार करणे. समाज क्षेत्र विकास, भूमीगत जल संसाधनाचा विकास इत्यादी दायित्व जलसंसाधन मंत्रालयाकडे आहे. राष्ट्रीय जलसंसाधन परिषद १ एप्रिल २००२ मध्ये झाली व २००२ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय जल नीतीला स्विकारले.

जलसंसाधनाचा एकत्रित विकास करणे उपलब्ध जमीन आणि भूजलाचा सर्वोत्तम व निरंतर योग्य उपयोग करण्यासाठी योजना व सुरक्षा सुची जलसंरक्षणाचे परंपरागत पध्दती एक तंत्र पाणी वापरण्याच्या चुकीच्या पध्दती व मागणीचे नियोजन करणे तसेच उपलब्ध जल मात्रा व गुणवत्ता टिकविणे यावर जोर दिला गेला. प्रत्येक राज्य आपली जल योजना तयार करून दोन वर्षात ती कार्यान्वित करण्याचे निर्देश दिले आहे.

राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता देखरेख कार्यक्रम (झॅण्डण्च) केंद्रिय प्रदुषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड अंतर्गत राज्यातील बोर्ड मार्फत जलाच्या गुणवत्ता संदर्भात देखरेख करण्यासाठी १,०१९ केंद्र स्थापन करून सहामाही परिक्षण करून भूजलाची गुणवत्तेची देखरेख करतात. यांनी केलेल्या संरक्षणासाठी जलसाठे शुध्दी क्षेत्रात टाकावू कार्बनिक पदार्थ, जीवाणू मुळे प्रदुषणाचा धोका निर्माण झाला. कारण घरगुती उपयोगातून सांडपाणी व टाकावू पदार्थ पाण्यात विसर्जित केले जातात.

प्रस्तावना

लोकसंख्या वाढ जलमागणी पूर्ण करण्यासाठी भूपृष्ठावरील नदी, तलाव, झरे, भूमीगत जल, दोन्ही स्रोतांचे जलाचे पाणी वापरले गेले अंदाधुंद वापरामुळे व भूजलाचे उपसामुळे जलस्तर खाली जात आहे ज्या क्षेत्रात पूनर्भरणाची योग्य व्यवस्था केली गेली नाही तेथे विहिरी सुकल्या, हातपंप, कुपनलिका पाण्याच्या कमतरतेमुळे बंद कराव्या लागतात. सिंचनासाठी ही कुपनलिका पंपाद्वारे भूजलाचा उपसा वाढत आहे, त्यामुळे जलस्तर खाली जातो.

भूमीजल स्रोताची कमी ही समस्या अती उपसामुळे नाही तर पर्जन्याचे पडणारे पाण्याचे संचयन करून त्याचा उपयोग करण्यात समस्येचे निराकरण आहे. प्राचीन काळी राजा महाराजांनी छोटे छोटे तलाव व बांध घालून पाणी एकत्र केले, त्यामुळे भूमीगत जलाची पातळी वाढली.

जलसंवर्धन ही सामाजिक जबाबदारी आहे. नवीन तंत्रज्ञान जसे वॉटरहार्वेस्टिंग सारख्या विविध पध्दतीद्वारे आम्ही जलसंवर्धन करू शकतो व इतरही तांत्रिक पध्दतीचा प्रयोग करता येईल.

आज भारतातच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण विश्वात पाणी संकट उत्पन्न झाले आहे. जागतिक तापमान वृध्दी मुळे पाण्याचा हाहाकार माजलाय. जलसंकटाचा सामना करण्यासाठी विविध योजना राबविल्या जात आहे सर्व विश्वात २२ मार्च हा जलदिन म्हणून ओळखला जातो.

जल संकट

१९४० मध्ये आमच्या देशात १० लाख विहिरी होत्या. आज ती संख्या २ करोड ६० लाख ते ३ करोडच्या आसपास आहे. ५० ते ६० टक्के लोकांची जलपूर्ती भूजलाद्वारे होते. भारतातील विविध माध्यमांचा उपयोग पिण्याच्या पाण्यासाठी करतात. ३५.५ टक्के लोकसंख्या हातपंप, ३६.७ टक्के लोक नळ, तलाव, झरे, पारंपारिक साधनांचा उपयोग करतात. २.६ टक्के अन्य माध्यमांद्वारे पाणी उपयोगात आणतात. आम्ही आमची आम्ही आपल्या जलस्रोतांचे संरक्षण करावयास हवे तसेच पर्जन्याद्वारे मिळणाऱ्या पाण्याचे साठवण व जतन करावे.

भूमीगत जलपातळी दरवर्षी १ से. मी ने कमी होत आहे. आशियाई गोड पाण्याचे सर्वात मोठे सरोवर गोठवून सुकत आहे.

विकसनशिल देशात स्थिती भयावह आहे येथे भूजल पातळी ३ मीटर प्रति वर्ष कमी होते.

भारतात दर वर्षी २० सें.मी. प्रतिवर्षी या दराने जलपातळी कमी होत आहे. वाळवंट विस्तारत आहे. हिमपर्वत वितळत आहे. नद्या, नाले, कोरडे पडत आहे. भारतात जलसंसाधन समृद्ध आहे, तरी ६ व्यक्तीत एक व्यक्ती पाण्यासाठी झुंजत आहे. उपलब्ध पाण्यापैकी ७० टक्के पाणी सिंचनासाठी उपयोगात येते.

लोकसंख्या वाढ आणि औद्योगिकरणामुळे प्रदेशात जलसंकट निरंतर वाढतच चालले आहे. जलनियोजन व्यवस्थापनाबाबत सरकारी प्रयत्न पण निधीच्या कमी उपलब्धतेमुळे ही निराशाजनक आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्ती स्वतःमध्ये परिवर्तन करून पाणी वापराच्या योग्य सवयी अंमलात आणल्यास मोठे परिवर्तन होईल, आपण हे लक्षात ठेवले पाहिजे. "जल है तो, कल है, जल जीवन का अमृत है."

#### अभ्यास विषयाचे महत्व

- पावसाचे पाणी खोल खड्डयामध्ये साठवून वापर करणे, जमिनीत झिरपून जलपातळीत वाढ होणे.
- विहिरीत पाणी पुरवठा/ट्युबवेल भूभागावरील पाणी उतारावरून वाहते, ते पाणी नाल्याद्वारे काढूनविहिरीत सोडणे व छतावरील पाणी पाईपद्वारे विहिरीत सोडणे.
- प्रदेशात काही अंतरावर खोल नाल्या खोदणे किंवा पाणी पाईपद्वारे जमिनीत जिरविणे.
- टाकीत पाणी जमा करणे.
- १००० फिट छतावर १ से.मी. पर्जन्य झाला तर जवळजवळ १००० लि. पाणी एकत्र करता येते.
- वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग प्रणालीत पाण्याचे संचयन करता येते व पाण्याच्या बाष्पीभवनाचा दर कमी करता येतो.

#### जलसंरक्षणाचे उपाय

घरी विनाकारण नळातून पाणी वाहत नाही ना याची काळजी घेणे, गळणारे नळ दुरूस्त करणे आवश्यकतेनुसार जलाचा वापर करणे. घरगुती काम करीत असतांना पाणी संचय करून कामे करणे, नळाला सुरू ठेवून काम केल्यास जास्त पाण्याचा वापर होतो. नळाला सुरू ठेवू नका बंद करा. फ्लश मध्ये अतिरिक्त पाणी सोडू नका. तलाव विहिरी यात कचरा टाकू नका. आंधोळीला शाँवर खुप वेळ सुरू ठेवू नका. पाण्याची कमतरता समजून त्याचा व्यर्थ उपयोग टाळणे व अपव्यय टाळण्याचे प्रयत्न करणे तसेच जनसामान्यांना जागरूकता निर्माण करणे जलनियोजन अभियानात सहभागी होवून वैश्विक चिंतलेला ही व्यक्तीगत चिंता समजून जल संवर्धनात सहभाग देणे.

#### पाण्याचे पुनर्चक्रिकरण

अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, युरोप देशांप्रमाणे भारतातही पाण्याचे पुनर्चक्रिकरण करणे, अनिवार्य केले पाहिजे. टॉयलेट मध्ये ऑस्ट्रेलिया, अमेरिका, युरोप या देशात रिसायकलींग पाण्याचा उपयोग होतो भारतात या कार्यासाठी शुध्दपाणी वापरल्या जातो.

चंदीगडमध्ये गोल्फ कोर्स व पार्क मध्ये सांडपाणी वर प्रक्रिया करून वापरतात, संपूर्ण देशात ही व्यवस्था लागू केली पाहिजे. दिल्ली मध्ये हैदरपूर व गोकुळपुरी या ठिकाणी रिसायकलींगचे प्लांट आहेत. अशा प्लांटची संख्या निश्चितपणे वाढली पाहिजे. बंगलूरू येथील कल्बन पार्कमध्ये हार्ड वॉटरचा उपयोग केला जातो. अन्य शहरांमध्ये ही असे उपक्रम राबविल्या गेले पाहिजे. खारे पाणी गोड करून त्याचा उपयोग करायला पाहिजे, खारे पाणी गोड बनवायला प्रतिलीटर १३ पैसे खर्च येतो. विश्व बँक अनुमानानुसार २०२०मध्ये भारतात पाण्याची उपलब्धता ३८० क्युबिक कि.मी. वार्षिक राहिल मागणी मात्र ८१० क्युबिक कि.मी. होईल. २०२५ मध्ये जगातील १८० करोड लोक अशा देशात राहतील जीचे पाणी पूर्ण संपलेले असेल, पर्जन्य प्रमाण व पर्जन्य दिवस हे जागतिक उष्मांमुळे कमी होईल.

भारतातील जल संसाधनाची स्थिती ही दिवसेंदिवस गंभीर रूपधारण करीत आहे. पावसाळ्यातही पाणी टंचाईच्या सामना करावा लागत आहे. लोकसंख्या व जलाची उपलब्धता यातील देशाची स्थिती व देशामध्ये विभिन्न क्षेत्रामध्ये लागणारे पाण्याची गरज दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे.

#### जल संकट या समस्येतून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी व्यक्तीगत उपाय

- जूने पाईप फुटतात, नळातून पाणी टपकने, यामुळे ५० टक्केपाणी वाया जाते.
- सकाळी दाढी, ब्रश करतांना नळ सुरू ठेवतात, यामुळे २५ ते ३०लि. पाणी वाया जाते. ३०० ते ५०० लिटर पाणी बाथटब शाँवर मध्ये नाहतांना खर्च होते. सामान्यपणे नाहतांना १०० ते १५० लिटर पाणी लागते.
- बाथटब व शाँवरचा वापर न करणे.

- शहरात ५० लाख लिटर पाणी वाहने धुण्यासाठी खर्च होतात पाईप पेक्षा बकेटीचा वापर केल्यास पाण्याचा अपव्यय टाळता येईल.
- भूजल पातळी वाढविण्यास रेन वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टिम करा तसेच घराच्या आसपास किंवा अन्य ठिकाणी लावा की पाणी जलधारण क्षमता जमीनीची वाढेल.

#### जल संकट निवारणाकरीता सरकारी स्तरावरील प्रयत्न

- ठोस उपाययोजना अंतर्गत पर्जन्य पाणी संचय व्यवस्था प्रत्येक शहर गावामध्ये करणे.
- भूजलाच्या अत्याधिक उपसा करण्यासंदर्भात नियम तयार करणे, त्या अंतर्गत शिक्षेचा अंतर्भाव होईल.
- नदीचे गोड पाणी शुध्द करून उपयोगात आणता येईल. आंतरराष्ट्रीय नदी संदर्भात वादावर लवकर निर्णय तसेच लोकसंख्येवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यास उपाय करणे.
- जलाशयांना प्रदुषित होण्यापासून वाचविणे, जलाशयाचा पूर्णरूद्धार करणे.
- निती, योजना, व्यवस्थापन क्रियान्वित करून राबविणे
- प्राथमिक, महाविद्यालयीन पुस्तकात पाठयक्रम अनिवार्य करणे ज्यामुळे जलसंकट व संरक्षणाबाबत जागृकता निर्माण होईल.
- भूजल स्तर व गुणवत्ता वाढविण्यासाठी जलसंवर्धनाचे प्रयोग व प्रोत्साहन देणे.
- सामुदायिक योजना डॅम, बंधारा, नहर, तलाव खोदणे इत्यादी योजना ग्रामिण भागात राबविणे.
- शहरात खूले जमीन क्षेत्र कमी झाले असून रस्ते, फुटपाथ, सिमेंटनी बांधल्यामुळे पर्जन्याचे पाणी जमिनीत न मुरता वाहून जाते. हे पाणी जलाशयाला प्रदुषित करते. पक्क्या फरशीपेक्षा छिद्रयुक्त फरशीचा वापर करणे.
- चर्चा, संमेलन, प्रतियोगीता इत्यादींचा माध्यमातून जलमुल्य उपयोग व पर्यावरणीय समस्या अवगत करता येईल.
- मिडीया, न्युजपेपर, प्रोत्साहनपर कार्यक्रम दाखविता येईल.
- बॉटल संस्कृती विरूध्द आवाज उठवावा लागेल रोक लावावी लागेल.

#### भूजलाच्या संदर्भातील योजनांची अंमलबजावणी व कार्यपध्दती

प्रत्येक गावशिवारात पडणारा पाऊस मग तो अगदी ६०० मि. मी. पेक्षा कमी का असेना विकासाच्या दृष्टीने अत्यंत महत्वाचा असतो. त्या गावाचे नैसर्गीक गुणधर्मच त्या पावसाशी निगडीत असतात. हा पाऊसच खऱ्या अर्थाने त्या गावाचा नैसर्गीक आणि निर्वीवाद असा जलस्त्रोत असतो. पण हा जलस्त्रोत आकाशातून कोसळत असतो तेव्हा त्याकडे बघण्याच्या भूमिकेतून पाहण्या पलिकडे आपण काही करत नाही पाऊस पडतो, वाहून जातो, मग त्याच पाण्यासाठी आपण दाही दिशांना धावतो.

जमिनीत मुरणाऱ्या एकंदर पावसाच्या पाण्याच्या ८५ टक्के पाण्याचा उपसा झाला तर त्या भागाला अती उपशाचे काळे क्षेत्र म्हटले जाते. उपशाचे प्रमाण ६५ ते ८५ टक्के असल्यास कठीण स्थितीतील क्षेत्र ठरविले जाते देशातील भूजल साठे वेगाने काळ्या क्षेत्राकडे जात असल्याचे वैज्ञानिकांना आढळून आले आहे. अति उपशाच्या क्षेत्रात नवीन विंधन विहरीवर कायदानुसार बंदी घालता येते, पण त्याची प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणी होत नाही.

आपण निसर्गाचे अमर्याद शोषण केलेले आहे जास्तीत जास्त पाणी शेती उद्योगधंद्यांना, जास्तीत जास्त खते वापरणे, जास्तीत जास्त बोअर खोल करायची, या जास्तीज जास्त घेण्याच्या भावनेमुळे जास्तीत जास्त आपले नुकसान होणार आहे. आधुनिक शेतीमुळे अनेक पर्यावरणीय समस्या उभ्या राहू लागल्या आहेत. पिकांवरील पडणाऱ्या रोगांना मारण्यासाठी किटकनाशकांचा वापर केला गेला, आज किटकनाशक निर्मित उद्योगात २०,००० च्यावर वेगवेगळा प्रकारची घातक रसायने वापरली जावू लागली. काही किटक आजच्या रासायनिक किटकनाशकांना दाद देत नाहीत, अशा किटकात किटकनाशके पचविण्याची क्षमता निर्माण झाली आहे. त्यामुळे जास्तीत जास्त घातक किटकनाशके बनविली जाऊ लागली परंतु आज तीच किटकनाशके मानवी शरीरात संक्रमित होत आहेत. वक्ज हे किटकनाशक हरितकांतीच्या सुरवातीच्या काळात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापरले गेले, हे किटकनाशक पर्यावरणात ९०-१०० वर्षांपर्यंत राहू शकते.

सततच्या भूजल उपशामुळे जमीन क्षारपड बनते महाराष्ट्रामध्ये अशा क्षारपड जमीनीचे क्षेत्र वाढत आहे अतिसिंचनातून व रासायनिक खतांमुळे हजारो हेक्टर जमीन क्षारपड झाल्या आहेत. विकासाच्या नावावर आपण विनाश सहन करीत आहोत, पारंपारिक जल संधारण परंपरेबद्दल सन्मान आस्था निर्माण करणे, त्या कार्याचे ज्ञान संपादन करणे महत्वाचे आहे. आपण प्रगतीशीलतेच्या नावाखाली पाण्याच्या परंपरेला नुकसान पोहचविले आहे.

मोठी धरणे, जलाशयाचे तळे, कालवे निर्माण करावी लागणार आहे. त्यामुळे प्रचंड प्रमाणात पाणी जमिनीत मुरल्याने पाणथळीचा प्रदेश निर्माण होण्याचा धोका उत्पन्न होतो पाण्याचा निचरा न झाल्याने कसदार जमिनीचा कस

कमी होवून जमिन टाकावू नापीक म्हणून परावर्तीत होण्याची शक्यता होवून वातावरणातील दमटपणामुळे मलेरीया सारखे रोग वाढीस लागतात. ज्यावेळेस आपण ही जलाशये बांधतो त्यावेळेस तेथील मृदा, खडक रचना इत्यादींचा विचार होत नाही, म्हणून जमिनीत पाण्याचा निचरा व पाणी साठविण्याची क्षमता आहे की नाही, याचा विचार केला जात नाही.

आजपर्यंत विकासाच्या अनेक योजनांवर प्रचंड निधी, श्रम, आणि वेळ घालवूनही आपले शासन आणि प्रशासन गेली, अनेक वर्षे तेच ते कार्यक्रम, उपाय, बैठका यात अडकून बसला आहे, मुळातून समस्यांचे निराकरण केले जात नाही. रासायनिक खतांचा कमीत कमी वापर हे शेतकऱ्यांना समजून सांगणे, तसेच शालेय शिक्षणात या विषयी धडा शिकविणे जेणे करून पुढील पिढीला या गंभीर प्रश्नाचे गांभीर्य समजणार नाही

सर्वांनी मनापासून पाणी अडविणे, जिरविणे व काटकसरीने वापरने हा मंत्र अमलात आणला पाहिजे. पाण्याचे नियोजन खोरेनिहाय आवश्यक असून तुटीच्या खोऱ्याचा विकास आणि नियमनाची कार्यपध्दती त्याच बरोबर नागरी पाण्याचे नियमनही वेगवेगळे असावे अशी अपेक्षा आहे. केंद्र सरकारने राष्ट्रीय जलनीती ठरवितांना तसेच ही जलनीती अवलंबवितांना स्थायी स्वरूपाची यंत्रणा तयार केली तशीच राज्यानेही करणे आवश्यक आहे. पाण्याचे शुध्दतेचे लघु प्रकल्पापासून ते मध्यम प्रकल्पापर्यंतचे पाणीसाठे दिवसेंदिवस घाण आणि दुर्गंधाने भरून जात आहेत. परिस्थिती अशीच राहिली तर पाणी आहे पण वापरता येणार नाही.

२१ व्या शतकातील पाणी प्रश्न सोडवायचा असल्याने, प्रत्येकाने आपले व्यक्तीगत योगदान-भूजल-संवर्धन कार्यक्रमांमध्ये देणे गरजेचे आहे. पाणी पुर्न:भरण ही एक लोक चळवळ होणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. व्यक्ति कितीही सुशिक्षित असली तरी ती जलसाक्षर असेलच असे नाही. आपण पाणी पट्टी भरतो म्हणजे आपण कितीही पाणी वापरायला मोकळे आहोत असे नाही त्यासाठी जलसाक्षर अभियानाची गरज आहे.

या कार्यक्रमांतर्गत गाव, जिल्हा तसेच राज्याचे जल सुरक्षा आराखडे व वार्षिक कृती आराखडे तयार करणे, बंधनकारक करण्यात आले आहे. तसेच भूजल व भूपृष्ठावरील पाण्याचा संयुक्त व शाश्वत वापर, भूजल संवर्धन, पाण्याची गुणवत्ता या बाबींवर भर देण्यात आला आहे. तसेच पाणीपुरवठा योजनांचे व्यवस्थापन स्थानिक संस्थेकडे असण्यावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. प्रकल्पांतर्गत लोकांचा सक्रिय सहभाग असल्याने अशा योजनांची गुणवत्ता निश्चितच चांगली असते. म्हणून या प्रक्रियेत सार्वत्रिकरण करणे कमप्राप्त झाले आहे. ग्रामिण पातळीवर योजनांची मागणी, आखणी व अमलबजावणी करित असतांना निर्देशनास आलेल्या काही तांत्रिक व प्रशासकीय अडचणींच्या अनुभवांवर काही धोरणात्मक सुधारणा करणेही गरजेचे झाले आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष

- स्रोतांचे संवर्धन व बळकटीकरण करणे.
- गुणवत्ता बाधित गावांमध्ये सुरक्षित स्रोत विकसित करण्याकरीता उपाययोजना घेणे.
- भूजल पुनर्भरणाच्या पारंपारिक व अपारंपारिक उपाययोजना शिवकालीन पाणी साठवण योजनांच्या तत्वानुसार प्राधान्य देण्यात येईल.
- योजनांचा एकूण देखभाल दुरूस्ती खर्च विचारात घेवून, पाणीपट्टीमध्ये किमान ५ टक्के पाणी पट्टीच्या दरामध्ये वाढ करण्यात यावी
- भूजलाच्या व्यवस्थापनेकरीता ग्रामपंचायतीने नागरीकांच्या सहभागातून पाण्याचा ताळेबंद तयार करून, पाण्याच्या स्रोतांच्या व्यवस्थापनेचा आराखडा तयार करावा.
- भूजलपुर्न:भरणाशी संबंधीत आवश्यक उपाययोजना उदा. छतावरील पाऊस पाणी संकलन, विहिरी पुनर्भरण इत्यादी शिवकालीन पाणी साठवण उपाययोजनांचा समावेश करणे बंधनकारक राहिल.

#### संदर्भ

1. स्रोत: डॉ. शुक्ल नरेंद्र, जैन आशु (२०१२), पृ.क्र. २८
2. N.W.M.P.

**Run a Three to Measure Speed and Agility of Amravati District Amateur Cricketers**

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**Abstract**

It is knowledgeable that, due to off season training Programs a Scored by cricketers upgraded their performances at National Level. Therefore researcher was interested in investigating the study entitled as "Off Season Fitness Training Programs and its effect on Speed and Agility of Cricketers." Total 75 male Cricketers of Amravati District Amateur Cricket Association, who represented interschool or intercollegiate tournaments, were selected as subjects. The age of the selected subjects ranged between 17-25 years. Hence all those subjects selected were the source of data. For the purpose of this study, total 75 Cricketers were selected by adopting Simple Random Sampling Method from the available Cricketers of Amravati District Amateur Cricket Association, Amravati. All the selected subjects were randomly distributed into three groups in equal numbers. It may be concluded that both sixty and ninety days systematic training Program significantly improve The for Speed and Agility performance by the selected subjects. Ninety days systematic training Program is more effective than the sixty days training Program. The post test mean difference of Speed and Agility performance between the groups.

**Description:**

It was measured by using Run-a-three – 17.7 mts X 3 Test. The Run-a-three test places the subject in a cricket specific setting to assess their agility in relation to performance in cricket. **Scoring:** The average time from the two stopwatches was recorded to the nearest 1/100<sup>th</sup> of second

**Run a Three Test Programme of Test Administration**

The tests were administered just before the beginning of experiment for all the three groups. The tests were administered again immediately after the end of 60 days experimental treatment for experimental group-A, and control group-C. Similarly, the tests were further administered after the end of 90 days for experimental group-B and control group-C. The training was conducted from 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. every day, except Sunday.

**Administration of Fitness Training programme**

The total period of fitness training programme for each experimental group i.e., Experimental group A and B was divided into two different durations. The duration of these periods varied with each Experimental group. The Control group did not undergo any specific training programme. The following tables describe the Weekly Fitness Training Programme. The contents of these weekly fitness training programmes varied according to each Training period that underwent by the subjects i.e. Training load and Training intensity varied according to each training period. The data pertaining to the present study were collected by administering therefore stated tests for the chosen variables i.e. Anthropometric Measurements and Specific Fitness. The subjects were given a chance to practice the prescribed test so that they become familiar with tests and knew exactly what was to be done. The tests were conducted at the beginning of Experiment. For Experimental group A and control group - C tests were again administered at the end of 60 days. For experimental group B and control group C tests were further administered at the end of 90 days.

**Table - Summary of One Way Analysis of Variance for the Data on Run A-3 Test Performance of Pre-Tests of Experimental A, Experimental B and Control C Groups**

Source of Variance	Degree of Freedom	Sum of Square	Mean Sum of Square	F-ratio
Between the Groups	K-1 3 - 1 = 2	0.006	0.003	0.011 <sup>@</sup>
Within Group	N - K 75 - 3 = 72	19.47	0.27	

@ Not Significant at 0.05

Tabulated  $F_{0.05(2, 72)} = 3.11$

It is observed from the above table that there are no significant mean differences among the means of Pre-Test on Run-A3 test performance of Experimental A, Experimental B and Control C groups. The analysis of table reveals that the calculated F-value of 0.011 is less than the tabulated F-value of 3.11; hence the observed differences are not statistically significant.

Since the F-ratio is not found to be significant therefore Least Significant Difference (LSD) Post Hoc Test is not applied.

**Table -Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Ratio for the Pre and Post Test of Experimental A, Experimental B and Control C Groups in Run A-3 Test Performance**

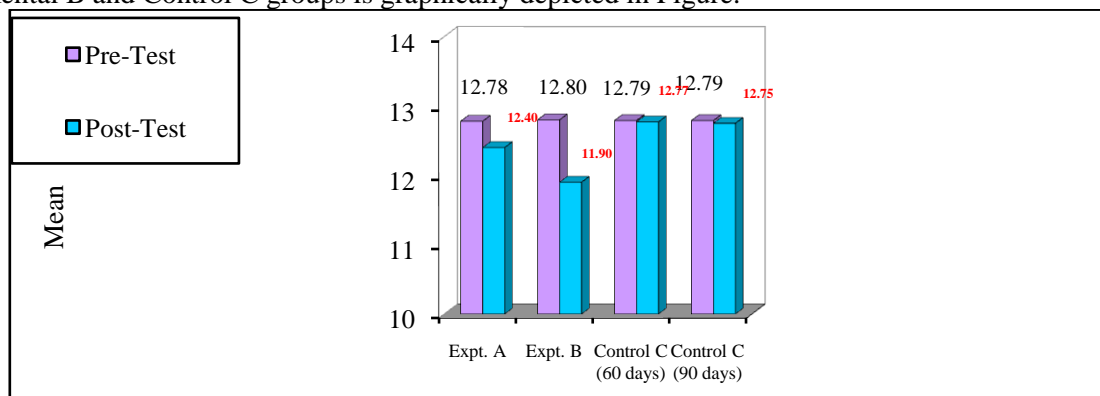
Group	Test	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	Standard Error	t-ratio
Expt. A	Pre	12.78	0.5022	0.38	0.14096	2.704*
	Post After 60 days	12.40	0.4945			
Expt. B	Pre	12.80	0.5203	0.90	0.14886	6.027*
	Post After 90 days	11.90	0.5323			
Control C	Pre	12.79	0.5370	0.02	0.15154	0.121 <sup>@</sup>
	Post After 60 days	12.77	0.5345			
Control C	Pre	12.79	0.5370	0.05	0.15129	0.315 <sup>@</sup>
	Post After 90 days	12.75	0.5328			

\* Significant at 0.05 level Tabulated  $t_{0.05(24)} = 2.064$  @ Not significant at 0.05 level

Above table indicates that there is significant difference in between the Pre and Post test means of Experimental A and Experimental B groups in run A-3 test performance, as the calculated t-values of 2.704 and 6.027 respectively are greater than the tabulated t-value of 2.064 at 0.05 level of confidence for the 24 degrees of freedom. The Control C group shows insignificant difference with calculated t-values 0.121 and 0.315.

From the above findings it is quite clear that Experimental A and B groups show significant improvement in run A-3 test performance due to 60 and 90 days of systematic training programme, whereas Control group's subjects does not show any significant improvement in the run A-3 test performance.

The mean difference of run A-3 test performance between the pre and post test of Experimental A, Experimental B and Control C groups is graphically depicted in Figure.



**Figure - Mean Difference of Run A-3 Test Performance between the Pre and Post Test of Experimental A, Experimental B and Control C Groups**

**Table - Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Ratio for the Post Tests of Experimental A, Experimental B and Control C Groups in Run A-3 Test Performance**

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	Standard Error	t-ratio
Experimental A	12.40	0.4945	0.38	0.14564	2.604*
Control C (After 60 days)	12.77	0.5345			
Experimental B	11.90	0.5323	0.84	0.15062	5.609*
Control C (After 90 days)	12.75	0.5328			
Experimental A	12.40	0.4945	0.49	0.14530	3.405*
Experimental B	11.90	0.5323			

\* Significant at 0.05 level Tabulated  $t_{0.05(48)} = 2.00$

The findings of the above table show that there is significant difference in between Post test means of Experimental A & Control C (After 60 days), Experimental B & Control C (After 90 days) and Experimental A

& Experimental B groups in run A-3 test performance, as the calculated t-values of 2.604, 5.609 and 3.405 respectively are greater than the tabulated t-value of 2.000 at 0.05 level of confidence for the 48 degrees of freedom.

From the above findings it is inferred that in post test, there is significant improvement in run A-3 test performance of the subjects of Experimental A and Experimental B groups with their respective control groups. Moreover Experimental B group shows more significant improvement in run A-3 test performance compared to Experimental A group. It clearly indicates that both the sixty and ninety days systematic training programme significantly improve the run A-3 test performance. It is also inferred that the Ninety days systematic training programme is more effective than the sixty days programme.

The post test mean difference of run A-3 test performance between the groups is graphically represented on Figure.

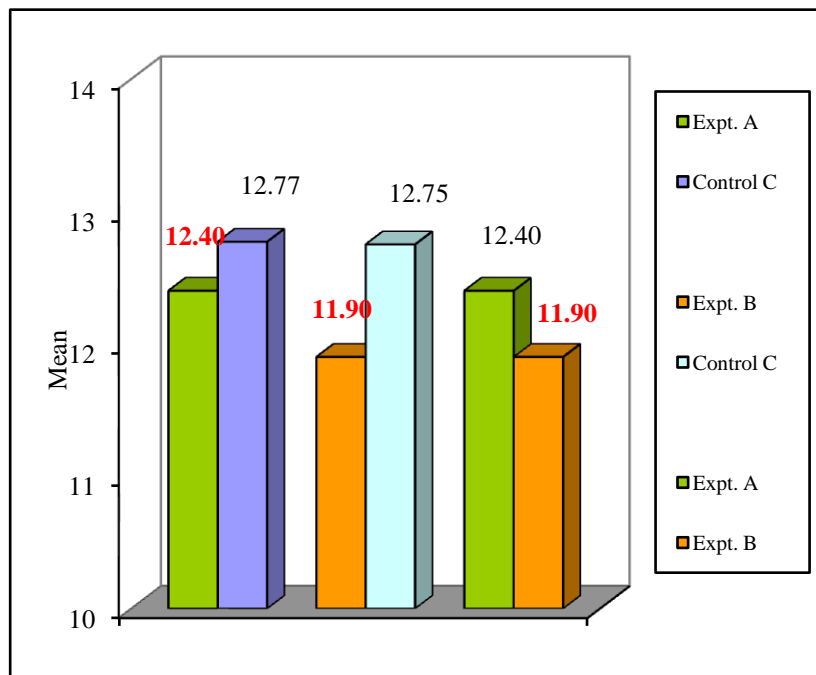


Figure - Post Test Mean Difference of Run A-3 Test Performance between the Groups

### Discussion:

The purpose of the discussion is to state the interpretations and opinions, explain the implications of our findings, and make suggestions for future research. Its main function is to answer the questions posed in the introduction, explain how the results support the answers and, how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic. The discussion is considered as the heart of the research and usually requires several writing attempts.

It was most important to note that the present research about the parameter for speed and agility both sixty and ninety days of systematic training is advisable but for the optimum development of the aforesaid fitness variables ninety days off season systematic fitness training programme is strongly recommended. These results also matches with the results of Miss (1988) compared two type of post season training programme, land and water, the effects of each had on and components of fitness. The principle outcomes of this study indicate that there was little difference between the effect of land and water training on the component of fitness. The result for water training indicates that the muscle power was the only fitness component of the 6 (six) that did not show a significant difference. Muscle strength was the only component to show a significant difference between land and water training programme.

### Conclusion

Both sixty and ninety day's systematic training program significantly improve the performance i.e. Speed and agility of the Amravati District Amateur Cricketers. It is further observed that ninety days program is more effective than the sixty days training program.

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## निष्पाप वय आणि रहदारी नियमांचे उल्लंघन

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सध्या धकाधकीच्या आयुष्यात स्वतःची गाडी असणे वाहतुकीच्या दृष्टीने सोयीस्कर ठरते. काही वेळा गरज म्हणून नव्हे तर छंद म्हणून गाडी चालविली जाते. पण गाडी चालवितांना वाहतुकीचे नियम लक्षात ठेवणे गरजेचे असते. पण आज कमी वयातील मुलं मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाहन चालविताना दिसतात. मोटार वाहन कायद्यानुसार १८ वर्षावरील मुलांना गिअर असलेली दुचाकी चालविण्याची परवानगी आहे. मात्र आज सर्वत्र परिसरात सर्रास अल्पवयीन मुले दुचाकी चालवितानांचे चित्र पहावयाला मिळते आहे. अनेकदा कारवाया करूनही अल्पवयीन मुलांच्या हातात गाड्या येत आहेत. पालक आपली जबाबदारी पार पाडत नाहीत. त्यामुळे त्यांना दंड करण्याची कारवाई करण्यासाठी वाहतूक पोलिसांनी अधिक लक्ष देण्याची गरज आहे.

वाहन चालविण्याचा परवाना उपप्रादेशिक परिवहन विभागातून दिला जातो. असा परवाना मिळाल्यानंतरच मुलांनी गाडी चालविणे अपेक्षित आहे. मात्र, मुलांची हौस भागविण्यासाठी अनेक जण मोटार वाहन कायद्यातील वयाच्या नियमापूर्वी मुलांना गाडी चालवायला शिकवतात. पाल्याच्या या हट्टापायी रस्त्यावरून चालणाऱ्या इतरांच्या जीवाला धोका निर्माण होऊ शकतो, याचा मात्र पालकांना विसर पडताना दिसत आहे. त्यामुळे सर्वत्र रस्त्यांवर अनेक अल्पवयीन महाविद्यालयीन व शाळकरी मुले सर्रास गाड्या चालविताना दिसतात. त्यामध्ये भरधाव वेगाने गाडी चालविण्याचे व ट्रिपल सीटचे प्रमाणही अधिक आहे.

## रहदारी (ट्रॉफीक) चे नियम

- १) गाडीचा परवाना मिळविण्यासाठी योग्य प्रशिक्षकाकडून गाडी चालविणे शिकले पाहिजे. दुचाकीसाठी हा नियम लागू होत नाही, पण चारचाकीसाठी हे अनिवार्य आहे, तसा कायदाच आहे,
- २) गाडी चालविताना रस्त्याच्या डाव्या बाजूने अशा प्रकारे चालवावी की, आपल्यापेक्षा वेगाने जाणाऱ्या इतर गाड्यांना अडचण होणार नाही.
- ३) चार रस्त्यांवर वळणावर किंवा साधारण अरूंद पुलावर चढण असलेल्या ठिकाणी ओव्हरटेक करू नये. जर एखादे वाहन आपणास ओव्हरटेक करण्याचा प्रयत्न करित असेल तर आपण आपल्या गाडीचा वेग कमी करून त्या गाडीस ओव्हरटेक करू द्यावे.
- ४) आपण छोट्या रस्त्यावरून मोठ्या रस्त्यावर येत असाल तर मुख्य रस्त्यावरील डाव्या व उजव्या बाजूंनी येणाऱ्या वाहनांना प्रथम जाऊ द्यावे.
- ५) उजवीकडे वळण घेत असताना मुख्य रस्त्याच्या मध्यभागापर्यंत सरळ येऊन उजवीकडे वळण घ्यावे, जेणे करून इतर वाहनांना अडथळा येणार नाही.
- ६) डावीकडे वळण घेत असताना डावीकडील रस्त्याच्या किंवा फुटपाथच्या शक्य तितक्या जवळून वळण घ्यावे.
- ७) अपंग किंवा अंध व्यक्ती रस्त्यावरून जात असल्यास वाहनांचा वेग कमी ठेवावा. तसेच त्यांच्यापासून जास्त अंतरावर वाहन न्यावे.
- ८) रस्त्यावर एखादी वरात, मिरवणूक अथवा मोर्चा निघत असल्यास वेगाने जाऊ नये. तसेच हॉर्न वाजवून ध्वनी प्रदूषण करू नये.

## वाहन नियम मोडल्यास दंड

आता नवीन नियम वाहन चालविणाऱ्यांसाठी लागू झाले आहेत. तुम्ही गाडी चालविताना सीटबेल्ट लावला नसाल, तर आता १०० रुपयांऐवजी १००० रुपये दंड भरावा लागतो आणि दुचाकी चालविताना हेल्मेट घातले नसेल तर १०० ऐवजी १००० रुपये दंड भरावा लागेल. शिवाय, वाहन परवाना ही तीन महिन्यांसाठी रद्द केला जाईल. केंद्र सरकारने मोटार वाहन कायद्यात सुधारणा केल्या. नव्या सुधारणासह मोटार वाहन (सुधारणा) कायदा १ सप्टेंबर २०१९ पासून लागू करण्यात आल्या आहे. या कायद्यातील नव्या तरतुदीमुळे वाहन नियम मोडल्यास होणाऱ्या शिक्षा आणि दंडाच्या रकमेत मोठी वाढ करण्यात आली आहे.

## मोटर वाहन कायद्यातील नव्या शिक्षा

- १) रुग्णवाहिके सारख्या आपतकालिन वाहनांचा रस्ता अडविल्यास १० हजार रुपये किंवा त्याहूनही अधिक दंड किंवा तीन महिन्यांच्या तुरुंगवासाची शिक्षा होईल किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षा ही ठोठावल्या जातील. या आधी या गुन्ह्यासाठी कोणतीही शिक्षा नव्हती.
- २) वाहन चालविताना परवाना नसेल तर ५ हजार रुपये किंवा त्याहूनही अधिक दंड किंवा ३ महिन्यांचा तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील. हाच गुन्हा पुन्हा केल्यास १० हजार रुपये किंवा त्याहूनही अधिक दंड किंवा १ वर्षाची शिक्षा किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.

- ३) परवाना रद्द झाला असतानाही वाहन चालविल्यास १० हजार रुपये किंवा त्याहूनही अधिक किंवा ३ महिन्यांचा तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.
- ४) भरधाव गाडी चालविल्यास ५ हजार रुपये दंड किंवा तीन महिन्यांचा तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.
- ५) अल्पवयीन व्यक्तीने गुन्हा केल्यास वाहनाच्या मालकाला दोषी ठरविले जाईल आणि २५ हजार रुपये दंडासोबत ३ वर्षांचा तुरुंगवास होईल. शिवाय गाडीची नोंदणी ही १ वर्षासाठी रद्द केल्या जाईल. तसेच अल्पवयीन आरोपी २५ वर्षांचा होईपर्यंत त्याला वाहन परवाना दिल्या जाणार नाही.
- ६) मद्यधुंद अवस्थेत वाहन चालविल्यास १० हजार रुपये किंवा ६ महिन्यांचा तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील. मात्र, हाच गुन्हा पुन्हा केल्यास १५ हजार रुपये किंवा २ वर्षांचा तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.
- ७) वाहन चालविताना सिग्नल तोडल्यास १००० ते ५००० दंड किंवा सहा ते बारा महिने तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होते. मात्र हाच गुन्हा पुन्हा केल्यास १०००० दंड किंवा दोन वर्षांचा तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.
- ८) मोठमोठ्याने हॉर्न वाजविल्यास पहिल्यांदा १००० रु. दंड आणि पुन्हा हाच गुन्हा केल्यास २००० रु. चा दंड आकारल्या जाईल. या आधी यासाठी शिक्षेची कोणतीही तरतूद नव्हती.
- ९) वाहनाला विमा संरक्षण नसल्यास २००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा तीन महिन्यांचा तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील. मात्र हाच गुन्हा पुन्हा केल्यास ४००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा तीन महिन्यांचा तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.
- १०) वाहन चालविताना मोबाईलवर बोलल्यास, चुकीच्या पध्दतीने ओव्हरटेक केल्यास किंवा रस्त्याच्या विरुद्ध दिशेने वाहन चालविल्यास १००० ते ५००० रुपये पर्यंत दंड किंवा ६ ते १२ महिने तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील. हाच गुन्हा पुन्हा केल्यास १०,००० दंड किंवा २ वर्षांचा तुरुंगवास किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.

मोटर वाहन कायद्यातील नव्या सुधारणांमुळे नियम कडक झाले असले तरी, त्याच सोबत वाहन चालकांसाठी या कायद्यात काही समाधानकारक तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत. वाहन परवान्यासाठी अर्ज किंवा वाहन नोंदणी आता राज्यातील कुठल्याही आर.टी.ओ. मध्ये करता येईल. तसेच वाहन परवान्याचे नूतनीकरण करायचे असल्यास वर्षभरात कधीही करू शकता. या आधी एक महिन्याच्या आतच वाहन नूतनीकरण बंधनकारक होते.

#### वाहतूक पोलिसांचे अधिकार

नवा मोटर वाहन कायदा लागू केल्यानंतर वाहतूकीच्या नियमांचे उल्लंघन करणे महागात पडू शकते. नव्या कायदानुसार वाहतूकीचे नियम मोडल्यास दंड म्हणून मोठी रक्कम भरावी लागते. नव्या कायदानुसार पोलीस याची अंमलबजावणी करत आहेत. नियम मोडणाऱ्याकडून मोठी पावती फाडली जात आहे. वाहतूकीच्या नियमांचे पालन करणे आपली जबाबदारी आहे. मात्र नियमांचा वापर करून पोलीस तुम्हाला त्रास देऊ शकत नाही. त्यांना कोणत्याही प्रकारे तुमच्याशी गैरवर्तन करता येणार नाही. शिवाय तुम्हाला वाहनधारक म्हणून असलेल्या अधिकाराची माहिती असायला हवी. वाहतूक निरीक्षक तुम्हाला थांबवू शकतात, जसे तुमच्यासाठी काही नियम आहेत तसेच त्यांच्यासाठी ही काही नियम आहेत. ते नियम वाहतूक निरीक्षकांनी पाळणे गरजेचे आहे. वाहतूक पोलीस त्यांच्या गणवेशात असणे बंधनकारक आहे. त्यावर त्यांचा बक्कल नंबर आणि नाव असायला हवे. या गोष्टी नसतील तर तुम्ही त्यांच्या ओळखपत्राची मागणी करू शकता आणि ओळखपत्र दाखविण्यास नकार दिल्यास तुमच्या गाडीची कागदपत्रे देण्यास तुम्ही नकार देऊ शकता. या सर्व गोष्टींचा अभ्यास आज नागरिकांना करण्याची गरज आहे. पण नागरिक स्वतः कायद्याचे पालन करीत नाही.

#### कमी वयातील व्यक्तीकडून नियमांचे उल्लंघन

आज तसे पाहता घरातील वरिष्ठ मंडळी आपल्या मुलांना गाडी घेऊन देतात व ते भरधाव वेगाने गाड्या चालवितात. वाहतूकीचे कोणतेही नियम ते पाळीत नाही. गाडी चालविताना मोबाईलवर बोलणे अशा लोकांची संख्या सध्या ६५ टक्के वर पोहचली आहे. यातून मोठ-मोठे अपघात घडून येतात. म्हणून यासाठी काही नवीन वाहतूक कायदे तयार करण्यात आले आहे. मोटर वाहन कायदानुसार १६ वर्षांवरील मुलांना गिअर नसलेली आणि १८ वर्षांवरील मुलांना गिअर असलेली दुचाकी चालविण्याची परवानगी आहे. मात्र आज परिसरात सर्रास अल्पवयीन मुले दुचाकी चालविण्याचे चित्र पहायला मिळत आहे. अनेकदा कारवाया करूनही अल्पवयीन मुलांच्या हातात गाड्या येत आहे. पालक आपली जबाबदारी पार पाडीत नाहीत. त्यामुळे त्यांच्यावर कारवाई करण्यासाठी वाहतूक पोलिसांनी अधिक लक्ष देण्याची गरज आहे. तसेच मोबाईलचा वापर जास्त प्रमाणात होत आहे. गाडी चालविताना ४२ टक्के लोक फोन हातात ठेवतात. १५ टक्के लोक खांदा आणि कानामध्ये फोन ठेवतात. १५ टक्के हॅण्डसफ्रीचा वापर करतात. १४ टक्के लोक हेल्मेट आणि कानामध्ये फोन ठेवतात.

गाडी चालविताना ८५ टक्के चालक डायलपॅड वापरतात. २१ टक्के ट्रक चालक कॉल सुरू असताना ट्रक चालवितात. १० टक्के लोक गाडी चालविताना लघुसंदेश अथवा इ-मेलचा वापर करतात.

### सारांश

पालकांनी आपली जबाबदारी ओळखून आपल्या अल्पवयीन पाल्याच्या हातात दुचाकी दिली नाही तर अनेक अपघात टाळण्यास मदत होईल. त्याच प्रमाणे सर्वांनी रहदारीच्या नियमांचे काटेकोरपणे पालन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करावयास हवा. रहदारीचे नियम पाळल्यास स्वतःच्या सुरक्षेसह इतरांचीही सुरक्षा धोक्यात येणार नाही.

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**RECESSION: ITS IMPACT ON E-COMMERCE IN INDIA****Prof. Shrikant Ramesh Deshmukh**

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**Abstract:**

Globalization leads to a change in virtually everything related to politics, culture and economy. As globalization changed the world, the structure of the globalization concept itself evolved too. Globalization of demographic and socio-economic factors and increasing level of consciousness of consumers led to a structural change in the economy towards industry based old economy to a new economy. The new economy is a knowledge based economy in which e-commerce plays a vital role.

The Global Financial Crisis, influencing India since 2007, had negative effects on global trade by causing contradiction in demand of almost all countries, particularly INDIA, USA and some part of European countries like Germany, The Netherlands, etc. Being a key driver for productivity, competitiveness and thus economic recovery from the crises, e-commerce is thought to help to the enterprises in their efforts to reduce the negative effects of the crisis by increasing their market share, providing price advantages and improving their competitiveness.

The study investigates the impact of recession on E-Commerce in India. The results of the study show that trade volumes and turnover values of the India members shrank in 2014-2019, while turnover values of e-commerce has been increasing. Also it has been found that e-commerce is more suitable to young Indian consumer than traditional one.

**1. Introduction:**

Technological, political and economic factors led the concept of globalization in an evolution process. In this process of evolution, globalization has led to the changes in society over time by having influence on social, political, cultural and economic fields. The Industrial Revolution gave rise to shift production structure to industry which in return accelerated globalization and increased technological developments.

Technological advances in computers, communications and energy systems after World War II gave rise to changes in demographic and socio-economic factors. In particular, technological developments, the neo-liberal policies to come into prominence due to the collapse of the Breton Woods System, the structural reforms implemented by the IMF and the World Bank and the liberal policies of World Trade Organization towards the liberalization of foreign trade contributed to the intensity of globalization phenomenon. This led industrial society to evolve towards the information society. One of the best parameters expressing transition to information society is the developments in technology and electronic commerce as a derivative of it.

The Global Financial Crisis, which began to influence the world in 2007, had negative effects on global trade by causing contradiction in demand. However national and enterprise level investigation show that the effect of crisis varied across each nation and each enterprise due to the policies and strategies used in the crisis period. The enterprises turning to e-commerce practices in the crisis period got competitive advantages by the acceleration in doing business, efficiency and saving, obtaining more convenient supply of production factors, providing better information and communication management, efficiency in customer services and activities related to customers, access to world markets and expanding areas of competition.

The study investigates the relation between the weight the enterprises in INDIA gave to e-commerce and its economic performance during the recovery period. The statistics covering 2014-2019 have been evaluated and changes in e-commerce, retail and wholesale trade and GDP in pre and post-crisis periods in INDIA, USA, UK and European Union members have been taken into account. The countries with incomplete data sets have been excluded. The changes in e-commerce coefficients have been compared with wholesale and retail trade, and GDP changes to interpret the performance of e-commerce in times of crises.

**2. Globalization:**

Globalization term is used to describe the change in virtually every field in the world from economy to politics; social politics to culture has been described in different ways by different institutions and people, since 1980. According to World Trade Organization the concept of globalization as the international integration of good, capital and labour markets in other words, integration of the economy



with world markets. International Monetary Fund argues that this integration leads to increasing economic dependence of the countries worldwide caused by rapid and broad expansion of technology and increases in international capital flows and, variety and volume of trade of goods and services.

History of globalization process is quite old but the concept started to be used frequently especially since the 1980s and became one of the most discussed concepts. There is a consensus that technological, political and economic factors have been influential in emergence and development of the globalization however the date of emergence of it is controversial.

This first phase was followed by a second phase of globalization which started with the World War I, continued with the Great Depression and ended with the end of the World War II. The dynamics of globalization and global integration trends were severely hampered in this period. Ultra-nationalism in the political sense, protectionism in economic sense and trends towards self-sufficiency were the most typical features of this era (Çelikkol et.al, 2011: 200).

The third phase of globalization began after 1945-1950s, continued constantly until the early 1970s and accelerated from 1970s to the present with the developments of the period (Yeldan, 2006: 14-17). The reasons that accelerate the globalization in 1970s were the Oil Crisis of 1973 and increase in the liquidity shortage as a result of it, increase in the circulation of financial capital between countries, rise of the neo-liberal policies as a result of the collapse of the Bretton Woods system. Policies or objectives performed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank under the name of structural reforms, and World Trade Organization in the direction of liberalization of foreign trade such as removal of price interventions in goods and factor markets, liberalization of external trade and financial markets, privatization of state-owned organizations, liberalization of direct investment and external financial flows, spread the privatization trends in areas of social services particularly in education and health, and increase flexibility of labour markets contributed the process after the 1970s (Üenses, 2004: 2). Thanks to more liberal policies introduced in the third stage of globalization, this stage experienced a more intense and rapid development compared to both the first and second phases, and resulted in money markets and trade relations to have a more complex structure.

### 3. Structural Transformation In Globalization Process: From The Old Economy To The New Economy

By the changes in the economic and social life after the Agricultural Revolution, agriculture has turned into the dominant economic activity because it supplied the food needed for people's lives, provided raw materials to other sectors and due to lack of environment for the development of industry and services sector. The importance of agriculture went on until the 18th century when the Industrial Revolution emerged then the relative importance of agriculture economic activities began to decline. Unlike the Agricultural Revolution, the Industrial Revolution spread all over the world in a very short period of time since the first phase of globalization also began to take place during this period. This short-term spread gave rise to shift production from agriculture to industry in countries like India, England, Germany and the United States. The process started mass production in factories thanks to technological innovations. The change in mode of production caused reduction in the weight of agriculture in economy while increasing the one of industry. Consequently industry became the dominant economic activity until the World War II.

Dominance of industry continued until the beginning of the last phase of the globalization namely after the World War II. In the last phase of globalization, technological developments such as technological advances in computers, micro-electronics, robotics and control systems, communications and energy; increasing prosperity, peoples demand on a better life quality and more leisure time, the need for new services brought by urbanization, changes in demographic and socio-economic factors and increasing level of consciousness of consumers led to a structural change in the economy towards industry based old economy to a new one. This change accelerated in the 1980s, when the globalization has accelerated and reached to peak in the 1990s, when the globalization has reached to the highest levels.

The new economy concept, emerged in the last phase of globalization and rapidly developed in the 1980s and 1990s, is defined as a process in which consumption patterns, production styles, competitive structure and economic policies have changed which has been revealed by the increase in productivity provided by particularly accelerating technological advances in recent years and increases in production posed by it. The new economy covers acquisition, processing, conversion and distribution of knowledge processes. The new economy concept also represents the new social and economic order where information is the main source, knowledge production and widespread communication extend,

information workers intensify and continuous learning and modernizing become inevitable. In this respect, the literature gained new concepts such as knowledge economy, digital economy, virtual capitalism, knowledge-based economy and internet economy.

The new economy differs from the old economy in respects of several factors such as production, consumption, employment, competition and sectoral structure. The new economy is thus;

- Deals With An Educated And Awared Buyer
- Knowledge-Based Economy
- Digital Economy
- A Network Economy
- Gives Great Importance On Virtuality
- Pays Less Attention To Scarcity-Based Economy
- Emphasizes Knowledge-Based Goods
- Reduces Intermediation
- Regards The Dominant Sector As The Media Sector Which Integration Of Computer, Communications And Entertainment Industries Formed,
- Is An Innovation-Based Economy,
- Is A Speed Economy,

**1. E-commerce:**



Thus e-commerce has become a vibrant factor in the new economy. In the course of transition from the old economy to the new one, e-commerce has eliminated the problem of time and space which in return has lowered costs in production process. Although electronic communication technologies has been being used since the beginning of 1980s, use of those technologies for trade has become widespread since the second half of the 1990s. Because it's rather new, it has been perceived in several ways by different institutions, organizations and individuals.

E-commerce can be defined in two scopes sorted as broad and narrow ones.

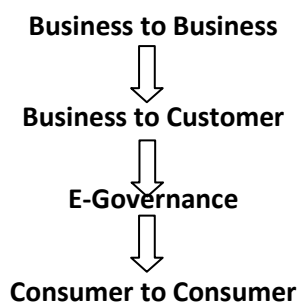
According to the broad definition, e-commerce is the purchase or sale of goods between the businesses, households, individuals, governments and other public and private organizations over computer networks. Narrow one is almost same as the broad definition of the exception that the instrument of trade is limited with the internet.

Thus e-commerce is the trade of physical goods over open and closed networks. On the other hand trade of services such as information services, consulting, finance, law, health, education, transportation etc. written text, audio, transmission of video, production monitoring, ordering, banking and funds transfers, government procurement and electronic stock exchange are also considered in the context of e-commerce.

E-commerce has four parties as follows who have new revenue channels, reduce costs, shorten the time period used for product and service, be accessible, facilitate communication, provide customer continuity, increase market share, provide price advantages and improve competitiveness;

- ENTERPRISES
- CONSUMERS
- CITIZENS

**Government**



Despite the advantages of e-commerce, in international framework, there are some obstacles limiting the performance of e-commerce which can be identified include national differences regarding data protection rules, e-commerce rules and other legislation pertaining to information flows.. As a solution to the deficiencies in e-commerce practices, a project on Digital Single Market (DSM) in the EU has been started. The model is also accepted and implemented in India. According to them DSM has the potential to benefit consumers and businesses and to contribute significantly to economic growth. It addresses many of the key challenges and should become a driver of the future economy, enabling country like INDIA to keep pace with the rest of the world. In particular, the benefits of DSM are as follows:

- A key driver for innovation, productivity and competitiveness, and thus economic recovery from the crises;
- A mechanism to improve labour markets, making them more efficient and social;
- A tool to help improve the efficiency and quality of public services; and
- A facilitator on the path to a greener economy.

#### 5.E-Commerce As An Strategy in Recovery from the Recession:

The Financial Crisis of 2008 has been a turning point for the world trade and economy. The world economy slowed severely by the last quarter of 2019 and rate of the Indian GDP which was around 8.5% in 2014 and 3.5% between 1994-2008 on the average slowed down to 4.5% in 2019. In spite of the recovery, Indian consumption accounted for more than a third of the growth in global consumption between 2011 and 2019. Also, economy of many countries, being trade partner with India, has been easily affected by the deterioration in the economy of other developed countries and by **Demonitisation**.

Just as in the other macro-economic variables, shrinkage is also experienced in e-commerce in times of crisis. However, the shrinkage in e-commerce is relatively smaller. Therefore direct negative effects of e-commerce on economy is much smaller than most of the other types of trade in times of crisis. Beside the direct effects of e-commerce, it also has some indirect effects that contribute to elimination of the negative effects of the crisis.

Ansoff (1957) attribute economic growth to revision of product and market regarding growth strategy matrix. Watson et.al. (2008) investigated how internet can be used in the process of adaptation of these strategies to actual economy. Their investigation in UK market revealed that internet can be used as a market penetration mechanism. In the mechanism neither the product nor the market changes but the market share is increased due to the usage. Same mechanism is executed in INDIA. OECD (1999) argued that e-commerce leads to production of new productions besides creating increase in production and economic growth. This reflects to the enterprises as increases in competitiveness by decreasing production costs which is defined as an element which encourage e-commerce within and across the enterprises. The presence of e-commerce create reverse product cycle in which process efficiency gains are followed by quality improvements to existing products and then the creation of new products. The natural result of this is the economic growth which is needed in economic recession.

The DMS can be regarded as one of the numerous measures countries like INDIA, US, UK and EU has taken against the recession. The EU commissioned several background studies and held numerous discussions with members of EU institutions and Ministry of Trade, Government of India for the DSM project. The results of these studies show that there are clear economic, social, political and environmental reasons to establish a DSM. The returns of the DMS are presented as follows;

- Adds at least 4% to GDP by 2024.
- Solution for key challenges: economic recovery, better labour markets and public services and a smarter, greener economy.
- Key driver for productivity and competitiveness, promoting growth and innovation.
- Benefits consumers through low prices, better quality and more choices.
- Action is needed in establishing political leadership, better online business environment, consumer trust, foundations and infrastructure and the legal framework for knowledge assets.

Policy makers argue that one of the easiest ways to exit from the crisis can be provided by using resources effectively. In this respect indirect effect of e-commerce comes forward. In information society, e-commerce helps the best use of resources in times of crisis by reducing costs, providing significant advantages in price enhancing competition and efficiency. The process is summarized in Figure 1.

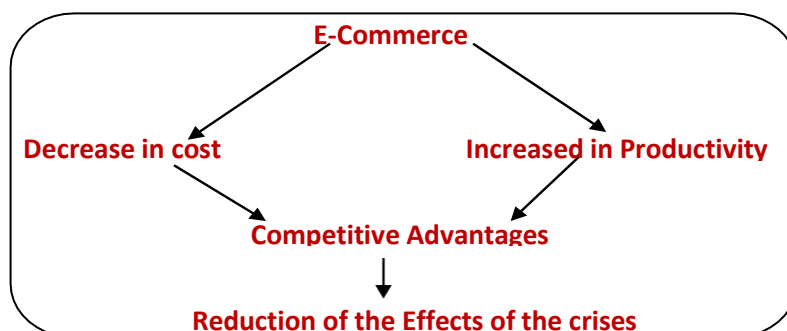


Fig. 1. Performance of E-commerce in Economic Crises

As e-commerce decreases costs and increase efficiency, it may be used as a strategy especially in times of crises. E-commerce increase the competitiveness of the enterprises which are selling and buying online and as are result in times of crisis these firms may become more resistant to the negative effects of the crisis.

Beside cost reduction and productivity increases, e-commerce also provides the enterprises with reaching new markets. In this respect e-commerce has significant advantages over traditional commerce especially in crisis periods. Alongside with elimination of protectionist policies, e-commerce allows the customers and the enterprises to reach the most remote markets easily, which in result provide the trade volume and profit of both demand and supply side. In macro-economic point of view, this increased trade volume contributes the countries to ease the effects of the crisis.

Due to the contradiction in demand, many enterprises went bankruptcy and turnover volumes of many have sharply decreased in and after the 2008 Financial Crisis. However it can be seen that turnover values of traditional trade and e-commerce differentiate.

**Table 2:** Wholesale and Retail Trade Turnover (% Change, 2014-2019)

GEO/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>INDIA</b>	5,12	3,56	5,47	4,11	-4,91	<b>-10,74</b>
<b>USA</b>	7,30	0,13	7,63	5,77	2,61	-
<b>UK</b>	33,43	31,85	38,32	42,56	16,49	<b>-40,37</b>
<b>GERMANY</b>	<b>5,27</b>	<b>4,76</b>	<b>3,15</b>	<b>5,49</b>	<b>-0,18</b>	<b>-4,48</b>

Eurostat, Short-Term Business Statistics, 2018.

As seen in Table 2 the turnover value of the enterprises in the INDIA dealing with trade used to have a turnover growth rate of about 5%. However By the intermediate effects of the crisis the rate began to fall in 2019 and got negative values. In earlier period the enterprises in the INDIA have lost about 20% of their turnovers. Country specific rates aren't any better. The enterprises in USA, UK and European countries had negative turnover values .The change in the share of e- commerce can be seen in Table 3.

**Table 3:** Value of Purchases and Sales by Internet / Networks Other than Internet (% of Turnover, 2014-2019)

GEO/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>INDIA</b>	9	10	11	11	12	<b>13</b>
<b>USA</b>	7	7	10	11	13	<b>12</b>
<b>UK</b>	6	9	8	11	-	<b>21</b>
<b>Germ</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>any</b>						

Eurostat, Short-Term Business Statistics, 2018.

Value of e-commerce in the India seems to be in a rising trend since 2014. By the year 2019, the share of turnovers from e-commerce reached to 13% in India.

#### 4. Conclusion:

- The 2019 Crisis led to a serious slow down in the Indian economy. The growth rate of GDP was 8.5% on the average from 2000 to 2014, However it slowed down to 4.8% in 2019. Although the India left the immediate effects of the Crisis behind, most of the advanced economies of India, still suffers from the shrinkage of global demand. Shrinkage was also experienced in e-commerce volume in the Crisis period just as the other macro-economic variables; however, the shrinkage in e-commerce was relatively slighter.
- The direct negative effects of e-commerce on the economy is much smaller than most of the other types of trade in times of crises. Beside the direct effects of e-commerce, it also has some indirect effects that can contribute to elimination of the negative effects of the crisis. Because e-commerce decreases costs and increase efficiency, it may be used as a strategy especially in times of crises. E-commerce increase the competitiveness of the enterprises which are selling and buying online and as are result in times of crises these firms may become more resistant to the negative effects of the crisis. Beside cost reduction

and productivity increases, e-commerce also provides the enterprises with reaching to the new markets. In this respect e-commerce has significant advantages over traditional commerce especially in crisis periods. Alongside with elimination of protectionist policies, e-commerce allows the customers and the enterprises to reach the most remote markets easily, which in result provide the trade volume and profit of both demand and supply side. In macro-economic point of view, this increased trade volume contributes the countries to ease the effects of the crisis.

- There is quiet a degree of optimism from E-Commerce companies based on combination of factors such as: accessing overseas markets, improving the way they do things, better customer relations, product innovation, etc. Business recognizes the importance of having a robust business strategy and E-Commerce is the best alternative.
- Although there have clearly been in-depth discussions and analysis about how existing digital business strategies might change, the changes made were largely amendments to existing strategies, with changes of emphasis, focus, timing, etc.
- Most E-Commerce companies seem to be applying many aspects of e retrenchment approach to business strategy (e.g. reduced fixed costs, more product offerings and reduced staffing) but there are also some aspects of an investment approach which can be observed. However, the potential for these investment approaches is conditioned by concerns about getting access to capital finance.
- Both in terms of liquidity support and access to capital finance, there are concerns about the attitude of Indian Banks in relation to small to medium digital business. Companies have identified several managerial areas where they felt the robustness and quality of the approaches being applied had been allowed to decline in recent years. As a consequence of the challenges of a recession, urgent improvements need to be made.

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## Impact of Recession on E-Commerce

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### Abstract

*E-commerce is anything that involves an online transaction. This paper is outcome of a review of various research studies carried out on E-commerce. This paper examines different opportunities of e-commerce viz., E-business, E-learning, E-commerce education integration, E-insurance, E-commerce for the WTO and developing countries and future media of e-commerce. It raises key challenges that are being faced by consumers relating to e-commerce viz., Ethical issues, Perceptions of risk in e-service encounters, challenges for e-commerce education, It act 2000 and legal system. Finally many companies, organizations, and communities in India are beginning to take advantage of the potential of e-commerce; critical challenges remain to be overcome before e-commerce would become an asset for common people.*

*The e-commerce market is blooming and balanced for strong growth in Asia. There are players who made a good beginning. Their success depends on their understanding of the market and offering various types of features. This paper gives an overview of Importance of the E-commerce in India and discusses the future growth segments in India's E-Commerce. Also find out various factors that would essential for future growth of Indian E-commerce. And represent the various opportunities for retailers, wholesalers, producers and for people. This paper will also introduce the Overall E-Commerce will increase exponentially in coming years in the emerging market of India.*

**Keywords-** E-Commerce, segments, retailers, wholesalers, producers.

### Introduction:-

There are Hundreds of thousands of companies and projects that have websites on the internet. E-commerce imposes itself on the companies projects and institutions And became significantly contribute to the economics of the countries. Economic Unity Council of Arab League of Arab States Estimates growth rate of E-commerce about 15% in Arab countries compared to 30% globally. The importance of e-commerce that it aims to achieve many advantages for companies, traders and business owners or consumers.

A simple definition E-commerce is a system that allows online movements buying, selling goods, services, and information it also allows electronic movements that support revenue generation, such as promoting the demand for those goods and services and information. As the e-commerce allows online sales support operations and customer service. E-commerce can be described as an electronic market where sellers (suppliers, or companies, or stores) and intermediaries (brokers) and buyers can communicate and offers its products and services in the form of virtual or digital, also paid for with E-credit.

### The activities of E-commerce can be divided in its current form into two main sections:

1. E-commerce from companies to individual consumers (Business-to-Consumer) and can be shortened to (B2C). It represents trade between companies on the one hand and individual customers on the other.
2. E-commerce from companies to companies (Business to Business) and can be shortened to (B2B). It represents electronic trade between the company and the other.

Save time and effort Today's clients appreciate the value of time and put it at the forefront of anything else and want to be able to follow up business in the best time of their convenience, it is through Web sites that customers can place orders in any time they want the customer can shopping 24 hours a day and throughout the year, and any place where there is no need for an effort to go to a specific place to buy he needs.

Freedom of choice E-Trade offers multiple options for the consumer because the Internet contain endless number of different topics and locations, services and users can access throughout the world it thus allows rationalization of the decisions take by consumers due to its large number of sites of the flow of information in a timely and coordinated manner and accurate, allowing easy comparison between products and services Both in terms of price or quality or method of payment, and the time required to receive the required item or service and electronic commerce is particularly important for consumers in developing countries, where it can overcome the traditional barriers of distance and lack of information.

People in these countries can own products and goods that are not available in their countries. So through the freedom of choice that available to customers via the Internet they can fulfill all their business through a network of investment services and stock trading, finance and consulting and reservations tickets and Hotel reservations....etc.

**Concepts and Definitions:**

Electronic commerce or e-commerce refers to a wide range of online business activities for products and services. It also pertains to "any form of business transaction in which the parties interact electronically rather than by physical exchanges or direct physical contact." A more complete definition is: E-commerce is the use of electronic communications and digital information processing technology in business transactions to create, transform, and redefine relationships for value creation between or among organizations, and between organizations and individuals.

**Indian E-Commerce:**

For developing countries like India, e-commerce offers considerable opportunity. E-commerce in India is still in growing stage, but even the most-pessimistic projections indicate a boom. It is believed that low cost of personal computers, a growing installed base for Internet use, and an increasingly competitive Internet Service Provider (ISP) market will help fuel e-commerce growth in Asia's second most populous nation. The first e-commerce site in India was rediff.com. It was one of the most trafficked portals for both Indian and non-residents Indians. It provided a wealth of Indian-related business news a reach engine, e-commerce and web solution services. The past 2 years have seen a rise in the number of companies enabling e-commerce technologies and the internet in India. Major India portal sites have also shifted towards e-commerce instead of depending on advertising revenues.

The web communities built around these portal sites with content have been effectively targeted to sell everything from event and mouse tickets the grocery and computers. The major in this services being rediff.com and the net and India plaza with started a shopping section after In spite of RBI regulation low internet usage e-commerce sites have popped up everywhere hawking things like groceries, bakery items, gifts, books, audio and video cassettes, computer etc. non of the major players have been deterred by the low PC penetration and credit card.

**Types of E-Commerce:**

Waghmare G.T. (2012) has defined the following types of e-commerce:

1. **B2B E-Commerce:** Companies doing business with each other such as manufactures selling to distributors and wholesalers selling to retailers. Pricing is based on quantity of order and is often negotiable.
2. **B2C E-commerce:** Business selling to the general public typically through catalogues utilizing shopping cart software. By dollar volume, B2B takes the prize, however B2C is really what the average Joe has in mind with regards to e-commerce as a whole for example indiaindian.com.
3. **C2C E-Commerce:** There are many sites offering free classifieds, auctions, and forums where individuals can buy and sell thanks to online payment systems like PayPal where people can send and receive money online with ease. eBay's auction service is a great example of where customer-to customer transactions take place every day.
4. **Others:** G2G (Government-to-Government), G2E (Government-to-Employees), G2B (Government-to-Business), B2G(Business-to-Government)

**Growth of E-Commerce :**

Today, the market place is flooded with several e-commerce options for shoppers to choose from. A variety of innovative products and services are being offered spoiling customers for choice. Online shopping is no more a privilege enjoyed by your friends and family living in the US or UK. Today, it is a reality in India. In the last couple of years, the growth of e-commerce industry in India has been phenomenal as more shoppers have started discovering the benefits of using this platform. There is enough scope for online business in the future if they understand the Indian shoppers s psyche and cater to their needs.

**Importance and uses of E-Commerce:**

1. **Improvement of Business Transaction** Electronic Commerce endeavours to improve the execution of business transaction over various networks.
2. **Effective Performance** It leads to more effective performance i.e. better quality, greater customer satisfaction and better corporate decision making.
3. **Greater Economic efficiency** We may achieve greater economic efficiency (lower cost) and more rapid exchange (high speed, accelerated, or real-time interaction) with the help of electronic commerce.
4. **Execution of Information** It enables the execution of information-laden transactions between two or more parties using inter connected networks. These networks can be a combination of, plain old telephone system (POTS), Cable TV, leased lines and wireless. Information based transactions are creating new ways of doing business and even new types of business.
5. **Incorporating Transaction** Electronic Commerce also incorll'orates transaction management, which organizes, routs, processes and tracks transactions. It also includes consumers making electronic payments and funds transfers.

6. **Increasing of Revenue** Firm use technology to either lower operating costs or increase revenue. Electronic commerce has the Potential to increase revenue by creating new markets for old products, creating new information-based products, and establishing new service delivery.

### Challenges for E-Commerce:

Internet based e-commerce has besides, great advantage, posed many threats because of its being what is popularly called faceless and borderless. Best examples of ethical issues that have emerged as a result of electronic commerce. All of the following examples are both ethical issues and issues that are uniquely related to electronic commerce. 1:4.1 Ethical issues: Jackie Gilbert Bette Ann Stead (2001) reported the following ethical issues related to e-commerce.

- 1) **Privacy:** Privacy has been and continues to be a significant issue of concern for both current and prospective electronic commerce customers. With regard to web interactions and e-commerce the following dimensions are most salient:
  - \* Privacy consists of not being interfered with, having the power to exclude; individual Privacy is a moral right.
  - \* Privacy is "a desirable condition with respect to possession of information by other persons about him/herself on the observation/perceiving of him/herself by other persons".
- 2) **Security concerns:** In addition to privacy concerns, other ethical issues are involved with electronic commerce. The Internet offers unprecedented ease of access to a vast array of goods and services. The rapidly expanding arena of "click and mortar" and the largely unregulated cyberspace medium have however prompted c.
- 3) **Other ethical issues:** Manufacturers Competing with Intermediaries Online "Disintermediation," a means eliminating the intermediary such as retailers, wholesalers, outside sales reps by setting up a Website to sell directly to customers. Disintermediation includes.
  - \* Music being downloaded directly from producers.
  - \* Authors distributing their work from their own Web sites or through writer co-operatives. Dinosaurs - "Dinosaurs" is a term that refers to executives and college professors who refuse to recognize that technology has changed our lives. When an executive speaks in terms of the Internet being the "wave of the future," it is a sure sign of "dinosaur."

### A Brief Review Of Literature On E-Commerce Problem And Prospects

An attempt has been made to put forward a brief review of literature based on few of the related studies undertaken worldwide in the area of e-commerce as follows. Please Refer.

No.	Title	Author	Area of research	Findings
1	Towards capability: The future of e-commerce within the global trading system	(Andrew D. Mitchell, 2001)	Important function played by GATS, WTO in e-commerce	1) At the level of global trading system, exploring how recognition of electronic commerce as a global public good may help reduce the digital divide between developed and developing countries.
2	E-commerce, WTO and developing countries	(Arvind panagariya, 2000)	Economic issues raised by e-commerce for the WTO and developing countries. Access to e-commerce	1) E-commerce offers unprecedented opportunities to both developing and developed countries.
3	Ethical Issues in e-commerce	(Bette Ann Stead and Jackie Gilbert, 2001)	Ethical issues in e-commerce	1)The ethical issues presented in this article are all very real. 2) Rapidly changing technology is continually bringing new products/ services to the market accompanied by new strategies to sell them. Therefore, it may also conclude that new ethical issues will emerge.
4	Will E-business shape the future of open and distance learning ?	(Diana Oblinger, 2001)	Impact of e-business on open and distance learning	1) Open and distance learning institutions are finding that the need and demand for their services are increasing. 2) E-business can provide education with insight new ways to create greater efficiencies and economies of scale as well as practices that ensure learners stay with the institution for their lifetime.

**Conclusion:**

The rapidly growing information and communication technology is knocking the front-door of every country in the world, where Ethiopia would never be exceptional. Globalization of Information technology has made the world smaller and opaque through digital and virtual reality of cyberspace. It is this technology that is revolting the verge of this millennium. Entrepreneurs can break encrustation in the economy through innovation from information and communication technology and through new form of competition.

Electronic commerce has become a business strategy. Those who have the power to control information technology are those who are winning the race. The paperless trade has become inevitable. Electronic commerce has empowered, specially tourism and travel, by virtue of providing information on a finger tip and settling payments the same way.

With all inhibiting factors, Ethiopian tourism industry finds its way out to enter the world market solely with the application of Internet. As a matter of fact, current experience shows green light to more investment on Information. Electronic commerce, if we like it or not, would be the rule of the 21st century commerce.

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## Potential Use Of Embroidered Godhadi An Indigenous Craft For Creating Entrepreneurship Among Women

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### Abstract:

*Kantha embroidery is an indigenous household craft, made by the rural women in west Bengal. In the past they were made for family use or as gifts, out of waste sarees or dhotis. Vidarbha Cotton is known for its finess and quality in the National market. From a long time Nagpuri saree was an item of export. These beautiful sarees are preserved by making quilts with enhanced quality using simple running stitches for embroidery. The art of making Godhadi is a simple recycling method of imparts skill as well as improves economic condition of the family by earning.*

**Keywords-** Indigenous craft, textile, quilts, enterprenership

### Introduction :

The art of Kantha or embroidequilts has been flourishing in rural Bengal for centuries, Bengal Kantha and our Vidarbha Godhadi are two textile designing that appears to have been used throughout history. Both arts are extremely practical as well as decorative nature. Inner qualities of rural women also provoke them towards this art, gradually this art become their leisure time activity or hobby.

In the present work , an attempt has been made to impart skill of stitching among women. This art recycled the old sarees and dhotis by creating beautiful Godhadi.

### Objectives of the Study

The present study was undertaken with the following objectives.

- To impart the skill of stitching and embroidery among women
- To develop entrepreneurial qualities among women.

### Materials and methods:

An exploratory work was undertaken to gather information regarding Godhadi. A research work adopted unstructured interview and personal observation methods to find out traditional knowledge of stitching Godhadi.

Embroidery designs such as allover motifs and centralize motifs were selected. Godhadi malking is the skill to sewing piece of old sarees with colourfull threads. Three or four sections of saree or dhoti were layered on top of each other and then quilted. The simple running stitch was used for embroidery. New fabric was also used for Godhadi threads of Anchor brand were used and threads from the coloured borders of the saree or dhoti were used for embroirdary purpose.

Developed Godhadi designs were assessed on the basis of acceptability using mental readiness of the experts. Experts were selected taking into consideration their knowledge, keenness and interest.

### Results and Discussion.

The art of quilting has been extensively used for household purposes such as making Godhadi, bags as well as decorative articles. This art creating skill among women and develop entrepreneurship qualities. The main objective of the study was to explore indigenous technique and to develop stitching and extraordinary skill among women.

### Satanically Analysis of Evaluation Scores on Godhadi

Table No. 1

Sample No.	Placement of design No			Threads used			Fabric		
	Allover Mofis	Centerlize Motif		Saree Border	Anchor Brand		Old Fabric	New Fabric	
1	5	2	3.40	2	4	3.70	1	5	3.16
2	4	1	s	2	5	S	2	4	s
3	4	2	At	2	5	At	3	5	at
4	4	2	5%	1	5	5%	2	4	5%
5	5	3	level	3	4	level	2	5	level
Mean	4.4	2		2	4.6		2	4.6	

Table value at t at 5% level of significance 2.306

On the basis of data related to the evaluative scores of Godhadi, the results are cleared. The samples with all over motifs received good score. Centralize motifs also get some average score Anchor Brand threads which are used for embroidery also got good result. This might be due to shining and brightness. Godhadi which are created by new fabric also got equally commendable score because of freshness of new fabric.

**Conclusion:**

The conclusion of this study would be guideline for the textile designers and promoters . This activity might prove a income generating activity for women to improve their economic status.

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## Benefit Of E- Business And E-Commerce In The Field Of Marketing

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### Abstract

*E-commerce is enabling or achieving business objectives by using information technology to enhance or transform business processes. E-commerce provides multiple benefits to the consumers in form of availability of goods at lower cost, wider choice and saves time. The general category of e-commerce can be broken down into two parts: E-merchandise: E-finance. E commerce involves conducting business using modern communication instruments: telephone, fax, e-payment, money transfer systems, e-data interchange and the Internet.*

*A consumer is someone who can make the decision whether or not to purchase an item at the store, and someone who can be influenced by marketing and advertisements. A customer is an individual or business that purchases the goods or services produced by a business. Customer satisfaction is a term frequently used in marketing.*

*The study reveals that the majority of the youth and well educated people which makes them attracted towards online marketing. The majority of the e-retailers provide different types of services like door step delivery, quality & reasonable price and also large variety is available at one single place.*

### Introduction

E-commerce as anything that involves an online transaction. E-commerce provides multiple benefits to the consumers in form of availability of goods at lower cost, wider choice and saves time. The general category of e-commerce can be broken down into two parts: E-merchandise: E-finance. E commerce involves conducting business using modern communication instruments: telephone, fax, e-payment, money transfer systems, e-data interchange and the Internet. Online businesses like financial services, travel, entertainment, and groceries are all likely to grow. Forces influencing the distribution of global e-commerce and its forms include economic factors, political factors, cultural factors and supranational institutions.

### Definition

E-commerce is enabling or achieving business objectives by using information technology to enhance or transform business processes.

Ecommerce includes business to business (B2B); cutting costs in transactions between businesses and, business to consumer (B2C); sales of goods and services. Ecommerce is carried out on the Internet and has become the vehicle driving the phenomenal growth of the Internet industry.

It is important to keep in mind that the Internet is a medium for communications with customer. It does NOT exempt or exclude the need for good business strategy. A good business medium whether it be the Internet, television or printed media must communicate value to customer.

This is not an attempt to cover all areas of ecommerce but to provide a generic guide for Pacific SMEs towards establishing an effective ecommerce online presence.

### Importance of E-commerce

E-commerce have shown enormous growth in the last few years. Sources say that the retail e-commerce sales around world will reach 12.8% in the year 2019 from 7.4% in 2015 (source 1). Get store online, expand boundaries and do not limit customer reach, if not left behind in the market share.

E-commerce is popular because of its vast advantages. It is very convenient for everyone to shop anytime, anywhere and in any device instead of visiting the shops in person. Researching the products online is much simpler and more efficient than in stores with features like product comparisons which are offered by most e-commerce portals.

#### • E-Commerce Influences Purchase Decisions

When customers are deciding on a purchase, they start by looking online. website showroom, where customers can research product and see all the reasons it is right for them. Now imagine that same product was just a couple of clicks away from being theirs. A well-designed E-Commerce site can influence purchase decisions by showcasing product at its best, and making it as easy as pie to take action and make a purchase. eXtra's customer-friendly online shop has been such a success that they have tripled their revenues in 2014. Their secret? A searchable and convenient catalog that makes purchasing easy, with plenty of product reviews to encourage that sale.

- **E-Commerce Taps into Social Media**

It's a social world out there, with customers turning to social media such as Facebook and Twitter to research potential purchases. For a smart business, an engaging social media presence can raise their company profile and encourage traffic and sales. A well thought out social media strategy marries well with a good eCommerce site, forging connections with buyers. Offers, competitions and other shareable content can be used to grab attention and encourage visits to E-Commerce store. Axiom Telecom takes its social media presence seriously, with a YouTube channel filled with useful videos, and a Facebook page that's regularly updated with shareable feel-good pictures of their food. It's a seemingly simple strategy but it connects emotionally, garnering them a lot of likes - and custom.

- **E-Commerce Is Convenient**

Whether they're just getting through the door after a 10-hour work day, or getting the shopping done at the crack of dawn before the kids get up, customers appreciate the convenience of online shopping. People's lives are hectic; getting to a bricks and mortar store means taking a sizeable chunk out of their day for a detour. E-Commerce means fit into customer's busy lives, offering the products they want, when they want them. Souq.com is a prime example of the convenience of online shopping, with a vast online store of products available anytime, day or night. This convenience combined with a quick checkout process, order tracking and quick shipping is a winning combination.

- **E-Commerce Can Broaden Brand**

E-Commerce can be used in ways a traditional bricks and mortar store couldn't, whether that is by offering intangible products, providing some kind of web search, or giving customers the ability to order a product to their exact specifications. E-Commerce can be used to broaden range of products for sale, bringing more custom and diversifying sales. When Apple first started iTunes, it was viewed as an iPod marketing tactic rather than a serious online store. With billions of sales, iTunes is now a vital part of the global Apple brand, demonstrating how e-Commerce can be used to broaden what a brand offers, diversifying and increasing sales.

- **E-Commerce Offers a Personalized Experience**

There are many ways in which E-Commerce can be used to forge a more personal connection with customers. For example, an eCommerce site could include personal recommendations, order tracking, quick customer service, or personalized rewards, allowing business to offer the same kind of personal service online that offer face to face. Namshi has built an entire business, and reputation, around offering shoppers a personalized experience. Busy browsers can enter their brand preferences and size, and receive regular personalized newsletters full of bargains to suit them. E-Commerce offers businesses a vital opportunity to offer their customers round-the-clock convenience. A good eCommerce strategy that adds excellent customer service and a dynamic social media presence into the mix can spell higher traffic and better sales for business.

### **E-commerce and Today's Generation**

In the E-Commerce world, things like product selection, pricing, shipping, and customer service all play an important role in the customer experience. We see a company like Amazon really trying to stay ahead of the curve on shipping by their proposed use of drones to deliver small packages. So we see how companies like Amazon are continuing to innovate in E-Commerce. The space will continue to evolve in the direction of providing customers with more selection at better prices and faster shipping. But these are all logistics. There are other elements that play an important role in delighting users. Going forward they'll continue to be important and companies certainly don't want to be left behind. Let's run through some of these important areas.

#### **Normal market / online market**

Online shopping becomes relevant in the last decade. The kind of business online retailer are doing is proof enough that they are providing some benefits to customer which offline shopping does not give to the customer.

#### **Factors Affecting window Shopping:**

Offline shopping has existence since the existence of mankind. Offline shopping gives different types of benefits to the customer.

#### **Advantages of E-commerce shopping:**

- Accessibility and convenience
- Global choice
- Test and trial online

- The real time nature of the medium
- Time savings
- Possibilities for comparison shopping
- Privacy
- Availability of personalized offers
- The social nature of purchasing process

#### Advantages of Offline shopping:

- Quality evaluation
- Security risks
- Trust in sellers
- Delivery times
- Personal Service
- Enjoyment in shopping

#### Objectives

1. To study the perception of towards e-commerce online buying.
2. To study impact of e-commerce online shopping on Amravati city.
3. To find the various products/services offered in e-commerce online shopping in Amravati city
4. To study the risk involve in e-commerce online buying.
5. The major causes which affect the youth buying decision

#### Hypothesis

H<sub>0</sub> : - Consumer opinion and preference will purchasing product at E-commerce website

#### Conclusion

Youth, in today's world need quick results, that too in no / less time. For them online shopping is an appropriate option.

The study reveals that the majority of the youth and well educated people which makes them attracted towards online marketing. Hence, maximum respondents are aware about online shopping. It is identified that majority of the e-retailers provide different types of services like door step delivery, quality & reasonable price and also large variety is available at one single place.

From this study it is identified that the impact of online shopping services are more on all types of respondents. It is mainly because of:

- Easy payments through cash on delivery, credit/debit card payment & online payment that's results is time saving.
- Proper service they provide and also easy to availability of product
- Highest majority of the respondents are satisfied by online marketing.

This study also reveals that majority of people are aware of norms, charges & policies of online marketing. It has been observed from the study that majority of respondents get more awareness through friends and various social networking sites.

From this study is observed that some respondents believe that risk is associated with online shopping. Some people did faced problem during delivery of products it is observed that. From this study it is clear that online retailing in India will grow at a faster rate in future.

#### Recommendation

- Online marketing should focus to cover the time period for delivery of the product and should provide as fast service as possible.
- Highest priority should be given to confidentiality of the client like credit card / debit card details, personal information, etc.
- Reduces confusion how to purchase a product on online shopping.
- Online shopping improves their response because they give late response.
- Online shopping be honest about the product because some time, shown products differs with the actual product.

- Online marketing should try to provide their services not only in urban area but should try to rural area market.
- More variety of offers should be given to attract new customers.
- Online shopping must focus on unique items to purchase which is hard to find.
- In most of the times in 2 cities, option of “cash on delivery” is not available, which affects the buying of consumer. E-retailers should work out on this.

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## Benefit Of E- Business And E-Commerce In The Field Of Marketing

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### Abstract

Consumers are playing an important role in e-commerce business. The increasing use of Internet by the younger generation in India provides an emerging prospect for online retailers. If online retailers know the factors affecting Indian consumers' buying behaviour, and the associations between these factors and type of online buyers, then they can further develop their marketing strategies to convert potential customers into active ones.

Customers believe that e-commerce marketing is a good thing because it helps to define who they are as a consumer. On that note, it has been proven that requests by youth for advertised products decrease as they mature. Youth-oriented audiences tend to become more critical about their purchases and less susceptible to media advertising as they grow up.

After doing this research, it comes to know that maximum number of people aware about those services and think that those services are important for new generation, majority of the people enjoyed those services of online marketing that is time saving, quality of products & large variety at one single place, The research shows that the majority of the customers of online marketing are mostly satisfied with its services.

In online marketing involve number of e-retailers like Ebay, flipkart, Myntra, snap deal & yebhi etc., so there are so many options to buyer use online shopping. In current scenario firms are putting their best efforts in marketing in order to get customer attention and positive impression on customer's mind, consumer perception is also identified by the colour, shape, and taste of the product. The topic for my research study is youth perception and buying decision. This classification is been done on the basis of various social, psychological, economical, and life style basis and there are many variables directly or indirectly effecting youth perception and traditional style of living.

### Introduction

E-commerce Marketing is the art and science of selling products and/or services over digital networks, such as the Internet and cellular phone networks. The art of e-commerce marketing involves finding the right e-commerce marketing mix of strategies that appeals to your target market and will actually translate into sales. The science of e-commerce marketing is the research and analysis that goes into both choosing the e-commerce marketing strategies to use and measuring the success of those e-commerce marketing strategies.

### Concept

E-commerce is the condition of being connected to a network of computers or other devices. The term is frequently used to describe someone who is currently connected to the Internet.

### Definitions

The Internet is not a monolithic, uniform network; rather, it is a network of networks, owned and operated by different companies, including Internet backbone providers. Internet backbones deliver data traffic to and from their customers; often, this traffic comes from, or travels to, customers of another backbone. End users communicate with each other using the Internet, and also access information or purchase products or services from content providers.

The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to serve several billion users worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks, of local to global scope, that are linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries an extensive range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents of the World Wide Web (WWW), the infrastructure to support email, and peer-to-peer networks.

### Marketing:

One of the first steps in developing an overall marketing strategy is to perform a market segmentation analysis, as a way to manage the strategy development process and ensure its effectiveness and success. The concept behind market segmentation is intuitive and relatively simple. Market segmentation is simply taking a look at the overall market for your product and service and thinking of it in terms of smaller, more manageable pieces.

Think of market segmentation as what Bert and Ernie from *Sesame Street* sing about when they suggest "One of these things is not like the other . . . one of these things doesn't belong." In a sense, that's what we are doing when we segment a market—we are looking at the whole and trying to determine how we can group the mass market into smaller groups that, while different from each other, within the groups are more alike.

Good marketing has become an increasingly vital ingredient for business success. It is embedded in everything we do- from the clothes we wear, to the web sites we click on, to the ads we see. Marketing deals with identifying & meeting human & social needs or it can be defined as —meeting needs profitably.

### Concept Of E-commerce Marketing

- Customer-centered, sense and response philosophy.
- The job is to find right products for your customers.
- The key to achieve organizational goals consist of the company being more effective than competitors in creating, delivering and communication superior customer value to its chosen target markets.
- Marketing management is the art and science of choosing target markets and getting, keeping, and growing customers through creating, delivering, and communicating superior customer value.

### E-commerce Marketing

E-commerce Marketing is the art and science of selling products and/or services over digital networks, such as the Internet and cellular phone networks. The art of e-commerce marketing involves finding the right e-commerce marketing mix of strategies that appeals to your target market and will actually translate into sales. The science of e-commerce marketing is the research and analysis that goes into both choosing the e-commerce marketing strategies to use and measuring the success of those e-commerce marketing strategies.

### E-commerce Marketing Has Several Advantages:

- Low costs:
- Flexibility and convenience:
- Analytics:
- Multiple options:
- Demographic targeting:
- Availability of the information:
- Expansion of the company:

### E-commerce Marketing Has Several Disadvantages:

- Slow internet connections can cause difficulties. If the companies build too complex or too large websites, it will take too long for users to check them or download them and they will get bored eventually.
- The e-commerce doesn't allow the user "to touch" the merchandise before purchasing it. Because of this, some salesmen are starting to guarantee the possibility of returning the product. In Germany, where a law that regulates e-commerce and guarantees the customers the total refund of the money exists since 2000, the electronic commerce is very popular.
- Other factor is the payment: many users still don't trust in the electronic methods of paying and give up buying e-commerce because of this.
- One of the major disadvantages may be the lack of trust of the users because of the constant virtual promotions that appear to be frauds. This is an aspect that deteriorates the image and reputation of quality and honest companies.
- Other disadvantage is the cash on delivery system, since it doesn't guarantee the 100% purchase of the product. This is also the case of thousands of users that dedicate themselves to daily mock big companies by ordering on the internet using false identities.

### Benefits of online shopping to the consumer

Listed below are several online shopping advantages and these are the following.

1. Good discounts / lower prices / online deals / great bargains and promotions
2. Variety
3. Save Time + energy
4. Save Fuel
5. Comparison of Prices
6. No pressure shopping
7. 24/7 Availability
8. Hate Waiting in Lines
9. Shopping online allows you privacy
10. Easy to Search Merchandise You Want to Buy
11. You can support e-businesses

## Conclusions

The e-commerce is one of the biggest things that have taken the business by a storm. It is creating an entire new economy, which has a huge potential and is fundamentally changing the way businesses are done. It is believed that electronic commerce will become a huge industry in the coming years and online shopping is now becoming a significant part of the consumer's daily life to meet their never ending requirements in a convenient way.

1. Online shopping is picking up and is becoming a trend. More consumers are indulging into internet shopping as seen by the research because of the value proposition it offers to a customer such as convenience, 24x7 shopping, doorstep delivery, a broad product selection and the ever-expanding range of unique and unusual gift ideas as well as increased consumer confidence in shopping on the internet is increasing.
2. The research suggest that increase in usage of internet increases the online shopping so there is a need to increase in broadband penetration as it accelerates the growth of online trade.
3. A huge buyers and sellers across demographics are shopping online because of the changing lifestyles and shopping habits.
4. It is seen that despite the immense possibilities available on the internet it is mainly used for mailing, chatting and surfing. E-mail applications still constitute the bulk of net traffic in the country.

## Recommendation

Online shopping is becoming one of the top Internet activities and there is a huge growth in this business as more manufacturers and providers are integrating the Internet into their sales model. But there are many things that need to occur in online shopping to generate higher revenues and the key to it lies in the hands of the marketers. To make online shopping a boom following methods can be followed.

1. India has a strong research and development (R&D) capability so companies should innovate rapidly to take care of the security issues. Technology like text to speech software's should be innovated to take care of the security concern.
2. In India the total ownership of credit cards is small as compared to its population and there are also hesitant in using it as a mode of online payment therefore alternative methods of payment like cash on delivery (COD) where the end user pays cash after the product is delivered and debit cards where the bank accounts are directly debited should be used. Other technologies like encryption technologies trusted third-party certifications; digital ID systems and prepaid cards should be used.
3. Merchants should provide goods and services that offer the right value for money. There should be transparency in policies (returns, privacy, shipping, etc.), insurance against fraud and a good after sales services should be provided to consumers making it an enjoyable experience.
4. Consumers today demand a better, more efficient and less cumbersome way to compare and buy products online. Innovative service should be provided to the consumers so that they can compare products, which are available online using their mobile phones.
5. Online shopping today is an incomplete, fragmented, and sometimes frustrating process. Therefore merchants should set themselves apart from their competitors by factors other than price, constantly innovate and move towards creating customer confidence to trade online. They should provide massive selection at lower prices, offer a personalized customer experience and their web sites should deliver a shopping experience that addresses all of the consumer needs like recommendation about the products, feedback from other customers, etc.
6. Vendors should educate the customers about e-commerce like educating them on safety tips like reading the item description, looking for a seller's feedback score and asking questions, detecting spoof mails and informing them about the new online crimes which happen regularly.

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**Language Terminology And Roots of Marathi Language in Pali****Prof. Jaydeo M. Wankhede**

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**Preface**

In the history of human being language remained an important force and means of communication,civilization in the world. Without language no culture of human being could develop, because this was not only by the language theory or by phonological contagion but by the natural law of land which could prevail the people for their articulation. History of Indian Language though differed in various group ,yet we can reach to the conclusion that the roots of Marathi language are found in Pali language. This derivational relation are found in Pali language because of more word have the historical relation in regard to pronunciation,meaning, and symantic field. When we study the grammar based theory also we find similarity in Marathi, Gujarathi and Hindi words . All they have akin and family inflection with the Pali language. According to linguistics theory and formation of words and phonem systems we find more similarity in the two famil-group means ancient Pali and Marathi, Hindi. The study of the language in way of the scientific term is now essential to understand by twentieth century language lovers.Otherwise we will be only refilling the present needs and shall be forgetting the original roots which shall be very dangerous to our ancient culture and language history.

**History of languages**

According to language history Proto – Indo – European languages are differed into main two kinds. First Indo-Iranian group and second Indo-Aryan group. According to the Cambridge fact finder ,The top twenty languages of the world are given here for study of Marathi language . These are – 1.Chinese 2.English 3.Spanish 4.Hindi 5.Arabic 6.Bengali 7.Russia 8.Portuguese 9.Japanese 10.German 11.French 12.Panjabi 13. Javanese 14.Bihari 15. Italian 16. Korean. 17. Telugu 18. Tamil. 19. Marathi 20. Vietnamese. Mother tongue speakers are given in millions. ( Ref-- The Cambridge fact Finder by David Crystal .Published in India.by Foundation Books. Daryaganj NewDelhi. 1994 .)

By that above figure it seems that the Marathi language stands at 19 th number as on based mother-tongue speakers. But when we see the world language families maps , the Indo-European families are scattered in the world in all countries. According to above reference language families are devided into twenty group in which the INDO-EUROPEAN families is on the first number in respect of more numbers of speakers.

**History of Pali and Sanskrit Language**

According to world Chronology world events are recorded and this has been detailed in the history and in the book of David Crstal. The beginning of Indus Valley civilization was recorded in B.C 2500 . The composition of Vedas begun in India were recorded in B.C 1500 . But the compilation of Mahabharata was recorded in A.D 200 . That means that Sanskrit language was also flowrishing in that time when the Pali language was common to Bahujan masses. Sanskrit language was derived through the Pali language as this Pali language seems to be protected by linguistic pronunciation.

**Pali language : The first language of natives**

Prof.Mahapandit Rahul Sanskrutyayan was the great studied man in Pali language. He was one devotee of Lord Buddha. Once he could receive the letter in German language which was written by a learned Garman man.He could not understand that german language but soon he could obtain the German- English dictionary and then could understand its meaning. Prof.Dharmanand Kosambi was the Professor in Calcutta University in Pali Department,then he could raise the question whether there is available any apparatus means Pali dictionary into other language ? Buddha's period was B.C 563 to 483 . In this period Buddha had wanted to reach his message of salvation from dukkha to home to home in Pali- Prakrut language and not in vaidik language , i.e. Sanskrit language. Because Pali –Prakrut language was the language of common people in their practice. Pali-Prakrit language was the language of north India's Magadh Janapada .Monarchical states were known as Janapada and the non-monarchical as Sangh or Gana.Ancient Northern India's language was Pali-Prakrit language. There were many ruling families as called Sakya and king of Kosala. They were called as Raja.

Prof.Dr.Bhadant Anand Kausalyayan was the head of Hindi department of study in Vidyalkar University in Srilanka. He composed Pali- Hindi Kosh means dictionary by Samyak prakashan NewDelhi in the year 1975. Before this period Prof.Rhys David in England published the Pali—English dictionary .Also Prof.W.T. Steed composed the Pali dictionary . Panini was the ancient grammarian in Sanskrit language where

he formulated four thousand formulae, where at Moggalayan the ancient grammarian in Pali language formulated eight hundred formulae. Buddhadatta also composed the Pali- English dictionary . Now in India in all universities have opened the Pali –language department where at the study of Buddhism and Pali-language in term of the scientific derivation and key words are being studied. Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar has also composed the Pali – Marathi- Hindi- Gujarathi – English dictionary for understanding the ancient roots means words cannottation and contextt. Therefore the foreign learened philosophers and studied men say “ Those who have knowledge of Pali language needs no other light from other side” ( Ref—Pali- Hindi Kosh by Dr.Bhadant Kausalyayan. Published by Samyak Prakashan Delhi.1975. Preface page No-2 )

### Pali language And Semantic Similarity

Some semantic similarity in linguistics pronunciation have been asserted for example ---

Pali Words	Sanskrit	Hindi	Marathi	English
Pitu	Pita	Pita	Pita	Father
Matu	Mata	Mata -Ma	Mata	Mother
Bhata	Bhratru	Bhai -Bhaiya	Bhau	Brother
Mas	Mas	Mahina	Mahina	Month
Sanivaro	Shaniwar	Shanichar	Shaniwar	Saturday
Sasan	Shasan	Sasan	Shasan	
Mahavijjalaya	Mahavidyalaya	Mahavidyalaya	Mahavidyalaya	

### In Pali language Sha is not consonant. Insted of Sha there is sa .

Semantic Changes caused due the following Reasons or after Pali –Prakrit old age changes in meaning and phonetic forms in words had caused due to the civilized Sanskrit language and attitudes of soft accentuation by organ of speech. Though this was reason yet asper the linguistic theory forms and meaning are changed into the following kinds ,there are –

1. Abstraction
2. concretization
3. Contraction of meaning
4. Deterioration
5. Expantion
6. Extention
7. Generalization
8. Melioration
9. Pejoration
10. Restriction
11. Shift-
12. Specialization
13. Transference

Suppose for example the word “ Das or Slave” how was interpreted in the ancient age In “ The Buddha And His Dhamma ” ( Published by Edn department M.S.1992 English Edition page No- 303 ) discourse between Buddha and Assalayan it referes “ Assalayan ! have you ever heard , asked the Buddha, “ that in the Yona and Kamboja countries and in other adjacent countries, there are only two classes, namely, master and slaves, and that a master can become a slave and vice versa ?

“ Yes ,I have heard so, ” replied Assalayana.

By seeing this quotation as above word Prof Dr.Bhadant Anand kausalyan and Prof.Dharmanand Kosambi the word “ Slave” in Marathi “ Das” also meant “ Doner” in ancient India. By this example it seems in terminology of language in various ages how these words are semantically formed for the purpose of object.

### Some Pali words translated in Marathi – Hindi – Gujarathi ---English

पलि	मराठी	हिंदी	गुजराथी	English
अकालिको	विलंब लावणे	समय बिताना	ढील करवी	Without delay
अधम्मो	असत्य धर्म	अधर्म	बनावटी	irreligion
टनागारिको	घराबाहेर राणारा बौध्द भिक्खु	संन्यास	वानप्रस्थ	An ascetic or Buddhist priest
आचरियो	गुरु	अद्यापक	आचार्य	Teacher, professor Scholar

While studying the Marathi and Pali language we find many other references which show the similarity in pronunciation and words. In fact the grammar of Pali and Marathi language though is different but more part of the grammar has been derived from the Pali –Prakrit language.

### Pali Grammar and Marathi Grammar

Pali literature is divided into three categories

1. Tripitak literature : means Suttapitak – Vinaya Pitak – Abhidhamma Pitak
2. Athakatha literature : means the literature written on Buddha's sermons or on his preaching
3. Literature outside the Tripitak : means the literature after the Mahaparinirvan of Buddha as it seems written at various ages in Ardhamagadhi and Sanskrit language

In Pali language there are 43 Consonants and 10 Vowels . As we find parts of speech in Marathi language , the same kinds of words or parts of speech are found in Pali language. Case ,prefixes, suffixes , affixes, tenses are given in Pali language in which we find similarity. For example—Following conversation has been given –

Pali	Marathi	English
सुप्रभातं !	सुप्रभात !	Good morning
तुम्हें नामं कि ?	तुझे नाव काय आहे ?	What is your name ?
अहं विजयबाहू नामो म्हि	माझे नाव विजयबाहू आहे	My name is Vijaybahu
त्वं कथं वससि ?	तु कोठे राहतो ?	Where do you live ?
अहं नारिंगे नगरे वसामि	मी नारिंगे नगर येथे राहतो	I live in Naringe Nagar
को तुम्हें पिता ?	तुझे वडील काय आहेत ?	What is your father ?
मं पिता महानाम वाणिजो	माझे वडील महानाम व्यापारी आहेत	My father is the merchant Mahanama

In this way conversation is possible in Pali and Marathi language which shows similarity in phonetic pronunciation.

### Conclusion :

The Asiatic Society had formed in 1784 . The first writing- inscription on stone pillar of Samrat Ashok was discovered by Prof. James Prinsep in 1837 . This writing was in Brahmi script. The period of Samrat Ashok was B.C.304 to 232. At the third Dhammasangiti in the presidency of Moggaliputta Tissa all tripitak literature was translated in Deonagari Script. Therefore Samrat Ashok had more credit and contribution to Deonagari script. Thereafter through Pali –Prakrit language in changing ages and in behavioural attitudes pronunciation took place in the form of Marathi language.

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## Various Technologies And Skill Development In Sports

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### Abstract

*Sport is generally recognised as system of activities which are based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with the largest major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition, and other organisations such as the Council of Europe using definitions precluding activities without a physical element from classification as sports.<sup>[2]</sup> However, a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. The International Olympic Committee (through ARISF) recognises both chess and bridge as bona fide sports, and SportAccord, the international sports federation association, recognises five non-physical sports: bridge, chess, draughts (checkers), Go and limits the number of mind games which can be admitted as sports.*

*Sport is usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first. It can also be determined by judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression.*

### Introduction

Technology plays an important part in modern sport. With it being a necessary part of some sports (such as motorsport), it is used in others to improve performance. Some sports also use it to allow off-field decision making.

[Sports science](#) is a widespread academic discipline, and can be applied to areas including athlete performance, such as the use of video analysis to fine-tune technique, or to equipment, such as improved [running shoes](#) or [competitive swimwear](#). [Sports engineering](#) emerged as a discipline in 1998 with an increasing focus not just on materials design but also the use of technology in sport, from analytics and big data to [wearable technology](#).<sup>[39]</sup> In order to control the impact of technology on fair play, governing bodies frequently have specific rules that are set to control the impact of technical advantage between participants. For example, in 2010, full-body, non-textile swimsuits were banned by [FINA](#), as they were enhancing swimmers' performances.

### Technologies in sports

Technology has been intrinsic in the development and advancement of Sports, much like it has in other aspects of life. From changing the shape and material used in tennis rackets to make them more effective or developing lighter, more accurate football boots to implementing video referees in various disciplines, technology has changed the dimensions of sport. Sport engineering is a term that is frequently used to describe the technological advances that have helped facilitate a sport and challenge the limits of human performance. Technology, therefore, certainly seems to have a cherished place in sports.

However, there is also a darker side to the use of technology in sport. With significant advances in technology, players now receive competitive advantages from the use of certain sporting equipment, and many view this as anathema to the spirit of sport. This is especially so when you consider that sport has historically been a pantheon for human endeavor and testing the limits of human potential. The use of the term "Technology doping" to refer to this practice, indicates the seriousness and severity of this practice. To put it in context, doping, or the act of enhancing one's performances through the use of drugs is considered one of the gravest crimes one can commit in sport. It is seen as being contrary to the very spirit of sport and has a separate international governing body, the World Anti-Doping Agency, governing the administration and penalizing the use of performance enhancing drugs. To equate technology that might affect performance to the level of doping, indicates the seriousness with which this issue is considered.

A common solution to this problem that's been put forth is that teams can be allowed equal access to sporting equipment, thus levelling the playing field. There are two major problems with this argument. The first is that, in a world obsessed with 'world records', this solution does not help. A prime example of this is seen in the discipline of pole vaulting. The first Olympics saw the use of wooden poles, with a winning height of 3.3m. Subsequently athletes achieved higher heights with steel poles and then with a switch to glass and carbon fibre poles, athletes managed a height of 5.96m. While some of this can be attributed to player skill and technique, it is inevitable, that the equipment has played a part in achieving the record.

The second and more concerning problem is the access to technology and the affordability. Many nations and teams invest a lot of money into research and development and they may not particularly be open to sharing the equipment they have resulted in. At the same time, the high cost of such equipment could also deter a lot of athletes who are simply not in a place to afford them due to a lack of resources. Research carried out by the United States' teams in two disciplines is a principal example of this. American speed skaters wore uniforms manufactured by Under Armour, an American sports apparel company. The unique thing about these uniforms however, was that Under Armour teamed up with Lockheed Martin, one of the foremost aerospace and advanced technologies companies in the world, to develop the suit. As a result, the suit now includes methods of dealing with win resistance to help reduce time and give the athletes an advantage.

### **Self -Technologies**

This represents the most obvious and distributing for many people form of technology due to the potential of fundamentally and often permanently alter an athlete's physical or psychological being/make-up. Banned performance-enhancing drugs are the most recognizes of these technologies. Self-technologies encompass other kinds of athletic innovations, of which are also controversial. Others include surgical procedures, prosthetic/bionic limbs, sport psychological interventions and genetic engineering are all classified as self-technologies. The presence of certain self-technologies in sport may be seen as future such as bionic prostheses (as used by Oscar Pistorius). Scientists working on a muscle-building vaccine derived from engineering genes already recognised the implications of their work for sport. Thus, the generic alteration of athletes or gene doping is a human genome projects to map all the genes in the human body, which can increases the muscle mass.

### **Movement Technologies**

It refers to those devices and procedures that are designed to assess the form and efficiency of an athlete's body. The most common of such include videotape analysis, although there are much more sophisticated instruments that provide detailed computerized information on an athlete's biomechanics. On like the other form of technology movement technologies are often not visible within the competitive arenas. Besides helping to improve an athlete's existing technique, the data yielded by movement techniques may also facilitate conceptual or stylistic shifts that allow the athlete to compete in a mechanically, aesthetically and kinesthetically novel manner.

### **Sports skills**

#### **Planning the Movement**

- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted

#### **Bilateral coordination**

- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

#### **Hand Eye coordination**

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)  
Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

### **Recapping**

Just learning and mastering sports skills is not enough: it is no longer "Practice Makes Perfect" or "Perfect Practice Makes Perfect". Coaches and athletes must spend as much time, energy and effort learning to perform the fundamental skills of their sport in competition conditions as they do to learning and mastering the basic skill. Coaches should progress athletes systematically through the 7 skills steps to ensure they can perform fundamental sports skills in competition conditions: to do less is to rely on luck, the bounce of the ball and some good fortune - none of which are strategies for consistent success.

### **Conclusion**

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport.

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## Technological Devices And Tools In Sports

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### Abstract

*Sport includes all forms of competitive physical activity or games which, through casual or organised participation, at least in part aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants, and in some cases, entertainment for spectators. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals. In certain sports such as racing, many contestants may compete, simultaneously or consecutively, with one winner; in others, the contest is between two sides, each attempting to exceed the other. Some sports allow a "tie" or "draw", in which there is no single winner; others provide tie-breaking methods to ensure one winner and one loser. A number of contests may be arranged in a tournament producing a champion. Many sports leagues make an annual champion by arranging games in a regular sports season, followed in some cases by playoffs.*

### Introduction

Technology plays an important part in modern sport. With it being a necessary part of some sports (such as motorsport), it is used in others to improve performance. Some sports also use it to allow off-field decision making.

Sports science is a widespread academic discipline, and can be applied to areas including athlete performance, such as the use of video analysis to fine-tune technique, or to equipment, such as improved running shoes or competitive swimwear. Sports engineering emerged as a discipline in 1998 with an increasing focus not just on materials design but also the use of technology in sport, from analytics and big data to wearable technology. In order to control the impact of technology on fair play, governing bodies frequently have specific rules that are set to control the impact of technical advantage between participants. For example, in 2010, full-body, non-textile swimsuits were banned by FINA, as they were enhancing swimmers' performances.

One of the most definitive tests for human athleticism is sports, but this does not mean that technology cannot facilitate it. When administering and officiating sports, technology can succeed where humans may not. This guarantees fair judgment of the performance and ensures that athletes win fairly. Here are five exciting new technologies being used in the sports industry today.

### Sports technoggies

#### Instant Replay

Instant replay is an example of the remarkable technology being used in sports today. With this technology, officials are able to see exactly what happened, providing a second perspective on sports events. Instant replay is used in games like cricket, American football, rugby, soccer, and even in combat sports. However, FIFA banned instant replays on screens in sports arenas during the 2010 World Cup for fear that it might incite fans to behave untowardly.

#### Sensor Tools

Sensor tools are often used to analyze whether a goal is valid or not. It is often used in cases where the naked eye cannot truly tell if a ball went past the goal line. Different sports use varying sensor tools. For example, cricket's Hawk-Eye technology analyzes sound to determine if the ball smashed into the bat before it was caught. Hawk-Eye is also used to determine where the ball would have landed if it had not hit a player's foot. This establishes whether the ball was unfairly blocked from striking the wicket. On the other hand, tennis sensor tools use laser beams to determine whether the tennis ball went out of bounds or not. Sensor technologies help to accurately determine the position of the ball at a given time.

#### Timing Systems

Nobody uses a stopwatch when timing a race anymore. This means that differences in reaction time no longer affect the precision and consistency of a racing event. In many races today, the starter pistol is linked to a clock. Once the pistol goes off, the clock immediately starts timing the race. On the other hand, swimming uses a touch pad placed at the finish lanes as well as wearable inertial sensors to determine performance. Many racing events also use laser beams and photographs to determine winners.

The results of timing systems are often provided to the nearest thousand of a second. However, world and Olympic records are only recorded to the nearest hundredth of a second. This technique was established to eliminate insignificant errors.

### **RFID Chips**

RFID chips are often used to time individual contestants in an event. The devices use antennas that relay wireless signals. RFID chips are often used in long distance races to help broadcasters and viewers track the exact locations of contestants during a race. There are two types of chips used in races: active and passive chips. Active chips have an in-built battery or power source and can determine the exact time a participant crosses a specific line. Passive chips can only be used with sensors placed in a mat because they do not have an in-built power source.

### **Equipment Development**

In sports, safety is a key factor. Equipment manufacturers have developed devices to reduce injuries on athletes. In the 2010 season, special helmets were used in the National Football League after several players experienced concussion injuries. The helmets were designed to absorb shock caused by collisions and protect athletes from suffering head and neck injuries. Similar technology is being used for games like auto racing and hockey to enhance the safety of participants.

Technology has taken over today's modern world. Many professional and amateur sports bodies have embraced new technologies featuring certain gears and gadgets to protect athletes and make it easier to officiate the games.

The increase in technology has also allowed many decisions in sports matches to be taken, or reviewed, off-field, with another official using instant replays to make decisions. In some sports, players can now challenge decisions made by officials. In Association football, goal-line technology makes decisions on whether a ball has crossed the goal line or not. The technology is not compulsory, but was used in the 2014 FIFA World Cup in Brazil, and the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup in Canada, as well as in the Premier League from 2013–14, and the Bundesliga from 2015–16. In the NFL, a referee can ask for a review from the replay booth, or a head coach can issue a challenge to review the play using replays. The final decision rests with the referee. A video referee (commonly known as a Television Match Official or TMO) can also use replays to help decision-making in rugby (both league and union). In international cricket, an umpire can ask the Third umpire for a decision, and the third umpire makes the final decision. Since 2008, a decision review system for players to review decisions has been introduced and used in ICC-run tournaments, and optionally in other matches. Depending on the host broadcaster, a number of different technologies are used during an umpire or player review, including instant replays, Hawk-Eye, Hot Spot and Real Time Snickometer. Hawk-Eye is also used in tennis to challenge umpiring decisions.

### **Technology in sports**

The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that has made an impact on many sports in the modern day. See the annual sports technology awards for the latest technology ideas in the world of sport.

Making changes to a sport, with the inclusion of new technologies, has often caused controversy. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game, but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made. If a new technology is available, and shown to be accurate, then it should be used so that the correct decisions can be made. It is only fair to the players and teams that the right decisions are made.

### **Sports skills**

If they are introduced to sport skills before movement skills, they often struggle to learn the sport skills and can risk injury. Sometimes they get discouraged and quit.

Fundamental movement skills are basic movements such as throwing, kicking, running, jumping, hopping and catching. Fundamental sport skills are these movement skills applied to a sport situation: for example, kicking a soccer ball, running a sprint, jumping up for a basketball rebound, catching a baseball.

By mastering fundamental movement skills, children will find it easier to learn fundamental sport skills. The combination of these two types of skills forms the basis of physical literacy and opens the door to new sports and physical activities and helps build a better, more confident athlete and person.

To learn about each basic skill, please select from the list on the left.

**Planning the Movement**

- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted

**Bilateral coordination**

- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

**Hand Eye coordination**

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)  
Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

**Conclusion**

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport. It is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is the knowledge and application of using specialised equipment and the latest modern technologies to perform tasks more efficiently. Therefore, coaches and athletes must be aware of sport technologies, and make wise choices about how it affects their performances.

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## Implimentation Of Skills And Technologies In Sports

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### Abstract

*Technology plays an important part in modern sport. With it being a necessary part of some sports (such as motorsport), it is used in others to improve performance. Some sports also use it to allow off-field decision making. Sports science is a widespread academic discipline, and can be applied to areas including athlete performance, such as the use of video analysis to fine-tune technique, or to equipment, such as improved running shoes or competitive swimwear. Sports engineering emerged as a discipline in 1998 with an increasing focus not just on materials design but also the use of technology in sport, from analytics and big data to wearable technology. In order to control the impact of technology on fair play, governing bodies frequently have specific rules that are set to control the impact of technical advantage between participants. For example, in 2010, full-body, non-textile swimsuits were banned by FINA, as they were enhancing swimmers' performances.*

### Introduction

Sport and exercise science like most areas of life have been affected greatly by technological advancements. It is difficult to imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, tainted with frustration and ambivalence. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to people's inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence and also uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements play in sports. Indeed, the influx of sport technologies has profoundly changed the landscape of sport and exercise science. Importantly, technology has in many ways changed what we think of as the athletic body. Therefore, this paper examines the impact of technology on sport performance, considering the theories of technology and quest for improved performance, types of sport technologies, the advantages and disadvantages of sport technologies in modern day sports. It is recommended that those managing, handling and using sport must be equipped to make wise choices on the type and use of sport technologies that would assist in the right performance.

### Technology in sports

Technology is not just out there in the world, on the contrary, it is inside us as well. Indeed, on any given day our bloodstreams carry the remnants of ibuprofen and multivitamins, that many individuals have been technologized, or made more technologized, through artificial hearts, contact lenses, and other medical procedures. Technology is describe as any tangible, conceptual, or procedural element of modern sport and exercise science aimed at progress. The flexible definition allows everything from advancements in running shoes and eyewear to different ways of thinking about the body as technological. In the pre-digital age, the application of technologies in sport was heavily concentrated on athlete testing (diagnostics); improved sports equipment through better engineering and design, and utilized more at competitions.

Technology is changing the face of modern sports, sports psychology and coaching. State-of-the-art technologies are used to optimize performance in sports as diverse as cycling, speed-skating, swimming, golf, skiing, surfing, football/soccer ball, tennis racket and ball, running, facilities and many more. Technology in sport today is found in countless forms with each innovation has potentially positive and beneficial outcomes. Understanding the implications of sport technologies involve basic typology used in classifying, these are done in six types of sport technologies though not mutually exclusive, in some cases same technologies could fit into multiple categories. The categories include: self-technologies, rehabilitative technologies, landscape technologies, movement technologies, implement technologies and database technologies. While some of the technologies are yet to make an impact on sport, understanding of many types of sport technologies help to obtain a better perspective on which technological options athletes eventually have access to and impact on sport performance.

### Implement Technologies

It includes equipment that athletes use or that they kick, hurl or otherwise propel. Other examples include football/soccer helmets equipped with warning devices and radios; shark suits that allow swimmers to move efficiently slice through the water and high-tech running shoes, golf clubs and tennis rackets. The interesting controversy involving these kinds of technologies is the use of fish-finding computers in sport fishing. This technology uses tools (pedometer or balance board), media (video, audio, or both),

and social interaction (playing with another person) to persuade individuals to adopt the behaviour without their actually knowing it.

### Rehabilitative Technologies

These are substances and procedures used to treat moderate to severe injuries make up rehabilitative technologies. They also include medicine used by healthy athletes who just want to counter the otherwise debilitating effects of their training regimens. Typically, these technologies are located in sports clinics and training facilities and are administered by specialists in athletic training or sports medicine.

### Sports skills

#### Team Work

'There's no I in team'. It's the most used term in the sporting skills index, and yet the reasons for this are well earned. A boat will only race at its fastest when all rowers move in one rhythm, whilst a goal scored in football is thanks to the varying skillset of the team.

Learning to work with others and appreciating how different talents can contribute to one goal is essential in every workplace and industry.

#### 2. Leadership

From captain of your team to a captain of industry, developing leadership skills in sport is crucial to any future employment, whether you're in charge or not.

Making tough decisions about the team list or the workforce; developing the ability to inspire, motivate and lead your colleagues; these are skills that are always in demand.

#### 3. Time Management

Any university athlete who still wanted to achieve their desired academic grade will know the importance of this.

Juggling daily training sessions with the demands of lectures, seminars and course work act as essential practice for maintaining a work- life balance in the 'real world'.

#### 4. Competition & Sportsmanship

Wanting to win goes hand in hand with accepting defeat and there is no better teacher. A drive for success is sought by every employer, and found in all athletes. However, learning to accept loss is a much tougher lesson, but can be much more valuable.

Whether that teaches you to brush off rejection or learn from your mistakes is your call, but sooner or later most of us will face that in the workplace.

#### 5. Handling Pressure

It's all about adrenalin! From preparing for the big game to standing on the start line of the final race, coping with high-pressure situations is a natural occurrence in sport.

Whilst not all careers are high stress, companies always value an individual capable of coping when times get tough; whether that be staying calm in an interview or meeting a short deadline.

#### 6. Management & Responsibility

Sports clubs don't run themselves. Securing new equipment, raising funds and maintaining club numbers are just some of the tasks required of committee members; providing a brilliant environment to develop and practise managerial skills before leaving university.

#### 7. Commitment

Last but not least, no medal is won without dedication, early starts and personal sacrifice. It's that grit, determination and focus given by all university athletes to their sport that is valued so highly by employers.

### Conclusion

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport.

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## बालगृहातील एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य किशोरवीन मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाचे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ. अनुरागीणी रमेशराव बोके,  
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### सारांश

या संशोधनाचा मुख्य उद्देश्य बालगृहातील एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य किशोरवीन मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाचे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करणे हा होता. या संशोधनामध्ये १०० मुलींची निवड करण्यात आली होती. निवड करण्यात आलेल्या समूहांचे वय १२ ते १६ वर्ष या वयोगटातील होते. या संशोधनात नमुन्याची निवड उपलब्ध नमुना पध्दती द्वारे करण्यात आली होती. एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य अशा विषयांची निवड करण्यात आलेली होती, प्रत्येक समूहा मध्ये २५ मुलींचा समावेश होता. आंकड्यांच्या एकत्रिकरणासाठी संशोधकाने डॉ. रोमा पाल द्वारा निर्मित संवेगात्मक परिपक्वता या प्रश्नावलीचा वापर करून त्यामधील संवेगात्मक परागमनाचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले होते. सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषणासाठी 'एक मार्गी चरिता विश्लेषण' ; व्दमॅल ल्छव्दद्द चा वापर करण्यात आला होता. सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषणावरून असा निष्कर्ष प्राप्त झाला की, द्विपालक असलेल्या मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाची सरासरी सर्वाधिक आहे. परंतु एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण अंतर नाही. संशोधनातील महत्वाचे शब्द: संवेगात्मक परागमन, किशोरावस्था

### प्रस्तावना:

किशोरवय हे आयुष्यातील एक महत्वाचा काळ आहे आणि लहानपणापासूनच किशोरवयात परिवर्तनामुळे मोठे बदल घडतात. मोठे बदल जैविक, संज्ञानात्मक, सामाजिक आणि भावनिक, नैतिक. इत्यादी आहेत. भावनिक परिपक्वता ही किशोरवीन मुलांची भावना स्थिर करण्याची क्षमता असते. ज्यात भावनिक प्रगती, स्वातंत्र्य, सामाजिक समायोजन, भावनिक स्थिरता, व्यक्तिमत्त्व एकीकरण इत्यादीची क्षमता असते. किशोर वय म्हणजे बालपण आणि तारुण्यातील स्थित्यंतराचा कालावधी ज्यात जैविक, संज्ञानात्मक आणि सामाजिक-भावनिक बदलांचा समावेश असतो. किशोरवयात सांस्कृतिक आणि ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितीनुसार बदल होतात. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेच्या म्हणण्यानुसार तारुण्यावस्थेचा कालावधी शारीरिकदृष्ट्या सामान्य यौवन सुरू होण्यापासून सुरू होतो आणि जेव्हा वयस्कांची ओळख आणि वर्तन स्वीकारले जाते तेव्हा संपते. विकासाचा हा कालावधी साधारणपणे १० ते १९ वर्षे वयोगटातील आहे आणि या श्रेणीतील व्यक्तींना पौगंडावस्था म्हणतात. भावनिक परिपक्वता वयस्क पातळीपर्यंत पोहोचण्याची स्थिती असते. भावनिक विकास जे सामाजिक परिस्थितीवर भावनिक नियंत्रण दर्शवते. एखाद्या व्यक्तीचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व, वागणूक आणि दृष्टिकोन घडविण्यामध्ये भावनिक परिपक्वता एक प्रमुख निर्धारक मानली जाते आणि यामुळे इतरांशी संबंध वाढवण्यास आणि वाढविण्यात मदत होते. कुटुंबातील सदस्यांसह, त्याचे समवयस्क, समाज आणि संस्कृती आणि स्वतःचे वातावरण किंवा तिचे वातावरण यांच्याशी प्रभावी समायोजन. त्याच्या समायोजनाचा पूर्ण आनंद घेण्याची क्षमता त्याच्यात आहे.

### कार्यपध्दती:

या संशोधनामध्ये १०० मुलींची निवड करण्यात आली होती. निवड करण्यात आलेल्या समूहांचे वय १२ ते १६ वर्ष या वयोगटातील होते. या संशोधनात नमुन्याची निवड उपलब्ध नमुना पध्दती द्वारे करण्यात आली होती. एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य अशा विषयांची निवड करण्यात आलेली होती, प्रत्येक समूहा मध्ये २५ मुलींचा समावेश होता. आंकड्यांच्या एकत्रिकरणासाठी संशोधकाने डॉ. रोमा पाल द्वारा निर्मित संवेगात्मक परिपक्वता या प्रश्नावलीचा वापर करून त्यामधील संवेगात्मक परागमनाचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले होते. सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषणासाठी 'एक मार्गी चरिता विश्लेषण' ; व्दमॅल ल्छव्दद्द चा वापर करण्यात आला होता.

### अंकांचे विश्लेषण:

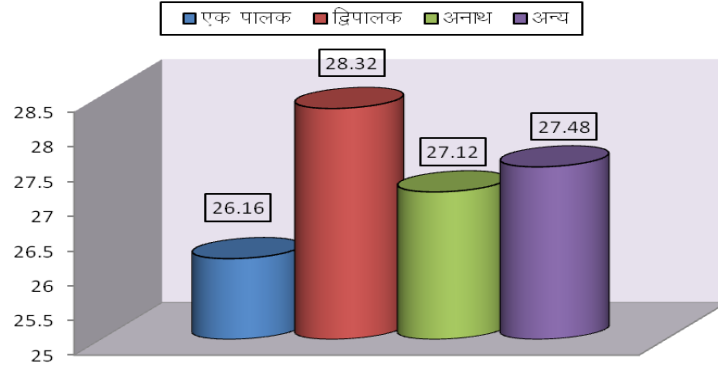
या संशोधनामध्ये बालगृहातील एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य किशोरवीन मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाचे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करण्यासाठी 'एक मार्गी चरिता विश्लेषण' ; व्दमॅल ल्छव्दद्द चा उपयोग करण्यात आले. ०.०५ या सार्थकता स्तरावर पडताळणी करण्यात आली.

सारणी क्र.१: बालगृहातील मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाची वर्णनात्मक विश्लेषण दर्शविणारी सारणी

Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
एक पालक	२५	६५४	२६.१६	१०.९७
द्विपालक	२५	७०८	२८.३२	२५.३९

अनाथ	२५	६७८	२७.१२	३०.०३
अन्य	२५	६८७	२७.४८	१९.५९

सारणी क.१ बालगृहातील एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य किशोरवयीन मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाचे वर्णनात्मक विश्लेषण दर्शविण्यात आले आहे. सारणी वरून असे दिसून येते की, एक पालक मुलींची सरासरी २६.१६ आणि तफावत १०.९७ एवढे आहे, द्विपालक मुलींची सरासरी २८.३२ आणि तफावत २५.३९ एवढे आहे, अनाथ मुलींची सरासरी २७.१२ आणि तफावत ३०.०३ एवढे आहे, अन्य मुलींची सरासरी २७.४८ आणि तफावत १९.५९ एवढे आहे. प्राप्त मध्यमानावरून असे दिसून येते की, द्विपालक असलेल्या मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाची सरासरी सर्वाधिक आहे.



आलेख क.१:

बालगृहातील मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाच्या मध्यमानाची तुलना दर्शविणारा आलेख

सारणी क.२: बालगृहातील मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाची तुलना दर्शविणारी सारणी

Variable	Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F
संवेगात्मक परागमन	Between Groups	६०.०३	३	२०.०१	०.९३१
	Within Groups	२०६३.६८	९६	२१.४९६६७	

(स्वाधिनता मात्रा ३, ९६ व ०.०५ सार्थकता स्तरावरील सारणी एफ. मूल्य २.६९९)

बालगृहातील एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य किशोरवयीन मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमना संबंधित विश्लेषण सारणी क. १ मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आले आहे. सारणी वरून असे दिसून येते की, संवेगात्मक परागमनामध्ये चारही प्रकाराच्या मुलींमध्ये संवेगात्मक परागमनाची तुलना केली असता असे निदर्शनास येते की, प्राप्त श्च मूल्य (०.९३१) हे (३, ९६) स्वाधिनता मात्रा ०.०५ महत्वपूर्ण स्तरावर सारणी श्च मूल्य (२.६९९) पेक्षा कमी असल्यामुळे त्यामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण फरक नाही, याचाच अर्थ असा की, एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नता नाही आहे. प्राप्त विश्लेषणाने असा निष्कर्ष निघतो की, एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर नाही. म्हणजेच या संवेगात्मक परागमनामध्ये पालकांचा विशेष फरक पडत नसल्याचे दिसून येते.

निष्कर्ष

सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषणावरून असा निष्कर्ष प्राप्त झाला की, द्विपालक असलेल्या मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनाची सरासरी सर्वाधिक आहे. परंतु एक पालक, द्विपालक, अनाथ आणि अन्य मुलींच्या संवेगात्मक परागमनामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर नाही. म्हणजेच या संवेगात्मक परागमनामध्ये पालकांचा विशेष फरक पडत नसल्याचे दिसून येते.

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**Sports Skills For Better Development Of Sports And Technologies****Prof. Dr. Madhuri Y. Kopulwar**

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**Abstract**

*The use of technology in sports is growing rapidly. In football, for instance, new devices are used for different reasons such as to help referees in decision-making and to quantify the athletes' performance during a game, thus helping the coach to set the training program and the game strategy. The video camera became commonplace in the 1980's and provided sports coaches with a way to capture and analyse sport performance like never before. The video camera is perhaps the single most important development in coaching in the modern era of sport.*

**Introduction**

One of the most famous and recent technologies introduced in football, is called 'goal line technology'. It is used to determine if a ball has crossed the goal line, in order to support the referee. Instead, as regards the quantification of the athletes' performance during a football match, different kind of devices have been produced in the last few years.

Electronic timing controlled by computers is employed to measure performance times of athletes in a great many sports including Athletics, Cycling, Skiing, Bobsled, Triathlon and many more. In the case of Athletics, the electronic timing also measures the athlete's reaction time to the start gun in case the athlete moves too early in the blocks.

**Technology in sports**

The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that has made an impact on many sports in the modern day. See the annual sports technology awards for the latest technology ideas in the world of sport.

Making changes to a sport, with the inclusion of new technologies, has often caused controversy. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game, but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made. If a new technology is available, and shown to be accurate, then it should be used so that the correct decisions can be made. It is only fair to the players and teams that the right decisions are made. The video camera became commonplace in the 1980's and provided sports coaches with a way to capture and analyse sport performance like never before. The video camera is perhaps the single most important development in coaching in the modern era of sport.

Electronic timing controlled by computers is employed to measure performance times of athletes in a great many sports including Athletics, Cycling, Skiing, Bobsled, Triathlon and many more. In the case of Athletics, the electronic timing also measures the athlete's reaction time to the start gun in case the athlete moves too early in the blocks.

The Force Platform is an apparatus placed under the feet of the athlete and measures their 'ground reaction force'. This is useful in sports such as Weightlifting and enables measurement of force and acceleration throughout the athlete's performance of a lift. Curiously, the measurement of force is due to the miniscule change in properties of crystals upon which the platform rests.

**Sports skills**

Fundamental movement skills are basic movements such as throwing, kicking, running, jumping, hopping and catching. Fundamental sport skills are these movement skills applied to a sport situation: for example, kicking a soccer ball, running a sprint, jumping up for a basketball rebound, catching a baseball.

By mastering fundamental movement skills, children will find it easier to learn fundamental sport skills. The combination of these two types of skills forms the basis of physical literacy and opens the door to new sports and physical activities and helps build a better, more confident athlete and person.

- Planning the Movement
- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted
- Bilateral coordination
- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

**Hand Eye coordination**

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)  
Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

Invasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teamwork</li> <li>▪ decision making</li> <li>▪ spacial awareness</li> <li>▪ tactics</li> </ul> links to sport like rugby, football & hockey
striking and fielding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ communication</li> <li>▪ travelling</li> <li>▪ striking sending</li> <li>▪ receiving</li> </ul> links to sports like cricket, baseball & rounders
net-wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ volley</li> <li>▪ bounce</li> <li>▪ over a barrier</li> <li>▪ spins</li> <li>▪ tactics</li> <li>▪ recovery</li> </ul> links to sports like squash. tennis. volleyball & table tennis
athletics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ starting</li> <li>▪ jumping</li> <li>▪ running</li> <li>▪ power</li> <li>▪ strength</li> <li>▪ flexibilty</li> </ul> links to sports like track and field

**Conclusion**

Technology play vital role in the human being in particularly in field of sports and games. It helps to avoid mistake in organization and administration of various sports and games at world level. Information Technology in Sports has established scientific discipline, Research activities, improve Learning and coaching, Bio-mechanical analysis and field research have evolved. In future very soon the way computer with be applicable in sports with good quality and best results.

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## Role Of ICT In Sports And Their Implimentation

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### Abstract

*The use of technological applications is now widespread across many major sports science disciplines and the adoption of these tools to gain a 'competitive advantage' is an increasingly important feature of elite sports. These innovations have shaped the way data is collected and processed, how information is relayed between coaches and staff or to athletes, and has had a big impact on the way in which athletes are monitored in the daily training and competition environments. This review highlights and provides examples of some of the latest technologies for data collection and processing, feedback methods and training tools. We finish by discussing some considerations for sports scientists and coaches before implementing new technologies.*

### Introduction

The field of sport and exercise science has become highly technical, challenging applied scientists and coaches to match his or her practical application of knowledge with the constant arrival of new technologies. The heavy reliance on technology may be attributed to the inherent desire to gain an advantage over the opposition in elite and competitive sports, in order to provide additional information that can be fed back to coaches and/or athletes. The field of sport and exercise science has become highly technical, challenging applied scientists and coaches to match his or her practical application of knowledge with the constant arrival of new technologies. The heavy reliance on technology may be attributed to the inherent desire to gain an advantage over the opposition in elite and competitive sports, in order to provide additional information that can be fed back to coaches and/or athletes. The field of sport and exercise science has become highly technical, challenging applied scientists and coaches to match his or her practical application of knowledge with the constant arrival of new technologies. The heavy reliance on technology may be attributed to the inherent desire to gain an advantage over the opposition in elite and competitive sports, in order to provide additional information that can be fed back to coaches and/or athletes.

### Sports and technologies

In the past, sports training required extensive paperwork and post-practice effort from both the trainer and the athlete. While the athlete practiced, notes and video were diligently taken and then collated into charts and graphs representing that athlete's performance. After practice, trainer and athlete would work together discussing aches, pains, and thoughts about physical movements that happened much earlier. The system was grueling, but worked as far as athletes and trainers knew. That is until recent technology transformed the field of sports training.

Advanced technology has become smaller, more resilient, and less burdensome over recent years, paving the way for new opportunities, especially in athletics. Now athletes wear sensors that convey real-time information to a trainer's tablet, GPS accurately pinpoints motion, smartphones keep everyone current and wearable tech can prevent injuries. Compared to whiteboards and post-practice reviews, technology has substantially increased athletic potential.

Technology is revolutionizing sports training by live-tracking performances, perfecting athletic movements, enhancing communication and virtually eliminating injuries.

Sport is generally recognised as system of activities which are based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with the largest major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition, and other organisations such as the Council of Europe using definitions precluding activities without a physical element from classification as sports. However, a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. The International Olympic Committee (through ARISF) recognises both chess and bridge as bona fide sports, and SportAccord, the international sports federation association, recognises five non-physical sports: bridge, chess, draughts (checkers), Go and xiangqi, and limits the number of mind games which can be admitted as sports.

Sport is usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first. It can also be determined by judges who are scoring elements of the

sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression.

### Information Technology in Sports

The information age was 1970's. The change was brought to the society with the creation of world web (the web). As change in technology, changes channels of communication and message content. The early 1960's, the computer technology establish protocols which become as the internet in 1969. And later development of Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML) in 1989 that became the basic for the development of web in 1993. The web was introduced to the public at large. During the formative days of the web lot of things was include such as email, blog, face book, twitter, lot of website, journals, you tube etc.,. Another important fact of information technologies being used in sports is seen in the trend analysis done by administrators in sports, franchises and leagues while the most basic functions are storing data used to determine statistics, disclosing the score of a game or uploading pictures for fans to view thorough out a game. In the past, task such as developing rosters (name list) of athletes, managers, officials, timekeepers, drivers and medical staff was took much time to done the work with hand.

The value of sports is very high and it is having very much influence worldwide to bring peace and friendship with each country. Because of the value of sports publicity has increased more it has spread very much fast to all over the world. Information Technology has become an important inter-disciplinary partner for sports, this way physical education has its branches of Sports psychology, Sports Statistics, Biochemistry, Sports Medicine, Kinesiology and Bio-mechanics etc. Taking into consideration its association with other disciplines and its various aspects, computer can be used and are being sued in physical education and sports. Human play, as embodied in sports, is one of most important in expressions of human culture. The games in which people in the society it's reflects their society and culture as a whole. It is said that communication is one dominant contribution to the human being on the planets. The Olympic movement is one of the social movements on human society. The countries from all over the world gathering in one place during summer Olympic games for peaceful is the epitome of intersection of sports and communication. This fact underscores the importance of the media and the Olympics. The presentation will briefly explain the relationship between information technology and sports

### Benefits of Information Technology

Here are some of the ways technology can provide or facilitate most of the types of support that someone trying to become or stay physically active needs. Now a day's computer is widely used as a teaching aid. In this era of globalization black board is quit away. Power point presentations, Video clips, Animation, Graphics, and Sound have become much more effective and needful, CD, DVD, MP3, are more useful in teaching. IN some way computer is applied in sports sciences, scoring systems, computerized test all evaluation can be largely followed. A coach keeps monitoring on the players. A computers helps us if any deficiency is found. Records of the player can be maintained for future plan Selection of players for various game and sports is an important for this multiple regression helps in many ways. Hence computer plays a significant role in storing research data and its analysis. Treatments in sports medicine involve Cardio-Vascular, Flexibility and strength building programme. Sports Medicine is the study, prevention and treatments of sports and fitness related injuries.

### Fundamental Sports Skills

There are four building blocks which are fundamentally essential for all sports. By introducing and developing these components participants will have the skills and understanding which will kick start their life long sporting journey.

#### Throw and Catch

This module develops a wide variety of throwing, rolling & bouncing activities using a variety of developmentally appropriate balls and equipment designed to challenge and stimulate the children's coordination. Activities and session plans are designed to improve confidence in all areas of children's throwing and catching abilities.

#### Balance and Control

Here children focus on activities to build balance and control in a number of uniquely designed activities designed to stimulate the vestibular system.

They will practice skills such as balancing on beams, manipulating their way through tunnels & using numerous different obstacles to improve spatial awareness, depth perception, awareness of others, their environment, balance and coordination.

Our aim is to build confidence and develop skills that will form the foundation for future success.

**Movement and Coordination**

Learning correct movement patterns and techniques are vitally important for future success. In this unit children will combine aspects from the other three units to build and develop fundamental movement patterns and suitable actions for performing sports related tasks.

Children will build confidence in areas such as running, walking, skipping, jumping, bouncing, crawling and even dancing.

**Using External Objects**

Children explore different activities using objects that are external from the body. We incorporate a number of common sporting apparatus such as tennis racquets, hockey sticks, T-ball and large balls.

This module aims to build confidence in using this equipment by developing perception skills such as tracking, speed/timing, depth and hand-eye coordination. The understanding and ability to perform these skills and techniques are required in all sports where striking is required (tennis, golf, cricket, football etc).

**Personal Growth**

The FUNdamental Sport Skills program is holistic in nature and designed to enhance children's personal growth and development.

Physical learning outcomes from participating in the programme include:

- Improved fitness
- Strength
- Balance
- Endurance
- Speed
- Spatial & Sensory awareness
- Gross & Fine Motor Skills

Social and emotional, mental and cognitive learning outcomes are:

- Increased confidence and self believe
  - Cooperative skills
  - Develop problem solving skills
  - Develop life-long habits and a love of sport
- There are four building blocks which are fundamentally essential for all sports. By introducing and developing these components participants will have the skills and understanding which will kick start their life long sporting journey.

**Conclusion**

Technology play vital role in the human being in particularly in field of sports and games. It helps to avoid mistake in organization and administration of various sports and games at world level. Information Technology in Sports has established scientific discipline, Research activities, improve Learning and coaching, Bio-mechanical analysis and field research have evolved. In future very soon the way computer with be applicable in sports with good quality and best results.

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## New Technologies And Sports Skills

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### Abstract

*Sport and exercise science like most areas of life have been affected greatly by technological advancements. It is difficult to imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, tainted with frustration and ambivalence. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to people's inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence and also uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements play in sports. Indeed, the influx of sport technologies has profoundly changed the landscape of sport and exercise science. Importantly, technology has in many ways changed what we think of as the athletic body. Therefore, this paper examines the impact of technology on sport performance, considering the theories of technology and quest for improved performance, types of sport technologies, the advantages and disadvantages of sport technologies in modern day sports. It is recommended that those managing, handling and using sport must be equipped to make wise choices on the type and use of sport technologies that would assist in the right performance.*

### Introduction

Sport world today is getting technological by combining natural athletic talent with advanced analytics and artificial intelligent to produce the best possible outcomes on the playing field of sports. Sport excite people as a triumph of human effort, behind the scenes are a number of things that go into that triumph and at the top is technology. Technology has been utilized in sport for many years in various forms and play particularly vital role especially for the elite sport. Numerous attempts to define technology have yielded such an array of descriptions that one may resigned to the idea that technology is simply not definable. On the one hand, it is synonymous with science and rational thought, encompassing every little gadget ever held in hands.

Sports require physical exercise, which results in better blood circulation and an overall improved physical stamina. It opens up one's nerves and makes the body more flexible, agile and responsive. Despite all the physical advantages, participating in a sport also works wonders to your brain and overall personality. Sport is a competition where you compete with the opponents. You need to judge their moves and make instant decisions, consequently improving your mental ability. Thinking quickly and responding accordingly has positive impact on a sportsman's brain.

Sports also develop your social skills as you interact with your opponents as well as the teammates. It improves one's ability to work in a team giving him/her an exposure to the team culture, which is beneficial in professional life as well. Even the mere spectators of a sport interact with each other and support their respective teams by shouting and cheering; resulting in overall happiness and a good social behavior.

### Advantages of Sports and Games

Sports and games are very beneficial to us as they teach us punctuality, patient, discipline, teamwork and dedication. Playing sports help us in building and improving confidence level. If we practice sports on regular basis, we can be more active and healthy. Being involved in the sports activities help us in getting protected with numerous diseases such as arthritis, obesity, obese, heart problems, diabetes, etc. It makes us more disciplined, patient, punctual, and courteous in life. It teaches us to go ahead in life by removing all the weaknesses. It makes us bold and gives the feeling of happiness by reducing the occurrence of anxiety and angry. It makes us physically fit and mentally comfort using which we can easily deal with all the problems.

### Types of Sport Technologies

Technology is changing the face of modern sports, sports psychology and coaching. State-of-the-art technologies are used to optimize performance in sports as diverse as cycling, speed-skating, swimming, golf, skiing, surfing, football/soccer ball, tennis racket and ball, running, facilities and many more. Technology in sport today is found in countless forms with each innovation has potentially positive and beneficial outcomes. Understanding the implications of sport technologies involve basic typology used in classifying, these are done in six types of sport technologies though not mutually exclusive, in some cases same technologies could fit into multiple categories. The categories include: self-technologies, rehabilitative technologies, landscape technologies, movement technologies, implement technologies and database technologies. While some of the technologies are yet to make an impact on sport, understanding of many types of sport technologies help to obtain a better perspective on which technological options athletes eventually have access to and impact on sport performance.

**Self -Technologies**

This represents the most obvious and distributing for many people form of technology due to the potential of fundamentally and often permanently alter an athlete's physical or psychological being/make-up. Banned performance-enhancing drugs are the most recognizes of these technologies. Self-technologies encompass other kinds of athletic innovations, of which are also controversial. Others include surgical procedures, prosthetic/bionic limbs, sport psychological interventions and genetic engineering are all classified as self-technologies.

The presence of certain self-technologies in sport may be seen as future such as bionic prostheses (as used by Oscar Pistorius). Scientists working on a muscle-building vaccine derived from engineering genes already recognised the implications of their work for sport. Thus, the generic alteration of athletes or gene doping is a human genome projects to map all the genes in the human body, which can increases the muscle mass. Although it is unclear whether the long-term effects are safe or not.

**Landscape Technologies**

This form of technology involves the sporting environment which include the way spectators watch sport events. Prominent landscape technology is the increase of modern multipurpose sport complexes, complete with JumboTron screens retractable domes, soaring cameras, mondo tracks and artificial grass. The modern athletes have an intimate relationship with the technological sporting landscapes. Track and field athletes use new tactics because they can monitor their competitors on the JumboTrons coming down the home stretch.

**Implement Technologies**

It includes equipment that athletes use or that they kick, hurl or otherwise propel. Other examples include football/soccer helmets equipped with warning devices and radios; shark suits that allow swimmers to move efficiently slice through the water and high-tech running shoes, golf clubs and tennis rackets. The interesting controversy involving these kinds of technologies is the use of fish-finding computers in sport fishing. This technology uses tools (pedometer or balance board), media (video, audio, or both), and social interaction (playing with another person) to persuade individuals to adopt the behaviour without their actually knowing it.

**Rehabilitative Technologies**

These are substances and procedures used to treat moderate to severe injuries make up rehabilitative technologies. They also include medicine used by healthy athletes who just want to counter the otherwise debilitating effects of their training regimens. Typically, these technologies are located in sports clinics and training facilities and are administered by specialists in athletic training or sports medicine.

**Movement Technologies**

It refers to those devices and procedures that are designed to assess the form and efficiency of an athlete's body. The most common of such include videotape analysis, although there are much more sophisticated instruments that provide detailed computerized information on an athlete's biomechanics. On like the other form of technology movement technologies are often not visible within the competitive arenas. Besides helping to improve an athlete's existing technique, the data yielded by movement techniques may also facilitate conceptual or stylistic shifts that allow the athlete to compete in a mechanically, aesthetically and kinesthetically novel manner.

**Database Technologies**

It involves computer innovations that allows athletes and coaches to know everything they need to know about their opponents and themselves. Database programmes have greatly affected the way that many and most professional coaches and players do their business.

Informational feedback technologies (a Nike GPS sports watch; a Polar heart rate monitor) allow individual athletes to continuously track their progress on important physiological and performance parameters. Even when not training for an Olympic gold medal, technology can play a positive and supporting role, helping people to get motivated in adhering to a healthy exercise routine, or in rehabilitating after injury.

Sport skills are voluntary, coordinated tasks with sport-specific goals. Learning basic movement skills is the first step toward learning sport-specific skills for athletic performance. Understanding these basic movements helps coaches make good training decisions for proficiency as well as for fitness and strength and conditioning.

**Conclusion**

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in

changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport. It is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is the knowledge and application of using specialised equipment and the latest modern technologies to perform tasks more efficiently. Therefore, coaches and athletes must be aware of sport technologies, and make wise choices about how it affects their performances.

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## Misuse Of Mobile Phones In Childhood

**Prof.Santosh Gohokar**

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### Abstract

*The smartphones, being a very new invention of humanity, became an inherent part of human's life. The smartphone combines different sophisticated features. It allows users to keep pictures, memories, personal info, correspondence, health and financial data in one place. Smartphones also became an integral part of modern telecommunications facilities. In some regions of the world, they are the most reliable or only of available phones. The phones allow people to maintain continuous communication without interruption of their movements and distances.*

### Introduction

A world-wide popularization of smartphones and a little knowledge about their side effects triggered the author to start research on effects of smartphones on human health and life. Merriam-Webster dictionary defines the smartphone as "a cell phone that includes additional software functions (as e-mail or an Internet browser)". In this research, the author implies the handheld devices that have cellphone futures. The highlights of this research include recent scientific facts and research analysis of the smartphones on human health and life. The author also discusses advantages and disadvantages of smartphones' usage by people and brings examples of those who refuse to use smartphones. The main key points discussed in the research paper are the effect of electromagnetic waves on human brains; effect of handheld device usage on human's upper extremities, back, and neck; "These days we have Smartphones, Smartcars, Smartboards, Smarteverything, but consider this: if technology is getting smarter, does that mean humans are getting dumber?" Rebecca McNutt 3 effect of the smartphone on drivers; advantages and disadvantages of using smartphones; solutions how to mitigate effect of mobile devices on human health and life.

### Misuse of mobile phones by students

In the modern world even the school students have their own mobile. People are addicted to the mobile phones very much. At the small age the people are started using the mobile phones. The signal from the mobile phones will affect the small children and bring them the brain diseases very soon when they are young. The students are using the phones with all the facilities especially the camera of video recording and video play back. With the camera they are started doing the illegal activities. According to the survey nearly 70 to 80 percentages of the students mobile is having the porn videos and the porn photos. And 10 to 20% of the videos are captured by the mobiles phones by them or by their friends. Most of the students are falling in love in nowadays. The guys are taking their girl friend videos and spreading it through the MMS and uploading it in the web. The boys won't feel for this kind of activity. For the girls it is big thing. At the small age they are not matured and these things will look funny for them. But these things get to know their known one they will commit suicide. The same thing was happened to my friend nearby house. The girl showed her whole body to her boy friend and had sex with him. He took the video and published to everyone. When the girl came to know about that she committed suicide. Her parents were helpless now. Make sure your kids are using their mobile phones in a proper way. Get them a basic mobile until they get the maturity. When the maturity comes they will know about the life and they will get to know what is good and what is bad. The above said things are happening due to the non maturity. Guide them before they get spoiled by looking the outside world. Get them the mobile phone what features they need at their age.

With the advent of advanced technology, growing use of mobile phones and other gadgets are considerably harming the younger generation. Students are developing a strong connection with their mobile phones, which is leading to a massive loss in their concentration and time spent in studies. Parents and teachers usually face problem in combating the distraction of students.

"Anything which is available, accessible, new, fast and related to information and technology tends to attract a lot of people. When children see their parents, family members and everybody in their surroundings using cell phones, they adapt this as a natural phenomenon. Basically, it is the sheer presence which leads to immediate inclination towards technology.

### Here's a list of negative effects caused to a student with excessive use of mobile phones:

**1. Lack of concentration:** According to report published in the Daily Mail, a new study claims that Heavy internet and mobile phone users are prone to lack of concentration and forget things easily This also affects their awareness and eventually lead to passive mind Moreover, this also leads to weak focus and attention

## 2. Stress

Parents want to give all the facilities to their children at a tender age so as to help them carve a perfect career path. They purchase the most expensive and latest smartphone for their children for this, which in itself is the origin of all the problems apparently.

Students generally have peer pressure to maintain their image. Even if they do not want to buy an expensive mobile phone, they will do it for their friend circle.

Children get stressed trying to maintain a proper communication level with parents, teachers and friends on phone

## 3. Low grades

Of course, use of technology has direct implication on education, be it positive or negative. If a teacher is using technology in the classroom, it will benefit a student. However, if a student chatting for long hours on phone, it will definitely leave a negative impact on him/her.

According to a report published in the Guardian, a research done by Louis-Philippe Beland and Richard Murphy, published by the Centre for Economic Performance at the London School of Economics, says: "Ill Communication: The Impact of Mobile Phones on Student Performance" found that after schools banned mobile phones, the test scores of students aged 16 improved by 6.4%.

## Effect of electromagnetic waves on human brains

The smartphone is a source of the eminence of electromagnetic waves. Numerous studies have been conducted in the past years to identify the effect of electromagnetic waves emitted from the cell phones on human health. The topic has been studied for a long time, but in past, it touched on a rather narrow circle of people, mostly staff of broadcast and specialized radio stations. Even at that time, measures taken to protect people from radiation apply only on those who work near powerful sources of radiation. And, despite the revolutionary changes in the field of telecommunications, as well as many discoveries and emissions, the impact of electromagnetic waves of different frequencies hotly debated ever since. As soon as mobile phones more and more part of our lives, the world is continuing research to proof whether cell phones are harmful to human health? Today there is no official statement announced by laboratory or medical center to answer this question. The complexity of the analysis of the statistical data makes the task more difficult for researchers. The impact of harmful radiation emitted from cell phones waves is still being studied.

## Effect on human's upper extremities, back and neck caused by handheld devices

A smartphone or handheld device (HHD) combines advanced computing capability, such as internet communication, information retrieval, video, e-commerce and other features, that make device highly popular among people. According to Pew research center, the number of smartphone owners comprises 56 % of American adults in 2013 and their average daily use of the device is about 195 minutes. The number of cellphone users increases every year. Various studies show the connection between cell phone usage and physical state of the users' health. Some studies report that users complain about a headache, hand tremor and finger discomfort. In his research, Berolo noted that mobile hand-held device users complain of discomfort at least on one area of upper extremities, back or neck. Long-term usage of the device leads to additional tension on tendons, muscles, and perimetric tissue, which could result in visual display terminal (VDT) syndrome. In the similar studies on working with desktop, the scientists recommend regular rest periods, stretching, and exercises.

## Solutions to mitigate impact of cell phones and mobile devices on human health and life

The cell phones and handheld mobile devices have diverse capabilities. The more diverse the functions of the cell phone the stronger are attachment of the user to the device. The extensive cell phone usage leads to various health dysfunctions, including pain in the neck, fingers, fatigue and emotional misbalance. To contrast the massive "cellphonization" some celebrities promote "free cell phone" life. They show that the world is full of attractions, and they can enjoy the life without checking messages every 10 minutes. However, proponents of the "cellphonization" say that cell phone is useful in their daily life and help to keep up with a vigorous rhythm of the modern life. People admit that overuse of cell phone may not be healthy for them; however such technological benefits like immediate access to the Internet, free and fast communication, information storage disregard risks of health dysfunctions. To mitigate the dependency from the cell phones and HHDs, without device denial, some diverse and alternative solutions can be considered. The solutions are not so dramatic to deny any form of cell phones, however at the same time such measures allow the users mitigate dependency and relocate attraction to other activities:

### Solutions

1. Cut off the Internet once the usage reaches the maximum data allotment. The ideal solution is to limit access to the Internet for teenagers. Parents can adjust settings and apply limitation when the data reached the maximum.
2. Socialize without cell phones. Encourage your friends to pile the phones in the middle of the table during the meal and whoever touches or grabs their phone has to pay for the table.
3. A pledge to take a 'tech time-out' There is an excellent opportunity for the device owner to test how strong his/her willpower. The person may pledge to spend some time (at least two hours) without any form of disruption from technology, and once time passed, he/she are allowed to check their phones or other devices.
4. Order to ““Be Present” boxes“ This “innovation” may alert a cell phone owner about his/her addiction to the device. The simple box is intended to store the device from the owner and limit visual attraction to check the cell phone.
5. Interest group A fraternity benefits society providing a support base for its members. This idea can be successfully employed by the people who would like to cut device addition, but needs some support to start and continue the challenge. It is noted that person who pledges to him/herself could easier renege on the commitment, while promises made to the group encourage the person to complete/or at least try the challenge.
6. “Break free” App Surprisingly, but device offers some treatment from addiction to itself. The new Android offers their users a new app for monitoring and taking control of your smartphone usage habits and your digital life. The application called “BreakFree” helps to check owners’ addiction levels, and it also can unplug and disconnect the owner from smartphone. If the device owner spends unhealthy amount of time on smartphone and feels addicted, the BreakFree can help to take control of the life, focus and spend time with the people to care about. In my opinion, the description sounds too good to be true, considering that it comes from the device software developer, and dependency on the new app may strength the addiction.

### Conclusion

Technology can be our best friend, and technology can also be the biggest party pooper of our lives. It interrupts our story, interrupts our ability to have a thought or a daydream, to imagine something wonderful, because we're too busy bridging the walk from the cafeteria back to the office on the cell phone. Smartphones and mobile devices became an integral part of the most people live. The influence of cell phones and their effects on human health are still being tested and studied. There is no one single opinion if cellphones bring harm to human’s health. However, addiction and huge reliance on cell phones carry some risks on human development and health.

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## Effects Of Online Games And Impact On Students

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### Abstract

Science and technology development causes a lot of changes in any fields including the form of popular games among the Junior and Senior High School students. The traditional games that are famous formerly have been replaced by the modern games like online video game. This article discusses the cause and effect of the online video game playing on the Junior and Senior High Schools students in Malang. This study reveals that students play video games online due to peers pressure; and online video games are liked because they are considered more modern, practical, realistic and varied. Initially, students play online video games to relieve the fatigue due to studying at school, but subsequently, they are becoming addicted, and reach a condition that they find it difficult to stop playing games. This condition will directly affect their achievement in school.

### Introduction

Online gaming is one of the widely used leisure activities by many people. For some people it is said that playing video games has a number of reasons to be played, for it can be a stress reliever, challenge and competition, relaxation, enjoyment, social interaction, and even mentally escaping from the real world.

For most people, on-line gaming is one of the best past time that they acquire specially for teenagers, youngsters and students. According to Kuss & Griffiths, teens who play online games are just having fun. They do not just actually play because of some sort of seriousness, but also because they just want to feel relief. During school hours, students tend to feel stressed due to loads of school works and through playing it will relieve their stress.

It is undeniably questionable that playing online games provide them something that no one can give. According to some researches it is beneficial. It enables the mind of the players to be more active, especially those puzzle-based games. Furthermore, it helps the player to come up with decisions in tight situations, especially those adventure games that keep the players to be alert, active and strategic.

### The Negative Effects of Mobile Games

As hardware power increases, and prices decrease, the smartphone has quietly made quite a foothold as a platform in the [video game industry](#). Many companies are using smartphones to target previously unreachable market segments in video gaming, such as casual gamers and women. As this platform becomes more popular, researchers are beginning to notice potential problems and dangerous behaviors associated with this type of video gaming that has never been observed with any other type of gaming.

### Dangerous Distractions

The first negative effect of mobile gaming is the potential for distraction when performing another more important activity, such as driving. [Video games](#) should never be played while driving. Some mobile games use the internet and have the ability to push information and notifications to a player even when the player is not actively playing. The game may send these alerts while a player is driving, and the player may not identify the alert's origin as being from a game, or be tempted to check it anyways, creating a potentially dangerous situation.

### Loss of Productivity Distractions

Many mobile games have a social aspect, or rely on other players taking turns or participating in the game. In games like this, it's common to have alerts and updates throughout the day about various things happening in different games. It's also very tempting to take several minutes and quickly check on a game, or make a quick move. These micro-transactions can quickly add up over the course of a day or week, resulting in many wasted hours of productivity.

### Sleep Problems

Mobile phones and video games have both been independently linked to disruption in the sleep patterns of children in studies. Jan Van den Bulck, a senior lecturer in psychology at the Catholic University of Leuven in Belgium, found through surveys that one in five teenagers reported being awakened regularly by their mobile devices. Playing [video games](#) on mobile phones will no doubt continue to prevent children from getting the rest they need. Disruption in sleep patterns, like the ones caused by mobile games, have been linked to behavior issues, and sleepiness during the day.

### Out of Control Spending

Many mobile games operate on a "free to premium" business model, where the basic game is free, but extras within the game cost money. Some players have found themselves spending large sums of money while

playing games, in an out of control fashion. These types of games are potentially very dangerous to gamers with any type of addictive personalities. There have also been reports of parents allowing their children to use their devices to play their free games, and their children have somehow managed to purchase items accidentally, with no way for the parent to receive a refund.

Of course, many people do not desire to admit that playing online games may bring about some positive effect as negative consequences seem to them more apparent and serious. It goes without saying that spending [too much time playing online](#) will make a negative impact on a student and usually it can result in:

Lack of time for more important activities like studying or outdoor games. When students dedicate much time to games they so ply do not have time for other activities. Even college assignments lose priority if an important battle is planned in the evening. That results in poor grades and academic problems. Moreover, such students do not go for a walk and exhaust their organisms sitting in front of the screen.

### Causes of Continuous Online Gaming

[The use of computer](#) in almost every bit of life has been the major cause of the spread of online games. Computer applications in various fields including learning centers equipped with internet are things that have been the root of online games. Students of late use computers and laptops for learning. Since continuous reading of the school work has been tiresome to some of them, they have ended up spending time behind the screen just playing games. The young generation of today view gaming as fun and a good way of spending leisure time( Zamani, 2009). Computer games help one to relax his or her mind after long working hours. The use of computer is one of the causes of continuous gaming and later on forms an addictive behavior. The second cause of online games is desire to finish a given level. Online games were created in a way that each and every level has its own challenges to it is hard to proceed to the next level until one fully clinches to the top. Teenagers always desire to disapprove most things in life, and that is why they will play different games in order to finish the given levels. All this creates a sense of satisfaction and at the end one can spend a lot of time behind the computer just trying to finish a certain level. However, these causes of online gaming have led to positive and negative effects.

### Positive Effects

The fact is online gaming is on an increasing note across nations in the world. One of the advantages of online gaming is that, one can access any online game when one's computer is internet connected. The variety of games available enables one to choose what he or she is able to play. In nations where internet is broadband, online gaming has become the predominant entertainment. Also in some online games one can win instant cash when he wins a in a certain field of game. All this are positive achievements that the online platform has provided. Online gaming is significant to youths because, it occupies youth's mind during leisure and helps them avoid getting into bad behaviors that might lead to their death. For instance drug usage. Youths have been subjected to misuse of drugs and engaging in bad behaviors when they are stressed up. Spending time playing games is worth it than spending time misusing oneself in drugs and alcohol. Online games can also expand one's knowledge and experience in the gaming field. When one becomes more knowledgeable on games, he may later on be creative and with capital, he can create games software of which it may bring cash. Lastly online games create competition and hence it boosts the memory and sharpness since online games are made of tricks which are hard to discover. Generally online games have positive effects to one's mind and behavior but one should know that it has the side effects.

### Conclusion

Online games have widely spread over the years. It one of the best entertainments that majority of youths and teens as well as middle aged people consider. Spending time to play a given game is not bad idea, but we should make priorities in our life first. When one has priorities in life gaming will be just a part time activity. Spending time gaming is better off than spending time misusing your body by using drugs. However one should take precautions before engaging in a gaming activity.

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## Role Of Library In Teaching And Learning

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### Abstract

*Libraries have been identified as one of the key elements for open access to information, which is crucial to educational development. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide a place of silence for studying.*

### Introduction

Over the years, many libraries have supported education efforts by providing teaching resources, information and referral services. A more active approach has been taken by libraries offering educational classes or one-to-one tutoring programs. Many libraries have outreach programs designed to meet the needs of specific groups of people with limited educational skills. Library resource materials are distributed to the institutionalized, including those in prisons, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, and group homes for the elderly and disabled.

In addition, some libraries offer programs for groups at risk for education-related problems. Adolescents have been targeted because lack of education has been associated with other problems including crime, pregnancy, unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, and school failure. After-school and summer educational programs have sought to encourage young people to become employable, contributing members of the community and generally to raise their self-esteem. Strategies have included homework help sessions, peer tutoring, and peer-group reading sessions.

Families have been targeted because lack of education seems to be passed from one generation to the next: children whose parents are functionally uneducated are twice as likely as their peers to be functionally uneducated. In family educational programs, emphasis is on the parent's role as the child's first teacher. Parents, who may have been inspired to seek education training by concern for their children, are taught interactive language activities for use with infants and young children. Some libraries invite entire families to share in reading activities and book talks, with each member borrowing a book to take home.

### Library Importance

A library is a collection of sources, resources, and services, and the structure in which it is housed; it is organized for use and maintained by a public body, an institution, or a private individual. It can mean the collection itself, the building or room that houses such a collection, or both. The term 'library' has itself acquired a secondary meaning: "a collection of useful material for common use." This sense is used in fields such as computer science, mathematics, statistics, electronics and biology. It can also be used by publishers in naming series of related books,

Libraries are defined as organized collection of published and unpublished books and audiovisual materials with the aid of services of staff who are able to provide and interpret such material as required, to meet the informative research, educational and recreational needs of its users. Libraries are regarded as agencies through which sources of information of accumulated knowledge and experiences are selected, acquired, organized, preserved and disseminated to those who need them. Libraries are essential tools in learning at any level. It is the intellectual centre of the society containing records not only the intellectual but also of cultural, economic and social inclination. With the provision of wide variety of information sources, users of libraries are exposed to different information with their respective values. They also give users the opportunity to learn and continue learning throughout their lives

Libraries are established for the systematic collection, organization, preservation and dissemination of knowledge and information. It is very important for man to preserve and maintain the valuable knowledge and information contained in the books and documents because we want to preserve our knowledge and wisdom for the coming generations. By preserving the documents in a library this knowledge can be made available to others so that they can benefit from it.

The central mission of a library is to collect, organize, preserve, and provide access to knowledge and information. In fulfilling this mission, libraries preserve a valuable record of culture that can be passed down to succeeding generations. Libraries are an essential link in this communication between the past, present, and

future. Whether the cultural record is contained in books or in electronic formats, libraries ensure that the record is preserved and made available for later use. Libraries provide people with access to the information they need to work, play, learn, and govern.

People in many professions use library resources to assist them in their work. People also use library resources to gain information about personal interests or to obtain recreational materials such as films and novels. Students use libraries to supplement and enhance their classroom experiences, to learn skills in locating sources of information, and to develop good reading and study habits. Public officials use libraries to research legislation and public policy issues.

### **Role of library in teaching and learning**

Education' and 'library' are two inseparable—indivisible concepts, both being fundamentally and synchronically related to and co-existent with each other. One cannot be separated from the other, and the existence of one is impossibility without the other. None of them is an end in itself; rather both of them together are a means to an ultimate end. One dies as soon as the other perishes. One survives as long as the other exists. This inter-relation, this co-existence, this dependence of one upon the other have been coming down from the birth of human civilization to the posterity through a process of evolution in accord with varied needs, changes, and circumstances of various stages of human life.

Education is an 'aggregate of all the processes by means of which a person develops abilities, altitudes, and other forms of behaviour positive value in the society in which he lives. It is a 'social process by which people are subjected to the influence of a selected and controlled environment (especially that of the school) so that they may attain social competence and optimum individual development. Education is thus the result of acquired knowledge and the cumulation of observations and experiences, while a library is both the fountain and source, and the protector and storehouse of that knowledge and experience. Education cannot exist alone in the absence of library, and library has no meaning if it cannot impart education. Education is an eye-opener to a human being ;it gives him perfect, adequate knowledge, creates civic and rational sense, withdraws him from the subjection of low habits, selfish passions, and ignoble pursuits, and thus educes him from abysmal darkness to limpid and perspicuous enlightenment, while library is an instrument of self-education, a means of knowledge and factual information, a centre of intellectual recreation, and a beacon of enlightenment that provide accumulated—preserved knowledge of civilization which consequently enrich ones mental vision, and dignify his habit, behaviour, character, taste, attitude, conduct, and outlook on life. Library makes available all the records of knowledge of the past and 'present, whereas a man acquires that conserved knowledge to choose as between good and bad, the right or wrong, which distinguish him from the other animals who have no rational power or thinking .

Education has been defined as a complex of social processes of acquiring knowledge and experience, formally or otherwise. Education involves the total apparatus used for the development of the individual .

The library enables the individual to obtain spiritual, inspirational, and recreational activity through reading, and therefore the opportunity of interacting with the society's wealth and accumulated knowledge. The library can be seen as an extension of education. Library are needed to keep the skills that have been acquired through literacy classes alive by the provision of good literature. .

Education and Library are two inseparable indivisible concepts, both being fundamentally and synchronically related to and co-existent with each other. One cannot be separated from the other. None of them is an end in itself; rather both of them together are a means to an ultimate end. One dies as soon as the other perishes. One survives as long as the other exists . This inter-relation, co-existence, this dependence of one upon the other have been coming down from the birth of human civilization to the posterity through a process of evolution in accord with varied needs, changes, and circumstances of various stages of human life.

Education cannot exist alone in the absence of library and library has no meaning if it cannot impart education. A Good well equipped library is a sine qua non for the intellectual, moral, and spiritual advancement and elevation of the people of a community. It is an indispensable element of the absolute well being of the citizens and that of the nation at large. People acquire education through certain institutions, schools, agencies, welfare bodies, museums and organizations, and the library is the most outstanding of such institutions. A school, a club, and enterprise of society can never alone impart education, each of them is dependent upon a library –a centre of wholesome education, and the quencher of thirst for concrete, fathomless, ultimate knowledge.

### **Libraries inspires education**

When individuals of all ages have the opportunity to explore information that matters to them, various forms of education can emerge. Libraries have tools to inspire education of all ages.

- They teach skills and strategies individuals need to learn and achieve They are partners in education, developing curricula, and integrating resourced into teaching and learning.
- They teach the skills individuals need to become effective users of ideas and information.
- They seek, select, evaluate, and utilize electronic resources and tools and instruct individuals and educators in how to use them.
- Library is the ideal neutral and non threatening environment for learning, formal and informal, to occur
- Libraries have a record of personal service and impartiality.
- They readily partner with other learning providers and with other libraries.
- They provide public ICT facilities and support.

### The role of the library resources in education is to:

Facilitate the planning and implementation of learning programs that will equip students with the skills necessary to succeed in a constantly changing social and economic environment. Through resource-based programs, students acquire skills to collect, critically analyze and organize information, problem-solve and communicate their understandings.

Provide and promotes quality fiction to develop and sustain in students the habit and enjoyment of reading for pleasure and to enrich students' intellectual, aesthetic, cultural and emotional growth.

Cater for differences in learning and teaching styles through the provision of and equality of access to, a wide range of materials, fiction and non-fiction, print, audio, video and digital.

Provide educators with access to relevant curriculum information and professional development materials within and outside the educational system; and opportunities to cooperatively plan implement and evaluate learning programs which integrate information resources and technologies.

### Conclusion

Libraries are vital institutions, which cannot be separated from education. The provision of libraries is crucial and indispensable to education in a nation. Therefore, whatever is done to improve the quality of education is done to improve the nation. The absence of libraries will have negative effects on education. Therefore, individual learners should be encouraged to use them.

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## Education And Communication Problems In Rural Area

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### Abstract

With 65% of India's population residing in rural areas, we need to look at and deal with the problems stopping us from achieving universal education. The overall literacy rate in Rural India is 64.7%. In Rural India, the literacy rate among females is 58.8% and among males is 72.3%.

Rural area is the backbone of India. "The real India lives in the villages", this saying is as true as it was when the country got independence 65 years back. As more than half of population of the country lives in villages.

Education is the crucial motivating factor of the development of economy. Like in the body of the human being liver is responsible for the proper functioning of the body, in the same way education acts as a backbone for the economy. Education has a desirable controlling influence over development of the rural individual, family, community and society that leads to reduced poverty and controlled unemployment. Functions of education include imparting social change, making rural people aware about their rights, improving individual standard of living, providing employment and income opportunities to rural people and so on. The present system of education in India was introduced by the British in the 20th century. The system so given has a western style and content, ignoring traditional structures and so has declined. After independence, the Central Government has taken the responsibility of technical and higher education. The central government through the Ministry of Human Resource Development's Department of Education and the governments at the states formulated the education policy and planning.



### Introduction

The World Bank has defined Rural Development "as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people- the rural poor." Half of the population lives in the villages. The contribution of rural India towards the economic development is not hidden from any of us. Earlier the people used to correlate rural development with agricultural development and thus focus was only on the increased agricultural production. But with the changing time, this misbelief has also changed. Today the concept of rural development is fundamentally different that it was used to be 2 or 3 decades ago. Now rural development includes development improving the quality of life of rural people. It constitutes improvement in their health and nutrition, education, safe and healthy environment, fairness in income distribution and no discrimination in gender.

To explore this significant role of education in India especially in rural India, this paper tries to explain the present condition of the rural education failure and problems being faced by rural education.

### Objectives

- To make people in the rural area aware about the importance of education in day to day life.
- To improve education and teaching quality in rural area.
- To improve resources required in schools of rural area.
- To make government aware about education resources lacking in rural area.

### Rural education scenario in India

Majority of India still lives in villages and so the topic of rural education in India is of utmost importance. A survey named called the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), shows that even though the number of rural students attending schools is rising, but more than half of the students in fifth grade are unable to read text book and are not able to solve simple mathematical problems. Not only this, the level of math's and

reading is further declining. Though efforts are being made, they are not in the right direction. The reason cited for this problem in surveys is the increasing number of single classroom to educate students from more than one grade. In some states attendance of teachers and students is also declining. These are a few reasons why schools have failed to educate rural India.

Quality and access to education is the major concern in rural schools as there are fewer committed teachers, lack of proper text books and learning material in the schools. Though Government schools exist, but when compared to private schools then quality is a major issue. Majority of people living in villages have understood the importance of education and know that it is the only way to get rid of poverty. But due to lack of money they are not able to send their children to private schools and hence depend upon government schools for education. Above that, in some of the government schools there is only one teacher for the entire school and if they don't show up at work, then it is a holiday. If the quality along with number of teachers and, that too committed teacher can be improved in these schools, then aspiring rural children and India can fulfill their dreams of doing something great

Right to education is the primary right of every citizen of India, but condition of rural education is still improving; the condition of rural school is still very poor. There are very few schools in the rural areas and children's have to travel far away distances to avail these facilities and most schools in these locations do not provide drinking water.

The quality of the education is also poor. The teachers get very less income so, most of the time teachers are either absent or they do not teach properly. Every village is not provided with school which means that students have to go to another village to get education. Owing to this parents usually do not send their daughters to school, leading to a failure in achieving rural education in India.

Poverty is another setback. Government schools are not as good and private schools are expensive. This results in a very low number of students actually clearing their secondary education and taking admission in colleges for further studies. So the drop-out-rate at the secondary level is extremely high in villages. Only parents who can afford college education send their kids to secondary schools. If parents are not able to send their wards for higher education then all their previous efforts get wasted as completing just secondary education means a low paying job and the person is again struck in the same never ending cycle of money, life and poverty.

Problems faced in rural education in India

India is developing rapidly and many initiatives had been taken for the development of rural area. These are several problems being faced by the schools running in rural India.

#### Some of these problems are below

- Lack of infrastructure.
- Low income of teachers.
- Lack of transportation facility.
- Less number of schools in rural area.
- Lack of basic amenities.
- Lack of extra-curricular activities.
- Deficiency of funds to school in rural area.

Above are the basic problems because of that rural education is still developing and more attention is required by the government. Some of the initiatives has been taken by the government through schemes. Educational programmers taken by Indian government in rural areas are as below ...

- The right of children to free and compulsory education act 2009.
- Non formal education scheme – introduced in 1979-80.
- Operation black board-launched in 1987.
- Mahila samakya –launched in 1989 aims at education for women's equality.
- District primary education programme –launched in Nov 1994.
- National programme of national support to primary education (school meal programme) - launch on 15 august 1995.
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan- launch in March2002.
- Community Mobilization and participation scheme.
- Reasons for the failure of rural education

The teachers do not get any support from the parents in villages on the part of curriculum. Parents in villages want that their children should be provided with education related to agriculture so that they can help them. This thinking act as an obstacle in bringing the children to schools.

In several schools of villages, the premise of school is also not sufficient to accompany all the students.

Lack of illiteracy on the part of the parents also acts as an obstacle in attracting the students in rural areas.

- As teachers in rural areas get very less salary in comparison to the teachers teaching in schools located in towns or cities, they do not give their 100%.
- Students in the rural areas are also not interested in education because it is not appealing as any computers, laptops, internet facility made available for them.

### Suggestions for improving rural education in India

Some of the suggestions that can be adopted for improving the education system in rural area .

- The curriculum of rural education can be updated and should accompany education related to farming, gardening etc.
- To attract more number of students and creating enthusiasm in them for learning, visual aids like projectors, television etc. can be used to show some educational movies.
- To motivate the teachers they should be made to feel proud that by teaching in the rural or remote area they are acting as a helping hand in the development of economy.
- Some special sessions or classes can be conducted for the parents to make them realize the significance of education for their children.
- Increase the number of teachers in the school and motivate them by recognizing and rewarding on timely basis for the work they are doing in rural area.
- To appreciate the efforts of students, some type of scholarships either in the form of gifts or books can be given to them who perform well in the class.

### Conclusion

Suggestions are easy way to conclude any problems. The reality is different than the emaginated picture of ideal economy of developing country. The ground level problems are might be different. So, for the healthy economy, rural condition must be changed with more than the committed hard work on ground level. Government must understand the difficulties faced by the people from the downward.

The development of any country depends fully on the education of its people. Basic education is viewed worldwide as human right. For this reason 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 came into picture. All educational innovations require strong community support and participation. 'People's acceptance and participation' can be used as an indicator for measuring the progress of the various programmes. Therefore to spread awareness among the rural people about the need and significance of education more efforts have to be taken by the government, educated youth of urban towns and cities, teachers, young scholars etc.

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## New Technology And Sports Skills

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### Introduction

Discover the key advancements in technology past and present that have contributed to making sport better for everyone. The worlds of sports and technology are colliding like never before, with administrators recognizing the possibilities of being smarter both on and off the field of play.

Innovations are being used at a boardroom level to make organizations more efficient and to generate more income, while technology is changing how sport is being played at an elite level. Fans too are benefiting from new services, applications and ways they can interact with sport. Every coach, every athlete, every media commentator and every fan will tell you that the fundamental element of all sports is skill.

Technology Has Improved The Accuracy, Enjoyment And Experiences Of Both Athletes And Spectators At Sporting Events.

### Kicking and passing in football.

- Throwing and catching in cricket and baseball.
- Diving, turning and finishing in swimming.
- Tackling and passing in rugby and rugby league.
- Passing and shooting in basketball and netball.

Learning, practicing and mastering the basic skills of sport is one of the foundations of coaching, sports performance and athletic training. However, just learning a sports skill is only the first step in the process. Only fools believe that "Practice Makes Perfect" if the goal is to win in competition. Athletes do not fail because their skill level is poor: they fail because their ability to perform the skill in competition conditions is poor and that's a coaching issue.

### What is the purpose of technology in sport?

In other words technology is used by performers, coaches and officials to try to improve performance; it is used to enhance the experience of spectators; it can be used to improve a sport.

### Five Exciting New Technologies Being Used in the Sports Industry

One of the most definitive tests for human athleticism is sports, but this does not mean that technology cannot facilitate it. When administering and officiating sports, technology can succeed where humans may not. This guarantees fair judgment of the performance and ensures that athletes win fairly. Here are five exciting new technologies being used in the sports industry today.

#### Instant Replay

Instant replay is an example of the remarkable technology being used in sports today. With this technology, officials are able to see exactly what happened, providing a second perspective on sports events. Instant replay is used in games like cricket, American football, rugby, soccer, and even in combat sports. However, FIFA banned instant replays on screens in sports arenas during the 2010 World Cup for fear that it might incite fans to behave untowardly.

#### Sensor Tools

Sensor tools are often used to analyze whether a goal is valid or not. It is often used in cases where the naked eye cannot truly tell if a ball went past the goal line. Different sports use varying sensor tools. For example, cricket's Hawk-Eye technology analyzes sound to determine if the ball smashed into the bat before it was caught. Hawk-Eye is also used to determine where the ball would have landed if it had not hit a player's foot. This establishes whether the ball was unfairly blocked from striking the wicket. On the other hand, tennis sensor tools use laser beams to determine whether the tennis ball went out of bounds or not. Sensor technologies help to accurately determine the position of the ball at a given time.

**Timing Systems**

Nobody uses a stopwatch when timing a race anymore. This means that differences in reaction time no longer affect the precision and consistency of a racing event. In many races today, the starter pistol is linked to a clock. Once the pistol goes off, the clock immediately starts timing the race. On the other hand, swimming uses a touch pad placed at the finish lanes as well as [wearable inertial sensors](#) to determine performance. Many racing events also use laser beams and photographs to determine winners. The results of timing systems are often provided to the nearest thousandth of a second. However, world and Olympic records are only recorded to the nearest hundredth of a second. This technique was established to eliminate insignificant errors.

**RFID Chips**

RFID chips are often used to time individual contestants in an event. The devices use antennas that relay wireless signals. RFID chips are often used in long distance races to help broadcasters and viewers track the exact locations of contestants during a race. There are two types of chips used in races: active and passive chips. Active chips have an in-built battery or power source and can determine the exact time a participant crosses a specific line. Passive chips can only be used with sensors placed in a mat because they do not have an in-built power source.

**Equipment Development**

In sports, safety is a key factor. Equipment manufacturers have developed devices to reduce injuries on athletes. In the 2010 season, special helmets were used in the National Football League after several players experienced concussion injuries. The helmets were designed to absorb shock caused by collisions and protect athletes from suffering head and neck injuries. Similar technology is being used for games like auto racing and hockey to enhance the safety of participants.

Technology has taken over today's modern world. Many professional and amateur sports bodies have embraced new technologies featuring certain gears and gadgets to protect athletes and make it easier to officiate the games.

Six Technological Advancements That Have Changed Sports Alas, technology never rests, there are always new ideas, tests, and problems to solve. But in this moment of time, here are six technologies which have changed the sports world:

**Hawk-Eye Technology**

Just as it sounds, this technology uses 6-7 high-end cameras situated above the field of play (e.g. a birds-eye view) to analyze the flight and trajectory of an object being used in sports competition. Most commonly used in tennis, cricket, rugby and volleyball, Hawk-Eye Technology has been in use since 2006 in tennis and is more accurate than a judge's eye.

**Benefits of this technology:**

Hawk-Eye technology helps to take an error-free decision in cricket, lawn tennis, rugby league, football, and baseball.

This technology has reduced the criticism of the players and spectators about the decision of the match referee.

By analyzing the movement of the balls through this technology, the umpire can take an error-free decision quickly when the game is going on.

The only downside of Hawk-Eye technology is that we haven't been introduced to the next John McEnroe. Without terrible calls by chair umpires, there are no more wildly entertaining tantrums and racket throwing.

**With Hawk-Eye Technology, you just don't see this anymore:****HANS device**

A vast majority of technological advancements in sports revolve around safety, and the HANS (Head and Neck Support) device used in motorsports is one of the most famous. At the time of Dale Earnhardt's death on the track at the Daytona 500 due to head and neck trauma, Thomas Gideon, senior director of Safety, Research & Development of NASCAR, claims that only about six drivers were wearing a HANS device. That

moment changed the sports as more drivers adopted this technology geared towards saving their lives in the event of a tragic crash.

Details of a HANS device:

U-shaped device which is placed behind the neck and its two arms are placed over the pectoral muscles of the chest

It is only connected to the helmet by two anchors on each side and supported by the shoulders

A HANS device keeps the head from whipping forwards and backward in a crash, while also preventing excessive twisting movements

### Video Technology

There is no way that would happen in today's sports era. Everything is live, and not just on your home TV, but on your smartphone, tablet, and the overhead screen in your local church. In today's sports world you are never far from live access. But it isn't just access that has adapted to the times, it is features. Instant replay, 1st and ten lines, pitch trackers, HD TV sets, DVR's – the experience of watching sports has changed dramatically for the better.

### Wearable Computers

Advancement in the world of safety and monitoring, wearable computers allow for real-time tracking of an athlete's health. Since their creation, the incidents of dehydration, heart attacks and worse, have dramatically decreased.

When Minnesota Vikings offensive lineman Korey Stringer died of heat stroke during training camp in 2001, companies began to investigate ways to monitor health in real-time and stave off tragedies like this. Wearable tech has made a difference in the lives of many athletes, by supervising pulse rate, hydration, and temperature through its wireless and microscopic health monitoring system.

### Prosthetic Devices for Disabled Athletes

What used to be the end of the story is now just a beginning of a new one. People with disabilities, or lost limbs, never had a chance to compete, but with the advancement of prosthetic technology more and more physically disabled are competing like before. Dr. Rory A. Cooper is a leader in developing cutting-edge prosthetics. As the Director of Human Engineering Resources Laboratories at the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Cooper places athletes in body suits embedded with motion sensors. The athletes then go through a series of drills based around athletic movement, the cameras and the wearable tech report back on their movements. The prosthetic design process begins after this motion study, which in the end creates a custom prosthetic that moves with their body. Nothing off the shelf here.

### Ingestible Thermometer Pills

If you are an athlete, it is important to supervise visceral organs, temperature and heart rate. But it is not always possible to check it manually. To observe the body temperature accurately, some trainers are using indigestible pills. When you swallow a pill, it moves around the gastrointestinal tract and transmits vital information of the body to medical personnel. So if there is any problem in your body, it can be solved before any accident. It will help to minimize death from heat exhaustion which is the second most common reason for athlete fatalities.

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**Beneficial Skills And Technologies And Development In Sports****Dr.Sudhir W.Khade**

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**Abstract**

*The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that has made an impact on many sports in the modern day. See the annual sports technology awards for the latest technology ideas in the world of sport. Making changes to a sport, with the inclusion of new technologies, has often caused controversy. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game, but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made. If a new technology is available, and shown to be accurate, then it should be used so that the correct decisions can be made. It is only fair to the players and teams that the right decisions are made.*

**Introduction**

Technology is not just out there in the world, on the contrary, it is inside us as well. Indeed, on any given day our bloodstreams carry the remnants of ibuprofen and multivitamins, that many individuals have been technologized, or made more technologized, through artificial hearts, contact lenses, and other medical procedures. Technology is describe as any tangible, conceptual, or procedural element of modern sport and exercise science aimed at progress The flexible definition allows everything from advancements in running shoes and eyewear to different ways of thinking about the body as technological. In the pre-digital age, the application of technologies in sport was heavily concentrated on athlete testing (diagnostics); improved sports equipment through better engineering and design, and utilized more at competitions.

Technology increasingly is playing a leading role in the development of sport and enhances performance in all faces. Thus, applications of technology allow for more effective training, stimulations, management and tracking of athletes, accuracy of results, enhanced spectator viewing, developing performance and preventing injuries, amongst many more functions (Busch, 1998). Technology in sports is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is thought of as a technical means or instrument utilized to pursue chosen ends. Hence, the paper investigates the impact of technology on sport performance.

**Technologies used in sports****Instant Replay**

Instant replay is an example of the remarkable technology being used in sports today. With this technology, officials are able to see exactly what happened, providing a second perspective on sports events. Instant replay is used in games like cricket, American football, rugby, soccer, and even in combat sports. However, FIFA banned instant replays on screens in sports arenas during the 2010 World Cup for fear that it might incite fans to behave untowardly.

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**Equipment Development**

In sports, safety is a key factor. Equipment manufacturers have developed devices to reduce injuries on athletes. In the 2010 season, special helmets were used in the National Football League after several players experienced concussion injuries. The helmets were designed to absorb shock caused by collisions and protect athletes from suffering head and neck injuries. Similar technology is being used for games like auto racing and hockey to enhance the safety of participants.

Technology has taken over today's modern world. Many professional and amateur sports bodies have embraced new technologies featuring certain gears and gadgets to protect athletes and make it easier to officiate the games.

**The 7 Skills Steps of Performance Practice:****Sports Skills Step 1:**

Perform the **Skill**. This is the first, and unfortunately for most athletes, the last step in their skills learning program. Coaches come up with a drill, athletes copy it, try it, learn it.

**Sports Skills Step 2:**

Perform the **Skill very well**. Skills mastery comes from regular practice combined with quality feedback from coaches and may incorporate the use of video and other performance analysis technologies – including the best one of all...the coach's eye!

It is about here that most coaches stop coaching the skill, believing that if the athlete can perform the skill really well, and it looks like it does in the coaching textbooks then they have done their job.

**Sports Skills Step 3:**

Perform the **Skill very well and at speed**. Name one sport where the ability to perform sports skills really slow is a winning strategy! Technical perfection at slow speed may look great for the text books, but unless the skill can withstand competition level speed (and included in that is competition accelerations, competition agility requirements and competition explosiveness) then it is not competition ready.

Looking technically perfect at slow speed is great for the cameras but it is even better for your opposition who will have run around you and scored while you are receiving accolades for winning the "best-skills execution" competition.

**Sports Skills Step 4:**

Perform the **Skill very well, at speed and under fatigue**. Think of the "danger zones" in all competition sport. The last 20 metres of a 100 metres freestyle. The last 5 minutes before half time in football. The last play in the game. Many, many competitions come down to the quality of skills execution during the last 5% of time and being able to perform fundamental skills when tired, dehydrated, glycogen depleted and suffering from neuro-muscular fatigue is a winning edge in all sports.

**Sports Skills Step 5:**

Perform the **Skill very well, at speed, under fatigue and under pressure**. How many times do you see athletes miss simple targets or drop balls or make errors at critical moments – "danger-zones" in competitions, There is no doubt that emotional stress and mental pressure impact on the ability of athletes to perform skills with quality and for better performance.

**Sports Skills Step 6:**

Perform the **Skill very well, at speed, under fatigue and under pressure consistently**. Being able to perform the skill under competition conditions *once* could be luck, but being able to do it consistently under competition conditions is the sign of a real champion. Consistency in skills execution in competition comes from consistency of training standards. Adopting a "no-compromise" approach to the quality of skills execution at training is a sure way to develop a consistent quality of skills execution in competition conditions. Unfortunately many athletes have two brains:

- **Training brain**– the "brain" they use in training and preparation. This "brain" accepts laziness, inaccuracy, sloppiness and poor skills execution believing that "*it will be OK on the day*" and everything will somehow magically be right at the competition;
- **Competition brain** – the "brain" they use in competition.

**Sports Skills Step 7:**

Perform the Skill very well, at speed, under fatigue and under pressure consistently in competition conditions. This is what it is all about. The real factor in what makes a champion athlete is their capacity to perform consistently in competition conditions.

Performing a basic skill well is not difficult. But add the fatigue of 75 minutes of competition, the pressure of knowing the whole season is on the line with one kick, the expectations of the Board, the coach, the management, team-mates and tens of thousands of fans and all of sudden that basic skill is not so basic: it becomes the equivalent of juggling six sticks of dynamite.

**Types of Sport Technologies**

Technology is changing the face of modern sports, sports psychology and coaching. State-of-the-art technologies are used to optimize performance in sports as diverse as cycling, speed-skating, swimming, golf, skiing, surfing, football/soccer ball, tennis racket and ball, running, facilities and many more. Technology in sport today is found in countless forms with each innovation has potentially positive and beneficial outcomes. Understanding the implications of sport technologies involve basic typology used in classifying, these are done in six types of sport technologies though not mutually exclusive, in some cases same technologies could fit into multiple categories. The categories include: self-technologies, rehabilitative technologies, landscape technologies, movement technologies, implement technologies and database technologies. While some of the technologies are yet to make an impact on sport, understanding of many types of sport technologies help to obtain a better perspective on which technological options athletes eventually have access to and impact on sport performance.

**Self -Technologies**

This represents the most obvious and distributing for many people form of technology due to the potential of fundamentally and often permanently alter an athlete's physical or psychological being/make-up. Banned performance-enhancing drugs are the most recognizes of these technologies. Self-technologies encompass other kinds of athletic innovations, of which are also controversial. Others include surgical procedures, prosthetic/bionic limbs, sport psychological interventions and genetic engineering are all classified as self-technologies. The presence of certain self-technologies in sport may be seen as future such as bionic prostheses (as used by Oscar Pistorius). Scientists working on a muscle-building vaccine derived from engineering genes already recognised the implications of their work for sport. Thus, the generic alteration of athletes or gene doping is a human genome projects to map all the genes in the human body, which can increases the muscle mass.

**Movement Technologies**

It refers to those devices and procedures that are designed to assess the form and efficiency of an athlete's body. The most common of such include videotape analysis, although there are much more sophisticated instruments that provide detailed computerized information on an athlete's biomechanics. On like the other form of technology movement technologies are often not visible within the competitive arenas. Besides helping to improve an athlete's existing technique, the data yielded by movement techniques may also facilitate conceptual or stylistic shifts that allow the athlete to compete in a mechanically, aesthetically and kinesthetically novel manner.

**Conclusion**

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport. It is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is the knowledge and application of using specialised equipment and the latest modern technologies to perform tasks more efficiently. Therefore, coaches and athletes must be aware of sport technologies, and make wise choices about how it affects their performances.

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## Innovative And Creativity In History Learning

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### Abstract :-

प्रगती म्हणजे केवळ भविष्याकडे पाहणेच नाही तर भूतकाळापासून शिकणे हे देखील महत्वाचे असते प्राप्त अनुभवातून माणूस जे ज्ञान व कौशल्य प्राप्त करतो त्यातून नाविन्य आणि सर्जनशिलतेची निर्मिती होते आणि यातून जे निर्णय घेतले जातात ते योग्य आणि सर्वसमावेशक असतात हा पेपर एक युक्तिवाद सादर करतो. इतिहास शिक्षणातर्गत सर्जनशिलता आणि नाविण्याचे अध्ययन प्रक्रियेतील स्थान व हेतू स्पष्ट करतो ही क्रिया परिवर्तनशिल शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून प्रभाविपणे घडून येते. सर्जनशिल व्यक्ति मध्ये असणारा सर्वात महत्वाचा गुण म्हणजे दृढता दृढनिश्चय , आणि दृढ निश्चय ही इतिहास शिक्षणातर्गत संसोधनाची मुलभूत गरज आहे दृढ निश्चया प्रमाणेच चिंतनही गरजेचे आहे अपसारी चिंतन म्हणजे सर्जनशिलता आणि अपसारी चिंतन ही शोधाची जननी आहे.

ज्ञानाचा सर्व शाखांची उत्पत्ती ही सर्जनशिलतेच्या माध्यमातून झाली आहे आजची अध्ययन पद्धति परिवर्तनशिल अध्ययनाला प्राधान्य देते. त्यातून अंतज्ञानी ,सर्जनशिल,भावनिक प्रक्रियेचा उदय होतो.

**Keywords :-** Creativity , Innovation, परिवर्तनशिल शिक्षण, कला, इतिहास अध्ययन.

हा पेपर एक युक्तिवाद आहे ज्या आधारे इतिहास अध्ययनातील गरजांचा विचार करून सर्जनशिल शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून कला आधारित अध्यापनशास्त्रीय प्रक्रियेचा इतिहासातील कल स्पष्ट होतो.

अनुभवाद्वारा परिवर्तनशिल अध्ययन सुलभ होण्याकरीता कौशल्यांचे प्रशिक्षण गरजेचे आहे ज्या द्वारा संभाव्य आणि सुलभ कलात्मक प्रक्रिया घडून येते.

सर्जनशिलता आणि नाविण्य ह्या एकाच नाण्यांच्या दोन बाजू आहे.

विकास हा बाल वयापासून सुरू होतो आणि वयाच्या ३० वर्षांनंतर स्थिरावतो.सर्जनशिलता व्यक्तिमधे निपुणता,खुले विचार , मानसिक स्वातंत्र्य ,आंतरिक अभिप्रेरणा,दृढता हे गुण असतात.इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासाच्या दृष्टिने दृढता अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे.

सर्जनशिलता म्हणजे अपसारी चिंतन होय.

अभ्यासाच्या दृष्टिने इतिहासांचे विभाजन वेगवेगळ्या कालखंडात करण्यात आले आहे.प्रत्येक कालखंडातील इतिहासाची मुल्ये आणि दृष्टिकोण वेगवेगळे आहे. ह्या सर्वांचा संदर्भ समजण्याकरिता विषयांतर्गत नाविण्याची गरज असते त्यासाठी परिवर्तनशील अध्ययन महत्वाचे ठरते.

ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करण्यासाठी कलात्मक शिक्षणाची गरज असते.

काही संशोधना मधुन निर्देशित झाले आहे की कलाशिक्षण हे परिवर्तनशिल शिक्षणा संबंधी असणारे समज आणि वैयक्तिक सर्जनशिलते संबंधी असणारी जागृतता यामधील सकारात्मक सहसंबंधाचा नाविण्यपूर्ण दुवा आहे.

आधुनिक काळामध्ये Creativity आणि Innovation चे एक प्रमुख माध्यम म्हणजे परिवर्तनशिल शिक्षण होय. परिवर्तनशिल शिक्षण म्हणजे अंतज्ञानी, सर्जनशिल, भावात्मक प्रक्रियेचा उदय होय. Mezirow यांनी हा संदर्भ दिला आहे.

### The Borader Context-

इतिहासाच्या बदललेल्या दृष्टिकोणाचा आणि अभ्यापद्धतिचा संदर्भ पाहता इतिहास अध्ययनातील उच्चदर्जाची सर्जनशिलता दिसून येते. आज इतिहास हा केवळ राजाराणी ,युद्ध, महान व्यक्तीची चरित्र यांची मक्तेदारी न राहता ,इतिहास हा सामान्यमाणसाचा देखील आहे, त्याच्या जीवनातील बदलांचा आहे, बदल घडवून आणना—या घटकांचा आणि घटनांचा आहे,तळागाळातील लोकांचा आहे, त्यांच्या जीवन संघर्षाचा आहे असा भाव निर्माण झाला आहे आज इतिहासाचे उपयोगनात्मक रूप पुढे आले आहे. म्हणून इतिहासाला कले मधुन शास्त्राचा दर्जा प्राप्त झाला आहे कारण इतिहास हे सामान्य माणसाच्या जिजनाचे शास्त्र आहे.

### Creativity and Innovation –

ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करण्यासाठी कलात्मक शिक्षणाची अत्यंत आवश्यकता आहे.

कलात्मक शिक्षणाच्या संधी सर्जनशिलता जागरूकतेची क्षमता वाढवू शकतात हे कला आधारित शिक्षणाचें एक उदयोन्मुख आणि नाविण्यपूर्ण मॉडल आहे.

काही संशोधनामधून निर्देशित झालेले आहे की कलात्मक शिक्षण हे परिवर्तनशिल शिक्षणा संबंधी असणारे वैयक्तिक समज आणि वैयक्तिक सर्जनशिलते संबंधी असणारी जागृतता या मधील सकारात्मक सहसंबंधांचा नाविण्यपूर्ण दुवा आहे

सर्जनशिलता म्हणजे कल्पना,शोध,दृष्टिकोण, अंतर्दृष्टि, अंतज्ञान आणि कुतुहल ह्या मानवी गुणांचा समूच्चय होय.किंबहुना सर्जनशिलता म्हणजे चांगल्या कल्पना असेही म्हणता येईल.

**सर्जनशिलता आणि नाविण्य ह्या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत.**

परिभाषा

जेव्हा कोणत्याही कार्याचा परिणाम नवीन असतो व तो केव्हातरी एखादया समुहाने उपयोगी मान्य केलेला असतो त्या कार्याला सृजनात्मकता असे म्हणतात.

— स्टेन

सृजनात्मकता मौलिक परिणामों को अभिव्यक्त करने की मानसिक क्रिया है। — क्रो एण्ड क्रो

Drevidohl –

सर्जनात्मक किंवा सर्जनात्मक चिंतन व्यक्तिकी ती क्षमता आहे जी अशा काही वस्तु , रचना किंवा विचार निर्माण करते. जे नविन असतात, जे पुर्वी ज्ञात झालेले नसतात, ते वैज्ञानिक , साहित्यिक , कलात्मक या स्वरूपामध्ये असू शकतात.

**सृजनात्मकतेचा विकास**

सर्जनशिलतेचा विकास बाल्यावस्थेमध्ये होतो, सर्व प्रथम खेळाच्या माध्यमातून सर्जनशिलता अभिव्यक्त होते आणि वयानुसार इतर क्षेत्रामध्ये परावर्तीत होते. सर्जनशिलता वयाच्या ३० वर्षा पर्यंत आपल्या चरमसीमें पर्यंत वाढते आणि नंतर स्थिर होते— डेनिम व हैलमैन

सर्जनशिल व्यक्ति मध्ये असणारा सर्वात महत्वाच गुण म्हणजे दृढता होय, आपन जे कार्य करणार आहो ते कार्य करण्यासाठी दृढ निश्चय असणे गरजेचे आहे, जर निश्चय नसेल तर कार्यामध्ये अपयशाची शक्यता असते.

इतिहास विषयामध्ये संशोधन करतांना दृढ निश्चय महत्वाचा असतो कारण इतिहास संशोधन करतांना भुतकाळातील ज्ञानाची सत्यासत्यता तपासून निष्कर्ष काढायचे असतात.

सर्जनशिलता म्हणजे अपसारी चिंतन होय. (Guliford1967)

**सर्जनशिलतेची प्रक्रिया —**

**Wallas (1926)**

- |   |              |                |    |                      |                        |
|---|--------------|----------------|----|----------------------|------------------------|
| १ | Preparation  | आयोजन          | :- | समस्या निराकरणासाठी  | आणि समस्या समजण्यासाठी |
|   |              | माहिती जमविणे. |    |                      |                        |
| २ | Incubation   | उदभवण          | :- | समस्येवर विचार करणे. |                        |
| ३ | Illumination | प्रबोधन        | :- | समस्या समाधान        |                        |
| ४ | Verification | प्रमाणिकरण     | :- | ज्ञानप्राप्ती        |                        |

सर्जनशिलता ही ज्ञान निर्मितिकी ,ज्ञानाच्या स्थिरतेच्या, सर्वमान्यतेची आणि ज्ञानाच्या उपयोजनाची जननी आहे.

शाब्दिक आणि अशाब्दिक साधनामधून सर्जनशिलता दिसून येते काही माध्यम भाषेद्वारा विकसीत होतात, तर काहीमध्ये कृतीचा समावेश होतो ज्ञानाच्या सर्व शाखांचा प्रवास या माध्यमांमधून होतो म्हणून सुयोग्य वातावरण निर्माण झाल्यास बालकामध्ये सर्जनशिलता विकसीत करता येते.

इतिहास अध्ययनांतर्गत अभिसारी आणि अपसारी या दोन्ही चिंतनांचा समावेश होतो अभिसारी चिंतन सर्वमान्य ज्ञानाशी आणि अपसारी चिंतन नविन ,संसोधित ज्ञानाशी संबंधित आहे इतिहासा मध्ये सर्वमाण्य वाडमयीन साधनांना अतिशय उच्च दर्जाचे स्थान आहे पण घटनांचा अर्थ लावणे,कार्यकारण संबंध शोधने ,कालखंड निर्धारित करणे ,प्राप्त ज्ञानाची सत्यासत्यता पडताळणे यासाठी अपसारी चिंतन महत्वाचे ठरते आणि अपसारी चिंतन म्हणजेच सर्जनशिलता होय.

**Creativity and Innovation in History**

कलात्मक शिक्षणामुळे सर्जनशिलता वाढते आणि सर्जनशिलता व नाविण्य ह्या इतिहास शिक्षणाच्या पायाभुत गरजा आहे. या शिवाय इतिहास समजला जाणार नाही.

अभ्यासाच्या दृष्टिने इतिहासाचे विभाजन वेगवेगळ्या कालखंडात करण्यात आले आहे.प्रत्येक कालखंडातील इतिहासाची मुल्ये आणि दृष्टिकोण वेगवेगळे आहेत तसेच इतिहासाचे विभाजन अनेक ज्ञान शाखांमध्ये झालेले आहे जसे पुरातत्वशास्त्र,मानववंश शास्त्र , भाषा शास्त्र या सर्व शाखांची निर्मिती आणि विकास हा सर्जनशिलता आणि नाविण्ययामधुनच झालेला आहे.

इतिहासाची एक शाखा मानववंश शास्त्र ही आहे या मध्ये मानववंशाचा विकास हा मानवी जीवनातील शोध आणि सर्जनशिलतेमुळे घडून आलेला आहे असे आपल्याला दिसून येते म्हणून इतिहासा मध्ये संशोधनाला अतिशय महत्व आहे.संशोधक आपल्या Creative दृष्टिकोणातून घटनांचा अर्थ लावण्याचे कार्य करतो आणि या मधुनच इतिहासाचे लेखन घडून येते.

राष्ट्रभक्ती ,देशप्रेम ,स्वाभिमान, मानवता, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, सत्य ,अहिंसा ,विश्वास या मुल्यांचा विकास हा सामाजिक विज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून घडवून आणला जातो या मुल्यांच्या योग्य प्रसारा मधुन चांगले नागरिक घडून येतात. त्यामुळे इतिहासकार आणि इतिहास शिक्षक हे Creative आणि Innovative असणे आवश्यक आहे. आजची अध्ययन पध्दति परिवर्तनशील अध्ययनाला प्राधान्य देणे परिवर्तनशिल अध्ययना मुळे अंतज्ञानी, सर्जनशिल, भावनीक, प्रक्रियेचा उदय होतो.

ज्यातून भावना आणि कल्पनाशक्तिवर आधारित महत्वपूर्ण तर्कसंगत दृष्टिकोणाचे प्रतिबिंब निर्माण होते ,ज्या आधारे मानवतावाद ,मुक्ती ,स्वायत्तता ,महत्वपूर्ण तार्किक विश्लेषण ,एकात्मता, स्वतःचे ज्ञान, (varKku) सहभाग, संप्रेषण आणि प्रवचन व चिंतन यांचे सामाण्याकरण घडून येण्यास मदत होते.या प्रक्रियेमध्ये सर्जनशिल दृष्टिकोण ,अतिशय महत्वाची भूमिका निभवतो,ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोणांतर्गत येणा-या ह्या सर्व प्रक्रियेचे महत्व लक्षात घेवून इतिहास अध्ययनातील नाविण्य व सर्जनशिलतेचा शोध घेण्याकरिता ऑक्सफोर्ड विद्यापीठाने इतिहास अभियोग्यता चाचनी हॅट विकसीत केली आहे आणि आधुनिक काळामध्ये इतिहास शिक्षणामध्ये C2 learning उमजीवक चा मोठया प्रमाणात उपयोग केला जात आहे.

वैयक्तिक मूल्य आणि शिकण्याची गरज यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करून कला आधारित सर्जनशिलता चिरकाळ टिकणारे परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यासाठी मदत करते. ही शैक्षणिक गरज शिकणारे आणि शिकविणारे कर्मचारी आणि नियोक्ता या दोघांमध्ये पिढीजात विचारांवर आधारित संस्कृति ,लिंग, विश्वास प्रणाली आणि मूल्य परिभाषित करते.

कलात्मक आणि सर्जनशिल अभिक्षमता ह्या इतिहासाच्या सर्व शाखांमधील ज्ञान ग्रहणाकरिता आणि प्राप्त ज्ञानाचा अर्थ लावण्याकरिता अतिशय उपयुक्त ठरतात , कलाकाराकडून प्रस्तुतीकरण, संप्रेषण , आकलनक्षमता, निरिक्षणक्षमता ही कौशल्ये शिकायला मिळतात या सर्व कौशल्यांचा उपयोग इतिहासातील घटनांचा अर्थ लावण्याकरिता आणि ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोणांचे वर्तमानकाळातील स्थान आणि महत्व निश्चित करण्याकरिता होतो.

अशाच प्रकारे कलवंतामध्ये किंवा संगीतज्ञामध्ये असणारी संगठन,सहयोग, नैतृत्व या सारखी कौशल्ये मानववंशशास्त्र , पुरातत्वशास्त्र या इतिहासाच्या शाखांच्या उदय आणि विकासामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभवतात.

सर्जनशिलता आणि नाविण्य ह्या अतिशय व्यापक संकल्पना आहेत आणि बृध्दमत्तेच्या हजारो पैलूंनी व्याप्त आहेत. त्यामुळे ज्ञानामार्गाची प्रत्येक वाट ही या पैलूंच्या चौकटीमधुन प्रवास करते .या चौकटीपासुन कुठलाही ज्ञानशाखा विरक्त राहु शकत नाही.

आधुनिक काळामध्ये सर्जनशिलता व नाविण्याचे महत्वाचे माध्यम म्हणजे परिवर्तनशिल शिक्षण होय या शिक्षणाच्या विचाराधारे मध्ये नविन ज्ञानावर आधारित मुल्ये आणि श्रध्दा यांचे समालोचन केले जाते, शिकणारा नविन मुल्य व श्रध्देच्या आधारे अधिक चिंतनशिल व गंभीर बनतो व विचारांमध्ये मोकळेपणा येवून नविन कल्पनांचा स्विकार करतो.

Mezirow यांनी परिवर्तनशिल शिक्षण म्हणजे अंतज्ञानी,सर्जनशिल, भावनात्मक प्रक्रियेचा उदय असा संदर्भ दिला आहे.  
; Grebovha 1997)

परिवर्तनशिल शिक्षणाचे दोन दृष्टिकोण आहेत एक गंभीर तर्कसंगत दृष्टिकोण आणि एक भावनिक व काल्पनिक दृष्टिकोण दोन्ही दृष्टिकोण सर्जनशिलतेचा एक भाग म्हणून कल्पनाशक्ति वाढवितात.

भविष्यामध्ये ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण वृध्दीगत होण्याकरिता शिक्षणाच्या सर्जनशिल क्षेत्रामध्ये वृध्दी होणे गरजेचे आहे.

नविण्य एक कला आहे जी संज्ञानात्मक आणि भावनिक आहे सर्जनशिलतेचा संज्ञानात्मक दृष्टिने विचार केल्यास त्याचे मुल्य लक्षात येते आणि त्यातून विकसित होणारी भावनिक कार्यक्षमता उदा:- आत्मविश्वास ,पुढाकार,चिकाटी दिसून येते.

## Role of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) to England Quality in Higher Education

Balkrishana Adhau

### Abstract

The central government has come up with a new revolutionary scheme “*Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan*” (RUSA) to improve quality in higher education and enhance Gross Enrolment Ratio. The scheme emphasizes the promote reforms in the State Higher Education System by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the state level. It will help to promote autonomy in state universities and include governance in the institutions. One of the goals of RUSA will be to ensure academic examination reforms in the higher education institutions and enable conversion of some of the universities into research universities at par with the best in the world. The scheme is designed where the central government offers financial support to state governments to augment capacity on a revenue sharing basis formula of 65:35 between Central and state government. This is an excellent idea to take forward. Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education is the indicator which measures the percentages of eligible population which has access to higher education in age group between 18:23 years. Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan scheme warrants state government to set up State council for higher education and supporting agencies such as accrediting agency to access and monitor the quality of higher education in state in line with National Assessment and Accreditation council (NAAC).

**Key Words-** Gross Enrolment Ratio, National Assessment and Accreditation council, Financial support.

### Introduction

India has the largest number of higher education institutions in the world. At present the enrolment ratio in higher education in India is 12.4%. Keeping in view the recommendations of the planning commission, the need for reforms in state higher education sector, using central funds in a strategic manner to ensure holistic planning at the state level and enhancement of allocations for the state institutions, a new centrally sponsored scheme is proposed. The scheme would be spread over the two plan periods (XII and XIII), and would be an over arching scheme for funding the state universities and colleges to achieve the aims of equity, access and excellence. The scheme is called Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

“Our university system is, in many parts, in a state of disrepair... in almost half the districts in the country, higher education enrollments are abysmally low, almost two- third of our universities and 90 % of our colleges are rates as below average on quality parameters... I am concerned that in many states university appointments, including that of vice- chancellors, have been politicized and have become subject to caste and communal considerations and there are complaints of favoritism and corruption.”

### Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in 2007

The UGC plan document enumerates several strategic “to bring about changes in the systems, processes, culture and structure of the university Act/Statutes.” However, it is not clear how these systemic, cultural and structural changes will materialize on the ground. In a system where supply of quality institutions and teachers is already for less than demand and the student to teachers ratio is very high in most higher educational institutions, the plan document does not provide any clear direction about teacher recruitment reform and a formal process for quality teachers. The Union government of India on 8 June 2013 decided to launch National Higher Education Campaign, Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan, to focus on equity based development, improvement in teaching learning quality and teachers. Under it, funds will be provided to public Universities and Colleges so that higher educational institutes do not rely heavily on the affiliation fees. With the implementation of the scheme, the Universities can give more emphasis on life skill development activities which would ultimately help in employment generation raining of existing teachers.

### What Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)?

It is a proposed Central Scheme which concerns primarily with the low Enrolment Ratio (LER) in Higher Education in India.

RUSA aims to incentivize the Indian States to improve Higher Education in India

RUSA aims to increase enrolment ratio in Higher Education institution in India to 30% by 2020.

### How RUSA aims to increase the enrolment ratio in Higher Education in India?

By expanding the institutional base of education via creating extra capacity in existing institutions. Establishing new institution and incentivizing State Government.

Focusing on furnishing higher education opportunities to society deprived communities, address inequalities by encouraging inclusion of woman, minorities, SCs/STs and differently abled persons.

Removing regional imbalances in access to higher education via setting up institution in un- served and under- served areas.

Ensuring a strategy that there is a Degree Collage in every district and also new universities are opened and existing ones are expanded / upgraded.

To make all institutions to prescribed norms Improve pupil – teacher ratio in institutions.

Addressing reforms in examination, governance, accreditation issues and overhaul of the affiliation system of institutions.

The government aims to subsume the current scheme of setting up model degree collages in 374 educationally backward district of India. Till date, only 142 proposal for the 374 model collages have been received from the State of which only 78 have been approved and another 31 are under consideration.

#### **Objectives of Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)-**

The objective of RUSA would be to achieve the target of GER of 30% , which the central Government has set for itself, by the year 2020. Indian government aims to improved the quality of state universities and collages and enhance existing capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand – driven, quality conscious, efficient and forward looking, responsive to rapid economic and technological developments occurring at the local, state, national and international levels. The salient objectives of the scheme can be enumerated as follows.

Improve the overall quality of existing state institutions by ensuring that all institutions conform to prescribed norms and standards and adopt accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.

Usher transformative reforms in the state higher education system by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at state level, promoting autonomy in state universities and improving governance in institutions.

Ensure academic and examination reforms in the higher educational institutions.

Enable conversion of some of the universities into institutions of excellence at par with the best in the world.

Create opportunities for states to undertake reforms in the affiliating system in order to ensure that the reforms and resource requirements of affiliated collages are adequately met.

Ensure adequate availability of quality faculty in all higher educational institutions and ensure capacity building at all levels of employment.

Create an enabling atmosphere in the higher educational institutions to devote themselves to research and innovations.

#### **RUSA: Overview-**

“Bottom up” approach.

A new centrally sponsored scheme for funding the state universities to achieve the aim of equity, access and excellence.

An umbrella scheme that would flow from MHRD through state councils of higher Education to institutions.

Funding on the basis of state plans of higher education-states strategy to address equity, access and excellence.

Norm based and outcome and depended funding.

Precondition of certain academic, administrative and governance reform for receiving funding under RUSA.

Centre - state funding to be in the ratio of 90:10, 75:25 and 65:35.

Funding to private aided collage – 50:50.

#### **Scope of Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)-**

Project will support all state universities and collages (Both 12B and 2f and non – 12B and non 2f) from all states and Union Territories (UTs) across the country. Subject to eligibility, an estimated 316 state universities and 13024 collages will be covered under this initiative to improve the learning outcomes and employability of the Graduates and scaling– up research, development and innovations. The project will also support these institutions to improve their policy, academic and management practices. While public funded collages and universities would be eligible for all the components, the private aided colleges would be entitled to some components (including infrastructure support)but the funding ratio would be 50:50 . Funding to such colleges would be decided based on their antiquity and relevance. Funds would be provided both for infrastructure as well as for quality improvement. Each institution will have to prepare a perspective plan for all the components, which will be then aggregated at the state level, after imposing a super layer of state relevant components.

All state universities and colleges (both 12B and 2f and non 12B and non 2f) from all states and union Territories.

Cover about 316 state universities and 13024 colleges.

### Principles of Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)-

- Incentivizing and dis-Incentivizing
- Apolitical decision making
- Disclosure based governance
- Autonomy
- Equity based development
- Quality and research focus

### Funding Structure of Rastriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)-

The central funding would flow from MHRD/UGC to institutions, through State Councils OF higher Education.

The funding to states would be made on the basis of critical appraisal of state plans of higher education. The plans would address such state's strategy to address issues of equity, access and excellence in higher education.

All funding under the RUSA would norm based and future grants would be outcome depended. Certain academic, administrative and governance reforms will be a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA.

RUSA programme to be funded in ratio 75:25 (Central Govt : State Govt))

For special category states, the ratio will be 90:10 (Central Govt : Special Category State Govt) in order to raise the fund availableness, 50% of a State's share can be mobilized via PPP(Public Privet Partnership) and the rest of the funding has to be met by state Govt. The land needed for Institution will be provided free of cost respective state Govt.

Centre-State funding to will be in the ratio of 90:10 for North-Eastern States & J&K, 75:25 for Other special Category states (Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and 65:35 for other states and UTs. Funding will be available to even privet – aided institutions, subject to their antiquity, for permitted activities(not all) based on certain norms and paamaters, in aratio of 50:50.

### Key Components of RUSA-

- Creation of new Universities and collages.
- Conversions/upgradation of HESs
- Expansion of course and disciplines
- Research and innovation grants/funds
- Creation of research universities
- Accreditation agencies
- Infrastructural up-gradation of existing institution
- Addressing quality and availability of faculty

### Strategic Focus of RUSA-

The need for strategic funding of state institutions must ensure that the issues of quality and access are addressed in an equitable manner. This would entail encouraging the states to prepare perspective plans duly keeping the following aspects in mind:

- Spatial and regional planning after due mapping
- Programme and discipline planning
- Mandatory accreditation and quality improvement
- Reforms- governance and academic
- Infrastructure saturation
- Review f the affiliation system
- Transparent and norm-based funding

### Conclusion

The scheme emphasizes to promote reforms in the state Higher Education System by creating a facilitating institutional structure for planning and monitoring at the state level. It will help to promote autonomy in state universities and include governance in the institutions. One of the goals of RUSA will be to

ensure academic examination reforms in the higher education institutions and enable conversion of some of the universities into research universities at par with the best in the world. The project will be implemented through HRD Ministry as a centrally sponsored scheme with matching contribution from the state government and Union Territories. It is proposed to set eligibility criteria for states to achieve a high and sustained impact of the project through monitoring and evaluation. The primary responsibility of the monitoring will lie with the institution themselves. The state Government and the Centre through the project Appraisal Board will monitor the project annually. The main component of the programme is to set up New Universities and Upgrade the existing autonomous collages to universities. The other attempt will be to convert colleges to Cluster Universities and set up new model collages. The strategy will also include converting existing Degree colleges to Model Colleges. Higher education is a crucial input for access to better opportunities in life. Indian Higher Education system suffers from a yawning gap in funds, as well as from archaic regulatory mechanisms, poor quality, and low efficiency. Liberalization of the sector to attract privet domestic and overseas investment on a large scale is the key to access, affordability, and equity. The government also expects RUSA to help the country achieve the target gross enrollment ratio, the same way Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ad Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan have helped increase school enrollment.

## इतिहासलेखन की सामाजिक उपयोगिता

प्रा. डॉ. कविता राजेंद्र तातेड

इतिहास विभागाध्यक्ष

लोकनायक बापुजी अणे महिला महा.यवतमाल

## प्रस्तावना

इतिहास क्या है ? अभी भी एक विचारनीय प्रश्न है ? इतिहास को अतीत और वर्तमान के बीच का अनवरत परिसंवाद अथवा सेतु कहा जाता है। महान युनानी इतिहासकार हेरोडोटसने इतिहास चिंतन की आधारशिला का निर्माण किया तथा थ्यूसिडिडीज ने उसे विकसित किया। प्रत्येक युग की परिवर्ती परिस्थितियों के अनुसार इतिहास चिंतन का स्वरूप परिवर्तनशील रहा है। **कॉलिंगवूड तथा कोचे** के अनुसार ऐतिहासिक ज्ञान मानव संबंधी ज्ञान का स्रोत है। **टायन्बी तथा एच. जी. वेल्स** के अनुसार इतिहास चिंतन का स्वरूप सार्वभौमिक होना चाहिए **रेनियर** का अभिमत है कि इतिहास सभ्य समाज में रहनेवाले मनुष्यों के कार्यों का उल्लेख होता है। **हेनरी पिरेन** के अनुसार इतिहास अतीत में स्थित मानवीय समाज के विकास का व्याख्यात्मक विवरण है। **कालिंगवूड** के अनुसार संपूर्ण इतिहास विचारधारा का इतिहास होता है। **क्रोचे** का इस संदर्भ में वक्तव्य है कि – संपूर्ण इतिहास समसामयिक इतिहास होता है। मानव जीवन के विकास के अध्ययन का नाम इतिहास है और इसी कारण इसकी उपयोगिता भी असंदिग्ध है। इतिहास में मानव जीवन से संबंधित सभी घटनाएँ आती हैं अतः इतिहास को समाज का सर्वांगीण दर्पण कहा जाता है।

## इतिहासलेखन की आवश्यकता –

इतिहास सामाजिक विज्ञान का उद्गम स्थल है। आक्सफोर्ड इंग्लिश शब्दकोश के अनुसार इतिहास में किसी देश, समाज तथा मनुष्य से संबंधित सभी घटनाओं का उल्लेख होता है।<sup>1</sup> **चार्ल्सफर्थ** के अनुसार इतिहास एक विशेष प्रकार का ज्ञान है जो मनुष्य के दैनिक जीवन में उपयोगी है।<sup>2</sup> **कार्ल पामर** के अनुसार इतिहास का अपना अर्थ नहीं होता है। इतिहास का अर्थ इतिहासकार द्वारा प्रदत्त, होता है। इतिहासकार तथ्यों में अर्थ प्रदान करता है। अतः यह स्वयंसिद्ध है कि इतिहास में कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है। पामर के विधान की आलोचना में **काल्हर** लिखते हैं कि इतिहास में एक व्यवस्था का दर्शन होता है। जहाँ व्यवस्था है, वही अर्थ का होना अवश्यभावी है।<sup>3</sup> अतः कहना उचित होगा कि सम सामायिक रूचि के अनुसार इतिहासकार अतीत में अर्थ की खोज करता है। वर्तमान हमारी अतीत विषयक अवधारणा को प्रभावित करता है तथा हमारी अतीत विषयक अवधारणा वर्तमान को प्रभावित करती है। अतीत पर निष्ठा सुरक्षित एवं सूक्ष्म वर्तमान के लिए इस उद्देश से की जाती है कि वह सुखद एवं सुंदर भविष्य का निर्माण करेगा। **मारकेल ओकशाट** ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इतिहासकार का कार्य केवल अतीत की घटना संबंधी तथ्यों का संकलन ही नहीं अपितु एक अर्थपूर्ण निष्कर्ष प्रदान करना भी होता है।<sup>4</sup> इसका अभिप्राय यह है कि इतिहासकार अनेक अतीत कालिक तथ्यों के आधार पर घटना का एक परिकल्पनात्मक चित्र प्रस्तुत करता है। इस चित्र में वर्णित घटनाएँ उद्देशपूर्ण तथ्यों को सामने रखकर लिखी जाती हैं। अतः ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों के लेखन को मान्यता प्राप्त हो सकती है।

विश्व तथा भारत के सभी विश्वाविद्यालयों में इतिहास के अध्ययन की व्यवस्था है पर फिर भी इतिहास के अध्ययन की उपयोगिता के विषय में मतभेद है। वस्तुतः अतीत का वर्तमान से इतना घनिष्ठ संबंध होता है कि उसकी उपेक्षा वे ही कर सकते हैं, जिनका कोई अतीत नहीं होता। मानव जीवन के विकास के अध्ययन का नाम इतिहास है और इसी कारण इसकी उपयोगिता भी असंदिग्ध है। घटनाओं के वर्णन और विवेचन में इतिहासकार अपने समक्ष वस्तुनिष्ठता का आदर्श रखता है। लेकिन देश, काल और समसामयिक परिस्थितियाँ उसकी रचना को प्रभावित किये बिना नहीं रह सकती। किसी विषय पर कोई ग्रंथ इतिहास का अंतिम निष्कर्ष नहीं हो सकता है। नये स्रोतों की प्राप्ति से इतिहासकार नये तथ्यों से नयी व्याख्याएँ भी प्रस्तुत करता है। यदि मानवीय अध्ययन के लिए मनुष्य उपयुक्त है तो अतीत के संदर्भ में वर्तमान को समझने की आधारभूत क्षमता इतिहासकार में होती है, इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में इतिहास में तथ्योंका महत्त्व प्रासंगिक होता है। इतिहासवाद तथा इतिहास दर्शन का उद्देश ऐतिहासिक ज्ञान से है। यदि इतिहास दर्शन का लक्ष्य किसी विशेष कार्य की खोज है तो इतिहासवाद का अभिप्राय इतिहासमें विकासशील प्रवृत्तियों की प्रगती होती है। इतिहासवाद ऐतिहासिक ज्ञान की विश्लेषणात्मक और परिकल्पनात्मक व्याख्या है। एक भविष्य निधी के रूपमें इतिहास की सुरक्षा आवश्यक है। इतिहास की विषय वस्तु का स्वरूप सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप निरंतर विस्तृत होता जा रहा है। इसका स्वरूप रूचि तथा समसामयिक सामाजिक आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिवर्तित होता रहेगा। यही इतिहास चिंतन की मुख्य धारा कही जा सकती है।

**ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों का लेखन –**

**कार्ल बेकर** कहते हैं ऐतिहासिक तथ्य एक प्रतीक अथवा सामान्यीकरण है जो वर्तमान में इतिहासकार के मस्तिष्क में रहता है। समाज में प्रत्येक दिन अनेक घटनाएँ होती हैं परंतु सभी घटनाएँ ऐतिहासिक तथ्य नहीं होती हैं। प्रायः महान व्यक्तियों के साधारण कार्यभी ऐतिहासिक तथ्य बन जाते हैं पर अतीत के सभी तथ्य ऐतिहासिक नहीं हो सकते हैं। इतिहासकार जिन तथ्यों को स्वीकार करता है उसे ही ऐतिहासिक तथ्य कहा जाता है। इतिहास में परिवर्तनीय और अपरिवर्तनीय (कठोर तथा कोमल) इस प्रकार के दो तथ्य दिखाई देते हैं। जैसे इ. स. १५२६ में बाबर और इब्राहीम लोदी के बीच पानिपत का प्रथम युद्ध हुआ। इसमें पानिपत, बाबर, इब्राहीम लोदी और इ.स.१५२६ अपरिवर्तनीय तथ्य है। इसके चयन अथवा परिवर्तन में इतिहासकार की इच्छा को कोई स्थान नहीं है। पर बाबर की विजय अथवा इब्राहीम लोदी की पराजय को व्याख्यात्मक वर्णन को वह अपनी रूचि के अनुसार तथ्यों में परिवर्तन कर बदल सकता है। अतः रेनियर के इस तथ्य को उचित कहा जा सकता है कि अतीत में सुनिश्चित तथ्य को हम अपनी इच्छानुसार न घटा सकते हैं और न बढ़ा सकते हैं।<sup>५</sup>

इतिहास मात्र तथ्यों का संकलन नहीं अपितु इतिहासकार द्वारा अतीत का विश्लेषणात्मक पुनर्निर्माण होता है। तथ्य स्वयं नहीं बोलते बल्कि इतिहासकार उन्हें बुलावाता है। इतिहासकार पहले तथ्यों का संकलन करता है फिर उनके कारण और परिणामों की व्याख्या करता है। अतः अतीत के परिकल्पनात्मक पुनर्निर्माण का एकमात्र साधन – इतिहास लेखन है।<sup>६</sup> इतिहास का अर्थ ही व्याख्या से जुड़ा है इसलिए इतिहासकार समसामयिक सामाजिक रूचि के अनुरूप तथ्यों का संकलन तथा उनकी व्याख्या करता है।<sup>७</sup> तथ्यों तथा इतिहासकार का संबंध आदानप्रदानात्मक होता है। तथ्य का संबंध अतीत से और इतिहासकार का संबंध वर्तमान से होता है। अतीतकालिक तथ्यों की व्याख्या इतिहासकार वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण से करता है।<sup>८</sup> इसलिए रॉके का यह कथन उचित प्रतीत होता है कि इतिहास वास्तव में इतिहासकार का अतीत के संबंध में निर्णय होता है, जिसका उद्देश्य वर्तमान को प्रशिक्षित करना तथा भावी पीढ़ी के कल्याण के लिए मार्गदर्शन होता है। १९ वीं सदीके इतिहासकारों की यह धारणा रही है कि इतिहास से अधिकाधिक तथ्यों का समावेश होना चाहिए। रॉके के अनुसार ऐतिहासिक तथ्य इतिहास की रीढ़ होता है अतः इतिहासकार को तथ्यों का यथावत वर्णन करना चाहिए।<sup>९</sup> परंतु इतिहास में तथ्य होना एक दायित्व है कोई गुण नहीं है। कार्ल बेकर के अनुसार ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों का इतिहास के लिए कोई अस्तित्व नहीं रहता, जबतक वह उसकी पूर्णरचना न करे। अतीत के परिकल्पनात्मक पुनर्निर्माण का एकमात्र साधन इतिहास लेखन है।

**इतिहास लेखन के प्रकार –**

अतीतकालीन समाज का पूर्ण चित्रण ही इतिहास होता है। इतिहासकार से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह समाज से संबंधित सभी विषयों का उचित विवरण समाज के सन्मुख प्रस्तुत करे। बीसवीं सदीमें इतिहास चिंतन का स्वरूप वैज्ञानिक होने लगा। अतः आधुनिक इतिहासकारों ने इतिहास क्षेत्र का वर्गीकरण किया है, जिसका एकमात्र उद्देश्य विशेष तथा परिवर्तित घटनाओं का ज्ञान प्राप्त करना है। इसी आधार पर इतिहास को राजनीतिक इतिहास<sup>१०</sup>, संवैधानिक इतिहास<sup>११</sup>, आर्थिक इतिहास<sup>१२</sup>, सामाजिक इतिहास<sup>१३</sup>, राजनयिक इतिहास<sup>१४</sup>, सांस्कृतिक इतिहास<sup>१५</sup>, धार्मिक इतिहास<sup>१६</sup>, सैनिक इतिहास, विचारों का इतिहास आदि में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। इन विभागों का कोई अंतिम स्वरूप नहीं है क्योंकि इतिहासकारों को अपनी विशिष्ट दक्षता के परिवेश में अपने को बंदी नहीं बनाना चाहिए। यदि पेशेवर इतिहासकार सामान्य तथा सार्वकालिक इतिहास नहीं लिखेंगे तो इतिहासलेखन इतिहासकारों के हाथों से निकल जायेगा। इतिहासकारों को इतिहास की विशिष्ट दक्षता के साथ साथ सामान्य इतिहास का अध्ययन तथा लेखन करना चाहिए। वर्तमान समाज इतिहासकारों से यही अपेक्षा करता है। किसी भी समाज से संबंधित भौगोलिक दशा, आर्थिक व्यवस्था, राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, प्रशासनिक, न्याय, सैनिक आदि विषयों पर इतिहासकार से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह इन विषयों का उचित तथ्यात्मक विवरण समाज के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे। पर यदि समाज का क्षेत्र विस्तृत है तो एक इतिहासकार के लिए इन सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना संभव नहीं है। इसीलिए तत्कालीन घटनाओं के आधारपर सामाजिक प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए इतिहास क्षेत्र का वर्गीकरण किया जाता है। इतिहास दर्शन के संदर्भ में व्हाल्टेयर, फ्रोचे, कोमते, टीगेल, लार्ड एक्टन, तुर्गो आदि के विचारों से वर्गीकरण की उपयोगिता सिद्ध होती है।

**इतिहास लेखन का महत्त्व –**

प्रत्येक युग में इतिहास अवधारणा का स्वरूप उद्देश्यपूरक रहा है। निरंतर परिवर्तित समाज की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप इतिहास अवधारणा में परिवर्तन होता रहा है। प्राचीनकाल से बीसवीं सदी तक परिवर्तन ही इतिहास की अवधारणा का स्वरूप है। इतिहास दर्शन के जन्मदाता **व्हाल्टेयर** ने वैज्ञानिक तथा आलोचनात्मक पद्धतीका प्रयोग इतिहास के अध्ययन में अनिवार्य बताया। व्हाल्टेयर ने उच्च आदर्शों को अतीत की समाधि से निकालकर उसे भविष्य के गर्भ में आरोपित किया। उनके अनुसार मानवसमृद्धि विकास में प्रत्येक पीढ़ी तथा गुण का योगदान होता है। काल की गति को साथसाथ मानव प्रगतिपथ पर अग्रसर होता है। प्रगति इतिहास की निश्चित प्रकृति है। इस विकासशील इतिहास की कल्पना व्हाल्टेयर द्वारा

रखी गयी। लैसन के अनुसार इतिहास की वैज्ञानिक अवधारणा का एकमात्र श्रेय व्हाल्टेअर को है। उन्ही के समकालीन फ्रांसीसी विचारक रूसो ने भी सामाजिक समानता का सिद्धान्त प्रस्थापित कर क्रांति का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। फ्रांसीसी राजनैतिक क्रांती के उगम में इतिहास की अवधारणा को विशिष्ट स्थान प्राप्त हुआ। विको के अनुसार इतिहास मानव की चेष्टा और चिंतन का फल है। इसका स्वरूप समाज और संस्थाओं के निर्माण से परिपूर्ण है।<sup>१७</sup> अतः उन्नीसवी तथा बीसवी सदीमें इतिहास की अवधारणा उपदेशात्मक तथा दार्शनिक विचारों से पूर्ण दिखाई देती है।

आधुनिक इतिहास के जनक रॉके ने इतिहास अवधारणा को नवीन वैज्ञानिक विधाओं से<sup>१८</sup> अलंकृत किया है। उनको वस्तुनिष्ठ ऐतिहासिक शोधका उद्देश घटनाओं का यथार्थ प्रस्तुतीकरण था। वस्तुनिष्ठता के आधारपर उन्होने इतिहास को पूर्णरूपसे विज्ञान स्वीकार किया। बीसवी सदी में एच. जी. वेल्स ने सार्वभौतिक इतिहास की अवधारणा को लोकप्रिय बनाया। विश्व इतिहास के रचयिता टॉयन्बी ने इतिहास अध्ययन का बोधगम्य क्षेत्र समाज को मानकर, समाज के इतिहास का अनुत्पत्त कहा है।<sup>१९</sup> विश्व की छब्बीस सभ्यताओं के विश्लेषणात्मक प्रस्तुतीकरण के माध्यम से उन्होने नयी इतिहास अवधारणा का प्रतिपादन किया। समस्त विश्व का एकीकरण, धर्मों का समन्वय, आर्थिक, विषमताओं का निराकरण उनकी इतिहास अवधारणा की प्रमुख कृतियाँ हैं। इतिहास लेखन की प्रगति का यह उत्कृष्टतम प्रतीक है।

इसी आधार पर बीसवी सदी में इतिहास को एक प्रकार का आंदोलन कहा गया है जिसका उद्देश विश्व बंधुत्ववाद को इतिहास में सार्वभौमिक स्वरूप प्रदान करना है। इतिहास का संबंध मात्र अतीत से ही नहीं है बल्कि समाजके वर्तमान व्यवस्था से है इसमें समानता तथा निरंतरता की प्रकृति होती है।<sup>२०</sup> लाईपनिट्स के अनुसार सत्यरहित इतिहास जीवनरहित शरीर है। इतिहास के आख्यानों को निकालकर उसे सत्य की आधारशिला पर प्रतिष्ठीत करना चाहिए।<sup>२१</sup> कांट के अनुसार प्रकृतिक मनुष्यको नियंत्रित करती है पर मनुष्यद्वारा नियंत्रित नहीं होती है ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तनों का अन्वेषण ही वास्तविक इतिहास की अवधारणा है। इतिहास तथ्यों का संकलन या घटनाओं की तालिका मात्र नहीं, बल्कि आंतरिक विकास की एक प्रक्रिया है। इतिहास प्रत्यक्ष जगतसे अंतर्जगत की ओर अग्रेसरित होने की प्रक्रिया है। इतिहास की मौलिक प्रवृत्ति बौद्धिकता तथा नैतिकता का विकास है।<sup>२२</sup> कलिंगवूड के अनुसार इतिहास को दार्शनिक स्वरूप प्रदान करने का एकमात्र श्रेय हेगेल को है। हेगेल का मत है कि इतिहास घटनों का संकलन तथा अन्वेषण नहीं, उनमें निहित कार्य कारण प्रक्रिया की गवेषणा है।<sup>२३</sup> बुद्धिवादी युग के इतिहासकारोंने मानववाद तथा सामाजिक स्वतंत्रता को इतिहास का प्रधान लक्ष्य स्वीकार किया। इतिहासकारों ने इतिहास के वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन की उपदेयता को स्वीकार किया। इस प्रकार इतिहास अवधारणा विभिन्न युगों एवं परिस्थितियों का परिणाम रही है।

### विज्ञानवादी दृष्टिकोण से इतिहासलेखन –

इंग्लैण्ड में सर्वप्रथम प्रो. जे. बी. ब्युरी ने १९०३ में केंब्रीज विश्वविद्यालय के समारंभ के अवसरपर अपने भाषण में कहा था, 'इतिहास विज्ञान है न कम और अधिक' इसमें स्पष्टीकरण के संदर्भ में कहा गया कि जबतक इतिहास को कला मात्र स्वीकार किया जायेगा तब तक उसमें यथार्थताका तथा सुक्ष्मता का समावेश गंभीरतापूर्वक नहीं हो सकेगा।<sup>२४</sup> बाल्सके अनुसार इतिहास एक वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन है। इतिहासकार प्रस्तावित विषयों का निष्कर्ष सामान्य नियम एवं साक्ष्य पर आधारित तथ्यों के आधारपर निकालता है। विज्ञान की भाँति इतिहास में भी वस्तुनिष्ठ यथार्थता का अन्वेषण क्रमबद्ध विधियों एवं नियमों के माध्यमसे किया जाता है। अतः इतिहास भी क्रमबद्ध विज्ञान की श्रेणी में आता है। डिल्थे के अनुसार विज्ञान प्रकृति का तथा इतिहास मनुष्य का अध्ययन है। बाल्श के अनुसार इतिहास एक बौद्धिक प्रक्रिया है तथा चयनशीलता इसकी विशेषता है। उसके अनुसार अ) ऐतिहासिक ज्ञान सुव्यवस्थित तथा क्रमबद्ध है। ब) सामान्यतथ्यों में युक्त है। क) इतिहास अध्ययन भविष्यवाणी के लिए प्रेरणा प्रदान करता है। ड) इतिहास वस्तुनिष्ठ है। इस प्रकार यथार्थ तथ्यों के प्रस्तुतीकरण से सभी लोग इतिहास कारके निष्कर्ष को स्वीकार कर सकते हैं।

कार्ल पियर्सन का अभिमत है कि तथ्यों का वर्गीकरण उनके क्रमों की स्वीकारोक्ति तथा सापेक्षिक महत्ता की जानना ही विज्ञान है। अनेक विद्वानों का मत है कि इतिहास को विज्ञान के समकक्ष रखना कठिन है। जेम्स कोनेट के अनुसार इतिहास को विज्ञान इसलिये स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि इसमें तथ्यों के अन्वेषण के लिए क्रमबद्ध तथा निश्चित नियमों का अभाव है। कैवेलियन के अनुसार इतिहास को विज्ञान स्वीकार करना कठिन है क्योंकि मानव जीवन का अध्ययन भौतिक तत्वों के समान नहीं किया जा सकता है। क्रोचे का अभिमत है कि इतिहास में स्पष्ट अवधारणा का अभाव होने से इतिहास को विज्ञान स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। एडवर्ड मेयर के अनुसार इतिहास ज्ञान की क्रमबद्ध शाखा नहीं है। प्रो. वॉल्श इतिहास को विज्ञान स्वीकार करने में निम्न कठनाईयों पर विचार करने की बात कहते हैं अ) विज्ञान में सामान्यीकरण होता है, इतिहास में इसका अभाव होता है। ब) वैज्ञानिक भविष्यवाणी करने में सक्षम होता है, इतिहासकार भविष्यवक्ता नहीं हो सकता क) विज्ञान में किसी भी वस्तु का क्रमबद्ध ज्ञान होता है। पर इतिहास में इसका अभाव दिखाई देता है। ड) विज्ञान

तथ्योंपर आधारित वस्तुनिष्ठ होता है। जबकि इतिहास का स्वरूप विषयनिष्ठ होता है। ई) इतिहास में विशेष तथ्यों का प्रस्तुतीकरण होता है जबकि विज्ञान में विशेष तथ्यों का समावेश होता है।

अतः यदि इतिहास मानवीय उपलब्धियों की कहानी है तो इसके अध्ययन में वैज्ञानिक विधियों का प्रयोग आवश्यक हो जाता है। डिल्थे ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि विज्ञान प्रकृति का तथा इतिहास मनुष्य का अध्ययन है।<sup>२५</sup> प्रो.होजेस के अनुसार इतिहास विज्ञान है क्योंकि यह मानसिक प्रक्रियाओंका अध्ययन है। रेनियर की दृष्टिसे इतिहास विज्ञान है जिसका एकमात्र उद्देश ज्ञानार्जन है तथा ज्ञान की उपयोगिता को सिद्ध करना है। विज्ञान की भाँति इतिहास की कसौटी भी यथार्थता है। मनुष्य तथा उसके वातावरण का अध्ययन ही इतिहास का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन है।

### इतिहास लेखन का कलात्मक पक्ष –

वैज्ञानिक विधियों से परिष्कृत होने के बावजूद अधिकांश इतिहासकारों की अवधारणा है कि इतिहास कला की शाखा है। कार्ल पियर्सन, जी आर. एल्टन का अभिमत है कि इतिहास कला है। क्योंकि इसके प्रस्तुतीकरण, व्याख्या में कलात्मक शैली की निर्माण आवश्यकता होती है।<sup>२६</sup> जिस प्रकार प्रत्येक युग में इतिहास लेखन समसामयिक दृष्टिकोण से किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार इतिहासकार के लेखन में उसका व्यक्तिगत दृष्टिकोण निर्णायक तत्व सिद्ध होता है। इसमें यथार्थता के साथ विवरण संबंधी कुशलता, रोचकता आदिपर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। इस अर्थ में इतिहास निश्चित रूप से कला है।<sup>२७</sup> यह इतिहासकार की कुशलता पर निर्भर करता है कि वह पाठक को अतित कालीन समाज का परिभ्रमण करवाकर उसको कितना प्रभावित करवाता है। कलात्मक प्रतिभा के चलते इतिहास का अध्ययन रोचकपूर्ण हो सकेगा पर कलात्मक प्रतिभा के अभाव में इतिहासकार पाठक को सभी तथ्यों से अवगतकराने में असफल होगा। डिल्थे के अनुसार इतिहासकार की सफलता उसकी बैद्धिक तथा विश्लेषणात्मक शैली पर निर्भर करती है। प्रत्येक इतिहासकार ऐतिहासिक सामग्री को कलात्मक ढंगसे अपनी रचना में प्रदर्शित करता है। अतः राऊज का यह कथन यथार्थ प्रतीत होता है कि इतिहास सदैव कला रहेगा।

तुर्गो तथा कोंदरसे ने इतिहास का संबंध मानव प्रगति से संलग्नित किया है। इतिहास मानवीय प्रगति को मापने का एक यंत्र है। अतः समस्त मानवीय इतिहास प्रगति का इतिहास का आलेख मात्र नहीं अपितु एक प्रगति विज्ञान है। इतिहासकार वर्तमानकालिक मूल्यों के आधारपर ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं की व्याख्या करके उसे प्रगतिसूचक अथवा विरोधी स्वीकार करता है।<sup>२८</sup> वस्तुतः इतिहास परिवर्तन, गति और प्रगति में निहित है। ऐतिहासिक तथ्य प्रायः निरस तथा निर्जीव होते हैं। प्राचीन स्मारक पुरातात्विक उत्खनन से प्राप्त अवशेषों को निर्जीव तथ्यों के समान यथावत रख देने का तात्पर्यही इतिहास को निर्जीव बनाना होगा। परंतु इतिहासकार अपनी कलात्मक लेखन शैली से इन निर्जीव ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों के आधारपर अपने पाठकों को सजीव इतिहास प्रस्तुत करता है।<sup>२९</sup> कॉलिंगवूड के अनुसार इतिहास की घटनाओं को न तो इतिहासकार देख सकता है और न अन्य कोई व्यक्ति। परंतु इतिहासकार सभी घटनाओं, मानवीय उपलब्धियों का एक परिकल्पनात्मक चित्र प्रस्तुत करता है जिसे ऐतिहासिक कल्पना कहा जाता है। प्रो. जे. बी. ब्युरो ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि इतिहास, विज्ञान तथा कला का सुंदर समिश्रण है।<sup>३०</sup> इतिहास की नीरसता को कम करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है। इसे रोचक शैली में परिष्कृत किया जाये जिससे इतिहास समझने में सहायता मिल सकती है तथा राष्ट्र विकास में अमूल्य योगदान मिल सकता है।

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## A Comparative Study Of Anxiety Among Junior And Senior Players

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### Abstract

*The purpose of this study was to compare the anxiety between junior and senior players. The study was conducted on hundred samples, consisting of fifty junior school state level players and fifty senior inter university players. Only Basketball, Cricket, Handball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho and Volleyball women players were selected. The sample consists of fifty junior state players of Santa gadge baba amravati university districts & fifty senior inter university players of Santa gadge baba amravati university districts. Random Sampling Technique was employed to select the subjects. Anxiety was obtained by administrating Sinha's Comprehensive Anxiety Test. The data collected through aforesaid tests were analyzed with respect to anxiety. T test was applied to compute the significances among two groups. The significance of data was judged at 0.05 levels. The result of the study indicates that anxiety of junior and senior players were different*

### Introduction

Anxiety is a complex emotional phenomenon. It is reflected in the negative state of disturbed feeling which warns the athlete to find some ways to meet a situation. It is found in his unusual responses to situations. In an anxiety ridden state of mind, he is now incapable of doing things which earlier were fully under his control. It has startlingly been found influencing future events. An overanxious person is not restless over the things in hand (here and how), but he is more concerned about the future happenings which bother him. This condition then becomes operative in him. It changes his state of mind.

Anxiety describes the individual's level of emotionality. Anxiety and arousal are related because at the higher levels of arousal we considerably have more emotionality than at the lower levels. Since anxiety is an inferred emotional state of the organism and cannot be directly observed, investigations of anxiety rely heavily on having the individual report her own emotional states under various stress conditions. It has been observed that anxiety is a physiological response to a real imagined threat. It is a complex emotional state characterized by a general fear. Feelings of rejection and insecurity are usually a part of anxiety. A certain amount of anxiety is needed for peak performance.

### Methodology

#### Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study are stated as follows:

- To study the anxiety among junior and senior women players.
- To compare the anxiety among junior and senior women players.

#### Hypothesis :

There would be no significant difference between junior and senior players on anxiety.

#### Selection of Sample:

The sample consists of fifty junior state players of Santa gadge baba amravati university districts & fifty senior inter university players of Santa gadge baba amravati university districts. The subjects were drawn from the colleges affiliated to Santa gadge baba amravati university. Random Sampling Technique was employed to select the subjects. The data was collected from senior players during inter university coaching camp and junior players during school state level sports tournaments. The present study is based on survey method.

#### Tools Used

Sinha's Comprehensive Anxiety Test has been taken to assess the anxiety. This questionnaire consisted of ninety statements.

#### Statistics Used

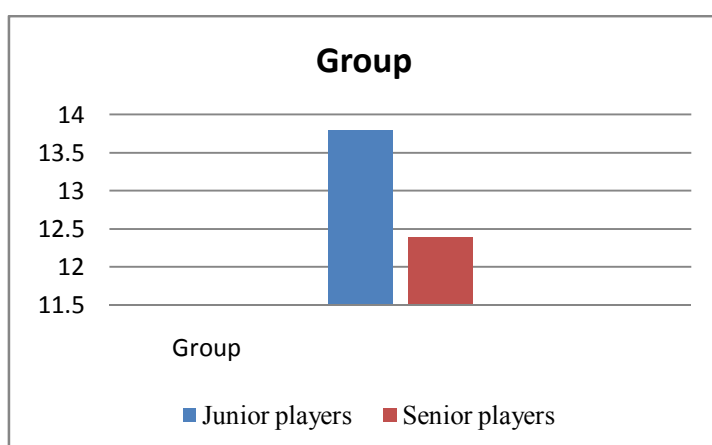
Student's t test has been applied to find out the significant differences among two groups at 0.05 levels of significance. The collected data were tabulated to find out the difference of anxiety among two groups.

**Results And Discussion:****Table - 1 Means, SDs and T-ratio of anxiety between Junior and Senior women players.**

Variables	Group	N	Mean	SD	T-ratio
Comprehensive Anxiety	Junior	100	13.8	2.22	4.31*
	Senior	100	12.4	2.30	

\* Significant at 0.05 levels.

The means of anxiety for junior was 13.8 and senior was 12.4. The calculation of mean, standard deviation and T ratio of junior and senior on anxiety are presented in table 1. Table 1 reveals that there is significance between junior and senior women players on anxiety. Thus it may be concluded that anxiety of both junior and senior women players are different.

**Fig.1: The mean of the anxiety of junior and senior players**

The means of anxiety of junior and senior players was 13.8 and 12.4 respectively. The T ratio obtained is significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence the hypothesis that senior and junior women players have not differ on anxiety was rejected. Senior women players have low anxiety than junior women players.

**Conclusions :**

On the basis of the study the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Senior women players were less anxiety than junior women players.
2. There was significant difference between junior and senior women players on anxiety.

**Recommendations**

1. While giving psychological training along with yoga and meditation, special attention must be given on anxiety
2. Sports Competition Anxiety help in improving performance.
3. During competition players are mentally anxious and this affects them in handling performance. To avoid such effects players prepared psychologically.

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## Sport Management And Role Of Higher Education In India

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### Abstract

*Universities deliver a multifaceted focus of teaching, research and industry service and leadership for the sport industry. Educating future sport managers in areas across governance, facility management, social or legal issues and marketing plays a key role. Also, conceptualising key questions, undertaking research and interacting with and leading discussions are all key functions of sport management programmes across the world. What are the specific skills that a specialized sports management programme offer? Certainly at the professional level, there are aspects of the sport industry that have reached professional status and act very much like 'generic' corporate businesses or organisations. However, there are unique aspects of the industry such as a greater need for co-operation between organisations, the highly emotional nature of sport consumption, and the public nature of sport that leads to the need to balance outcomes for multiple and complex sets of stakeholders*

### Introduction

With the evolution of education, one aspect which is very much visible is the emergence of newer academic areas and study programmes. The role of education today is not confined to gaining knowledge only. It has today become a path leading to a successful career and a better future. As a result we see more specialized academic programmes catering to dedicated fields. One such growing programme is Sports Management. As Dr Adam Karg says, "Considering its full impact, the sport industry employs thousands, delivers services to millions and generates billions of dollars in both established and emerging economies."

### Scope and Opportunities of sports marketing and management as an academic area

Considering its full impact, the sport industry employs thousands, delivers services to millions and generates billions of dollars in both established and emerging economies. The increasing emergence of professional organisations in India is reflective of more established sport markets worldwide, where many countries support a range of sport-related industries. In line with this, there are a range of academic bodies who work with sport management institutions, associations and groups to connect and move the industry forward.

### Role of universities and business schools in the area of Sports Management

Universities deliver a multifaceted focus of teaching, research and industry service and leadership for the sport industry. Educating future sport managers in areas across governance, facility management, social or legal issues and marketing plays a key role. Also, conceptualising key questions, undertaking research and interacting with and leading discussions are all key functions of sport management programmes across the world. What are the specific skills that a specialized sports management programme offer? Certainly at the professional level, there are aspects of the sport industry that have reached professional status and act very much like 'generic' corporate businesses or organisations. However, there are unique aspects of the industry such as a greater need for co-operation between organisations, the highly emotional nature of sport consumption, and the public nature of sport that leads to the need to balance outcomes for multiple and complex sets of stakeholders. As such, what has emerged is a specific sport management discipline, with specific structures, theories and frameworks relevant to the industry. Some examples include sport development frameworks, governance system and specific marketing theories developed for the sport context. In short, the role of the sport manager necessitates both a business background and knowledge and understanding of the sport industry as a unique and distinct one.

### Impact of new forms of marketing on consumers and organizations.

Sport organisations, particularly those with a marketing orientation are increasingly adopting a consumer centric focus and realisation that the building of communities and movements is central to the engagement and identification so vital to successful and sustainable sport brands. As such some of the key impacts and requirements of sport marketing (and the focus of our recent Deakin workshops in India) include: Understanding the emerging need for greater consumer and relationship marketing focuses in sport marketing Understanding the need and opportunities for organisations and consumers to work together to create value Developing strategic approaches to fan development and fan engagement Understanding that sport consumption includes a mix of functional and emotional aspects Accepting the role of data as a core dimension in strategy, with marketing and engagement in sport a balance of 'art' and 'science' Understanding that a myriad of new media tools and opportunities provide new ways to communicate, share, educate and engage

consumers of high involvement products like sport Understanding that one size does not fit all, and that the brand in question, the sport and any geographic context plays an important role in marketing strategy  
Key challenges that a budding sports manager faces in the industry

Primarily in India, it is clear the discipline of sport management is still being established, and as such, the option for students to consider sport management as a viable career path is likewise in development. Generally, then, the visibility of Sport Management as a career, educating managers and encouraging and implementing strong governance as well as ushering in professionalization and commercialization processes present as industry challenges. The signs are good in India, with passionate sporty public, new successful leagues and teams, and a range of new organisations being established to service the industry. Among the current and emergent generation of managers in India, we can see the first round of specially trained and educated sport managers, many of whom have studied (in part or in full) with programmes overseas. Importantly, the need and demand for qualified and capable sport managers is already apparent, but the industry lacks development and visibility – both key issues. In Australia, strong systems and an understanding of the role of sport has been apparent for 30 years or more and remains highly reliant on government support through policy, direction and funding. Other systems around the world are likewise successful but may rely more on private or commercial funding models. Generally though, there are a number of building blocks of successful sport systems including funding, strong levels of participation, talent identification and pathways for coaching and development, events, facilities, strong governance and a culture of performance.

### Conclusion

Firstly, it is important to realise that not all sport management programmes around the world are delivered from business schools, despite the clear emergence of sport as a viable and sustainable business stream and industry. Sport Business International (an industry magazine) releases a list each year of the top ranked postgraduate programs. Deakin University (Australia) leads the rankings for Asia Pacific institution, with Ohio University (North America) and the FIFA master (delivered in Europe) the leading programmes in other regions.

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## A Comparative Study On Socio Economic Differences Between Team And Individual Game Players

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### Abstract

*The purpose of the study was to find out the socio economic differences between team and individual game players. To achieve the purpose fifty men team game players and 50 men Athletics, gymnastics, swimming, judo players of year 2016-2017 studying in the H.V.P.M, College Amravati Maharashtra, India were selected as subjects at random. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18 to 28 years. Socio economic status was selected as criterion variable. All the subjects of two groups were tested on selected criterion variable by using Socio-economic status scale of Kapoor and Kocher (1984). The independent's' ratio was used to analyses the significant difference, if any between the groups. The level of significance to test the 't' ratio was tested at .05 level of confidence, which was considered as appropriate. The results of the study revealed that there was a significant difference between team game players and individual game players on selected criterion variable such as socio economic status.*

*KeyWords: Socio Economic Status, Team Game Players, Individual Game Players, Independent 'T' Ratio*

### Introduction

Primary education is the most basic formal education and is valued very highly for preparing learners for secondary education, world of work, Scientific and technical application of knowledge and Life skills. Socioeconomic status depends on a combination of variables, such as occupation, education, income, wealth, and place of residence. Sociologists often use socioeconomic status as a means of predicting behavior. It has been recognized that socio-economic factors play a vital role in an individual's performance in sports. The Socio-economic status make-up of an individual plays an important role in their achievements in every field of life. Considerable research have been conducted on the socioeconomic status of sports persons, team sport versus individual sport, Men players versus Women players. But very few research studies are available in published from a socio-economic status of games like team and individual game players. There are many psychological factors like socioeconomic status attitudes, motives, spectators, self-concept, motivation, adjustment etc., which influence the participation and performance of sportsmen in games and sports. The socio-economic status of the group and the status of an individual in his group influence competitive and co-operative behavior for different reasons and the different factors that those motivating people in the middle and upper economic group influencing the wellbeing of the players

### Methodology

The purpose of the study was to find out the socio economic differences between team and individual game players. To achieve the purpose of the study, 50 men team game players and fifty men individual game players studying in the H.V.P.M, College Amravati Maharashtra, India were selected as subjects at random. The age of the subjects ranged from 18 to 28 years. The socio economic status was selected as criterion variable. All the subjects of two groups were tested on selected criterion variable using Socio-economic status scale by Kapoor and Kocher (1984). The independent's' ratio was used to analysis the significant difference, if any between the groups. The level of significance to test the 't' ratio was tested at .05 level of confidence, which was considered as an appropriate

### Analysis of the Data

The differences between team game players and individual game players on socio economic status were analyzed separately and presented below.

#### Socio Economic Status

The mean, standard deviation and's' ratio values on socio economic status between team game players and individual game players was analyzed and presented in Table I.

Table I the Mean, Standard Deviation And 'T' Ratio Values On Socio Economic Status Of Team Game  
And Individual Game Players

Groups	Mean	Standard Deviation	The Obtained 'T' Ratio
Team Game Players	11.64	0.98	14.486*
Individual Game Players	14.69	0.87	

(The Table Value Required For Significance At .05 Level Of Confidence With Df 98 Was 1.99).

Table I showed that the mean values of team game and individual game players were 11.64 and 14.69 respectively. The obtained' ratio value of 14.486 was more than the required table value 1.99 for significance at .05 level of confidence with df 98.

The results of study showed that a significant difference exists between team game players and individual game players on socio economic status.

### Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusion was drawn.

1. There was a significant difference between team game players and individual game players on socio economic status.
2. Among the groups, the individual game players were better in socio economic status than team game players

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## Technological A Boon To The Sports Society

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### Abstract

*Sports have always been demanding for the technological development. It really is difficult to play and monitor the sports played without the technological usage in modern days. And obviously the inclusion of sports technology has been a remarkable change in the world of sports. Basically, it is the technology which has a great impact on the performance of the player and the fare plays in the sports. And hence the paper explains how the inclusion of the technology has changed the world of sports and how it has an impact on the players too as how their performance is boosted and improved, advancements to be done in the technology used in the sports and types of technology used, its advantages and disadvantages.*

**Key Words:** Sports Tech, Enhancement of Performances, Types of Technology used.

### Introduction

These days as everything is getting technologically sound and hence it was the need of the emerging and evolving needs of the sports to combine sports with technology to improve the performances and the to check whether the decision taken is fair or not. It is often said that the technology is not only outside in the world but also it is inside us. Technology is described as any tangible, conceptual, or procedural element of modern sport that usually is aimed at progress. Well the statement can be explained as that the advancement is done in everything such as the running shoes worn by the player and the eye wear used or simply the advancement made in the track and field events to monitor the progress and the players performance in the training as well.

Advancement simply means synching the player and the technological stuffs for the enhancement of the player and the sport played as well i.e. the combining the player's ability and new technology to improve the results and boost the performance to get the best possible outcome on the field. The technological stuffs like wearable gadgets, lenses and cameras, electronic sensors on the finish lines, DRS, VAR, etc. to get the accurate results and is very helpful to record the data obtained and then to study the data and make the changes required, which then can surely improve the performance of the player and the sports too can be improved. Thanks to the use of these technologies in training players have the opportunity to evaluate them and find out how to correct their errors in a question of minutes.

### New Technological usage in different sports:

**Football:** As mentioned above that the advanced technology is very wide spread concept and when it is associated with the game like football which is like a king of all games this is what many people believe in the world but if we limit ourselves in India then we Cricket is all we praise and follow. But talking about football it is a very challenging sport and for the fare play technological use is must. And for monitoring the players and then acquiring the data to study and then to improve their performance. Video analysis is what we can consider as the basic and the primary thing from the technology we use.

### Some of the technological stuffs used in football are:

Virtual Offside Lines, Goal Line Technology, VAR

**Cricket:** Cricket is a sport where there are so many rules and hence there are so many things to monitor therefore, technological need is huge in a sport like Cricket. Unlike other sports there are so many rules and technological usage in Cricket with Third Umpire, Decision Review System (DRS), and TV Technology such as,

- Helmet cameras
- Use of lasers technology to make the run out decisions even more accurate.
- Sensors in the equipment such as boundary rope and in the ball to ensure that the batsman is out or have secured a boundary.
- The field is then painted with a special type of biodegradable paints.
- Use of cameras and AI technology to measure the distance when a 6 is hit.
- The stump cameras are used to clarify the minute doubts when the final decisions are taken such as run out.

Such as Football and Cricket the technology is used in every sport so as to monitor everything and as these sports are very popular and actually contain all the technologies those can and are being used in other sports is explained. There is this sport swimming in which the electronic touch pads are used for obtaining the accurate timing, likewise every sport need technological support to grow.

#### **Improvements can be done:**

It's been so long now that the technology is transforming the world of sports and it will be transforming for the betterment of the sports and the players. As of now the development is done taking the sports personals and professionals into consideration but here on the developments to be done to make increase the viewer's experience and technology can be developed to help the fans to interact with their idols very easily. With the help of Artificial Intelligence new bots to be invented who can act even smart and there will be even fare plays as of now there are some mistakes happening from the referees. Technologies should be built to improve the medical facilities and by which the injury recovery time will be minimized and the player can get back to work as soon as possible or one can say very swiftly. The wearable gadgets should evolve even more so that the person using it can get even more real time data and then it will help one to work on something where he/she lacks. For example, the distance covered compared to time and with comparison with the previous data to know it better and technology should be developed to measure the fatigue levels and then one can work on it so that it can be improved. Plus the improvements can be done in the prosthetics which is used by the disabled players so that it lasts longer and adding numerous sensors to it so that the pressure points can be obtained and then the changes can be done for ever more comfortable experience.

#### **Importance of Technology in Sports:**

Athletes Can Be More Accurate in their Game, Technology helps athletes, both amateur and professional, find out what is wrong with a particular part of their game, and helps them fix it. It is a revolutionary part of the game that has become a key ingredient for success. Technology can indirectly increase the revenue generated from the sports. Technology can be used to make the sports even safe to play. If the technology is introduced it attracts many people and hence the participation increases in sports. But at the same time it also increases the money requirements so as to buy it and then maintain and upgrade the technology.

#### **Conclusion**

Therefore, the introduction of modern technology in sports is very important, and by time the technology will evolve and it surely will give sports even better days than now and help to establish even more powerful players and fare plays will be seen.

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## Need and Scope of Innovation In Home Economics

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### Abstract :-

*Promoting a well-being of an individual that's – Home economics. This subject helps the society to develop human progress for it comprises major ideas on food, clothing, home and family. Human progress is necessary for the society to grow. It is so important since well-being vibrant all aspect of human experience.*

*Home economics, domestic science or home science is a field of study that deals with the relationship between individuals, families, communities, and the environment in which they live. Home economics courses are offered internationally and across multiple educational levels. Home economics courses have been important throughout history because it gave women the opportunity to pursue higher education and vocational training in a world where only men were able to learn in such environments. In modern times, home economics teaches people of all genders important life skills, such as cooking, sewing, and finances. With the stigma the term “home economics” has earned over the years, the course is now often referred to by different terms, such as “family and consumer science.”*

*Home Economics provides students with the knowledge, understanding and skills necessary for living as individuals and as members of a family. ... It prepares young people for the opportunities and challenges they will meet in the course of their lives, will meet in the course of their lives by giving them vital social, creative and management skills.*

*Home economics has three major components; home management, food and fabrics. Under home management, there are a number of components that include cookery, laundry, health education and house craft. Innovation is one of the most important concerns of each organization and its role in the development and coordination of the market is inalienable. Innovation in all human areas is applicable from product development, methods of management, ways of doing works and etc.*

**Keyword** – Innovation, Education, Economic Growth, Skills

### Introduction :

People working in the field of home economics educate, take action and advocate to government, industry and the community in order to enhance the wellbeing of individuals and families, especially as it relates to food and nutrition, living environments and textiles. At one level, the focus of the work is to enable individuals and families to make informed and ethical decisions in order to enhance their everyday living. At another level, the focus of the work is on policies and practices that support individual and family wellbeing. Home economics professionals work in community health, in industry and as teachers in high schools. Home economics professionals may specialise in, for example, families, food management, nutrition, resource management, consumerism, child care, aged care, textiles, housing. Home economics professionals perform a variety of tasks dependent on the setting and the area of specialization.

Home economists may have expertise in one or more of the following:

- Childcare
- Consumer education
- Design
- Environmental, social and Economics issues related to households, families and society
- Family studies
- Food marketing
- Food studies
- Health and nutrition
- Hospitality and catering
- Housing and interiors
- Product promotion
- Resource management
- Technology practice
- Textiles, fashion and clothing

Innovation is defined as

Innovation in Home-Economics

“the process of making changes to something established by introducing something new.” It applies to “...radical or incremental changes to products, processes or services.” Over the years there have been many changes in the way education is designed and delivered in parts of the world.

Innovation is the creation and transformation of new knowledge into new products, processes, or services that meet market needs. As such, innovation creates new businesses and is the fundamental source of growth in business and industry. Placing purpose at the core of your organization's innovation strategy allows you to focus efforts in the right areas and motivate your team to deliver disruptive results. When you underpin innovation with purpose, you have created a powerful, meaningful context that drives success.

In today's innovation economy, education becomes even more important for developing the next generation of innovators and creative thinkers. ... It ignites a passion for learning and provides students with the tools they need to succeed in the innovation economy.

### **Innovation in its modern meaning is**

"a new idea, creative thoughts, new imaginations in form of In business and in economics, innovation can become a catalyst for growth. Since then, hubs of innovation have sprung up globally with similar a version of the incandescent light bulb economically viable for home use, ...

The purpose of innovation, research and development. In an engineering business, innovation is a core activity. It is important for its survival and can help the business remain competitive in changing markets. Innovation can be applied to product renewal or the design of new processing technologies.

### **The objectives of Home Economics**

- (1) to help students prepare themselves for home and family living;
- (2) to provide certain experiences which are preparation for professional home economic employment;
- (3) to provide the home economics education curricula which will qualify the person to meet

### **Hypotheses**

- (1) students prepare themselves for home and family living;
- (2) importance for professional home economic employment;
- (3) to provide the home economics education curricula which will qualify the person to meet

### **Types of Innovation**

Incremental Innovation:- Incremental Innovation is the most common form of innovation.

Disruptive Innovation:- Disruptive innovation, also known as stealth innovation, involves applying new technology or processes to your company's current market.

Architectural Innovation:- Radical innovation. One of the most useful technological innovation examples are the innovations in renewable energy. The innovations include technological inventions such as wind turbines, photovoltaic cells, concentrated solar power, geothermal energy, ocean wave power and many other emerging innovations

Breakthrough innovation comes from Zipcar :- The company re-envisioned the business model for driving through its subscription service. ... A radical shift away from the existing car ownership and car rental business models, Zipcar is a true example of breakthrough innovation.

The four different types of innovation mentioned here – Incremental, Disruptive, Architectural and Radical – help illustrate the various ways that companies can innovate. There are more ways to innovate than these four. The important thing is to find the type(s) that suit your company and turn those into success.

The simplest way to categorize innovation is into two types – incremental and radical. Incremental innovation is an improvement in an existing thing (e.g. product, process or service). ... Larry Keeley in his excellent book, Ten Types of Innovation, divides all corporate innovations into ten categories

### **A working definition of innovation**

The Latin word innovare – which means 'to make changes' or 'to do something differently' offers a partial answer to the question what innovation is. ... The key driver for all innovation is value creation and, ultimately, the long-term survival of your business

Promoting a well-being of an individual that's – Home economics. This subject helps the society to develop human progress for it comprises major ideas on food, clothing, home and family. Human progress is necessary for the society to grow. It is so important since well-being vibrates all aspects of human experience.

Home economics, domestic science or home science is a field of study that deals with the relationship between individuals, families, communities, and the environment in which they live. Home economics courses are offered internationally and across multiple educational levels. Home economics courses have been important throughout history because it gave women the opportunity to pursue higher education and vocational training in

a world where only men were able to learn in such environments. In modern times, home economics teaches people of all genders important life skills, such as cooking, sewing, and finances. With the stigma the term "home economics" has earned over the years, the course is now often referred to by different terms, such as "family and consumer science." requirements of the ...

The process of translating an idea or invention into a good or service that creates value or for which customers will pay. In business, innovation often results when ideas are applied by the company in order to further satisfy the needs and expectations of the customers. In addition to the fact that innovation allows organizations to stay relevant in the competitive market, it also plays an important role in economic growth. The ability to resolve critical problems depends on new innovations and especially developing countries need it more than ever.

### **Innovation is Important**

Innovation is vital in the workplace because it gives companies an edge in penetrating markets faster and provides a better connection to developing markets, which can lead to bigger opportunities, especially in rich countries

One of the most useful technological innovation examples are the innovations in renewable energy. The innovations include technological inventions such as wind turbines, photovoltaic cells, concentrated solar power, geothermal energy, ocean wave power and many other emerging innovations

- Cooking. Since food preparation was central to homemaking, cooking is one of the earliest disciplines in home economics. ...

- Child Development. ...
- Education and Community Awareness. ...
- Home Management and Design. ...
- Sewing and Textiles. ...
- Budgeting and Economics. ...
- Health and Hygiene.

Home economics has three major components; home management, food and fabrics. Under home management, there are a number of components that include cookery, laundry, health education and house craft. Innovation is one of the most important concerns of each organization and its role in the development and coordination of the market is inalienable. Innovation in all human areas is applicable from product development, methods of management, ways of doing works and etc.

Home Economics provides students with the knowledge, understanding and skills necessary for living as individuals and as members of a family. ... It prepares young people for the opportunities and challenges they will meet in the course of their lives, will meet in the course of their lives by giving them vital social, creative and management skills.

Innovation is essential for sustainable growth and economic development. Several core conditions enable innovation and encourage economic growth. In the modern economy, innovation is crucial for value creation, growth and employment and innovation processes take place at the enterprise, regional and national level.

Promoting a well-being of an individual that's –Home economics. This subject helps the society to develop human progress for it comprises major ideas on food, clothing, home and family. Human progress is necessary for the society to grow. It is so important since well-being vibrant all aspect of human experience.

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Design, creation, evaluation

- Adapting and improvising
- Assessing
- Being creative and enterprising
- Creating
- Discerning
- Evaluating
- Leading
- Problem solving
- Producing

- Recognizing standards in relation to foods,
- textiles, clothing and living environment

Teachers of home economics/ design and technology/ health/ hospitality might perform the following tasks: Provide opportunities for students to understand and shape preferred solutions to a range of challenges in their personal, family, community and work roles. For example, they may develop and implement learning experiences that enable students to learn how to:

- Be innovative, enterprising and creative
- Balance work responsibilities with personal responsibilities and leisure
- Choose nutritious foods in a changing marketplace
- Design, evaluate and make decisions related to textiles and food
- Make informed, responsible and ethical consumer decisions
- Negotiate for effective and diverse family and interpersonal relationships
- Prepare nutritious foods and develop health promoting food behavior's
- Take control of their health and develop health promoting behaviors'
- Understand and take action to enhance human growth and development
- Understand and confront the way they influence and are influenced by broad societal factors such as media, advertising, peer pressure, government policies and changing technologies
- Utilize design and technology relevant to families and households
- Provide opportunities for students to develop vocationally related knowledge and skills such as those related to food technology, hospitality, childcare and the design and textile industries.

#### Home economists in industry might perform the following tasks:

Develop and/or test products within the food, textiles and/or household appliance industries.

Provide information about and promote products and services such as those related to food and household appliances.

Prepare educational materials for the community – for example, DVDs, CD-ROMs, videos, pamphlets, newsletters, teaching kits and other promotional material.

Present educational materials through, for example, television and radio, media releases, campaigns and newsletters.

Research and analyses consumer needs and preferences and provide advice to industry for product/service development and/or improvement.

Home economists in community health might perform the following tasks:

#### Conclusion:-

Provide information services for individuals and families on matters such as financial management, family relationships, childcare, food and nutrition, household management, housing and energy.

Develop nutritionally balanced menus for a range of community settings including childcare centers, aged care centers, school canteens, retirement villages and institutional care.

Manage food service operations in the community – for example, childcare centers, aged care centers, Meals on Wheels.

Design and teach independent living skills for disabled and disadvantaged people. Develop programs and policies for the design and delivery of health and social services. Develop and implement programs to assist newly-arrived migrants perform their personal, family, community and work roles.

#### Related fields of work:

- Childcare
- Dietetics
- Events coordinator
- Fashion
- Food styling
- Food technology
- Functions coordinator
- Hospitality
- Public health
- Social work
- Textile design
- Textile technology

Home economics has three major components; home management, food and fabrics. Under home management, there are a number of components that include cookery, laundry, health education and house craft. Innovation is one of the most important concerns of each organization and its role in the development and coordination of the market is inalienable. Innovation in all human areas is applicable from product development, methods of management, ways of doing works and etc.

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## A Standard Of Living Of Government Employed And Self-Employed People.

Dr. Umesh Vyas

Director of Physical Edu. & Sport  
Locmanya Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Wani**Abstract**

*The purpose of the study was to compare "A Standard of living of Government Employed and Self-Employment Persons" For the present study researcher had collected data from Chandrapur. Twenty (20) subjects 10 Government Employed and 10 Self-Employed Person were selected as subjects with purposive sampling methods. The age of the subjects were ranged between 30 to 40 years. Standard of living was measured with Life Style Scale developed by S. K. Bawa & S. Kaur. Statistical analysis was done on the basis of 't' test. The level of significance was kept on 0.05 of degree of freedom. Result shows that on the basis of mean difference there was difference between the means of various dimensions of Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed. To see this difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that there is significant difference were found in Health Conscious Standard of living, Academic Oriented Standard of living, Career Oriented Standard of living, Trend Seeking Standard of living and Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed as the calculated 't' value 4.84, 3.99, 3.80, 2.90, and 2.73 was greater than tabulated 't' value 2.101. But there is insignificant found were found in Social Oriented Standard of living and Family Oriented Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed, as the calculated 't' value 0.33 and 1.44 is lesser than the tabulated 't' value 2.101. The differences may be attributed to that Government Employed enjoys many health benefits because of various health insurance and health program offered by Government. As in Academic Oriented Standard of living and Career Oriented Standard of living Government Employed were always eager to improve their Educational and Career because of their placement/promotion and as well as to be success in their life as compared to Self Employed. Whereas there is insignificant difference were found in Social Oriented Standard of living and Family Oriented Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed, it may be attributed that both were enjoy the same level of social and family life.*

**Keyword:** Standard of living, Government Employed, Self-Employed.

**Introduction**

Standard of living is an attitude, interests, opinions, behaviors, and behavioral orientations of an individual, group, or culture. Standard of living is a style of life or living which not only affects the individual who adopts it but also affects society an community. The term Standard of living was first propounded by Alfred Adler in the twentieth century it defines the attitude, values and somewhat exhibits the social position. Moreover it also includes pattern of social relations, consumptions, entertainments and dressing style it reflects person's views, habits, attitude and the way of life which has the direct influence on the person daily life. In the other word we can say that it is a "way or standard of living".

Standard of living of youth in India is taking a rapid turn with the fast changing world. Influence of globalization, modernization, changing needs of the society and awareness is making the youth more and more ambitious, hence affecting their Standard of living. Standard of living can be determine or studied through their orientation to career, society, family, education and trend seeking attitude of an individual. The way of living has a great impact on the competencies of an individual to get success and satisfaction in life. Every individual has their own way and style of living. Thus, Standard of living can be defined as "a person's pattern of living expressed through his/her activities, interests and opinions." Owing to this fact he/she may have health oriented Standard of living, family oriented, academic oriented or career oriented Standard of living. Keeping this in mind the scale of Standard of living for youth has been constructed having the following dimensions :

**Health Conscious Standard of living:** The Standard of living in which the individual always remains conscious for keeping himself physically fit and fine.

**Academic Oriented Standard of living:** it refers to the Standard of living of an individual who always remains involved in his academic field.

**Career Oriented Standard of living:** An individual's Standard of living said to be career oriented when he is always curious to gain more and more knowledge in his career.

**Family Oriented Standard of living:** A person is always in close touch with his family and shares each and every moment of his/her daily activities with family.

**Socially Oriented Standard of living:** An individual, who always participates in social activities and is always keen to do good for society.

**Trend Seeking Standard of living:** An individual, who is keen to adopt new fashion and always willing to update himself with new trends.

A job, service or occupation, is a person's role in the society. A job is an activity, performed regular in exchange for payment or salary. Many people render multiple jobs (e.g., parent, homemaker, and Employed). A person can begin a job by becoming an Employed in a government or private sector, volunteering services, starting own business (self employment), or becoming a parent. The duration of a job or services may range from temporary like daily wages to a lifetime like judges.

Government Employed often called a civil servants or public Employed, working in a various fields such as teaching, sanitation, health care, and administration for the federal, state, or local government. Governments establish basic prerequisites for employment such as compliance with minimal age and educational qualification requirements. In Government job Employed enjoy job security, promotion and educational opportunities, medical coverage, and pension and also many other benefits.

Self employment is the toughest job because it requires lots of courage or guts. It requires lots of investment and many other factors which affect directly or indirectly to start own business. Some may face many questions from their parents, relatives and even friends which will creates a lots of doubt or confusion in your mind weather to start or not. But there are a lot of benefits also like once the business is set or it captured the market it's like a lifetime achievement.

Choosing a job in government sector or private sector/self-employment may be a bit difficult. But it is one's choice and we can say that it is mainly based on an individual's capabilities. By seeing the various matters researcher has taken the study "A Standard of living of Government Employed and Self-Employed People"

## Materials and Methods

### Subject:

For the present study researcher had collected data from Chandrapur. Twenty (20) subjects 10 Government Employed and 10 Self-Employed Person were selected as subjects with purposive sampling methods. The age of the subjects were ranged between 30 to 50 years.

### Criterion measures

**Life Style:** Standard of living was measured with Life Style Scale developed by S. K. Bawa & S. Kaur.

### Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was done on the basis of 't' test. The level of significance was kept on 0.05 of degree of freedom. Statistical analysis is shown in the following table.

**Table-1**

**Comparison of Various Dimensions of Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed**

Variables	Subject	Mean	SD	SE	MD	Obt 't'	Cal 't'
Health Conscious	Govt Employed	31.5	3.206	1.46	7.1	4.84*	2.101
	Self-Employed	24.4	3.34				
Academic Oriented	Govt Employed	27.9	2.846	1.28	5.1	3.99*	
	Self-Employed	22.8	2.86				
Career Oriented	Govt Employed	26.8	3.615	2.08	7.9	3.80*	
	Self-Employed	18.9	5.486				
Socially Oriented	Govt Employed	18.1	4.306	2.12	0.7	0.33	
	Self-Employed	18.8	5.138				
Trend Seeking	Govt Employed	24.9	4.63	2.31	6.7	2.90*	
	Self-Employed	31.6	5.641				
Family Oriented	Govt Employed	23.3	2.263	1.66	2.4	1.44	
	Self-Employed	20.9	4.725				
Standard of living	Govt Employed	152.5	11.85	5.52	15.1	2.73*	
	Self-Employed	137.4	12.8				

\*Significant at 0.05 level

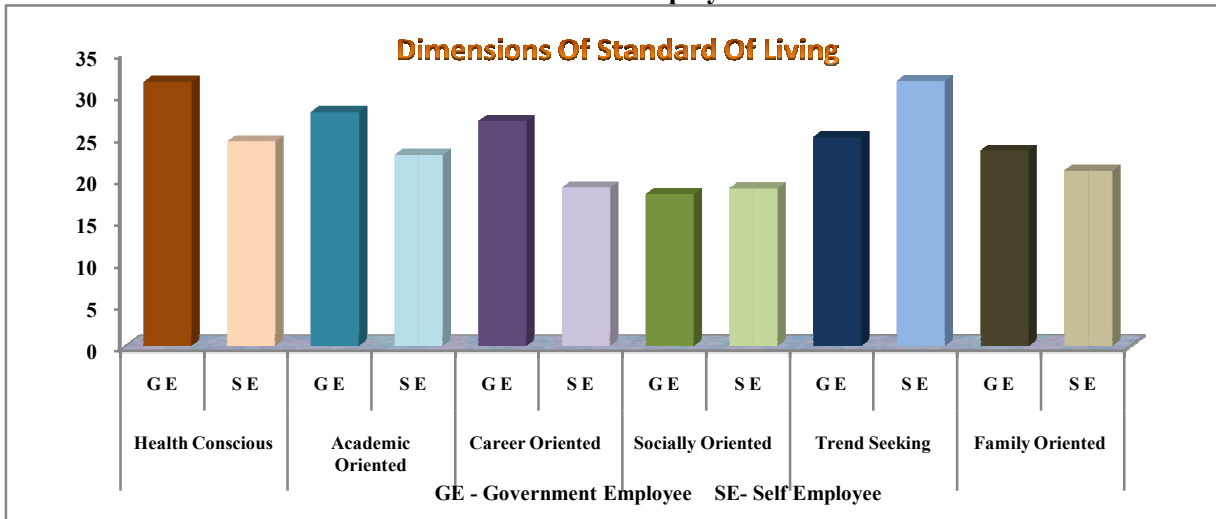
## Result

The above table shows that on the basis of mean difference there was difference between the means of various dimensions of Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed. To see this

difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated ‘t’ test & above table shows that there is significant difference were found in Health Conscious Standard of living, Academic Oriented Standard of living, Career Oriented Standard of living, Trend Seeking Standard of living and Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed as the calculated ‘t’ value 4.84, 3.99, 3.80, 2.90, and 2.73 was greater than tabulated ‘t’ value 2.101. But there is insignificant found were found in Social Oriented Standard of living and Family Oriented Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed, as the calculated ‘t’ value 0.33 and 1.44 is lesser than the tabulated ‘t’ value 2.101.

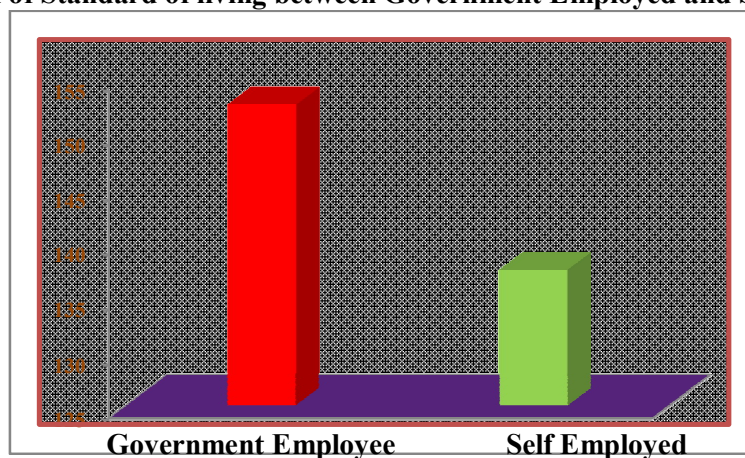
**Graph-2**

**Comparison of Various Dimensions of Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed**



**Graph-2**

**Comparison of Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed**



**Conclusion**

From the above result we found that there is significant difference were found in Health Conscious Standard of living, Academic Oriented Standard of living, Career Oriented Standard of living, Trend Seeking Standard of living and Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed. Government Employed shows better in Health Conscious Standard of living, Academic Oriented Standard of living, Career Oriented Standard of living and Standard of living as compared to Self Employed. The differences may be attributed to that Government Employed enjoys many health benefits because of various health insurance and health program offered by Government. As in Academic Oriented Standard of living and Career Oriented Standard of living Government Employed were always eager to improve their Educational and Career because of their placement/promotion and as well as to be success in their life as compared to Self Employed. Whereas there is insignificant difference were found in Social Oriented Standard of living and Family Oriented Standard of living between Government Employed and Self Employed, it may be attributed that both were enjoy the same level of social and family life.

Government and self-employed both sectors are very good at their own place. But what is one's need? It mean to say that if someone like competitive and updating environment, and some are very ambitious and passionate about his career then he must do something his own business. In self-employed or private sector growth rate is very high it is very fast and sensitive because it requires fast input and gives fast output just opposite to the Government sector. Government sector is little sluggish though it gives job security but here is scope of updating skills and career growth is very less.

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## A Comparative Study Of Endurance Strength & Flexibility Between Baseball And Softball Players Of Amravati City

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### Abstract:

Physical fitness denotes a person status of physique in relation to its physical achievements. The latest scientific evidence also edict the fact that for inner or physiological soundness physical fitness is essential. Modern physical educators are divided the components of fitness into Health related and skill related physical fitness components. Physical fitness states to the capacity of a sportsperson to meet the varied physical stresses of their sport without reducing the athlete to a fatigued state. The components of physical fitness are Cardio vascular endurance, Muscular strength, Flexibility. For this study 15 male District level Baseball Players and 15 male District level Softball players of Amravati city were selected as the subjects. All the subjects were specialized in Baseball and Softball players and undergoing training at the Amravati city. District level male Baseball Players have better average performance than District level male Softball Players in flexibility. District level male Softball Players are not having better average performance than District level male Baseball Players in 10x6 mts shuttle run. Baseball Players are better than Softball Players in sit and reach. The average performances of male Baseball players are higher than softball players in endurance. The calculated value of t-ratio was higher than the calculated value required at 0.05 level of confidence. The results of the study after compared with physical fitness of both the groups showed that mutually are not equal.

**Keywords:** *Physical Fitness, Baseball players, Softball Players.*

### Introduction:

Fitness is the word which is generally used in the modern day health conscious society. The people have appreciated the importance of fitness in day to day routines and also in achieving sports quality. Fitness denotes a person status of physique in relation to its physical achievements. The latest scientific proof also edict the statistic that for inner or physiological soundness physical fitness is essential. It is also a great concern for a coach to develop several skills and for this the sportsperson's skill related physical fitness should be upgraded and developed. Physical fitness refers to the capacity of an athlete to meet the varied physical demands of their sport without reducing the athlete to a fatigued state. Physical fitness is component of total fitness an individual. Total fitness is a result of the genetic makeup and the interaction with the environment. Entirely fit individual is psychological unwavering, mentally alert, emotionally stable and socially adaptable to shifting circumstances prevailing in the society. For effective motor system to achieve, an accurate and effective movement is needed whether it is a single effort as in a golf drive or a series of complex and rapidly changing movements as in baseball & softball game.

### Methodology

The purpose of the study was to compare the physical fitness components among male Baseball and Softball players. to achieve this purpose, male Baseball and Softball players from Amravati city who participation in the District level game. Those were selected as subjects they participated in the district level tournament. 10x6m shuttle run, 30 meter sprint, sit & reach and 1.6 km run tests were administered to the subjects. For this study were selected total number of subjects (n=30).

### Result of the Study

Table 1: Comparison of Physical fitness components of Baseball and Softball Players of Amravati city

Motor components	Subjects	No of Players	Mean	SD
30 Meters sprint	Baseball Players	15	5.1293	0.2085
	Softball Players	15	5.2533	0.2437
10 mX6 m Shuttle run	Baseball Players	15	16.7673	0.6904
	Softball Players	15	16.5347	0.3854
Sit & reach	Baseball Players	15	15.6667	4.8648
	Softball Players	15	12.0667	2.5204
1.6 km run	Baseball Players	15	11.1280	1.1530
	Softball Players	15	12.2733	1.3207

\*Significant at 0.05 level

The table no-1 indicates that the comparison of all variables viz. 30 meters sprint, 10x6 meters Shuttle run, sit and Reach and 2.4 km run in respect of male district level Baseball and Softball players of Amravati city. The calculated value of Mean and Standard deviation on the First variable shows in (30 meters sprint) 5.1293, 0.2085 and 5.2533, 0.2437 respectively in respect of male district level Baseball and Softball players of Amravati city. There is a little variation as the Mean value of male Baseball players are less than male Softball players and this can be interpreted that in this variable Softball players are better than Baseball players. The calculated value of Mean and Standard deviation on the Second variable shows in (10x6 meters Shuttle run) 16.7673, 0.6904 and 16.5347, 0.3854 respectively in respect of male Baseball and Softball players of Amravati city. There is a little variation as the Mean value of male Baseball players are higher than that of Softball players and this can be attributed that in this variable male Softball players are not better than male Baseball players. The calculated value of Mean and Standard deviation on the third variables shows in (Sit and Reach) 15.6667, 4.8648 and 12.0667, 2.5204 respectively in respect of male Baseball and Softball players of Amravati city. There is a little variation as the Mean value of male Baseball players are higher than that of male Softball players and this can be explained that in this variable District level Baseball players are better than District level Softball players. The calculated value of Mean and Standard deviation on the fourth variables shows in (2.4 km run) 11.1280, 1.1530 and 12.2733, 1.3207 respectively in respect of male District level Baseball and Softball players of Amravati city. There is a little variation as the Mean value of male District level Baseball players are less than male District level Softball players and this can be explained that in this variable male District level Softball players are better than male Baseball players.

### Discussion

Based on the results of the above study the investigator has drawn the following conclusions: District level male Softball players have better average performance than District level male Baseball players in speed. This speaks that 30 meters sprint is speed event, which comes under sprinting distance. Hence District level male Softball players are already having good speed and can cover 30 meters sprint in less time compared to male Baseball players. The reason is that male Softball players of Amravati city training schedule include mostly activities like strength training, explosive strength training and speed training. District level male Softball players are not having better average performance than District level male Baseball players in 10x6 mts shuttle run. This speaks that District level Softball players are not having good speed and agility. To improve speed and agility Sports male District level Baseball players play the game which improves the agility like the kho-kho, handball and short races etc. The average performances of District level male Baseball players are better than male Softball players in Sit and Reach component. This speaks like that they are having good flexibility. To improve the flexibility in the body their training program includes stretching that is individual and partner stretching. The average performances of District level male Softball players are higher than District level male Baseball players in endurance. To find out whether there is any significant difference among Softball players and Baseball players of Amravati city t-ratio was tabulated. The calculated value of t-ratio was higher than the tabulated value required at 0.05 level of confidence. The results of the study when compared with physical fitness of both the groups showed that both are not equal in physical fitness.

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**Yoga The Prevention And Management For Harmful Sicknesses****Mr. Nilesh S. Ingole.**

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**Abstract**

Counteractive action of addictive infections ought to be mind boggling and methodical and it ought to incorporate preparing of social aptitudes, basic leadership abilities, family mediation, and so on. Correspondingly, compelling treatment is typically long haul, deliberate and complex. Physical exercise and yoga can be helpful segments of exhaustive aversion and treatment programs. Then again, aggressive pro athletics rather increment the quantity of hazard elements of substance-related issues (wounds, push, doping, uneven strain, weariness, unequal way of life, and so forth.) Practical involvement with the utilization of yoga in substance subordinate patients and obsessive players are referenced. The upsides of yoga incorporate the reconciliation of physical exercise and unwinding. Adjacent to this, yoga isn't focused, does not require costly hardware and it tends to be utilized even in patients with serious medical issues. The act of yoga will assist individuals with controlling the feelings and interests and obstruction control increments and expels the aggravating components from psyche. Yoga helps in keeping up great wellbeing and giving opposition, stamina, essentialness and energy to the body. Yoga is the best remedial and preventive drug. The strength of our body and brain relies upon the soundness of the wellbeing of our inner organs the heart, lungs, stomach related framework, organs, nerves framework, solid framework and so forth. Yoga practices tenderly tone and shape the body, enhance stance, adaptability and add to feeling of prosperity advancement to positive wellbeing, to the expert in expanding their abilities and enhance the personal satisfaction.

**Introduction**

Yoga is an art of right living and it works when incorporated in our day by day life. It chips away at all parts of the individual: the physical, mental, enthusiastic, mystic and otherworldly. The word yoga signifies 'solidarity' or 'unity' and is gotten from the Sanskrit word 'yuj' which signifies 'to join'. Yoga improves the wellbeing of the body and brains. The word yoga intends to burden or to unite all parts of the body and psyche. Grasping solidarity and decent variety, yoga's definitive point is a more profound association with ourselves and the world around use for some awesome once we influence this association we to can lead an actual existence of grater bliss, acknowledgment and harmony.

"Yoga" originates from the Sanskrit root yuj, which signifies "to join" or "to burden". Yoga is a functional guide, not a religion. Yoga is an antiquated workmanship dependent on a fitting arrangement of improvement for the body, brain, and soul. The proceeded with routine with regards to yoga will lead you to a feeling of harmony and prosperity, and furthermore a sentiment of being at one with their condition. This is a straightforward definition. The act of yoga creates the body solid and adjustable; it likewise enhances the working of the respiratory, circulatory, stomach related, and hormonal frameworks. Yoga realizes enthusiastic solidness and lucidity of brain. In the act of Yoga a definitive point is one of self-improvement and self-acknowledgment.

Yoga the prevention and the treatment for substance-related problems

**Asthma**

The only supportable treatment for asthma lies in yoga. Inhalers can save your life when you get an asthma attack but for a long-term cure you have to practice pranayama.

**Diabetes**

Diabetes is one of the major incurable diseases in the world. You cannot actually treat insulin resistance but some yoga asana like the triangle pose can help to regulate your blood sugar levels.

**Hypertension**

High blood pressure can be caused due to a number of reasons. It is a disease that can be cured only by regular practice of meditative yoga asana like the pranayama.

**Indigestion**

Indigestion is not just a disease but an epidemic among working people these days. But, you can treat indigestion with prescriptions by trying the child pose or wind relieving pose.

**Migraine**

Migraine headaches are often caused because there is not enough blood supply to the brain. Try the yoga poses like sirs-asana or complete headstand to treat migraine headaches instead of popping pain killers.

**Lower Back**

Pain Lower back pain has become a chronic disease among working professionals and people even undergo surgery for it. Try yoga poses like tadasana or the tree pose.

**Arthritis**

Arthritis is a disease that causes severe joint pain and unfortunately incurable. But yoga can help control the amount of pain caused due to arthritis. Try the surya namaskar as a versatile way to cure arthritis pain.

**Liver Problems**

Liver problems can range from minor ingestion to the severe fatty liver syndrome. To have your liver healthy, try some very basic yoga poses that increase the blood circulation in the tummy. The bridge pose and cat pose are good instances.

**Depression**

Yoga is one of the most potent cures for depression. If you don't want to be hooked on on anti-depressants and sleeping pills, try yoga asanas like uttanasana.

**Poly Cystic Ovaries**

PCOS is one of the epidemics that are attacking young women these days. The symptoms are irregular periods and it can even lead to infertility. So try yoga poses like the corpse pose to cure ovarian cysts without medication or surgery.

**Conclusion**

Yoga helps in maintaining good health and giving resistance, stamina, vitality and vigor to the body. Yoga is the best curative and preventive medicine. The health of our body and mind depends on the soundness of the health of our internal organs the heart, lungs, digestive system, glands, nerves system, muscular system etc. Yoga exercises gently tone and shape the body, improve posture, flexibility and contribute to feeling of well-being promotion to positive health, to the professional in increasing their skills and improve the quality of life.

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**Yoga As Play For Health And Happiness.****Mr. Santosh L. Ingole<sup>1</sup>****Mr. Vilas V. Dalal<sup>2</sup>****Degree college of physical Education, Amravati.****Abstract**

*Yoga Therapy is the exploration of applying the different systems of yoga in an assortment of diseases and conditions, to encourage ideal wellbeing, recuperating and arousing. Classes are intended for the individual or gathering with a remedial concentration for an explicit wellbeing condition e.g. disease, heart, pre-birth, diabetes, various sclerosis.*

**Introduction**

Yoga involves an extensive variety of psyche/body works on, going from postural and breathing activities to profound unwinding and reflection. Yoga treatment tailors these to the wellbeing needs of people. It advances all round aggregate wellbeing, and in addition helping specific medicinal conditions. Yoga offers a brilliant preparing program to maintain one's wellbeing. Ordinary routine with regards to Yoga, for least 30 to 45 minutes day by day, helps in building up a physical wellness as well as, in keeping the event of numerous such diseases which perpetually result from chaotic pace of current way of life.

"On the off chance that psychotherapy is characterized as "relational technique for alleviating enduring" numerous psychotherapeutic frameworks have existed in India quite a while. In contrast to Western frameworks, these have come up short on a clinical predisposition yet have given an increasingly worldwide structure. The eventual fate of psychotherapy in both East and West lies in finding a reasonable structure with all inclusive legitimacy inside which specially appointed treatments—for side effect alleviation, identity improvement, or relational alteration—can be created"

**Reason for yoga**

At the appropriate time of lime, yoga is essentially viewed as an arrangement of strategies helpful for accomplishing wellness in every day life and anticipation and fix of some explicit illnesses or clutters. Be that as it may, the objective of yoga was diverse when yoga rehearses appeared in excess of three thousand years prior. Since its commencement, yoga appears to have experienced changes in regards to the reason for which it was drilled. A wide range of assortments of yoga came to be polished for various purposes. The primary assortments of yoga incorporate

**Bhaktiyoga**(Yoga of commitment): is the most seasoned assortment of yoga in which the individual rehearsing it summons the Creator of the universe to shower effortlessness and sympathy. This elegance and sympathy is intended to enable the lover to beat every one of the travails and hardships of living . Routine with regards to Bhaktiyoga incorporates supplication, reveres of living. Routine with regards to Bhajtiyoga incorporates petition, venerate, watching severities and restraint, and routine with regards to ethicalness. In the medieval times in India, Many holy people developed the method for dedication as mass-development.

**Karamayoga**(Yoga of obligation or activity): is portrayed in extraordinary detail in the Bhagavad Gita. The fundamental standards of karamayoga incorporate

(a) never surrendering and never bombing in one's obligation, a

(b) looking similarly upon alternate extremes, for example, achievement and disappointment, joy and agony, warmth and chilly, and so forth., without being effected or influenced away by them.

**Jnyanayoga**(Yoga of learning): Is clarified altogether in the Yogasutra of Patanjali (second century BC.). It comprises of eight-overlap yoga. Ynyanayoga incorporates external and internal parts of teaching and preparing the body and brain. It has three imperative strategies: stances, breath-control, and contemplation.

**Hathayoga** (Yoga of real exhibitions): as of late, Hath yoga has turned out to be extremely famous . It was promoted by the specialists if Tantra, called the Natta-yogis in the periods among twelfth and fifteenth hundreds of years AD. Two fundamental specialists who promoted hathayoga incorporate Matsyendranatha, Gorakhnatha, and so on. Hathayoga is portrayed as the yoga of solidarity of ha and tha. This implies the solidarity of the sun promotion the moon in body or the solidarity of vitak pretense - prana and apana.

The motivations behind the four assortments of yoga in day by day life are not the equivalent. Bhajtuyiga tries to appease the protest of love, i.e. God. Because of this love, the specialist of bhaktiyoga would like to conquer challenges in every day life as well as to evacuate the obstacles on the objective all things considered. Karmayoga depends on the perfect that by serenity (samattva) in connection to the contrary energies (dvandvas), the expert of karmayoga can be liberated from the shackles of his/her deeds (karma-band

ha), and along these lines accomplish freedom (mukti). Patanjali's jnyanayoga or raja yoga includes systems for cleaning the psyche by expelling polluting influences through the eight-overlay practice. These include:

(a) Postures or asana: Asanas are an extensive variety of stances that enhance adaptability of muscles and suppleness of joints. Individuals who are not adequately very much educated about different parts of yoga trust that yoga practice for the most part involves routine with regards to asanas. This is maybe in light of the fact that an extensive number of yoga educators are instructors or specialists of azans, numerous books on yoga talk about just the methods of different asanas, and numerous normal dialog, displays and execution of yoga bargain just with the asanas. There are two fundamental classes of asanas. These incorporate

The contemplation an I presents - useful for sitting serenely and consistently for quite a while with the end goal of breath-control or reflection. They have three primary advantages. These are to alleviate pressure from the body and psyche, enhance assimilation and effort, and defeat postural imperfections. There are about six such stances accessible. The social or practicing presents - include extending, squeezing or crushing activity and course of action of the appendages in a sitting, standing, resting, modified, or adjusting position. Hundred of such stances can be learned and rehearsed, and every last one of them has its very own uncommon points of interest.

(b) Breath control or pranayama with strong looks or bandhas: Pranayama is a strategy of controlling relaxing. It include sitting in an agreeable, consistent, loosened up position, and taking profound, full breaths with drawn out, uniform and finish motivations and lapses. In the wake of rehearsing profound relaxing for quite a while, maintenance of breath inside and outside may likewise be polished. Pranayama yields benefits for all capacities like breath, blood flow, processing, discharge, emission, and for enhancing muscle tone, evacuating clog of blood, and arrival of pressure. It encourages extensively to quiet down a chafed and energized brain and make it enduring. The bandhas that include enthusiastic withdrawals of specific muscles upgrade the advantages of pranayama. Reflection should be possible effectively after a couple of rounds of pranayama.

(c) Cleaning methods or shuddhikriyas: Shuddhikriyas are purging strategies that wash down different inside organs of the body. They are likewise called shatkriyas or shatkarma on the grounds that they are six in number.

#### These incorporates:

- Neti: which is utilized for purifying the nasal entry with water, a cloth string, or elastic catheter.
- Dhauti: which is utilized for purifying the stomach with water or with a twenty-two feet long portion of fabric.
- Basti: which is the strategy of purging of colon.
- Trataka: Which is a strategy to rinse the eyes and the psyche.
- Nauli: which is the preeminent among the purging methods, is usec :: wash down every one of the organs and organs inside the guts and make them solid.
- Kapalabhati: which is an activity in ceaseless stomach breathing, is said r :,"eanse the skull and make it sparkling.

(d) Relaxation: The dead posture, called shavasana is an uncommon procedure of yoga for profound unwinding so as to exercise the evil impacts of pressure. Meditational stances and pranayama are additionally powerful in lessening the unfriendly impacts of pressure bringing about the unwinding.

(e) Meditation: It is a compelling technique for enhancing the balance and dependability of the brain. At the point when contemplation is joined with different procedures of yoga, its impact is enormously upgraded for treatment of an extensive variety of medical issues or scatters.

#### What are the upsides of yoga ?

Yoga has numerous points of interest over different strategies for looking after wellbeing, for example, aerobic, games, high impact exercise, amusements, and different types of activity. It needn't bother with any expensive gear and materials, or play areas, swimming pool, rec centers, and so forth. Yoga can be polished consistently. It can the same be drilled inside the house or in the outside, separately or in gatherings. The main necessity is a thick cover spread on the floor and secured with a spotless sheet of fabric. Yoga should just be polished on void stomach. You can do it whenever amid the day. It will profit you regardless of whether you are youthful or old, lean or intensely fabricated, exceedingly instructed or unlettered, rich or poor, from higher or bring down white collar class, occupied, over occupied, or resigned or laborer in the manufacturing plant or in the field.

**Conclusion**

Yoga has something entirely profitable, and valuable to offer to everybody. Usually depicted as the best type of medical coverage for all from the age of seven to seventy seven or more. Two fundamental points of interest of Yoga are avoidance of disarranges and illnesses and upkeep of wellbeing and wellness in everyday life. Other preferred standpoint incorporate adaptable muscles, supple joints, loose and strain free personality and effectively working imperative organs, for example, the heart, lungs, endocrine organs, liver, pancreas and great harmony between different capacities, for example, neuromuscular coordination, and so forth.

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## ICT Application In Libraries

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### Abstract

*Information Communication Technology (ICT) has remained a catalyst in the issue of national advancement and development. It is proved important for libraries, as it is useful in many ways for libraries. ICT has totally altered the concept of library and information center as it was before. Libraries are adopting ICT for execution of both housekeeping operations as well as to provide services to the library clients. Application of ICT has benefit to the services and libraries are becoming very useful among the users. With the aid of ICT libraries are able to provide pinpointed comprehensive and quick information to those who are in need of particular information. However, it pose some challenges such as lack of finance, lack of policies, maintenance, etc. which can be overcome along the time.*

**Keywords:** *ICT, ICT Application, ICT Challenges, Resource Shearing, Best Practices,*

### Introduction

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has remained a catalyst in the issue of national advancement and development. Information, as power is effectively an infinite resource and a vital tool needed for the development of all sectors in any nation. It is therefore, imperative that application in libraries would go a long way in satisfying the information need of the citizens.

ICT involves incorporation of a range of technologies that are used to support communication and information dissemination. The advent of ICT is indeed a boost to the library services as it now assists many librarians to use their ICT potentials to reach out to library users. Chisenga (2004) identified some of the ICT-based services that are provided by libraries as follows:

- Provision of web access to OPAC: Libraries are providing access to web-based Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) interfaces. The OPAC makes it easier for users to access and use information resources. OPAC is the computer form of library catalogue, to access materials in the library (Afolabi and Abidoye, n.d.)
- Electronic Document Delivery: Libraries implement ICT-based interlibrary lending system, with electronic networks for documents delivery. In essence, the Document Delivery Service (DDS) enables a library to use copies of research papers or other research document, from other libraries. These documents could be journal articles or other documents in digital format. They are mainly in portable document format (PDF) and they delivered to library users' desktops.
- Online Instruction/User Education: There is implementation of online based bibliographic or library user programmes such as online tutorials on searching online resources and virtual tours of library collections. Libraries can also use internet or CDROMs to educate users.
- Online Readers Advisory Services: Libraries now implement web-based versions of reader's advisory services to include informing users about new acquisitions, provide reviews and recommendations and so on in using the web.
- Networked Information Resources: Libraries now provide users with access to networked information such as database, electronic scholarly journals and other publications from various publishers.

The services rendered in a library differ from one library to another, depending on the type of library, the type of patrons and the parent body's objectives. Other library services as

### Highlighted by Idowu (2011) include:

- Reference Service
- Current Awareness Services (CAS)
- Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI)
- Reprographic Service
- Exhibition and Display
- Technical Services
- Serials Control
- Computerized Interactive Search
- Borrowing, Renewing and Reserving

Reprographic Technology: These are widely used in libraries globally. Reprographic machines are provided in libraries to ease photocopying of documents on demand.

**Library Retrieval System:** This involves the use of compact disc read only memory (CDROM), a technological mechanism for acquisition of specialized CD-ROM databases in various discipline such as law, sciences, medicine technology, agriculture, humanities and so on.

**Indexing and Abstracting Services:** It is a service that is carried out to provide summaries of documents and to assign descriptors for referencing documents. 5

**Institutional Repositories:** It is an online archive for collection, preservation and dissemination of digital copies of the intellectual output of academic or research of institution, this could be journal articles as well as digital versions of theses and dissertations. This service is mostly provided in academic or research libraries.

**Document Scanning Services:** Scanner is important equipment in modernization of library. It is useful for scanning text, image and content page of books and providing great help for establishing digital and virtual library.

## 2. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for Libraries

In the past, volume of information was not as large it is today, and the libraries were in the position to organize the information materials through manual operation. But since the 2nd World War, there has been a tremendous output of information, which has been usually referred to as information explosion. The materials of information in both print and non-print media (i.e. manuscripts, books, journals, reports, films, discs, tapes) continue to be produced and used in greater and greater quantities. As Xerox Corporation put it in one of their promotional brochures in 1984, "recorded knowledge has doubled during the last twelve years. It will double again during the next ten." This vast amount of information has to be processed, stored and retrieved whenever required. The very complexity and magnitude of the problem makes it an impossible task to process by manual method. Library and information professionals are increasingly being compelled to take the help of semiautomatic and automatic machines for information handling. The revolutionary developments in information technology have two impacts. Firstly, as more and more information is readily available in machine-readable form, there has been a fundamental shift in the concerns of the information profession from "more information" to "accurate, up-to-date and timely information." Secondly, as computers are used increasingly for provision of information, librarians and other information professionals must familiarize themselves with the latest technological development in this field.

## 3. History of ICT Applications in Libraries

The American pioneers of library automation were outlasted more than other countries. In 1930s, Herman Hollerith of the US Census Bureau invented Punch Card technology with the help of Dr. Jolul Show Billings. In 1936, Ralph Parker installed Hollerith Punch Card system at the University of Texas for circulation control of the library and in the mid of 1940s the system was also experimented in the serial record control. In 1950, the Library of Congress introduced a book catalogue using Punch Cards. In 1960s, the first library automation was developed in U.S. In the 1970s, integrated chips and storages devices were also developed and RLIN and WLN was started the online library networks. In 1980s, the use of computers in libraries increased greatly. Many library automation packages came into the market and in the late 1980s; CD-ROMs that contained databases, information and software were also introduced. In 1990s, the development of computer networking was started. The overwhelming explosion of technology with the latest one penetrate the library automation system till date that started using high technology services and security system in the library to facilitate information protection, sources and services.

## 4. ICT Application in Libraries

Information Technology means a variety of technological applications in the process of communication of information. The term "information technology" has been used as collective term for the whole spectrum of technologies providing the ways and means as to acquire, store, transmit, retrieve and process information. According to the Webster's New Encyclopedia, information technology is the collective term for the various technologies involved in the processing and transmission of information. Thus information technology includes computer technology, communication technology, multimedia technology, optical technology, networking and barcode technology, etc.

a) **Computer Technology:** Computer can store every variety of information recorded by people, recall it whenever need arises and can calculate millions of times faster than the human brain. Thus, computer can do precisely all those jobs in the library for which we use many devices with a set detailed instructions.

b) **Communication Technology:** It is used in communicating the information from generator to the user of the information. Some communication tools like telephone, fax, television, e-mail, and Internet are very much popular for communicating with the person.

c) **Multimedia Technology:** Multimedia technology is most commonly applied to the simultaneous use of sound, text, image and video in preparing presentations and used in bigger libraries where the special kinds of students have to access and used for it.

d) **Optical Technology:** Compact discs are one of the most important and useful electronic media of storing the information. A CD-ROM can store a huge amount of records of library like Ramayana and Mahabharata.

e) **Networking Technology:** Merging of computer and communication technologies has emerged as a networking. In India NICNET, INDONET, PUNNET, CALIBNET, DELNET, INFLIBNET are some of the important networks.

f) **Barcode Technology:** Barcode technology can be defined as a self contained message with information encoded in a series of black bars of varying breadths and white spaces between every two of them. These are helpful in terms of circulation work and stack verification work of library documents.

## 6. Functions of Library affected by ICT Application

The following operations of the library functions can be speedily processed by the computer.

These are outlined briefly as:

**Acquisition:** Duplicate checking, Preparation of order lists, Sending orders to book supplier(s), Monitoring orders and follows up action, Verification with order file and invoices, Maintaining state of funds, budget control etc.

**Cataloguing:** Duplicating cataloguing cards, Preparation of authority file/subject headings list, sorting, checking, and filing of catalogue cards, Automatic generation of added entries, generating the monthly accession lists, developing centralized and cooperative cataloguing system.

**Circulation Control:** Registration of members, Charging and discharging of documents, Updating the records file, Preparation of reminders, Maintaining statistics, Information retrieval etc.

**Serial Control:** Ordering of serials, Receipt and updating the record file, Receipt to vendors/publishers, List of holdings, Maintaining statistics, Information retrieval etc.

**Documentation and Information Retrieval:** Indexing of micro and macro documents, Thesaurus construction, Abstracting work, Compilation of union catalogue/lists, Bibliographic work, Searching and print-outs of queries of users.

In addition to what has been outlined above, more library operations can be manipulated with the computer system to achieve efficiency, effectiveness, and to reduce per unit costs etc. ICT provides easy access to information resource and the facilities of technologies have been the driver of knowledge society.

## ICT based best practices in college library

1. **Library automation with library software:** Libraries utilize software's designed to manage different library routines and processes. Most of the software are integrated and have modules for the different activities or tasks carried out in the library like cataloging, statistics, acquisition processes and serial control etc. Many software packages for various applications in the field of library and information management services i.e. SOUL, LIBSYS, KOHA, LIBRARIAN, , Dspace, Greenstone and Library manager used for automation purposes.
2. **Library websites/web page:** A medium of communication for libraries to their users. In most of the library website is included all library details like catalogue, list of subscribe journal with access link, back volumes, curriculum, scanned exam papers, photographs-video of function and daily updated news related to users. A library Web page or a Universal Resource Locator (URL) makes it easy to access a single window for various Web-enabled library services.
3. **Online public access catalog (OPAC):** This is the computerized form of the library catalog or a database of library holding. It is an online database of documents held by a library or group of libraries. It provides access to the catalogues of a library on the local intranet, extranet or even the internet.
4. **Electronic document delivery services:** Libraries may not rely any more on postal services to send documents to users or carry out inter library lending. Libraries send documents through electronic networks that can deliver documents in various format e.g. PDF straight to user's desktops.
5. **CAS and SDI services:** A selection of current awareness services in the form of table of contents alerts, lists of newcomers to journals and books, press clippings, research compendiums, including the abstract and indexing (dissertation) service have library. Selective dissemination of information refers to the tools and resources used to inform a user of new resources on specific topics.
6. **E-mail:** E-mail means communication between the library and the users. Email is very useful for sending messages to and from remote areas with an enhanced network. In addition, it is also useful in various aspects of the library environment. Thus, it can be argued that e-mail can play an important role in information dissemination services.

7. Electronic resources: Electronic resources on magnetic and optical media have a significant impact on library collections. The currently available electronic resources are electronically accessible through traditional media such as CDROMs or via the Internet in the form of electronic journals, online databases, ebooks or OPACs, blogs, wikis, podcasts, etc. Today many journals and databases are available in electronic form - some are full text and others contain only bibliographic references information with summary. Some international societies and associations have developed their own digital libraries through which users can access all their publications. The services are available to members of society or associations by subscription. The some electronic journal and online database as,

### ICT Resources in Libraries for Sustainable Development

ICT as aggregate of computers, telecommunication gadgets, multi-dimensional resources and other related technologies are applied and utilized in the total process of information management and dissemination. The various components of ICT have provided a facelift for the support of varying professional services. Nwabueze and Ozioko, (2011); Umana (2018) identified the following primary ICT resources as imperative in actualizing Nigeria's sustainable development goal. Likewise, the same ICT resources are paramount to effective delivery of library services. The ICT resources include:

**1) Computers:** These are essential management tools which can be used to handle different operations more efficiently. Computers can be used for various activities such as information generation, processing, storage, analyzing and information dissemination for sustainable development. The use of computers in the library is noted with great assets such as speedy information transmission, cost effectiveness and optimal utilization of available resources. Other computer accessories include CDs, Flash drive and so on. The computers are used to perform various library operations and routine such as ordering/acquisition, circulation e.t.c.

**2) The Internet:** This ICT resources is a means to speedy flow of information. It is a network of computers, communicating with others, often via telephone line. The internet provides a worldwide platform for information sharing among individuals, institutions and organizations. The use of internet enables the provision of current and useful information to enhance productivity and good governance.

**3) Electronic Mail (E-mail):** This is the most widely used resource of the internet. It is used for sending and receiving of messages otherwise known as mails. The messages are communicated through electronic device. E-mail enables faster and cheaper organizational communication.

**4) World Wide Web (WWW):** This is also an internet- based resource. Websites help individuals, organizations or institutions find products or information and transacts business. Relevant information is made available to members of the public through the websites of many organizations or institutions. Being on the web, places any nation or organization on the right cause of speedy and sustainable development in line with emergence of changes in technology, economic and political area.

**5) Video Conferencing:** This enables people at different locations to hold conferences by data communication network. It is convenient and less expensive for conducting a conference between two or more participants situated at different remote location (Mishra and Mishra, 2014).

**6) Printing Technology:** A printer is a device that converts computer output into printed images. There are different kinds of printers used in library. They include Laser printer, Inkjet Dot-matrix printer and so on.

**7) Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC):** It is the computer form of library catalogue to access information materials in the library. It is an online database of materials held by a library or group of libraries. It is a computerized library catalogue made available to the public. Most OPACs are accessible over the internet to users all over the world (Mishra and Mishra, 2014).

### Challenges of Using ICT for Provision of Library Services

There is awareness that a lot of benefits are derived, through the adoption and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in libraries, nevertheless, there are many challenges to be addressed. These include:

- **Limited Financial Resources:** The acquisition and maintenance of the relevant equipment depends on the availability of fund. Mostly, there is paucity of funds in many libraries in Nigeria thereby, leading to inability to acquire, the necessary ICTs that would enable them connect to the internet, make subscription to various online database and obtain software licenses.<sup>9</sup>
- **Shortage of ICT Facilities and ICT Skills:** The computers are used to receive and store large volumes of information. Likewise, the internet accessibility is made possible through the use of computer, they are used to access Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) and also to perform many other routine activities in the library. Shortage of computers and other facilities remains a big challenge to many libraries. Many librarians also lack the ICT skills and this makes it difficult for them to embrace

technological innovations. Lack of ICT skills places a serious restriction on the application of ICT to provision of library services. Most African countries do not have workable ICT policies which are to act as guideline for implementation of development plans and strategies. When ICT policies are not available or adequately implemented, it can affect the sustainability of a nation's development.

- Lack of ICT Policies: There is lack of systematic ICT policy in developing countries and it impedes the deployment of ICTs (Afolabi and Abidoye, n.d).
- Poor maintenance of ICT Equipment: Many libraries do not have space and conducive environments for keeping ICT equipment. In addition, most of the ICT equipment are not adequately maintained in most libraries as a result of the maintenance cost which is usually very high. Also, as a result of lack of maintenance culture.
- Erratic Power Supply: In developing countries, large areas are still without a reliable supply of electricity (Said, Tukur and Adamu, 2014). Other challenges are;
- Insufficient bandwidth.
- Lack of technical IT knowledge by library staff.
- Constant change of software and hardware.
- Copyright and intellectual property right management.

### Conclusion:-

Information and communications technology (ICT) bring out extraordinary transformation and changes to libraries. It made libraries to go in a normal pace with no mistakes and reducing cumbersome manual work. ICT has reduced the library from its stature as custodian of our literary heritage to being a competitor among many others in the information society. Access has replaced ownership and the Internet has made remote access to databases possible 24 hours 7 days per week.

The delivery of the services to library user is very easy and fast and it can save the time of user and staff both with the help of ICT. ICT has totally altered the concept of library and information center as it was before. Libraries are adopting ICT for execution of both housekeeping operations as well as to provide services to the library clients. Application of ICT has benefit to the services and libraries are becoming very useful among the users. With the aid of ICT libraries are able to provide pinpointed comprehensive and quick information to those who are in need of particular information. Information and communication technology is applied for providing information services, which are more appropriate, well accessible and cost effective. However, it pose some challenges such as lack of finance, lack of policies, maintenance, etc. which can be overcome along the time.

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## आजची युवा पिढी आणि मोबाईल— एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

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### सारांश

गरज ही शोधाची जननी आहे. विज्ञानाच्या आधारे मोबाईलचा शोध लागला 'कर लो दुनिया मुठ्ठी में' असे म्हणत मोबाईलचे जाळे सर्वत्र विणले गेले. पुर्वी एकमेकांशी संपर्क साधण्यासाठी पत्राचा उपयोग केला जायचा पुढे यात प्रगती होऊन आणखी माध्यमे निर्माण करण्यात आले जसे व्हाट्सअप, फेसबुक, इन्स्टाग्राम इत्यादी आज मोबाईल शाप ठरला की वरदान हा प्रश्नच आहे.

### शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश —

- 1) विकसित तंत्रज्ञानाच्या संकल्पनेचे विश्लेषण करणे.
- 2) मोबाईलसारख्या माध्यमाच्या प्रभावामुळे समाज परिवर्तन कशा प्रकारे झाले याचा मागोवा घेणे.

### गृहीतकृत्य —

- 1) मोबाईल म्हणजे जलदगतीने संवाद साधण्याचे प्रभावी साधन आहे.
- 2) मोबाईलच्या अतिरेकी वापरामुळे युवापिढीवर सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणाम दिसून येत आहेकृ

मोबाईलचे सकारात्मक परिणाम आहे तसेच तोटेही आहे. परंतु तो मोबाईलचा दोष म्हणता येणार नाही. तर तो ते वापर करणाऱ्या माणसाचा दोष आहे म्हणून पूर्णपणे मोबाईल हा शाप आहे, असे म्हणता येणार नाही. मोबाईलमुळे एखाद्याचा जीव वाचू शकतो. तसेच मोबाईलमुळे जीव गमावणारेही आहेत. मोबाईलवर अभ्यास करणे ही विद्यार्थ्यांची गरज आहे विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रोजेक्टसाठी त्याचा वापर करता येतो. बरेचदा पालक मोबाईल वापरण्यासाठी मुलांना विरोध करतात. त्यामुळे या मोबाईलमुळे युवापिढी व पालक यांच्यात सतत वाद होतांना दिसतात. तात्पर्य हेच की मोबाईलचे सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणाम युवा पिढीवर होत आहे. आजची युवा पिढी मोबाईलमुळे दिशाहीन झालेली आहे. मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे एकाकीपणा वाढला आहे. वैयक्तिक संवाद साधल्या जात नाही. मोबाईलचा गैरफायदा घेणारे मोबाईलवर चॅटींग करून मैत्री करतात. मोबाईलच्या अतिवापराची उदाहरणे बघता सर्वात जास्त आकर्षित झाली ती तरुण पिढी. मोबाईलमध्ये कॅमेरा, संगीत, अश्लील छायाचित्र बघण्याची सुविधा असल्यामुळे तरुण पिढी अनैतिक मार्गाकडे वळत आहे. मोबाईल सारख्या तांत्रिक साधनामुळे जागतीक जनमत तयार होते. काही वेळातच जगातील लोक एकमेकांशी जोडले जातात. सामाजिक मुल्ये मानवी विकासासाठी कल्याणकारी असतात. मुल्यांचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन ही युवापिढीपुढे आव्हान आहे. शैक्षणिक व संशोधन क्षेत्रात परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यासाठी मोबाईलसारखी साधने महत्वाची भूमिका वठवीत आहे निष्कर्ष — १) मोबाईल संवाद साधण्याचे प्रभावी साधन आहे. २) मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे युवापिढीच्या केवळ विचारधारेवरच परिवर्तन झाले नाही तर त्यांच्या एकूणच जीवनशैलीमध्ये बदल घडून येत आहे.

### प्रस्तावना

गरज ही शोधाची जननी आहे. विज्ञानाच्या आधारे मोबाईलचा शोध लागला 'कर लो दुनिया मुठ्ठी में' असे म्हणत मोबाईलचे जाळे सर्वत्र विणले गेले. स्वामी विवेकानंदानी विज्ञानाचा सदैव पुरस्कार केला ते म्हणतात 'विज्ञानामुळेच जगाची प्रगती साधने शक्य आहे. ज्या विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाने जगाला अशक्यप्राय गोष्ट शक्य करण्याचे सामर्थ्य दिले. त्या तंत्रज्ञानाचे एक रूप म्हणजे तांत्रिक जनसंपर्क साधने होय. त्यातील एक अत्यंत महत्वाचे साधन म्हणजे मोबाईल होय.'

पुर्वी एकमेकांशी संपर्क साधण्यासाठी पत्राचा उपयोग केला जायचा पुढे यात प्रगती होऊन आणखी माध्यमे निर्माण करण्यात आले जसे व्हाट्सअप, फेसबुक, इन्स्टाग्राम इत्यादी आज मोबाईल शाप ठरला की वरदान हा प्रश्नच आहे. मोबाईलमुळे जगात फार मोठी क्रांती झाली त्यादृष्टीने विचार करता मोबाईल वरदानच ठरतो.

आज लहानपणापासूनच मुलांचे बाह्य सामाजिकरण जनसंपर्क साधनांच्या प्रभावाखाली होतांना दिसत आहे. त्यातील प्रमुख साधन म्हणजे मोबाईल होय.

इरवीन यांच्या मते सामाजिकरण म्हणजे "Whole process by which an individual born with behavioral potentialities of enormously wide range, is led to develop actual behavior which is confined within a much

narrower range - the range of what is it customary and acceptable for him accordingly to the standards of his group” वयाच्या पहिल्या वर्षापासूनच मोबाईल हाताळणारी आजची पिढी चुकीच्या बाह्य सामाजिकरणाला बळी पडत आहे.

### शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश –

- १) विकसीत तंत्रज्ञानाच्या संकल्पनेचे विश्लेषण करणे.
- २) मोबाईल समाजपरिवर्तनाचे केंद्र बिंदु आहे विशद करणे.
- ३) मोबाईलसारख्या माध्यमाच्या प्रभावामुळे समाज परिवर्तन कशा प्रकारे झाले याचा मागोवा घेणे.
- ४) मोबाईल ग्रस्त युवा पिढीवर त्याचे सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणामांचे विश्लेषण करणे.

### गृहीतकृत्य –

- १) मोबाईल म्हणजे जलदगतीने संवाद साधण्याचे प्रभावी साधन आहे.
- २) मोबाईलसारख्या विकसीत तंत्रज्ञानामुळे विविध क्षेत्रात क्रांतीकारक परिवर्तन घडवून आणले आहे.
- ३) मोबाईलच्या अतिरेकी वापरामुळे युवापिढीवर सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणाम दिसून येत आहे. **अध्ययनाची पद्धती**

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाच्या अध्ययनासाठी दुय्यम स्रोताचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. यामध्ये पुस्तके, मासिके, वृत्तपत्रातील लेख, युवकांच्या व पालकांच्या विविध प्रतिक्रिया विविध अहवाल, दूरदर्शनवरील चर्चासत्रे, विविध कार्यशाळा व परिसंवाद यातील मते मतांतरे, सेमिनार मधील नोंदी, युवकांशी साधलेला संवाद, इंटरनेवरील माहिती यांचा उपयोग करून शोधनिबंध पूर्ण करण्यात आला.

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे युवापिढी दिशाहीन झालेली आहे. याचा मागोवा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. मोबाईल सारख्या तांत्रिक साधनामुळे सामाजिक परिवर्तन कसे घडत आहे व त्याचे सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणामांचा मागोवा घेणे हा या शोधनिबंधाचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे.

### मोबाईल जलदगतीने संवाद साधण्याचे माध्यम –

खरे पाहता मोबाईल हे कमी वेळात व कमी खर्चात दूरपर्यंत असलेल्या व्यक्तींशी संपर्क साधण्याचे प्रभावी साधन होय. मोबाईलमुळे आज प्रत्येक कामासाठी दुसऱ्यांवर अवलंबून राहावे लागत नाही. सण असो, वा समारंभ, आनंदाची गोष्ट असो वा शुभेच्छा असो, एखाद्याची खुशहाली विचारणे असो तात्पर्य नाती जपण्यासाठी मोबाईल महत्वाची भूमिका बजावते. मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून आपोष्टांना गोड आठवणी पाठवून आनंद द्विगुणित करता येतो. आधुनिक काळातील गतीमान जीवनशैलीचा मोबाईल हा एक अविभाज्य भाग बनला आहे.

मोबाईलचे सकारात्मक परिणाम आहे तसेच तोटेही आहे. परंतु तो मोबाईलचा दोष म्हणता येणार नाही. तर तो ते वापर करणाऱ्या माणसाचा दोष आहे म्हणून पूर्णपणे मोबाईल हा शाप आहे, असे म्हणता येणार नाही.

मोबाईलचा जन्म झाला आणि जगात मोठी संपर्क क्रांती झाली. भारतामध्ये श्रीमंत, मालक, कामगार स्त्री तरूण पिढी, वृद्ध सर्वांच्याच कानाला मोबाईल दिसू लागला. मोबाईलच्या उपयोगाबरोबरच त्याचा दुरुपयोगही सुरू झाला त्यामुळे मोबाईल जीतका उपयुक्त ठरला तितकाच उपद्रवी ठरला. एकविसाव्या शतकात मोबाईल काळाची गरज बनली आहे. फोन करणे, मेसेज करणे, व्हीडीओ कॉल , इंटरनेट बँकींग ह्या सगळ्या गोष्टींसाठी मोबाईलचा वापर केल्या जात आहे. जर मोबाईलचा नीट वापर केला तर त्याची उपयोगिता फार मोलाची आहे. संकटकाळी मदत मागण्याचे प्रभावी साधन म्हणजे मोबाईल होय. मोबाईलमुळे दुरावलेली नाती जवळ येतात. पैशाची देवाणघेवाण करता येत आहे. मोबाईल आज प्रत्येक व्यक्तीची गरज बनली आहे. अन्य कोणत्याही साधनाचा मोबाईल इतका व्यापक प्रभाव मानवी जीवनावर झाला नाही.

### मोबाईलचे सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणाम –

एका नाण्याला दोन बाजू असतात तसे मोबाईलचे आहे. मोबाईलमुळे बरीच कामे सुखकर व घरबसल्या होऊ लागली परदेशात मित्र परिवार अडचणीत असेल व त्याची माहिती देण्यासाठी मोबाईलसारखे दुसरे साधन नाही. मोबाईलमुळे लवकरात लवकर मदत मिळते. त्यामुळे मोबाईलचा चांगला व महत्वाच्या गोष्टीसाठी उपयोग केला जाऊ शकतो.. मोबाईलमुळे एखाद्याचा जीव वाचू शकतो. तसेच मोबाईलमुळे जीव गमावणारेही आहेत. मोबाईलच्या नादात आपण कुठे चाललो याचे भान तरूणांना नाही. मोबाईलवर अभ्यास करणे ही विद्यार्थ्यांची गरज आहे विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रोजेक्टसाठी त्याचा वापर करता येतो. बरेचदा पालक मोबाईल वापरण्यासाठी मुलांना विरोध करतात. काही पालकांना तर मोबाईलवर अभ्यास करणे ही संकल्पनाच माहिती नाही. त्यामुळे या मोबाईलमुळे युवापिढी व पालक यांच्यात सतत वाद होतांना दिसतात.

खरे तर मोबाईलचा अजिबात वापर नाही तर मोबाईलचा अतिवापर या दोन्ही गोष्टी चुकीच्याच आहेत.

मोबाईल म्हणजे माणसाचा अवयव नसून एक विकसीत तंत्रज्ञान आहे. त्यामुळे मानवांनी यंत्र बनू नये तर मोबाईलचा यंत्रासारखा वापर केला पाहिजे याचे भान आजच्या युवा पिढीने ठेवणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. तात्पर्य हेच की मोबाईलचे सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणाम युवा पिढीवर होत आहे. आजची युवा पिढी मोबाईलमुळे दिशाहीन झालेली आहे.

- आज खेड्यामध्ये प्रत्येक तरुणाच्या हातात मोबाईल दिसतो काही विकृत तरुण अश्लील चित्र पाहणे, घाणेरडे एसएमएस पाठविणे, त्रास देणे अशा प्रकारे नुकसान पोहचविण्यात विकृत व्यक्तीमत्त्व असलेल्या व्यक्ती त्यांचा दुरुपयोगच करणार.
- वाईट गोष्टीला अंत नाही. परंतु यशस्वीतेसाठी चांगल्याचा वापर करावा अशा मानसिकतेचे लोक मोबाईल सारख्या साधनांचा फायदा करून घेतात. त्यामुळे अशा लोकांसाठी मोबाईल हे वरदानच ठरतात.
- जेव्हा एखाद्या गोष्टीशिवाय एखादी व्यक्ती राहूच शकत नाही तेव्हा त्याला व्यसनाधीनता म्हणता तसेच मोबाईल हे युवापिढीचे व्यसन बनले आहे. आपण काय करित आहो याचे भान देखील त्याला नसते.
- मनोरंजनासाठी, सिलेंडर बुक करण्यासाठी, बँकींगसाठी आपल्या कुटुंबियांशी सांद साधता येतो. त्यामुळे मुलांमध्ये एकाकीपणा येत नाही. मुलगा परदेशात जरी असला तरी व्हिडीओ कॉलमुळे आईवडीलांशी बोलता येते. त्यामुळे मुलांमध्ये व आईवडिलांमध्ये दुरावा येत नाही.
- लहानमुले मोबाईलवर खूप गेम खेळतात, त्यामुळे लहान वयातच चष्मा लागतो. सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी मुले मोबाईलवर बोलतात. वाहन चालवितांना मोबाईलवर बोलल्यामुळे अपघात होत आहे. मोबाईल न दिल्यामुळे लहान मुले आत्महत्या करित आहे. त्यामुळे मोबाईल हे मुलांचे व्यसन बनले आहे.
- मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे एकाकीपणा वाढला आहे. वैयक्तिक संवाद साधल्या जात नाही. मोबाईलचा गैरफायदा घेणारे मोबाईलवर चॅटींग करून मैत्री करतात. मोबाईलवर झालेल्या मैत्रीमध्ये बँकेतून पैसेही काढले जातात. युवापिढीवर तर मोबाईलने साम्राज्य पसरविले आहे, मोबाईलमुळे आपलं जगणच हैराण करून सोडले आहे.
- आई वडिलांनी मोबाईल दिला नाही म्हणून मुलांनी आत्महत्या केल्याचे अनेक उदाहरणे आपल्याला दिसून येतात. हरियाणामध्ये एका मुलीने मोबाईल दिला नाही म्हणून नस कापून घेतली व आत्महत्येचा प्रयत्न केला. अशा क्षुल्लक बाबींवरून आत्महत्येचा प्रयत्न जर आजची पिढी करित असेल तर मोबाईलचा किती वाईट प्रभाव मुलांवर झालेला दिसतो.
- मोबाईलमध्ये सेल्फी काढण्याच्या नादात तरुण मुलगी समुद्रात पडली. मोबाईलमध्ये सेल्फी काढण्याच्या नादात स्वतःचे नुकसान करून घेत आहे. गुन्हेगारी मार्गाला लागली आहे.
- मोबाईलच्या अतिवापराची उदाहरणे बघता सर्वात जास्त आकर्षित झाली ती तरुण पिढी. मोबाईलमध्ये कॅमेरा, संगीत, अश्लील छायाचित्र बघण्याची सुविधा असल्यामुळे तरुण पिढी अनैतिक मार्गाकडे वळत आहे. प्रेमाचे आमीष दाखवून लग्नाचे आमीष दाखवितात. मुलींची फसवणुक करतात.
- मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे 'स्लिपडिस ऑर्डर' या आजाराचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे तसेच पार्निग्राफच ऑडीक्शही वाढत आहे.
- मोबाईलमुळे वैवाहिक आयुष्यामध्ये समस्या निर्माण होत आहे. जोडीदाराबद्दलचे आकर्षण कमी होत आहे.
- युवा वर्ग दिवसातून कमीत कमी चार जास्तीत जास्त आठ तास मोबाईलवर असतात असे तज्ञांचे मत आहे. तज्ञांच्या मते हे प्रमाण २० मिनीटच असायला पाहिजे. आठ आठ तास जर एखादा तरुण मोबाईलवर राहत असेल तर तो विश्रांती, झोप, कुटुंबियांसोबत संवाद, गप्पा, अभ्यास, वाचन या गोष्टी तो कधी करतो. म्हणजेच तो चांगल्या गोष्टींपासून दूर जात आहे. तरुण पिढी दिवसेंदिवस मोबाईलच्या चक्रजाळ्यात अडकत चालली आहे. त्यातून बाहेर काढणे गरजेचे आहे. विकसीत तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर युवापिढीने केलाच पाहिजे या मताशी सहमत आहे. परंतु माणूस हा तंत्रज्ञानासाठी नाही हे आजच्या तरुण पिढीने लक्षात घ्यायला पाहिजे.
- मोबाईलच्या कंपनी आकर्षक सुविधांचा सपाटा लावतात विविध प्रलोभने देवून तरुण पिढीला आकर्षित करतात. मोबाईलच्या कंपनीच्या चुकीच्या जाहिरातीमुळे तरुण पिढी खोटेच जाहिरातीला बळी पडत आहे. तरुण पिढी बरोबरच पालक सुद्धा त्यात अडकतात.
- आज मैदानी खेळाची जागा मोबाईलने घेतली आहे. त्यामुळे मुलांच्या शरीरावर व मनावर त्याचे वाईट परिणाम होत आहे. तासनतास मुल मोबाईल घेऊन बसतात मोबाईलचा थेट परिणाम मुलांच्या बुद्धीच्या विकासावर होऊन मुलांची वाढ खुंटत आहे.

तरुण वयातील मुले जर वाईट गोष्टींच्या आहारी गेली तर त्याचे काय परिणाम होतात हे आपण दैनंदिन जीवनात पाहतच आहोत. घरामध्ये पालकच जर सतत मोबाईलवर राहत असेल तर मुलाना बोलून तरी काय उपयोग. त्यामुळे मुलांमध्ये व पालकांमध्ये संवादच होत नाही तो होणे गरजेचा आहे. जिव्हाळा, आत्मीयता कमी होत आहे 'कर लो दुनिया मुझी में' अशी जाहीरात खरी ठरते की काय असे वाटायला लागले.

सामाजिक परिवर्तन व विविध क्षेत्रात मोबाईलची भूमिका— (विविध क्षेत्रात झालेले परिवर्तन)

१.मोबाईलमुळे यशस्वी चळवळीची वाटचाल होत आहे -

मोबाईल सारख्या तांत्रिक साधनामुळे जागतीक जनमत तयार होते. काही वेळातच जगातील लोक एकमेकांशी जोडले जातात. युवकांना सामाजिक प्रेरणा देण्याची भूमिका मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून होत आहे. 'मै अन्ना हु' ही चळवळ गांधी टोप्या घालून हजारांच्या संख्येने या चळवळीत उतरले. यावरून यशस्वी चळवळीच्या वाटचालीत मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून युवापिढी चांगली भूमिका बजावीत आहे

२.सामाजिक मूल्यांचा ऱ्हास -

सामाजिक मुल्ये मानवी विकासासाठी कल्याणकारी असतात. मुल्यांचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन ही युवापिढीपुढे आव्हान आहे. मोबाईलच्या क्रांतीमुळे सामाजिक मुल्यांचा ऱ्हास होत आहे. हिंसा, अन्याय, धर्मांधता, विरोधी जनमत याकडे युवापिढी अधिक वळत आहे. सामाजिक परिवर्तनाला चालना देण्याचे काम युवा पिढी करू शकते. परंतु ती पूर्णतः मोबाईलच्या विळख्यात अडकलेली दिसते.

३.शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात झालेला बदल -

शैक्षणिक व संशोधन क्षेत्रात परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यासाठी मोबाईलसारखी साधने महत्वाची भूमिका वळवीत आहे ऑनलाईन ज्ञान अर्जित करण्यात विद्यार्थ्यांचा कल वाढला आहे. भारतीय संशोधन तंत्रज्ञानामुळे देशाच्या बाहेर गेले आहे. मोठ्या प्रमाणात हे तंत्रज्ञान शिक्षण व संशोधनाच्या क्षेत्रात प्रसार घडवून मोठ्या प्रमाणात शैक्षणिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणत आहे.

४.राजकीय क्षेत्रात झालेला बदल—

राजकारण हे समाज परिवर्तनाचे प्रभावी साधन आहे. जो तंत्रज्ञानात जिंकेल तो परिवर्तनशील होईल. परंतु हे सोपे नाही. राजकारणी लोक चांगल्या व वाईट दोन्ही गोष्टींसाठी मोबाईलचा वापर करतात असे म्हणतात कि जो सामाजिक माध्यमांना जिंकेल तोच सत्ताधीश बनेल.

५.मोबाईल व मनोरंजन क्षेत्रात झालेला बदल -

मनोरंजन क्षेत्रात मोबाईलमुळे क्रांतीकारक परिवर्तन झाले आहे. त्याचा गैरवापरही होत आहे. मोबाईल सारखे तंत्रज्ञान विकसीत झाले तेव्हा भारतीय लोक त्याचा कसा वापर करतील अशी शंका होती. परंतु साक्षर, निरक्षर तरूण, वृद्ध, महिला, बालके या सर्वांमध्ये मोबाईलचा वापर सहज—सुलभ झाला आहे.

निष्कर्ष -

१. आधुनिक काळातील गतीमान जीवन शैलीचा मोबाईल एक अविभाज्य भाग बनला आहे.
२. समाजातील युवापिढीच्या व्यक्तीमत्त्व विकासात मोबाईल महत्वाची भूमिका बजावीत आहे.
३. मोबाईल संवाद साधण्याचे प्रभावी साधन आहे.
४. सामाजिक माध्यमांमध्ये मोबाईल हे आधारित ज्ञानपिठ आहे.
५. मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे कुटुंबातील सुसंवाद कमी होत आहे. तसेच युवापिढीमध्ये एकाकीपणा वाढत आहे.
६. मोबाईलमुळे अश्लील एसएमएस करणाऱ्या तरूणांची संख्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. गुन्हेगारी प्रवृत्तीकडे युवापिढी वळत आहे. एकप्रकारे मोबाईल हे युवापिढीचे व्यसन बनले आहे.
७. इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून युवा—पिढी आपला जोडीदार निवडत आहे.
८. मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे युवापिढीच्या केवळ विचारधारेवरच परिवर्तन झाले नाही तर त्यांच्या एकूणच जीवनशैलीमध्ये बदल घडून येत आहे.
९. मोबाईलमुळे दुरावलेली नाती जवळ येत आहे.
१०. मोबाईलला सतत चिटकून असणारी युवापिढी स्वतःची प्रगती कशी साधेल हीच खरी चिंता आहे.

समारोप

तरूण पिढी ही आजच्या भारताचे भविष्य आहे. समाजाचे आशास्थान आहे. परंतु आजची तरूण पिढी मोबाईल नावाच्या व्यसनाच्या आहारी गेली आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांचे जीवन उध्वस्त होत आहे. पालकांनी सुद्धा मोबाईलचा अति आहारी गेलेल्या मुलांना त्यातून बाहेर काढावे. महागडा मोबाईल घेऊन दिला म्हणजे कर्तव्य संपत नाही. मुलांसाठी वेळ काढून त्यांच्याशी संवाद साधला पाहिजे. त्यामुळे मोबाईलचे आकर्षण कमी होईल व तरूण पिढी बिघडणार नाही ती योग्य मार्गाकडे वळेल. त्यांच्या जबाबदारीची जाणीव करून द्यावी. उद्याचे भविष्य काय आहे याचीही जाणीव त्यांना करून द्यावी. मोबाईलचा

यंत्र म्हणून वापर करावा आपण यंत्र बनू नये. याची युवापिढीने जाणीव ठेवणे काळाची गरज आहे.

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## Skill Gap Bridging: A Way Towards Development Of Employability

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### Abstract

*Unemployment is one of the major areas of concern for our economy. Employability is a man or woman's ability to gain and maintain the work they have achieved because of their ability. It is the person's ability to move within the labour force of the economy and to realize the capacity inherent to them. The study's key objective is to define methods and solutions to bridge the gap in higher education employability skills. Appropriate employability skills play an important role in a successful career as well as during social interactions in the society. These skills are also highly sought after by employers recruiting fresh graduates.*

*Employability skill gap is the main problem facing both employees and employers in today's fast-moving world. Reducing the gap in skills can lead to professional enhancement, increase efficiency, increase promotional chances and increase retention of employees.*

**Keywords:** Education System, Employability, Soft Skills, Skill Mismatch, Industry

### Introduction

The present business environment focuses on developing strategic skills and working experience by emphasizing higher training for employability. Training is the greatest need for workers and college graduates to learn as training would improve their employability skills. Participation in the training process and getting input from stakeholders is useful for the development of future skills. Analyses of current skill efficiency, needs and updates skill development strategies, the challenges facing skill development and the same solution.

Employability skills are the skills that an individual needs to pass in order to make him or her employable.' Besides a good technical understanding and subject knowledge, managers also ask for a set of skills from a worker that they want. These skills or skills set as they are called are like Team Player, Problem Solving, Self-Management, Business Knowledge, Position-related literacy and numeracy, ICT knowledge, Good Interpersonal and Communication Skills, While the ability to use one's own initiative is required, individual needs to follow instructions and Leadership Skills when necessary.

The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has observed that every year, a huge number of college graduates enter the workforce, India has the potential to provide workforce to the world by 2020. Yet we are struggling today in metropolitan cities like Chennai, Delhi and Bengaluru with terribly low employability levels. Lack of language skills, outdated academic syllabus, insufficient practical sessions and a total absence of career counselling facilities are the advanced reasons for such low employability rate.

### Research Methodology

The paper has review the strategies to close the employability skill gap in higher education and highlighted the benefits of closing the gap in Indian economy. The paper is based on the conceptual study and the data has been gathered from the secondary sources of information like different published papers, internet sources.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To throw light on the employability skills required for industries.
2. To explore how soft skills & Employability Skill can be integrated with curriculum thereby grooming the professional students for employment.
3. To discuss the initiatives taken by the State Government towards Skill Building of students.

### Literature Review:

In his research entitled "Employability skills in Chennai retail market, India," Rajkumar Paulrajan (2011) aimed at understanding the skill quality set for employment studied method of improving employability skills, evaluating the human resource needs of the integrated retail industry and assessing the skill set. Statistical methods used were Knowledge Matrix and Analytic Hierarchy System. The basic skill set was established to achieve and maintain jobs in the integrated retail fruit and vegetable industry. The study concluded that for entry-level jobs, a combination of academic qualifications, essential vocational skills and personal skills and

sales skills were considered to be required. Employers in the retail industry are looking for people with different skills such as academic qualifications, communication skills, leadership skills, teamwork skills and work experience.

According to Sanjeev Duggal, most institutions are not preparing candidates for the new world of work, making them struggle in the face of professional skills. There is a need to provide students with interpersonal communication, basic knowledge of software, the ability to speak English and work as a team.

Study says, "Since a degree is deemed a road to a career in the knowledge economy, there is a need for sustained school / college action to develop students ' basic skills." The Indian Chambers and Industry Federation conducted a survey in 2010 and provided tarnishing information on the Indian higher education system, many students report being unemployed because they lack adequate "Soft Skills" to be jobs in the industry. Nearly all findings from the report and survey show that it is mainly two facts

1. Outdated Curriculum with Old-fashioned pedagogy
2. Lack of Soft Skill in Students

Employability skills allow you to connect with co-workers, solve problems, consider your position in a group, make the right choices, and be accountable for your own future. The way you interact with others influences personal qualities, habits, and attitudes. Employers place great value on these skills because they are linked to how you manage your relationship with employees and customers, your job performance, and success in your career.

### **Different Employability Skills Needed in the Industries:**

**Communication skills** The University has established important skills such as listening, communicating and speaking clearly, writing properly to different audiences, persuading and efficiently bargaining, showing sensitivity, assertiveness and patience, knowing customer / customer needs, establishing relationships and networking, sharing information and feedback, fluency in English

**Team Working in a team** skills team is a term used by all; but it is important to work effectively in teams following skill sets. Skills such as, Working effectively with people of different ages, gender, race, religion or political persuasion, Identifying team members ' strengths, Recognizing strengths & limitations, Clarifying team roles & performing agreed tasks, Proving leadership as appropriate, Coaching, mentoring & motivating others, Giving & receiving constructive feedback, Resolving differences of opinion.

**Problem solving skills** refers to our ability to solve problems in an effective and timely manner without any impediments. It involves being able to identify and define the problem, generating alternative solutions, evaluating and selecting the best alternative, and implementing the selected solution.

**Initiative and enterprise** involves being able to see innovative ways of doing things, seizing opportunities, and taking initiative. It may involve a newer way of looking at a situation or the addition of a new idea to improve or streamline an existing process.

**Planning and organizing** involves the ability to identify what is required in a given situation and to manage people and resources effectively to achieve results. It also involves being able to manage time efficiently and priorities what tasks need to be done to achieve an overall goal.

**Self-management skill** refers to the ability to take responsibility for your own actions and life direction, and to set goals and successfully achieve them. It involves setting achievable goals and using your time and resources effectively to achieve them.

**Using technology** involves being able to keep abreast of current technology and apply it to problems, as well as the ability to embrace life-long learning in the field of technology.

### **Revamping Colleges Curriculum**

Need of Hour Narendra Jadhav, Planning Commission member and former Vice Chancellor of Pune University once said, "The quality of teaching at our campuses is obsolete. They don't follow the latest market demands. "Another noteworthy statement was made about this topic by CNR Rao, Bharat Ratna Awardee, and scientist" 90 percent of colleges and higher education institutions in India have obsolete curricula. We're talking about increasing support, growing technology, but there's no change in the curriculum we're teaching in our hi-tech classrooms.

Talent hunt has always been limited in our world, we teach our students what Newton and Faraday did, but there is no system in the country to quest for similar talent. Each and every word of the above statement is overwhelmingly inclined to revamp the current curriculum taught in our universities and colleges. The paradigm shift in higher education needs institutional changes.

1. Industry-linked curriculum should be initiated in colleges and universities.
2. Practical-based classes should be given priority in syllabus
3. Industrial visits and educational visits should be compulsory in higher educational institutions.
4. Students should be taught the importance of professional ethics and human values.
5. Workshops seminars, conference on relevant subject and topic should be organized in campus for the better understanding of the topic.
6. Exam-oriented classes should be dismissed.

### Government Initiatives for Bridging Employability Skill Gap in India:

Showing activism for bridging employability gap in students, Indian government has taken initiatives and established many organization, institution and agencies for this purpose.

1. National Vocational Education Qualification Framework – It is an initiative by Human Resource Development Ministry, India. It aims at developing a pool of skilled professionals by enriching their curriculum with vocational training. This framework will provide an opportunity to start doing job just after completing intermediate. This framework will link schools, vocational institutes and colleges with one system and will provide placement assistance. Courses and programs in agriculture, BPO, construction, infrastructure, finance, banking and tourism will be offered. The program is expected to cater to at least five million students for vocational degree and diploma every year.
2. National Skill Development Corporation – National Skill Development Corporation was set with public-private partnership with the purpose of catalyzing the skills landscape in India. Main objectives are to upgrade skills to international standards through significant industry involvement and develop necessary frameworks for standards, curriculum and quality assurance, to enhance support and coordinate private sector initiatives for skill development and to play a role of market maker.
3. National Skill Development Corporation – NSDC is working with 21 universities, UGC, AICTE catering to more than 1200 colleges and 400 community colleges. In order to bridge the industry academia gap NSDC has developed a unique model to integrate skill based trainings into the academia cycle of the university.
4. National Skill Development Fund – The national skill development fund was set up in 2009 by government of India for raising funds both from government and non-government sector for skill development.
5. Skill Development Bureau – The vision of bureau has been mentioned on its website “: The education is fundamental to all round human development. Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher and better levels of skills adjust more effectively to challenges and opportunities of world of work”. This bureau arranges investment for harnessing the country’s demographic dividend. These types of government initiatives are really boosting skills in India Innovative Pedagogical Tools May Connect Jobs Education There are many pedagogical tools that can tie education to jobs.

Scaffolding Teaching Strategy–This strategy aims to give the students in the classroom extra freedom to get interested in teaching with the teachers and generate their own thoughts on any subject matter. This method of teaching is very popular in all universities in Australia.

Practice-based Pedagogy–This method of teaching requires students to place themselves in the same situation, evaluate the circumstances, and finally give their opinion.

Pedagogy-based business simulator games–This pedagogy aims to make business students informed of business-related issues such as labour strike, product launch, and so on by digital company.

In addition to all these above-mentioned teaching methods, we also have many other strategies such as multimedia-based teaching approaches, Manufacturing experiences with learners, real-life case studies, and so on which our students can easily understand and apply management principles in their workplace.

### Findings & Conclusions

A famous quote about college education says “A college degree is key to realizing the dream, well worth the financial sacrifice because it is supposed to open the door to a world of opportunity” The quotation has a very profound meaning as we all know that when a student joins college parents as well as community feels that after graduation the student will be able to earn money and support the financial expanses of the home, that is why parents do not hesitate to spend tremendous money in their children's education as they know that college fees are a kind of investment and a healthy one. But if students are unable to get a job after investing in higher studies, it seems like a waste of time and money.

There is a ray of optimism in the refurbishment and redesign of the university program and the construction of a completely developed soft competence workshop on college campus. Also where we are not yet able to shine, we will be able to rank among top colleges. Holistic growth approach will work here, and as we all know that "health" is a concurrent subject, so that not only the central government but also the state authorities must come forward to reconstruct India's higher education system.

There is still a golden glimpse of ancient colleges in our minds as students from different countries used to come and study at Indian universities like Takshashila and Nalanda, these universities used to fulfil the academic need and intent of that period. We need to build the same type of curriculum that would fulfil the educational goal.

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## Innovations And Curriculum Development In Home Economiseducation

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### Abstract

The paper focused on the innovations and challenged for developing home economics curriculum in colleges . it highlighted the philosophy and objectives of Home Economics as stated in National Commission for college of Education (NCCE) Minimum standard. Challenges which inhibit the full implementation of Home Economics were discussed. This includes problem of personnel, vocationalism and competences inadequate funding. Lack of equip laboratories. Poor attitude and preparation of teachers insufficient time for practical and team teaching. For effective implementation, the paper recommended research grants, use of ICT (information and communication Technology) workshops. Field trips and good laboratories. Some recommendations were made.

Home economics teaching today is no field for the meek. Courage and imagination are needed in development the programs to meet the challenges of the present and foreseeable future in interpreting programmes and need, and in demanding the funds and facilities needed to carry out these programs . There are so many challenges in curriculum development in home economics at all levels: elementary, secondary, post secondary, adult and professional. These changes are becoming difficult to solve because of the rapidity of societal change and the development of knowledge of the content of home economics in the areas of teaching and learning. The concept of continued learning as a way a way of life provides challenges to education at all levels and in all fields.

Curriculum as defined by Olaitan and Agusibo (1981) is all learning experiences which are planned and guided the school whether they are carried on by groups or individually inside the schools. In other words it means a wide range of theoretical and practical courses provided in an institution. Some of which may be extracurricular activities.

Curriculum is also defined as by tanner and tanner (1991) is the planned and guided learning experiences and intended learning outcomes, formulated through the systematic reconstruction of knowledge and experience under the auspices of the school, for the learners continuous and willful growth in personal and social competence.

Innovation is change that creates new dimension of performance Minton (2000), uses the term “innovative” to refer to “ideas or practices that are within the context of the school. Another definition of innovation involves newly introduced method, customs device. Change in the way of doing things, renew alter. (Webster’s new, world dictionary 2001) doing things differently in different ways (Ducklin 2002).

### The philosophy and objectives of home economics education

As stated in the national commission for colleges of education (NCCE) minimum standard (2004), the philosophy of home economics borders on the improvement of the quality of life for the individuals and family specifically and the society at large. It focuses on the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competences which family members require to satisfactorily improve family living.

### The objectives of the programme are.

- \* Trained home economics teachers with a sound basis for professional growth and personal
- \* Development via home economics education.
- \* Exhibit through knowledge of jobs skills and career opportunities in home economics.
- \* Demonstrate positive human relationship and ability to work people.
- \* Prepare teacher to qualify them for a full time two (2) years post NCE degree programme in Home

### Economics in Nigeria Universities.

There are certain challenges in the development of home economics curriculum. These challenges are inhibiting the implementation of home economics curriculum. Useful innovation need to be introduced in the curriculum of home economics education at N.C.E. level.

### Challenges of curriculum development in home economics education at NCE level

The problem of personnel. Since the inception of the National policy on education (2004) it has never been easy to recruit vocational teachers for the system. Although, efforts were made by the federal government

to train vocational technical teachers by establishing more colleges of education (technical) and instituting scholarships. There are few vocational teachers available to implement the vocalization programme of National policy on education (Nwaokolo,2004)

Self vocationism and Employment Competences. The curriculum is too theoretical and not practical oriented. There are too many courses listed in the minimum standard. As a result, the courses are over-crowded and students end up not specializing in any area of home economics education.

Inadequate funding - insufficient funds are provided in some school for purchasing materials for practical lessons. This makes it difficult for teachers to demonstrate concepts. Lack of adequate practical demonstration tends to make the concepts abstract. Extra financial burden on the students for the purpose of practical makes them develop negative attitude towards the subject (uzozie,1990)

The problem of well equipped laboratories. Some colleges lack well equipped Home Economics laboratories. Positive achievement achievement in Home Economics is linked to activity based or practical using appropriate laboratory equipment and technology. In the few colleges that have equipment, they are not adequate for the large population of students.

Utilization of teaching methods that will around and sustain students interest in home economics. When a learner's interest has been substantially around and sustained in a teaching learning – learning process he/she is likely to develop a positive attitude towards the subject. Development of positive attitude is fundamental because achievement is a function of attitude.

Poor attitude and preparation of teachers. Poor attitude lead to ineffective implementation of home economics curriculum. Some teachers are not prepared to meet the challenges of modern day home economics. Such teachers fail to make research improve their skills and are generally careless. Uzozie, (1990) noted that most teachers are not yet trained for proper implementation of the home economics programme.

Insufficient time for practical. In some cases the time allotted for practical is insufficient, ranging from two or three hours per period. This is mainly caused by overloading the students' time table with many other courses. There is need to devise other strategies to cover lost ground.

Luck of team teaching. Team teaching is simply based on the recognition teachers differ in their areas of specialization, content, mastery, preference and degree of competency (Hall and Paulucci, 1973 and Janda, 2001). Goetz and Egallery (2000) further explained that this form of teaching reinforced students understanding of new concepts as the group is exposed to two human resources and two different opportunities to understand new ideas.

### Strategies for implementation of Home Economics Curriculum

Home Economics education at N.C.E. level needs innovation and restructuring. This reform is required to improve the performance of home economics education in the country. Obiakor (2006) listed some innovations in Home Economics to include.

**Research-** research is one of the strategies to improve the image of home economics. Home economics is known for her improvisation. Research is the basis for socio-economic, political and scientific and technological advancement of the country.

**The use of information and communication technology. (ICT)-** ICT is a powerful tool that the home economist could use for mobilization, information exchange and empowerment. Teaching and learning would be made easier through the use of ICT.

**Workshops:** should be organized for students and teachers. Workshops should be organized for students and teachers of Home Economics. This will provide a platform for interaction, exchange of ideas, learning new things and keeping in touch with current issues. Workshops should be geared towards skill acquisition rather than fees charged and certificate got.

**Provision of good laboratories** Home Economics laboratories should be available in all school offering the course. The laboratories should be well equipped with the necessary facilities and materials just like other science laboratories. Electricity and water should be in constant supply to avoid frustrations. Equipment and materials should be improvised by teachers and students where the ideal is not available. If in place, the teachers should have the required skilled to bring it to fruitening.

**SIWES (Students Industrial work Experience Scheme)** According to Agwasim and Agwasim (1985), SIWES is a medium by which students are exposed to the realities of the world of work in their chosen vocations. It exposes students to relevant industry based skills needed for smooth transition to the world of work. This scheme should be made effective through proper supervision.

**Provision of relevant literature** Home Economics textbooks are scarce. Most of the textbooks available for specific aspects of Home Economics are foreign. Teachers should rise up to this challenge and write Home Economics textbook having familiar examples.

**Field trips** – it can be effective in curriculum implantation. It involves trips to various places in the community to obtain information directly by seeing things as they are. It provides an on the spot observation of some specific process or activity.

### Conclusion

Home economics is a dynamic and evolving profession whose major concern is the welfare and sustainable development of the individual, the family and the society. The curriculum should be planned to meet the rapid changes and the needs of society.

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## Role Of Library In Teaching And Learning

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### Abstract

*The theme of present paper is focus on role of library in teaching and learning. libraries are playing an important role in acquiring and dissemination of knowledge. In this paper to highlight on different of library teaching and learning.*

*Key words:- Library, Role of library, Teaching and learning.*

### Introduction

Library is a collection of source of information which makes accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It contains books, periodicals, newspaper, manuscript, films, maps, prints, documents, microforms, CDs cassettes, video tap news, DVDs, e-books, data basics and others.

Library is a powerful institution which gives formal education. The library is as important as educational institution in education system. Library should be developed enough to provide information, facts and stats need by student, teachers, and research. Moreover, in today's information age as more and more data and information is created and disseminated on daily basis, the libraries should be update regularly.

To make teaching and learning effective, the library needs to be well equipped. Libraries are known as storehouse of knowledge and information

### Definition:-

**Library:-**A library is an organized collection of information resources made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provide physical or digital access to material, and may, be a physical or room or a virtual space, or both(Allen,1984).

**What is library:-**According to Dr S.R. Ranganathan libraries are not store house but rich springs from which knowledge flows flow out to irrigate the wide fields of education and culture. This take of collection organization and dissemination of information / knowledge and the task of converting every person in its neighborhood into a habitual library goer lies on the shoulders of library staff.

Libraries are important when the whole idea of education is getting more importance in the learning society.

“A library is not a luxury but one of the necessities of life.”

Education given by the teachers in the class-room is not least. Direct knowledge in the class-room is the function of the teachers. Where as to impart knowledge in directly or through books in the library is teaching function of librarian. So students can acquire knowledge through library. In higher education role of teachers is to guide. To acquire knowledge by using library is a true education.

Educational system is classified in three divisions namely schools. Colleges and universities so library attached to these systems are 1) school libraries. 2) college libraries 3) university libraries. University and college libraries are the soul in the body of the educational system and play very important role in teaching learning process .

### Libraries serve in three ways of learning and teaching

It serves a practical role in sharing expensive resources, physical resources such as book, graphics, periodical and database etc. These contents of libraries help in both ways i.e. teaching and learning.

The second role of the library is in preserving and organizing arte facts and ideas which make things accessible for future learners.

Thirdly, libraries play a vital role in the social an intellectual manner y bringing together people and ideas.

This practical role of haring resource in between teachers and learners in the class room motivates them to come forward in knowledge sharing and transforming.

In current scenario , the role of the libraries have been expanded and it is providing services to faculty and students involved in distance education. The expansion of education can be observed very easily as the distance education has become very much popular across the country. The quality of education is stretching at the very interior part of nation successfully resulting in the increase of literacy percentage of nation which is enhancing gradually and speedily. The mode of education which libraries are adopting is remarkable. Proper

successful distance education courses are really remarkable. As a result, an economically weaker section of the community is also getting the quality education by this great role of libraries.’

A library is the heart of the school, college and universities academic activities. The quality, growth, manners, etiquettes, human values, culture are greatly influenced by libraries. The teaching and learning process will certainly be lacking luster without a good library. It is indispensable for students centered teaching and learning process.

An idea library of any school provide stimulation and inspiration to both teaches and students which develops an interest in the subject and wider the horizon of students, the library I not the centre poof academic learning. It also provides us the best company when we are idle, free lonely and bored. Today when there is a tremendous explosion in knowledge at the very fast pace, the library provides requisite supplementary material and extra reading to the students to understand the subject and get the required information.

A ideal library plays a very crucial instrument al role in developing teachers and students, enhancing teacher’s effective needs in classroom in adopting the enormous mode of teaching which increase the classroom performance relatively.

A great library promotes individual and group learning .It also help in developing students vocabulary . enhance comprehensions, developing the habits of silent reading and problem-solving attitude of the students. Last but not the least in present time the role of the library has increased and widened in so many ways, it function as a kingpin of the educational arena where the wheel of education, individual growth, national progress and prosperity move around it. The social educational and economic growth of an individual and nation always influences deeply by the nurturing libraries. Managing and sustaining the ideal library in every school and public domain have a great impact in the growth of human resource development and their upliftment for their right future.

Reading the key to success should be fun and not a chore. As such, the library acts as a catalyst in teaching and learning process and the role is as important as an architect remains in your ability to design a space that is socially, intellectually and emotionally conducive to sense making for the public.

It serves a practical role in sharing expensive resources, physical resources such as book, graphics, periodical and databases etc. These contents of libraries help in both ways i.e. teaching and learning.

### **The importance of library**

Library is the most important component of higher education prof. Kothari described the ideal academic function of college library as “ The library should provide library facilities and services necessary o success of all formal problem programmers’ of instruction. Open the door to the world wide of books students and scholars together under conditions which encourage reading pleasure, self discovery personal growth and the sharpening of intellectual curiosity. The staff should be able to convert the library in to an intellectual workshop and should along with teacher be in a position to teach with books. “

Dr. Radhakrishna commission said about the importance of university library that “the library is the heart of the university work directly so, as regards its research work and indirectly or regards the educational work, which derives its life from research scientific.

Libraries are knowledge hub .Libraries are the most important part of educational system at school, college and university level. Availability of books, reference books, journals, magazines, e-books, e-journals in the library improve the knowledge level of teacher s and students of the academic institution. Availability of reading rooms, pleasant environment, fast and quality library services motivates the users to use the library to gain the required knowledge and up grade themselves.

Libraries are said to be the gate way to the knowledge and information society get benefited by the use of libraries by means of learning. Research etc. library create opportunities to upgrade oneself and build their carrier in various fields. Libraries are also known as local centre of information and learning. Academic libraries and public libraries are the source of information and ideas for all sectors of the society. Thoughts ,information and knowledge is disseminated through the libraries creating the opportunities for research , development and employment generation.

**Role of librarian in teaching:-** ( Be teacher of teachers) Librarian should be a good teacher. To orient the users with the library service, library professionals should have good teaching skill. This will be helpful to inculcate good reading habits amongst the users.

Librarians and information professionals have a key role to play in this era of information explosion. They are not only helping users find the required information, but also provide them with the tools to assess and use the resources for their individual needs. Several new skills and competencies are essential for the librarians working in the digital environment to create and manage library collection and services. They are required to keep updated with the latest tools and techniques in order to meet the rising demands of users.

**Library as Educator :-** Libraries should play important roles in educating patrons about the new technologies and the social networking skill. We can educate our users on new skills and competencies needed to flourish in the new environment. Users need to know how to navigate the web as new method of learning requires a form of connectivity with other people as knowledge is no longer acquired in a linear manner. Librarians can and should educate patrons on the use of these social networking tools to adapt to new ways of accessing , communicating and sharing knowledge. Brilliant use of the social cyberspace promotes opens access to knowledge.

Education and library are the twin sisters and one cannot survive without the other. The school library inculcates reading habits in school children while college and university library are supposed to be institutions of higher learning. A university is a community where scholars and teachers are head, students are the body and library is the heart. Library is the place where one finds out and where one learns how to find out. Library is a vital organ of the university which can play an important role in the fulfillment of its objectives.

**Teaching and Guidance :-** Librarians help to students, faculty in learning process by guiding and instructing them in the effective use of library resources and providing information or document required to supplement class-room teaching through reference and information services. A reference librarian, who find answerer to reference , a research questions from documents, makes teaching more effective. Thus user orientation, reference and information service, bibliographical service etc. can rightly be called teaching functions which are performed by the librarian. It is necessary to communicate with the users.

### Conclusion

Education teaching and learning is the continuous process for the development of society, and it is being done stored, preserved, disseminated by the libraries for further references. So we can say that libraries are most important part of educational, social, culture, economically, environmental development of the world.

Finally it can be concluded that role of library in teaching and learning play very important. The challenges in higher education are enormous in 21 st century. The traditional methods of teaching and learning are giving way to new order which is highly dynamic and likely to remain so in immediate future e-learning is a modern concept and information provider tool.

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## ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षण व संवाद विषयक समस्या

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### सारांश :

शिक्षणामुळेच मानवाचा सर्वांगीण होऊ शकतो. शिक्षणाची कास मानवाने धरल्यामुळेच त्याचा कायापालट झाला आहे. त्याच्यातील मागासलेपणा जाऊन तो सुजाण व प्रगतीशील होण्यासाठी शिक्षणानेच कांती घडवली आहे. शिक्षणामुळेच जमिनीवरील मानवाने आपल्या बुद्धीसामर्थ्याने आकाशात झेप घेतली. आज संपूर्ण विश्वाला एका लहानशा खेड्याचे रूप प्राप्त झाले त्याला मानवाने केलेली भौतिक प्रगतीच कारणीभूत ठरली आहे. मात्र, विश्वाला कवेत घेणा-या मानवाला शेजा-याशी संवाद साधता आला नाही. नात्याची उसवलेली वीण सांधता आली नाही. शिक्षणाने माणूस सुसंस्कृत होतो, असे मानले जाते. ग्रामीण-शहरी अशी प्रतवारी केलेल्या समाजामध्ये परस्पर साहचर्य राहिले नाही. दूर्गम भागात, घनदाट अरण्यात, द-याखो-यात, डोंगरकपारीत, आदिवासी बहुल भागात आपले अत्यंत कष्टप्रद जीवन जगणा-या व्यक्तींसाठी मुख्य प्रवाह पतीतच राहिले. त्यांच्या समस्या, त्यांचे जगणे, त्यांचे जीवन हा सुधारलेल्या समाजाच्या औत्सुक्याचा वा सहानुभूतीचा विषय कधी झालाच नाही. त्या प्रवाहपतितांना मुख्य प्रवाहात सामावून घेण्याची फार मोठी जबाबदारी सुशिक्षित समाजाला घ्यावी लागेल व त्यांच्यातील खंडित झालेला संवाद पुनरावृत्त करण्याचा कसबीपणा समाजाला दाखवावा लागेल. तरच शिक्षणाचे सामर्थ्य आपल्याला अधोरेखीत करता येईल.

**बीजशब्द :-** ग्रामीण, शिक्षण, भाषा, बोली, प्रथा-परंपरा, श्रद्धा, अंधश्रद्धा, अशिक्षितपणा, मागासलेपणा

### प्रस्तावना:

शिक्षण ही निरंतर चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. मनुष्याच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी शिक्षण हे अत्यंत उपयुक्त आहे. शिक्षणामुळेच मानवी जीवनात परिवर्तन झाले आहे. सुसंस्कृत समाजाच्या निर्मितीसाठी शिक्षणाचे मोल अपार आहे. गतिमान समाजाच्या घडणीत शिक्षणाला अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. शिक्षणाचा उद्देश केवळ पदवी मिळवणे हा नसून आचार -विचारात बदल घडवणे हा शिक्षणाचा मूलभूत उद्देश आहे. ' विद्येनेच मनुजा श्रेष्ठत्व आले या जगामाजी ' असे जे म्हटले जाते, त्याचाही अर्थ तोच आहे. पाश्चात्य विचारवंत बेकन यांनी ' ज्ञान ही शक्ती आहे ' ; ज्ञदवूसमकहम पे चवूमतद्ध असे म्हणत ज्ञानाची महती विषद केली आहे. शिक्षण हा समाजाला लाभलेला तिसरा डोळा आहे. त्यामुळे मनुष्य सुजाण, सुसंस्कृत व चिकित्सक होण्यास मदत होते. शिक्षणामुळेच समाजाचे चित्र बदलण्यास मदत होते. मानवी जीवन सफल-संपूर्ण, समृद्ध, विकसित होण्यासाठी शिक्षण हाच तरणोपाय आहे. माणूस चिकित्सक, बुद्धिप्रामाण्यवादी, चोखंदळ व संशोधकबुद्धी जोपासणारा ठरतो तो शिक्षणामुळेच ! शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत नित्यनूतन असे बदल होत असतात. त्यामुळे नवनवीन आव्हाने पुढे उभे राहतात. ती आव्हाने पेलण्याची क्षमता जी भाषा अंगी बाळगते तीच जनप्रिय ठरते. आजच्या गतिमान जीवनात भाषाविकासाची चक्रे अतिशय वेगवान झालेली असताना, नवीन तांत्रिक परिभाषांचा स्वीकार जलदगतीने होत असताना आणि उंच उंच झेप घेण्याचे बळ भाषेच्या गरूडपंखांना लाभले असताना ज्या बहुसंख्याकाकरिता ही भाषा उपयोजिली जावी त्यांनाच याची माहिती नसावी, किंवा त्यांनाच ही भाषा ज्ञात नसावी ही कटु वस्तुस्थिती आहे.

ग्रामीण भागातील ७० टक्के जनता ही शेतीव्यवसायात वा गावातील लहानमोठ्या उद्योगात गुंतलेली आहे. त्यांच्यात साक्षरतेचे प्रमाणही अत्यल्प आहे. त्यामुळे सामाजिक पर्यावरणात होणारे बदल त्यांच्यापर्यंत पोचत नाहीत. त्यांची (बोली) मातृभाषा आणि ज्ञानदानाची प्रमाणभाषा यात समन्वयाचा अभाव असल्यामुळे उपयुक्त ज्ञान त्यांच्यापर्यंत पोचत नाही. परिणामी त्यांचे मागासलेपण कायम राहते. भाषा ही संस्कृतिसंवर्धनाचे प्रभावी माध्यम मानले जाते. ती टिकली तरच संस्कृती टिकेल. " भाषा ही बौद्धिक व भावनिक अभिव्यक्तीचे साधन आहे. दोन पिढ्यांमध्ये सांस्कृतिक देवाणघेवाण याच भाषेच्या माध्यमातून होते. वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान व जगाचे

गवाक्ष याच भाषेच्या माध्यमातून खुले होतात.”<sup>१</sup> ग्रामीण भागात सर्व व्यवहार हे बोलीच्या माध्यमातूनच होत असल्याने तीच बोलीभाषा त्यांच्या अंगवळणी पडली आहे. अलीकडे शहरी आणि ग्रामीण समाजजीवनामध्ये एक भिंत उभी राहत असल्याचे दिसते. खेड्यातील ग्रामीण बोली बोलणा-या व्यक्तींकडे उपेक्षेने वा हास्यास्पद नजरेने बघितले जाते. ती व्यक्ती शहरी संस्कृतीत थट्टेचा विषय होते. आज समाजात केवळ ग्रांथीक मराठी भाषेत वा इंग्रजीमध्ये फाडफाड बोलणारी व्यक्ती सुसंस्कृत तर बोलीचा संपन्न वारसा जपणारी व्यक्ती अशिक्षित, अडाणी समजली जाते. हे चित्र अत्यंत चिंताजनक आहे. त्यामुळेच ग्रामीण भागातील व्यक्तींमध्ये न्युनगंडाची भावना वाढीस लागलेली दिसते. त्याकरिता बोली आणि प्रमाणभाषेची उसवत चाललेली वीण पुन्हा एकदा घट्ट विणणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील संस्कृती, प्रथा-परंपरा, ग्रामदैवते, बोलीभाषा, यांच्या विषयीची सकारात्मक भावनाच ग्रामीणांविषयी सन्मानाची बीजे रोवू शकेल.

अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना करताना माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरावर शिक्षणाचे माध्यम म्हणून स्वीकारलेल्या मराठी भाषेतून सर्वांना ज्ञानदान केले जावे, हे सूत्र स्वीकारले आहे. विद्यापीठ स्तरावरही हेच सूत्र अनिवार्य मराठीबाबत स्वीकारले असून मराठी वाङ्मय विषयात बोलींना ( अभ्यासक्रमात कलाकृती नेमून ) प्राधान्य दिलेले आहे. ग्रामीण विभागात बोलीमधूनच सर्व व्यवहार चालत असल्यामुळे प्रमाण मराठीच्या शिष्टमान्य स्वरूपामुळे ग्रामीण विद्यार्थ्यांची कुचंबणा होते. त्याचे मन भयभीत होते व शिकलेल्या लोकांपुढे माझे कसे होणार ? या भीतीने त्यांच्यामध्ये न्युनगंडाची भावना निर्माण होते. त्याकरिता बोलींनाही मानमान्यता व प्रतिष्ठा मिळवून देणे गरजेचे आहे. कोणतीही भाषा ही आधी बोलीच असते, हे भाषातज्ज्ञानीही मान्य केले आहे. “भाषा या कधीच अवगुंठीत नसतात. त्या सतत उत्क्रांत होतात, नवीन सामाजिक व आर्थिक घटकानुसार नवे रूप घेत असतात. त्या वाढतात, काही वेळा आकसतात, स्थित्यंतरीत होतात, त्यांचा विलय होतो काही वेळा एखाद्या भाषेचा मृत्यूही ओढवतो. भाषेचा प्रकाश नसेल तर आपण जगातील अंधारात चाचपडत राहू, असे महान भारतीय कवी आचार्य दंडी यांनी म्हटले होते.”<sup>२</sup> त्यामुळे बोली जगली तरच भाषांचे मूळ रूप शिल्लक राहील. त्यासाठी बोलींकडे हेटाळणीच्या दृष्टीने पाहण्यापेक्षा समदृष्टीने पाहणे उचित ठरेल. अलीकडे ग्रामीण, आदिवासी बहुल भागातील मुलांकरिता त्यांची बोली जाणणा-या शिक्षकांना नेमले जात आहे. ही जमेची बाजू मानता येईल. विद्यार्थ्यांशी त्यांच्या बोलीतून संवाद साधत अध्यापन केले जात असल्यामुळे शिक्षकांशी त्यांची जवळीक साधली जात आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या मनातील भीती दूर होऊन शिक्षकांविषयी व शिक्षणाविषयी त्यांच्यात आवड निर्माण होत आहे. हा संवाद असाच वाढत राहिला तर ग्रामीण भागातील लाज-या बुज-या मुलांनाही त्यांच्या प्रगतीचा मार्ग गवसेल व ते मुख्य प्रवाहात संमिलित होतील.

### ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षणाची सद्यस्थिती :-

ग्रामीण भागात जीवन जगणारी बहुसंख्य जनता ही आजही अतिशय दुर्गम भागात, कडेकपारीत, डोंगरद-यात, श्वापदांच्या दहशतीत, प्राथमिक गरजांची पूर्तताही होणे जिथे अशक्यप्राय आहे अशा ठिकाणी अतिशय हलाखीचे जीवन जगत आहे. प्रथा-परंपरा, देव-दैवते, श्रद्धा-अंधश्रद्धा, गतानुगतीक-परंपरागत विचारसरणी स्वीकारत सुधारलेल्या माणसांपेक्षा अनेक पावले मागे पडलेला आहे. दळणवळणाच्या सोयींचा अभाव, शैक्षणिक सुविधांचा अभाव, गरिबी, दैन्य, दारिद्र्य यामुळे त्याचे जगणे परावलंबी व लाचारीचे झाले आहे. त्यामुळे शाळेत जाणे ही त्यांना चैन वाटते. घरी राहिल्यास मजुरीसाठी, गावातील कुठल्या कामावर, शेतावर गेल्यास तो कुटुंबासाठी काही मदत करू शकेल म्हणून शाळेमध्ये पाठविण्याची पालकांची मानसिकता नसते. आजही हे चित्र ब-याच मोठ्या प्रमाणात बघावयास मिळते.

शहराजवळ असलेल्या गावांमध्ये शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण दिसते पण त्यांची मनोवृत्तीही काहीशी मनोरंजनाकडे कल असलेली, भ्रमणध्वनीच्या आधीन झालेली, प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या आहारी गेलेली, नको त्या व्यसनांच्या आधीन झालेली, शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य ध्येयापासून परावृत्त झालेली दिसत आहे. अर्धवट ज्ञान हे फार घातक असते, असे म्हटले जाते. आज शहरानजिक राहणा-या मुलांच्या बाबतीत ही समस्या गंभीर बनली आहे. त्यामुळे ते अधांतरी असल्यागत दिसत आहेत. अति दुर्गम भागातील लोकांपर्यंत ज्ञान पोचले नाही म्हणून समस्या आहे. शहरानजीकच्या मुलांचा अंधानुकरणाकडे कल वाढल्यामुळे अडचण आहे, त्यामुळे त्या दोहोंपर्यंत ज्ञानाचा खरा हेतू पोहचविणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. त्याशिवाय ग्रामीण भागातील मुलांमध्ये जाणीव जागृती निर्माण होणार नाही.

ग्रामीण भागातील तरूण पिढी योग्य मार्गदर्शनाअभावी दिशाहीन व कर्तव्य पराड्.मुख झालेली आहे. कमालीची उदासीनता, भविष्याविषयीचा बेफिकीरपणा, शिक्षणाविषयीची नकारात्मकता, नाउमेद झालेली मनोवृत्ती, निसर्गाचा लहरीपणा या सर्व बाबींमुळे हवालदिल झालेले त्यांचे मन देववाद आणि दैववाद याकडे झुकून गतार्थ परंपरांचे पाईक होण्यातच धन्यता मानताना दिसत आहे. समाजजीवनातील बदलाविषयी, जगातील परिवर्तनाविषयी अनभिज्ञ असलेले ग्रामस्थ निराशने ग्रासलेले,परावलंबी जीवन जगणारे, भयप्रद व भीडस्त जीवन जगणारे, परस्परविषयीची सहानुभूती हरवून बसलेले दिसत आहेत. त्यामुळेच त्यांचा परस्परांमधील संवादही लोप पावत चाललेला दिसतो. अशा या चेतनाहीन,विकल,गलितगात्र जीवन जगणा—या ग्रामीण भागातील बांधवांना उर्जितावस्था प्राप्त करून द्यायची असेल तर त्यांना समजेल अशा भाषेत त्यांच्याशी संवाद साधणे गरजेचे झाले आहे. त्यांचा हरवलेला आत्मविश्वास जागृत करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. “ २०१९ हे संयुक्त राष्ट्रांनी आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्थानिक किंवा देशी भाषा वर्ष जाहीर केले आहे. यात देशी भाषांचे संवर्धन, पुनरुत्थान व त्यांना उत्तेजन देणे अपेक्षित आहे . भारतात अशा अनेक आदिवासी भाषा आहेत ज्या आता अस्तंगत होण्याच्या दिशेने मार्गक्रमण करीत आहेत.”<sup>३</sup> अशा भाषांचे संगोपन केले जाणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी बोलींचा वापर समाजात टिकवून ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. भाषा ही एका पिढीकडून दुस—या पिढीकडे संक्रमित होत असते तेव्हा केवळ ती भाषाच नाही तर तत्कालीन समाजस्थिती, समाजास हितावह ठरणारे अनेक प्रकारचे ज्ञान सुद्धा या नव्या पिढीकडे येत असते त्यामुळे ते सर्वकष ज्ञान पुढेही टिकविण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

ग्रामीण भागातील संवादविषयक समस्या :-

ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांची पारंपरिक व रूढीप्रिय मनोवृत्ती संवाद—संभाषणापासून दूर राहण्यास कारणीभूत ठरत आहे. अशिक्षितपणामुळे नकारात्मक विचारांकडे त्यांचा कल अधिक वाढता आहे. नव्याचा स्वीकार करण्याकडे त्यांची प्रवृत्ती दिसत नाही.शैक्षणिक सुविधांचा अभाव, ग्रंथालयांची अनुपलब्धता, ग्रामजीवनातील अज्ञान— अंधःकारामुळे जगातील बदलाविषयी अनभिज्ञ, भाषेची समज नसणे, बोलीभाषेतून व्यवहार करण्याकडे कल, संकुचित वृत्ती, राहणीमानाचा प्रभाव, आळशीपणा, अल्पसंतुष्टवृत्ती, न्युनगंडामुळे नवनवीन आव्हान पेलण्यास तयार नसलेले मन,नव्या ज्ञानार्जनास उत्सुक नसलेली मानसिकता, मागासलेपणातून आलेली भीती, लहानपणापासून अंगवळणी पडलेल्या सवयी सोडण्यास तयार नसलेले मन, गावापासून दूर जाण्यास तयार नसलेली मानसिकता, गावगाडयात व वडिलोपार्जित धंद्यात रमलेले मन, नव्या जगाविषयी अनामिक आकर्षण असले तरी भीडस्त पणामुळे बाहेर जाण्याची भीती, अनुत्सुकता,तांत्रिक ज्ञानाविषयी अज्ञान,अशा अनेकविध कारणांमुळे ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचा परस्परांमधील व समाजातील संवाद हरवलेला दिसतो. संवादासाठी हवे असणारे भाषिक सामर्थ्य स्वतःकडे नाही, या भावनेनेच ग्रामीण तरूण मागे पडत आहे. स्थितीवादी प्रवृत्ती हीच मागासलेपणाची खरी समस्या ठरली आहे. धंदेवाईक शिक्षणाकडे कल नसल्यामुळे ग्रामीण तरूण परिवर्तशील अवस्थेत टिकू शकत नाही. संकुचित वृत्ती टाळून जोवर ग्रामीण जीवनातील शिक्षण व संभाषण यात समन्वय साधला जात नाही तोवर ग्रामजीवनातील विकासाची गती प्रवाहित होणे अशक्यप्राय वाटते.

ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षण व संवाद यात समन्वय साधण्यासाठी उपाययोजना :-

१. दुर्गम भागातील ग्रामीण तरूण—तरूणींना शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व समजावून सांगणे.
२. शिक्षणासाठी विविध सोयी सवलती उपलब्ध करून देणे.
३. विविध प्रकारच्या शुल्कांमध्ये सुट देणे, अभ्यासक्रमासाठी कमी फी आकारणे
४. योग्य पद्धतीने व आत्मीयतेने शिक्षण देणे.
५. पारंपरिक ज्ञानासोबतच तांत्रिक व व्यवहारोपयोगी शिक्षणाची सुविधा निर्माण करून देणे
६. आरोग्याविषयी मार्गदर्शन करणे व निकोप आरोग्यासाठी सुविधा केंद्रांची निर्मिती करणे.
७. संगणकाची ओळख निर्माण करून त्याच्या फायद्याविषयी जागरूकता निर्माण करणे .
८. स्पर्धेच्या युगात टिकण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शक केंद्राची स्थापना करणे.
९. जीवनाकडे बघण्याचा नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण बदलण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
१०. पुरोगामी विचारांसाठी फुले,शाहू आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारांचा परिचय करून देणे
११. बोलींची प्रतिष्ठा जपण्यासाठी जाणीवपूर्वक व गांभीर्याने प्रयत्न करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

- १२.स्वाभीमानाचे जीवन प्रदान करण्यासाठी पूरक व्यवसाय,धंदेवाईक शिक्षण यांच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- १३.शिक्षणामुळे विविध क्षेत्रात लीलयेने पदार्पण करता येईल.

#### निष्कर्ष

१. ग्रामीण भागात शिक्षणाचा पुरेसा प्रसार आणि प्रचार झालेला नसल्यामुळे दुर्गम भागातील व्यक्तींचा विकास झालेला नाही.
२. ग्रामीण भागात मनोरंजनाची साधने मोठया प्रमाणात पोचली. ज्ञानार्जनापेक्षा मनोरंजनाकडे कल वाढला. वाचनाचे महत्त्व न कळल्यामुळे ही पिढी दिशाहीन झालेली दिसते.
३. ग्रामीण भागात शैक्षणिक साधनसुविधांचा अभाव, दळणवळणांच्या साधनांचा अभाव, ग्रंथालयांची अनुपलब्धता या बाबींमुळे विकासाचा मार्ग थांबल्यागत झाला आहे.
४. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांची कमालीची उदासीनता, देववादी-दैववादी प्रवृत्ती, परंपरागत जीवन जगण्याकडे असलेला कल व अल्पसंतुष्टवृत्तीमुळे त्यांच्या ठिकाणी कमालीचे औदासिन्य पहायवयास मिळते.
५. शिक्षणाभावी भाषेचे महत्त्व कळले नाही. भाषेविषयीची सजगता अनेक क्षेत्रात सेवेची संधी उपलब्ध करून देऊ शकते, याविषयी ही माणसे अनभिज्ञ आहेत.

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३. तत्रैव, पृ. ६, एम. व्यंकय्या नायडू (भारताचे उपराष्ट्रपती),

## Need & Scope Of Innovation In Home Eco Subject

**Dr. Sarita Dinkarrao Deshmukh**

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### Introduction

Home economics, study of homemaking and the relation of the home to the community. Formerly limited to problems of food (nutrition and cookery), clothing, sewing, textiles, household equipment, housecleaning, housing, hygiene, and household economics, it later came to include many aspects of family relations, parental education, consumer education, and institutional management. The application of scientific techniques to home economics was developed under the leadership of Ellen Henrietta Swallow Richards ; later an emphasis was placed on the social, economic, and aesthetic aspects. Although called in some countries home science, household arts, domestic science, or domestic economy, the subject is known today in the United States as home economics, and specialized terms are used for its subdivisions. The field of home economics has, at different times, emphasized training in needlework, cookery, the management of servants, the preparation of medicines, and food preservation; such instruction was once given mainly in the home and from a practical rather than a scientific standpoint. In the United States the teaching of cooking and sewing in the public schools was coincident with manual training for boys, beginning in the 1880s. State institutions, notably in Iowa, Kansas, and Illinois, pioneered in introducing home economics courses on the college level in the 1870s. In 1914, the Smith-Lever Act made federal funds available for extension work in home economics and agriculture, in cooperation with the states; through this provision, supplemented by later acts, home demonstration work is carried on in many rural localities. The Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 instituted secondary school vocational education in home economics and other fields. Home economics, once taught only to women, is now taught to both men and women; in the United States home economics courses are taught mainly at the secondary school level, more commonly in rural than in urban areas. The International Federation of Home Economics, an organization devoted to the teaching of home economics on a worldwide basis, has members in over 60 countries.

### International Contributions

Over the years, home economists in other countries have contributed significantly to strengthening programs aimed at women, families, and children (O'Toole and Nelson 1988), and to formally and informally educating women, increasing understanding and appreciation of other cultures, improving public health, and improving the process of introducing change (O'Toole et al. 1988). Home economists in the United States began to become involved outside their country at the start of the twentieth century when mission boards hired graduates to assist in establishing home economics departments in schools and colleges in other countries to improve the living conditions of the people with whom the missionaries worked (O'Toole and Nelson 1988).

Several professional organizations also have facilitated international involvement. The International Federation of Home Economics, IFHE; the American Home Economics Association (now the American Association of Family and Consumer Sciences, AAFCS); and the American Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, AASULGC (now the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, NASULGC) have been active internationally. The IFHE is the only international nongovernmental professional organization concerned with home economics as a whole. Founded in 1908 in Friburg, Switzerland, IFHE brings together institutions, organizations, associations, and individuals from more than 110 countries worldwide to further the mission of home economics. IFHE has been involved with several United Nations Conferences on Women, including the 1995 Beijing conference. It has consultative status with UCOSOC (United Nations Economic and Social Council), UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization), UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), and other United Nations and international agencies. IFHE also cooperates with other international nongovernmental organizations related to home economics to strengthen and promote home economics concerns and exchange information (Davis 1999).

### What is the Scope of Home Economics?

A home economist may choose to specialize in one home economics study area or may be a generalist in many facets of home economics. Examples of the fields in which home economists are active include:

- Community Service / Development
- Advertising

- Marketing and Sales
- Product Research
- Food Editor
- Promotion and Public Relations
- Journalism
- Dietetics
- Media Relations
- Recipe Development/Food Styling
- Co-op Housing
- Teaching
- International Development
- Resource Management
- Textile Design
- Financial Counselling
- Fashion/Craft Editor
- Public Health Nutritionist
- Consumer Consultant

I anticipate that my inquiry question and process will continue as I enter into practicum, and throughout my teaching career. As concepts of social justice and sustainability continue to change, as will my incorporation of the issues. It is an evolving question, an evolving topic, and an evolving discipline- one that I am excited to be a part of at this pivotal time of change.

-Georgia Campbell

### Conclusion

At this point, I do not have a final answer as to what the best practices are to teach critical thinking through home economics. I am, however, eager to begin teaching and explore for myself what works and what does not, and especially where my comfort level is at when introducing higher-order thinking activities. Very soon, I will be teaching in a foods classroom and I am excited to inspire and, in turn, be inspired by the students in all aspects of being an educator. I plan to learn all that I can from this practicum experience, and hopefully delve more into this teacher inquiry learning process. The plan now is to continue to grow and refine in my teaching style and ideas, to become more experienced and aware of best practices, and continue to advocate for home economics as a key to learning life-long learning skills.

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## Need & Scope Of Innovation In Home- Eco Subject

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### Introduction

Research objective- explains and substantiates the necessity of innovative learning process and introducing in subject "Home economics and technologies", improving the content of learning process and updating the development of life quality comprehension, what can be achieved by acquiring a variety of handicraft and modern technology. In the article compared the Ministry developed subject programs and the author's programs of A.Pridāne parts "Technological creativity and practical application to the human habitats to improve" and "Product ideas, ideas generation, presentation".

### Importance in Today's World

The study of home sciences has been around for over a century, and started as basic outreach programs that taught about food, textile and family sciences to rural communities. As the demand for home sciences increased, this is where we saw the beginning of and growth in home economics, the basic skills for life, because home economics focuses on the health of the individual, family, and the community.

Home Economics is not new, there were home economics conferences held as early as 1899 in Lake Placid, to discuss present home science needs, and the future of mental, moral, and physical health in the family.

The best examples I can think of early Home Economists in Canada are Fannie Twiss and Ruth Binnie. They both saw a need to reach rural communities in Saskatchewan, travelling over one thousand miles a month, teaching their household sciences program, which included textiles, nutrition, and also a hot lunch. The main goal was to teach children and youth to sew, and make a hot meal for dinner when they grew up.

While home economics has evolved, and its name has changed, to primarily human ecology in Canada, it still focuses on improving and empowering the wellbeing and quality of life for communities, families and individuals.

Home economics is formed by the human ecological model. At the core is humans, or individuals, and the natural environment, human constructed environment and the human behaviour environment surrounding the core. Individuals are seen through this lens, and interventions are done accordingly.

Home economics isn't just about what is trendy. For example, instead of focusing on what the latest diet is, home economics is science focused, which has been an anchor throughout these health trends, that a healthy nutritional diet and balanced lifestyle helps maintain well-being.

In 2015, home economics is needed more than ever, with rapidly increasing consumer debt, individual nutrition concerns, obesity, ever changing family dynamics and roles, individuals, families and communities need information and interventions at the individual, family, community and government level that will support them and help them grow and adapt to an ever changing world.

### Innovative teaching ideas

- Be innovative, enterprising and creative
- Balance work responsibilities with personal responsibilities and leisure
- Choose nutritious foods in a changing marketplace
- Design, evaluate and make decisions related to textiles and food
- Make informed, responsible and ethical consumer decisions
- Negotiate for effective and diverse family and interpersonal relationships
- Prepare nutritious foods and develop health promoting food behaviours
- Take control of their health and develop health promoting behaviours
- Understand and take action to enhance human growth and development
- Understand and confront the way they influence and are influenced by broad societal factors such as media, advertising, peer pressure, government policies and changing technologies
- Utilise design and technology relevant to families and households.

### Conclusion

Through my research I found social and environmental justice issues are ripe within Home Economics; every unit within Food Studies can have a social or environmental justice element ranging from organic, local/seasonal, meat production, factory farming, food miles, migrant farm workers, and global inequalities in access to nutritious food; Textiles Studies can readily address social and environmental issues in the textile and garment industries, fabric and fibre production, and the hidden costs of cheap disposable fashion; Family Studies can address issues of marketing, consumption, and deconsumption, conservation of energy and resources, and global and local social inequalities. All of these issues are meaningful, relevant, and important issues that increase global awareness and foster global citizenship- important aspect of 21st century learning.

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**Role Of Information Technology (IT) In Sports Performance****Dr. Amol Onkarrao Deshmukh**

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**Introduction**

Information Technology has become an important inter-disciplinary partner for sports, this way physical education has its branches of Sports psychology, Sports Statistics, Biochemistry, Sports Medicine, Kinesiology and Bio-mechanics etc. Taking into consideration its association with other disciplines and its various aspects, computer can be used and are being used in physical education and sports. Human play, as embodied in sports, is one of most important in expressions of human culture. The games in which people in the society it's reflects their society and culture as a whole. It is said that communication is one dominant contribution to the human being on the planets.

The Olympic movement is one of the social movements on human society. The countries from all over the world gathering in one place during summer Olympic games for peaceful is the epitome of intersection of sports and communication. This fact underscores the importance of the media and the Olympics. The presentation will briefly explain the relationship between information technology and sports.

**Information Technology in Sports:**

The information age was 1970's. The change was brought to the society with the creation of world web (the web). As change in technology, changes channels of communication and message content. The early 1960's, the computer technology establish protocols which become as the internet in 1969. And later development of Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML) in 1989 that became the basic for the development of web in 1993. The web was introduced to the public at large. During the formative days of the web lot of things was include such as email, blog, face book, twitter, lot of website, journals, you tube etc.,. Another important fact of information technologies being used in sports is seen in the trend analysis done by administrators in sports, franchises and leagues while the most basic functions are storing data used to determine statistics, disclosing the score of a game or uploading pictures for fans to view thorough out a game. In the past, task such as developing rosters (name list) of athletes, managers, officials, timekeepers, drivers and medical staff was too much time to done the work with hand. But the institution of IT in sports, team administration was now able to not only create detailed rosters of these individuals but can schedule them for work. Also, most profession sports venues have very modern scoreboards that are programmed to update statistics and information directly to a computer system. So with the use of such modern technology, almost every area of sports has become dependent of automation due to relevance that it implies to the lives of spectators all over the world.

**Application in Sports:**

The field of physical education and sports can make a significant contribution to the role that technologies play in our lives by carefully considering the benefits and liabilities of new information technologies on the whole person, body as well as mind. Nowadays in schools, colleges and other institutions, students are given more organized and disciplined education through I.T. and computers, because it is more authentic innovation and convincing. A variety of programmes are available which help in track-grading, conducting health assessment, monitoring research projects, and analyzing sports performances.

**Benefits of Information Technology:**

Here are some of the ways technology can provide or facilitate most of the types of support that someone trying to become or stay physically active needs. Now a day's computer is widely used as a teaching aid. In this era of globalization black board is quit away. Power point presentations, Video clips, Animation, Graphics, and Sound have become much more effective and needful, CD, DVD, MP3, are more useful in teaching. IN some way computer is applied in sports sciences, scoring systems, computerized test all evaluation can be largely followed. A coach keeps monitoring on the players. A computers helps us if any deficiency is found. Records of the player can be maintained for future plan Selection of players for various game and sports is an important for this multiple regression helps in many ways. Hence computer plays a significant role in storing research data and its analysis. Treatments in sports medicine involve Cardio-Vascular, Flexibility and strength building programme. Sports Medicine is the study, prevention and treatments of sports and fitness related injuries.

**Advantage and disadvantage of Information Technology:**

Technology in sports is constantly changing in today's era. This change is making a big impact, whether the technology is a disadvantage to the sport and slows down the speed of the game or uses the technology to an advantage and speeds the game up to help make accurate calls. People are always looking for

the technology to be able to get ahead of other opponents. The use of technology has crept into the athletes' games. Technology is more of an advantage or disadvantage. One of the main reason's through which technology compromise a sports experience is that people are watching the games at home instead of watching the games that are played live. Some people would rather stay at home than spend the money to go to view the game. With the game being shown on television, means fewer supporters in attendance. Fewer supporters mean less money for the teams in terms of income and profits. The enhanced experience of technology has made it easy for teams to know and learn about the opposite teams. Some people believe that it was necessary for technology. Sometimes the referee's decision will be wrong, there technology will work and give accurate result will be given

#### Through using Information technology to improve the standard of Sports in the following process

- To update the health status of players.
- Preparing training schedule
- Video Feed back for players practices.
- To assessment of physical activity by using Information Technology.
- Storing the results
- To analysis the team performance at the time of competition.
- Online registrations and profile verifications.
- The Coach can have the self-appraisal through the Information technology.
- Storing the personal data's of athletes.
- Search engine for the latest training in sports.

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**Impact Of Social Media On Teaching Learning Process****Dr. B.P. Yeole**Ass.Prof. (Political Science)  
MJF College, Amravati**Abstract**

*From last few years use of social media is increasing by the people of world in various sectors. Teaching learning process is one of them Use of social media by Teachers, educators or students make teaching, learning process more collaborative, interactive, informative participative Use of social media has created positive & negative impact on teaching learning process. The paper focus on positive and negative impact of using social media because it is the need of the hour, that every people who are related with education sector has known how social media impact on their life.*

**Key words-** Teaching- Learning process, social media Technology,

**Introduction**

The growth of technology has changed our life ultimately in each and every sector from IT sector to our kitchen also Social media is an offspring of technology. Social media is a tool of technology which connects people to each other to interact with each other. Millions of people use social media because it is very easy for operating easily share information with each other open world for sharing knowledge etc.

There are several engine for social media like face book, Linicedin Twitter, YouTube & Instagram etc Social media is beneficial for everyone. There is nobody in the world today who doesn't know social media.

**Statistical data of social media users :** The following figure highlights the use of social media in worldwide.

A new survey from Pew Research Centre found that 3.2 billion people are (means which equals to about 42% of the population) social media user in worldwide, 68% facebook user, 500 million daily active instgram stories user, 91% people access social channels via mobile devices, like wise almost 80% of total time spent on social media sites occurs on mobile platforms. Overall social media use a spend an average of 2 hours & 22 minutes per day on social network & messaging.<sup>1</sup>

**Social Media Users In India:-**

The following statistics show that India is no exception. In India according to report published by Statista Research Dept. in June 21 2019, India is the second largest country of mobile internet usages behind china. An estimate of 262 million users living in urban communities and 109 million living is rural areas In 2021 it is estimated that there will be around 358.2 million people social network users in India, 195 million face book user.<sup>2</sup>

Means according to above statistical data shows that most of people use social media in each & every field. There it doesn't matter for the user that whether he is rural or urban, literate or highly qualified etc.

The people usually use social site for many purpose. Entertainment, study, Research, Chatting etc.

**Role of Social Media in Teaching Learning Process :**

Social media play a very active role in education field, especially in teaching learning process. Students use it to get information, to interact with the world to, stay update into knowledge because social media provides any data very easily & quickly within seconds.

No doubt, that students spend more & more time in accessing data from various sites.

In modern era no one can imagine without smart phone. According to statistics report overall 91% people access social channel via mobile devices in teaching process.<sup>3</sup> A recent survey conducted by the Badson Survey Research group in collaboration with New Marketing labs & Education Consulting Group pearson learning solutions drew from almost 1000 Colleges & University's faculty nationwide and revealed that 80% professors are using social media in same capacity and more than half use these tools as a part of their teaching. The survey noted that 30% faculties are using social network to communicate with students, 52% are using online videos, podcasts, blogs and wikis during class time.<sup>4</sup> Even not so, many universities have made their campus wifi And now it is mandatory for college to use technology in teaching learning process.

Basically a northan university classified as a computer school created Virtual Campus to create a sense of community for their students. To provide them with a safe & secure teaching environment. This university designed a campus connect program with the help of wireless company, where integrated mobile phone into their Learning Management System Every student was required to have a mobile phone to receive all campus information & alerts.<sup>5</sup> (chapel 2008)

Other university developed their own interactive social media based learning environment, where students could used their mobile devices to interact with the system during the lecture and at home.<sup>6</sup> (chao, parker & Fontana 2011) what important role is being played by social media in education sector.

From the above references it is found that universities, colleges and actually many, faculties are using social media. Faculty using variety of software tools & free web application to enhance learning communication and engagement. Social media provides opportunities for learning to develop & maintain their own learning activities. Faculty using E-learning for seminar presentation, to simplify difficult topic, to arrange online test, students feedback, to provide notes through Google Class Room etc Now ICT use has become a basic need of teachers & students also.

### Impact of Social Media :

In Recent period social media play active role in teaching & learning process But its advantages & disadvantages are two sides of coin. Social media is not only beneficiary for students, teachers, parents, but there are some sideeffects .

### Social media hve following positive impact on teaching learning process .

- 1) Social media encourage to student centric, participatory learning which are empowering students and teachers.
- 2) It is a tool to connect teachers, parents & Students
- 3) Students engaged with new technologies, new knowledge & up to date with information
- 4) Information can be easily accessible to students without location restriction.
- 5) The professor can always stay in touch with the students.The professor or faculty is available within second. So Social media has become a useful tool for interconnecting to students & teachers.
- 6) Social media has encouraged collaborative learning, world became a small place and open for everyone information sharing by students anywhere and everywhere.
- 7) Social media can motivate students, professor in participation is teaching learning process because it is more attractive, compare traditional learning process.
- 8) Social media provides huge opportunities to educator for Marketing their skill
- 9) Now due to social media, educator had did not depend upon traditional study material,
- 10) Credit goes to social media for become in a teaching learning process paperless.

### Negative impact on teaching learning process:

#### Following are the negative impact of social media on teaching learning process

1. No doubt, that students or others, spent more time on social media but it is fact that social media is a addiction. This addiction is dangerous to students mentally, physically and emotionally also. In traditional education system, students spends their maximum time in sports, outdoor games, face to face interaction, Intellectual games, Collaborative games etc, but due to social media students are detach with parents, friends, teachers , society On ground level. They are connected only on mobile or social media, now face to face interaction was closed.
2. There are many sites on social media where students spend extra time.
3. Technology provides lot of auto technique like grammar, spellcheck, current pronunciation etc these tools are reduced students ability to S.A. writing construction technique,Communication There are hundred of thousand fake accounts on social network it is ofen abused visit to site very unusually and they were cheated.<sup>6</sup>
4. Social media is changing the relationships between students and teachers. The student is not entirely dependent on the teacher for the study As such, respectful fears about teachers have diminished in new era.
5. Lots of online degree courses available in many sites, they cheat students. Many students rely on the accessibility of information on social media and the web to provide answer that means a reduced focus on learning and retaining information.<sup>7</sup>

### Conclusion

According to the above study we came to know that Social Media, is a part of technology, no one can escape the use of it but it is not used properly it can be a curse. Most of the negative aspects can be overcome by reducing the amount of time spent in social network sites. Students should save as much time as possible. They should use that time for their academic progress., skill developed or enjoying hobbies.

It has to be acknowledgement that social media is made up of business sector on you-tube, we are agree that it is a source of income but we should not forgate that education is a service area. So with paying more attention and preedution we can reduce negative consequences. All this we help us to reduce the negative impact of social media on education.

Mahatma Gandhi said, "Do not go to the machine otherwise you will be the hands of the machine."

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**Impact of Innovative e-Learning on Social and Cultural Development****Ms. D.P. Bondre**

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**Abstract|:**

*The present paper deals with the impact of e learning education in the social and cultural activity. The importance of the online interaction and communication. In our todays education system it is compulsorily attach with this on line education system so that they will get proper knowledge of not only the particular system but also all other system which is depend on area of interest of the learner.*

**Keywords:** E- learning ; Communication ,effective learning, lecturing

**1. Introduction**

**The Educational technology** is the effective use of technological tools in learning. As a concept, it concerns an array of tools, such as media, machines and networking hardware, as well as considering underlying theoretical perspectives for their effective application. Educational technology is not restricted to high technology. Nonetheless, electronic educational technology, also called **e-learning**, has become an important part of society today, comprising an extensive array of digitization approaches, components and delivery methods. For example, m-learning emphasizes mobility, but is otherwise indistinguishable in principle from educational technology. Educational technology includes numerous types of media that deliver text, audio, images, animation, and streaming video, and includes technology applications and processes such as audio or video tape, satellite TV, CD-ROM, and computer-based learning, as well as local intranet/extranet and web-based learning. Information and communication systems, whether free-standing or based on either local networks or the Internet in networked learning, underlie many e-learning processes. Theoretical perspectives and scientific testing influence instructional design. The application of theories of human behavior to educational technology derives input from instructional theory, learning theory, educational psychology, media psychology and human performance technology. The Educational technology and e-learning can occur in or out of the classroom. It can be self-paced, asynchronous learning or may be instructor-led, synchronous learning. It is suited to distance learning and in conjunction with face-to-face teaching, which is termed blended. Educational technology is used by learners and educators in homes, schools, businesses, and other settings.

**2. Concept and definition of online learning**

As per **Richey** educational technology as "the study and ethical practice of facilitating learning and improving performance by creating, using and managing appropriate technological processes and resources". **The Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT)** denoted as "The theory and practice of design, development, utilization, management, and evaluation of processes and resources for learning." As such, educational technology refers to all valid and reliable applied education sciences, such as equipment, as well as processes and procedures that are derived from scientific research, and in a given context may refer to theoretical, algorithmic or heuristic processes: it does not necessarily imply physical technology.

**3.Scope of online education**

Educational technology refers to the use of both physical hardware and educational theoretic. It encompasses several domains, including learning theory, computer-based training, online learning and, where mobile technologies are used, m-learning. Accordingly, there are several discrete aspects to describing the intellectual and technical development of educational technology:

- Educational technology as the theory and practice of educational approaches to learning
- Educational technology as technological tools and media that assist in the communication of knowledge, and its development and exchange
- Educational technology for learning management systems (LMS), such as tools for student and curriculum management, and education management information systems (EMIS)
- Educational technology itself as an educational subject; such courses may be called "Computer Studies" or "Information and Communication Technology (ICT)"

**4. Requirements for online Education**

The extent to which e-learning assists or replaces other learning and teaching approaches is variable, ranging on a continuum from none to fully online distance learning. A variety of descriptive terms have been employed to categorize the extent to which technology is used. For example, 'hybrid learning' or 'blended learning' may refer to classroom aids and laptops, or may refer to approaches in which traditional classroom time

is reduced but not eliminated, and is replaced with some online learning. 'Distributed learning' may describe either the e-learning component of a hybrid approach, or fully online distance learning environments.

### **E-learning may either be synchronous or asynchronous.**

Synchronous learning occurs in real-time, with all participants interacting at the same time, while asynchronous learning is self-paced and allows participants to engage in the exchange of ideas or information without the dependency of other participants' involvement at the same time. The Synchronous learning refers to the exchange of ideas and information with one or more participants during the same period. Examples are face-to-face discussion, online real-time live teacher instruction and feedback, Skype conversations, and chat rooms or virtual classrooms where everyone is online and working collaboratively at the same time. Since students are working collaboratively, synchronized learning helps students create an open mind because they have to listen and learn from their peers. Synchronized learning fosters online awareness and improves many students' writing skills. The Asynchronous learning may use technologies such as email, blogs, wikis, and discussion boards, as well as web-supported textbooks, hypertext documents, audio-video courses, and social networking using web 2.0. At the professional educational level, training may include virtual operating rooms. Asynchronous learning is beneficial for students who have health problems or who have child care responsibilities. They have the opportunity to complete their work in a low stress environment and within a more flexible time frame

### **Linear learning**

Computer-based training (CBT) refers to self-paced learning activities delivered on a computer or handheld device such as a tablet or smartphone. CBT initially delivered content via CD-ROM, and typically presented content linearly, much like reading an online book or manual. For this reason, CBT is often used to teach static processes, such as using software or completing mathematical equations. Computer-based training is conceptually similar to web-based training (WBT) which are delivered via Internet using a web browser.

### **Collaborative learning**

Computer-supported collaborative learning (CSCL) uses instructional methods designed to encourage or require students to work together on learning tasks. CSCL is similar in concept to the terminology, "e-learning 2.0" and "networked collaborative learning" (NCL). Collaborative learning is distinguishable from the traditional approach to instruction in which the instructor is the principal source of knowledge and skills.

### **Classroom 2.0**

Classroom 2.0 refers to online multi-user virtual environments (MUVES) that connect schools across geographical frontiers. Known as "e-Twinning", computer-supported collaborative learning (CSCL) allows learners in one school to communicate with learners in another that they would not get to know otherwise, enhancing educational outcomes and cultural integration. Examples of classroom 2.0 applications are Blogger and Skype.

### **Media**

The Educational media and tools can be used for task structuring support: help with how to do a task (procedures and processes), access to knowledge bases (help user find information needed) alternate forms of knowledge representation (multiple representations of knowledge, e.g. video, audio, text, image, data).

Numerous types of physical technology are currently used: digital cameras, video cameras, interactive whiteboard tools, document cameras, electronic media, and LCD projectors. Combinations of these techniques include blogs, collaborative software, e-Portfolios, and virtual classrooms.

### **Audio and video**

Radio offers a synchronous educational vehicle, while streaming audio over the internet with webcasts and podcasts can be asynchronous. Classroom microphones often wireless can enable learners and educators to interact more clearly.

Video technology has included VHS tapes and DVDs, as well as on-demand and synchronous methods with digital video via server or web-based options such as streamed video from YouTube, Teacher Tube, Skype, Adobe Connect, and webcams. Telecommuting can connect with speakers and other experts. Interactive digital video games are being used at K-12 and higher education institutions.

### **Computers, tablets and mobile devices**

Collaborative learning is a group-based learning approach in which learners are mutually engaged in a coordinated fashion to achieve a learning goal or complete a learning task. With recent developments in smartphone technology, the processing powers and storage capabilities of modern mobiles allow for advanced development and use of apps. Many app developers and education experts have been exploring smartphone and tablet apps as a medium for collaborative learning. Computers and tablets enable learners and educators to access websites as well as programs such as Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, PDF files, and images. Many mobile devices support m-learning. Mobile devices such as clickers and smartphones can be used for

interactive audience response feedback. Mobile learning can provide performance support for checking the time, setting reminders, retrieving worksheets, and instruction manuals.

### **Social Networks**

Group WebPages, blogs, wikis, and Twitter allow learners and educators to post thoughts, ideas, and comments on a website in an interactive learning environment. Social networking sites are virtual communities for people interested in a particular subject to communicate by voice, chat, instant message, video conference, or blogs. The National School Boards Association found that 96% of students with online access have used social networking technologies, and more than 50% talk online about schoolwork. Social networking encourages collaboration and engagement and can be a motivational tool for self-efficacy amongst students. Every student has his or her own learning requirements, and a Web 2.0 educational framework provides enough resources, learning styles, communication tools and flexibility to accommodate this diversity.

### **Webcams**

Webcams and webcasting have enabled creation of virtual classrooms and virtual learning environment.

### **Whiteboards**

The whiteboards predate tablets and other technological tools, but current interactive whiteboards and smart boards allow learners and instructors to write on the touch screen. The screen markup can be on either a blank whiteboard or any computer screen content. Depending on permission settings, this visual learning can be interactive and participatory, including writing and manipulating images on the interactive whiteboard.

### **Screen casting**

Screen casting allows users to share their screens directly from their browser and make the video available online so that other viewers can stream the video directly. The presenter thus has the ability to show their ideas and flow of thoughts rather than simply explain them as simple text content. In combination with audio and video, the educator can mimic the one-on-one experience of the classroom and deliver clear, complete instructions. Learners have an ability to pause and rewind, to review at their own pace, something a classroom cannot always offer.

### **Virtual classroom**

A virtual learning environment (VLE), also known as a learning platform, simulates a virtual classroom or meetings by simultaneously mixing several communication technologies. For example, web conferencing software such as GoToTraining, WebEx Training or Adobe Connect enables students and instructors to communicate with each other via webcam, microphone, and real-time chatting in a group setting. Participants can raise hands, answer polls or take tests. Students are able to whiteboard and screencast when given rights by the instructor, who sets permission levels for text notes, microphone rights and mouse control.

### **E-learning authoring tools**

E-learning authoring tools are software or online services that enable users to create courses, simulations, or other educational experiences. These tools typically support conventional, presentation-like courses, and may enable screen recording, multimedia, interactivity, quizzes, and non-linear or adaptive approaches

### **Learning Management System**

A learning management system (LMS) is software used for delivering, tracking and managing training and education. For example, an LMS tracks attendance, time on task, and student progress. Educators can post announcements, grade assignments, check on course activity, and participate in class discussions. Students can submit their work, read and respond to discussion questions, and take quizzes. An LMS may allow teachers, administrators, students, and permitted additional parties (such as parents if appropriate) to track various metrics. LMSs range from systems for managing training educational records to software for distributing courses over the Internet and offering features for online collaboration. The creation and maintenance of comprehensive learning content requires substantial initial and ongoing investments of human labor. Effective translation into other languages and cultural contexts requires even more investment by knowledgeable personnel.

### **Learning content management system**

A learning content management system (LCMS) is software for author content (courses, reusable content objects). An LCMS may be solely dedicated to producing and publishing content that is hosted on an LMS, or it can host the content itself. The Aviation Industry Computer-Based Training Committee (AICC) specification provides support for content that is hosted separately from the LMS.

### **Computer-aided assessment**

The Computer-aided assessment i.e. e-assessment ranges from automated multiple-choice tests to more sophisticated systems. With some systems, feedback can be geared towards a student's specific mistakes or the

computer can navigate the student through a series of questions adapting to what the student appears to have learned or not learned. Formative assessment sifts out the incorrect answers, and these questions are then explained by the teacher.

### **Executive Summary**

Today the on line education system is the most important and technical education which is required as per in our innovative world. In our todays education system it is compulsorily attach with this on line education system so that they will get proper knowledge of not only the particular system but also all other system which is depend on area of interest of the learner. The another most important thing is that there is no age limit, no restriction of time and no imitations of knowledge while taking the benefit of the on line education system.

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## Modern Technologies And Their Impact On Sports

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### Abstract

*Technology plays an important part in modern sport. With it being a necessary part of some sports (such as motorsport), it is used in others to improve performance. Some sports also use it to allow off-field decision making.*

### Introduction

Sports science is a widespread academic discipline, and can be applied to areas including athlete performance, such as the use of video analysis to fine-tune technique, or to equipment, such as improved running shoes or competitive swimwear. Sports engineering emerged as a discipline in 1998 with an increasing focus not just on materials design but also the use of technology in sport, from analytics and big data to wearable technology. In order to control the impact of technology on fair play, governing bodies frequently have specific rules that are set to control the impact of technical advantage between participants. For example, in 2010, full-body, non-textile swimsuits were banned by FINA, as they were enhancing swimmers' performances.

One of the most definitive tests for human athleticism is sports, but this does not mean that technology cannot facilitate it. When administering and officiating sports, technology can succeed where humans may not. This guarantees fair judgment of the performance and ensures that athletes win fairly. Here are five exciting new technologies being used in the sports industry today.

### Technologies in sports

#### Sensor Tools

Sensor tools are often used to analyze whether a goal is valid or not. It is often used in cases where the naked eye cannot truly tell if a ball went past the goal line. Different sports use varying sensor tools. For example, cricket's Hawk-Eye technology analyzes sound to determine if the ball smashed into the bat before it was caught. Hawk-Eye is also used to determine where the ball would have landed if it had not hit a player's foot. This establishes whether the ball was unfairly blocked from striking the wicket. On the other hand, tennis sensor tools use laser beams to determine whether the tennis ball went out of bounds or not. Sensor technologies help to accurately determine the position of the ball at a given time.

#### Timing Systems

Nobody uses a stopwatch when timing a race anymore. This means that differences in reaction time no longer affect the precision and consistency of a racing event. In many races today, the starter pistol is linked to a clock. Once the pistol goes off, the clock immediately starts timing the race. On the other hand, swimming uses a touch pad placed at the finish lanes as well as wearable inertial sensors to determine performance. Many racing events also use laser beams and photographs to determine winners.

The results of timing systems are often provided to the nearest thousand of a second. However, world and Olympic records are only recorded to the nearest hundredth of a second. This technique was established to eliminate insignificant errors.

#### Equipment Development

In sports, safety is a key factor. Equipment manufacturers have developed devices to reduce injuries on athletes. In the 2010 season, special helmets were used in the National Football League after several players experienced concussion injuries. The helmets were designed to absorb shock caused by collisions and protect athletes from suffering head and neck injuries. Similar technology is being used for games like auto racing and hockey to enhance the safety of participants.

Technology has taken over today's modern world. Many professional and amateur sports bodies have embraced new technologies featuring certain gears and gadgets to protect athletes and make it easier to officiate the games.

#### Hawk-Eye Technology

Just as it sounds, this technology uses 6-7 high-end cameras situated above the field of play (e.g. a birds-eye view) to analyze the flight and trajectory of an object being used in sports competition. Most

commonly used in tennis, cricket, rugby and volleyball, Hawk-Eye Technology has been in use since 2006 in tennis and is more accurate than a judges eye.

#### **Benefits of this technology:**

- Hawk-Eye technology helps to take an error-free decision in cricket, lawn tennis, rugby league, football, and baseball.
- This technology has reduced the criticism of the players and spectators about the decision of the match referee.
- By analyzing the movement of the balls through this technology, the umpire can take an error-free decision quickly when the game is going on.

The only downside of Hawk-Eye technology is that we haven't been introduced to the next John McEnroe. Without terrible calls by chair umpires, there are no more wildly entertaining tantrums and racket throwing.

#### **HANS device**

A vast majority of technological advancements in sports revolve around safety, and the HANS (Head and Neck Support) device used in motorsports is one of the most famous.

At the time of Dale Earnhardt's death on the track at the Daytona 500 due to head and neck trauma, Thomas Gideon, senior director of Safety, Research & Development of NASCAR, claims that only about six drivers were wearing a HANS device. That moment changed the sports as more drivers adopted this technology geared towards saving their lives in the event of a tragic crash.

#### **Details of a HANS device:**

- U-shaped device which is placed behind the neck and its two arms are placed over the pectoral muscles of the chest
- It is only connected to the helmet by two anchors on each side and supported by the shoulders
- A HANS device keeps the head from whipping forwards and backward in a crash, while also preventing excessive twisting movements.

#### **Video Technology**

To remind just how long ago 1980 was – The 'Miracle on Ice' was not broadcast live. The epic Olympic hockey battle between USA and USSR, won in epic fashion by the US, was on tape delay, ending over an hour before the TV broadcast started. There is no way that would happen in today's sports era.

Everything is live, and not just on your home TV, but on your smartphone, tablet, and the overhead screen in your local church. In today's sports world you are never far from live access.

But it isn't just access that has adapted to the times, it is features. Instant replay, 1st and ten lines, pitch trackers, HD TV sets, DVR's – the experience of watching sports has changed dramatically for the better.

#### **Sports skills**

Fundamental movement skills are basic movements such as throwing, kicking, running, jumping, hopping and catching. Fundamental sport skills are these movement skills applied to a sport situation: for example, kicking a soccer ball, running a sprint, jumping up for a basketball rebound, catching a baseball.

By mastering fundamental movement skills, children will find it easier to learn fundamental sport skills. The combination of these two types of skills forms the basis of physical literacy and opens the door to new sports and physical activities and helps build a better, more confident athlete and person.

#### **Planning the Movement**

- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted Bilateral coordination
- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

#### **Hand Eye coordination**

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)

Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

**Eyes**

- Make sure you are always watching the ball the entire time.

**Prepare your body**

- Feet shoulder width apart
- Weight on back foot
- Body is sideways with shoulder facing the ball
- Bat, stick, club or racket reaches far for backswing

**Forward motion**

- Feet move the body in line with the ball
- Rotate hips and trunk as bat, club, stick or racket is brought forward
- Weight transfers from back foot to front foot
- Bat, racket, club, or stick strikes the object

**Follow through**

- Full follow through along the swing path

Seeing what direction the ball flies after the strike can give hints to error in technique or stance.

**Conclusion**

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport. It is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance.

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## New Gadgets And Its Benefits For Sportsman

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### Abstract

*Sport includes all forms of competitive physical activity or games which, through casual or organised participation, at least in part aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants, and in some cases, entertainment for spectators. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals.*

### Introduction

Sport in India refers to the large variety of games played in India, ranging from tribal games to more mainstream sports such as cricket, badminton and football. India's diversity of culture, people and tribe as well as its colonial legacy is reflected in the wide variety of sporting disciplines in the country. Sports games involve physical and tactical challenges, and test the player's precision and accuracy. Most sports games attempt to model the athletic characteristics required by that sport, including speed, strength, acceleration, accuracy, and so on. As with their respective sports, these games take place in a stadium or arena with clear boundaries. Sports games often provide play-by-play and color commentary through the use of recorded audio.

Sports games sometimes make use of different modes for different parts of the game. This is especially true in games about American football such as the Madden NFL series, where executing a pass play requires six different gameplay modes in the span of approximately 45 seconds. Sometimes, other sports games offer a menu where players may select a strategy while play is temporarily suspended.

### Technologies in sports

#### Computer vision

As the sports ecosystem is putting increasingly more focus on the fan experience, AI plays an essential role in shaping a relevant and impactful customer journey for sports viewers at home and in arenas.

Computer vision, the ability of a machine to recognize, analyze and contextualize visual data, is one of the most influential and compelling types of AI for sports. The market for computer vision systems is projected to reach \$25.32 billion by 2023, at a CAGR of 47.54% between 2018 and 2023, according to ReportBuyer. Many professional venues today are already equipped with high-resolution and motion tracking cameras that track hundreds of movements and data points during games and produce automated video highlights, but the full potential of this technology is yet to be explored.

#### Performance tracking, wearables and more

Smart wearables, tracking sensors and other connected devices have been gaining momentum in the sports industry for a few years. Today, Catapult's chest-strap is used by over 400 sports organizations across the globe and every uniformed NFL player wears shoulder pads with Zebra sensors. The reason for such sweeping adoption is the immense volume of performance and health data these devices supply to athletes, coaches, and sports professionals. The speed of adoption shows no signs of slowing, and the technology is evolving beyond tracking chips that are integrated into sports equipment or traditional wearables such as smart watches and activity trackers.

As sensors become smaller and all but invisible, they can be woven into the very fabric of equipment or clothing. **Wearable technology** is now expanding in the direction of smart clothing and electronic textiles, such as the self-heating jackets that the U.S. team wore at the Winter Olympics in South Korea, or Nike's Hyper Adapt shoes with self-tying laces. Tech giants such as Microsoft, Google, and even Apple are all developing smart fabric and interactive garments, which means we will likely see new products on the market soon.

#### Prosthetic Devices for Disabled Athletes

What used to be the end of the story is now just a beginning of a new one. People with disabilities, or lost limbs, never had a chance to compete, but with the advancement of prosthetic technology more and more physically disabled are competing like before.

Dr. Rory A. Cooper is a leader in developing cutting-edge prosthetics. As the Director of Human Engineering Resources Laboratories at the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Cooper places athletes in body suits embedded with motion sensors. The athletes then go through a series of drills based around athletic

movement, the cameras and the wearable tech report back on their movements. The prosthetic design process begins after this motion study, which in the end creates a custom.

### Wearable Computers

Another advancement in the world of safety and monitoring, wearable computers allow for real-time tracking of an athlete's health. Since their creation, the incidents of dehydration, heart attacks and worse, have dramatically decreased.

When Minnesota Vikings offensive lineman Korey Stringer died of heat stroke during training camp in 2001, companies began to investigate ways to monitor health in real-time and stave off tragedies like this. Wearable tech has made a difference in the lives of many athletes, by supervising pulse rate, hydration, and temperature through its wireless and microscopic health monitoring system.

### Sports skills

#### Catching

##### Eyes

- Make sure you are always watching the ball
- Keep your eyes open at all times

##### Hands

- Catch the ball with your hands (young kids may scoop with arms)
- Out and ready for the catch
- Hands and fingers are relaxed
- Slightly cupped hands to catch the object
- Close hands and fingers to grip the ball during catch
- Bend elbows to absorb throw

##### Feet

- Feet move the body in line with the ball being caught.

Keep your eye on the prize and the prize is the ball.

##### Hoping

#### Take off

- Head up
- Eyes look in direction of the hop or forward
- Stand on one foot and bend knee
- Knee of other leg bent and foot off ground
- Straighten the leg you are standing on to push off
- Push off from the ball/midsection of the foot

#### Flight

- Keep knee of raised leg bent
- Arms are bent and swing forward and up
- Leg and arms swing in rhythm with the hop

#### Landing

- On one foot
- Support knee bends for a soft, absorbed landing
- Movement starts again from that bend

Hopping is a smooth nonstop movement that is quiet.

### Conclusion

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport.

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## Effect Of Technologies On Sports And Various Skills

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### Abstract

*Sport and exercise science like most areas of life have been affected greatly by technological advancements. It is difficult to imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, tainted with frustration and ambivalence. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to people's inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence and also uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements play in sports. Indeed, the influx of sport technologies has profoundly changed the landscape of sport and exercise science. Importantly, technology has in many ways changed what we think of as the athletic body. Therefore, this paper examines the impact of technology on sport performance, considering the theories of technology and quest for improved performance, types of sport technologies, the advantages and disadvantages of sport technologies in modern day sports. It is recommended that those managing, handling and using sport must be equipped to make wise choices on the type and use of sport technologies that would assist in the right performance.*

### Introduction

Sport world today is getting technological by combining natural athletic talent with advanced analytics and artificial intelligent to produce the best possible outcomes on the playing field of sports. Sport excite people as a triumph of human effort, with Barr (2016) stating that behind the scenes are a number of things that go into that triumph and at the top is technology. Technology has been utilized in sport for many years in various forms and play particularly vital role especially for the elite sport. Numerous attempts to define technology have yielded such an array of descriptions that one may resigned to the idea that technology is simply not definable. On the one hand, it is synonymous with science and rational thought, encompassing every little gadget ever held in hands.

### Sports technology

Technology is changing the face of modern sports, sports psychology and coaching. State-of-the-art technologies are used to optimize performance in sports as diverse as cycling, speed-skating, swimming, golf, skiing, surfing, football/soccer ball, tennis racket and ball, running, facilities and many more. Technology in sport today is found in countless forms with each innovation has potentially positive and beneficial outcomes. Understanding the implications of sport technologies involve basic typology used in classifying, these are done in six types of sport technologies though not mutually exclusive, in some cases same technologies could fit into multiple categories of many types of sport technologies help to obtain a better perspective on which technological options athletes eventually have access to and impact on sport performance.

### Computer vision

As the sports ecosystem is putting increasingly more focus on the fan experience, AI plays an essential role in shaping a relevant and impactful customer journey for sports viewers at home and in arenas.

Computer vision, the ability of a machine to recognize, analyze and contextualize visual data, is one of the most influential and compelling types of AI for sports. The market for computer vision systems is projected to reach \$25.32 billion by 2023, at a CAGR of 47.54% between 2018 and 2023, according to ReportBuyer. Many professional venues today are already equipped with high-resolution and motion tracking cameras that track hundreds of movements and data points during games and produce automated video highlights, but the full potential of this technology is yet to be explored.

A brilliant example of what computer vision can do for sports came from a California-based company called GumGum, which applied its patented technology to sponsorship valuation by tracking and analyzing branding across sports footage and social media mentions. By providing almost instantaneous ROI metrics, GumGum's computer vision empowers rights holders and brands to reevaluate their sponsorship spending in the digital economy.

### Video Technology

To remind you just how long ago 1980 was – The 'Miracle on Ice' was not broadcast live. The epic Olympic hockey battle between USA and USSR, won in epic fashion by the US, was on tape delay, ending over an hour before the TV broadcast started.

There is no way that would happen in today's sports era.

Everything is live, and not just on your home TV, but on your smartphone, tablet, and the overhead screen in your local church. In today's sports world you are never far from live access.

But it isn't just access that has adapted to the times, it is features. Instant replay, 1st and ten lines, pitch trackers, HD TV sets, DVR's – the experience of watching sports has changed dramatically for the better.

### **Wearable Computers**

Another advancement in the world of safety and monitoring, wearable computers allow for real-time tracking of an athlete's health. Since their creation, the incidents of dehydration, heart attacks and worse, have dramatically decreased.

When Minnesota Vikings offensive lineman Korey Stringer died of heat stroke during training camp in 2001, companies began to investigate ways to monitor health in real-time and stave off tragedies like this. Wearable tech has made a difference in the lives of many athletes, by supervising pulse rate, hydration, and temperature through its wireless and microscopic health monitoring system.

### **Sports skills**

#### **Planning the Movement**

- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted

#### **Bilateral coordination**

- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

#### **Hand Eye coordination**

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)

Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

### **Throwing**

#### **Prepare your body**

- Head up eyes on target
- Stands with side of body facing the target
- Show ball to your toes (start with ball low)

#### **Backswing (1. nose 2..shows)**

- Bring the ball to your nose (ball up beside head)
- Show to someone behind you (stretch arm far back)

#### **Forward Motion (3. throws)**

- Step with foot opposite of throwing arm
- Arm moves forward forcefully
- Shoulder and hip follow the arm

#### **Release**

- Let the ball go in the direction of target

#### **Follow through**

- Throwing arm continues to move across your body

The back swing and follow through of arm and body are what gives a throw its power, distance, and speed.

### **Conclusion**

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport.

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## Innovations In Sports And Improvement In Sports Skills

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### Abstract

*Sport includes all forms of competitive physical activity or games which, through casual or organised participation, at least in part aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants, and in some cases, entertainment for spectators. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals. In certain sports such as racing, many contestants may compete, simultaneously or consecutively, with one winner; in others, the contest is between two sides, each attempting to exceed the other. Some sports allow a "tie" or "draw", in which there is no single winner; others provide tie-breaking methods to ensure one winner and one loser.*

### Introduction

Sport and exercise science like most areas of life have been affected greatly by technological advancements. It is difficult to imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, tainted with frustration and ambivalence. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to people's inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence and also uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements play in sports. Indeed, the influx of sport technologies has profoundly changed the landscape of sport and exercise science. Importantly, technology has in many ways changed what we think of as the athletic body. Therefore, this paper examines the impact of technology on sport performance, considering the theories of technology and quest for improved performance, types of sport technologies, the advantages and disadvantages of sport technologies in modern day sports. It is recommended that those managing, handling and using sport must be equipped to make wise choices on the type and use of sport technologies that would assist in the right performance.

### Technology in sports

#### Implement Technologies

It includes equipment that athletes use or that they kick, hurl or otherwise propel. Other examples include football/soccer helmets equipped with warning devices and radios; shark suits that allow swimmers to move efficiently slice through the water and high-tech running shoes, golf clubs and tennis rackets. The interesting controversy involving these kinds of technologies is the use of fish-finding computers in sport fishing. This technology uses tools (pedometer or balance board), media (video, audio, or both), and social interaction (playing with another person) to persuade individuals to adopt the behaviour without their actually knowing it.

#### Database Technologies

It involves computer innovations that allows athletes and coaches to know everything they need to know about their opponents and themselves. Database programmes have greatly affected the way that many and most professional coaches and players do their business. Informational feedback technologies (a Nike GPS sports watch; a Polar heart rate monitor) allow individual athletes to continuously track their progress on important physiological and performance parameters. Even when not training for an Olympic gold medal, technology can play a positive and supporting role, helping people to get motivated in adhering to a healthy exercise routine, or in rehabilitating after injury. Competitive level of modern sports, especially high level of sport performance has been close to the limits of natural conditions of mankind, the idea of using the natural advantages, original training methods, to limit the movement of human beings, has long been a dream. The large number of computer technology, biological engineering, new materials and energy technology, information technology, and theory of modern science and technology have been widely used in sports fields, making the face of sports and sports training environment greatly changed and improved, training methods updated, site equipment improved, greatly improved the level of competitive sport, the wide range of functions and effects of sports therefore has been fully exhibited.

#### Performance tracking, wearables and more

Smart wearables, tracking sensors and other connected devices have been gaining momentum in the sports industry for a few years. Today, Catapult's chest-strap is used by over 400 sports organizations across the globe and every uniformed NFL player wears shoulder pads with Zebra sensors. The reason for such sweeping adoption is the immense volume of performance and health data these devices supply to athletes, coaches, and sports professionals. The speed of adoption shows no signs of slowing, and the technology is

evolving beyond tracking chips that are integrated into sports equipment or traditional wearables such as smart watches and activity trackers.

### Hawk-Eye Technology

Just as it sounds, this technology uses 6-7 high-end cameras situated above the field of play (e.g. a birds-eye view) to analyze the flight and trajectory of an object being used in sports competition. Most commonly used in tennis, cricket, rugby and volleyball, Hawk-Eye Technology has been in use since 2006 in tennis and is more accurate than a judge's eye.

#### Benefits of this technology:

- Hawk-Eye technology helps to take an error-free decision in cricket, lawn tennis, rugby league, football, and baseball.
- This technology has reduced the criticism of the players and spectators about the decision of the match referee.
- By analyzing the movement of the balls through this technology, the umpire can take an error-free decision quickly when the game is going on.

The only downside of Hawk-Eye technology is that we haven't been introduced to the next John McEnroe. Without terrible calls by chair umpires, there are no more wildly entertaining tantrums and racket throwing.

### Sports skills

#### Jumping

##### Take off

- Eyes looking in direction of jump (forward or up)
- Take off from one or both feet
- Bend knees
- Swing arms back behind body
- Push up from heel to toes
- Forceful forward motion, swing arms upward

##### Flight

- Legs straighten in the air
- Control your body movement

##### Landing

- Keep both feet pointing straight for landing
- Land on balls of both feet
- Knees bent and directly over toes to absorb landing
- Control landing with no more than one small step

#### Throwing

##### Prepare your body

- Head up eyes on target
- Stands with side of body facing the target
- Show ball to your toes (start with ball low)

##### Backswing (1. nose 2..shows)

- Bring the ball to your nose (ball up beside head)
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Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport.

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## Changes In Sports Using Technological Devices And Skills

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### Abstract

*Sport is generally recognised as system of activities which are based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with the largest major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition, and other organisations such as the Council of Europe using definitions precluding activities without a physical element from classification as sports. However, a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. The International Olympic Committee (through ARISF) recognises both chess and bridge as bona fide sports, and SportAccord, the international sports federation association, recognises five non-physical sports: bridge, chess, draughts (checkers), Go and xiangqi, and limits the number of mind games which can be admitted as sports.*

*Sport is usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first. It can also be determined by judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression.*

### Introduction

Sports science is a widespread academic discipline, and can be applied to areas including athlete performance, such as the use of video analysis to fine-tune technique, or to equipment, such as improved running shoes or competitive swimwear. Sports engineering emerged as a discipline in 1998 with an increasing focus not just on materials design but also the use of technology in sport, from analytics and big data to wearable technology. In order to control the impact of technology on fair play, governing bodies frequently have specific rules that are set to control the impact of technical advantage between participants. For example, in 2010, full-body, non-textile swimsuits were banned by FINA, as they were enhancing swimmers' performances.

One of the most definitive tests for human athleticism is sports, but this does not mean that technology cannot facilitate it. When administering and officiating sports, technology can succeed where humans may not. This guarantees fair judgment of the performance and ensures that athletes win fairly. Here are five exciting new technologies being used in the sports industry today.

### Technology in sports

The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that has made an impact on many sports in the modern day. See the annual sports technology awards for the latest technology ideas in the world of sport.

Making changes to a sport, with the inclusion of new technologies, has often caused controversy. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game, but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made. If a new technology is available, and shown to be accurate, then it should be used so that the correct decisions can be made. It is only fair to the players and teams that the right decisions are made.

Most professional sports in the United States have long used instant replay and other high-tech aids to help referees make the right call. Gridiron has used video replay systems to check referees' calls for many years. Basketball referees use replay systems to make sure players are shooting within the time allotted by the shot clock. In international cricket, the third umpire has been used, one sitting off the ground with access to TV replays of certain situations (such as disputed catches and boundaries) to advise the central umpires. The umpires out on the field are in communication via wireless technology with the other umpire. The third umpire is also asked to adjudicate on run out decisions, which he makes without consultation with the two central umpires. One sport that has resisted the use of high-tech assistance until very recently is soccer/football. Replays could be used to decide off-side decisions, whether a ball passes over the goal line, and clarify penalty decisions.

### Hawk-Eye Technology

Hawk-eye is the name of a computer and camera system which traces a ball's trajectory. It is being used in international cricket and tennis, and many other sports are also looking at making use of this technology. The system is also being trialled in soccer as part of the goal line assessment. The Premier League of Football in the UK has agreed to the introduction of goal-line sensors after being given approval by football's rule-makers. The system being developed by the UK company Hawk-Eye, would give a definitive

decision on whether the ball had crossed the line. The Hawk Eye uses a camera taking 600 frames a second on the goal-line, with the information is analyzed by computer and sent to the referee's headset or a device on his wrist. In 2015, Hawkeye technology was also used by rugby officials at the 2015 Rugby World Cup, to improve decision-making by the television match official (TMO) and also assist with player safety. In this case it is enhanced video review, rather than the ball tracking technology as used in other sports.

### **Wearable Computers**

Another advancement in the world of safety and monitoring, wearable computers allow for real-time tracking of an athlete's health. Since their creation, the incidents of dehydration, heart attacks and worse, have dramatically decreased.

When Minnesota Vikings offensive lineman Korey Stringer died of heat stroke during training camp in 2001, companies began to investigate ways to monitor health in real-time and stave off tragedies like this. Wearable tech has made a difference in the lives of many athletes, by supervising pulse rate, hydration, and temperature through its wireless and microscopic health monitoring system.

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What used to be the end of the story is now just a beginning of a new one. People with disabilities, or lost limbs, never had a chance to compete, but with the advancement of prosthetic technology more and more physically disabled are competing like before.

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## **Sports skills**

### **Coordination**

#### **Planning the Movement**

- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted

#### **Bilateral coordination**

- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

#### **Hand Eye coordination**

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)

Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

### **Running**

#### **Head**

- Head up
- Let your eyes lead you

#### **Arms**

- Arm swing forward and backward
- Not across your body

#### **Torso**

- Running tall, stretch yourself up
- Don't bend

#### **Legs**

- High knee lift for short distance fast running
- Smaller knee lift, shorter strides for distance

#### **Ankles and Feet**

- Feet should land under your body
- Don't slap the ground, running is quiet.

Take breaks and have water on hand.

## **Conclusion**

The use of technological applications is now widespread across many major sports science disciplines and the adoption of these tools to gain a 'competitive advantage' is an increasingly important feature of elite sports. These innovations have shaped the way data is collected and processed, how information is relayed

between coaches and staff or to athletes, and has had a big impact on the way in which athletes are monitored in the daily training and competition environments. Today's sports became more better due to the technologies and knowing sports skills.

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## Role Of Technologies And Skills For Better Development In Sports

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### Abstract

*The use of technological applications is now widespread across many major sports science disciplines and the adoption of these tools to gain a 'competitive advantage' is an increasingly important feature of elite sports. These innovations have shaped the way data is collected and processed, how information is relayed between coaches and staff or to athletes, and has had a big impact on the way in which athletes are monitored in the daily training and competition environments. This review highlights and provides examples of some of the latest technologies for data collection and processing, feedback methods and training tools.*

### Introduction

Technology plays an important part in modern sport. With it being a necessary part of some sports (such as motorsport), it is used in others to improve performance. Some sports also use it to allow off-field decision making. Sport and exercise science like most areas of life have been affected greatly by technological advancements. It is difficult to imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, tainted with frustration and ambivalence. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to people's inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence and also uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements play in sports.

### Technology in sports

Most professional sports in the United States have long used instant replay and other high-tech aids to help referees make the right call. Gridiron has used video replay systems to check referees' calls for many years. Basketball referees use replay systems to make sure players are shooting within the time allotted by the shot clock. In international cricket, the third umpire has been used, one sitting off the ground with access to TV replays of certain situations (such as disputed catches and boundaries) to advise the central umpires. The umpires out on the field are in communication via wireless technology with the other umpire. The third umpire is also asked to adjudicate on run out decisions, which he makes without consultation with the two central umpires. One sport that has resisted the use of high-tech assistance until very recently is soccer/football. Replays could be used to decide off-side decisions, whether a ball passes over the goal line, and clarify penalty decisions.

### Computer Software

There are numerous software packages that are designed for fitness and nutrition professionals to organize data and produce reports, ideal for visitors to this site. Here are a couple of packages that come recommended by Topend Sports.

- Team Beep Test — the most versatile and useful software for conducting and recording results of the beep / beep test, with results recorded directly onto your computer.
- BodyByte — a universal standalone computer software program specially developed to comprehensively organize and manage all the information associated with nutrition, training and fitness.

### Ingestible Thermometer Pills

If you are an athlete, it is important to supervise visceral organs, temperature and heart rate. But it is not always possible to check it manually. To observe the body temperature accurately, some trainers are using indigestible pills.

When you swallow a pill, it moves around the gastrointestinal tract and transmits vital information of the body to medical personnel. So if there is any problem in your body, it can be solved before any accident.

It will help to minimize death from heat exhaustion which is the second most common reason for athlete fatalities.

### Wearable Computers

Another advancement in the world of safety and monitoring, wearable computers allow for real-time tracking of an athlete's health. Since their creation, the incidents of dehydration, heart attacks and worse, have dramatically decreased.

When Minnesota Vikings offensive lineman Korey Stringer died of heat stroke during training camp in 2001, companies began to investigate ways to monitor health in real-time and stave off tragedies like

this. Wearable tech has made a difference in the lives of many athletes, by supervising pulse rate, hydration, and temperature through its wireless and microscopic health monitoring system.

### Sports skills

#### Dynamic Balance

To control your body while it moves around in a space.

#### Step action

- Step with right then left like walking
- Do not use a shuffle step

#### Eyes and head

- Stable and facing forward

#### Trunk

- Core stability is important

#### Arms

- There should be no excessive movement

Adjust height levels of equipment (low to high) and width of equipment (wide to narrow) to progress this skill.

#### Rhythm

##### A body in Motion

- Helps kids learn to move though their environment in a smooth flowing and graceful way assessing the skill
- It is hard to break rhythm down into a specific body movements or pattern, it should be a part of all movement
- It is important to offer activities in programs like dance, music play, skipping, hopscotch, etc. that work on rhythm
- Activities should allow children to move in patterns, changing the shape of their bodies, move to a beat/music and move around each other skilfully developing Rhythm helps children perform many fundamental movements easier and with more confidence.

#### Kicking

A good strong kick comes from the hip

#### Eyes

- On the ball during contact
- Will move from target to ball

#### Prepare

- Ball is in front of kicker
- Kicker takes a step and plants non kicking foot beside the ball

#### Forward motion

- Leg comes forward hip and knee slightly bent
- Ball is contacted with the laces not toe
- Knee should be over ball

#### Follow through

- Leg straightens and follows through in the direction that the ball is going

Focus on the full swing of the leg don't slow down before impact which means have a good follow through.

#### Conclusion

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport.

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## Role Of Technologies And Skills For Better Development In Sports

Prof. Vinod Kapile

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### Abstract

*Sport and exercise science like most areas of life have been affected greatly by technological advancements. It is difficult to imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, tainted with frustration and ambivalence. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to people's inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence and also uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements play in sports. Indeed, the influx of sport technologies has profoundly changed the landscape of sport and exercise science. Importantly, technology has in many ways changed what we think of as the athletic body. Therefore, this paper examines the impact of technology on sport performance, considering the theories of technology and quest for improved performance, types of sport technologies, the advantages and disadvantages of sport technologies in modern day sports. It is recommended that those managing, handling and using sport must be equipped to make wise choices on the type and use of sport technologies that would assist in the right performance.*

### Introduction

Sports science is a widespread academic discipline, and can be applied to areas including athlete performance, such as the use of video analysis to fine-tune technique, or to equipment, such as improved running shoes or competitive swimwear. Sports engineering emerged as a discipline in 1998 with an increasing focus not just on materials design but also the use of technology in sport, from analytics and big data to wearable technology. In order to control the impact of technology on fair play, governing bodies frequently have specific rules that are set to control the impact of technical advantage between participants. For example, in 2010, full-body, non-textile swimsuits were banned by FINA, as they were enhancing swimmers' performances.

### Technology in sports

Sport world today is getting technological by combining natural athletic talent with advanced analytics and artificial intelligent to produce the best possible outcomes on the playing field of sports. Sport excite people as a triumph of human effort, with Barr (2016) stating that behind the scenes are a number of things that go into that triumph and at the top is technology. Technology has been utilized in sport for many years in various forms and play particularly vital role especially for the elite sport. Numerous attempts to define technology have yielded such an array of descriptions that one may resigned to the idea that technology is simply not definable. On the one hand, it is synonymous with science and rational thought, encompassing every little gadget ever held in hands. Cave and Miller (2015) states that technology plays an increasing role in assisting professional athletes, amateur runners and armchair fans to engage in the sport.

### Computer Software

There are numerous software packages that are designed for fitness and nutrition professionals to organize data and produce reports, ideal for visitors to this site. Here are a couple of packages that come recommended by Topend Sports.

- Team Beep Test — the most versatile and useful software for conducting and recording results of the beep / beep test, with results recorded directly onto your computer.
- BodyByte — a universal standalone computer software program specially developed to comprehensively organize and manage all the information associated with nutrition, training and fitness.

### HANS device

A vast majority of technological advancements in sports revolve around safety, and the HANS (Head and Neck Support) device used in motorsports is one of the most famous.

At the time of Dale Earnhardt's death on the track at the Daytona 500 due to head and neck trauma, Thomas Gideon, senior director of Safety, Research & Development of NASCAR, claims that only about six drivers were wearing a HANS device. That moment changed the sports as more drivers adopted this technology geared towards saving their lives in the event of a tragic crash.

### Details of a HANS device:

- U-shaped device which is placed behind the neck and its two arms are placed over the pectoral muscles of the chest
- It is only connected to the helmet by two anchors on each side and supported by the shoulders
- A HANS device keeps the head from whipping forwards and backward in a crash, while also preventing excessive twisting movements

**Video Technology**

To remind you just how long ago 1980 was – The ‘Miracle on Ice’ was not broadcast live. The epic Olympic hockey battle between USA and USSR, won in epic fashion by the US, was on tape delay, ending over an hour before the TV broadcast started.

There is no way that would happen in today’s sports era.

Everything is live, and not just on your home TV, but on your smartphone, tablet, and the overhead screen in your local church. In today’s sports world you are never far from live access.

But it isn’t just access that has adapted to the times, it is features. Instant replay, 1st and ten lines, pitch trackers, HD TV sets, DVR’s – the experience of watching sports has changed dramatically for the better.

**Wearable Computers**

Another advancement in the world of safety and monitoring, wearable computers allow for real-time tracking of an athlete’s health. Since their creation, the incidents of dehydration, heart attacks and worse, have dramatically decreased.

When Minnesota Vikings offensive lineman Korey Stringer died of heat stroke during training camp in 2001, companies began to investigate ways to monitor health in real-time and stave off tragedies like this. Wearable tech has made a difference in the lives of many athletes, by supervising pulse rate, hydration, and temperature through its wireless and microscopic health monitoring system.

**Sports skills****Coordination****Description**

Getting different parts of your body to work together to move in the pattern wanted.

**Planning the Movement**

- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted

**Bilateral coordination**

- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

**Hand Eye coordination**

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)

Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

**Rhythm****A body in Motion**

- Helps kids learn to move though their environment in a smooth flowing and graceful way

**Assessing the skill**

- It is hard to break rhythm down into a specific body movements or pattern, it should be a part of all movement
- It is important to offer activities in programs like dance, music play, skipping, hopscotch, etc. that work on rhythm
- Activities should allow children to move in patterns, changing the shape of their bodies, move to a beat/music and move around each other skillfully

Developing Rhythm helps children perform many fundamental movements easier and with more confidence.

**Conclusion**

The word sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport.

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## Technological Changes In Sports And Skills For Development

**Prof. Chandrashekhar Ingole**

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### Abstract

*Technology plays an important part in modern sport. With it being a necessary part of some sports (such as motorsport), it is used in others to improve performance. Some sports also use it to allow off-field decision making. Sport includes all forms of competitive physical activity or games which, through casual or organised participation, at least in part aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants, and in some cases, entertainment for spectators. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals.*

### Introduction

Sport is generally recognised as system of activities which are based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with the largest major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition, and other organisations such as the Council of Europe using definitions precluding activities without a physical element from classification as sports. However, a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. The International Olympic Committee (through ARISF) recognises both chess and bridge as bona fide sports, and SportAccord, the international sports federation association, recognises five non-physical sports: bridge, chess, draughts (checkers), Sport is usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first. It can also be determined by judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression.

Records of performance are often kept, and for popular sports, this information may be widely announced or reported in sport news. Sport is also a major source of entertainment for non-participants, with spectator sport drawing large crowds to sport venues, and reaching wider audiences through broadcasting. Sport betting is in some cases severely regulated, and in some cases is central to the sport.

### Technology in sports

Technology is not just out there in the world, on the contrary, it is inside us as well. Indeed, on any given day our bloodstreams carry the remnants of ibuprofen and multivitamins, that many individuals have been technologized, or made more technologized, through artificial hearts, contact lenses, and other medical procedures. Technology is describe as any tangible, conceptual, or procedural element of modern sport and exercise science aimed at progress. The flexible definition allows everything from advancements in running shoes and eyewear to different ways of thinking about the body as technological. In the pre-digital age, the application of technologies in sport was heavily concentrated on athlete testing (diagnostics); improved sports equipment through better engineering and design, and utilized more at competitions.

### Self -Technologies

This represents the most obvious and distributing for many people form of technology due to the potential of fundamentally and often permanently alter an athlete's physical or psychological being/make-up. Banned performance-enhancing drugs are the most recognizes of these technologies. Self-technologies encompass other kinds of athletic innovations, of which are also controversial. Others include surgical procedures, prosthetic/bionic limbs, sport psychological interventions and genetic engineering are all classified as self-technologies. The presence of certain self-technologies in sport may be seen as future such as bionic prostheses (as used by Oscar Pistorius). Scientists working on a muscle-building vaccine derived from engineering genes already recognised the implications of their work for sport. Thus, the generic alteration of athletes or gene doping is a human genome projects to map all the genes in the human body, which can increases the muscle mass. Although it is unclear whether the long-term effects are safe or not.

### Hawk-Eye Technology

Hawk-eye is the name of a computer and camera system which traces a ball's trajectory. It is being used in international cricket and tennis, and many other sports are also looking at making use of this technology. The system is also being trialled in soccer as part of the goal line assessment. The Premier League of Football in the UK has agreed to the introduction of goal-line sensors after being given approval by

football's rule-makers. The system being developed by the UK company Hawk-Eye, would give a definitive decision on whether the ball had crossed the line. The Hawk Eye uses a camera taking 600 frames a second on the goal-line, with the information is analyzed by computer and sent to the referee's headset or a device on his wrist. In 2015, Hawkeye technology was also used by rugby officials at the 2015 Rugby World Cup, to improve decision-making by the television match official (TMO) and also assist with player safety. In this case it is enhanced video review, rather than the ball tracking technology as used in other sports.

## Sports skills

### Coordination

#### Planning the Movement

- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted

#### Bilateral coordination

- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

#### Hand Eye coordination

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)  
Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

### Striking

#### Eyes

- Make sure you are always watching the ball the entire time!

#### Prepare your body

- Feet shoulder width apart
- Weight on back foot
- Body is sideways with shoulder facing the ball
- Bat, stick, club or racket reaches far for backswing

#### Forward motion

- Feet move the body in line with the ball
- Rotate hips and trunk as bat, club, stick or racket is brought forward
- Weight transfers from back foot to front foot
- Bat, racket, club, or stick strikes the object

#### Follow through

- Full follow through along the swing path  
Seeing what direction the ball flies after the strike can give hints to error in technique or stance.

## Conclusion

Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport. It is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is the knowledge and application of using specialised equipment and the latest modern technologies to perform tasks more efficiently. Therefore, coaches and athletes must be aware of sport technologies, and make wise choices about how it affects their performances.

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## Implement Of Technologies In Sports And Benefits Of Skills

Dr. Shridhar R. Dhakulkar

Mahatma Jotiba Fule Mahavidyalay Amravati, Dist Amravati

### Abstract

*Sport is usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first. It can also be determined by judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression.*

### Introduction

Technology plays an important part in modern sport. With it being a necessary part of some sports (such as motorsport), it is used in others to improve performance. Some sports also use it to allow off-field decision making. Sports science is a widespread academic discipline, and can be applied to areas including athlete performance, such as the use of video analysis to fine-tune technique, or to equipment, such as improved running shoes or competitive swimwear. Sports engineering emerged as a discipline in 1998 with an increasing focus not just on materials design but also the use of technology in sport, from analytics and big data to wearable technology. In order to control the impact of technology on fair play, governing bodies frequently have specific rules that are set to control the impact of technical advantage between participants. For example, in 2010, full-body, non-textile swimsuits were banned by FINA, as they were enhancing swimmers' performances.

### Technology in sports

Most professional sports in the United States have long used instant replay and other high-tech aids to help referees make the right call. Gridiron has used video replay systems to check referees' calls for many years. Basketball referees use replay systems to make sure players are shooting within the time allotted by the shot clock. In international cricket, the third umpire has been used, one sitting off the ground with access to TV replays of certain situations (such as disputed catches and boundaries) to advise the central umpires. The umpires out on the field are in communication via wireless technology with the other umpire. The third umpire is also asked to adjudicate on run out decisions, which he makes without consultation with the two central umpires. One sport that has resisted the use of high-tech assistance until very recently is soccer/football. Replays could be used to decide off-side decisions, whether a ball passes over the goal line, and clarify penalty decisions.

The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that has made an impact on many sports in the modern day. See the annual sports technology awards for the latest technology ideas in the world of sport.

Making changes to a sport, with the inclusion of new technologies, has often caused controversy. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game, but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made. If a new technology is available, and shown to be accurate, then it should be used so that the correct decisions can be made. It is only fair to the players and teams that the right decisions are made.

### Hawk-Eye Technology

Just as it sounds, this technology uses 6-7 high-end cameras situated above the field of play (e.g. a birds-eye view) to analyze the flight and trajectory of an object being used in sports competition. Most commonly used in tennis, cricket, rugby and volleyball, Hawk-Eye Technology has been in use since 2006 in tennis and is more accurate than a judges eye.

### Benefits of this technology:

- Hawk-Eye technology helps to take an error-free decision in cricket, lawn tennis, rugby league, football, and baseball.
- This technology has reduced the criticism of the players and spectators about the decision of the match referee.
- By analyzing the movement of the balls through this technology, the umpire can take an error-free decision quickly when the game is going on.

The only downside of Hawk-Eye technology is that we haven't been introduced to the next John McEnroe. Without terrible calls by chair umpires, there are no more wildly entertaining tantrums and racket throwing.

### Computer Software

There are numerous software packages that are designed for fitness and nutrition professionals to organize data and produce reports, ideal for visitors to this site. Here are a couple of packages that come recommended by Topend Sports.

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### Sports skills

#### Striking

##### Eyes

- Make sure you are always watching the ball the entire time!

Prepare your body

- Feet shoulder width apart
- Weight on back foot
- Body is sideways with shoulder facing the ball
- Bat, stick, club or racket reaches far for backswing

##### Forward motion

- Feet move the body in line with the ball
- Rotate hips and trunk as bat, club, stick or racket is brought forward
- Weight transfers from back foot to front foot
- Bat, racket, club, or stick strikes the object

##### Follow through

- Full follow through along the swing path
- Seeing what direction the ball flies after the strike can give hints to error in technique or stance.  
It is important to practice this skill on each foot.

##### Take off

- Head up
- Eyes look in direction of the hop or forward
- Stand on one foot and bend knee
- Knee of other leg bent and foot off ground
- Straighten the leg you are standing on to push off
- Push off from the ball/midsection of the foot

##### Flight

- Keep knee of raised leg bent
- Arms are bent and swing forward and up
- Leg and arms swing in rhythm with the hop

##### Landing

- On one foot
- Support knee bends for a soft, absorbed landing
- Movement starts again from that bend

Hopping is a smooth nonstop movement that is quiet.

### Conclusion

Technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport. It is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is the knowledge and application of using specialised equipment and the latest modern technologies to perform tasks more efficiently. Therefore, coaches and athletes must be aware of sport technologies, and make wise choices about how it affects their performances.

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**Benefits Of Various Technologies In Sports And Skills****Prof. Prashant Sudhakar Rao Charjan**

Dr.Shama Prasad Mukharjee Kala Mahavidyalaya Shendurjanaghat, Dist Amravati

**Abstract:**

*Sports science is a widespread academic discipline, and can be applied to areas including athlete performance, such as the use of video analysis to fine-tune technique, or to equipment, such as improved running shoes or competitive swimwear. Sports engineering emerged as a discipline in 1998 with an increasing focus not just on materials design but also the use of technology in sport, from analytics and big data to wearable technology.*

**Introduction:**

Sport includes all forms of competitive physical activity or games which, through casual or organised participation, at least in part aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants, and in some cases, entertainment for spectators. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals. In certain sports such as racing, many contestants may compete, simultaneously or consecutively, with one winner; in others, the contest is between two sides, each attempting to exceed the other. Some sports allow a "tie" or "draw", in which there is no single winner; others provide tie-breaking methods to ensure one winner and one loser. A number of contests may be arranged in a tournament producing a champion. Many sports leagues make an annual champion by arranging games in a regular sports season, followed in some cases by playoffs.

**Technology in sports:**

The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that have made an impact on many sports in the modern day. See the annual sports technology awards for the latest technology ideas in the world of sport.

Making changes to a sport, with the inclusion of new technologies, has often caused controversy. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game, but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made. If a new technology is available, and shown to be accurate, then it should be used so that the correct decisions can be made. It is only fair to the players and teams that the right decisions are made.

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**Wearable Computers:**

Another advancement in the world of safety and monitoring, wearable computers allow for real-time tracking of an athlete's health. Since their creation, the incidents of dehydration, heart attacks and worse, have dramatically decreased.

When Minnesota Vikings offensive lineman Korey Stringer died of heat stroke during training camp in 2001, companies began to investigate ways to monitor health in real-time and stave off tragedies like this. Wearable tech has made a difference in the lives of many athletes, by supervising pulse rate, hydration, and temperature through its wireless and microscopic health monitoring system.

**Prosthetic Devices for Disabled Athletes**

What used to be the end of the story is now just a beginning of a new one. People with disabilities, or lost limbs, never had a chance to compete, but with the advancement of prosthetic technology more and more physically disabled are competing like before.

Dr. Rory A. Cooper is a leader in developing cutting-edge prosthetics. As the Director of Human Engineering Resources Laboratories at the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Cooper places athletes in body suits embedded with motion sensors. The athletes then go through a series of drills based around athletic movement, the cameras and the wearable tech report back on their movements. The prosthetic design process begins after this motion study, which in the end creates a custom prosthetic that moves with their body.

- Sports skills
- Jumping
- Take off
- Eyes looking in direction of jump (forward or up)
- Take off from one or both feet
- Bend knees
- Swing arms back behind body
- Push up from heel to toes
- Forceful forward motion, swing arms upward
- Flight
- Legs straighten in the air
- Control your body movement
- Landing
- Keep both feet pointing straight for landing
- Land on balls of both feet
- Knees bent and directly over toes to absorb landing
- Control landing with no more than one small step
- Remember to practice jumping up, jumping forward and jumping off of equipment from a raised height.
- Running
- Head
- Head up
- Let your eyes lead you
- Arms
- Arm swing forward and backward
- Not across your body
- Torso
- Running tall, stretch yourself up
- Don't bend
- Legs
- High knee lift for short distance fast running
- Smaller knee lift , shorter strides for distance
- Ankles and Feet
- Feet should land under your body
- Don't slap the ground, running is quiet.
- Take breaks and have water on hand.
- Rhythm

**A body in Motion:**

Helps kids learn to move though their environment in a smooth flowing and graceful way

**Assessing the skill:**

It is hard to break rhythm down into a specific body movements or pattern, it should be a part of all movement

It is important to offer activities in programs like dance, music play, skipping, hopscotch, etc. that work on rhythm

Activities should allow children to move in patterns, changing the shape of their bodies, move to a beat/music and move around each other skilfully

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**Conclusion**

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## ग्रामीण भागातील शैक्षणिक समस्या

स्वप्नील रामभाऊ चिकटे

समाजकार्य पारंगतए भाग-२ III o IV सेमीस्टर

सुषीलाबाई रामचंद्रराव मामिडवार कॉलेज ऑफ सोशल वर्कए पडोली, चंद्रपुर

### सारांश

ग्रामीण जीवनाशी व परिसराशी अनुरूप असे शिक्षण म्हणजेच ग्रामीण शिक्षण होय. ग्रामीण जीवन आणि नागरी जीवन यात मोठे अंतर असते. आणि नागरी जीवन यात मोठे अंतर असते. गैरसोयी आणि जगापासून अलगपणा यामुळे ग्रामीण शिक्षणावर फार मोठा परिणाम होतो. विद्यार्थी, पालक, शिक्षण, शिक्षणाधीकारी, अभ्यासक्रम, शैक्षणिक प्रशासन आणि शिक्षण खर्च या खर्चाचा विचार करताना खेड्यातील वस्तुस्थितीचा विचार करणे भाग असते. ग्रामीण भागात चांगले शिक्षण देण्याचा दृष्टीने अनेक अडचणी येतात. मुलांची संख्या थोडी म्हणून शाळा काढता येत नाही. आणि काढलीच तर एकाच शिक्षकाकडे सर्व इयत्ता सोपवाव्या लागतात. ग्रामीण शिक्षणामध्ये भाषा ही खुप महत्वाची आहे. त्यामुळे अनेक अडचणी निर्माण होतात. ग्रामीण व नागरी शिक्षणे हे समान असावे. हा एक वादाचा मुद्दा आहे. असा भेद नसावा. लोकशाही आणि समान संधी यांच्या दृष्टीने अशी भिन्नता अनिष्ट आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षणाची स्थिती आज विदारक झाल्याचे दिसून येते. आज शाळांमध्ये बसण्यासाठी बाक, सर्व शैक्षणिक साहित्य तसेच काही शाळा या संगणीकृत होत आहे. मात्र तरीही शिक्षणाचा प्रभाव का पडत नाही? हे प्रश्नचिन्ह डोळ्यासमोर उभे राहते. ग्रामीण शिक्षणाची अधोगती पाहता याचा अंत कसा असेल याचा विचारानेही अंगावरील शहारे उभे राहतात.

### प्रस्तावना

बऱ्याच वेळा आपण घरातील वडिलधाऱ्या माणसांकडून ऐकतो 'आमच्या वेळी आम्ही दहा दहा मैल चालत अंतर काढून शाळेत जायचो. पारानो तुम्ही नशीबवान आहात आज तुम्हाला सर्व शैक्षणिक सुखसोयी उपलब्ध आहे. मात्र सध्याची परिस्थिती पाहली तर प्रत्येक जन आपआपल्या कुवतीनुसार व परिस्थितीनुसार शिक्षण घेत असतो. ग्रामीण भागातील प्रमाण हे चिंताजनक आहे. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांची शिक्षणातील होणाऱ्या एवढ्या मोठ्या प्रमाणातल्या गळतीची कारणेही तेवढीच मोठी आहे. शिक्षणाचे बाजारीकरण हे ग्रामीण भागापर्यंत पोहचलेले आहे. त्यामुळे गरज नसतानाही अनेक पालक खाजगी शाळांमध्ये आपले मुल कसे जाईल याकडे अधिक आग्रही राहत आहे. तर सरकारी शाळांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सोयीसुविधा आणि शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षण आणि त्यांचे अज्ञान हा एक महत्वाचा भाग आहे. म्हणूनच 'असर' च्या अहवालात पाचवीच्या मुलांना तिसरीचे पुस्तक वाचता येत नाही. तर चौथीतल्या मुलांना चार अंकी गणीत सोडविता येत नाही. तर सातवीच्या मुलांना सात चा पाढाही म्हणता येत नाही ही वस्तुस्थिती ग्रामीण भागातील शाळांची गुणवत्ता राखण्यास कारणीभूत ठरली आहे.

शाळांच्या मानाने ग्रामीण भागात शिक्षणाची परिस्थिती फारच कठीण पाहायला मिळते. आज ग्रामीण भागातील मुलांचे शिक्षणाबद्दल मन ऐकून थक्क झाल्यासारखे व आभाळ कोसळल्या सारखे वाटते. "विद्यार्थ्यांचे मत आहे की शिक्षण घेण्यापेक्षा शेती करणे सोपे झाले आहे" हा एक आजच्या शिक्षणासंबंधात मला आलेला थक्क करणारा अनुभव आहे. राज्यात गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून प्रसिद्ध होत असलेले "असर", "समर्थन" राज्य सरकारकडून प्रसिद्ध होणारा 'लोकलेखा' यशदा आदीचे अहवाल पाहल्यास राज्यातील ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षणाची अवस्था आणि त्याचे वास्तव्य विविध अहवालामुळे कोणालाही नाकारता येत नाही.

### संशोधनाची उद्दीष्टे

१. ग्रामीण शिक्षणाची परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. विद्यार्थ्यांचे शिक्षणाबद्दल मत जाणून घेणे.
३. ग्रामीण भागातील शैक्षणिक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे

#### उपकल्पना

१. ग्रामीण शिक्षणाची परिस्थिती ही अत्यंत ढासाळली आहे.
२. विद्यार्थ्यांचे शिक्षणाबद्दल मत हे नकारात्मक होत चालले आहे.
३. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये अनेक शैक्षणिक समस्या आहेत.

#### संशोधन आराखडा

‘ग्रामीण भागातील शैक्षणिक समस्या’ या शोधनिबंधाच्या मांडणीसाठी अंशतः वर्णनात्मक आणि अंशतः निदानात्मक संशोधन आराखड्याच्या उपयोग केला आहे. आणि प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचे लेखन केलेले आहे.

#### प्रमुख शोध व निष्कर्षरू

शैक्षणिक समस्या निर्माण होण्याची कारणे:—

१. शिक्षणाच्या बाजारपणचा ग्रामीण भागावर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पडल्यामुळे शैक्षणिक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या
२. सरकारी शाळांना मिळणाऱ्या सोयीसुविधा व शिक्षकांचे प्रशिक्षण व त्यांचे अज्ञान हा एक महत्वाचा भाग आहे.
३. सरकारी शाळेमध्ये होणारी विद्यार्थ्यांची गळती
४. विद्यार्थ्यांचे व पालकांचे शिक्षणाबद्दल मत हे नकारात्मक होत आहे.
५. ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षणाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोन हा बदलत चालला आहे.
६. ग्रामीण भागातील शिक्षकांचा बेजवाबदारीपणा
७. शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी, पालक यांच्याशी होणारा खुप कमी संवाद
८. शिक्षक ग्रामीण भागामध्ये स्थायी न होणे.
९. सर्व वर्ग एकाच शिक्षकाकडे असल्याने गुणवत्ता ढासळणे.
१०. ग्रामीण भागात विविध विषयांचे खास शिक्षक नसतात.
११. समाज मागासलेला असल्याने तो शिक्षकावर गैरवाजवी हुकुमत आणि अधिकार गाजवितो.
१२. संगणकीकृत झालेल्या शाळांमध्ये त्या साधनांचा योग्य तो उपयोग नसणे.
१३. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये शिकवणी वर्ग नसणे व असल्यास त्याचा उपयोग न करणे.
१४. ग्रामीण भागातील कल हा खाजगी शिक्षणाकडे वाढत असल्यामुळे त्याचा विपरित परिणाम होत आहे.
१५. कुटूंबाची कामामध्ये व्यस्तता.
१६. शिक्षणामध्ये भाषेचा पगडा

#### उपाययोजनारू

१. विशेष तंत्र व उपाय आखणे.
२. शिक्षण हे जीवनशैलीशी जोडणे, जिवन शैलीचा आधार देणे.
३. फिरते शिक्षक वा फिरत्या मोटारगाड्या वा रेल्वेचे डबे यांचा उपयोग करून विज्ञान, हस्तव्यवसाय इ. विषयांच्या शिक्षणाची सोय करता येते.
४. शिक्षकांना ग्रामीण भागामध्ये राहावयाची सोय उपलब्ध करून देणे.
५. शेतीच्या हंगामानुसार शाळा भरविणे.
६. ग्रामीण भागात काम करणाऱ्या शिक्षकांना खास प्रशिक्षण देणे.

७. विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रात्याक्षिक शिक्षण देणे .
८. योग्य संवादकौशल्याचा उपयोग करणे .
९. शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी आणि पालक यांच्यातील संबंध वाढविणे .
१०. साधनसामुग्रीचा योग्य वापर, व त्यासाठी आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण देणे .

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सुचीरू

१. प्रा. बन्सी बिहारी, डॉ. सौ. आरती सपकाळे, प्रा. सौ. लता मोरे— भारतातील शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा विकास
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**Emerging Trends In EFL Teaching In The Global Expansion Of English Language**

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**Abstract:**

*This article draws a distinction between teaching English as a second and foreign language, demonstrating that in the later case, teaching should be modified towards greater emphasis on formal grammar instruction and on developing learner's interlingual and intercultural awareness. Advantages of EFL teachers who are non-native speakers of English are shown for some EFL teaching conditions. The advantages are tied to the fact that such EFL teachers are those who, as a rule, share their students' mother tongue, and culture and are therefore, better prepared for coping with the specific problems that originate from incompatibilities or differences in target and native languages or cultures.*

**Keywords:**

Teaching English as EFL (English as a foreign language), teaching English as a Second language (ESL)

With the global expansion of English as the language of international communication, another expansion is taking place that of teaching and learning English as a foreign language (EFL), i.e., outside the countries where it is spoken and where it has internal communicative functions and sociopolitical status. This second expansion puts two questions to the forefront of professional discussion. The first of them is whether EFL can and should be taught in the same way as English as a second language (ESL) is taught when it is acquired by speakers of other languages in the countries where English is the mother tongue of the majority of the population.<sup>1</sup> The second question is tied to the fact that in EFL teaching situations the majority of teachers are not native speakers due to obvious reasons. It is enough to mention one of them the most apparent. With the global expansion of English and the quickly growing need of learning the language felt by millions of people, there never will be enough professional teachers of English who are native speakers to meet the demand of the world over. In EFL, native speakers of English will inevitably be in the minority as teachers. Hence, the question is whether a professional teacher of English who is not the native speaker of the language she teaches is always at a disadvantage as compared to his or her colleague who had been lucky enough to be born in the UK, USA, Canada, or Australia. Is it possible that in EFL situations the former may have some advantages over the later? Which are those advantages that she or he can reasonably hope to enjoy and can the obvious disadvantages of such a teacher's position be somehow softened and avoided. The purpose of this article is to discuss some answers to these questions

Researcher's opinions differ as to the answer to the first question above because some of them deny the existence of any difference in the way EFL should be taught in comparison with ESL. On the contrary, other authors emphasize the difference analyzing its underlying reasons.

Those authors who do not see the necessity of a clear differentiation between ESL and EFL teaching base this opinion on the assumption that second language acquisition data are fully applicable to foreign language learning. Yet, many others support the notion that the two processes do not coincide.

All in all, it may be said that there is no unanimous opinion concerning the relationship between the second language acquisition and foreign language learning (VanPatten & Lee 1990). But the opinion that the two processes are different at least in some respects and therefore should be treated differently is quite well founded and matches much of the empirical data. Two principal differences can be pinpointed that will hardly evoke any objection on the part of researchers and practical teachers. In other words when English is taught in the countries where it has little or no internal communicative function or sociopolitical status, it is just a school subject with no recognized status or function at all.

This means that EFL learners get in touch with English only in the classroom, and hardly anywhere else outside it. And class hours in EFL conditions are inevitably limited. If English is learned at school or university, there are many other subjects to study; therefore, classes of English can not be held more frequently than two or three times a week. If it is learned in the framework of some intensive program, the situation is of course better, but even in these conditions people can not have classes every weekday for five or six hours as is usually designed for learners.

The unavoidable deficiency has to be compensated for, and such a compensation has hardly any other alternative than explicit focusing on language forms with the aim of supplying students with hypotheses and testing them in special language form-focusing learning activities.

In ESL teaching the need for and usefulness of what is called focus on language form and formal grammar instruction has until lately been either strongly doubted or completely rejected, following Krashen's SLA theory. Since nobody doubts that English is taught for communication and the only way to teach

communication in target language is learning it in communication. The question is how to achieve in EFL the integration of formal grammar instruction and focus on language form into the dominantly communicative approach leaving intact the prevailing communicative constituent of the teaching learning process.

This approach is based on the assumption that focus on language form will serve the purpose of EFL learning for communication only. A combination of communication and cognition is possible if the pattern of “guided communication focus on language form- unguided communication” is followed in the organization of learning activities in the framework of every learning unit consisting of several classes.

According to this pattern, the first stage in the learning unit is devoted to students’ receiving the greatest possible amount of comprehensible input in the target language and to their attempts to use this input in their own communication without analyzing new language forms-just on the basis of input models as comprehensible output. It can be done only with different speech supports from the teacher and different teaching materials guiding the process of learner’s verbal interaction and making it a guided quasi-communication.

It permits making the second stage in the learning unit a class of analysis devoted to focusing students’ conscious attention on the new language forms that were already used in guided communication. The principal contents of learning activities at this stage are analyzing these forms and their purposeful practicing. Though this practicing is primarily language form-focused, it should at the same time simulate some basic features of communication as the function of this practice is gaining command of language forms for their free and fluent use in further verbal interaction.

This leads to the crowning stage in a learning unit that of unguided communication with no artificial speech supports. It ensures the gradual elimination of the middle link in the “guided communication focus on language form unguided communication” pattern as soon as learners master some preset minimum of target language forms.

1. Verbal communicative behavioral patterns that can be demonstrated by a culturally recognized behavioral difference between two questions.
2. Non-verbal communicative behavioral patterns such as whether it is required or not to shake hands upon meeting, what style of dressing is socially and culturally acceptable and what is the meaningful message of this or that mode of dressing for members of the given community and a multitude of similar patterns.
3. Lifestyle communicative behavioral patterns that reflect ways of doing simple everyday things are done very differently in different cultures.

### Conclusion:

This leads to the conclusion that there must be two principal differences in organizing EFL teaching as compared to ESL. The first of them is almost universally admitted. It is necessary to pay much greater attention to focus on language form and formal grammar instructions. The second difference is generally much less emphasized but seems no less important. It lies in the requirement to pay much greater attention to developing target culture communicative behavioral patterns on the basis of comparing them to those of home culture.

EFL teaching has some important differences from ESL requiring a specific approach with a greater emphasis on focus on language forms and on getting command of culture-specific communicative behavioral patterns characteristic of English-speaking nations.

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## Active Volcano with Wireless Sensor Network

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### Abstract:

Augmenting heavy and power hungry data collecting equipment with lighter, smaller wireless sensor network nodes leads to faster, larger deployments. Arrays comprising dozen of wireless sensor nodes are now possible allowing scientific studies that are not feasible with traditional instrumentation. Designing sensor network to support volcanic studies require addressing the high data rate and high data fidelity these studies demand. Getting a lot of information out of one of the worlds most dangerous place-an active volcano-is no easy task. But the US government said it is looking to spend millions to make gathering such data via wireless sensor network and other high-tech processes a whole lot easier. A Volcano is an opening on the surface of planet or moon that allows material warmer than its surroundings to escape from its interior. When this material escapes, it causes an eruption. An eruption can be explosive, sending material high into the sky. Or it can be calmer, with gentle flows of material.

**Keywords:** Volcano, Sensor Network Application Design, Volcano Monitoring, Network Hardware, Network Operation

### Introduction:

Today's typical volcano data-collection station consist of group of bulky, heavy, power hungry component that are difficult to move and require car batteries for power. Remote deployment often requires vehicle or helicopter assistance for equipment installation and maintenance.

The geophysics community has well established tools and technique it uses to process signals extracted by volcanic data –collection networks. These analytical method require that our wireless sensor network provide data of extremely high fidelity a single missed or corrupted sample ca invalidate an entire record.

An important feature of volcano signal is that much of data analysis focuses on discrete events, such as eruption, earthquakes, or tremor activity. Although volcano differ significantly in the nature of their activity, during the deployment, many interesting signals spanned less than 60 sec and occurred several dozen times per day. Therefore a design that capture time-limited events, rather than continuous signals.

### Design Goal:

#### Sensor Network Application Design:

Given wireless sensor network nodes current capabilities, we set out to design a data collection Network that would meet the scientific requirement. Before describing our design, lets take a view of our sensor node hardware and overview the network operation. Below Figure shows sensor network architecture.

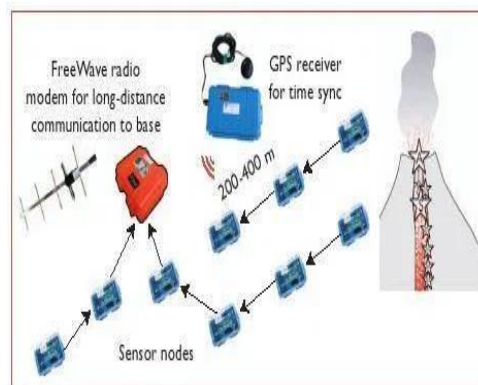


Fig : Sensor N/W Architecture

The Volcano architecture monitoring sensor network architecture as shown in figure. The network consist of 16 sensor nodes, each with a microphone, collecting acoustic data on volcano activity. Nodes relay data via a multihop network to gateway node connected to a long –distance freeware modem, providing radio connectivity with a laptop at the observatory. A GPS receiver is used along with a multihop time –synchronization protocol to establish a network wide timebase.

### Network Hardware:

The sensor network comprised 16 station equipped with acoustic sensors. Each station consisted of a Moteiv, TMote Sky wireless sensor network node an 8-dBi 2.4-GHz external omnidirectional antenna, a microphone, and a custom hardware interface board. Each of 14 nodes are fitted with a Geospace Industrial GS-11 geophone a single axis with a corner frequency of 4.5 Hz oriented vertically. The two remaining nodes with triaxial Geospace Industries GS-1 with corner frequency of 1Hz yielding separate signal in each of the three axes.

The TMote Sky is a descendant of the University of California, Berkeley's Mica mote, • sensor node. It features a Texas Instruments MSP430 microcontroller, 48 Kbytes of program memory, 10 Kbytes of static RAM, 1 Mbyte of external flash memory, and a 2.4-GHz Chipcon CC2420 IEEE 802.15.4 radio. The TMote Sky designed to run TinyOS, 3 and all software development used this environment. The TMote sky is chosen

because the MSP430 microprocessor provides several configurable port that easily support external devices and the large amount of flash memory was useful for buffering collected data.

A custom hardware board is built to integrate the TMote Sky with the seismoacoustic sensors. The board features up to four Texas Instruments AD7710 analog-to-digital converters (ADCs), providing resolution of up to 24 bits per channel.

The MSP430 microcontroller provides on-board ADCs, but they are unsuitable for our application. First they provide only 16 bit of resolution whereas we required at least 20 bits. Second, seismoacoustic signals require an aggressive filter centered around 50 Hz. Because implementing such a filter using analog components isn't feasible, it's usually approximated digitally, which requires several factors of oversampling. To perform this filtering the AD7710 sample at more than 30 KHz while presenting a programmable output word rate of 100Hz. The high sample rate and computation that digital filtering require are best delegated to a specialized device.

A pair of alkaline D cell batteries powered each sensor node our networks remote location made it important to choose batteries maximizing node lifetime while keeping cost and weight low. D cells provided the best combination of low cost and high capacity, and they can power a node for more than a week. Roughly 75 percent of the power each node draws is consumed by the sensor interface board primarily due to the ADCs high power consumption. The network is monitored and controlled by a laptop base station, located at a makeshift volcano observatory roughly 4 km from the sensor network itself. Freeware radio modem using 9-dBi directional Yagi antennae were used to establish a long distance radio link between the sensor network and the observatory.

### Typical Network Operation:

Each node sample two or four channel of acoustic data at 100Hz, storing the data in local flash memory. Nodes also transmit periodic status message and perform time synchronization. When a node detects an interesting event, it route a message to the base station laptop. If enough nodes report an event within a short time interval, the laptop initiates data collection, which proceeds in a round-robin fashion. The Laptop downloads between 30 and 60 seconds of data from each node using a reliable data collection protocol, ensuring that the system retrieve all buffered data from the event. When data collection completes, nodes return to sampling and storing sensor data.

### Sensor-Network Device Enclosures and Physical Setup :

A single sensor network node, interface board, and battery holder were all housed inside a small weatherproof and watertight pelican case as shown below:

Above Figure shows a two component station, The blue Pelican case contains the wireless sensor node and hardware interface board. The external antenna is mounted on the PVC pole to reduce ground effects. A microphone is taped to the PVC pole, and a single seismometer is buried nearby. Environmental connector are installed through the case letting cables to be attached to external sensor and antennae without opening the case and disturbing the equipment inside.

For working in wet and gritty condition, these external connector became a tremendous asset.

Installing a station involved covering the Pelican case with rocks to anchor it and shield the contents from direct sunlight. The antennae is elevated on 1.5-meter lengths of PVC piping to minimize ground effects, which can reduce radio range. We buried the seismometers nearby, but far enough away that they remained undisturbed by any wind-induced shaking of the antenna pole. Typically, we mounted the microphone on the antenna pole and shielded it from the wind and elements with plastic tape. Installation took several minutes per node and the equipment was sufficiently light and small that an individual could carry six station in a large pack. The PVC poles were light but bulky and proved the most awkward part of each station to cart around.



**Network Location and Topology:**

We installed our station in a roughly linear configuration that radiated away from the volcano's vent and produced an aperture of more than three kms. We attempted to position the station as far apart as the radios on each node would allow.. Although our antennae could maintain radio links of more than 400 meters, the geography at the deployment site occasionally required installing additional stations to maintain radio connectivity. Other times, we deployed a node expecting it to communicate with an immediate neighbour but then noticed that the node was bypassing its closest companion in favour of a node closer to the base station.

Most nodes communicated with the base station over three or fewer hops, but a few were moving data over as many as six. In addition to the sensor nodes, three Free wave radio modems provided a long-distance, reliable radio link between the sensor network and the observatory laptop. Each Free wave required a car battery for power, recharged by solar panels. A small number of crossbow MicaZ sensor network node served supporting roles. One interface between the network and the free wave modem and another attached to a GPS receiver to provide a global time base.

**Design Issues Of Deploying a WSN On The Active Volcano :****Overcoming High Data Rates: Event Detection and Buffering**

When designing high data rate sensing applications, we must remember an important limitation of current sensor network nodes: low radio bandwidth IEEE 802.15.4 radios, such as the Chipcon CC2420, have raw data rate of roughly 30 kbytes per sec. However, overheads caused by packet framing, medium access control (MAC), and multihop routing reduce the achievable data rate to less than 10 Kbytes per second, even in a single-hop network. Consequently, nodes can acquire data faster than they can transmit it. Simply logging data to local storage for later retrieval is also infeasible for these applications.

The TMote Skys Flash memory fills in roughly 20 min when recording two channels of data at 100 Hz. Fortunately, many interesting volcano events will fit in this buffer. For a typical earthquake or explosion at Reventador, 60 Sec of data from each node is adequate.

Each sensor node stores sampled data in its local flash memory, which we treat as a circular buffer. Each block of data is time stamped using the local node time, which is later mapped to a global network time. Each node runs an event detector on locally sampled data. Good event-detection algorithms produce high detection rates while maintaining small false-positive rates. The detection algorithms sensitivity links these two metrics a more sensitive detector correctly identifies more events at the expense of producing more false positives. Then implemented a short-term average/long-term average threshold detector, which computes two exponentially weighted moving averages (EWMAs) with different gain constants. When the ratio between the short term average and the long term average exceeds a fixed threshold, the detector fires. The detector threshold lets nodes distinguish between low amplitude signals, perhaps from distant earthquakes, and high amplitude signal from nearby volcanic activity.. When the event detector on a node fires, it routes a small message to the base-station laptop. If enough nodes report events within a certain time window, the laptop initiates data collection from the entire network.

The global filtering prevents spurious event detections from triggering a data collection cycle. Fetching 60 sec of data from all 16 nodes in the network takes roughly one hour. Because nodes can only buffer 20 min. of eruption data locally, each node pauses sampling and reporting event until it has uploaded its data. Given that the latency associated with data collection prevents our network from capturing all events, optimizing the data collection process is a focus of future work.

**Reliable Data Transmission and Time Synchronization**

Extracting high-fidelity data from a wireless sensor network is challenging for two primary reasons. First, the radio links are lossy and frequently asymmetrical. Second, the low-cost crystal oscillators on these nodes have low tolerances, causing clock rates to vary across the network. Much prior research has focused on addressing these challenges.

A reliable data-collection protocol was developed, called Fetch, to retrieve buffered data from each node over a multihop network. Samples are buffered locally in blocks of 256 bytes, then tagged with sequence numbers and time stamps. During transmission, a sensor node fragments each requested block into several

chunks, each of which is sent in a single radio message. The base-station laptop retrieves a block by flooding a request to the network using Drip, a variant of the TinyOS Trickle6 data-dissemination protocol. The request contains the target node ID, the block sequence number, and a bitmap identifying missing chunks in the block. The target node replies by sending the requested chunks over a multihop path to the base station.

Scientific volcano studies require sampled data to be accurately time stamped; in this case, a global clock accuracy of ten milliseconds was sufficient. The Flooding Time Synchronization Protocol (FTSP) is chosen to establish a global clock across our network. FTSPs published accuracy is very high, and the TinyOS code was straightforward to integrate into our application. One of the nodes used a Garmin GPS receiver to map the FTSP global time to GMT. Unfortunately, FTSP occasionally exhibited unexpected behavior, in which nodes would report inaccurate global times, preventing some data from being correctly time stamped. We are currently developing techniques to correct our data sets time stamps based on the large amount of status messages logged from each node, which provide a mapping from the local clock to the FTSP global time.

### Command and Control:

A feature missing from most traditional volcanic data-acquisition equipment is real-time network control and monitoring. The long-distance radio link between the observatory and the sensor network lets our laptop monitor and control the networks activity. A Java-based GUI is developed for monitoring the networks behavior and manually setting parameters, such as sampling rates and event-detection thresholds. In addition, the GUI was responsible for controlling data collection following a triggered event, moving significant complexity out of the sensor network. The laptop logged all packets received from the sensor network, facilitating later analysis of the networks operation.

The GUI also displayed a table summarizing network state, based on the periodic status messages that each node transmitted. Each table entry included the node ID; local and global time stamps; various status flags; the amount of locally stored data; depth, parent, and radio link quality in the routing tree; and the nodes temperature and battery voltage. This functionality greatly aided sensor deployment by letting a team member rapidly determine whether a new node had joined the network as well as the quality of its radio connectivity.

### Conclusion:

By examining the data downloaded from network, we verified that the local and global event detector were functioning properly. As we described, we disabled sampling during data collection, implying that the system was unable to record two back-to-back events.

In some instances, this meant that a small event would triggered data collection. This approach raises many exiting directions for future work with continue improvement in sensor network design and pursuing additional deployments at active volcanoes.

This volcano work will focus on improving event detection and prioritization, as well as optimizing the data collection path. With the continuous Internet connectivity via a satellite uplink a much larger array like 100-nodes is to be delayed.

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**Effect Of Selected Yoga Asana On Obese People Of Amravati****Dr. Hemantraj J. Kaware**  
PGTD of physical Education Amravati**Introduction:**

Obesity is one of the main sources of death in created nations. Obesity mellitus is a basic in India as in different parts of the world. It is likewise portrayed as an infection of strange starch digestion because of an unsettling influence in the connection between saturated fat in the blood and accumulation of fat around organs. It is described by high amount of body fat and is related with a reasonable number of confusions vascular, renal, heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, neurological and numerous others.

**Methodology:**

For the present study the data were collected from forty male obese patients of Amravati city. They were divided into two equal groups; one group was the control group while the other was experimental group.

The Experimental group was subjected to an experimental treatment in which a set of Thirteen Yogic practices were performed on six days per week between 6.30 am to 8.00 am total periods of experimental was seven weeks. The control group was instructed not to practice yogansanas during the period of experiments. Seven Weeks Training Programme for Experimental Group.

S.No.	Name of Yogic Practices	Duration
1.	Padmasana	2 min.
2.	Viparitkarani	2 min.
3.	Suvarnagasana	2 min.
4.	Shalabhasana	2 min.
5.	Pavan Muksana	2 min.
6.	Vakrasana	2 min.
7.	Pachimotanasana	2 min.
8.	Vajrasana	4 min.
9.	Yoga Mudra	4 min.
10.	Halasana	2 min.
11.	Bhujangasana	4 min.
12.	Chakrasana	2 min.
13.	Shavasan	10 min.

**Result of the Study:**

The difference between the mean scores of the final test of the two groups was tested for statistical significance by computing the 't' ratio.

**Table – I**

Parameters Studied	Score (N = 20)	Mean	M.D.	't' ratio
Blood Sugar	Initial	286.20	80.24	4.02**
	Final	198.67		
Blood Pressure	Initial	125.10	8.60	2.22*
	Final	120.42		

\* Significant at 0.05 level

The table No. 1 reveals that the seven weeks of Yogic Training reduced the blood sugar and blood pressure. It is statistically significant.

Table – II

Parameters Studied	Group Studied (N = 20)	Mean	M.D.	't' ratio
Blood Sugar	Yoga	198.67	115.62	4.89
	Control	316.28		
Blood Pressure	Yoga	120.42	12.67	3.72
	Control	129.25		

Significant at 0.05 level

It is clearly observed that from table No. 2 the blood sugar and blood pressure have reduced significantly in the experimental group compared with control group.

**Discussion:**

Two past studies (Doer et al. 1975; West et al. 1975) have shown that the marked improvement in Glucose tolerance (particularly in fasting blood glucose) is accompanied by an increase in plasma insulin response.

It is seen that all our patients included in this study had reduction in fasting blood sugar in seven weeks Yogic Training and Yogic Relaxation Technique which makes the patients calm and relaxes him from environmental stress.

**Conclusion:**

This study very effectively shows the marked reduction in blood sugar, especially fasting blood sugar, after the regular practice of yoga. Yoga is much superior to the conventional exercise programme advised to obese like walking and running. Running and Walking have practical difficulty of enough space time etc, and it poses future problem to the elderly obese.

Yoga can be practiced indoors, it needs minimum space and after yoga the subject is relaxed and calm. Yoga will be particularly advantageous to those obese belonging to the low socio-economic setup. Yoga is not a replacement for drugs. Many can reduce drugs if they practice yoga regularly and sincerely.

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## आंबेडकरवादी समाज जाणीव आणि विद्रोह

प्रा.डॉ. अशोक कांबळे

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सारांश :

आंबेडकरी कवितेतील विद्रोह मुल्यांच्या प्रतिष्ठापणेसाठी असतो. एक मूल्यसमूह नाकारून नवा मूल्यसमूह अस्तित्वात यावा म्हणून विद्रोहाचा पुरस्कार केल्या जातो. मूल्यभाव नसेल तर विद्रोहाला काही अर्थ नाही. मूल्यभाव व विद्रोह यांच्यात परस्परपूरक संबंध आहेत. आंबेडकरवादी कवी विद्रोहाच्या प्रक्रियेत जिवंत जाणीव व्यक्त करतो. या कवीचा विद्रोह समाजव्यवस्था बदलविण्यासाठी व अस्मिता शोधण्यासाठी विद्रोहाचा जन्म झालेला आहे. विद्रोही साहित्याचा जन्म मराठी साहित्यात झालेला आहे. आणि महानवतावादी समाज निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न या साहित्यातून होतो. वेदना, नकार, संघर्ष यातून विद्रोहाचा मुलभूत आशय समाज विचारातून व्यक्त झालेला आहे.

समाज जाणीव आणि विद्रोह

भारतातील वर्ण – जातिव्यवस्थेचा, समाज रचनेचा, अस्पृश्यतेचा, हिंदूधर्मसंस्कृतीचा व सामाजिक इतिहासाचा सखोल अभ्यास करून या देशाला विज्ञाननिष्ठ शास्त्री पध्दतीने मूलगामी व कांतिकारक विचारप्रणाली देणारे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची नव्या परिवर्तन कांतिकारी समाज युगाचे प्रवर्तक म्हणून इतिहासामध्ये मुख्य नोंद झाली आहे. त्यांनी भारतीय समाजाला बुद्धिप्रामाण्य, विज्ञाननिष्ठ, इहवादी अशा वैचारिक जाणिवेचा दृष्टिकोन दिला. अंधारात चाचपडणाऱ्या अस्पृश्य समाजाला उजेडाची वाट दाखवून त्यांच्यात अस्मिता जागृत केली. भारतीय समाजात महत्त्वाकांक्षा निर्माण केली.

पिढ्यानपिढ्या अंधाराला कवटाळून जगणाऱ्या दलिताना आपला उद्धार आपणास स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहून केला पाहिजे. माणुसकीच्या सर्व हक्कांवर उच्चवर्णीयां इतकाच त्यांचाही मूलभूत अधिकार आहे व त्या हक्कासाठी झगडणे हे त्यांचे न्याय्य व पवित्र कर्तव्य आहे. याची तीव्र सामाजिक जाणीव प्रथम डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दलित वर्गात निर्माण केली. समाजामध्ये अन्यायाविरुद्ध चीड व प्रतिकाराची भावना, स्वाभिमान, विद्रोह बंडाची चेतना आणि राजकीय, आर्थिक तसेच सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात वैचारिक जागृतीचा धगधगता आविष्काराचे महान कार्य डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी समाजात केले.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे समस्त दलित, बहुजन, पीडित, शोषितांच्या जीवनाचे प्रेरणास्थान ठरले. “लक्षावधी पददलिताना धुळीतून धवलतेकडे आणि तूणवत्तेकडून तेजाकडे नेणारे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर या युगाचे महान शिल्पकार आहेत. दलिताना आत्मप्रतिष्ठेचे मूल्य व हक्काची भाषा देऊन त्यांना तेजस्वीतेचा स्पर्श देणाऱ्या डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे अद्वितीय व कर्तृत्व या पाश्र्वभूमीवर सूर्यतेजाचे लेणे ठरते.” डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी बहुजन समाजाला जीवनाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात समर्थ व सक्षम होण्याची सामाजिक जाणीव करून दिली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या लेखनाचा आद्य हेतू सामाजिक प्रबोधनाचा होता. समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुता निर्माण करण्याचा होता. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी दलित, बहुजन समाजाचे वैचारिक जीवन समृद्ध केले. त्यामुळे आंबेडकरी इतिहासाला नवे वळण प्राप्त झाले. कोणतीही सामाजिक कांती प्रबोधनावाचून होऊ शकत नाही आणि या सम्यक कांतीसाठी डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे तत्वज्ञान हा त्यांचा प्रभावी आधार आहे. दलित शोषितांची मानसिक गुलामगिरी नष्ट करण्यासाठी सामाजिक जाणिवेची नितांत गरज आहे. बाबासाहेबांनी लोकशाही समाजावादाचे स्वप्न पाहिले होते, ते कृतीत आणण्यासाठी धर्मांतर हे पहिले पाऊल उचलले होते.

सामाजिक जागृती हा आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याचे उद्दीष्टे आहे. ठेविले अनंते। तैसेचि रहावे। चित्ती असू द्यावे समाधान। या सामाजिक जाणीवेविरुद्ध आंबेडकरी कवींनी विद्रोह केला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांमुळे त्यांनी नेतृत्व दिलेल्या मुक्तिसंग्रामामुळे दलिताना अस्मिता जागी झाली. अंतरीचे धावे स्वभावे बाहेरी। या न्यायाने आंबेडकरवादी कविता उदयास आली. या कवितेचे नाते परिवर्तनवादी तत्वज्ञान व सामाजिक जाणिवेशी आहे. शोषणध्विष्ट समाज व्यवस्था उखडून टाकण्यासाठी दलित शोषित समाजाने जागृत होऊन आणि संघटित होऊन आपल्या न्याय्य अस्तित्वासाठी संघर्ष चालू ठेवला पाहिजे. याची जाणीव डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी करून दिली. सामाजिक जाणीव असल्याशिवाय सामाजिक परिवर्तन होऊ शकत नाही, यावर डॉ. आंबेडकरांची निष्ठा होती. डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्याच कृती-उक्तीचा, वाणी-लेखणीचा, विचारांचा वणवा म्हणजे आजची बहुजनांची सामाजिक व साहित्याची चळवळ होय. आजही दलिताना अस्पृश्यता, भेदभाव, सामाजिक विषमता विरुद्ध लढावे लागते. ही लढाई मागची सामाजिक जाणीव विद्रोहाला जागृत करते.

आपल्या हक्काची भाषा व सामाजिक जाणीवेच्या आविष्कारातून साहित्याचे रूप धारण केले. त्यातून आंबेडकरी कविता जन्मास आली. अन्याय, विषमता, वेदना, नकार, चीड, संताप या विद्रोहाची भावना साहित्यातून एकवटली. नव्या समाजव्यवस्थेचा, नव्या युगमूल्यांच्या प्रस्थापनेसाठी आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य प्रकर्षाने सिध्द झाले. आपल्या हक्कासाठी, संघर्ष पाहिजे या जाणिवेतून, सामाजिक परिवर्तनातून विद्रोही जाणीव व्यक्त करण्यात आली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दलित, शोषितांच्या मुक्या मनाला जागृत केले. स्वयंविकासाची व माणूस म्हणून जगण्याची प्रतिष्ठा दिली. “दलितानांच्या माणुसकीची, माणूस म्हणून असणाऱ्या त्यांच्या मूलभूत हक्काची अभ्युदयाच्या त्यांच्या आकांक्षेची, त्यासाठी द्यावयाच्या लढ्याची आणि आत्मोद्धाराच्या युगप्रवर्तक जाणीव डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी चेतविली. प्रेतवत दलित जीवनात त्यांनी चैतन्याचे दीप उजळले. दलितानांच्या जन्मसिध्द स्वातंत्र्याची निसंपन्न भवितव्यासाठी युगप्रवर्तक चेतना त्यांनी दिली. या चेतनेला दलित कविमनांनी काव्यातून रूपास आणले.” दलित समाजाची अस्मिता साहित्यातून सामाजिक जाणिवेतून व्यक्त झाली.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांची सामाजिक न्यायाची भूमिका समाजविकासाच्या प्रेरक तत्वांशी कटिबध्द झाली होती. समाज परिवर्तनाशी कटिबध्द होती. समाजपरिवर्तनासाठी सामाजिक लोकशाहीची प्रतिष्ठापना हे त्यांचे राजकीय ध्येय होते. सामाजिक लोकशाहीव्दारेच व्यक्ती व समाजजीवनात सर्वांगीण कांती घडून येत असते. अशी त्यांची निष्ठा होती. म्हणून समाजाला त्यांनी शिका, संघटित व्हा आणि संघर्ष करा, असा लोकशाही कांतीचा संदेश दिला.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा विचार हा गतिमान जीवनाचा विचार आहे. सामाजिक जाणीवतून विद्रोह पुकारणे हा या विचाराचा गाभा आहे. “समाज व राष्ट्रजीवनाच्या उत्कर्षासाठी निर्माण झालेले गतिमान असे संपूर्ण आंबेडकरी तत्वज्ञान म्हणजेच ‘आंबेडकरवाद’ होय. आंबेडकरवाद हा एक जीवनाचा गतिमान विचार आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे आंबेडकरवाद ही समाजवादी समाजरचनेची मूलभूत प्रेरणा आहे.” असे डॉ. रावसाहेब कसबे यांनी मांडले ते खेच आहे.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे सामाजिक तत्वज्ञानाची जाणीव ‘बहुजन हिताय – बहुजन सुखाय’ आहे. समाजपरिवर्तन आणि न्याय व समताधिष्ठित नवी समाजरचना निर्माण करणारी ठरली. आंबेडकरवाद हे समाजाभिसरणाचे व सज्जनाचे जसे हत्यार आहे. तसा तो समाजरचनेच्या नवनिर्मितीचा विधायक व डोळस दृष्टिकोणही आहे. एक प्रगमशील प्रबुध्द जाणीव आहे. आंबेडकरवाद हा युध्दा बुध्दवादच होय. आंबेडकरवाद म्हणजेच मूलगामी सामाजिक कांतीचे विज्ञानशास्त्र समजले जाते.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी केलेल्या दलितोध्दाराच्या चळवळीत स्वातंत्र्याची मूलभूत हक्काच्या मागणीची, व्यक्तिविकासाची दृष्टी होती. म्हणूनच त्यांनी अस्पृश्य समाजात जिद्द, चिकाटीव महत्वाकांक्षा निर्माण केली. कांतीकार विचारप्रणाली, सामाजिक लोकशाहीचे तत्व धर्मातर, संविधानात्मक विचार इत्यादी वैचारिक साधनांच्या बळावर डॉ. आंबेडकरांना सामाजिक जाणीवतून कांती घडवून आणता आली. हे त्या समाजात झालेले कांतीकारी परिवर्तन अत्यंत महत्वाचे व लक्षणीय ठरले आहे. माणसाच्या जाणिवेत आमूलाग्र परिवर्तन करण्याची फार मोठी ताकद होती. म्हणून शशोषणविरहीत समाजनिर्मितीचे डॉ. आंबेडकरांची स्वप्न त्यांना साकार करता आले. समाजवादी विचार रूजविण्यासाठी माणसाच्या जाणिवेत बदल होणे आवश्यक आहे. हा समाजवादाचा मूलभूत विचार आंबेडकरवादातून सिध्द झाला आहे.

भारतीय समाज एकाच वेळी मध्ययुगीन व आधुनिक अशा दोन युगात, दोन समाजव्यवस्थेत व च्या मानसिक अवस्थेत जगत आहे. या दृष्टीतून भारतीय समाजामनाचा, वर्ण, जातीभेद, धर्मव्यवस्थेचा साखोल अभ्यास डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची चळवळ ही मुख्यतर समाजवादी समाजनिर्मितीच्या स्वप्नांची प्रेरणा देणारी एक सामाजिक चळवळ होती. या स्वप्नाला वास्तवरूप देण्यासाठी म्हणूनच सांसदीय लोकशाही व बौध्दधर्म ही दोन साधने आंबेडकरांनी वापरायचे ठरविले. राजकीय कांतीला सांस्कृतिक कांतीची पार्श्वभूमी असल्याशिवाय भारतात समाजवाद येऊ शकणार नाही. अशी डॉ. आंबेडकरांची आग्रही भूमिका होती. ही भूमिका योग्य आणि ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या न्याय्य होती.” यात शंका नाही.

सामाजिक जाणिवेचा उदय हा अटळपणे व्यक्ती व समाज यांच्या परस्परसंबंधातून होतो. आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतील सामाजिक जाणिव ही अस्सल स्वरूपाची आहे. ती जीवनाच्या अनुभूतीतून व्यक्त झाली आहे. समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुत्व, सामाजिक न्याय व मानवी मूल्यधिष्ठित समाजव्यवस्थेसाठी वचनबध्द असलेली कविता विद्रोही पवित्रा घेऊनच वावरते. हा विद्रोह मराठी साहित्यातील विषमता पोसणाऱ्या परंपराविरुध्द, वाड्मयीन संकेताविरुध्द, लेखनाच्या भाशेविरुध्द आणि वाड्मयीन श्रेष्ठतेच्या निकषाविरुध्द तर दुसरीकडे येथील शोषण करीत राहिलेल्या समाजव्यवस्थेविरुध्द आहे. सामाजिक जाणिवेतून बांधिलकीतून समाजपरिवर्तनाचा लढा उभारला जातो. लढा यशस्वी करण्यासाठी विद्रोहाची भूमिका घ्यावीच लागते. समताधिष्ठित समाज रचना निर्माण करणे हे आंबेडकरवादी कवितेचे ध्येय आहे. शशोषणाधिष्ठित समाजव्यवस्था उखडून टाकण्यासाठी, न्याय अस्तित्वासाठी संघर्ष करावा लागतो याची सामाजिक चेतनेची जाणीव डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी करून दिली.

**नैतिक जाणीव आणि विद्रोह**

आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतील जाणीव बुध्दीवादी तत्वज्ञानातून निर्माण झाली आहे. या कवितेने अनात्म, अनिश्चरवादी, बुध्दिप्रामाण्यवादी, न्यायवादी आणि मानवतावादी विचार जोपासला आहे. धर्म-कर्मकांड, अमानवी पाखंडाविरुध्द आणि वर्ण, जातिव्यवस्था व विषमतेविरुध्द आवाज उठविला. त्यामुळे ही कविता समाजजीवनाचा कांतीसंदर्भ हा आशय ठरला. व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्यवाद, बुध्दिप्रामाण्यवाद, विज्ञानवाद, समाज, स्वातंत्र्य आणि बंधुता ही नैतिकता, आधुनिक जीवनमूल्ये आंबेडकरवादी कवितेत अंतर्भूत आहे.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या तत्वज्ञानात बुध्दांच्या विचारांची नैतिक जाणीव प्रकट झाली आहे. नैतिकता हे धम्माचा उद्देश सृष्टीची पुनर्रचना पुनिर्माण करणे हा आहे. माणसाला जगण्याकरिता बुध्दाने दोन प्रधान तत्वे सांगितली आहे. ती म्हणजे प्रज्ञा आणि करूणा प्रज्ञा म्हणजे निर्मळ बुध्दी व करूणा म्हणजे प्रेम आंबेडकरवादी कवितेत या तत्वज्ञानाचा मोठा परिणामकारक प्रभाव पडला. आंबेडकरवाद धर्माधता अंधश्रध्दा कुनीती या सर्व मानल्या गेलेल्या अनीतीला नाकारणारे तत्वज्ञान म्हणजे आंबेडकरवाद होय. समाधी, विपश्यना, गुढवाद, रहस्यवाद यांना नाकारून ऐहिक जीवन जगण्याला प्रेरीत करणारी, बहुजनांच्या उन्नतीचा मार्ग दाखविणारी जीवनप्रणाली व बुध्दाचा धम्म म्हणजे आंबेडकरवाद.

बुध्दाने जातिव्यवस्थेचा प्रचंड विरोध केला. वेद प्रमाण आहे हे नाकारले. चातुर्वर्ण्याधिष्ठित समाजरचनेचा विरोध बुध्दाप्रमाणेच डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी केला आहे. बुध्दाचा धम्म हा प्रवर्तनशील तो कालसापेक्ष आहे, विज्ञाननिष्ठ आहे. तसेच धम्म विश्व बदलविण्यास प्रवृत्त करतो. हा विचार मनोमन पटल्यामुळेच डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी तो स्वीकारला. एवढेच नव्हे तर त्यानुसार चळवळ केली. बुध्दाचा विचार तत्वज्ञान हेच डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या चळवळीचे, संघर्षाचे प्रमुख अधिष्ठान होते.

डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या मते, “धर्माने पददलित समाजाचा मानसिक व नैतिक कायदा कोणता होणार हे प्रत्येक धर्माने घोषित केलेच पाहिजे, यात संशय नाही, असा फायदा ज्या धर्माने होणे शक्य नाही तो धर्म ठार मारणारच. हिंदू धर्म हा आपल्या धर्मातील मागासलेल्या व अस्पृश्य वर्गाला मानसिक व नैतिकदृष्ट्या उपकारक होणार नाही, याचे उत्तर उलट पक्षीच मिळणारे आहे.” आंबेडकरवादी नैतिक जाणीवतून अनात्मवाद, मानवतावाद, अनिश्चरवाद, गतिवाद, विज्ञानवाद, जडवाद व इहवादाचा, पुरस्कार ही जाणीव करते.

आंबेडकरवादी जाणीव जीवनवादी, परिवर्तनावादी आहे. विद्रोह, वेदना, कांती, आशावाद हा त्या जाणिवेचा गाभा आहे. स्वर्ग, पुनर्जन्म, ईश्वर, आत्मा या संकल्पना बुध्दाने नाकारल्या आणि प्रज्ञा, शील, करूणा, मेत्री या संकल्पनाची आवश्यकता प्रतिपादन केली. म्हणून बुध्दाची जीवनमूल्ये अशोकाने नीतित्व म्हणून राबविली. तयाची मानवी जीवनातील गरज ओळखून ती आपल्या शीलालेखावर कोरली. आज जगभरची जी लोकशाहीमूल्ये आहेत ती मानवी जीवन सुंदर बनविण्यासाठी पुरस्कृत केलेली आहेत. विचारच महत्वाचा असतो. विचारच जिवंत असला पाहिजे. जीवनाला सुंदर करणारा विचार जिवंत ठेवणे हे प्रत्येक चांगल्या माणसाचे अद्य कर्तव्य आहे.

नैतिकतेचा संबंध माणसाशी निगडित आहे. माणसाने माणसावर प्रेम करण्याची गरज हीच नीतिची जननी आहे. “It does not require the sanction of God. It is not to please God that man has to be moral. It is for his own good that man has to love man.” Gk केवळ मानवी नीतीचा जाहिनामा आहे. हा बुध्दिप्रामाण्यवाद आहे. आंबेडकरवादात नीतीला फार मोठे स्थान आहे.

नीतीचे ईश्वर आणि माणूस हे परिणाम पूर्णतः विघातक म्हणून नाकारून माणूस आणि माणूस हे प्रस्तु परिणाम आंबेडकरवादी कवितेत नैतिकतेला प्राप्त झाले आहे. समाजसापेक्ष मानव समूहाचा आपसातील व्यवहार म्हणजे नीती. विश्वातील नैतिक व्यवस्थ परमेश्वरावर अवलंबून नाही ती बऱ्या वाईट कर्मनियमावरच अवलंबून आहे. आंबेडकरवादी साहित्यात नैतिक जाणिवेला मूल्य प्राप्त झाले आहे. नैतिकता म्हणजे बंधुता, हाच उज्वल मानवी जीवनाचा, कल्याणकारी मानवी सहजीवनाचापाया आहे. आंबेडकरवाद हे मनुष्यकेंद्री म्हणजे ऐहिक मानवी जीवनाला केंद्र मानणारे तत्वज्ञान आहे. माणसाचे ऐहिक जीवन, त्यातील प्रज्ञा आणि करूणेवर आधारलेले संबंध हे आंबेडकरवादाचे ध्येय आहे. कर्तृत्व संपन्न जगण्यासाठी सुंदर, संपन्न नैतिकतेची गरज आहे.

आंबेडकरवादी नैतिकतेची जाणीव व्यक्तिविकासवादी आहे. व्यक्तीचा विकास समाजातच होतो. पण या समाजाजवळ सर्व व्यक्तींना विकासाची मुक्ती संधी देणारी नैतिकता नसेल तर त्या समाजाची प्रगती होणार नाही. नैतिकता आंबेडकरवादाचे मुख्य मूल्य आहे. ते जोपासले पाहिजे हेच आंबेडकरवादाचे नीतीविषयक धोरण आहे.

#### निश्कर्ष

आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतील विद्रोह प्रस्थापित मूल्यांविरुद्ध व व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध पुकारलेला तो आंबेडकरवादी साहित्याचा ध्येयवाद आहे.

वर्ग, जाती, धर्म, विशमता नष्ट करण्यासाठी वेदना, विद्रोह, नकार, मानवता, प्रज्ञा, करूणा, संघर्षशिलता असे आंबेडकरवादी कवितेचे विद्रोही स्वरूप आहे.

आंबेडकरवादी कवितेने या देशातील गुलामीचे तत्वज्ञान नाकारले आणि जडवादी तत्वज्ञानाशी अर्थात बुद्ध, फुले, आंबेडकर या विचारांशी नाते जोडले.

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**A Critical Analysis Of The Challenges In The Process Of Talent Acquisition And Retention****Prof. Minal Mahavir Nistane**

Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, Prof. Ram Meghe Institute of technology &amp; research, Badnera-Amravati, Maharashtra.

**Abstract**

*Talent Acquisition would be a newly coined terminology for many of us but it's not new for the HR practioners. Talent acquisition, as defined by Deloitte, is "a strategic approach to identifying, attracting and on boarding top talent to efficiently and effectively meet dynamic business needs. There is always a huge potential for highly talented resource globally and acquiring such talent has always been a challenging task for practioners. This paper had tried to examine and review the research papers which shares global perspective about different strategies of Talent acquisition and also its implications. As companies increasingly compete on the basis of talent, their success will largely hinge on their ability to recruit, develop, deploy and retain skilled people at every level from production employees and technicians to scientists and engineers to middle managers and executive leaders. Because of this critical issue, companies have started formulating strategies and techniques for acquiring Talents. Hence it becomes critical for understanding different Talent Acquisition strategies across globe and understands its implications. The research method used here is purely qualitative as we could proceed with secondary data analysis by referring and analysing research papers of this nature and the findings & suggestions made here are based on grounded theory approach.*

**Keywords**— Talent Acquisition, strategies, Social Recruitment, Employer Branding, E Recruitment**Introduction**

When you hire proactively rather than reactively you reduce the financial and emotional risks of a hiring a bad employee. Putting a talent acquisition strategy to work allows your company to build a relationship with a candidate over time, even if they aren't actively searching for a job, just yet.

Whether your team operates in four countries or 40, a global talent acquisition strategy can help you target top talent, regardless of where that talent is based. A flexible, border-fluid approach to talent acquisition enables the most creative enterprises to build and maintain position as market leaders.

As a talent executive or HR leader, you can add value by initiating a business conversation around this approach. To help spark the discussion, here are five key benefits of talent acquisition driven by a global focus.

**Talent acquisition benefit 1: operational efficiency**

Companies with far-reaching operations often enlist local agencies to help source hires. Alternatively, a global approach to talent acquisition helps your business streamline hiring processes. It can reduce costs while improving communication about hiring needs and regional skills gaps.

**Talent acquisition benefit 2: better candidate journey and employee experience**

Global talent acquisition also enables greater consistency along the candidate journey. With a unified approach to candidate messaging, you can ensure each touch point represents your employer brand.

**Talent acquisition benefit 3: richer diversity and tangible business gains**

Thanks to advanced collaboration, messaging, and video-conferencing technologies, companies can schedule brainstorming meetings with team members on different continents. These tools allow your business to access the skills, knowledge, and creativity of people from across the globe.

**Talent acquisition benefit 4: local insights into new markets**

When expanding into new and emerging markets, companies must understand the local culture, economic climate, business practices, and effective sales strategies of each region. These are not the same the world over.

**Talent acquisition benefit 5: business solutions powered by key skills**

Flexible work incentives intensify the competition for skilled workers. But a strong global talent acquisition strategy can let you cast a worldwide net to attract the people who offer key creative and cognitive skills.

**Research Methodology:**

The research paper is an attempt of descriptive research, based on mainly secondary data collected from various sources, such as reference books, magazines, journal, & research papers & websites which are sited at the appropriate places related to above.

**Research Objectives:**

- To understand the concept of talent acquisition. . To identify importance of talent acquisition.
- To know the process of talent acquisition.

**Research Design: Descriptive Research Design**

**Data Sources: Secondary Data collected from Books, internet, Research Journals****WHY EFFECTIVE TALENT ACQUISITION VITAL FOR BUSINESS**

Those outside of the human resources department might dismiss talent acquisition; many people are apt to simply write it off as recruiting. Recruitment is not the same as acquiring talent, however, and many businesses are discovering just how important the process of acquiring talent actually is. In fact, effective talent acquisition is vital for just about any business and here's why.

**Get the Right People**

One of the major differences between acquiring talent and simply recruiting is focus. Recruitment focuses on the here and now; companies are most interested in getting people into open jobs as soon as possible. They're less concerned with the "fit" of the candidate.

**Invest In The Future**

Perhaps the most crucial thing about talent acquisition is that it is forward looking. Your senior management may not be with you forever—some of them may be looking toward retirement, while others may move on to opportunities with other firms.

**Save Time and Money**

One last reason effective talent acquisition is so important is that it ultimately saves time and money. Most employers see recruiting as quick and easy it gets someone into a position quickly, without too much effort.

- **Talent Acquisition Planning and Strategy:** ensures business alignment, examines workforce plans, requires an understanding of the labour markets, and looks at global considerations.
- **Workforce Segmentation:** requires an understanding of the different workforce segments and positions within these segments, as well as the skills, competencies, and experience necessary for success.
- **Employment branding:** includes activities that help to uncover, articulate and define a company's image, organizational culture, key differentiators, reputation, and products and services. Employment branding can help advance the market position of organizations, attract quality candidates and depict what it is truly like to work for that organization.
- **Candidate Audiences:** necessitates defining and understanding the audiences in which an organization needs to source for specific roles. Different sourcing strategies should be applied based on the understanding of the jobs and where the audiences will come from to fill them.
- **Candidate Relationship management :** includes building a positive candidate experience, managing candidate communities, and maintaining relationships for those candidates not selected.
- Merits and Analytics are the continuous tracking and use of key metrics to drive continuous improvement and to make better recruiting decisions, to ultimately improve the quality of hire.

**The Changing Recruiting Landscape:** Changing recruitment philosophies Of all the different disciplines that come under HR's remit, recruitment has probably experienced the most disruptive change in recent years.

- On- premise and outsourced options while recruitment planning is best approached in the context of a broader talent management strategy; it will often be executed as a standalone activity.

**Managing The Fundamentals**

- The business case for automation Few requests for IT investment stood up to scrutiny during the height of the global financial crisis, but amid signs of economic recovery, the business case for investing in software and services to support recruitment activities is more likely to get a fair hearing, particularly if its built on solid returns.
- **Reduced costs:** Reducing the time spent by line managers, recruiters and HR administrators on the recruitment cycle brings a direct cost saving, triggered by measures such as:
  - Automating manual workflows
  - Implementing self-service for HR, managers, employees and candidates
  - Receiving applications through pre-designed Web forms, which reduce rekeying and associated errors and also standardizes application to make comparison easier.
- **Automated filtering of CVs.**
- The ability to manage high volumes:- In times of high unemployment, the average volume of application for each post increases, putting considerable stress on organization that rely on manual processes. To deal with high volumes organizations face a difficult choice of throwing more resources at the problem which increases cost or arbitrarily viewing selected application which increases the chance of missing high applicants.

- **Faster response:-** During high unemployment, the speed at which organization can filter job application, securing candidates, manage the interviewing the process carry out the background checks and make offers can make the difference between a successful heir and losing high quality candidate to a competitor.
- **Improved productivity:** - Automating process and data management enables new recruits to get up to speed more quickly.
- **Process standardization:** - By managing workforce throughout the recruitment process, organization can extent best practices across all hiring programs.
- **Improved employee referral processes:** - Referrals are a high cost effective sourcing strategy. Organizations can improve the effectiveness of their referral program by automating key processes such as candidate submission and referral fee pay out.
- **Improved reporting and analysis:-** One by product of automation is that it generates a central store of electronic data for analysis, enabling organization to improve recruitment efficiency and effectiveness, focus their efforts on filling critical roles, identifying the most cost effective sources and reduce spend on agencies.
- Distinctions between software and service offerings Recruitment software come in many different guises, offered both for conventional on premise systems and through outsourcing arrangements.

- **Completing the acquisition cycle:**

on boarding The final stage of the recruitment process is too smooth the new employee's path into the organization and enable them to become fully productive a step often know as on boarding, It' a process that touches multiple business functions since hiring a new employee involves setting up a suitable workspace; ensuring that PCs, laptops, telephones and other mobile devices are available and configured; putting relevant data into security and associated front of house systems; enabling access to software applications and services; and ensuring that payroll; benefits and associated systems are up-to-date.

### Web Based Recruitment

- Informational and transactional activities Web based recruitment is rapidly becoming a standard business requirement and most organizations now recognize that they need to provide some level of applicant interface on their websites. This will include the ability to accept job applications online. Web based recruitment is spitted into two categories.
- The Business Case

### From a business case perspective, the potential benefits of web-based recruitment include:

- Improved Talent Acquisition: Based on the ability to identify high performer and beat competitors to their signature. This stems form:
- Improved sales and marketing capability including the ability to extend the reach of recruitment campaigns and market the employer's organizations on the web.
- Enhancing the employers' brand in the shape of a modern website which is particularly important for recruiting among a younger talent pool.

### Social media:

The resource factor Recruitment via social networking sites such as Facebook or Linked in is

Still greeted with some scepticism in the HR community. According to survey, opinion is sharply divided among HR managers about the potential benefits with 38% of respondents agreeing that social media sites provide a great way to reach potential new recruits- and 26% disagreeing.

### Conclusion

This research primary focus is on people management, multiple country payroll, customer relationship management, and financial management.

When speaking about global perspective, we understand that Talent Acquisition has emerged with lot many innovative changes and World is getting ready for the Talent Hunt with all its new innovative strategies. When speaking about India, We are developing country and there is a huge potential seen with us to become the global hub for talent and our talents are being easily attracted globally for various reasons. But it becomes necessary for us to acquire the potential talent and retain them with us so that we can grow even faster than the present growth rate. Like other countries, Organisations in India, also need to concentrate on Talent Acquisition and start strategizing their existing model of Acquisition. This would help the companies to compete globally. Similarly, we believe that this research would definitely support Indian Industry in implementing the best practices of Talent Acquisition.

**Need and Scope of Innovation In Home –Economics****Dr. Nilima P. Mahore**

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**Abstract**

*Home –Economics is a vast subject, and its branches are broad. This subject covers each and every part of life. This subject not only teaches us about the life, but it also helps us to set our career. The development of a person to be professionally, technically and academically trained is the main motive of Home –Economics. If we deeply study Food and Nutrition, then there is a huge scope in Dietetics and Dietitian. In textile also there is each and every information about every type of loom , knitting machines, each and every aspect of fabric manufacturing, that's why there is a wide scope in fabric designing, color designing, house designing. In extension education there is a huge scope in youth development, leadership development, and rural development. In family resource management from financial management, purchasing management to office management there is great scope to set our career. Consumer Economics and Human Relationship are very important topic in this modern era.*

**Introduction**

Home-Economics is an ancient subject. Its broad areas of concern revolve around the goal of helping families meet their basic needs and realize satisfying personal, family and community goals based on an understanding of the physical, psychological and socio-economic needs of the family.

It was these pioneering women who first set out the seven areas of home economics in an effort to teach girls how to properly care for a home and family and to open new career avenues. Now known as family and consumer science according to the Los Angeles Times, modern home economics courses now offer a more inclusive education to all students, including those in their life.

The main goal of home economics is to train persons to be professionally and academically competent in imparting technical and vocational skills to students at different levels of the educational system. Home economics has played other roles in society. The main branches of home economics are

- Food and Nutrition
- Textile
- Human development
- Family resource management
- Extension education
- Consumer economics
- Human relationship

These are the main branches of home economics. Home economics helps people to maintain their homes and organize their lives. This term was formerly used to describe female domestic work, but nowadays, the definition of home economics has been expanded due to the increased influence of households on the national economy. Now a days there is a wide scope of career in the various branches of Home economics. Therefore having knowledge about it is very important

**Objectives of the study:**

- 1) To show that Home-Economics touches each and every part of our life.
- 2) To explain that Home –Economics teaches us to live our life in a better way.
- 3) To explain that there is a wide scope in this career field if we innovate new things.
- 4) To show that if we will develop this subject then this will become a powerful subject.

**Recent scope of Food and Nutrition.**

Nutrition is the study of nutrients in food, how the body uses nutrients, and the relationship between diet, health, and disease. There is a lot of overlap between what nutritionists and dietitians do and study. Some nutritionists work in a healthcare setting, some dietitians work in the food industry, but a higher percentage of nutritionists work in the food industry and in food science and technology, and a higher percentage of dietitians work in healthcare, corporate wellness, research, and education.

Educational qualifications required: B.Sc. in Home Science (Food and Nutrition) or B.Sc. in Nutrition and Dietetics or other relevant B.Sc. course. After B.Sc., one must also complete M.Sc. or PG Diploma in Clinical Nutrition or Food & Nutrition internship stint at any one of the many hospitals recognized by the IDA OR possess 2 years work experience at any multidisciplinary hospital as a dietician.

- Diploma courses in food and nutrition
- Diploma in Dietetics
- Diploma in Nutrition and Dietetics
- Diploma in Food Science and Nutrition
- Diploma in Dietetics and Clinical Nutrition
- Diploma in Nutrition and Food Technology
- Textile

Textile designers are the trained professionals having sound technical knowledge of each and every aspect of fabric manufacturing. Textile designer must have knowledge of yarn making, weaving, knitting, dyeing, finishing processes, and also knowledge about different types of looms, knitting machines and printing processes. Any textile designer can work for creating textile to be used in one or both of these categories and these all steps are in textile the branch of Home-Economics

A textile designer can be employed in the garment, fashion, home furnishing and the interiors segment among other industries. Specifically in garments there is Fashion Designing, Garment Designing, Textile Designing, Cloth Design and Fabric design. Export houses employ a good number of textile designers in the form of designers or merchandisers. .

- Job Profile of a Textile Designer:
- Fabric Designing
- Cloth Designing
- Color Specialists
- Fashion Designing
- In house designing

### Extension education

Extension Home Economics is program for the homemaker. It reflects the needs of contemporary living, with emphasis on consumer education, management, and family economics. It is the home economist in the county Extension office who carries this educational program to homemakers. They are professionally trained, hold a college degree and may be studying for another. These specialists are trained in nutrition, family economics, home management, housing and home furnishings, clothing and textiles, human relations, child development, and other fields.

### Recent scope in extension education

It includes all activities of rural development. So extension programmers should be dynamic and flexible. The areas indicating scope of Extension are listed below:

- Increasing efficiency in agricultural production.
- Increasing efficiency in marketing, distribution and utilization of agricultural inputs and outputs
- Conservation, development and use of natural resources.
- Proper farm and home management
- Better family living.
- Youth development.
- Leadership development.
- Community and rural development.
- Improving public affairs for all round development.

### Family ResourceManagements

Management education helps the homemaker consider family life as a whole and the ways that family goals can be reached. we learns to apply the "decision-making process" in Our daily life.Through home management education, a home- maker learns to make efficient use of time, energy, and money, for better living for all the family Housing and Home Furnishings The homemaker hopes to create an environment in which she and her family can develop their highest potential. Extension programs teach her the economic and social aspects of housing, how to plan space requirements, how to create home beauty and comfort. She learns how to select durable, labor-saving, and attractive furnishings and equipment at a price that fits the family budget.

- Recent Scope Of Management
- Human Resource Managements.

- Marketing Management:
- Production Management:
- Material Management:
- Purchasing Management:
- Maintenance Management:
- Office Managements

### Consumer Economics

Extension provides unbiased consumer information that will help families get the most satisfaction from the money they spend for goods and services. It also helps homemakers make better use of the things they buy. Home economists teach them how to use credit wisely, show them how our economic system functions — how it affects them as consumers.

Young people are important consumers. Home economics programs help them think through their values and learn to consider the budget needs of the rest of the family.

### Human Relationship

From Extension home economists, homemakers learn about the growth of individuals and their relationships with others. They study the whole person, the whole family, and the whole community.

Programs include teaching parents more about . . .

- Children, with emphasis on their developmental needs and tasks in a changing society.
- Family relationships at different stages in the life cycle.
- Community resources that can help them.

Basically Home-Economics is very important subject and there is a need to innovate something new in it because it is the back bone of our life. Therefore if we will make some innovations in it then this subject will immerge as a powerful subject.

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## समकालिनता आणि आंबेडकरवादी कविता

डॉ. शांतरक्षित गावंडे

नेहरू महाविद्यालय, नेरपरसोपंतजि. यवतमाळ

## सारांश

कविता या वाङ्मयप्रकाराचे प्राचीन कविता, अर्वाचिन कविता, समकालीन कविता अशा विविध रीतीने वर्गीकरण करता येते. यापैकी समकालीन कविता म्हणजे कालसंगत जाणिवांचा आविष्कार होय. एकूणच मराठी कवितेत १९४५ नंतर समकालीन जाणिवा व्यक्त झाल्या. आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतही १९६० नंतर सामाजिक वास्तव, महानगरीचे भेसूर चित्र, सांस्कृतिक ताणतणाव जोरकसपणे व्यक्त झाले.

१९६० नंतर आरती प्रभू, चित्रे, कोल्हटकर, ग्रेस, परब, महानोर, गणोरकर, डहाके आदी कवींनी समकालीन जाणिवांचा आविष्कार केला तर नामदेव ढसाळ नारायण सुर्वे यांनी सामान्य माणसांचे संवेदन अभिव्यक्त केले. यात ठळक वैशिष्ट्य असे लक्षात येते की, मराठी कवितेच्या मध्यवर्ती प्रवाहात वंचितांच्या संवेदनापेक्षा महानगरीय जाणिवा, भावनिक घुसमट दिसून येते. समकालीन कवितेवर अवास्तव व्यक्तिवादाचा प्रभाव आहे. मर्दंकरांच्या आकृतीवादातून ती मुक्त होऊ शकली नाही. लघुनियतकालितून लिहिण्यात येणाऱ्या कवितेत अगतिकता जीवनातील विसंगती दिसून येते. लैंगिक प्रतिमांचा वापर दिसून येतो.

आंबेडकरवादी कवितेने मात्र थेट माणूसकेंद्री कविता लिहिली. त्यात वहिष्कृत अपेक्षित शोषित जीवनाचा उद्गार आहे. यात प्रातिनिधिक कवी म्हणून नारायण सुर्वे आणि नामदेव ढसाळ यांच्या कवितेची वैशिष्ट्ये पहावयाची आहेत.

नारायण सुर्वे यांनी कामगार, कष्टकरी लोकांच्या संवेदना आपल्या कवितेतून व्यक्त केल्या. नव्या समाजरचनेच्या स्वप्नपूर्तीसाठी सुर्वे विद्रोही भूमिका घेतात. दुसरे कवी नामदेव ढसाळ यांनी मराठी कवितेचे बुरूज ढासळविले. सळासळा विद्रोह आणि जगण्याची वास्तववादी भाषा हे त्यांच्या कवितेचे वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. अशारितीने ढसाळ आणि सुर्वे यांची कविता समकालीन कवितेहून पूर्णतः वेगळी आहे. मार्क्सवादी कविता लघुनियतकालिकातील कविता यापेक्षा आंबेडकरवादी कविता प्रकृतीने वेगळी आहे. सर्वकष मानवी कल्याणासाठी विद्रोहाचे लेणे घेऊन ती मराठी विश्वात दाखल झाली.

## समकालिनता आणि आंबेडकरवादी कविता

साहित्याचे वर्गीकरण करताना 'प्राचीन साहित्य', 'आधुनिक साहित्य' आणि 'समकालिन साहित्य' अशा तीन प्रकारे करण्यात आलेले आहे. यानुसारच कवितेचे वर्गीकरण तीन प्रकारे करण्यात येते 'प्राचीन कविता', 'अर्वाचीन कविता' आणि 'समकालीन कविता' हे तीन प्रकार होय. याशिवाय कालखंडा व्यतिरिक्त आशयानुसार, जाणीवेनुसार कवितेचे प्रकार करण्यात येतात. येथे समकालील काव्यप्रवाह आणि साठोत्तरी काव्यप्रवाह यातील अनुबंध शोधायचा आहे. त्याकरिता प्रथम समकालीनता म्हणजे काय ते पाहू या.

"समकालीन म्हणजे काळाच्या बरोबर असणे, कालसुसंगतता हे समकालीन साहित्याचे प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये असते. त्या काळात घडलेल्या घटनांचे पडसाद ज्यात उमटतात, त्यास समकालीन साहित्य म्हणतात." यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठाच्या पुस्तकात "समकालीन साहित्य म्हणजे जे साहित्य आपल्या काळाबरोबर आहे. ज्या काळात ते निर्माण होत असते, त्या काळाचे प्रतिबिंब आहे. त्या काळातील विचार, जाणीवा, मते ज्या साहित्यातून व्यक्त होतात, असे साहित्य" १

या संबंधीचे अधिक विवेचन करताना याच पुस्तकात पुढे स्पष्टीकरण आहे, त्यानुसार,

"..... या काळातील मानवाच्या इच्छा, आकांक्षा प्रयत्न, असहायता, पराभव, वेदना, विद्रोह, स्वप्ने इत्यादींचा प्रमाणिक आविष्कार साहित्यातून होतो. त्यामुळे त्याला समकालीन साहित्य म्हटले जाते." २

समकालीन साहित्याचा कालखंड १९४५ पासून मानण्यात येतो. प्रस्तुत अभ्यासाविषयानुसार १९६० नंतरच्या कवितेचा येथे विचार करायचा आहे.

१९६० नंतरचा काळ वेगवेगळ्या सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक राजकीय परिवर्तनाचा कालखंड आहे. त्यामुळे वाङ्मयीनदृष्ट्याही हा परिवर्तनाचा काळ आहे. १४ ऑक्टोबर १९५६ ला डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी धम्मचक्र प्रवर्तन केले. १९६० लाच महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली. १९६७ ला नक्षलबाडी येथे सशस्त्र उठाव झाला. त्यातूनच पुढे नक्षलवादी चळवळ उदयास आली. १९६८ ला फ्रान्स आणि जर्मनी येथील विद्यार्थ्यांनी आंदोलने केली. याच काळात अमेरिकेने व्हिएतनामवर युद्ध लादले, तर चिनमध्ये माओ-त्से-तुंग यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली लाल क्रांती झाली. वाङ्मयीनदृष्ट्या पाहिले तर लघुनियतकालिकांची चळवळ निर्माण झाली. भारतीयांसोबत पाश्चिमात्य लेखकांचे आदानप्रदान वाढले. १९६२ मध्ये अशोक शहाणे यांची 'मराठी वाङ्मयावर क्ष किरण' यातून सडेतोड मांडणी केली. शिक्षणाने आत्मभान प्राप्त झालेली पिढी विद्रोह व्यक्त करू लागली. आंबेडकरवादी साहित्य आणिदलित पंथर या चळवळी समांतर रीतीने १९६० नंतरच निर्माण झाल्या. अशारीतीने उपरोक्त मानवी स्थितीचे पडसाद १९६० नंतरच्या साहित्यात उमटले आहेत, त्यामुळेच १९६० नंतरचे साहित्य समकालीन साहित्य आहे. ३

एकंदरीत, समकालीन जाणिवांचा समर्थ आविष्कार आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतून झाला. आंबेडकरवादी कवितेत राजकीय, सामाजिक वास्तव महानगरीचे भेसूर चित्र, सांस्कृतिक ताणतणाव जोरकसपणे व्यक्त झाले.

## समकालीन कवितेत आंबेडकरवादी कवितेचे वेगळेपण

१९६० नंतरच्या समकालीन कवितेचा विचार करताना आरती प्रभू, मधुकर केचे, दिलीप चित्रे, भालचंद्र नेमाडे, तुलीसी परब, ग्रेस, ना. धो. महानोर, प्रभा गणोरकर, वसंत आबाजी डहाके, गुरूनाथ धुरी इ. कवींचा विचार करावा लागतो. या

कवींकडून नव्या जाणिवेची कविता येत होती. परंतु सुर्वे आणि ढसाळ याच काळात लिहित होते. परंतु ढसाळ, सुर्व्याची कविता सामान्य माणसांच्या संवेदना व्यक्त करणारी कविता होती.

उपरोक्त सर्व कवींच्या कवितांचा धावता आढावा घेणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यावरून समकालीन कवितांचा धावता आढावा घेणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यावरून समकालीन कवितेची वैशिष्ट्ये लक्षात येतील आणि आंबेडकरवादी, आदिवासी कवितेचे वेगळेपणही लक्षात येईल.

चिंतामणी त्र्यंबक खानोलकर यांचे 'आरती प्रभू' हे टोपण नाव आहे. त्यांचा 'दिवे लागण' (१९६२), 'नक्षत्रांचे देणे' (१९७५) हे महत्वाचे कविता संग्रह आहेत. त्यांच्या दिवेलगण कविता संग्रहातील पुढील ओळी पहा

अशा रस्त्याने जाता येते।

गटाराच्या घाण पाण्यात पाहा तरी

पाहा तरी त्यांना कसे न्हाता येते।

महानगरातील मध्यमवर्गीय वास्तव्याचे चित्रण येथे आहे. मुळात खानोलकर भावकवी परंपरेतील कवी आहेत. 'मर्देंकरी कवितेचा वारसा पचवून सौंदर्यवादी आणि मानवी अस्तित्वासंबंधी सामाजिक चिंतन अशी खानोलकरांची कविता आहे'४ तर 'चित्रे याच्या कवितेचा स्वभाव अतिवास्तववादी – अतिव्यक्तिवादी असा आहे' मराठी व पाश्चात्य परंपरेचे संस्कार पचवून आधुनिक स्वरूपाची वेगळी स्वतंत्र कविता चित्रे यांनी लिहिली.'५

नियतकालिक आणि लघु अनियतकालिक यात कविता लिहिणारे महत्वाचे कवी म्हणजे अरूण कोलटकर. कोलटकरांनी मराठी आणि इंग्रजीत रचना केल्या. कोलटकरांनी भाषेची मोडतोड केली. अनोखी प्रतिमासृष्टी निर्माण केली. त्यांच्या काही ओळी पाहिल्यानंतर त्यांच्या कवितेचे वेगळेपण लक्षात येईल.

“टचकन उमलते बेवारशी तृप्ती

पण्यातझुगारलेल्या सिगारेटसारखी

पिकतात खपतात जन्मांध वांगी

तृष्णाकाठी

डोंगर हादरले अर्थव्यवस्थेसारखे

पहून त्याच्या यमक्या टापांचे कथनकौशल्य

खडकावर फुटलेल्या निःसंकोच लाटेतून कबुतरे उडाली”

त्यांच्या 'दिवे' या कवितेतील ओळी पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत –

“अन् मी खिशातनं रूमाल काढणार

तेच माझी करंगळी खाली पडली

ती मी दुसऱ्या हाताने उचलून घेतली

अन् रूमाल नाकावर धरणार

तर नाकच निसटून रूमालात आलं

ते रूमालात गुंडाळून मी खिशात टाकलं”

वसंत आबाजी डहाके यांनी कोलटकरांच्या कवितेला 'अतिवास्तव चित्रकला आणि अतिवास्तव चित्रपट यांचा मेळ'६ असे वर्णन केले आहे. तर रा.ग. जाधवांच्या मते, "कोलटकरांची कविता रीतिलाघवलक्षी आहे, भाषिक हालचालीची आहे. आकृतीवादी माध्यमवर्गीय आहे.७

अरूण कोलटकरांची बहुतांश कविता अनियतकालिकातून प्रकाशित झाली. कोलटकरांप्रमाणेच वसंत दत्तात्रेय गुर्जर, भालचंद्र नेमाडे, सतीश काळसेकर, राजा ढाले, तुलसी परब, मनोहर ओक, चंद्रकांत पाटील, चंद्रकांत खोत यांनीही लघुनियतकालिकातून कविता लिहिल्या. "लघुनियतकालिकातून आलेल्या बहुतेक कवितांमधून मनुष्याची असहायता, अगतिकता, जीवनातील विसंगती, अर्थहिनता व्यक्त होते. चित्रे, कोलटकर, गुर्जर, खोत, ओक हे सर्वच कवी महानगरी संवेदनशीलता व्यक्त करणारे आहेत."

आतापर्यंतच्या समकालीन कवितेच्या विवेचनावरून असे दृष्टीस येते की, समकालीन कवितेवर अवास्तव व्यक्तिवादाचा प्रभाव आहे. मर्देंकरांच्या आकृतीवादातून ती मुक्त होऊ शकली नाही. आंबेडकरवादी कवितेने मात्र थेट माणूसकेंद्री कविता लिहिली. मानवी स्वातंत्र्यासाठी विद्रोहाचे निखारे पेरले. लघुनियतकालिकातील कविता आणि आंबेडकरवादी कविता या मूलतः भेद आहे. दलित साहित्य आणि लिटिल मॅगेझिन्स दोन्ही चळवळींच्या मूळ प्रेरणा वाङ्मयीन आहेत, असे स्पष्ट करून डॉ. गंगाधर पानतावने म्हणतात ".... याच काळातील दोन चळवळींचा मात्र विशेषत्वाने उल्लेख करता येईल. या दोन्ही चळवळींनी मराठी साहित्याला विचार करायला भाग पाडले. दोन्हीसंबंधी अनुकूल प्रतिकूल चर्चा सुरू आहे. त्यातील १) लिटिल मॅगेझिन्सची व २) आंबेडकरी साहित्याची. पहिली प्राधान्याने प्रस्थापित वाङ्मयाविरुद्धची तर दुसरी, बहिष्कृत, उपेक्षित, शोषित जीवनाचा मानवी उद्गार व्यक्त करणारी"८ याचाच अर्थ आंबेडकरी साहित्य उपेक्षित मानवी समाजाचा विचार करते.

आंबेडकरवादी कवितेच्या आशय विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने पुढे विस्ताराने चर्चा होणारच आहे. त्यामुळे समकालिन कवितेतही दलित जाणिवांच्या कवितांनी वेगळेपण कसे जपले, यासाठी नारायण सुर्वे आणि नामदेव ढसाळ या दोनच बाबींच्या उदाहरणाद्वारे पाहू या.

नारायण सुर्वे यांनी कामगार, कष्टकरी लोकांच्या संवेदना आपल्या कवितेतून व्यक्त केल्या. मध्यमवर्गीय जाणिवांना छेद देत ते म्हणतात –

“रोजीचा रोटीचा सवाल रोजचाच आहे,  
कधी फाटकाबाहेर कधी फाटका आत आहे  
कामगार आहे मी तळपती तलवार आहे  
सारस्वतांनो थोडासा गुन्हा करणार आहे”

सुर्वेनी समग्र परिवर्तनासाठी मानवी स्वातंत्र्याचा ‘जाहिरनामा’ व्यक्त केला.

नव्या समाजरचनेच्या स्वप्नपूर्तीसाठी सुर्वे विद्रोही भूमिका घेतात

“इथल्या वस्त्यांना हुंगणारा केवळ काताळाचा काळोख  
वंदील खोपट्यास खोवून वावरू नये, तर काय करावे?  
ज्यांना जन्मभर दुःख, दैन्य, दारिद्र्यच मिळाले असेल,  
त्यांनी तपशीलासह सर्वच नाकारू नये, तर काय करावे”

नारायण सुर्वे पशुत्वाचे आयुष्य देणाऱ्या सर्व प्रथा-परंपरांना तपशीलासह नाकारतात.

आंबेडकरी कवितेत विद्रोही, बंडखोर, खळबळ उडवून देणारा कवी म्हणून ज्यांची मान्यता आहे ते कवी म्हणजे नामदेव ढसाळ. ढसाळांच्या गोलपिठाने प्रस्थापित मराठी कवितेचे बुरूग ढासळविले. सळसळता विद्रोह आणि जगण्याची वास्तववादी भाषा हे त्यांच्या कवितेचे वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. ‘निमित्त १५ ऑगस्ट ७१’ या कवितेत ढसाळांनी स्वातंत्र्यालाच प्रश्न विचारला –

“पंधरा ऑगस्ट एक संशयास्पद भगोष्ठ  
स्वातंत्र्य कुठल्या गाढवीचं नाव आहे  
कंचा मूलभूत अर्थ स्वातंत्र्याचा?”

शतकानुशतके भोगलेल्या यातनांचा कल्लोळ त्यांनी या कवितेतून व्यक्त केला.

‘हे महाग्यानी लोक’ या कवितेत तर व्यवस्थेला विद्रोही आणि उपरोधिक भाषेने प्रश्नांकित केले –

“हे महाग्यानी लोक हिंडताहेत... मशाली पेटवून  
गल्लीबोळातून चाळीचाळीतून जेथे उंदीर उपाशी मरतात  
त्या आमच्या खोपटातील काळोख म्हणे यांना कळतो  
पाणचट गवशीसारखे हे ही एक थोर”

ज्यांना गांडीखालचा अंधार कळत नाही।

त्यांनी पेटलेल्या माणसांना छप्पनटिकली बहुचकपणा अजुनही दाखवावा?

प्रा. केशव मेश्राम ढसाळांच्या कवितेबद्दल म्हणतात ते खरे आहे, “ढसाळांची कविता उत्तुंग, रोखठोक, क्रांतीप्रवण आहे. ती समाजवादी व भविष्यदर्शी आहे. माणुसकीच्या अवेगाने सळसळत येणारी त्यांची कविता रसिकमनाला झपाटून टाकते. बेचैन करते, झोप उडविते तिच्यातील भावनात्मक उद्रेक वादळी स्वरूपाचा.”९

ढसाळ आणि सुर्वे यांची कविता समकालीन कवितेहून पूर्णतः वेगळी आहे. यासंदर्भात मुक्त विद्यापिठाच्या पुस्तकातील पुढील अभिप्राय महत्वाचा आहे. “१९६० नंतरच्या कवितेत आंबेडकरवादी कविता हा एक महत्वाचा टप्पा आहे. उपेक्षित, बहिष्कृत, पीडित, शोषित समाजाच्या व्यथा-वेदनांचे आणि विद्रोहाचे उत्कट प्रकटीकरण या कवितेत झालेले आहे. दलित कवितेची भाषा समकालीन मराठी कवितेहून निराळी आहे. तशीच ती मध्यमवर्गीय पांढरपेशी भाषेहूनही निराळी आहे. तिच्यातले जाणिवांचे विश्व पूर्वकालीन मराठी साहित्यात आढळत नाही. तथापि चित्रे, कोलटकर, डहाके, धुरी लघुनियतकालिकातील निरर्थकतावादी वास्तववादी कविता, वामपंथी जाणिवा व्यक्त करणारी कविता आणि दलित जाणिवा व्यक्त करणारी कविता हे समकालीन कवितेचे वेगवेगळे पैलू होत, असे म्हटले पाहिजे.”१०

वरील विवेचनावरून सारांशाने असे म्हणता येईल की, मार्क्सवादी कविता, लघुनियतकालिकातील कविता यापेक्षा आंबेडकरवादी कविता प्रकृतीने वेगळी होती. सर्वकष मानवी कल्याणासाठी विद्रोहाचे लेणे घेऊन ती मराठी विश्वात दाखल झाली.

निश्कर्ष

- कविता वाङ्मयप्रकाराचे प्राचीन कविता, अर्वाचीन कविता, समकालीन कविता असे वर्गीकरण करता येते.
- समकालीन कविता म्हणजे कालसंगत जाणिवांचा आविष्कार.
- मराठी कवितेपेक्षा आंबेडकरवादी कवितेतील जाणीव केंद्र वेगळे आहे.
- चित्रे, कोल्टकर, ग्रेस आदी समकालीन कवितेत जीवनातील विसंगीती, व्यक्तिवाद व्यक्त होतो.
- ढसाळ, सुर्वे यांची कविता सामान्य माणसांचे संवेदन व्यक्त करते.
- नारायण सुर्वे यांनी कामगार, कष्टकरी लोकांच्या संवेदना व्यक्त केल्या.
- नामदेव ढसाळ यांच्या कवितेत विद्रोह आणि वास्तववाद आहे.
- ढसाळ आणि सुर्वे यांची कविता समकालीन कवितेहून पूर्णतः वेगळी आहे.
- मार्क्सवादी कविता, लघुनियतकालिकातील कविता यापेक्षा आंबेडकरवादी कविता प्रकृतीने वेगळी आहे.
- आंबेडकरवादी कविता मानवी कल्याणासाठी विद्रोहाचे लणे घेऊन मराठी विश्वात दाखल झाली.

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१०६/१०७

**On The Crossroads Of Teaching English In Mofussil Area****Dr. Chaturanand B. Kedar**Assistant Professor, Dept. of English, Smt Radhabai Sarda Arts, Commerce  
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drchaturanandkedar@gmail.com**Abstract**

*English is known as an international link language. It is the only language which is spoken all over the world. It is like an American dollar that is cashable wherever one goes. A very important reason behind the increasing popularity of English as a world language is that it is progressive, dynamic and flexible. It is now language of trade, business, judiciary, science and technology, literature and an official language in India. Thus, English language is universally renowned for its power of expression. India is a country of different culture, religion, and languages with rich variety. More than 70% population of India resides in rural and tribal areas. Students of Mofussil area have huge potentialities and equal mental strength like students living in metro cities but, they do not get enough facilities and opportunities in comparison to urban learners. Moreover, Poverty, lack of infrastructural facilities and failure of various government schemes move them in the complexities of learning English. Therefore, a huge number of students of mofussil region remain away from the process of the development of our country. Being oblivious about the importance of English as a language of communication, it remains neglected in some interior areas of India. Though it is generally considered to be a difficult subject in the non-native countries like India, but actually it is not so difficult because its teaching in the right way can certainly make it very easy, interesting and fruitful.*

**Keywords:** Mofussil, Rural, Tribal, Remedies, Complexities, Communication, Methods, ICT

Language is the best medium of expression. In the globalised society, English is the only language which is spoken all over the world. After independence of India, English rapidly occupied a significant place not only in educational system but also in all fields. It means English became the language of science, commerce, technology and tourism. It is like an American dollar that is cashable wherever one goes. Being international language English can be also named as lingua franca of the world. It seems that the wide spread popularity of English in India marching gradually on the footprints of Lord Macaulay retaining Indians only in blood and colour, but transforming them entirely into English in opinion, in morals and in intellect. The importance of English language is well known in India and all over the world. It helps to open new windows towards the world of knowledge and make them capable to face the challenges and difficulties of life. Knowledge of English has increased in urban areas, but students in rural and tribal areas have been facing number of difficulties and challenges in learning English as they do not have enough infrastructure facility and encouragement to practice it. Therefore a large portion the population of mofussil area remains outside of the educational system.

Now, parents are crazy to send their children to English medium school, but unfortunately English medium schools are not found in rural and tribal areas. Neither private management nor government is interested to build English medium school in mofussil areas. Thus, social circumstances, political indifference towards education, lack of motivation, lack of facilities, lack of awareness, illiteracy, and apathetic attitude of teachers have affected the education in tribal and rural India. Hence, the students from tribal and rural areas face number of obstacles; they lack confidence which results in poor performance of the students. Availability of infrastructure facilities and proper guidance can help to develop their confidence and make them capable to face difficulties and challenges.

**Complexities of Teaching English:**

Method of Grammar Translation is one of the responsible factors for declining the standard of English language. Students in rural/tribal areas have been taught English language through grammar translation method for many years. This method makes them dependant on their mother tongue. This grammar translation method is widely used in rural and tribal areas. It helps rural and tribal students to understand only the content of the text but it doesn't help to improve their English language effectively. Hence, this teaching method fails to develop the power of expression and comprehension of the rural and tribal students. Students' participation in learning English is equally importance to develop their listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. There should not be a one-way communication in the classroom. In the teaching-learning interaction process, students should also take active participation. As Dr Pashupati Jha says,

“Teaching would no more be a one-way traffic then; the teacher lecturing all the time without knowing the response of his students. Teaching should be interactive where students should be allowed to participate

actively in the process of disseminating knowledge. This is one of the ways of changing teaching to learning mode.”

Students living in rural/tribal areas find themselves unable to express in English language due to low confidence. Thus, they always feel comfortable in their own mother tongue. Due to the use of vernacular language, problems of English language have aroused. Even English language is taught in the vernacular language. The students as well as teachers are highly comfortable in their own tongue and thus the real essence of English language is forgotten. While teaching English, English words are rarely used in the classroom and it becomes habitual for both of them.

Lack of motivation is one of the responsible factors for the deterioration of English language teaching in rural and tribal areas. Rural and tribal students often are not aware of the aims and objectives of teaching and learning English language. Students hardly motivated by the teachers in rural and tribal areas.

Lack of Encouragement is another responsible factor for the corrosion of English standards in rural or tribal parts of India. Students are not encouraged by teachers while teaching English language in class. Teachers are little pessimistic about rural and tribal students. Therefore they hardly strive to encourage them and as a result they do not learn to communicate and establish a bond of co-operation with people around them.

As we know that practice makes man perfect; in the same way, language can be mastered only by practicing the four skills i.e. Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing. Though it is a fact, the students who belong to rural or tribal areas can not focus on their practice of these skills. Their poverty is also one of the causes of their acquiring command over language. Sometimes teachers do not make any attempt to practice the four basic skills while teaching.

Lack of audio-visual aids also responsible for declination of English language in rural areas. Many teachers are unable to teach English effectively due to the lack of audio visual aids. Teachers are unable to teach with these insufficient teaching aids to number of students effectively.

Examination pattern is also responsible factor for lacking in English. It is very easy to predict that what questions would be asked in the examination. Therefore, students just have to memories answers of the questions. They avoid reading and writing, even teacher also teaches them only those aspects which are important for the examination.

In most of the rural and tribal areas malpractice is commonly seen at the time of examination. It is on the peak at the time of examination. Students, parents, relatives, teachers, non-teaching staff, officer in charge of examination and principal are involved in the custom of malpractice. They all intensify the problems of teaching English in rural and tribal areas.

The size of classes everywhere is considerably large and thus, the students' participation in the class work is quite impossible. The ratio of students in relation with teachers is not proportional. Therefore individual attention is not possible to the students. Provision of tutorial classes is made but, tutorial classes are rarely taken in the same crowded manner due to the lack of class rooms.

In most of the institutes, teaching positions are vacant, therefore teachers have been overburdened with the extra works. For quality teaching a teacher must get appropriate time for preparation for the lectures. The teachers, when they find themselves overburdened with the work, they can't think of the problems faced by students in learning English language.

### **Problem-solving Methods of Teaching English Language:**

While teaching English, teachers should use different methods. Teachers can use LCD projector to make English language teaching more effective which can reinforce to create interest among students. Teachers can also make use of language laboratory. Instead of using Grammar Translation Method only, teachers can use Direct Method, Bilingual Method, Structural Method, Communicative Method and Situational Method to make English language teaching more effective. Use of appropriate method for teaching various topics accordingly helps to enhance the effect of teaching language.

Teachers must keep in mind the aim of teaching English language while teaching to the students. The teacher should always emphasis on aims and objectives of teaching English. Teacher should enable students to understand English when it is spoken. Teacher should motivate students to practice all four skills, as Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening.

Teachers should guide students to be competent. Numbers of students from rural and tribal areas feel annoying to learn English language. Teachers should create such an atmosphere around to create interest amongst students. Teachers should make them realize that they have immense potentialities to excel the language.

Special efforts should be made to ensure that teachers are getting proper and adequate teaching facilities including space, book, and other teaching aids like power point projector, audio visual aids and well equipped

language labs and smart class. Various English journals should be subscribed which may enable students to know the latest advancement in the fields linguistics and English language teaching. It would help to improve English language of rural and tribal students.

Teachers should help to build the confidence of the students at the very first meeting itself. Teachers should train students to ask some simple questions like their introduction and little information about the area. These types of practices can help to build the confidence of the students of rural and tribal areas.

If teachers follow the dictum i.e. 'Not Me But You' while teaching English in rural and tribal areas in India, many problems can be removed from the path of teaching-learning process of English. They should step down to the perception level and understanding of the students and then there would be oneness and understanding between teacher and students.

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## Problems and Perspectives Of Teaching English In Rural Areas

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### Abstract

*Language is always equated in terms with communication purpose; it is a powerful tool to link different people from different areas. It is a language which constantly remains the dominant language in international business. English today is the third most common native language in the world; estimated 378 million people speak English as their first language. It is like a universal blood donor who can donate blood to anyone and it is also like an American dollar, cashable everywhere. Mostly, performance of rural students in English is commonly responsible for their high dropout rate. English language is a kind of phobia for them which decreases their confidence levels those results ultimately to break up their education, devoted and expert English teacher can overcome all such challenges by treating them, as a doctor treats his patients.*

*English is an international language. The status of English in India is second language and it is taught as an academic subject in the educational institutions from the primary to the higher educational level. In teaching-learning interaction process, both students and teacher should be an active participants. Moreover, a teacher should sometimes go beyond by breaking all the traditional ways of English teaching to make his lesson more interesting and appealing for students, with the help of modern innovative techniques and ICT facilities, a teacher can make this subject interesting. It is taught as both literature and language subjects. This paper deals with the challenges of rural students face while learning English*

**Keywords:** Teaching English, Challenges, Remedies, Rural Students

### Challenges

Teachers make every possible effort to impart quality education to the students. If rural students learn English language well, they will get better opportunities for employment. Although English is playing a very vital role in shaping the career and the future of students in India, yet one can find a vast difference in the standard and proficiency of English between urban areas and rural areas of India. An English teacher has to face many challenges in the teaching-learning process of English in the rural India. Rural milieu offers few opportunities to learners for acquiring the skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing. It is a Mephistophelean aspect for teachers and learners to maintain the standards of English in minimum facilities in the rural areas. Thousands of universities and colleges are running various proficiency courses and programmes by simplifying the process of English teaching-learning to reinforce rural students in the race of metro cities but, how many of them could achieve success in maintaining their standard in the teaching of English?

There are so many reasons of the lowering standard of English. The basic reason is that the presence of students, most of the time it has been observed that students visit schools or colleges just like guests i.e. only twice thrice in a year at the time of admission and examination. Lack of concentration, alertness, awareness, accuracy and stability in classroom studies result on poor performance in English which are commonly responsible for the high dropout rate of students in the rural areas. In spite of the punctuality of students in class, some reasons for the lacuna in English proficiency in rural India are such as love of mother-tongue, indifferent approach to look at English as a foreign language, lack of use of English in daily life, mismatch between learning and teaching English and the wide gap between the knowledge of the teachers and poor comprehension of students etc. Some students also suffer from the phobia of English which decreases their confidence levels that resulting ultimately to break up of their education.

High percentage of poverty, illiterate family background and lack of educational facilities also affect on the standard of teaching-learning process in the rural or tribal areas. However, the intellectual growth of teacher along with students got faster on minimum efforts in good institutions where smart classes, language labs and other ICT facilities are available and where only bright students are admitted. Since Hindi or any other regional language cannot fill up the place of English as world language but, teaching in rural or tribal areas of India is a challenge or mission for teachers or facilitators.

Other hazards to the standard of English in rural and tribal areas are the elliptical and strange pronunciation of words, unfamiliar intonation, speeds of speaking, only achievement oriented approach to look at examination rather than performance oriented and pressure of extra works on teachers in spite of teaching activity such as election duties and different Govt. Serves etc.

## Remedies

The following remedies can help to solve the problems regarding teaching of English in rural areas.

It is a common consideration in rural areas that English is a difficult subject, but actually it is not that much difficult, teaching in the right way can certainly make it easy, interesting and fruitful. No doubt, teaching a foreign language in the rural areas of India is a herculean task. But it depends upon a teacher and the way he teaches the subject. A sincere teacher always gets encouragement from his students. It is generally said that examinee knows better than examiner. So, it is also duty of a teacher to know the psychology of his students. Because, teaching does not mean only to provide knowledge to the students rather a teacher should assimilate his subject in his mindscape to make it his lifeline. There should not be a one-way communication in the classroom while teaching. In the teaching-learning process, students should also take active participation.

It is said that the proficiency in language use, knowledge about language and knowledge of teaching methods are essential for successful language teaching. It emphasizes that the language awareness can operate in three domains corresponding to the three areas in teacher education. i.e user, analyst and teacher. While the first one involves using language successfully in addition to knowing the rules of use, the second one includes knowing the system of the language and the last one is all about facilitating language learning. Wrights suggestion is indeed an interesting option since current research in language teacher education has shown a lot of sensitivity towards socio-cultural factors, explicit training of and about language and affective factors related to teachers.

A teacher cannot reach his destination without particular aims and objectives of teaching which make him enable to decide the method and skill for performing his task of teaching. The primary aim of English teaching in the non-native speaking countries like India is to lead students to have practical command on it. Students of rural or tribal areas should be helped to understand spoken and written English as well as to facilitate them to speak and write correctly. One can claim on the success of primary aim of English teaching when students utilize it in everyday life acquiring the ability to read, speak, write and learn it. The objectives of teaching-learning process can be achieved by different ways such as in speaking skill; students can take part in role-play, storytelling, group discussion, debate and interview in the classroom to improve their proficiency of speaking.

An expert teacher of the subject is expected to deal with students as a doctor treats his patients. As a doctor diagnoses his patients; a teacher should diagnose his students' problems of English through remedial teaching. The main aim of remedial teaching is hypothetically to abolish learning mistakes of students. Through remedial teaching a teacher can also prevent his students from future errors. While talking on remedial courses in English, NR Gopal states,

“Though the government has already started remedial classes but well before that there is a scope for revision and bridge courses to be introduced. Once the students complete the school, they need to be exposed to various English language courses like – Revision Courses, Bridge Courses, and Remedial Courses.”<sup>1</sup>

There is a lot of confusion in understanding ‘what an activity’ or ‘a task’ is in language classroom. The activity or task needs to let the learner use the language, i.e. get engaged with the language. This requires learner initiating, turn taking, suggesting, debating, etc. the syllabi and a cursory look at textbooks shows that the activities are teacher directed and teacher centered. The syllabus does not visualize how activities in the classroom can be organized and what roles learners and teachers have in the classroom. We can notice the paradox of the syllabus aiming to design communication syllabi and doing the opposite of the same.

English teachers must have a proper introduction to the teaching techniques in rural areas and also to the pedagogical models that have been proven to be most effective in that zone. Teachers must be introduced to the community's relevant ethnographic information in order to smoothly enter into the community, avoiding conflicts that could arise by not having cultural information about the group in question. At this point, it is important to examine and consider the communicative and social interaction rules of the community in order to understand interactions and be able to assertively explain differences in rhetoric or interaction exchanges. For example, teachers must be aware that if children are not allowed to question the authority of adults in the community, it is going to be very difficult for them to answer direct questions to teachers; therefore, the teacher must make these differences explicit so that students can participate without feeling that they are violating appropriateness rules within their social group.

Teachers in some rural schools are themselves from urban areas and have little or no understanding of the background of their pupils; they may be posted to a rural area against their will, have to travel a long distance to school and, as a result, may have very little commitment to their work. As a result of demonization, the curriculum implemented may vary markedly from the original, time available for learning is likely to be reduced, and pedagogical practices are likely to be poor. The teaching styles adopted by some urban teachers

may be alien to what rural children experience in their day-to-day activities because these elite styles presuppose cognitive frameworks based on middle-class cultures

The planning must be done with community participation; it is very important to take into account what the expectations of families and students are, so that they do not feel that their academic programs are being designed by urban centers without their participation. It is crucial that planners learn from communities and actually include their opinions and feedback in the programs. In other words, education in rural areas should account for pertinence. "Pertinence in education has to do with the development of proposals which take into account the rural context in order to avoid exporting traditional education

On the use of English in the classroom in rural areas, there are some considerations to be taken into account. Provided teachers are fully qualified to speak all the time in English, speaking in English should be the rule in English classes, but the difficulties of understanding what the teacher says could actually increase the demotivation of students, so it is important to use –with moderation– the L1 in the classroom, while knowing that the primary language of the class should be English. That means that the teacher should know how and when to use the L1: "In case of rural students, mother tongue is one of the very effective tools of ELT. Translation into the mother tongue also helps a teacher in simplifying the nuances of English

Moreover, a teacher should sometimes go beyond by breaking all the traditional ways of English teaching to make his lesson more interesting and appealing for students. Accepting modern innovative techniques and ICT facilities, he can hold the interest of students in learning difficult topics too. He can also give them ear-training experiences to overcome the difficulties to understand spoken English using audio-visual aids that would be effective to get familiar with different tones, intonations and expressions of speech sounds. In order to get acquainted with different spellings, pronunciations of terms and constructions of sentences, learners must be motivated for reading aloud by teacher who should correct them time to time. Because, it is said that teachers are paid not only to facilitate students in their learning, but to inspire and motivate them.

Another important factor about degradation of the standard of English in the rural areas of India is love for mother-tongue. Psychologically speaking, a child first listens and understands words, then he speaks. Therefore, children easily acquire mother tongue in the natural atmosphere by imitating parents and other persons surrounded by them. In fact, parents also guide them in acquiring the knowledge of mother tongue. But the structure of English is different than any other Indian language. Hence, the teaching of English is different from that of mother tongue. A teacher himself has to create the required natural atmosphere for teaching English on his own effort. It is also important for a teacher to know his students' psychology to make them enable to read, write and speak fluently and correctly. The basic cause behind the difficulty in the proficiency of English in the rural areas is that students first think the matter in their mother-tongue and then translate it in English while speaking. Such method lacks the spontaneity in English speaking. Hence, it is very important to create the atmosphere of English in the class through Direct Method i.e. talking and teaching only in English without use of mother-tongue. To boost students' spontaneity in speaking English various points can be observed such as enough vocabulary, appropriate knowledge of idioms and phrases, accuracy in intonation and pronunciation, adequate knowledge of grammar, use of audio-visual aids in teaching, habit of attending lectures and accompany of English speaking person, etc. The constant practice of the above all things will enable students to write and speak correctly. Direct method forms the habit of thinking in English. It enables students to express his thoughts directly in English without the aid of mother tongue. But even after many years of English's entry to India, Grammar Translation Method is preferred by most of the teachers in rural area as in the Direct Methods of English teaching the possibility of inferiority complex and nervous breakdown cannot deny among slow learners. Therefore, we can say that Grammar Translation Method provides no provision for learning the art of conversation but, it is not entirely useless as it also imparts a vast store of knowledge that helps to comprehend the teaching task comfortably and quickly.

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## अध्यापन व शिक्षणातील ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका

पी. टी. जाधव

( विद्यार्थी-एम.लिब.) ग्रंथालय व माहिती शास्त्रपदवी

यशवंत चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठ, नाशिक. व्दारा मातोश्री विमलाबाई देशमुख महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

सार

एक शिक्षक आपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना सर्वप्रकारची ज्ञान देण्याचे प्रयत्न करीत असतो. आणि विद्यार्थी ते सर्व एकाग्रतेने आध्यग्रहण करतात. ग्रंथालय हे ज्ञानाचे भंडार असलेले गृह असून त्यामध्ये ज्ञानाचे विस्फोट होतो आणि जगातील प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात त्याचा उपयोग होतो. आजच्या काळात असा कोणताही क्षेत्र नाही की त्यामध्ये ग्रंथालयाचा उपयोग होत नाही. विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक हे दोन्ही घटक यांचे महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण आहे. शिक्षकाने दिलेले ज्ञान हे विद्यार्थ्यांचा जिवनातील सर्वात महत्वाची देणगी मिळालेली असते. आणि ते तेव्हापासून जगातील कोणतीही माहिती मिळवण्यास सक्षम असतात. हे सर्व फक्त शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातूनच शक्य झालेले आहे.

ग्रंथालय हे आजच्या युगातील नसून ते पुर्वकालीन आहेत, त्यामध्ये फक्त बदल झालेले दिसत आहे. ग्रंथालय हे उपयोगासाठी असून त्याचा उपयोग करणे हे आध्य कर्तव्य आहे आणि त्यामधील होणारे बदलाच्या सोबतच आपल्याला असायला पाहीजे कारण ग्रंथालय हे अभ्यासाच्या हेतुने आणि संशोधनाच्या हेतुने पूरक संसाधन आहेत. आणि त्या उद्देशाने ग्रंथालयांना अध्यापन आणि शिक्षणामध्ये महत्वाचे स्थान दिलेले आहे. ग्रंथालयांना यशाची गुरुकिल्ली म्हटले जाते, शाळेतील ग्रंथालयामध्ये विविध प्रकारचे वाचन साहित्य संग्रह केलेले असते त्यामध्ये निवडलेले मासिके आणि नियतकालीकांसह विस्तृत संदर्भ आणि कल्पित संग्रह पुरक असते. वाचनाची सवय लावण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना वेळोवेळी बायोग्राफी आणि ज्ञानकोश, सामान्य जागरूकता यासारख्या पुस्तकांबद्दल माहिती देणे गरजेचे आहे.

भारतसारख्या देशात मोठा बदल झाला आहे आम्ही आमच्या प्राचीन वारसा शिक्षण प्रणालीपासून आधुनिक काळातील तंत्रज्ञान जानकार विद्यापीठ शिक्षण प्रणालीकडे गेले आहे. आज शिक्षण ही सर्वसमावेशक प्रक्रिया बनली आहे. जी सामाजिक,आर्थिक,राजकीय,सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रीय इत्यादी जिवनातील जवळजवळ सर्व बाबींचा समावेश आहे. माहिती म्हणजे माहिती तंत्रज्ञान (आयसीटी )चा युग आहे. ज्यामुळे माहितीचा प्रसार विश्वासाह आणि सोपा झाला आहे. भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली वैयक्तिक आणि समाजाचा सर्वांगीण विकास साधण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील आहे. अध्यापण-शिक्षण समुदायाला टिकाउ वाढ आणि विकासासह जागतिक बाजारपेठेत प्रतिस्पर्धा करण्यास सक्षम करते.

प्रस्तावना

ग्रंथालय ही जीवनातील आवश्यक वस्तुपैकी एक आहे:

ग्रंथालय हे माहितीचे स्रोताचा संग्रह आहे त्यामध्ये नियतकालिके मुद्रणे कागदपत्रे ई-पुस्तके आणि इतर समाविष्ट आहेत. यामधूनच माहितीचे प्रसारण अथवा माहितीचा विस्फोट होणे असेही म्हणता येईल. आजच्या रोजनिशी घडामोडी सतत वाढत चालल्या आहेत आणि नवनवीन घडामोडी होत आहेत ह्या सर्व प्रकारच्या माहितीचे संग्रह मिळविणे हे आपल्या जीवनातील महत्वाचे कार्य आहे. ग्रंथालय हे वर्षेनु असल्याने तेथील ज्ञानाचा विस्फोट हा नेहमीच राहणार आहे. आणि स्पर्धात्मक युगामध्ये याचा नेहमीच उपयोग होणार आहेत.

एक ग्रंथालय म्हणजे शाळांमधील शैक्षणिक क्रिया गुणवत्ता, वाढ शिष्टाचार मानवी मुल्ये संस्कृती या ग्रंथालयाद्वारे मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रभावित होतात. अध्यापन आणि शिकण्याच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये चांगली लयाबरी नसल्यामुळे ज्ञान कमी पडेल. विद्यार्थी केंद्रीत शिक्षण आणि शिक्षण प्रक्रियेसाठी हे अपरिहार्य आहे. कोणत्याही शाळेचे एक आदर्श ग्रंथालय शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना उत्तेजन आणि प्रेरणा प्रदान करते ज्यामुळे या विषयाची आवड निर्माण होते आणि विद्यार्थ्यांची क्षितिजे विस्तीर्ण होत. ग्रंथालय शैक्षणिक शिक्षणाचे केंद्र नाही आम्ही आळशी, मुक्त , एकटे आणि कंटाळले जाते तेव्हा ही आम्हला सर्वोत्कृष्ट कंपनी देखील प्रदान करते. आज जेव्हा वेगान ज्ञानाचा प्रचंड स्फोअ होतो तेव्हा ग्रंथालय विद्यार्थ्यांना विषय समजण्यासाठी व आवश्यक माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी आवश्यक पूरक साहित्य अतिरिक्त वाचन प्रदान करते.

शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी विकसित करण्यात एक आदर्श ग्रंथालय अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण आणि वाडय भूमिका बाजावते. शिक्षकांच्या अध्यापनाच्या प्रचंड पध्दतीचा अवलंब करण्याच्या वर्गात प्रभावीपणा वाढवते ज्यामुळे वर्गातील कामगिरी तुलनेने वाढते.एक उत्तम लायबरी वैयक्तिक आणि सामूहिक शिक्षणला प्रोत्साहन देते . यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांची शब्दसंग्रह विकसित करणे आकलन वाढवणे रशांत वाचनाची सवय वाढविणे आणि विद्यार्थ्यांचे प्रश्न सोडवण्याची वृत्ती वाढविण्यात मदत होते. या शशेवट्या वेळेस परंतु ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका बऱ्याच प्रकारे वाढली आहे आणि ती रूंद झाली आहे.

शैक्षणिक क्षेत्राचा एक मुख्य भाग म्हणून शिक्षण वैयक्तिक वाढ राष्ट्रीय प्रगती आणि समृद्धी हे आजूबाजूला फिरते. एखाद्या व्यक्तीची आणि राष्ट्राची सामाजिक शैक्षणिक आणि आर्थिक वाढ नेहमीच पालनपोषण करणाऱ्या ग्रंथालयाद्वारे खोलवर प्रभाव पडतो. प्रत्येक रशाळा आणि सार्वजनिक डोमेनमध्ये आदर्श ग्रंथालय प्रस्थापीत करणे आणि टिकविणे याचा मानव संसाधन विकास आणि त्यांच्या उत्त्वलन भविष्यासाठी उत्कर्ष वाढीवर चांगला परिणाम होतो.

ग्रंथालये शिकण्याच्या आणि शिकवण्याच्या तीन मार्गावर काम करतात

महागडया संसाधने पुस्तक ग्राफिक्स नियतकालिका आणि डेटाबेस इत्यादी भौतिक संसाधने सामकयिक करण्यात व्यावहारिक भूमिका आहे ग्रंथालयाची ही सामग्री दोन्ही मार्गांनी म्हणजेच शिकवणे आणि शिकणे यासाठी मदत करते.

ग्रंथालयाची दुसरी भूमिका कलाकृती आणि कल्पना जतन करणे आणि त्यांचे आयोजन करणे जे भविष्यातील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी गोष्टी सुलभ करतात.

तिसऱ्यांदा लोक आणि कल्पना एकच आणून ग्रंथालये सामाजिक आणि बौद्धिक पध्दतीने महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावतात. वर्गातील शिक्षक आणि शिक्षक यांच्यात संसाधने सामायिक करण्याची ही व्यवहारीक भूमिका त्यांना ज्ञान सामायिकरण आणि परिवर्तनात पुढे येण्यास प्रवृत्त करते.

ग्रंथालये शिकण्यास आणि शिकवण्यास कशी मदत करतात

एक ग्रंथालय मुलभूतपणे संसाधनांचा एक संच आहे ज्यामध्ये मानवी सेवा तसेच मीडियाच्या संपूर्ण स्पेक्ट्रमचा समावेश आहे. वाचनालयात शिक्षणात किमान तीन भूमिका असतात. प्रथम ते महाग संसाधने सामायिक करण्यात व्यावहारिक भूमिका बजावतात. पुस्तके आणि नियतकालिका, सॉफ्टवेअर आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डेटाबेस आणि प्रोजेक्टर अशी खास साधने वापरकर्त्यांच्या समुदायाद्वारे सामायिक केलेली भौतिक संसाधने मानवी संसाधने ग्रंथपाल ज्याला मिडीया विशेषज्ञ किंवा माहिती विशेषज्ञ देखिल म्हटले जाते. शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या विनंतीला प्रतिसाद देउन उत्तरदायी सेवा आणि शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी क्रियाशील उपक्रम सक्रीय सेवा सुरू करून सूचना कार्यक्रमांना समर्थन देतात. उत्तरदायी सेवेमध्ये राखीव सामग्री राखणे, संदर्भ प्रश्नांची उत्तरे देणे, प्रश्नसूचींची माहिती देणे आणि वापरकर्त्यांना साहित्य कसे वापरावे हे शिकविणे यांचा समाविष्ट आहे.

ग्रंथालये कलाकृती आणि कल्पना जतन आणि आयोजन करण्यात सांस्कृतिक भूमिका बजावतात. साहित्य कला आणि विज्ञान यांची मोठी कामे जतन करून ठेवली पाहिजे आणि भाविष्यातील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी ते महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरेल. प्राथमिक आणि माध्यमिक शाळेय ग्रंथालये सहसा संग्रहालये आणि प्रयोगशाळा म्हणून देखिल काम करतात आणि आवश्यकतेनुसार दुरूस्ती व देखभाल याद्वारे वस्तुंचे जतन करीत असतात. ग्रंथालयामध्ये साठवण कार्यपध्दती काळजीपूर्वक असते. तसेच अनुक्रमनिका, कॅटलॉग आणि इतर शोधयंत्राद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांना साहित्य योग्य ते मिळवून देतात. औपचारिक शिक्षण पध्दतशीर आणि निर्देशांद्वारे मार्गदर्शन केले जाते. औपचारिक शिक्षण विविध प्रकारच्या शाळांमध्ये उपलब्ध असलेल्या अभ्यासक्रमांमध्ये आणि नोकरीवरील प्रशिक्षण अभ्यासक्रम किंवा प्रोगाममध्ये होते. ग्रंथालय औपचारिक शिक्षणामध्ये ज्या महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावतात त्या विद्यापिठाच्या कॅम्पसमधील शारीरिक महत्त्व आणि ग्रंथालय सेवा आणि साहित्याचा थेट वापर करणाऱ्या अभ्यासक्रमांच्या संख्येद्वारे दर्शविल्या जातात. शाळांमधील बहुतेक माहिती संसाधने थेट सूचना अभियानाशी जोडली जातात.

एकोणविसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात अमेरिकेत विकशित झालेल्या सार्वजनिक वाचनालयाच्या प्रणालीला विना मुल्य विद्यापीठ असे म्हटले जाते. कारण जगातील ज्ञानाकरीता मुक्त प्रवेश देण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये तयार केली गेली. सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालये क्लासिक, नॉनफिक्शन पुस्तके, विस्तृत नियतकालिके, संदर्भ स्रोत प्रदान करतात. जनेकरून आपल्या शैलीनुसार निवडलेल्या विषयाबद्दल शिकण्यास मदत होईल. जसे संगणकीय तंत्रज्ञान आणि जागतिक दूरसंचार नेटवर्कमध्ये बदल लागले आहेत.

लायब्ररी शिकण्याची मोकळीक जागा

ग्रंथालयातील तंत्रज्ञान आणि त्याच्याशी संबंधित सेवा शोधण्याचे एक युक्तिवाद म्हणजे एक युनिट म्हणून लायब्ररी संस्थेच्या सर्व शाखांमध्ये कार्य करते. जरी काही कॅम्पस विभागात जागेवर महागड्या उपकरणे असू शकतात परंतु बहुतेक वेळेस ती फक्त प्राध्यापक, पदवीधर विद्यार्थी आणि विभागातील कॅम्पसकरिता उपलब्ध असतात. जरी उपकरणे वापरू शकले असले तरीही, समर्थन सेवा व्यापक समुदायासाठी क्वचितच उपलब्ध आहेत. उपकरणे ऑफर करण्याव्यतिरिक्त, लायब्ररी व्यापक वारकर्ता समुदायास समर्थन देण्यासाठी प्रोगाम डिझाइन करतात. ज्यामध्ये उच्च श्रेणीतल उपकरणांसाठी निधीची कमरतता असते अशा व्यक्ती आणि विभागांमध्ये नावीन्य प्रदान करते. या तरतुदींच्या उदाहरणांमध्ये डेटा व्हिज्युअलाइझेशन तंत्रज्ञान, भौगोलिक माहिती प्रणाली आणि उच्च अंत मीडिया उत्पाद समाविष्ट आहे. शैक्षणिक लायब्ररीत वाढणारे क्षेत्र म्हणजे मेकरस्पेसचा विकास होय.

ग्रंथालयाची वर्गामधील पाच प्रमुख कार्ये :

वर्ग ग्रंथालय संग्रह आणि शांत जागा आहेत ही वस्तुस्थिती त्यांच्या उद्देशाचा फक्त एक छोटसा भाग आहे. ते व्यापक अर्थाने वर्गातील क्रियाकलापांचे कणा आहेत. दररोज जे घडते त्यातील बरेचसे वर्ग ग्रंथालयात संसाधने आणि जागेच्या आसपास किंवा त्यापासून होते. जसे आपण ते पहात आहोत, प्रभावीपणे डिझाइन केलेले वर्ग ग्रंथालयाची किमान पाच महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्ये आहेत.

१) साक्षरतेच्या सूचनांना सहाय्य करणे

वर्ग वाचनालयाचे पहिले कार्य म्हणजे शाळा आणि बाहेर वाचन लेखन सूचनांचे समर्थन करणे यासाठी दररोजच्या अभ्यासक्रमातील सर्व विषयांमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिक्षणस पाठिंबा देण्यासाठी पुस्तके आणि इतर माध्यम सामग्रीसह आपल्या वर्गातील ग्रंथालयाची पोशाख घाला विज्ञान आरोग्य, गणित, इतिहास, अर्थशास्त्र, भुगोल, संगीत, कला, नाटक, नृत्य, भाषा व्याकरण, शब्दलेखन, साहित्य, संगणक आणि इतर विद्यांशी संबंधित सामग्रीचा समावेश असतो.

२) विद्यार्थ्यांना पुस्तकांवियी जाणून घेण्यास मदत करणे:

एक प्रभावी वर्ग ग्रंथालय शिक्षकांना शिकवण्यासाठी आणि पुस्तके आणि पुस्तक निवडीबद्दल मुलांना शिकवण्यासाठी एक स्थान प्रदान करते. येथे मुले शालेय किंवा सार्वजनिक वाचनालयापेक्षा लहान आणि अधिक नियंत्रित वातावरणात अनेक पुस्तक शैली आणि इतर वाचन सामग्री अनुभवू शकतात. पुस्तकांची काळजी कशी घ्यावी हे विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकविण्यासाठी आपण वर्ग ग्रंथालय देखील वापरू शकतो. दुरुस्तीच्या सूचनांसाठी आपण पुस्तक दुरुस्तीचे क्षेत्र सेट करू शकता आणि फाटलेली पृष्ठे कशी सुधारीत करावीत, भडकलेल्या कडा कव्हर करणे किंवा तुटलेली बंधणे कशी दुरुस्त करावी यासाठी स्पष्ट दिशानिर्देश असलेले एक पोस्टर प्रदर्शित करू शकते. विद्यार्थ्यांना संबंधित, मनोरंजक आणि योग्य वाचनाची सामग्री निवडण्यासाठी प्रभावी रणनीती शिकविण्यासाठी वर्ग ग्रंथालय देखील एक उत्तम जागा आहे. चांगली कक्षाची ग्रंथालय विद्यार्थ्यांना पुस्तके सहजपणे शोधण्यात मदत करते आणि त्यांना आरामदायक जागा मिळवून देते.

३) वर्ग संसाधनांसाठी केंद्रिय स्थान प्रदान करणे:

आपण आपल्या वर्ग लायब्ररीचा उपयोग कक्षाच्या निर्देशात्मक संसाधनासाठी आयोजित केलेल्या केंद्रिय स्टोरेज स्थान म्हणून देखील करू शकता येथे विज्ञान उपकरणे, ऑडिओ ल्पेयर डीव्हीडी, संगणक, मासिके आणि शिक्षणस समर्थ देणारी अन्य सामग्री आयोजित करण्यासाठी अतिरिक्त जागा आहे. या संदर्भात वर्ग ग्रंथालय वैयक्तिक आणि जिल्हा पातळीवर माध्यम केंद्राच्या संस्थेचे प्रतिबिंबित करते.

४) स्वतंत्र वाचन आणि अभ्यासाच्या विस्तारासाठी संधी प्रदान करणे:

वर्ग वाचनालयाचे चौथे महत्त्वाचे कार्य म्हणजे स्वतंत्र वाचन वैयक्तिक शोध, प्रकल्प संसोधन, आणि वैयक्तिक मुल्यांकन यासाठी स्रोत आहे जे मुलांच्या त्यांच्या वैयक्तिक मनोरंजनात्मक वाचणाची आवड पूर्ण करणाऱ्या स्वयं निवडलेल्या पुस्तकांच्या स्वतंत्र वाचनास समर्थन देते. वर्ग लायब्ररी विद्यार्थ्यांना संसोधन करण्यास किंवा अभ्यासक्रम विस्तार प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्यासाठी सहज उपलब्ध योग्य प्रिंट मटेरियल, एक्स्प्लोरेटरी पुस्तके, संगणक तंत्रज्ञान, आणि मिडीया देखील प्रदान करते. एक वर्ग लायब्ररी शांतपणे मोठ्याने वाचण्याची किंवा शिक्षकांसह एखाद्या विषयावर चर्चा करण्यासाठी एक सेटिंग ऑफर करत असते हे आपल्या प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचणाचे अनौपचारिक मुल्यांकन करण्याची एक आदर्श संधी प्रदान करते. जे आपल्याला वैयक्तिकृत सूचनांची योजना करण्यात मदत करेल.

५) विद्यार्थ्यांविषयी पुस्तके व त्यांच्याशी संवाद साधण्याचे ठिकाण म्हणून सेवा :

प्रभावी वर्गातील ग्रंथालय देखील एक एकत्रित जागा म्हणून कार्य करते जेथे विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक वाचक म्हणून त्यांचे जीवन व्यक्त करू शकतात पुस्तके रोमांचक करणारे वाचनाची विक्री करणारी जागा म्हणून त्यांचे जीवन व्यक्त करू शकतात. पुस्तके रोमांचक करणारे, वाचनाची विक्री करणारी जागा म्हणून याचा विचार करा हे असे स्थान असावे ज्यामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना येण्याची प्रतीक्षा करू शकत नाही येथे ते पुस्तकांरील त्यांच्या प्रतिक्रियाबद्दल बोलू शकतात.

एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पुनरावलोकन लिहू शकतात. आणि तो सरदारांसह सामायिक करू शकतात. किंवा एखाद्या आवडत्या पुस्तकाची जाहिरात करण्यासाठी पोस्टर काढू शकतात. एक लायब्ररी मुलभूतपणे संसाधनांचा एक संच आहे. ज्यामध्ये मानवी सेवा तसेच मिडीयाच्या पूर्ण स्पेक्ट्रमचा समावेश आहे लायब्ररीमध्ये जागा उपकरणे आणि स्टोरेज मिडीयासारखे भौतिक घटक असतात. बौद्धिक घटक जसे की संग्रहीत धोरणे जी कोणती सामग्री समाविष्ट केली जातील हे निर्धारित करतात आणि संग्रहात प्रवेश कसा केला जातो हे निर्धारित करणाऱ्या संस्थात्मक योजना आणि लोक जे लोक शारीरिक आणि बौद्धिक घटकांचे व्यवस्थापन करतात आणि वापरकर्त्यांसमवेत माहितीच्या समस्येचे निराकरण करतात.

ग्रंथालयाची भूमिकेचा विस्तार

ग्रंथालयांचा भूमिकांचा विस्तार केला गेला आहे आणि यामुळे विद्यशाखा आणि दूर शिक्षणात सहभागी विद्यार्थ्यांना सेवा पूर्णविली जात आहे. दूरदूर शिक्षण देशभरात बरेच लोकप्रिय झाले असल्याने शिक्षणाचा विस्तार अगदी सहजपणे दिसून येतो. शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता राष्ट्राच्या आतील भागात यशस्वीरित्या पसरत आहे आणि परिणामी देशाची साक्षरता टक्केवारी वाढत आहे जी हळूहळू वाढत आहे. आणि वेगाने ग्रंथालये वापरत असलेल्या शिक्षणाची पध्दत उल्लेखनीय आहे. योग्य यशस्वी अंतर शिक्षण अभ्यासक्रम खरोखर उल्लेखनीय आहेत. परिणामी ग्रंथालयांच्या या भूमिकेद्वारे समाजातील आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दृर्बल दर्जेदार शिक्षण घेत आहे.

निष्कर्ष

प्रवेश आणि संसाधनांचा प्रश्न ग्रंथालयांसाठी बारमाही आहे. परंतु ग्रंथालयांनी विविध स्रोतांच्या गटामध्ये आणि मतदारसंघाच्या रूढीकरणस पुरवलेली प्रगती दुर्गम वापरकर्त्यांसाठी उपलब्ध असलेल्या संभाव्य सेवाबद्दल सांगते शैक्षणिक लायब्ररी नेहमीच अध्यापन माहिती स्रोतांमध्ये प्रवेश प्रदान करणे आणि कोर्स डिझाइनमध्ये प्राध्यापकांशी सल्लामसलत करण्यासाठी जबाबदार असतात. ग्रंथालये संरक्षकांना नेटवर्क सेवा उपलब्ध करून देत राहिल्यामुळे दुर्गम ठिकाणी त्यांच्या विद्यार्थ्यांची सेवा अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे करण्यात सक्षम होईल. आमच्या संरक्षकांनी एकदा लायब्ररीत येण्याची अपेक्षा केली जात होती, परंतु आता आम्ही विचारतो की यापुढे अंतराचा अडथळ नसल्यास आपण संरक्षकांपर्यंत कसे पोहोचू शकतो. डिस्टेंस लर्निंग लायब्ररीला कॅम्पस आणि शैक्षणिक संघटनेत त्यांची सेवा भूमिका विस्तृत करण्याची संधी प्रदान करते.

## Advanced Technologies In Sports

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### Abstract

*Technological advancement is a natural process, and with its introduction into a sport, athletes simply become "better". Technologies in sports are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport. Technology in sports is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is the knowledge and application of using specialized equipment and the latest modern technologies to perform tasks more efficiently. In this, paper discussed efficient technologies that will help in the performance and quality of sports.*

**Keywords:** Technological advances, Athletes consideration, High speed cameras

### Introduction

Many equipment, such as monocoque racing bicycle race and buoyant swimsuits, this same effect was reverse by rule soon after the changes where introduce bike design returned to the conventional divert frames, and swimsuits reverted to less buoyant, and more permeable materials. Yet independent of whether, or not rukes are imposed on technological advances, sport technology is almost always about the same principle: energy. Sport performance is define by the energy produce by the athlete and released into the environment. The energy must be exclusively produce by the athlete, and must not come from else (example. An external energy source.) However, not all off the energy produce the athlete is necessarily released into the environment. Common source energy loss (non-conservative, non-recoverable energy) is: external fiction (example sliding friction in skiing or rolling friction in cycling); internal friction; aerodynamic drag; hydrodynamic sound; heat; vibrations; and the energy required for stability etc. The task of the sports engineer is finding to energy leaks and develops ways to mend them. Solutions are readily at hand. For example, sport engineer can develops swimsuits that left the body slightly out of the water, thereby reducing water resistance and increasing air drag or perform wind turner test of skiers to find way to optimize the tucked racing position.

### Benefits Of Advanced Sporting Technologies:

Recent development in sporting technologies has created a variety of products aimed at improving and increasing athletic performance. Athletic health can be modern sporting technologies such as heart rate, monitors, pedometers and body- fat monitors, through this a, greater depended

knowledge of the human body and its potential has been recognized, allowing athletes to train complete in sports to much older age. Participant safety at all times has also been made possible through the development of certain sporting equipment, such as helmets and body protection which are used in boxing and ice hockey to help prevent injuries. Modern sporting technologies have also made competition judging easier and more accurate, and spectator interest and excitement is enhanced by broadcasting and in-stadium displays (scoreboard).

### How Can Technology Are Used

To Enhance Athletic Performance Sports gear such as clothing and footwear should be user-friendly and include valuable properties such as strength, flexibility, density, thickness, durability, toughness, resistance to moisture and more importantly cost. Footwear is generally considered more for comfort and injury avoidance rather than performance enhancement. Whereas clothing such as the full body suits used in swimming. Are often claimed to rationalize the competitor's performance times where winning or losing the race is hundredths of a second. In tennis racket has been created in order to provide enhanced ball speed, and reduce the potential vibration that can lead to a condition known as tennis elbow. In other sorting equipment such as the golf club, the overall mass of the club the overall mass of the club has decreased which is believed to result in a greater achievable distance and possible a more precise shot. The bicycle has also undergone modern day advances with the development of specialist wheels, pneumatic tyres; break levers and pedals, which are all aimed at increasing stability and rigidity of the bicycle. The most efficient technology is the high speed cameras which are used in sports. There are various high speed cameras such as high speed –greater than 100 FDS (frames per second) still cameras, motion cameras. Motion cameras are more useful in sports Medicine, Physical education and sports, DV Camera-60 FPS, Digitals Still Camera-0 to 1 FPS, Multiple Cameras requires identical format and frame rate

### Various Types of Advanced Technologies

In Sports [www.iosrjournals.org](http://www.iosrjournals.org) 2 | Page High speed cameras uses in physical education and sports for an example; Shorten the learning curve, Coaching, training and Analysis, Kinematic, Biomechanics Research , locomotives and Behaviour Analysis, physical Therapy, Injury prevention, In refereeing, Cricket –Third Umpire, Tennis ball, In out ,Table-players shots, Equestrian-Horse running analysis, Chest finish (spirits), Correct Technique Model presentation or Animation. Comparison of the technique (trainees) with elite to communicate correct techniques.

## How Can Technologies Be Used To Analyze Athletic Performance

Technologies such as CAD (Computer aided design) can play a major role in the improvement of sporting equipment. CAD allows virtual design and testing techniques to be applied to all aspects of sport and equipment research and development. CAD offers an efficient means of considering and assessing new products and ideas and is primarily used to improve safety, comfort and effectiveness of specialized sports equipment's; CAD is also used regularly in the justification of physical fact figures and for both competitive and training circumstances. Other technologies such as "smart" equipment can be used evaluate performance. Example of "smarts" equipment's technologies include devices used for exercise stress testing and cardiovascular assessment, human reaction time and frequency of movement meters, and jump and run characteristics devices. The use modern technology in sports may mean that competition at the uppermost level is only affordable to the leading top athletes due to the potential high costs of specialized sports equipment's, in those sports incorporating individuals with a particular disability, there are a variety of methods in which assistance can be given. For example, modifications to buildings can be made to make them wheelchair accessible, specialized equipment's can also be produced and training to sports members can be offered in order to give specific assistance to those with a disability.

## Conclusion

Technology also makes better information available to the coach's athletes and spectators, and this serves the sport on many different levels; it enables better match analysis, performance ranking, player selection, sports statistics and predictions and in general makes the more interesting. The Hawk-Eye system is a typical example of a beneficial technology that provides a multitude of information during cricket and tennis matches. Recent developments in sporting technologies have created a variety of products aimed at improving and increasing athletic performance.

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## Role of Social Media In Education System

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### Abstract

*This paper is showing the connection between the media and education. It contains the role and importance of media in providing education and rural education. A radical examination of an oversized set of those on-line tools has unconcealed that social media have several academic blessings. It conjointly talks regarding the utilization of media in schoolroom and within the teaching learning method. Social media networking isn't only for promoting and merchandise placement it may champion a cause, raise awareness of health problems and facilitate educate patients and health care shoppers with correct and trustworthy data. This paper is representing the intensive and extreme use of media in education content and its social impact upon society due to its inherent ability to achieve sizable amount of public.*

**Keywords:** Education, Media, social impact.

### Introduction

Social media is constructed on the concept of however individuals grasp and act with one another. It provides individuals the facility to share, creating the globe additional open and connected with one another. Exploitation of social media isn't restricted solely to professionals or elders however conjointly it's been wide utilized in academic sectors by the scholars. The emergence of social network sites has revolutionized communication tools for facilitating teaching and learning activities. In recent years, social networking has become one amongst the foremost vital communication tools among people; within which exist through the net that has accessibility for tremendous quantity of individuals. Recent years have witnessed associate hyperbolic interest in exploitation social media/social learning with courses in pedagogy. New technologies, most frequently said as internet a pair of 2.0 have created a growing development publically and educational use, ever-changing the manner organizations and other people produce, engage, and share existing or freshly made data through multi-way communication. The social media sites, largely public web-based services enable users to develop a private profile, scan and react on the postings on the positioning. Lecturers exploring this moving landscape will be ready to discover the important potential of social media to remodel drastically the education basis of their teaching expertise, giving them tools that they'll use to form really custom-made and versatile learning experiences for college kids. Students, UN agency plan to multi-task, checking social media sites whereas finding out, show reduced educational performance. Their ability to target the task at hand is considerably reduced by the distractions that square measure caused by YouTube, Facebook or Twitter .The objective of this paper is, therefore, to look at the potential edges of social media in education.

### The Role of Social Media in Educational Life

The term "social media" implies the quantity of activities that embrace coming together and networking on-line through words, footage and videos. Social networking will encourage "consultation patterns" at intervals a thuscial network so on reinforce and cement ideas at intervals the educational cluster signed whether or not that's students or members of a job or skilled cluster. . In today's teaching settings, instructors, student's et al collaborate on the task of information construction. it's a standard indisputable fact that Twitter and Facebook ar thought of to be the quickest ways in which of finding data that may be of nice price for all students. Data and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are more and more prevailing in our society, and consequently, they entail new conditions and opportunities for teaching and learning processes. In 2008-2009 sixty one was of the population were mistreatment Facebook and it went up to eighty seven in 2009-10 and reached ninety eight in 2010-11. Colleges are adopting technologies for education functions and introducing social media into the schoolroom. This is often a trend that has garnered a great deal of support in addition as apprehension.

### Popular Social Media Sites

- You Tube.
- Instagram.
- Blogs.
- Facebook.
- Twitter.Google Docs.

### Effect of Social Media in Education

There area unit positive moreover impact of media in education. Abilities got discovered quicker, students UN agency were good at programming got their name out their simply, student UN agency were smart in music, got their videos out and shared leading them to their dreams. Students area unit having a tougher time reaching to communicate face to face with individuals, and area unit losing their individuals skills, thanks to that they're payment a lot of and longer talking from behind a screen. The convenience with that a student will customize their profile makes them a lot of tuned in to basic aspects of style and layout that aren't usually educated in colleges. Students, UN agency conceive to multi-task; checking social media sites whereas learning, show reduced educational performance. Their ability to focus on the task at hand is considerably reduced by the distractions that area unit brought about by YouTube, Facebook or Twitter. Students neglect the studies by payment time on social networking web site instead of learning or interacting with the individuals head to head. It ought to be unbroken in mind that the social networking creates the virtual world, that's drastically take issue from the truth. Social media additionally brings with it the liberty for learners to attach and collaborate outside of institutional boundaries moreover on gain sensible expertise for the men.

### Conclusion

The objective of this paper was to explore the potential benefits of social media in education. The media has the facility of teaching individuals, the nice and also the dangerous. Since it has an effect on the eyes, the ears and also the mind at the same time nothing will overcome the influence of the media. The lecturers will communicate instantly and directly with the scholars and compare notes on education techniques, information and teaching methodology then on. Listening to their tutorial progress and addressing any problems can go an extended manner towards keeping the negative aspects of social media from influencing their studies. An amazing majority report that they believe that video, podcast, and wikis re valuable tools for teaching, and a majority report that social media sites may be valuable tools for cooperative learning.

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## Impact of Tourism On Indian Economy And GDP

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### Introduction

In developing countries like India tourism has become one of the major sector of the economy, contributing to a large proportion of the national income and generating huge employment opportunities. It has become the fastest growing services industries in the country with grade potentials for its further expansion and diversification. However, there are pros and cons involved with the development of tourism industry in the country.

Tourism in India has grown in leaps and bounds over the years, with each reason of India contributing something to its splendour and exuberance. It is a treasure house of cultural and traditional embellishes as reflected in its artefacts, scenic beauties of the rivers, sea and mountains, thus enabling it to gain prestige in the international arena. As per the travel and tourism competitiveness report 2009 by the world economic forum, India is a rank 11th in the Asia pacific resign and 62nd overall, moving up 3 places on the list of the worlds attractive destination. It is rank the 14th best tourist destination for its natural resources and 24th for its cultural resources, with many word heritage sites, both natural cultural, rich fauna, and strong creative industries in the countries. The India travel tourism industries rank 5th in the long term growth and is expected to be the second largest employer in the world by 2019.

### Impact Of Tourism On Economy

#### Generating Income And Employment

Tourism in India has emerged as an instrument of income and employment generation, poverty alleviation sustainable human development. It contributes 6.77% to the national GDP and 8.78% of the total employment in India. Almost 20 Million are now working in the India's tourism industries.

#### Source Of Foreign Exchange Earnings

Tourism is important source foreign exchange earnings in India. This has favourable impact on the balance of payment of the country. The tourism industry in India generated about US\$ 100 Billion in 2008 and that is expected to increase to US\$275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% annual growth rate.

#### Preservation Of National Heritage Environments

Tourism helps preserve several places which are of historical importance by declaring them as heritage sides.

#### Developing Infrastructure

Tourism tends to encourage the development of multiple use infrastructures that benefits the host community, including various means of transports, health care facilities, and sports centre, in addition to the hotels and restaurants that cater to foreign visitors. The development of infrastructure has in turn induced the development of other directly productive activities.

#### Promoting Peace And Stability

Honey and Gilpin Suggests that tourism industries can also help promote peace and stability in developing country like India by providing jobs, generating incomes, diversifying the economy, protecting the environment, and promoting cross cultural awareness. How ever, key challenge like adoption of regulatory frameworks, mechanisms to reduced crime and corruption etc.mustbe addressed if peace enhancing benifits from this industry to be realise.

#### The Multiplier Effect

The flow of money generated by tourist spending multiplies as it passes through various section of the economy.

#### Regional Development

The underdeveloped regions of the country can greatly benefit from tourism development. Many of the economically backward resign contain area of high scenic beauty and cultural attraction.

#### Economic Value Of Cultural Resources

Tourism provides monetary incentives for the development of many local crafts and t cultural, thus it has an effect on the income of the local artisans and artist.

#### Promotion Of International Understanding

Tourism can also become an effective tool to develop a better understanding and interaction amongst people of different countries.

### Roll Of Tourism Industry In India GDP

Tourism industry has contributed enormously in the flourishing graph of India's economy by attracting huge number of foreign and domestic tourist travelling for professional as well as holiday purpose. According to the Travel & Tourism competitiveness report 2009 brought out by the world economy forum the contribution of travel & tourism to gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to be at US\$187.3 billion by 2019. The report also states that real GDP growth for travel & tourism economy is expected to achieve an average of 7.7% per annum over the next 10 years. Export earning from international visitors and tourism goods are expected to generate US\$ 51.4 billion by 2019. Furthermore the sector which accounted for 6.4 % of total employment is estimated to rise to 7.2 % of total employment by 2019.

Some of the most significant features of India's tourism industry roll of in India GDP have been listed below.

Deeming the growing rate of the tourist's arrival in the country, the Indian tourist industry designed a wide spectrum of holiday packages and cheaper airfares to attract more tourists.

Nonetheless, the outgoing graph of tourism industry in India is in no way lagging behind from the inbound one. People travelling from India to abroad or state within India have increased by 25%.

India is most likely to setup forty hotels of global brand by 2011. The hospitality segment in India is assumed to reach 11.41 billion.

The united nation world tourism organization (UNWTO) has estimated the outgoing tourist to reach around 50 million by the year 2020.

The booming success of Indian tourism industry has led to a drastic change in the hospitality department as well. The increase in ratio of tourist resulted in the increased of room rate and also setting of a wide range of hotels and other residing areas.

The roll tourism industry in India GDP also features medical tourism that includes traditional therapies like yoga, mediation, ayurveda, allopathic and other.

Conventional system of medicine are currently estimated to USD 333 million and are most likely to reach USD 2.2 billion by the year of 2012.

By 2021 travel and tourism account for 30439000 jobs directly, and increased of 5508000 (22.1%) over next 10 years

### Conclusion

Tourism is a major driver of economic growth globally. India's tourism industry is experiencing a strong period of growth, driven by the burgeoning Indian middle class, growth high spending foreign tourist and coordinated government campaigns to promote 'INCREDIBLE INDIA' for a developing country like India which is on the path of modern economic growth through structural transformation of the economy, tourism is the right vehicle. with its forward and back word linkages with a host of sectors like transport, hospitality, education , health, banking etc. India is all set to reap full potential of these vibrant sectors. Tourism sector is not only a major contributor to the growth of the economy but generator of employment opportunities as well. Let us hope that Indian tourism will have massive impact and will be a global leader by the year 2020.

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**A Study Of Adaptation Of Various Games Practice To Develop Skills In Kho-Kho Game****Dr. Prashant Govindrao Gawande**

Arts , Science And Commerce College, Chikhaldara ,

**Abstract**

*Kho- Kho an ancient game of India. While working in the Kho-Kho field it is notice that many physical fitness components are very important ws games like Atya-Patya, Langadi and Dodge ball for the improvement of kho-kho performance. The researcher himself is a khokho coach and working as a Director of physical education in a academic college since last 20 years. Also running two sports academies. Controlled sprinting , dodging , diving , post dive, taping , covering , post turning are a few attacking and defensive skills exhibited during the game While performing some of the physical fitness abilities are important to get extraordinary result. In this study researcher has made two groups of 12 players each. Regularly one group has given practice of various games like Atya-patya, Langadi and Dodge ball along with kho-kho practice. And one group has given only Kho-kho practice regularly till 6 months to the subjects. data were collected from both groups and calculated .*

**Keywords:**Kho-Kho, Adoption of various games, skills, performance.

**Introduction**

The researcher himself is a khokho coach and working as a Director of physical education in a academic college since last 20 years. Also running two sports academies.Kho- Kho an ancient game of India played in every part of India. Controlled sprinting, dodging, diving, post dive, taping, covering, post turning are a few attacking and defensive skills exhibited during the game. The game can be played on any surface. While performing some of the physical fitness abilities are important to get extraordinary result.

**Review**

Relationship of anthropometric measurements, physiological variables and physical fitness with the performance of collegiate Kho-Kho players is studied.

History of the game: Kho-Kho game originated in India. In India it is very popular rural game. At the very beginning Baroda hind Vijay Jimkhana, Akhil Maharashtra SharirikMandal, Hanuman VyayamPrasarakMandal, Kho-Kho federation of India took efforts to promote this game and framing rules and regulation step by step, and demonstrate this game out side the country. It is usually played on clay surface, but now day's synthetic mats are also used to increase its pace.

**Rules and Regulations**

- The running or chasing side is decided by the toss
- A team consist of 9 playing members play against each other alternately in four turns or quarters of 9 min each.
- Chaser teams takes a sitting positions in the cross lane with opposite back in 8 squares and one player stands near the pole
- Runner teams sends players for running , while other runners will wait for their turn in entry zone area
- Chaser team attempts to catch the running players while passing on kho from one player to another
- The points are awarded by the legal touch of chaser player to the running player

**Method**

In this study researcher has made two groups of 12 players each. Regularly one group has given practice of various games like Atya-patya, Langadi and Dodge ball along with kho-kho practice. And one group has given only Kho-kho practice regularly till 6 months to the subjects. Prior to give training to the players attacking and defense performance data had taken from the both groups , after every 2 months performance of the subjects of two groups taken as a data for this study.

**Result**

Data were collected from both groups and calculated. The group which had given mere Kho-Kho practice or training has not seen significant improvement in their performance. The group which had practiced Atya-patya, Langadi and Dodge ball along with Kho-Kho game, had shown tremendous improvement in their performance and various skills.

**Discussion**

Kho-Kho coaches and fraternity learn the above important points through their experience on field and accordingly use the above methodology which can extract good performance from the players.While working in the Kho-Kho field it is notice that many physical abilities are very very important in the game Kho-Kho

which should be properly discussed among coaches ,sports fraternity and players so that improvement in the knowledge will take place.

### Recommendation

Along with high level physical fitness and practice Kho-Kho game, emphasis on the above methodology is very important and also it is recommended for using practically on Kho-kho field.

### Conclusion

It is observed that in the region or any part of India Kho-Kho game is played. Many players practicing regularly and taking part in University, school, National and Inter-National level, more lacking part is no qualified coaches are working, that is why the above training methods are neglected in the field. So it is important that these methodology are made known to the players and used so that there will be drastic change in the performance of Kho-Kho players.

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**Role Of Ict Base Library In The Teaching And Learning Process In The Higher Education****Dr. Gulshan Damodhar Kuthe**

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**Abstract**

*Library plays a vital role in the process of teaching and learning process. Information and Communication Technology has changed the conventional role of library. Library provide various types of print and non-print material to the users. Teachers and students are the important part of the teaching and learning process. In the teaching and learning process library helps the teacher and students make their teaching and learning comfortable. The present research paper focused on how the library helps the teacher and students in their teaching and learning process.*

**Keywords:** Library, Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

**Introduction**

Education is a process of imparting knowledge and it has an objective to help in all around development of the students. In the higher education library became the important source of knowledge. It is the backbone of the educational institution. Today Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been changed the role of library and librarian professionals. Library provides various types of books, magazines, periodicals, encyclopaedia, journals, newspapers, reference books in the print form as well as non-print material such as CD's, DVD's, Internet, Computers, OPAC, audio-video material etc. Academic library provides all types of material i.e. print or non-print materials and fulfil the demands of the teachers and students. Academic library supports the teacher and students in their teaching and learning respectively.

Teaching and learning process can be divided into Teacher centric, Student centric and now due to innovation of technology in the education teaching and learning process becomes Techno centric. In the teacher centric method teacher used to deliver his lesson with the help of books and black board. In the student centric method teacher have to help the students in their learning process. In the techno centric method teacher and student can teach and learn with the help of technological instruments such as Television, Projector, using ICT, Internet etc.

**Objective of the Study**

- To show that how the Library helps the teacher in their teaching process.
- To show that how the Library helps the learner in their learning process.
- To show that how the Library makes the teaching and learning process comfortable and affordable to the teacher and students.

**What is ICT?**

According to Encyclopaedia of Computer Science, "Information communication Technology (ICT) is an imprecise term, frequently applied to broad areas of activities and technologies associated with the use of computer and communication."

The term Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is defined as "a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate and create, disseminate, store and manage information."

ICT is a term that includes any communication device of application as well as the various services and applications associated with them.

**ICT in Libraries**

Now a day libraries are not remain only the source of print material but with the help of ICT it could possible to make available the different types of electronic materials in the library such as Internet base services, e-newspapers, electronic references, Electronic document, electronic books, audio-visual materials, OPAC service, E-Learning materials. With the availability of these material in the library it helps to the teachers and students to save their time, energy, space. It also helps in the sharing information and imparting knowledge and increase the co-operation and co-ordination in the teacher-student. In this way ICT is playing vital role in the process of teaching and learning process.

**Library for students**

Library is the service provider in the educational institute. Reading centre for browsing and enjoying books for solving problems and for creating self-study habit. It equips students with life-long learning skills and develops the imagination, enabling them to live as responsible citizens.

**Role ICT Based Library in teaching learning process**

Teachers play the important role in the academic institutions and they are primary source for the students to provide them information and knowledge. Nowadays teachers are not only the person who teaches in the classroom. Information technology also changes the role of teacher's. He uses various teaching aid in the classroom to make their teaching interesting and create healthy atmosphere in the classroom. Library can provide to the teacher CD's, DVD's, YouTube Videos, TV episodes, audio-video data related with the syllabus. Teachers also give some suggestive material to the students for their knowledge.

ICT invent a great concept of E-Learning with the help of electronic media. It is playing the vital role in the learning process across the world. The teacher or institution prepares course material. This includes curriculum, courseware, assignments, quiz, lecture presentations, examination questions, etc. the course material is made available in the electronic format, most of the time online. The course material is made interactive. It is made more understandable.

In the e-learning process, the learner and the teacher need not to travel to a common physical location for the purpose of education. They can be away from each other, yet achieving the goal of education through technological means. E-learning provides remote access to learning facilities through the ICT. As such the e-learner can learn from the place of his convenience, even from home, office, while travelling or from anywhere. One can learn anytime that suits his schedule.

**Mobile Applications**

Mobile is not remains only the communication device. It is playing an important role as an information provider in the teaching and learning process. Library is a service centre. It can provide mobile application to the teachers and students. The trend toward mobile devices have increased the demand for content, particularly interactive and multimedia based content and teachers determine what educational resources are good for their teaching.

With the use of mobile application teachers and students can search the library database and get their required information and sources. Through the library app user can easily access and read required information and can use the non-print material available in the audio and videos forms on the mobile.

**Digital Content**

Digital content in the multimedia material that calls upon students to seek and manipulate information in the collaborative, creative and engaging ways that make digital learning possible. It includes video on demand, CD-ROM's Web sites, e-mail, on-line learning management systems, computer simulations, streamed discussions, data files, databases, and audio.

This new technology of digital content provide access to a vast array of information, including digital libraries, real world data for analysis and connections to other people who provide information, feedback and inspiration-all of which can enhance the learning of teachers and administrators as well as students. It also offers opportunities to individualize instruction and assessment in promising ways for all students. There are some most promising opportunities to enhance learning thorough the use of technology, such as,

- Helping students to comprehend difficult-to understand concepts.
- Helping students to engage in learning.
- Providing students with access to information and resources.
- Better meeting student's individual needs.

**Role of Library professional**

The use of ICT has transformed a modern library into electronic library providing access to information from local and remote databases through Internet, CD's, e-books, e-journals, computerized library operations such as acquisition, classifications etc. information started detaching itself from just the print format. The independence of format that was introduced created an independence of thought in approaching it. These changes transfigured the library and obliged the professionals to prepare themselves for the coming era. In this technological era to fulfil the needs of the users Librarian Professional must keep library and himself update.

**Conclusion**

Changing needs of the user's library need to change its mode of information. In the digital era library can facilitate whole digital sources and print material, different apps, availability of internet and computers and OPAC, in the library which fulfil the needs of teacher and students. Through this sources and applications library can make the teaching and learning process higher easy.

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**The role and Importance of ICT in Education: The Rural Issues****Prof. Dr. Ravi Prakash Chapke**

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**Abstract**

*The importance of ICT in this age of technology cannot be over stated. ICT is the convergence of computer, communication and content technologies and it has great potential to improve education system. India has two diverse nations within her; the urban and the rural. ICT education is undoubtedly helpful to upgrade the teaching-learning process in the rural schools for tapping the huge reserves of human resources. The present study discusses the need, importance and the existing challenge for ICT enabled education in rural India. The attempt has been made to suggest some practical remedies for the success of ICT in rural education set up.*

**Key words:** ICT, rural, education, barriers, challenges etc.

**Introduction**

In the age of innovation and productivity today, knowledge, science and technology hold a centre stage in national and international policy debates. The persistent efforts are made on the part of nations across the globe to improve knowledge generation, creation and flow of new technologies. In the present scenario, therefore, it has been duly acknowledged the implementation and adoption of ICT in at all levels, would certainly contribute and enhance its productivity, efficiency and growth. India can enjoy a huge telecom customer base, the world's cheapest mobile handset and most affordable 4G phone. Yet the rate of internet access and connectivity in rural India is still a matter of concern as against urban India. The policymakers are undoubtedly making efforts on overcoming infrastructural barriers to rural access. However, access to ICT devices and internet is only section of the problem of digital addition in rural India.

Like the other sectors and segments across the regions ICT is very much useful in education and it has a direct role to play in the sector. It can assists in benefiting schools, educational institutions as well as community at large. ICT plays a major role in acquiring knowledge, information, and communication sharing among educational machinery. The educational thinkers like Al-Ansari, Manduku, Kosgey, Sang, Sarkar have emphasised the same. In almost of the all developed nations, the implementation of ICT in school and colleges has been compulsory. But the in developing nations like ours the implantation of ICT is far from satisfactory. However, one thing is sure that the importance of implantation of ICT and acquiring ICT skills has been universally accepted to have more informed, learned and efficient nation.

**Definition and Meaning**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines Information and Communication Technologies: "ICTs are basically information-handling tools- a varied set of goods, applications and services that are used to produce, store, process, distribute and exchange information. They include the 'old' ICTs of radio, television and telephone, and the 'new' ICTs of computers, satellite and wireless technology and the Internet. These different tools are now able to work together, and combine to form our 'networked world', a massive infrastructure of inter-connected telephone services, standardized computing hardware, the internet, radio and television, which reaches into every corner of the globe". Michaels and Van Crowder define Information and Communication Technologies or ICTs as "a range of electronic technologies which when converged in new configurations are flexible, adaptable, enabling and capable of transforming organizations and redefining social relations. The range of technologies is increasing all the time and there is a convergence between the new technologies and conventional media".

Most of the electronics devices can now be linked to others to share and exchange information and allow it to be used in such a way that they can also be grouped as ICTs. Even books are being incorporated into ICTs either through the potential for informal web publishing or more formal digital book publishing with designated readers or e-books. ICTs, therefore, are an increasing congregation of machineries that can be used to gather, store and share information among people using multiple devices and multiple media. In a broad sense, information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education can be defined as a "diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, and to create, disseminate, store, and manage information" (Blurton 1999).

**Need and Importance of ICTs**

India's adult literacy rate is about 71%—64% in rural areas compared to 84% in urban areas (Economic Times 2015). Consequently; the demand for education is very high. The demand for education today is often beyond the conventional system's ability to provide it. In such scenario, there is a growing realisation that ICT-based resources can extend opportunities to previously deprived and scattered populations. ICT, therefore,

needs to be embedded in educational systems in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of education in formal and non-formal settings.

There may not be conclusive research to prove that student achievement is superior when using ICTs in the education space; still, there is a general consensus among practitioners and academicians that integration of ICTs in education has an overall positive impact on the learning environment. "ICTs have the potential to innovate, accelerate, enrich, and deepen skills, to motivate and engage students, to help relate school experience to work practices, create economic viability for tomorrow's workers, as well as strengthening teaching and helping schools change" (Lemke and Coughlin 1998). According to Davis and Tearle (1999), in diverse socio-economic and cultural contexts, ICTs can be successfully leveraged to reach out to a greater number of students, including those to whom education was previously not easily accessible, and help in promoting learning, along with exposing students to the technical skills required for many occupations.

ICT has the potential to improve education system of the nation and undoubtedly it can transform the nature and quality of education. It is helpful in enhancing the quality of education by facilitating new forms of interaction between students, teachers, education employees and the community. Furthermore, ICT enacts as and provides students and teachers with new tools that enable improved learning and teaching and adds to skill formation and improves the learning process through the provision of more interactive educational materials that increase learner motivation and facilitate the easy acquisition of basic skills. With the introduction of ICT education can be accessible for all. It can bring education to the students living in remote rural locations by means of enabling distance learning. It plays a major role in providing access to a vast treasure of educational resources and content for improving literacy. It also leads to integration of technologies with traditional educational activities although it can never replace the conventional teacher-student relationship that is so crucial to the development process. Besides the greater flexibility and individualized learning facilities it has, it offers more challenging and engaging learning environment for students of all ages and can serve multiple teaching functions and diverse audiences. Moreover, it facilitates the efficiency and effectiveness of educational administration and policy by improving the quality of administrative activities and processes.

### Challenges

The Census of 2011 reveals that almost 70 % of Indian population is still rural. This fact illustrates a major concern for policy makers in regard to rural education. In most of the regions in India the percentage of illiteracy is very high. There is no doubt that ICT has immense potential to improve the education system but the same cannot be pronounced about the developing countries like ours. Here in India, we have multiple issues that confront the implementation of ICT education. The challenges are multiple in rural areas and remote villages. ICT in the rural part of the country faces both internal and external barriers.

Lack of skilled teachers in ICT in rural education is one of the major barriers. There is dearth of trained teachers who are formally educated in ICT skills. Besides, in most of the educational organizations, we have unfavourable organisational culture, attitude and belief. The attitude of teachers is outdated and adamant. The teachers seem sceptical about the implementation, effectiveness of ICT in school and college education. Now a day, teachers are usually assigned with varied tasks along with teaching. This results in having shortage of time to design and incorporation of technology in teaching- learning process. Secondly, the maintenance and upgrading of ICT equipments in rural areas is generally subject to their limited financial resources. The government initiatives in such matters remain constraint to budgetary restrictions.

In case of most of the government projects when a project phases out, the maintenance expenditures are borne by students or extracted from them. The rural students having weak backgrounds find themselves difficult to pay of fund for the maintenance of electronic or ICT tools.

The obstacle of insufficient funds leads to outdated and outmoded tools and infrastructure as availability of updated and latest technology determines the effective and efficient usage of technology. In rural part of the country, redundant and obsolete infrastructure and equipments in rural schools forms a major barrier in the process of imparting ICT education. Among the internal barriers in the implantation of ICT in rural educational set up, the challenge of language and content is a serious one. As large quantity of educational software are in English as well as majority of online content is mostly available in English language, the proficiency of the language matters. In majority of rural places the English language is yet really a hard nut to crack. This barrier hinders the maximization of educational benefits of ICT to rural students.

The prominent external barriers include the shortage of equipments, unreliability of equipment, lack of technical support, resource related issues, internet and its quality content and so on. In rural areas, the government institutes lack sufficient numbers of computers and computer related devices such as printers, scanners, LCD projectors, smart boards etc. The basic ICT equipments and computers in rural schools are mostly unreliable. There is dearth of up-to-date software and hardware. The outdated instruments are

undoubtedly hinder the proper implementation and application of ICT, along with, the rural institute also face the issues like the ICT service centres and shortage of trained technical personnel. The technical breakdowns many a times cause loss of time as well as money. Therefore the lack of technical support is one of the major challenges for ICT education in rural areas. Besides, the availability of internet facility largely determines the success of ICT education. In rural places most of the educational institutes face the trouble with supporting infrastructure such as uninterrupted electricity, multimedia etc. as well as the integral part of ICT i. e. internet facility. Most the rural schools lack internet facility and for many of them the fees charged by the service providers of internet are not affordable. The places where internet facility is available the slow and erratic connectivity mars the very essence of ICT.

### Conclusion and suggestions

Undoubtedly ICT is valuable and efficient mean to make remarkable change and advancement in education scenario. We are living in a time when students are attracted more towards e-contents. Many of the e-contents are in the form of multimedia presentations and animations. Various online courses are introduced and study material of most of the boards and universities are available online. Rural people can also have opportunity to get benefited of existing facilities.

The policymakers have been making efforts in the direction of overcoming barriers related to infrastructure such as providing adequate computers and broadband internet facility. The rationale behind providing the infrastructure is that after when the infrastructural gaps are bridged, the use of internet harmonised. However, it must be noted that mere digital inclusion may not end when people overcome access. On the contrary, “when connectivity is provided, psychological and socio-cultural barriers emerge” (Van Dijk 2006). At the same time, “studies have found that interpersonal ties and a sense of community are strong predictors of technology use in rural areas” (Boase 2010; Venkatesh and Sykes 2012).

It is essential that the policies regarding inclusion of ICT should ideally replicate the interest of learners, teachers, administrators, policymakers etc. It will make all stakeholders of education aware of the concerning issues. The networks at village level can facilitate the training of teachers and other panchayat-officials to ascertain best possible utilisation of ICT. The institutions at rural level should, therefore, be provided with adequate funds and trained staff so that these institutions can shoulder the responsibility to ensure the incorporation of ICT at different levels.

Since India houses diverse ethnic groups, cultural and linguistic diversity the involvement of the concerned community can play an important role for success of ICT models not just in the rural but the rest of the developing nation. Keeping in mind the existing educational system, students should be grouped after their learning abilities and approach rather than their grades. Such grouping may enable them to use the digital contents by their capabilities. The timely evolution of the teachers, too, is necessary to achieve desired success.

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**Development of Sports in India since Independence and Sports Policies of India****Rupali Abhijit Ingole**

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**Introduction****Position Of Sports In India After The Independence**

India finally got Independence in the year 1947 and Government of India did various efforts to improve the deteriorated status of physical education. An important step in this direction was the establishment of a committee which was named "Tara Chand Committee". This committee came into existence in the year 1948. Various recommendations were made by this committee to improve the condition or status of physical education in the country. Dr. S. Radha Krishnan committee was also formed in 1948 on school education. To advise the government in various issues relating to physical education, a board, named Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation was set up in the year 1950. The Kothari Commission on Education (1965) stressed the need of compulsory physical education both in schools and colleges. To provide training to athletes in various games and sports, some special kinds of schemes were introduced by the Government of India. Some other important committees and boards were appointed for promotion of Physical education and sports, which are as under:

- All India Council of Sports (1954)
- National Institute of Physical Education renamed as Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior (1957)
- National Institute of Sports, Patiala (1961)
- All India Sports Congress (1962)
- National Sports Policy (1980)
- Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs (1982)
- National Sports Policy (1984) National Sports (Development) Bill (2011)

Because of various efforts of government, people got attracted towards various sports in a large number. As a result of such popularity, various federations were set up on national level. Government of India established certain institutions which were setup especially to provide training of various physical activities. In these institutions, bachelor degree and master degree can be obtained in games and sports. In India, it was realised by the government that people did not lack in natural qualities, but they did not get proper opportunities to show their talents. So, Sports Talent Search Scholarship scheme was introduced by Government of India. In 1982 Asian Games were conducted in India itself. The organisation of such international tournament in the country helps in improving the standard and infrastructure of games and sports at great extent.

**Education Policy-1986**

Government of India formulated a National Policy on Education in 1986 under the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. According to this policy, learning procedure includes sports and physical education as important parts. These should be included in the evaluation procedure of performances of different participants. In educational area, a nationwide infrastructure for physical education and sports should be provided, which should comprise of various facilities necessary for sports organisation, students and coaches. In urban areas, open spaces should be kept reserved only for the organisation of different sports. Various steps should be taken to establish different kinds of sports institutions or organisations, where in addition to general education, knowledge of sports activities can be imparted. Students with interest in sports should be encouraged to participate in various sports events. Traditional games should be provided an important place in educational curriculum of schools. Yoga should be introduced in all the schools at various levels. Now, Government of India has realised that our country is lagging behind in the field of physical education in comparison to other developed countries of the world, because of which various kinds of steps are taken from time to time. One such step is the establishment of various commissions. One such commission was Kothari Commission. The reason of establishing such authorities is the poor performance of Indian players in international competitions, like Olympics and Asian Games. To improve the performance of various players in these competitions, Indian Government has taken such initiatives. Even presently, when the Olympic Games begin, all the Indian people have great expectations from Indian sportspersons but finally they always appear on the bottom of medal Tally. It is a matter of re-conciliation for us because India is the second highly populated country in the world and still is unable to produce such players who can bring medals for the country in international competitions. Although a good number of sports institutions are there but a lot is to be done in this field.

**Some Important Sports Schemes and Institutions**

To promote various kinds of sports activities in our country, Government of India and various regional sports organisations have established various kinds of sports schemes from time to time. Not only this, for encouraging people to participate in sports activities, various organisations and institutions are also established by government or by non-government agencies where they can get coaching or training of different kinds of activities. In this chapter, our focus will be on various kinds of schemes which are launched by government of India for betterment of sports and sportspersons. The institutions and organisations are also discussed which are owned by the both government and the private authorities. Such important institutions and schemes are mentioned below:

### **The Sports Authority Of India (SAI)**

Sports Authority of India was set up by the Government of India on 16 March, 1984 as a registered society primarily to look after the sports infrastructure created for the IX Asian Games. With the declaration of the National Sports Policy in August, 1984 an amalgamation of the Society for the National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) and the Sports Authority of India took place on May, 1987 with twofold objective: (1) to promote sports consciousness among masses; (2) to stress on competitive activities in collaboration with the National Sports Federations (NSFs) and other agencies.

### **Various Regional Centres Of Sports Authority Of India**

There are six regional centres of Sports Authority of India and the headquarters of all the centres are situated in different states. There are Southern Centre, Eastern Centre, Northern Centre, Central Centre, Western Centre and North Eastern Centre. Important information relating to these centers is as follow: Southern centre is located at Banglaore. This has been developed as a centre of excellence having all types of modern facilities. In the year 1997 this centre of excellence was set up. At Aurangabad, west zone training centre of academy is situated. Its sub-centers are located at Guwahati and High attitude centre at Shillaroo. Facilities for conducting diploma courses in coaching and certificate course in different disciplines are offered by regional centres which are located at Bangalore and Kolkata.

### **Netaji Subhash National Institute Of Sports, Patiala,**

Established in 1961, it is India's most prestigious and Asia's highly prized institution with such precise objectives as (a) to raise the technical competence of the existing coaches and produce a cadre of high caliber coaches in various sports; (b) to serve as a centre of greatest possible information on sports; (c) to render assistance to NSFs, sports councils and other organisations to hunt sports-talent and groom them into star performers as well as to polish the national learns before participation in the international competitions; and (d) to produce and popularise sport literature. Over the years its activities multiplied and diversified covering research, orientation of physical education teachers in sport(s), technical assistance to sports goods manufacturers, cultural exchange with East European countries in sports activities, regional cooperation in sports programmes, etc.16

### **National Coaching Scheme**

With the establishment of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala the existing RajkumariAmritKaur Coaching Scheme was replaced by the National Coaching Scheme in 1961 with the major objective of facilitating coaching of athletes in a scientific and organised manner at all levels of performance and for all age groups in the States (under education, sports departments and councils) under the National Sports Federations (NSFs) with the help of a strong cadre of SAI coaches throughout the country.

### **Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme**

This scheme was launched in 1985 with the sole objective of tapping talent from areas the people of which presumably have either some genetic or geographical advantage or pre-disposition towards excellence in a particular sport/game traditionally played by them over centuries or generations. Specifically the Scheme envisions identification of sport-talent from tribal, hilly, rural or coastal belts keeping in mind sport-specific attributes in archery, fencing, athletics, boxing, weight-lifting, shooting, wrestling, hockey, water sports, cycling, judo etc. Talent may also be tapped from the practitioners of indigenous sports and martial arts.

### **SAI Training Centres**

After a review of Sports Project Development Area scheme and Sports Hostel Scheme, the SAI Training Centres scheme came up in 1994-95. Each of the 40 odd SAI centres carries facility for training of sportspersons in four Olympic disciplines including one compulsory mother sport either athletics, gymnastics, or swimming coupled with two or more indigenous ones. There is a provision for day-boarding athletes who are allowed incentives such as stipend, kit and travel expenses for participation in tournaments. The underlying motive is to (a) make the Central and State Governments to work together for sports development through an integrated effort, (b) remove regional imbalances in the development of sports infrastructure, (c) nurture

talented sports-persons on a long-term basis, (d) ensure maximum utilisation of the existing sports facilities, and (e) make equitable distribution of the funds for the sports development.

### Sport Science Research Fellowship Scheme

The Sports Authority of India awards 5-10 sports science scholarships each of the value of Rs. 20,000 per annum with a contingency grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum to research scholars for carrying out research in various sports sciences such as sport and exercise physiology, sport and exercise psychology, sports medicine, sports nutrition, sports bio-mechanics and sports training methods etc.<sup>17</sup> The SAI acts as a nodal agency for a few schemes of the Government of India such as mentioned below:

### Sports Scholarship Scheme - 1997

The Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme was introduced by Government of India in 1970-71 to assist the young promising and talented boys and girls studying at secondary stage of education but proficient in sports with the aim to develop their talent in games and sports and to enable them to have nutritious diet during their studentship. The students are selected on the basis of national or state level sports competitions for the award of scholarships. Scholarship is also provided to outstanding university/ college level sportspersons under the National Sports Organisation programme and to women under the programme of promotion of sports and physical education among women. The old scholarships are also renewed and provided the awardees to maintain or improve their level of achievement. Presently, scholarships are available under the following categories:-

**Table - 1**  
**Sports Scholarship Scheme<sup>18</sup>**

Category – I	State Level	Rs. 5,400- p.a
Category – II	National Level	Rs. 7,200/- p.a.
Category – III	University Level	Rs. 9,000/- p.a.

### Rural Sports Programme

The programme launched in 1970-71 was handled by the National Institute of Sports with the basic objectives to (1) involve major segment of the rural youth in the mainstream of the country's sports activities, and (2) spot out and nurture rural sports talent. The programme involves holding of sports tournaments for the rural youth at the block, state, and national levels. Financial assistance is made available to the State Governments for this purpose.

### National Sports Festival For Women

It was started in 1975 by the Government of India to boost women participation in games and sports. Creation of Sports Infrastructure Under the Five Year Plans and annual budgetary allocations, the Government of India supplements efforts of the State Governments and other organisations such as local self-governments, voluntary bodies by providing matching central assistance for creation of sports infrastructure like playgrounds, indoor/outdoor stadia, swimming pools, skating rings, velodromes, sports hostels, district level and state level sports complexes. The financial assistance is provided on 75:25 shared ratio in case of special category status and 50:50 in case of others. Under a sub-scheme, financial assistance is also given to Rural Schools for the Development of Play-fields and Purchase of Sports Equipment under the main scheme of creation of sports infrastructure. Scheme for laying of Synthetic Track/Artificial Hockey and Artificial Surface This revised scheme provides financial assistance up to Rs. 1 crore or 50% to the estimated cost of the project to the SAI, NSFs, State Sports Councils, Service Sports Control Boards, local bodies, universities, colleges, schools etc. for construction and replacement of the artificial surfaces used in various sports.

### Games And Sports In Universities And Colleges

To promote sports in universities/colleges that receive financial assistance for development of play grounds, construction of stadia and other sports facilities in the ratio of 75:25 in the case of special category states and in the ratio of 50:50 to others, subject to certain ceilings is available. Assistance is also given for the purchase of sports equipment up to maximum amount of Rs.3.00 lakh without any matching share from the institutions.

### Assistance To National Sports Federations

The Government of India financially assists the NSFs for conducting national championships and International tournaments in India, participation in international tournaments abroad, organising coaching camps, procuring sports equipment, engagement foreign coaches and disbursement of salaries to the joint/Assistant

### Secretaries Engaged By NSFs.

The Incentive Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

It include

- a) assisting promising sportspersons and supporting to update their Competence
- b) promotion of sports and games in schools
- c) national welfare fund for Sportspersons
- d) sports fund for pension to meritorious sportspersons
- e) special cash award to medal winners in international sports events etc.

### Scheme Relating To Talent Search And Training

Under this Scheme, assistance is provided to promising sportspersons for training and training-cum-competitions in India and abroad, for purchase of equipment and scientific support. Supporting personnel such as coaches, sports scientists, doctors and masseurs etc. are also assisted for undergoing specialised training and for attending seminars/conferences and major international sports events and for appearing in qualifying examinations. This scheme is implemented through Sports Authority of India (SAI).

### National Sports Development Fund

The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was instituted by the Central Government with a view to mobilise resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources for promotion of sports and games in the country. The funds available under NSDF were used towards promotion of sports in general and specific sport disciplines and individual sportspersons for achieving excellence at the national and international level.

### Scheme Of Sports Fund For Pension To Meritorious Sportspersons

This scheme was launched in the year 1994. Under this scheme, those sportspersons, who are Indian citizens and have won gold, silver and bronze medals in Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championships, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games; and Para-Olympic Games and have attained the age of 30 years and have retired from active sports career, are eligible for life pension under this Scheme since July 2008. The details are given below:

**Table- 2**

Pension Scheme to Meritorious Sportspersons 23

1	Medalist at the Olympic Games	Rs. 10,000/- p.m.
2	Gold medalist at the World Cups/ World Championship in Olympic and Asian Games disciplines	Rs. 8,000/-p.m.
3	Silver or Bronze medalist of the World Cups/World Championships	Rs. 7,000/-p.m.
4	Gold medalists of the Asian/Commonwealth Games	Rs. 7, 000/-p.m
5	Silver and Bronze medalists of Asian/Commonwealth Games	Rs. 6, 000/-p.m.
6	Gold medalist of Para-Olympic Games	Rs. 5,000/-p.m.
7	Silver medalists of Para-Olympic Games	Rs. 4,000/-p.m.
8	Bronze medalists of Para-Olympic Games	Rs.3,000/p.m.

### National Welfare Fund For Sportspersons

The National Welfare Fund for sports persons was set up in March 1982 and reviewed in July 2009 with a view to assist outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears, living in indignant circumstances that had brought glory to the country in sports. Apart from the above mentioned schemes former Union Minister and Rajya Sabhamember of Parliament Ashwani Kumar has urged the Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to set up a Prime Minister's special relief fund for international and national level sportspersons who have done the country proud by their feats. The MP was referring to the media report highlighting the plight of the family of ace athlete of yesteryears Makhan Singh, who donned the national colours in the 1962 Jakarta Asian games. Apart from that, in the 1962 Calcutta National games, he got past the legendary Milkha Singh in the 400m race to garner gold. He ended up winning four medals in different events in the same championship. The family of Makhan Singh, who was conferred the prestigious Arjuna award in 1964 by the then President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, lives in abject penury in Bhathula village in Hoshiarpur. His wife SalinderKaur and son Parminder Singh, who works as a sewadar in the Hoshiarpur BDPO office, have threatened to return the award and the scores of other medals Makhan Singh won back the government "if it does not wake up to their problems." A week after former athlete Makhan Singh's case was highlighted in the tribune, the government said it was going to formulate a policy for the welfare of sportspersons.

### Promotion Of Sports Among Persons With Disabilities

The Ministry formulated a scheme for promotion of sports and games among disabled during 2009. The objective of the Scheme is to broad base participative sports among the disabled. The Scheme of Sports and Games for the Disabled has the following components:

1. Grant for Sports coaching and purchase of consumables and non-consumable sports equipment for schools.
2. Grant for Training of Coaches.
3. Grant for holding District, State and National level competitions for the disabled.<sup>26</sup>

### **Scheme Of Assistance For Anti-Doping Activities**

Doping is the deliberate or inadvertent use by sportspersons of a substance or method banned by Medical Commission of International Olympic Committee/World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). India is no exception to this malaise. Recognising the urgent need for embarking upon a concerted effort to check doping in collaboration with the global anti-doping community, The Government of India became one of the members of the Foundation Board of WADA, set up with the initiative of the

### **International Olympic Committee.**

#### **National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA)**

NADA is the national organisation responsible for promoting, coordinating and monitoring the doping control programme in sports in the country. The Anti-Doping rules of NADA are compliant with the Anti-Doping Code of WADA.<sup>27</sup> Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education; Gwalior Central Government took a premium step in the year 1995 by giving the status, of Deemed University to the Institute of Physical Education. The main function of this institution is to prepare or trained the coaches in such a way that they can provide proper training to the students of physical Education at various levels. To do research on various aspects relating to the physical education, this institution has set up various research centres in various parts of the country. To fulfill the requirements or needs of various physical educators, this institute has run an academic staff college of UGC. Various courses are organised by this institute for the improvement of standard of

### **Coaching In The Country.**

#### **Schemes Relating To Incentives To Sports Persons**

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements various schemes as incentives in the form of awards to sports persons to take up sports:

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Khelratna Award**

The scheme was launched in the year 1991-92 with the objective of honouring sportspersons to enhance their general status and to give them greater dignity and place of honour in society. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and a medal are given as award for the most spectacular and outstanding performance by a sports person in the preceding year.

#### **Arjuna Award**

The Arjuna Awards were instituted in 1961. To be eligible for the award, a sportsperson should not only have had good performance consistently for the previous three years at the international level, with excellence for the year for which the Award is recommended but also should have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline. The Awardee is given a statuette, a scroll of honour, ceremonial dress and a cash award of Rs. 5 lakhs. Not more than 15 awards are given every year. So far 649 outstanding sportspersons from various disciplines have been conferred with this award.

#### **Dhyan Chand Award For Lifetime Achievements In Sports And Games**

Dhyan Chand Award for lifetime achievement in sports and games instituted in the year 2002 is given to honour those sportspersons who have contributed to sports by their performance and continue to contribute to promotion of sports even after their retirement from active sporting career. The award carries a cash of Rs. 5 lakh, a statuette, a scroll of honour and ceremonial dress. Twenty Five sportspersons have been given this award since its inception.

#### **Dronacharya Award**

The Dronacharya Award instituted in 1985, to honour eminent Coaches who have successfully trained sportspersons or teams and enabled them to achieve outstanding results in international competitions. The awardee is given a statuette of Guru-Dronacharya, a scroll of honour, ceremonial dress and a cash award of Rs. 5 lakh. Not more than 5 awards are given every year.

#### **Maulanaabulkalam Azad (Maka) Trophy**

The MaulanaAbulKalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy was instituted in 1956-57. The top overall performing University in the Inter-University Tournaments is given the MaulanaAbulKalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy, which is a rolling trophy. A small replica of the MAKA Trophy is also awarded for retention to the University. In addition, the University also gets a cash prize of Rs. 10 lakh. The second and third best universities also receive cash awards amounting to Rs. 5 lakh and 3 lakh respectively.

### Rashtriyakhelprotsahanpuruskar

Government has instituted a new award entitled RashtriyaKhelProtsahanPuruskar from the year 2009 it has four categories, namely, community sports development, promotion of sports academics excellence, support to elite sportspersons and employment to sportspersons. The award consists of a citation and a trophy in each of the above mentioned categories without any cash award. Special Awards to Winners in International Sports Events and their Coaches This scheme was introduced in the year 1986 to encourage and motivate outstanding sportspersons for even higher achievement and to attract the younger generation to take sports as a career. The amount of cash is given below:

**Table 3**  
**Special Awards to Winners in International Sports Events**

Name of Championship/ Game	Gold Medal First Position	Silver Medal Second Position	Bronze Medal Third Position
Olympic Games	Rs. 50 lakhs	Rs. 30 lakhs	Rs. 20 lakhs
Official World Cups/Asian	Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs. 3 lakhs
Asian and Commonwealth Championship	Rs. 3 lakhs	Rs. 3 lakhs	Rs. 1.5 lakhs

Cash award is also given to coaches. The coaches who have trained the medal winners for at least 240 days immediately preceding the game are eligible for cash award under the scheme. Award money to a coach is 50% of the award money given to the sportsperson whom he had coached.

### National Sports Policy 2001

In order to broad-base sports and to promote excellence, the Government has formulated a National Sports Policy, 2001. The salient features of the Policy are: Broad-basing of Sports and achievement of excellence. Up gradation and development of infrastructure; Support to the National Sports Federations and other appropriate bodies; Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports; Incentives to promote sports; Enhanced participation of women, Scheduled Tribes and rural youth; Involvement of the Corporate Sector in sports promotion; and Promote sports mindedness among the public at large.

### PanchayatYuvakridaaurkhelabhiyan (PYKKA)

The Government launched a national programme 'PanchayatYuvaKridaAurKhelAbhiyan' (PYKKA) in 2008-09 for the creation of basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats of the country over a period of 10 years and organising sports competitions at block, districts, state and national levels. All the 2, 50,000 village and block panchayats and equivalent units will be covered during the period. The scheme will not only contribute to public health and social inclusiveness, but also stimulate the economic activities within the sports sector, as it would lead to an exponential growth in the demand for sports instructors, coaches, sports equipment and consumables and sports events and related support services. Under the programme financial assistance shall be given to a village/block panchayat for the following purpose:

#### One-Time Seed Capital Grant:

For development of sports infrastructure, Rs. 1 lakh to each village panchayat having minimum 4,600 population (national average) with additional funding on additional population size beyond the national average. This is contributed on 75:25 basis between the Central Government and State Government for normal States and on 90:10 basis for special Category States.

#### For Block Panchayats:

Grant of Rs. 5 lakh is to each block panchayat is provided for development of sports infrastructure. The sharing pattern between the Central Government and State Government is 75:25 for normal States and 90:10 for Special Category States.

#### Annual Equipment Acquisition Grant: (For A Period Of Five Years For)

Acquisition of sports equipment, accessories, support fixtures, consumables and repair and maintenance is given. Beyond five year it will be the responsibility of the State Government/Local body to fund this component. The grant is hundred percent central grant and a sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum to each village

panchayat and Rs. 20,000 per annum to each block panchayat is given. State Government provides fund to this component. This grant is also hundred per cent and a sum Rs. 12,000 per annum to each village panchayat and Rs. 24,000 per annum to each block pauchayat is granted.

### **Annual Competition Grant: For Organising Tournaments At Block, District, State And National Levels As Per Details Given Below:**

- a) Rs. 50,000 per annum to each block panchayat for organising block level competitions;
- b) Rs. 3 lakh per annum to each district for holding district level competitions;
- c) Rs. 10 Lakh per annum to each State and Rs. 5 Lakh to each Union Territory per annum for holding State level competitions.
- d) Rs. 70 Lakh per annum for holding national level competitions.

### **Annual Competition Grant Is A 100 Per Cent Central Grant.**

Prize money of Rs. 25,000, Rs.15,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively as 100% share from Central Government is given to first three village prnchayats at the block level tournaments (all 6373 blocks) and prize money of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 10,000 as 100% share from Central Government is given to the first three block panchayats at the district level tournaments (all 607 districts).

### **Mission Outlay**

Mission Outlay for the twelfth Plan is more or less restricted to the allocation of Rs. 500 crore made by the Planning Commission. The requirement of funds for the Eleventh Plan is projected at Rs. 1,567 crore. The requirement of funds for the Twelfth five Year Plan has been projected at Rs. 2,887 crore without any inflation indexing. The total for the two plan periods comes to around Rs. 4,455 crore.<sup>36</sup>

### **Indian Olympic Association**

In the year 1927 that Indian Olympic Association came into existence. The honour of becoming its first president was enjoyed by Mr. Dorabji Tata. Since then, this association is functioning very efficiently and is affiliated with International Olympic Committee. Once in four years, elections of this association take place. These take place at the annual meeting of the General assembly the purpose to elect members of the councils.

### **Commonwealth Games 2010**

Commonwealth Games, 2010 were hosted in Delhi from 3rd October to 14th October. For successful conduct of the Commonwealth Games, a comprehensive integrated approach was worked out for creation and development of world class sports infrastructure, games village, civic infr 71 countries participated in these games and India won 101 medals including 39 Gold, it was highest ever tally and the country stood second in the medal tally behind Australia with a total of 177 medals.

### **London Olympic Games 2012 And India**

India competed the 2012 Summer Olympics in London, from 27 July to 12 August 2012. The Indian Olympic Association sent the nation's largest delegation to the Games in Olympic history. A total of 83 athletes, 60 men and 23 women, competed in 13 sports. This was India's most successful Olympics in terms of total medal tally, having won a total of 6 medals (2 silver and 4 bronze), doubling the nation's previous record (3 medals at the Beijing Olympics, 2008). Two medals each were awarded to the athletes in shooting and wrestling. India also set a historical milestone for the female athletes who won two Olympic medals.

### **International Co-Operation**

#### **Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP):**

The CYP came into being in 1974 with the purpose of promoting the development of young men and the Commonwealth countries. The headquarter of CYP is situated in London Exchange of Youth Delegations at International Level The International exchange of youth delegation has been conceived as an effective instrument for promoting exchange of ideas amongst the youth of different countries and to develop better relations with other countries.

### **Some Recent Initiatives**

#### **Enhancement In Assistance To Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society:**

The Subroto Mukherjee Cup Football Tournaments are held in India since 1958 and are organised by Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society which is being managed by the Air Force Sports Control Board. The Ministry has been providing assistance of Rs. 5 lakh every year to the Society under the Scheme Assistance to National Sports Federations. It has been decided to enhance the annual support to this event to Rs. 25 lakh from the earlier level of assistance of Rs. 5 lakh.<sup>39</sup> Review of the Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons: Scheme of National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons was reviewed July 2009 to provide for

lump sum ex-gratia assistance to outstanding sportspersons of yesteryears, who brought glory to the nation, but are now living in indignant circumstances.

### Budget 2013-14, And Sports

A National Institute of Coaching Education will be established with the aim of producing quality coaches of international standards for which Rs 250 crore have been allotted in the 2013-14 budget for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. To establish the national coaching centre, the National Institute of Sport in Patiala will be de-merged from the Sports Authority of India. In all the finance ministry has allocated Rs. 1,219 crore to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the new fiscal year, an increase of Rs 214 crore. For 2012-13, the sports ministry was allotted Rs 1,152 crore, which was later revised to approximately Rs 1005.60 crore. Out of the total outlay, Rs 792.72 crore has been kept aside for sports and games while the youth affairs department will receive Rs 301 crore. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) will receive Rs 326 crore out of the total amount sanctioned, while Rs160 crore will be given to the National Sports Federations. Last year, the sports federations received Rs110 crore.

### Conclusion

As we see sports have traveled a long journey on the way of their upliftment in the Indian society. Government and Non-Government agencies have worked a lot for the broad basing of sports in the country, but a lot is to be done yet in this regard. People are also getting attracted toward games due to many incentives offered on various stages in the form of cash prizes, and reservation in jobs under sports quota etc. It is a good omen for the country that we are receiving positive results in all the sports especially in athletics. With such sincere efforts on the part of both government and public, we can hope that Indian Tri - colour will soar high because of sports achievements.

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## The Study Of Streaming Media On Consumer With Reference To Amravati City

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### Abstract

Streaming media is an nowadays turning force in the way that we can produce, consume, and distribute media. In this report, we look at the impacts of this recent technological advancement on audience practices in a networked society. Audiences far and wide use streaming as a tactic to buck temporarily the strategic power of corporate conglomerates and governments. However, the streaming technology is also used by media in industries to form an emergent streaming media industry. Also Companies like Netflix are part of new ideas governing how television and film get made and distributed. In another way the clash between Internet streaming companies and traditional cable companies raises tensions about shifting audience practices. Streaming Media may also cause an end of the computer era. Through this report we would analyze the consumer perception towards traditional television and modern streaming and also interpret the change in viewing habits of consumers.

**Keywords:** Streaming Media, audiences, technology, etc.

### Introduction

#### What Is Streaming Media?

Streaming Media are defined as listening, viewing media in real time as it comes across the World Wide Web. The streaming technology, may be users watch and also listen to media while it is being sent to their browser, instead of waiting for it completely download and then playing . Before streaming technology was available, a user might wait an hour to complete download a short media file.

Nowadays Streaming media is also video or audio content sent in compressed form over the Internet and played immediately, rather than being saved to the hard drive. With the streaming media, a user does not have to wait to download a file to play it. Because, the media is sent in a continuous stream of data and it can play as it arrives. Whenever users can pause, rewind or fast-forward, and just as they could with a downloaded file, unless the content is being streamed live.

### Streaming Devices

#### Amazon Fire TV

The first-generation are Fire TV device featured 2 GB of RAM, MIMO dual-band Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth remote control with a microphone for voice search. Amazon Fire TV is also supported 1080p streaming and Dolby Digital Plus 7.1 surround the sound but was dependent on the internet bandwidth of the user. In other way on April 2, 2014, the Amazon Fire TV (1st Generation) was made available for purchase in the US the in same day for US\$99 and was launched with a video game is also called as Sev Zero. The second-generation version was released in 2015, adding 4K resolution support in market.



#### Google Cast

The first-generation of Chromecast, is a video of streaming device, was announced on July 24, 2013, and made available for purchase on the same day in the United States for US\$35. The second-generation of the Chromecast and an audio-only model called Chromecast Audio were released in September 2015. The model is also called Chromecast Ultra that supports 4K resolution and high dynamic range was released in November 2016. A third generation of the HD video the Chromecast was released in October 2018.



#### Roku

The Roku players, is branded simply as Roku the series of online media players manufactured by the American company Roku, Inc. Roku partners provide the top in the form of channels. The name comes from the Japanese word rokuia the meaning "six" and was named so, because it was the sixth company that Anthony Wood are founder and CEO since 2002 started. The Roku in the streaming device receives data (the video stream) through a wired or Wi-Fi connection from an Internet router. The data is output via an audio cable, video cable, or an HDMI connector directly on the some of the device models. Programming and content for the devices are available from a wide variety of global providers in streaming media.



## Importance Of Streaming Media

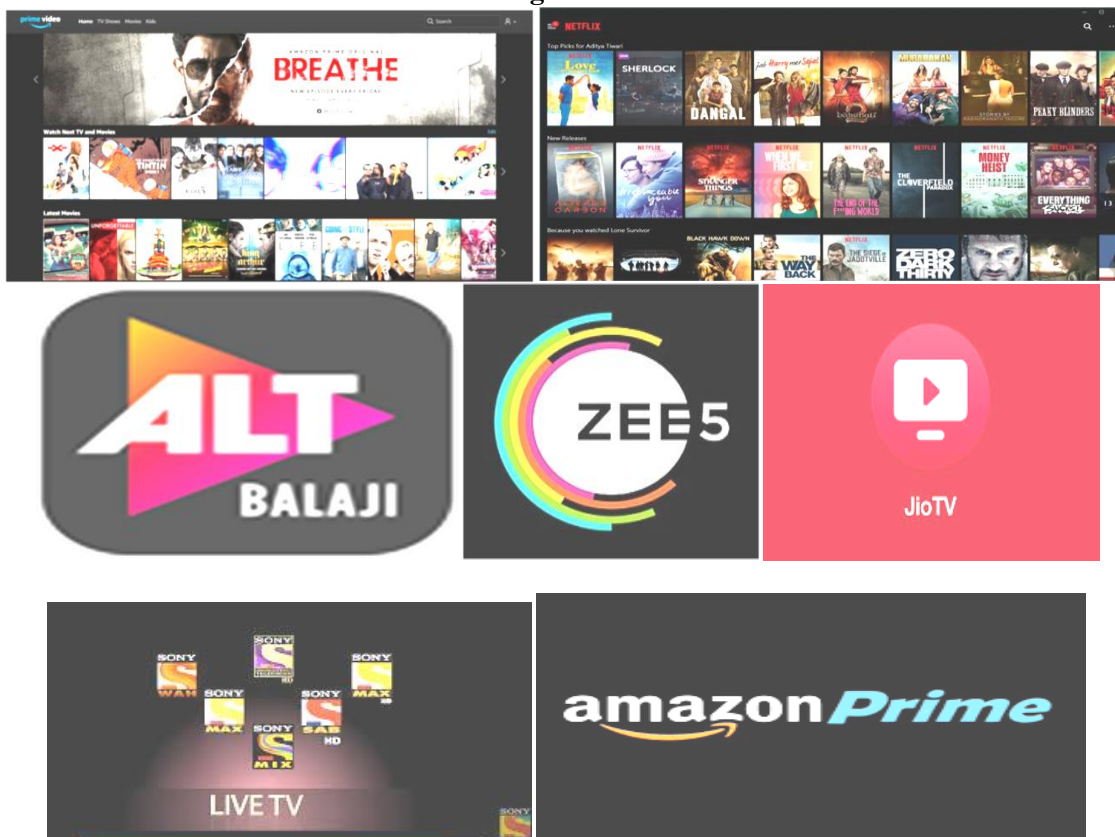
Live streaming is the evolution of live TV. The reasons are why live TV made such a big impact was because it brought viewers up-to-date informative and accessible content. Though it's still popular, since online streaming, and TV subscriptions have been decline.

One of the main reasons are why live streaming is so important, for brands and individuals, is because of the level of interaction and engagement it offers. No other marketing strategy allows for such level of interaction.

One of the reasons why live streaming can help you reach more people is because platforms will favour live content. For example, if you go live on Face book, the chance of your followers seeing it on their newsfeed is higher than if you share an image or a video on demand.

Online streaming is one of the fastest growing industries. In fact, the video of streaming market is worth more than 30 billion dollars. It's expected to be worth more than [70 billion dollars by 2021](#)

## Streaming Sites in India



- Netflix
- Amazon Prime Vedio
- Hotstar
- Sony Liv
- ALTBALJI
- Jio TV
- Voot
- Zee 5

## Reseatrch Methodology

The research methodology used for studying “The impact of Streaming Media on consumers with reference to Amravati City” is exploratory research design and Hypothesis testing research design. In the Research Methodology analysis and interpretation has been done by using the statistical tools and data presented through tables and charts.

## Objective

- To study the changes in viewing habits of consumers.
- To find out the impact of streaming media on youngsters.

- To find out whether streaming sites would cause the end of television era.
- To analyse the future of streaming service in India.

**Hypothesis**

- H0: Majority of Youngsters prefer streaming sites over Television.
- H1: Streaming media would surely cause an end of Television.

**Data Collection**

The data collected for the study consists of primary data and secondary data.

**Primary Data**

In this study, primary data is collected through personnel interview and questionnaires.

**Secondary Data**

This data is to be collected from various books, reports, journals, periodicals, magazines, web pages, etc.

**Sample Design**

The Sample design is definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. Sample has been collected by using the systematic sampling method and stratified the sampling method

**Sample Universe**

The sample universe for this study was viewers of Streaming Media in Amravati City.

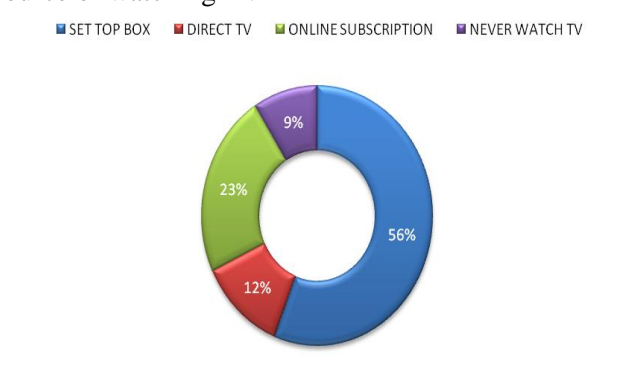
**Sample Size**

The sample size of this study is 100 respondents.

**Data Analysis & Interpretation**

Change in Viewing Habits Of Consumers

Classification according to source of watching TV

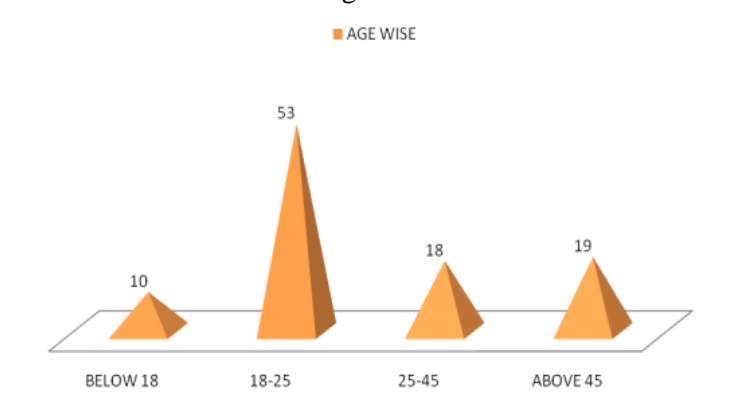


**Interpretation:**

According to the data collected, we came to know that change in viewing habits of consumers out of 100 respondent the classification of watching TV 56% peoples are watching the Set Top Box and 12% people watching Direct TV 23% people watching Online Subscription and 9% people are Never Watching TV.

**Impact of streaming media on Youngsters**

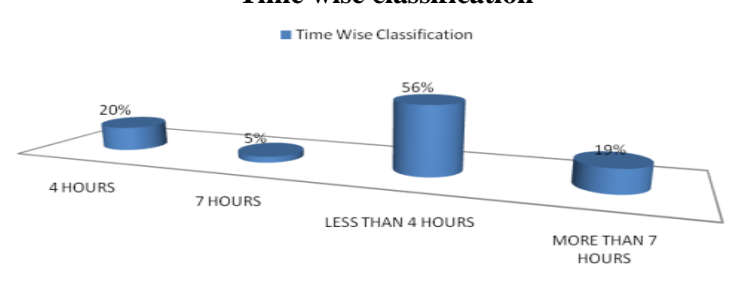
Age wise



**Interpretation**

According to the Impact of Streaming Media on Youngsters of Age Wise Classification is out of 100 respondents but in this analysis below 18 the 10% people are known about this. 53% people are under 18-25 are known about the streaming and also watch TV. 18% people is under 25-45 knowing streaming and 19% people are under above 45 are knowing the streaming and impact on the streaming media.

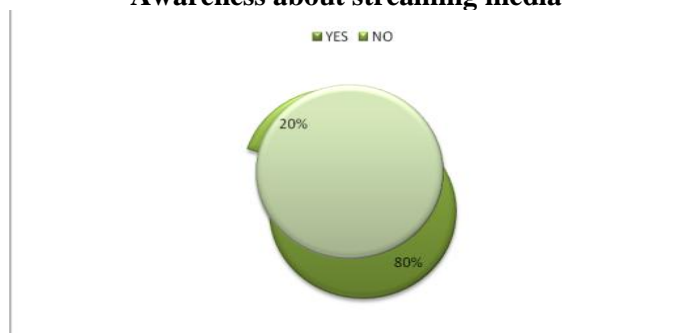
**Time wise classification**



**Interpretation**

According to the Time wise Classification out of the 100 respondent only 20% people are watching in 4 Hours, 5% people are watching in 7 Hours, 56% people are watching less than 4 Hours and 19% people are watching More than 7 hours.

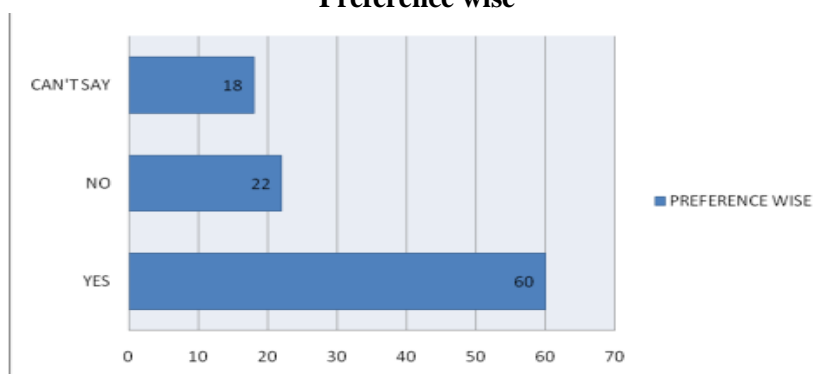
**Awareness about streaming media**



**Interpretation**

According to the Awareness About Streaming Media out of 100 respondent only 20 % people are don't aware about the streaming media but only 80% people are aware about the streaming media and knowing about the streaming app.

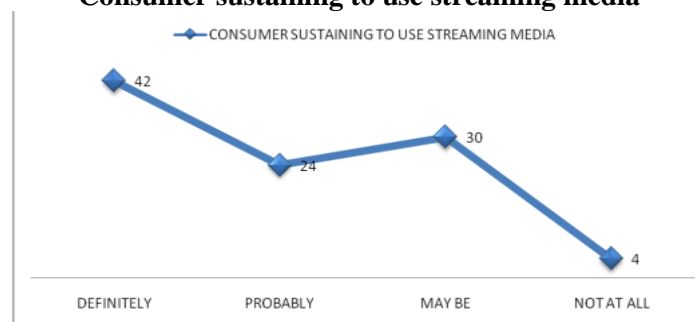
**Impact of Streaming Sites on Television Era Preference wise**



**Interpretation**

According to the analysis of Streaming sites cause an end of Television Era the Preference wise Classification out of 100 respondent 60% people is preference to the Streaming sites. 22% people are do not preference to the Streaming site and some 18% people can either or nor preference to the streaming sites.

### Future of streaming services in India Consumer sustaining to use streaming media



#### Interpretation

According to the Future of Streaming services in India the Consumer Sustaining to use Streaming Media. Out of 100 respondents definitely 42% people are sustaining to use Streaming Media. Probably 24% people are sustaining to use streaming media. May be 30% people are sustaining to use Streaming Media and 4% people are not at all about sustaining to use Streaming Media.

#### Findings

Consumers do not have whole information about operating a streaming site and procedure for buying online subscription. Most of the people are unsuccessful to use streaming sites because they find it difficult to remember the last episode or show they have streamed before. Most people find it difficult to remember their login ID and passwords. A streaming site without subscription continuously shows ads which reduces the consumer's interest. Consumers are unaware about the various plans, offers given by the various streaming channels. The feedback and ratings is taken but there is no proper analysis of this information received. There should be accurate interpretation of data and submitting it for the decision making should be properly channelized. Most of the young generations are aware about streaming but very few among adolescence are aware and using streaming to watch television. Each subscription app does not contain each and every sports, music, web series etc. So consumers have to subscribe for more than one channel. People giving more preference to television are in favour of streaming as they can use android T.V. and devices for streaming on television.

#### Conclusion

The streaming app should support multiple screen and multiple languages. Streaming site must develop their speed and quality, Buffering may irritate the consumers. If one have seen the film or episode then there must be a marked as seen option available. Put an expiry date on when certain films, T.V. shows are leaving streaming sites. Some sort of notification or remainder must be given before expiry of any program. Give us the option to pay extra for watching different countries libraries. There must be an individual ratings or each season of T.V series. A suggestion box for potential films, T.V series should be kept in rural areas. More focus must be given on marketing streaming sites as they provide better services than television. Streaming media should be accessible to the common man for better result. There should not be any restrictions on using particular applications by particular areas.

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## Sports On India: Opportunities And Challenges

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### Abstract

*To celebrate National Sports Day on August 29 more than an annual ritual, we need to recognize that sports and games are essentially required for human development as an integral part of real education including proper, productive and practical use of hands, head and heart for the Indian youth.*

### Introduction

Sports deserve to be recognized as human resource development (HRD) activity in the Indian context. It is necessary and sufficient to deal with the ups and downs in the economy including share market of the bulls and bears in the spirits of a sports person. Learning tolerance, harmony fair play with discipline for leadership qualities are the opportunities to make it part of the curriculum. The challenges include unhealthy competition with match-fixing, semester system of examination with lesser time and all the challenges of inclusiveness with careless and useless manpower to be made useful and careful. We need to foster sports culture in the Indian universities including private sector with freedom and right to play as a participant if not to compete in the rat race.

To promote sports, the schemes programmers and efforts of the government of India are necessary but not sufficient. To make it sufficient, there is a strong case for reducing if not avoiding over importance to cricket which has done more harm than good to the entire sports and games due to the money involved in it.

Let us think it over with open minds like Americans. It need to be noted that International cricket in America was virtually nonexistent until recently when the united states national cricket team started playing in the world cricket league. Cricket in the united states is run by the united states of America cricket Association, whose effectiveness is lessened by limited funds due to cricket's lack of popularity compared to other sports.

The present situation of sports led to a debate on the ways to improve the sports ecosystem in the country. It is against this backdrop, it is pertinent to understand, analyze and interpret the factors adversely affecting the sports in India and the steps taken by the government to rectify the situation. Moreover. Due to the increased competition, today's parents are giving more attention to the academic concern for their children.

It is sad to observe that the introduction of the semester system in education has left little time for the student for sports and other co-curricular activities for personality development. they remain busy throughout the semester to finish the courses of study followed by an examination. Let the authorities think of replacing semester system by annual system which provides more time for students to do extra curricular activities like NCC, NSS, debates, declamations and sports like athletics, national games like hockey and football, tennis, badminton not cricket only which is responsible for losing interest in other sports only because of money involved therein.

To do justice with sports as personality development activity and part and parcel of the over all education and HRD, we need the annual system of examination rather than a semester.

It has been observed that his social and economic inequalities hurt Indians sport. He denial of access to sports infrastructure due to poverty, the concentration of stadiums and other sports avenues only in cities, lack of encouragement to girl a to participate in sports etc, have impaired the development of positive sports culture in the nation with the potential to prove.

This is one of the most important factors for the apathy of the sports in India. Since infrastructure is necessary for training and organizing games, its non-availability and its access to only a few section of the society have adversely impacted the sports participation and the quality of sportspersons.

For the development of any sector including sports, formulation and execution of an effective policy is a sine qua non. Till date, the sports policy planning and implementation are centralized in the country due to the paucity of resources and the expertise by the state and local governments. Moreover, the absence of a separate ministry of sports at the union level reflects the apathy towards sports.

It needs introspection that in comparison to other developed and developing countries, the allocation of financial resources is meager in India. In the union budget 2017-2018, Rs. 1943 crore stands allocated for sports. While it is much blow that the around Rs. 9000 crore spent annually by the UK for the sports sector.

In September 2017, the union cabinet approved the revamped khelo India program at a cost of Rs, 1756 crore for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. The program aims at mainstreaming sport as a tool for individual development, community development, economic development and the national development. The revamped khelo India program would impact the entire sports ecosystem, including infrastructure, community sports,

talent identification, coaching for excellence, competition structure and sports economy, if done with the honesty of purpose without corruption and favoritism to anyone anywhere and everywhere.

In march 2017, twelve Indian players of international eminence were appointed by the government as national observers for the first time for the development of various sports in the nation of talented sportsperson. Among other responsibilities, they assess the existing sports infrastructure/ equipment, quality of scientific backup and medical facilities at the venues of the national coaching camps and report the critical gaps falls in the domain of duties. The results of this Endeavour are still awaited and need monitoring and evaluation.

Under the 'Assistance to National Sports Federations' the government of India has been providing financial assistance to the recognized National Sports Federations for supporting girls/women's exposures, training and participation at national/ international level deserve to be used honestly.

To provide the best possible help and support to athletics in their training for the upcoming 2020 Olympics, the government approved the appointment of foreign coaches and supporting staff deserve appreciation.

In April 2016, the Centre Sector Scheme, Khelo India-National program for development of sports was approved by the government of India, it subsumes the erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi KhelAbhiyan, urban sports infrastructure scheme and national sports talent search system program is yet to be assessed with results.

It needs to be noted that despite the above-mentioned measures taken by the government of India, the sports ecosystem is of poor quality in the nation with potential for excellence. For a country of over 130 cores, the existing sports infrastructure is not up to satisfactory levels. The lacks of world class infrastructure and the inadequate support of the government are reflected in the poor performance of Indian athletes in major international events like the Olympics.

### Conclusion

Tiny countries like Cuba, Croatia and Lithuania performed better in the 2016 Olympics compared to India. It is high time, the public and private sector should come together to lift the Indian sports sector from the present situation. There is a strong case for the extension of Justice Lodha Committee recommendations on BCCI to all other sports bodies which will prove to be a right step with hope of needed attention for Indian sports with potential. The existing infrastructure for sports in private universities can better be utilized with co-operations and support of the government and sports authority of India by providing coaches for the entire domain of games and sports. For bringing sufficiency, efficiency and equity, we need to treat sports as HRD activity with logic and rationale to be a part of HRD ministry not only in the centre but 29 states and 7 UTs as still, it falls in the state list. Let every student go to the playground in the morning and evening for keeping fit and mentally healthy and discipline. This calls for financing sports through the corpus funds to be created from the corporate sector under the corporate social responsibility (CSR) by the association of Indian universities. Ethics in sports based on values can be imbibed from Bhagavad Gita which is ism neutral a religion- free treatise on management and welfare economics.

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## The Contribution of Media In Indian Music

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As the adage in Sanskrit says “SahityaSangeetKalaheenahPashuPuchchaVishaanaheen” means these who do not know the knowledge of literature music and art are just animals without tails and horns. Having understood this elders and knowledgeable persons have learnt and spread the importance of literature music and art and we could find ample instances for the same.

Everybody agrees that media plays a very significant role in spreading of any art. Man in the beginning started to be attracted by the sounds of water, animals, birds in nature, having listened to their sounds. He wondered at the notes in their sounds. Bowing to the music of their sound, he started to imitate them. It will not be wrong if it is said that the nature was the medium of music in these days.

It can't be denied the fact of development of music by the ancient people while seeking to lead civilized life through cradle songs. Lullaby was to sleeping child by music. Even orally from person to person songs were continued although in limited means.

Our illustrious Indian folk-lore is fraught with different songs and dancing suitable to person as in Sanskrit said “MukheMukhenaSarswati” In my childhood, almost fifty years ago, technology was not developed. Then in the houses of villages, women used to sing white pounding, using Wheatstone (cradle-songs) nomenclature at the time wedding and garter wedding while receiving bride-into the home. They use to sing such song differently at different regions. Men also used to sing while plugging cultivating removing weeds from the uses of crops, making harvest and at other occasions. Here, one could realize that songs cannot be a music. Therefore music is in all times student with songs, folk life is always found with singing and dancing at different agricultural activities, different festivals social gatherings and they were become bed-rock for the development of music which is new seen in multifactor from in our modern days. Hence it is said music is the soul of mankind and modern science has already proved that with music, one could be cured even immedicable disease. In consultation the whole universe has its own perfect system with only music in it.

The changes and development in the field of music were much found in our country than in the others. In the ancient India, the Vedas and the mythological scriptures functioned as the powerful means of spreading music. The unique songs of The Ramayana, The Mahabharata and The Bhagvanta were all sung while playing with the Indian Stringed instrument named Tamboori or Veena. There were many such examples MaharsheeValmiki sang with his pupils Lava-Kush in the court of ShriRamchandra. Even the LankadeeshRavan, who was believed to be great musician and scholar was said to have sung the Samveda and they were all remained as significant medium for the development and media of the music. Our rulers kings and emperors were all music lovers and their palaces were prominent medium of music and its spread. For instance the Moghal Emperor, Badashaha had invited and patromised the most scholarly musicians from Persia, Afganistan, Turki, Arebia and other countries to his palace and were all supported to organize meaningful concerts during different festivals and celebrations and they were only means for speeding music.

During ancient and the middle age, prostitution was given political, religious and social approval. The centers of prostitution were not just meant for lusty persons to quench their sexual hunger but also arranged there dancing and singing in effective concerts. Thus the houses of prostitutes and the places of temples were the centers and medium of spreading music and this couldn't be denied.

In the modern period, we have much invention due to scientific revolution like printing press, radio, tape-recorder, T. V. and Mobiles. Internet with printing press, newspapers were brought out rapidly in huge quantity. The newspapers published criticism and reviews of music and concerts like other topics lie religious thoughts and literary views Times of India and the Marathi, Hindi, newspapers gave prominent place for music and concerts.

The first established Radio center Mumbai (Akashwani) in the country gave equal priority to music in their different programed. Today's in the modern days. Mobile, what's app, Facebook and YouTube were playing much vital role than television as a medium of music and it's relating matters. Many have found other own exclusive groups only to listen music in what's app (Internet online music)

The proverb Ravindranath Tagore underlines the fact that even children, animals and serpents would tempt for music. Man being the crown of the creation, obtain music through the possible means and spreads the

same. Music is ocean in this ocean, Indian music is a sea. I had tried to understand just a drop of it. Here I have presented a part of an atom, with available time. With this I conclude my views.

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## सबाल्ट इतिहास लेखनात प्रसार माध्यमाची भूमिका

डॉ. आम्रपाली दादाराव मोढे

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२८, मेघदुत कॉलनी, अमर कॉलनी जवळ, बायपास रोड, अमरावती.

## प्रस्तावना

“समाजातील वंचीत समूहाचा किंवा गटांचा इतिहास अभ्यासणाऱ्या नव्या इतिहासप्रवाहाचे सबाल्टन असे नामकरण केले गेले आहे.”

सबाल्टन ह्या संज्ञेने प्रसिध्दीस आलेला इतिहासलेखन प्रवाह भारतात विसाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरच्या २० वर्षांत प्रचलित झाला. परंपरागत इतिहास लेखनाला छेद देऊन नवी आव्हाने उभे करून इतिहास लेखनासाठी नवी क्षीतीजे खुली केल्या गेली. सबाल्टन या शब्दाचा अर्थ शब्दकोषात निम्न दर्जाचे लोक असा दिला आहे. म्हणजेच समाजामध्ये खालच्या दर्जाच्या लोकांचा इतिहास होय. त्यालाच आपण सर्वसामान्याचा इतिहास म्हणू शकतो. थोरा मोठ्यांचा इतिहास ही मानसीकता बदलण्याकरीता आणि भारतीय इतिहासातील अनेक दुर्लक्षित पैलुंविषयी जागरूकता निर्माण करण्याचे श्रेय सबाल्टन या इतिहासलेखन पध्दतीला देण्यात येते. तर भारतीय इतिहासलेखनाच्या क्षेत्रातील सबाल्टन लेखनप्रवाहाचे प्रणेते म्हणून रणजीत गुहा यांचे नाव प्रसिध्द आहे. ही मुळ संकल्पना अन्तोनियो ग्रामची आहे जो त्याचा प्रसिध्द झालेला 'हेजिमीतीचा' सिध्दांताच्या संकल्पनेचे विवेचन करतात 'सबाल्टन' ही संज्ञा वापरतो.

इतिहासलेखनाची स्वतःची अशी भूमिका आहे ती म्हणजे सर्वसामान्याचा इतिहास निःपक्षपातीपणे हाताळण्याचा प्रयत्न पुर्णपणे करणे व जनमाध्यमामार्फत जनमानसापर्यंत पोहचविणे.

## उद्दिष्टे

- १) सबाल्टन या इतिहासलेखन पध्दतीचे अध्ययन करणे.
- २) भारतीय वंचीत, शोषित, दुर्लक्षित समाजाचे अध्ययन करणे
- ३) इतिहासलेखनामध्ये प्रसार माध्यमांचा भूमिकेचे अध्ययन करणे
- ४) प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक बाजूचे अध्ययन करणे.
- ५) प्राचीन काळापासुन तर आधुनिक काळापर्यंत बदलेल्या प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या स्वरूपाचे अध्ययन करणे.

## गृहीतके

- १) सबाल्टन या इतिहास लेखनामुळे वंचीत, शोषित समाजाचा इतिहास प्रथमता लिखित स्वरूपात मांडला गेला.
- २) प्रसार माध्यमांद्वारे लोक जागृती झाली.
- ३) सबाल्टन इतिहासलेखनाच्या अध्ययनामुळे माणसात विवेकी, सम्यक दृष्टी प्राप्त झाली.
- ४) लोकांमध्ये समतेची, बंधुत्वाची, ऐकतेची जाणीव निर्माण झाली.

## आशय

अन्तोनियो ग्रामची यांनी 'हेजिमीनी' या सिध्दांताचा आशय असा की प्रत्येक युगात सत्ताधिश अंकीत वर्गावर आपले वर्चस्व कायम ठेवण्यासाठी दोन मार्गांचा अवलंब करतात. पहिला मार्ग दमनाचा दुसरा मार्ग संमतीचा किंवा अंकीताचा असतो. दमन मार्गांनी कायदा, दंडयंत्रणा, पोलीस यंत्रणा इत्यादींवर वर्चस्व स्थापीत केले जाते. तर अंकीताच्या बौध्दीक, मानसीक व सांस्कृतीक जाणिवाना सोयीस्कर पणे प्रभावीत केले जाते. यातील दमन मार्गांचा अवलंब केल्यास सत्ता फार काळ टिकत नाही याचे उदाहरण दयायचे झाल्यास भारतावरील मुघल सत्तेची राजवटीच्या दमण शासन पध्दतीमुळे शिवाजी महाराजांनी अन्यायाचा प्रतिकार करून स्वराज्याची स्थापना केली तसेच दुसरे उदाहरण दयायचे झाल्यास ब्रिटिशांची राजवट जी त्यांच्या "फोडा आणि राज्य करा" या नीतीमुळे १५० वर्षांत गुंडाळून गेली म्हणजे दमण मार्गाने सत्ता फार काळ टिकत नाही. हे स्पष्ट तर दुसरीकडे अंकीत मार्गांचा अवलंब केल्यास शासक वर्ग आपल्या हितसंबंधांना पोषक ठरतील असे विचार, श्रध्दा मुल्ये, प्रस्तुत करून अंतर्बाह्य परीवर्तन घडवून आणतो यातुन नवी संस्कृती निर्माण करून ती इतकी खोलकर रूजविली जाते की समाजाला ती मुल्ये चिरंतन वैश्वीक मुल्ये आहेत असे वाटू लागतात. या वर्गाला बौध्दीक व सांस्कृतीक प्रभाव प्रस्तापित करण्याचे कार्य शासक वर्ग समाजातील काही विचारवंतांना हाताशी धरून करून घेतो. त्यांच्या मार्फत शिक्षण, धर्म, साहित्य, सामाजीक संस्था यांच्या माध्यमातून शासकांना हितकारक असणारी मुल्ये रूजविली जातात. आपल्या देशामध्ये सुध्दा सदाचारी जीवन जगण्यापेक्षा रूंदी परंपरावर भर आहे. म्हणजेच संस्कृतीचा एक पगडा दिसून येतो. मुलीचे लग्न करण्यासाठी आई-वडीलांना लाखो रूपये हुंडा देऊन त्यात लग्न ही मोठया थाटामाटात करावे लागते. ते पण पुरोहिताच्या हातांनीच. महात्मा ज्योतीबा फुले यांनी मात्र याला विरोध केला. पण आजही आपणास परिस्थिती जसे चे तसे दिसून येते कारण एखाद्या प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे एका बाजूला चित्रपटामध्ये महात्मा फुले डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या कार्याचा आढावा दाखवला जाईल तर दुसरीकडे मनोरंजन म्हणून नट नटीचे मोठया थाटामाटात भट भटजीच्या हातांनी लग्न दाखवतील ही सध्या स्थिती आहे.

याचा परिणाम म्हणून भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये आपणास जात-पात धर्म, पंथ, भेद, आजही आढळून येऊन जातीधर्मानुसार सांस्कृतीक भेद ही दिसून येतात. प्राचीन काळामध्ये मातृपुजीत असणारा समाज आज पितृसत्ताक पध्दतीला नमन करतांना दिसतो. याचे कारण काय? तर कालांतराने धर्म निर्माण झाले धर्माचा प्रसार प्रचार सुरू झाला. वाङ्मयीन साहित्याची निर्माती होऊन वेद, उपनिषेद, पुराणे, स्मृती, काव्य निर्माण झाले या माध्यमाद्वारे सर्वसामान्य लोकांपर्यंत चालीरीतीची, रूढी परंपरोची, सांस्कृतीची बिजे रोवली गेली, त्यातुनच समाजाचा विचारप्रवाह बदलला तसेच स्वरूप ही बदलले यातुनच आश्रमव्यवस्था, १६ संस्काराची निर्मिती झाली. वैदीक काळामध्ये चातुर्वर्ण्य व्यवस्था उदयास आली जी केवळ कर्मावर आधारित होती ती नंतर उत्तर वैदीक काळामध्ये जन्मावर आधारित झाली. 'वेद' हा धर्मग्रंथ मानल्या गेला.

पठण वाचणाचा अधिकार मर्यादित करून सर्वसामान्य लोकांवर अन्याय, अत्याचार होऊ लागले. मनुस्मृतीमध्ये तर स्त्रिया पुरुषाचा दोष मानल्या गेला.

पिता रक्षिति क्रौमारे, भूर्ता रक्षिति यौवने॥  
रक्षिति स्थाविरे पुत्रः न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्य मर्हति॥

अशा प्रकारे स्त्रियांच्या स्वातंत्र्यावर गदा ठेवण्यात आली होती व तीची स्थिती शुद्रासारखीच झाली. या अन्यायाला वाचा फोडण्यासाठी अनेक संत महंते होऊन गेले. त्यामध्ये संत तुकाराम महाराज, संत कबीर, संत एकनाथ, संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, गाडगेमहाराज या सर्वांनी आपल्या किरतन, भजन, अभंगानुन लोकजागृती घडवली. या जनमाध्यमातून त्यांनी होणाऱ्या अन्यायाची जाणीव करून दिली. अभंग, किरतन, भजनाद्वारे समाजांभीकतेवर टिकासत्र सोडण्यात आले. त्याकाळातमध्ये हे प्राथमिक स्वरूपाचे प्रसार माध्यमे होती कालांतराने या सोशन मीडियाचे स्थान वृत्तपत्र, ग्रंथ, रेडियो टेलीव्हिजन, इंटरनेट, वॉटसअप, टिवटर, इस्टाग्राम, फेसबुक या माध्यमांनी घेतली. आज याद्वारे संपुर्ण जगभरातल्या महत्वाची माहिती घडामोडी हे सगळे अगदी कमी वेळात जास्तीतजास्त लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविले जाते याचा गैर वापरही होतांना दिसून येतो. जनमाध्यमाद्वारे महामानवाच्या फोटोचे विडंबन करून लोकांच्या भावना दुखवून जातीय दंगलीसाठी खतपाणी घातले जाते.

माध्यमे म्हणजे तिसरा डोळा ज्यातून विश्लेषण करून समाजापुढे मांडावे लागते. पण जर तो डोळा झाकून टाकला तर तो एकाक्ष म्हटला जातो. जनमाध्यमाचा समाजातील जनतेशी व्यवहार हा प्रत्यक्षपणे होतो. निर्भड व निर्मळ असणारा व्यक्ती प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे आपले मत योग्य प्रकारे मांडू शकतो पण या प्रसारमाध्यमांचा वापर कसा करतो. यावरच त्याचा उपयोग ठरतो ते एक शस्त्र आहे. आणि ते कसं वापरल जाव यावरच त्याची उपयुक्तता किंवा घातकता ठरते. काही इतिहासकारांनी शिवाजी महाराजांचे गुरू रामदास स्वामी आहे असे लिखून केले. तर यावर अनेकांनी आक्षेप घेतला कारण शिवाजी महाराजांचा इतिहासाचा अभ्यास केल्यास शिवाजी महाराज आपल्या आईवडीलांनाच गुरू मानायचे असे संशोधनात स्पष्ट झाले आहे. एकंदरीत लेखनाद्वारे लोकांपर्यंत चुकीचे बाब सुध्दा रूढवली जाते असे दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने 'महाराष्ट्र भुषण' हा पुरस्कार दिलेले बळवंत पुरंदरे यांनी दादोजी कोंडदेव हे शिवाजी महाराजांचे गुरू होते हा असत्य इतिहास मांडला. इतिहास लेखन करतांना त्यात सत्यता ही तितकीच महत्वाची असावी लागते कारण ते लेखन जनसामान्यांपर्यंत माध्यमाद्वारे पोहोचविल्या जाते. बळवंत पुरंदरे यांच्या या चुकीमुळे त्यांना जाहीर झालेला 'महाराष्ट्र भुषण' हा पुरस्कार मिळू नये अशी मागणी देखील काही संघटनांनी केली होती. प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे अनेक गालबोट सुध्दा लावण्यात आले होते. पण प्रसार माध्यमांची भूमिका ही निडरतेची असावी जे खरे आहे ते मांडण्याची हिंमत असावी पण खरं तर आज ही हिंमत जिवाशी भोवल्या जाते. सत्तेची गळचेपी झालेली दिसून येते. ५ सप्टेंबर २०१७ साली भारतीय क्रांतीकारी पत्रकार म्हणून ओळखली जाणारी गौरी शंकर या पत्रकारिकेची हत्या करण्यात आली त्या बंगळूरची एक भारतीय पत्रकार व कार्यकर्त्या होत्या. त्यांच्या मृत्युचे कारण लक्षात घेता त्यांचे क्रांतीकारी लिखन होते. कारण गौरी लंकेश यांनी हिंदुत्ववादी आणि जातीयवादी विचारांच्या संघटनांच्या विरुद्ध अनेक प्रकारे लिखन करून आवाज उठविला होता. त्यांच्या हत्येमुळे भारतीय पत्रकार आणि बुद्धीजीवी वर्गामध्ये व्यापक प्रतिक्रिया झाल्या पण अद्यापही त्यांच्या मारेकरांना शिक्षा झालेली दिसून येते नाही. याचाच अर्थ असा होतो की कुठल्याही कार्यकर्त्यांनी, लेखकांनी शोषितांची, वंचितांची स्थिती शोषकांच्या दालनेबाहेर मांडू नये असे स्पष्ट होते. सबाल्टन या इतिहास लेखनाचा उद्देश येथे पुर्ण होत नाही.

### इतिहास लेखनामध्ये माध्यमांच्या भूमिकेचे महत्व

- इतिहासकार आपल्या लेखनातून समकालीन सामाजिक रूची तथा आवश्यकतेनुसार ऐतिहासिक घटनांची मांडणी करतो याचा एकच उद्देश असतो तो म्हणजे भुतकाळ व वर्तमान काळामध्ये असा सेतु निर्माण करायचा जो भुतकाळातील घडणांद्वारे वर्तमानाला प्रशिक्षित करून भविष्याला मार्गदर्शन करेल आणि इतिहासकारांची लिखित साधने ही माध्यमांचे स्वरूप धारण करेल.
- माध्यमांची भूमिका इतिहासलेखनात अतिशय महत्वाची आहे. माध्यमाद्वारे समाजाची क्रियाशिलता आजही बघायला मिळते.
- सल्वार्टन या इतिहासलेखन पध्दतीमध्ये चळवळी व उठाव खरे कर्ते असून त्यांचाही इतिहास लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविला जातो.
- वंचीत, शोषित, गटांचा इतिहास म्हणजे केवळ त्यांच्या कार्याचा किंवा कृतीचा इतिहास नसून तर त्या कृतीमागील अंतःप्रेरणा, जीवनपध्दती मुल्ये तसेच त्यांचे शोषणाची जाणीव हे असते व त्यांना जाणीव करून देण्याचे कार्य विविध प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे होतांना दिसून येते.
- प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे जनमानस अन्यायाच्या जाणीवेतून संघटीत होतात व त्यातूनच त्यांच्या चळवळीला उध्दान येतो.
- अनुभव जन्य शहाणपण शिकवण्याचे कार्य या इतिहासलेखनात होऊन प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे त्या इतिहासाची उजळणी दिली जाते. यातूनच वंचीत, शोषित, दुर्लक्षित समाजाला प्रेरित केल्या जाते.

### स्त्रीविषयक दृष्टिकोन

मानवाच्या मनावर अनेक गोष्टींचा, विचारांचा तत्वज्ञानाचा प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष परिणाम होत असतो. स्त्रिया ही भारतीय विचारधारा नसून ती पाश्चात्य आहे. १७८९ मधील फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीतून स्त्रीमुक्ती विचारांना निश्चित दिशा मिळाली स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता या क्रांतीने जगाला दिली. सामाजिक, राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक संरचनांना आव्हान दिली. स्त्री पुरुषांमधील लिंगाधिष्ठित साचेबंदपणा, पुरुषांच्या मनात स्त्रीविषयक प्रतिमा, स्त्रियांना समाजात मिळणारे स्थान व भूमिका, पुरुषसत्ताक कुटुंब व्यवस्था इ. प्रश्नांची चर्चा माध्यमाद्वारे होतांना दिसून येते. ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, राजाराममोहन रॉय, महात्मा फुले या सुधारकांनी स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नाला न्याय देऊन त्यांची व्यथा आपल्या लिखनातून मांडली आहे. इ. स. १७९२ मध्ये इंग्लंडमध्ये मेरी वॉल्टन क्रॉफ्ट या झुंजार महिलेने आपल्या पुरस्कारातून 'नरनारी' समानतेचा पुरस्कार केला. स्त्री मुक्तीचा लढा ही चालू झालेली चळवळ आहे आणि आजही चालू आहे. अनेक स्त्रीया हुंडाबळी, स्त्रीभुण हत्या स्त्रीचे समाजातील दुय्यम स्थान,

लैंगिक छळ अश्या अनेक घटना रोज घडताना दिसून येते याला जबाबदार कोण आपण की शासन? यावर विचार करण्यासारखे आहे. आपण आपली जबाबदारी ओळखायला हवी स्त्रिविषयक चळवळी केवळ उभारून चालणार नाही तर ती चळवळ यशस्वीपणे पार पाडता आली पाहिजे. सीतेचे हरण करणारा दहा तोंडी रावणाने सीता बंदिस्त असतांही सितेला स्पर्शही केला नाही. मात्र आज एक तोंडी पुरुष वासने पोटी बलात्कारासारखी हिनता करतांना दिसतो. मग याला जबाबदार आपले अपुरे संस्कार मानावे का? आज प्रसार माध्यमावर नको त्या गोष्टीचा बाजार मांडला आहे. आजच्या जाहिराती तसेच नाचगणे यामध्ये कुठल्याही प्रकारची मर्यादा न पाळता प्रसारीत केल्या जाते. यामुळे नको त्या वयात नको त्या गोष्टीचे ज्ञान मुलांना होतांना दिसून येते. यातूनच जिज्ञासा जागृत होते, अश्लील विडीयोद्वारे लैंगिक वासनेला प्रेरित केल्या जाते. त्यामुळे नको त्या घटना समाजामध्ये घडल्या जातात. आजच्या इतिहासलेखनात स्त्रीच्या स्थितीला जबाबदार घटकांवर लिखान होऊन त्यावर उपाययोजना सुचवायला हव्यात. या संपुर्ण बार्बीवरून स्त्री आजही शोषित घटकांमध्ये मोंडतांना दिसते.

### वंचित घटक म्हणून शेतकरी दृष्टीकोन

१७ एप्रिल १९१७ ला महात्मा गांधींनी बिहारसारख्या मागास प्रांतात चंपारण्यासारख्या मेळेव्याल्यांच्या शोषणाने त्रस्त झालेल्या भागात आणि मुख्यत्व शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रश्नाला समोर ठेवून नव्या प्रकारच्या आंदोलनाची सुरुवात केली. या घटनेवर डी. जी. तेंडुलकर चंपारणच्या लढयाचे महत्व विशद करणारे पुस्तक लिहिले तसेच जयंत दिवाणी यांनी केलेले इतिहासलेखन म्हणजे 'कहाणी चंपारण सत्याग्रहाची' पुस्तक प्रकाशित आहे. या माध्यमाद्वारे आपणांस हा लढा अनुभवता येतो.

महात्मा फुले यांनी 'सत्याशोधक' समाजाची स्थापना करून शेतकरी व बहुजन समाजाच्या समस्यांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून पुरोगामी विचारांची मांडणी केली शेतकऱ्यांवर होणारा अन्याय त्यांनी 'शेतकऱ्यांचे आसुड' या आपल्या ग्रंथातून मांडला शेतकऱ्यांची आत्महत्या हा सध्या एक चिंतेचा विषय झाला आहे आणि ते थांबवण्यासाठी अनेक संघटना कार्यरत आहे. शेतकरी आत्महत्येवर काय उपाय योजना करू शकतो शेतकऱ्यांमधील उदासीनता काढून उत्साह पेरण्यासाठी प्रसार माध्यमांची भूमिका ही महत्वाची आहे. योग्य व अयोग्य कुठले बियाने, खते आहेत याची पडताळणी करून जाहिरात करावी तसेच आपल्या बळीराजाला बळ देणारी जाहिरात, गॉट फिल्म ची निर्मिती करावी याद्वारे शेतीविषयी असलेली उदासीनता दुर करता येईल.

### वंशश्रेष्ठत्वाचा दृष्टीकोन

वंशश्रेष्ठत्वाची किड केवळ भरतालाच नव्हे तर संपुर्ण जगाला लागली होती जगामध्ये उच्च निच्य भेदभाव करून दिनदलीत वर्गाची पिळवणूक होत होती त्यामुळे या वर्गांनी दिलेला लढा उल्लेखनीय आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी मानव मुक्तीचा लढा उभारून यातून स्पृश्य-अस्पृश्य भावना नष्ट करून राज्यघटनेद्वारे त्याची पुर्ती सुध्दा केली. मुकनायक, बहिष्कृत भारत, जनता, समता, प्रबुध्द भारत या वृत्तपत्राद्वारे लोकांना त्यांच्या गुलामगिरीची जाणीव करून दिली एवढेच नव्हे तर जगाचा विचार करता अमेरीका हे एक प्रगत राष्ट्र असून तेथे काळा-गोरा या भेदभावाची मुळे पसरल्या गेली. श्वेतवर्णीयांच्या बरोबरीने नागरी हक्क मिळण्यासाठी शेकडो वर्षे कृष्णवर्णीय समाजाला लढा द्यावा लागला या इतिहासाचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो यावर प्रसिध्द गायक मायकल जॅक्सन यांचे ठसंबा 'दक' पंजम हे गाणे प्रसिध्द आहे. सबाल्टन इतिहासलेखन स्वरूप प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे प्रसारीत करू शकतो कारण 'सबाल्टन' या सजेचा वापर वंचीत समुह किंवा गटांचा इतिहास अभ्यासणारा म्हणून केले गेले आहे. प्रसारमाध्यमाद्वारे अन्याय करणाऱ्या घटकांवर हल्लाबोल करून मानवाची लढाईला जागतीक स्वरूप देऊन त्याला चळवळीचे स्वरूप प्राप्त होऊन ते व्यापक व प्रभावी होतांना दिसून येते.

### निष्कर्ष

इतिहास हा राज्यशासन व महानव्यक्ती यावर केंद्रीत झाला परंपरागत इतिहासलेखनाची चौकट मोडून इतिहासकारांनी नव्या दिशेने इतिहासलेखन करण्याची गरज प्रतिपादीत केली आहे. कुठल्याही व्यापक चळवळीत जनसमुहांचा, गटांचा सहभाग महत्वाचा असतो. त्याशिवाय चळवळ व्यापक व प्रभावी होत नाही हे तितकेच खरे या आधारावर केलेले इतिहासलेखन व जनसामान्यापर्यंत प्रसार माध्यमाद्वारे केलेला प्रसार महत्वाचा ठरतो. लोकांमध्ये जागृती घडवण्याचे काम माध्यमे ही अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे करू शकतात सबाल्टन यांची इतिहासलेखन शैलीचा प्रसारमाध्यमाद्वारे केलेला प्रसार यातून आपणांस विषयाला न्याय देता येतो. इतिहासलेखकाची भूमिका व प्रसार माध्यमाची त्याला जोड या दोन्ही गोष्टी चोखपणे झाल्यास उद्देश साध्य करता येतो.

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## Exploitation Of Women In Media

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The exploitation of women in mass media is the use or portrayal of women in mass media (such as television, film and advertising) to increase the appeal of media or a product to the detriment of, or without regard to, the interests of the women portrayed, or women in general. This process includes the presentation of women as sexual objects and the setting of standards of beauty that women are expected to reflect. Feminists and other advocates of women's rights have criticized such exploitation. The most often criticized aspect of the use of women in mass media is sexual objectification, but dismemberment can be a part of the objectification as well.

### Advertising

Robert Jensen, SutJhally and other cultural critics accuse mass media of using sex in advertising that promotes the objectification of women to help sell their goods and services. In *Gender Advertisements*, Erving Goffman sought to uncover the covert ways that popular media constructs masculinity and femininity in a detailed analysis of more than 500 advertisements. The relationship between men and women, Goffman argued, was portrayed as a parent-child relationship, one characterized by male power and female subordination. Many contemporary studies of gender and sexualization in popular culture take as their starting point Goffman's analysis in *Gender Advertisements*. Among them, later research which expanded empirical framework by analysing the aspects of women's sexualization and objectification in advertisements, M.-E Kang examined the advertisements in women's magazines between 1979 and 1991 and found out there are still showing the same stereotyped images of women: Nude or partially nude images of women increased nearly 30% from 1979 to 1991. Lindner further developed Kang's analytical framework in a study of women in advertisements and found out magazines rely on gender stereotypes, but in different ways, particularly in terms of sexualization. For example, in *Vogue*, sexualized images of women are the primary way of portraying women in positions of inferiority and low social power.

Research conducted by Eric Hatton and Mary Nell Trautner included a longitudinal content analysis of images of women and men on more than four decades of *Rolling Stone* magazine covers (1967–2009). It found that the frequency of sexualized images of men and women has increased, though the intensity of sexualization between men and women is different in that women are increasingly likely to be hypersexualized, but men are not. Researchers argue that the simple presence of images of sexualized men does not signal equality in media representations of women and men. Sexualized images may legitimize or exacerbate violence against women and girls, sexual harassment, and anti-women attitudes among men. They concluded that similarly sexualized images can suggest victimization for women but confidence for men, consider the implications when women are sexualized at the same rate as men are not sexualized, as they were on the covers of *Rolling Stone* in the 2000s. Clothing designer Calvin Klein was criticized for using images of young, sexualized girls and women in his advertisements, having said: "Jeans are about sex. The abundance of bare flesh is the last gasp of advertisers trying to give redundant products a new identity."

Calvin Klein has also received media attention for its controversial advertisements in the mid-1990s. Several of Calvin Klein's advertisements featured images of teenage models, some "who were reportedly as young as 15" in overly sexual and provocative poses. In a recent analysis, it was found that almost 30% of the clothing items available for pre-teen girls on the websites of 15 national stores had sexualizing characteristics. The clothing emphasized or revealed a sexualized body part (e.g., bikinis and push-up bras), or had characteristics associated with sexiness (e.g., red satin lingerie-like dresses). This exploitation of women is being seen in younger girls. The overt use of sexuality to promote breast cancer awareness, through fundraising campaigns like "I Love Boobies" and "Save the Ta-tas", angers and offends breast cancer survivors and older women, who are at higher risk of developing breast cancer. Women who have breast cancer say that these advertising campaigns suggest that having sexy breasts is more important than saving their lives, which devalues them as human beings. Another trend that has been studied in advertising is the victimization of women. A study conducted in 2008 found that women were represented as victims in 9.51% of the advertisements they were present in. Separate examination by subcategory found that the highest frequency of this is in women's fashion magazines where 16.57% of the ads featuring women present them as victims.

## Film

In considering the way that films are put together, many feminist film critics [weasel words] have pointed to the "male gaze" that predominates in classical Hollywood film-making. Budd Boettichersummarises the view thus: "What counts is what the heroine provokes, or rather what she represents. She is the one, or rather the love or fear she inspires in the hero, or else the concern he feels for her, who makes him act the way he does. In herself the woman has not the slightest importance." Laura Mulvey's germinal essay "Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema" (written in 1973 and published in 1975) expands on this conception of the passive role of women in cinema to argue that film provides visual pleasure through scopophilia and identification with the on-screen male actor. She states: "In their traditional exhibitionist role women are simultaneously looked at and displayed, with their appearance coded for strong visual and erotic impact so that they can be said to connote to-be-looked-at-ness," and as a result contends that in film a woman is the "bearer of meaning, not maker of meaning". Mulvey suggests that Lacan's psychoanalytic theory is the key to understanding how film creates such a space for female sexual objectification and exploitation through the combination of the patriarchal order of society, and 'looking' in itself as a pleasurable act of voyeurism, as "the cinema satisfies a primordial wish for pleasurable looking". Researchers have determined how sexual objectification of women in film negatively impacts the mindset of girls and young women. Research has discovered that when girls have had an extended exposure to films in which female super heroes were dressed in over-sexualized costumes, they became more aware of their own body competence. This type of exposure can cause a detrimental view of female roles in the film industry. The over-sexualization of female roles in popular Hollywood films has been found to have a negative effect on girl's self-esteem and can cause them to want to alter their bodies to look more like the actresses in films and movies. The Geena Davis Institute on Gender in Media an organization that has been pushing the industry for years to expand the roles of women in film.

Research into the social implications of the presentation of women in film and its effect on the African-American community indicates that young black girls are exposed to a stereotyped portrayal of black females which goes beyond sexual objectification. Young black girls are presented with only one type of depiction: an angry black woman who is obnoxious, ignorant, confrontational and loud. Not only do they struggle with internalizing these fixed notions of who they are, they are also faced with definitions of beauty for African American girls that are measured against white standards of what beauty should be. Film and social media reflect an idea of female beauty based on features closely resembling those of women of European origin, which is nearly impossible for a black girl to attain, or indeed any young girl. At the same time black characters are typically depicted in films in occupational roles such as athletes, servants, musicians and criminals, roles which hold a lower status than the roles of white characters.

## Music

A survey conducted as a part of the Human Use of Music Information Retrieval Systems (HUMIRS) project found that 73.1% of respondents identified themselves as being "avid listeners" of music. Popular music often contains messages about women that involve misogyny, sexual violence and abuse. [citation needed] Listeners are often absorbing messages exploiting women without it being obvious. There are multiple online articles that seek to identify songs that have misogynistic undertones woven throughout them. For example, an article in the online US women's magazine Bustle provided a clip of lyrics from the song "Fine China" by Chris Brown. He sings "It's alright, I'm not dangerous / When you're mine, I'll be generous / You're irreplaceable; Collectible / Just like fine China." The article went on to conclude that the song was demeaning to women by referring to them as objects or possessions. Music is a key factor in the socialization of children. Children and adolescents often turn to music lyrics as an outlet away from loneliness or as a source of advice and information. The results of a study through A Kaiser Family Foundation Study in 2005 showed that 85% of youth ages 8–18 listen to music each day. While music is commonly thought of as only a means of entertainment, studies have found that music is often chosen by youth because it mirrors their own feelings and the content of the lyrics is important to them. Numerous studies have been conducted to research how music influences listener's behaviours and beliefs. For example, a study featured in the Journal of Youth and Adolescence found that when compared to adolescent males who did not like heavy metal music, those who liked heavy metal had a higher occurrence of deviant behaviours. These behaviours included sexual misconduct, substance abuse and family issues.

## Music videos

Gan, Zillmann and Mitrook found that exposure to sexually explicit rap promotesunfavourable evaluations of black women. Following exposure to sexual rap, as compared with exposure to romantic music or to no music, the assessment of the female performers' personality resulted in a general downgrading of

positive traits and a general upgrading of negative ones. A 2008 study by Zhang et al. showed that exposure to sexually explicit music videos was associated with stronger endorsement of sexual double standards (e.g., belief that it is less acceptable for women to be sexually experienced than for men). Exposure to sexual content was also associated with more permissive attitudes toward premarital sex, regardless of gender, overall television viewing, and previous sexual experience. However, Gad Saad argues that the premise that music videos yield harmful effects and that the harm would be sex-specific (e.g., women's self-concepts will be negatively affected) has not been supported by research. A survey found that 72.2% of black, 68.0% of white, and 69.2% of Hispanic youths agree with the suggestion that rap music videos contain "too many" references to sex. Despite the lack of adequate research linking music videos to negative self-perception by young girls, research has shown adolescents have a higher susceptibility rate than other age brackets. More importantly, music videos are one of the many significant mediums that perpetuate sexual objectification of females, implicitly creating fixed gender norms. The perpetuation of females being nothing more than seductive "creatures" to men can presumably lead to young girls internalizing their self-worth as nothing more than mere objects.

### Modelling

In her article, "Negative effect of media on girls," Monique Smith discusses the evolution of acceptable female figures throughout time. The transition between sexy meanings curvaceous to sexy meaning thin made it difficult for women to keep up with the ideal feminine figure. Striving for the virtually unattainable perfect body, women were viewed as a new way to make money. [Self-published source] The use of size 0 in advertisements and products of the clothing industry has been met with criticism. For example, Dawn Porter, a reporter from the UK who had been challenged to go on an extreme celebrity 'size zero' diet for a new BBC programme, Super Slim Me, logged her experiences about her journey to a size zero. A study conducted in the UK found evidence that anorexia nervosa is a socially transmitted disease and exposure to skinny models may be a contributing factor in the cause of anorexia nervosa. According to model, Sarah Ziff, stories are told in the industry about models being sexually assaulted. Fernanda Ly, a pink-haired model who has worked for designers such as Louis Vuitton and Christian Dior, says that she was groped at a young age by a stylist while shooting a lookbook, and the memory still haunts her. In 2007 Anand Jon Alexander, a successful designer who appeared on America's Next Top Model, was arrested on charges of rape, sexual battery and performing lewd acts on a child, charges which in many cases concerned models who aspired to work for him. He was sentenced to 59 years in prison.

Models have been denied food on shoots as they are expected to be thin, according to model Vanessa Perron. Due to the low level of regulation in the industry, modelling agencies often view their models as independent contractors rather than employees and attempts to unionize the industry have been largely unsuccessful. There are allegations that a fraudulent modelling agency in Florida drugged aspirant models and used them to create pornographic films. According to former agency executive Carolyn Kramer: "When you're a supermodel like Giselle or Christy Turlington you're treated like royalty, but 99% of models are treated like garbage". The low level of regulation makes it easy for bad agencies to thrive and treat workers as nothing more than a source for profit. In their defence, modelling agencies have said that models work at odd hours for different clients, which means they cannot be considered employees. Legally speaking, models sign on to management companies and not the other way around. The Model Alliance, created by the model Sara Ziff, provides its members with protection, advice and support. It is guided by a partnership between the American Guild of Musical Artists and the Actors' Equity Association.

### Social media

Social media has a prominent effect on people's lives, especially those who use social media platforms more frequently than others. A study conducted in 2006 found inverse relationships between the frequency of social media usage and the relationships adolescents formed with the impact it had on their sense of self. When social media usage increased, adolescents began to form stronger relationships online while their sense of self was impacted negatively. According to a study conducted by Xinyan Zhao, Mengqi Zhan, and Brooke F. Liu, social media content that weaves emotional components in a positive manner appears to have the benefit of also increasing one's online influence. Positive social media content results in increased presence on networking sites among adolescent users. Digital social media platforms such as Twitter, Instagram, and Snapchat allow individuals to establish their influence through sharing opinions, insights, experiences and perspectives with others. In the 2000s, these platforms have emerged as integral communities for publics to voice their opinions, resulting in a changed online behaviour associated largely with misinformation.[51] One example of these behaviours is displayed in a 2017 Dutch study conducted by Johanna M. F. van Oosten. This study found that adolescents play out stereotypical gender roles in their self-presentations in social media. Results of this study

show that it is predominantly women that feel pressured to conform to hyper femininity and stereotypical gender roles online, including personality traits, domestic behaviours, occupations, and physical appearances.

The prevalence of social media and its influence on self-perception among adolescents, especially young girls, is undeniable. Research has shown a significant scientific link between social media and depression among young girls. In addition, this link between depression and social media perceptions has been connected to obesity among young girls. The negative implications social media poses on women associated with their appearance or how they carry themselves reveals a chain reaction; the depression related to negative social media experiences can manifest itself in the form of poor academic performance and further mental and physical health issues. Such evidence of substantial mental and physical harm suggests that the root of the problem can be found not only within social media advertising and usage, but in the way young girls are taught to internalized responses on various social media platforms.

### Television

Television is often subject to criticism for the sexual exploitation of women on screen, particularly when teenagers are involved. In 2013, the Parents Television Council released a report that found that it was increasingly more likely for a scene to be exploitative when a teenage girl was involved. The report also found that 43 percent of teen girls on television are the targets of sexually exploitative jokes compared to 33 percent of adult women. Rev. Delman Coates, a PTC board member said, "young people are having difficulty managing the distinction between appropriate and inappropriate sexual conduct". This report is of a series that's about media sexualization of young girls. The researchers from the study claim that "[i]f media images communicate that sexual exploitation is neither serious nor harmful, the environment is being set for sexual exploitation to be viewed as trivial and acceptable. As long as there are media producers who continue to find the degradation of women to be humorous, and media outlets that will air the content, the impact and seriousness of sexual exploitation will continue to be understated and not meaningfully addressed in our society."

A 2012 study led by sociologist Stacy L. Smith found that in both prime-time television and family films, women were highly likely to be depicted as thin and scantily clad. They were also vastly underrepresented in STEM fields when compared to their male counterparts, and had fewer speaking roles. According to this study, only 28.3 percent of characters in family films, 30.8 percent of characters in children's shows, and 38.9 percent of characters on prime-time television were women. According to a report by the Women's Media Center (WMC), it found that the gender gap has not declined and that in some industries it has gotten worse. In television, it found the percentage of female TV characters has decreased and that the ones who make it on-screen are not likely to get the lead roles compared to the male characters. "According to the Center for the Study of Women in Television & Film's 'Boxed In' report, CW Television Network is the only TV network where women can be seen in accurate proportion to their representation in the U.S. population".

### Video games

According to a report done by the Entertainment Software Association in 2013, 55% of game players are male and 45% are female. Women's roles in many modern games usually are less important to the game and rely heavily on stereotypes. Video games' female characters also tend to be lighter skinned individuals, as are their male counterparts. Furthermore, many of the female characters found in video games intentionally depict woman to be sultry and enhance the body form of females in an effort to appeal to men's desires. Although not demonstrating blatantly racist stereotypes, many games practice racism through omission of racially diverse characters. Video games have been found to offer a smaller range of roles to female characters compared to male characters, and these roles tend to involve being victims or prizes to be won. The majority of female characters are also not playable. These roles for women have been found to have a negative impact on the perception of women in gaming and even main playable female characters are found to be unrealistically proportioned with revealing clothing. If a sexualized female character is the main protagonist and portrayed in a positive light, studies have shown a potential negative effect if the character is hyper-sexualized in a stereotypical manner.

A recent Ohio State University Study has found that sexist and violent content in games cause male gamers to identify with the male lead, and find less empathy with female victims of violence, although a 2017 review of this paper suggested several flaws and a reanalysis of the dataset using different statistical methods found no sexist effect, concluding "These results call into question whether use of "sexist" video games is a causal factor in the development of reduced empathy toward girls and women among adolescents". Similarly, the results of a 2015 study suggested that "sexist video game play is related to men perceiving women in a stereotypic and sexist way", but found that the same correlation did not occur with female players. A German longitudinal study from 2011 to 2015 explored the connection between gaming and sexist attitudes. The results of this study concluded both that playing video games was not predictive of sexist beliefs and that sexist beliefs

were not predicative of video game play. The researchers stressed, however, that the study did not, nor was intended to, disprove the existence of sexist attitudes in general. A 2012 study also raised concerns about the correlation between video games and individual attitudes. Focusing on the Singaporean subjects playing the game Grand Theft Auto, the study found some evidence of "first order cultivation effects" – which relate to the perceptions of situations and issues – but found that second order effects, relating to beliefs and issues, were provided with only limited support by the study. This led the authors to conclude that previous studies on cultivation effects from television may not directly relate to effects from video game playing.

The trend of portraying sex-typed images of women and violence against women in popular video games continues to proliferate and promulgate in video games. Video games depicting sexual objectification of women and violence against women resulted in statistically significant increased rape myths acceptance for male study participants but not for female participants. A 2016 study by Fox and Potocki had similar findings, in which they ran a survey which found that "video game consumption throughout the life span is associated with interpersonal aggression, hostile sexism, and RMA [Rape Myth Acceptance]". Out of the top 10 video games listed midyear 2010 (New Super Mario Brothers; Call Of Duty: Modern Warfare; Battlefield: Bad Company 2; Final Fantasy XIII; Wii Fit Plus; God of War III; Pokémon Soul Silver; Wii Sports Resort, Mass Effect 2, Pokémon Heart Gold Version; Morris, 2010), most have violent content, including violence against women, and some contain sexual objectification of women. Not only are gamers increasingly being exposed to video games containing sexual objectification of and violence against women, but research also indicates that such exposure can be excessive. A national sample of youth aged 8 to 18 found that "8.5 percent of video game players exhibited pathological patterns of play," which is "very similar to the prevalence demonstrated in many other studies of this age group, including across nations".

### Effects on society

Critics of the prevalent portrayals of women in the mass media observe possible negative consequences for various segments of the population, such as: Women self-objectify in terms of body surveillance by adopting a form of self-consciousness in which they habitually monitor their own body's outward appearance and spend significant amounts of attention on how others may perceive their physical appearance Unrealistic expectations held of how women should look or behave. Stereotyping of women who are positively portrayed by or sexualized in the media, such as the theme of a "dumb blonde" or "blonde bimbo", limiting the societal and career opportunities for people who fit these stereotypes. Psychological/psychiatric disorders such as body dysmorphic disorder, anorexia nervosa, and bulimia nervosa. The excessively coercive nature of appeal to strong sexual instincts to sell products or promote media. Increase in the likelihood and acceptance of sexual violence.

According to Muehlenkamp and Saris–Baglama, self-objectification of women can lead to depression, noting that "the relationship between self-objectification and depression can be explained by the anxiety and powerlessness women may experience as a result of not knowing when or where they will encounter objectification. These feelings may increase women's vulnerability to depressive symptoms. Once a woman starts to self-objectify and compare her body to others, it may be a risk factor for holistic human functioning, and may also lead to impairment in multiple life tasks, such as forming meaningful interpersonal relationships and achieving academic success." In addition, it can lead to sexual dysfunction. Engaging in sexual activity involves another person focusing attention on one's body and during sexual relations a woman can be distracted by thoughts about her body rather than experiencing sexual pleasure. Many studies have shown the negative effects that this exploitation of women in the media has on the mental health of young women, but recently the studies have focused on aging women in western societies. It has been observed that the exploitation of young attractive women in the media causes aging women to feel a variety of emotions including sadness, anger, concern, envy, desensitization, marginalization, and discomfort that their appearance was being judged by others. A study done in 1994 about the effects of media on young and middle-aged women found that of adolescent girls aged 11–17, the primary desire was to "lose weight and keep it off." The results were not different for older women. When asked what they'd most like to change about their lives, the answer for over half of them was their body and weight.

A recent study done by Vanderbilt University illustrated how sexist commercials have a greater impact on wellbeing than commercials that do not exploit women. The study was designed with three different groups: one was exposed to sexist media, one was exposed to neutral media, and the control group was not exposed to media at all. Of the women exposed to sexist advertising, there was a substantial difference. The women in this group expressed having a body larger than it was in actuality and expressed feeling a greater disparity between their own body and the "ideal body." Following exposure to this kind of media, there was an immediate negative effect on their mood. It was also concluded that adolescent girls exposed to sexist media are the most

highly impacted demographic. A study reported in 2018 demonstrated the effects of showing a group of women, aged from 18 to 41, images of thin and overweight (or plus size) female models. The researchers measured the change in the subjects' views of their body image and their overall anxiety levels. The results of the research showed that the social comparison effects of viewing images of thin women can worsen body image and increase anxiety.

### Effects on young children and adolescents

Statistically, a significant number of young children are exposed to sexualized media forms from early within their childhood: influence upon girls' self-image has been reported within girls as young as 5 or 6. According to the social cognitive theory, modelling such behaviours outlined within popular media have long-lasting effects upon the self-awareness and self-identity of young girls. In a study on the sexualization of women in media, by the American Psychological Association, it was found that women or girls are, statistically speaking, more likely to be dressed provocatively and forced into poses that suggest sexuality. Another study, on print media, completed by psychology researchers at Wesleyan University found that 51.8% of the time, women are objectified in advertisements. This number changes when the study was narrowed to men's print, where women were objectified in an increased 76% of advertisements. A common problem seen among young girls is any number of afflictions directly attributed to a negative body image, caused by these objectified ads. The APA is aware of this situation and put together a task force to complete a study across all major advertising and media platforms. What they found was numerous problems being found in young women can be traced back to these displays of women as sexual objects. The affects span a wide range of disorders and illnesses, from anxiety, to eating disorders, to depression, and even prevent young girls from creating a healthy sexual life. This task force is reaching out to both the media and families with young children in an attempt to properly inform all people on the negative impacts of the way media is used nowadays.

A study conducted by the Department of Psychology at Knox College provided insight into risk factors such as media consumption hours, maternal self-objectification, maternal religiosity, and television mediation; each has been shown to affect rates of media influence and rates of self-internalization of their potential negative influence.

### Effects on women of colour

Support has shown that the effects of media exploitation vary for women of different ethnicities. Research has depicted that these implications often resonate beyond cultural boundaries, to cause significant differences among African American, Latina, and Asian American women. According to the American Psychological Association, when comparing one's body to the sexualized cultural ideals, this significantly impaired the ability for women of these ethnicities to regulate cognitive functions, including logical reasoning and spatial skills. Spanish-language TV in the United States statistically projects more stereotypical roles for Latina women, often portraying them as 'exoticized' and 'overly sexual'; meanwhile, more Latina youth, on average, watch more television than that of the standard Caucasian American child. This combination projects increased rates of the acceptance of the negative effects within minority women within the US, leading to a greater acceptance of standard gender roles and negative stereotypes projected by Latina characters. However, studies have shown that Latina women who watch more black-oriented television shows see a general increase of body acceptance over time.

### Counter arguments

Gallup & Robinson, an advertising and marketing research firm, has reported that in more than 50 years of testing advertising effectiveness, it has found the use of the erotic to be a significantly above-average technique in communicating with the marketplace, "...although one of the more dangerous for the advertiser. Weighted down with taboos and volatile attitudes, sex is a Code Red advertising technique ... handle with care ... seller beware; all of which makes it even more intriguing." This research has led to the popular idea that "sex sells". Camille Paglia holds that "Turning people into sex objects is one of the specialties of our species." In her view, objectification is closely tied to (and may even be identical with) the highest human faculties toward conceptualization and aesthetics. Danish criminologist BerlKutchinsky's Studies on Pornography and sex crimes in Denmark (1970), a scientific report ordered by the Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, found that the legalizing of pornography in Denmark had not (as expected) resulted in an increase of sex crimes.[87] Since then, many other experiments have been conducted, either supporting or opposing the findings of BerlKutchinsky, who would continue his study into the social effects of pornography until his death in 1995. His life's work was summed up in the publication Law, Pornography, and Crime: The Danish Experience (1999). Milton Diamond from the University of Hawaii found that the number of reported cases of child sex abuse dropped markedly immediately after the ban on sexually explicit materials was lifted in 1989.

Some researchers, such as Susan Bordo and Rosalind Gill, argue against using the phrase "sexual objectification" to describe such images because they often depict women as active, confident, and/or sexually desirous. For this argument, there have been several refutations that intensity of women's sexualization suggests that "sexual object" may indeed be the only appropriate label. The accumulation of sexualized attributes in these images leaves little room for observers to interpret them in any way other than as instruments of sexual pleasure and visual possession for a heterosexual male audience. Yet, some scholars have criticized such statements as overly homogenizing because they render invisible differences in this process of sexualization. Some social conservatives have agreed with aspects of the feminist critique of sexual objectification. In their view however, the increase in the sexual objectification of both sexes in Western culture is one of the negative legacies of the sexual revolution. These critics, notably Wendy Shalita, advocate a return to pre-sexual revolution standards of sexual morality, which Shalita refers to as a "return to modesty", as an antidote to sexual objectification.

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## गृहअर्थशास्त्रात नवविचार प्रवाहाची गरज आणि क्षेत्र

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## सारांश

आजही जागतिक स्तरावर भारतीय संस्कृती सर्व श्रेष्ठ अशी मानल्या जाते. कारण शिक्षणाचा संस्कृतीशी घनिष्ट संबंध आहे. संस्कृतीच्या विकास व पतनाबरोबर शिक्षणाच्या प्रगतीचा व अवनतीचा अतुट संबंध आहे. म्हणजे शेवटी संस्कृतीच्या विकासावरच शिक्षणाची प्रगती अवलंबून असते. जवळपास इ. स पूर्व ४५०० मध्ये भारतात शिक्षणाचा विकास झालेला दिसून येतो. शिक्षणाच्या या विकासापासून आजपर्यंत शिक्षणाचा प्रवाह विविध मार्गाने जात आहे. म्हणून राष्ट्र विकासांमध्ये शिक्षणाला अनन्य साधारण महत्व आहे. कोणत्याही देशाच्या विकासाची भविष्यकालीन पाऊले त्या देशात दिल्या जाणाऱ्या शिक्षणाच्या दर्जावरून ठरत असतात. त्याच बरोबर नितिमतेचे धडे हे शिक्षणाच्याच माध्यमातून अधिक प्रभावीपणे देणे शक्य होते. राष्ट्राची उन्नती व समानता या दोहोसाठी शिक्षणातील गुंतवणुक म्हणजेच मानवी बळावरील गुंतवणुक महत्वपूर्ण ठरते. देशाच्या विकास प्रक्रियेत मानवीय भांडवल निर्मिती आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी लोकांच्या ज्ञान व कौशल्यात वाढ होणे आवश्यक आहे. मा. गांधींच्या मते शिक्षणातूनच ३५ ;भंकए भंदकए भंतजद्ध चा विकास होतो. देशाचे भवितव्यच शिक्षणातून घडते. कारण शिक्षक हा देशाचा शिल्पकार आहे. शिक्षणातील नवप्रवाह हे प्रामुख्याने आयोगे, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणे, पंचवार्षिक योजना, विद्यापीठीय अभ्यासक्रम विविध उपक्रम शासनाच्या शिफारशी विविध शैक्षणिक तंत्रे, साधने इ. कडून राबविले जातात यासाठी शिक्षण शाखांचा सुक्ष्मपणे व सखोलपणे विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण शिक्षणात नवप्रवाह सारख्या संकल्पना सतत उदयास येणार आहे.

## प्रस्तावना

सध्याच्या युगात संगणकाचा इतका उदो उदो केला जातोय की संगणकाशिवाय जीवन जगणे जणु अशक्यच आहे. आज मोठ्य शहरातील उच्चभू वर्गाने संगणक हाच अध्ययनाचा एकमेव मार्ग म्हणून त्यावर शिकवामोर्तब केले आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळात भारताला आपले स्थान निर्माण करावयाचे असेल तर शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून नवनविन प्रवाहाचा अंगीकार होणे गरजेचे आहे. या नवीन विचार प्रवाहामध्ये चिरंतन विकासासाठी शिक्षणातील ष्ज ची भूमिका याचा समावेश करता येईल. कारण आजच्या स्पर्धात्मक आणि गतिमान युगात जर शिक्षक पारंपारीक पद्धतीने ज्ञान देणारा असेल तर विद्यार्थी अशा शिक्षकांचा आणि अभ्यासक्रमाचा स्विकार करणार नाही. म्हणून ष्ज चा वापर करून शिक्षकांमध्ये कौशल्य रूजविणे गरजेचे आहे. सद्ययुगात शिक्षकांना त्याच्या अभ्यासक्रम संदर्भातील ज्ञान आणि कौशल्ये अद्ययावत ठेवावी लागतात. त्यासाठी त्यांना बदलत्या तंत्रज्ञानाची माहिती असणे गरजेचे आहे.

२१ व्या शतकात प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात प्रगती करण्यासाठी माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर खुप मोठ्य प्रमाणावर होऊ लागल्यामुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्र या पासून वंचित राहणे अशक्य आहे. आज शिक्षण क्षेत्रात शिक्षकांची भूमिका बदलेली दिसून येते. शिक्षकांची पारंपारीक भूमिका आज पूर्णतः बदलेली आहे. पूर्वी शिक्षक आणि पुस्तक हे ज्ञानाजर्नचे दोनच मुख्य स्रोत होते पण आज ष्ज चा प्रभाव शिक्षण क्षेत्र व शिक्षकांवर झालेला दिसून येतो. इतकेच नव्हे तर आजच्या विद्यार्थ्यांची शैक्षणिक भूक वाढल्यामुळे आपली वाढती जिज्ञासा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी त्यांना पुस्तका व्यतिरिक्त ष्ज चा वापर करणे अनिवार्य झाले आहे. कारण ष्ज च्या माध्यमातून हवी ती माहिती अवघ्या काही क्षणातच उपलब्ध होते म्हणून अद्यावत ज्ञानासाठी शिक्षकालाही ष्ज चा वापर करणे गरजेचे वाटते. ज्ञानाचे विकेंद्रिकरण ष्ज मुळे झाले आहे. याचा परिणाम विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययन क्षमतेवर झाला आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाढत्या अध्ययनक्षमता पूर्ततेसाठी प्रत्येक शिक्षकाला ष्ज ची माहिती व प्रशिक्षण घेऊन परीपूर्ण होणे महत्वपूर्ण ठरते. या शिवाय त्यांना विद्यार्थ्यांची बौद्धिक गरज पूर्ण करता येणार नाही. म्हणून शिक्षणातील नवविचार प्रवाहाची संकल्पना गरज आणि क्षेत्राच्या अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट पुढील प्रमाणे ठरवता येईल.

## उद्दिष्ट

- १) शिक्षणातील परीवर्तन अभ्यासणे
- २) नवविचार प्रवाहाचा अर्थ माहिती करून घेणे
- ३) नवविचार प्रवाहाच्या परीभाषा अभ्यासणे
- ४) शिक्षणात नवविचार प्रवाहाची आवश्यकता अभ्यासणे
- ५) गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयातील नवविचार प्रवाहाची क्षेत्रे जाणून घेणे.

**तथ्य संकलन**

प्रस्तुत माहितीपर लेखासाठी दुय्यम स्रोत अंतर्गत पुस्तक, ग्रंथ, मासिक, जर्नलस्, सोविनिअर व इंटरनेटचा वापर करण्यात आला.

**नवविचार प्रवाहाचा अर्थ**

जुन्या प्रथा आणि परंपरा जेव्हा नामशेष होतात व नव्या प्रथा आणि परंपरा रूजतात तेव्हा तो विचार प्रवाह रूजला असे म्हणतात. याचा उगम ज्ञानाच्या विस्फोटातून तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीतून, संशोधनातून, नाविण्यातून होतो. जेव्हा एखाद्या नवीन विचार बहुसंख्य व्यक्तीकडून स्विकारला जातो तेव्हा त्या विचाराला नवविचार प्रवाह म्हणतात. अशा विचारांचा उगम अनेक उपक्रमातून होतो. त्याचा प्रसार, स्वीकार आणि उपयोजनातून पुन्हा नवीन उपक्रमाचा उगम होतो. विविध प्रयोगाच्या माध्यमातून अनेक समस्यांवर वैधानिक रीतीने उपाय शोधले जातात. अशा प्रकारे कार्यशाळेच्या माध्यमातून नवीन विचार प्रवाह रूजविले जातात. या नवविचार प्रवाहामध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा समावेश होतो. या नवीन संकल्पनेच्या परीभाषा पुढील प्रमाणे अभ्यासता येतील.

**नवविचार प्रवाह परीभाषा**

१. माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी माहितीवर प्रक्रिया करण्यासाठी किंवा माहितीचे वितरण करण्यासाठी जी यंत्र, तंत्र प्रणाली तयार करण्यात आलेली असते तीला माहिती तंत्रज्ञान असे म्हणतात.
२. जेव्हा समाजाचा कल विशिष्ट विचाराकडे झुकलेला असतो त्या विशिष्ट विचारालाच नवविचारप्रवाह असे म्हणतात.
३. जेव्हा कालबाह्य जुन्या प्रथा आणि परंपरा नामशेष होतात व नवी प्रथा आणि परंपरा रूजतात अशा रूजलेल्या विचाराला नवविचार प्रवाह असे म्हणतात.
४. जेव्हा एखादा विचार बहुसंख्य व्यक्तीकडून स्वीकारला व अनुसरला जातो तेव्हा त्या विचाराला नवप्रवर्तन किंवा नव विचारप्रवाह असे म्हणतात. तसेच एखाद्या प्रणालीचा उद्दिष्ट प्राप्त करण्याच्या दृष्टीने जाणीवपूर्वक केला जाणारा नवीन आणि विशेष बदल म्हणजे नवप्रवर्तन होय.

वरील परीभाषेच्या अध्ययनातून असे निर्दनास येते की, पूर्वी पाठ्युस्तक हाच ज्ञानाचा केंद्रबिंदू आणि मुख्य स्रोत होता. शाब्दिक, चित्रपूर्ण पाठ्युस्तकातील आशय संबंधी तसेच सांख्यिकीय माहिती आत्मसात करणे त्या माहितीद्वारे योग्य प्रक्रिया करणे, ती साठवून ठेवणे, आवश्यकतेनुसार ती वापरणे यासाठी संगणक, दूरसंचार व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्सचा वापर करणे म्हणजेच तंत्रज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून नवविचार प्रवाह केल्याशिवाय जागतिक स्पर्धेत टिकू शकणार नाही म्हणून विचार प्रवाहाची गरज आणि क्षेत्र अभ्यासणे अनिवार्य झाले आहे.

**शिक्षणात नवविचार प्रवाह आवश्यकता**

अनेक क्षेत्रात झालेल्या ज्ञानाच्या प्रस्फोटांमुळे समाजातील लोकांच्या जीवनाची गती वाढली. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील स्पर्धेमुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनावरील मानसीक ताण वाढला आहे व एकंदर समाज या तणावाखाली वावरत आहे. त्याचे परीणाम स्वरूप मानसिक संतुलन बिघडून नैराश्य, आत्महत्या, गुन्हेगार प्रवृत्ती या सारख्या समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. या समस्या निवारण्यासाठी शिक्षण क्षेत्रात अध्यात्म, नैतिक मुल्यांशी संबंधीत विचार प्रवाहाची गरज आहे.

पारंपारीक शिक्षण पद्धत ही परीक्षानिष्ठ आणि आणि घोकंमपट्टीला उत्तेजन देणारी शिक्षण पद्धती आहे. तिच्यातून बाहेर पडणाऱ्यांना कुठलाच रोजगार मिळवून देऊ शकत नाही. देशातील उद्योग व्यवसायांना आवश्यक असलेले कुशल, प्रशिक्षित मनुष्यबळ ही तो निर्माण करू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे सुशिक्षित बेकारी वाढत आहे. वाढत जाणाऱ्या डॉक्टर, इंजिनियरना समावून घेण्यासाठी औद्योगिक क्षेत्राची वाढ न झाल्याने त्यांची बेकारी वाढत चालली आहे. एका टोकाला व्यावसायिक जगाची ओळख नसलेला युवा – युवतींचा वर्ग तर दुसऱ्या टोकाला काम धंदा नसणारा पदवीधरांचा वर्ग म्हणून समाज विज्ञानाच्या गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयातून नित्योपगी गरजा भागविण्यासाठीचे अनेक छोटे मोठे व्यवसाय आहे. त्यातून रोजगार मिळतो व निर्माण करता येतो. भारता सारख्या कृषीप्रधान देशात कृषी संबंधीत व्यवसायाची माहिती व उत्पादनाशी संबंधित अभ्यास कामाचा संबंध जोडला गेला पाहिजे. रशिया, चीन, जपान सारख्या विकसीत देशात यांत्रिकी उद्योग, उत्पादकता यांचा शिक्षणाशी समन्वय करण्यात आला आहे. परीणामी उत्पादन कार्याचे शिक्षण दिल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांना एक नवीन दृष्टी प्राप्त होते.

शिक्षणातील नवप्रवर्तनामुळे नवनवीन विचार प्रवाहाच्या उगमाशी असलेल्या उपक्रमांची माहिती मिळाल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांची संशोधन वृत्ती वाढून त्यांना नवीन उपक्रम सुचतील. त्याच्या विचारांना चालना मिळेल. गृहअर्थशास्त्राच्या शैक्षणिक नवप्रवर्तनाचा उगम उपक्रमातून होत असल्यामुळे नवप्रवर्तनाला महत्व आहे. यामुळे पुढील यशस्वी जीवनाची वाटचाल

करण्यास मदत होऊ शकते. याचे उपयोजन करण्यासाठी प्रशिक्षण, कृतीसत्र, सेमीनार, उदबोधन वर्ग या सारख्या तंत्राचा वापर करून गटचर्चा, क्षेत्रीय सहली, अभ्यासक्रम संबंधीत ठिकाणी भेट इ. उपक्रम हे शिक्षणातील नवप्रवर्तनास सहाय्यभूत ठरतात.

### गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयातील नवविचार प्रवाह क्षेत्र

गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयाच्या अध्यापनात नवप्रवर्तनाचा वापर सैद्धांतिक भाग, प्रात्यक्षिक भाग आणि सरावाचा भाग अशा तीन मुख्य घटकात ष्ज च्या माध्यमातून करता येऊ शकतो

**१) सैद्धांतिक भाग** — अभ्यासक्रमातील काही अमूर्त संकल्पनांच्या स्पष्टीकरणासाठी विशेष तज्ञांच्या मार्गदर्शनाचा लाभ आभास्त वर्ग, व्हीडीओ कॉन्फरन्सिंग, न्युज ग्रुप इ. मार्फत घेता येऊ शकते. जसे प्रजनन संस्थे विषयीची माहिती तोंडी न सांगता एखाद्या प्रसुतीतज्ञांनी जर ती व्हीडीओच्या साहाय्याने सांगितल्यास प्रभावी ठरू शकते त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या विषयासंबंधीत संकल्पना स्पष्ट होण्यास मदत होईल. या शिवाय काही होमवर्क देऊन त्यांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी ऑनलाईन ग्रंथालय, शब्दकोश, विकीपिडीया यांचा वापर कसा करावा या बाबत मार्गदर्शन केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांनीना स्वयंपूर्ण व स्वावलंबी करता येईल. विषयातील अभ्यासक्रमासाठी विविध विषयतज्ञांचे व्याख्यान, मार्गदर्शन, विविध स्पर्धा, कार्यशाळा, सेमीनार, वर्कशॉप, कमी कालावधीचे डिप्लोमा, सर्टीफिकेट, कोर्सचे आयोजन केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्यक्तिविकासाला मदतरूप ठरेल. या शिवाय स्वयंप्रेरणा वृद्धीगत करण्यासाठी, फिल्डवर्क, प्रोजेक्ट वर्क, सहल, भेट, अहवाल लेखन, विविध खेळाच्या माध्यमांनी त्यांना लेखी अभ्यासक्रमाचे शिक्षण देतांना माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या विविध साधनांचा वापर करून अध्यापन जास्त प्रभावी करण्यास मदत होईल

**(२) प्रात्यक्षिक भाग** — अभ्यासक्रमातील विविध प्रकारच्या प्रात्यक्षिकासाठी माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करता येतो. जसे व्यक्तिमत्व विकासासाठी उत्तम संप्रेषण कौशल्य आत्मसात करण्यासाठी ष्ज चा प्रभावी वापर करता येऊ शकतो. वेळ व्यवस्थापन, ष्ज परीक्षण यासाठी विविध प्रकारचे पॉवर पॉईंट प्रेझेंटेशनचा लाभ मल्टीमीडीयाच्या साहाय्याने करता येऊ शकतो. जनजागृती अभियान, पथनाट्य, एकल अभिनयाचे सादरीकरण ष्ज च्या मदतीने खुप लोकांपर्यंत संदेश पोहचविता येतो. उदा स्वच्छता मोहीमसाठी ओल्या, कोरड्या कचऱ्याचे व्यवस्थापन, सांडपाण्याची विल्हेवाट, आहार आरोग्य विषयीची जनजागृती करता येऊ शकते. एखाद्या विषयाचे प्रात्यक्षिक सर्व स्तरावरील लोकांपर्यंत ष्ज च्या माध्यमाने एकाच वेळी देता येऊ शकते. एखाद्या शैक्षणिक खेळ किंवा साधनाची निर्मिती करण्यासाठी ब्वसनक बवउचनजपदह प्दजमतंबजपअम टपकमव चा वापर करता येतो, प्रदर्शन, कठपुतळीचा शो, फिल्मच्या माध्यमाने थोड्या वेळात खुप जास्त लोकांपर्यंत माहिती पोहचवता येते. उदा. लहान मुलांना पोषक पदार्थांचे महत्त्व समजविण्यासाठी पोषण खाद्य पदार्थांची िठक् चार्ट, सापसीडी सारख्या परंपरागत खेळाच्या माध्यमातून देता येते. अभ्यासक्रमाच्या सरावासाठी सिटीम्युलेशन तंत्राचा वापर करून प्रत्यक्ष वर्गात न जाता अध्यापनाचा सराव देता येतो.

या शिवाय तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर अनिवार्य करणे, प्रात्यक्षिकावर भर देणे, तंत्रज्ञान हाताळण्याबाबत प्रशिक्षण देण्यासाठी तज्ञ लोकांची नियुक्ती उदबोधन, उजळणी वर्गांचे आयोजन करणाऱ्यास बाध्य करणे, अध्यापनात दृकश्राव्य माध्यमाचा स्मरणशक्तीवर प्रभावी परीणाम होतो, कारण केवळ अनुभवाद्वारे दिले जाणारे शिक्षण कायम स्वरूपाचे नसते. ऐकलेले विसरले जाते, पाहिलेले स्मरणात राहते. कारण डोळ्याद्वारे ८२ टक्के, कानाद्वारे ११ टक्के तर त्वचेद्वारे आणि इतर द्वारे ७ टक्के ज्ञान मिळविता येते. यावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, अभ्यासक्रमात दृकश्राव्य साधनांचा वापर केला असता विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनात अभ्यासाविषयीक कल्पना निश्चित होतात व पाठ्यक्रमाकडे डोळसपणे पाहण्याची सवय लागते.

“श्रवण आणि मनन। निज घ्यासे समाधान।

नित्य कल्पनेचे। भान उडोनि जावे ॥ ”

ही रामदासाची शिकवण आपण कायम लक्षात ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. आधुनिक युगात हीच संकल्पना नवप्रवर्तन म्हणून माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या स्वरूपात समोर आली आहे.

**(३) समारोप** — समाजात भेडसावणाऱ्या अनेक समस्यांवर समाधान शोधण्यासाठी संशोधन अध्ययन अध्यापन पद्धतीची प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात सध्या गरज आहे. उच्च शिक्षणाने संशोधनाला व्यावहारीकता प्राप्त झाली आहे. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांनी संशोधक बनून स्वतःच्या समस्या सोडवल्या पाहिजेत. संशोधन म्हणजे नवीन ज्ञानाची जननी प्रस्थापीत ज्ञानाची पडताळणी किंवा निर्मिती करणे म्हणजे संशोधन होय. समाजासाठी, ज्ञानासाठी, संशोधन करणे उच्च शिक्षणात अपेक्षित असल्यामुळे पदव्युत्तर स्तरावर प्रयोग प्रकल्प अनिवार्य करावे. परंतु संशोधन हे नुसते कागदपत्री न राहता त्याचा उपयोग व्यावहारीक, सामाजिक, उपयुक्त, ज्ञानात्मक कृतिशिल, सृजनशील, व्यक्तिमत्व विकसीत करणारी व ज्ञान देणारी पद्धत होय.. याचा फायदा सर्वसामान्य स्तरापर्यंत होऊ शकतो. गृहअर्थशास्त्रातील विविध शाखा अंतर्गत याचा वापर प्रभावी ठरू शकतो. कारण या विषयाचा संबंध

सर्वसामान्य जनतेपासून राष्ट्रीय स्तरापर्यंत असल्यामुळे संशोधन पद्धतीमध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा फायदा नवप्रवर्तन म्हणून मोठ्या प्रमाणात होऊ शकतो.

### समारोप

भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात नवप्रवर्तन म्हणून माहितीतंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करतांना अनेक अडचणीना शिक्षकांना तोंड द्यावे लागेल. परंतु देशाला विकसीत देशाच्या श्रेणीत आणण्यासाठी या सर्व समस्यांवर मात करणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण आज संगणकाचे ज्ञान म्हणजे साक्षरता अशी संकल्पना रूढ झाली आहे. या नवप्रवर्तनाच्या उपयोगाने माहितीची देवाण घेवाण वाढून ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा विस्तारल्यामुळे प्रगतीला वाव मिळेल. गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयांच्या शिक्षक व विद्यार्थ्यांना अध्यावत ज्ञान सहजरित्या प्राप्त करता येईल. परिणामी त्याच्या जिवाची गुणवत्ता वाढून, स्वबळावर उभे राहण्यास, आत्मनिर्भर, स्वावलंबी व सक्षम करण्यास माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका प्रभावी ठरेल. म्हणून नवविचार प्रवाहामध्ये संगणकाची भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण असल्याचे निदर्शनास येते.

## Use of ICT in English Language Teaching, Learning and Evaluation

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### Abstract

In the postmodern era of 21<sup>st</sup> century, we are surrounded by several new, innovative and advanced things such as computers, Internet, mobiles etc. These audio-visual aids, collectively known as multimedia, have greatly affected our life. It is also a fact that no sphere of life has left untouched from it. Each field of life has come under its impact. The public as well as private life of person has a very slight curtain of difference in terms of sharing of information at both the levels. In this age, the teaching and learning process has also been pacing up with the increasing use of technology in the field of teaching. The Blogs, Twitter, e-journals, e-books etc. have made it easy to get the information. The teaching and learning of English by using all these means in proper way has created its own place as most of resources for learning are available in English. This is a golden opportunity for the teacher of English to impart soft skills among his pupils by applying easy, innovative and creative techniques with the help of audio-visual aids in classroom.

### Introduction

We are living in the twenty first century as well as in digital technology. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a force that has changed many aspects of the way we live. The paper concentrates over impact of ICT in Teaching, Learning and Evaluation. ICT has three components that is Information, communication and technology. Language learning deals with all three components.

- 1. Information:** Information means being able to acquire, transmit and exchange the information.
- 2. Communication:** Communication means learning how to communicate in one or many languages when receiving transmitting and sharing information.
- 3. Technology:** Technology is related to language learning in term of learning environment and the tools. ICT has added a different variable to communication which is a different form of communication and a different form of literacy and illiteracies.

### Importance of Language

In this world of Information Technology teaching method should improve according to pupil and changing circumstances in globalization trade So with the help of sources like OHP(Overhead Projector), LCD,Internet, Computer, students participation in education should increase.

Language has plays very important role in the human being development. There is no option at the international level except English though each region uses various languages. In Indian education sector the education has been imparting in different languages urge for completing education process. At the same time English has very important place. With this view different types as well as medium are used to teach English language.

Human beings has very important place in economic system. So that Government continues tries to develop human being through various shades. Except this educational development is very special aspect in the development of human beings.

According to Government, there is need to market in various sectors. Educational facilities are made on language, science, technology, management and economy These all sectors are provides the facilities for development of human beings.

### Language learning through ICT

ICT has positive effects on second language learning i.e.(English) The impact of language learning is highly developed on the way, it is used the teachers motivation and his 'Savoir -faire'.

Using ICT the following impacts seems to be the most obvious in favour of second language learning.

- 1 ICT increases learners motivation and enhances personal commitment and engagement.
- 2 ICT allowsto react upon and enables the use of daily news, it offers access to authentic materials on the web.
- 3 ICTenables to focus on one specific aspect of the lesson as vocabulary and Pronunciation etc.
- 4 Lectures become more interesting and less ordinary which boosts learners engagement.
- 5 Possibility to use alternately skills, as text and images, audio and video clips.
- 6 A quick feedback is made possible.

**Text of ICT and Influence**

The process of reading and influence of the text has changed by the second language curriculum. The ways of the student's access of the texts also changed. Multimedia texts challenge the notion of the English language and literacy as being about words, sentences and type of the text. The verbal aspect of communication is only part of what is being communicated in the text of multimedia. Reading multimedia texts therefore requires now ways of reading and new reading skills. These include the ability to read images, icons, hyperlinks formatting conventions and site maps. ICT has also changed the ways in which student's access texts.

**Place of English Language Teaching in India**

Among Indians the motivation to learn English has mostly been of the instrumental kind to learn it ; so as to earn a living and some social standing, and for extending the horizon of one's awareness. Until about decade of the Nineteen Sixties, one could not pass the school final examination in India unless one passed in English. Now this motivation is also becoming integrative with the culture.

India has long tradition of language teaching. It has successfully used the direct method, the bilingual method, the structural method, language through literature and the reading method. The communicative approach to language teaching is also being tried out.

**Bilingual Method**

The bilingual method and social wordlists were used mostly in the early years of English in India and became absolute by the middle of the eighteenth century. For its limited objective it became quite successful. It was like the holophrastic stage in child language acquisition extended conversation or communication was not possible, but the act of communication was accomplished. It created a feel for the language besides a minimum functional vocabulary on which the extended language could be built most wordlists were prepared before the mid-eighteenth century, by then learners were moving to dictionaries and grammar books and were attempting translations of longer texts.

After the successful completion of an experiment with the bilingual method of teaching English to a group of Kannada speaking children at Mysore Sastri reports that- children from the control group who had been taught English through their mother tongue had an average score of 75.2%. The success of such experiments at the central institute of English and foreign languages, Hyderabad and elsewhere has revived interest in the bilingual method.

**Evaluation**

English has been not the language of European or American countries, but has become the language of third world people. It is an International and link language. It is spoken all over the world and is widely accepted. It is used as a second and third language in many third world language like in India, China, Zimbabwe and Kenya etc. It is being taught and studied in our country but an average Indian student is not able to either English or communicate in English to a reasonable level of proficiency and fluency. Again the position of students from rural areas is so worst.

The findings from this showed most of the students knew the various benefits which ICT can provide to them. However, many students still lack of awareness on the use of ICT resources to help them especially in learning English. Therefore it is crucial for the teachers in colleges to encourage and guide the students to use ICT tools and provide the students language development. Before the teachers are able to guide the students successfully. Most importantly, the students must change their attitudes towards the use of ICT in learning before they can successfully learn from the ICT tools. Result also showed majority of the students perceived positive attitudes towards use of ICT. However, students claimed they faced certain circumstances such as lack of English proficiency and lack of training on ICT.

**Language Teaching: A New Dimension**

The participation of students in various activities in class room can be improved by employing new techniques and methods of teaching. The use of multimedia can be made to make the subject of English more live and interesting. The students generally have a kind of fear of English among them. And the teacher by using these tools can certainly remove the fear from the minds of his students and create a sporty spirit in them towards learning of English. The students can be brought closer to English language by showing them pictures, giving exercise, showing video clips English conversation, showing blogs of famous personalities. The exercise can be given by dividing them into groups and by asking to do it by allowing discussing the matter with members of the same group. In this method, the teacher can boost the confidence of his students in communicating among the students themselves as well as their teacher of English.

**Internet and Its Use**

The world of human being has widened up to the fullest of extent in terms of circulation of information through Internet. The Internet has made available the treasure of knowledge to all from all walks of life and from all the corners of world. The people from different countries can share and get the information at the same time. The e-games, blogs, e-books, language games, grammar games etc. have reduced the distance of world, classroom and one's own closet. Thus the use of modern technology and learning tools, instruments, audio visual aids has made the learner more efficient in learning process.

**Online Language Games and Learning of English**

Today on Internet, there are many grammars, vocabulary, crossword games for improving one's knowledge of English language. This helps the learners learn English in easier way. They can play the game and can know their score of marks after the game is over. There are several websites which make such games available free of cost for users. Through these activities, the students get familiar to many new words in English. By way of forming sentences in English, completing incomplete sentences, solving riddles in crossword game etc., the students can improve their understanding of construction of English sentences. This method can be used in classroom to create interest among the students in learning English as a 'language' rather than a 'subject.'

**E-Books and E-Journals**

The students can enrich their knowledge of English by going through the books which are available in their 'e' form on internet. Some e-books and e-journals are available free of charge. These online books, magazines, journals etc. are available with specialized aspects of language and literature such as criticism, grammar, contemporary literary streams, literary forms, poetry, phonetics, experiments with language etc. The teacher of English by referring his students to such books can also bring them the massive world of knowledge. The students also can get their knowledge updated with the help of these books which are available them all time.

**Conclusion**

One cannot remain dependent on the traditional method of teaching and learning. In the digital era of today, the teacher needs to change his classroom from traditional to innovative one. The students from all walks, strata and background of society need to be trained with practical knowledge of English which will open them the avenues to get proper job in the job market. Teaching mere prose and poetry without soft skills and proficiency in English would hinder their way in practical life. Therefore, the students can certainly be trained today by making effective use of technology. The availability of resources, audio visual aids, Internet etc. has opened the doors of abundant information to all the people. By adopting new, innovative and sporty ways of teaching, the teacher of English can easily impart the knowledge of English among his students.

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## Importance of Yoga: A Study

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### Abstract

*At present Modern life patterns affect our health in different aspects physically, psychologically, culturally and socially. There is a need for increasing people awareness about the effect of modern life to control the effects of the patterns of life. Promoting healthy lifestyle includes proper eating, physical activity, and better way of communicating and socializing in the community. All these have positive impacts which we can easily get in practicing yoga. Yoga will reduce the risk of getting so many diseases which resulted from our day to day lifestyles. This paper, therefore, deals with the significance and importance of yoga in modern life. This research article therefore, deals with the origin, importance and benefits of Yoga.*

**Keywords:** Yoga, Importance, Benefits

### Objectives of this Research Paper

1. To give introduction of Yoga.
2. To find out the importance of Yoga.
3. To Show the benefits of Yoga.

### Introduction

Yoga comes from the Sanskrit word, 'YUJ'. It means to join, connect or unite. It is the union of individual consciousness with universal consciousness. Yoga is 5000 years old Indian philosophy. It was first mentioned in the oldest sacred text – The Rig Veda (Vedas were a collection of texts containing mantras, spiritual information, songs and rituals to be used by Brahmins, the Vedic priests).

Yoga is being practiced in the Indian society since thousands of years. A person doing yoga will move from one posture to the other called Asana. Yoga benefits people who practice it regularly. The form of exercises performed in Yoga is called as 'Asana' which are capable of bringing about stability of body and mind. Yoga Asana are the simplest and easiest way to reduce our excess weight and keep fit.

People have learned about the merits of Yoga and have accepted it in the form of exercise and meditation. Basically Yoga is not only a form of exercise but it is an ancient wisdom for healthier, happier and peaceful way of living. It helps in finding inner peace and leads to union with self.

People generally think that yoga is a form of exercise that includes stretching and folding of body part but Yoga is much more than just exercise. Yoga is a way of life or Art of living through mental, spiritual and physical path. It allows to achieve stillness and to tap into the consciousness of inner self. It also helps in learning how to rise above the pull of mind, emotions and lower bodily needs and face challenges of day to day life. Yoga works on the level of one's body, mind and energy. Regular practice of yoga brings positive changes in the practitioner strong muscles, flexibility, patience and good health. Yoga aids in controlling a person's body, mind and soul. It brings the physical and mental discipline together to soothe the body and mind. It also aids in managing stress and anxiety and keeps you relaxed. Yoga asana are known to develop vigor, flexibility and confidence.

### Importance and Benefits of Yoga

Yoga is a practice that works on eight levels of development in the areas of mental, physical, spiritual and social health. When the physical health is intact, the mind is clear and focused and there is no more. The main goals of yoga include:

- Physical Health
- Mental Health
- Spiritual Health
- Self-Realization
- Social Health

Yoga is an art which connects our body, mind and soul together and makes us strong and peaceful. Yoga is necessary because it keeps us fit, helps burst stress and maintains out overall health. A healthy mind can concentrate well and do everything. Yoga is important because by practicing Yoga you are being benefited on the following points:

**Inner Peace** – Yoga helps achieve inner peace and fight against stress and other problems. Yoga increases the peace level in an individual and makes him become more joyful resulting in more confidence.

**Healthy** – A healthy person can achieve and do more work than an unhealthy person. Life nowadays is very stressful and there is lot of pollution around us. This is a cause of numerous health issues. Just 10-20 minutes of yoga each day can help regain your health. Better health means better life.

**Activeness** – People nowadays feel lazy, tired or sleepy. Due to which they miss out most of the fun in life and are not able to complete their work correctly. Being active keeps you aware of the things happening around you and also helps you complete your work more efficiently and quickly. And one way to achieve this is by practicing yoga regularly.

**Flexibility** – People nowadays suffer from joint pains, face difficulties while bending or touching their toes. Regular practice of yoga helps in relieving these pains. The effect can be seen in few days of practicing.

**Increase Blood Flow** – Yoga helps make your heart healthy and makes it work more efficiently by increasing blood flow in your body and veins. It helps in keeping your body oxygenated.

**Power to Concentrate** – Yoga helps your body to calm down and relax which means there is less stress and one can concentrate and focus quickly on his work. That is why children and teenagers are encouraged to do yoga because it helps them concentrate better on their studies.

#### There are also few benefits which is given below

- Improves flexibility of muscles
- Corrects the posture and alignment of the body
- Renders better digestive system
- Strengthens internal organs
- Cures asthma
- Cures diabetes
- Helps in curing heart related problems
- Helps in skin glow
- Promotes strength and stamina
- Tones internal organs
- Improves concentration
- Helps in mind and thought control
- Keeps mind calm by overcoming anxiety, stress and depression
- Helps in releasing tension
- Helps in blood circulation and muscle relaxation
- Weight reduction
- Protection from injury

These are among the numerous benefits of yoga. Yoga focuses on your natural tendency towards mental as well physical health. One of the main benefits of practicing yoga is that it helps manage stress. Stress is common these days and is known to have devastating effects on one's body and mind. Due to stress people develop serious problems like sleeping disorder, neck pain, back pain, headaches, rapid heart rate, sweaty palms, dissatisfaction, anger, insomnia and inability to concentrate. Yoga is known to be really effective in curing these kinds of problems over a period of time. It helps a person in managing stress by meditation and breathing exercise and improves a person's mental well-being. Regular practice creates mental clarity and calmness thereby relaxing the mind.

#### Conclusion

Yoga is a very useful practice which is easy to do and helps in getting rid of certain serious health problems that are common in today's life style. Thus, yoga is a miracle and once followed, it will guide you the whole life. 20-30 minutes of Yoga per day can change everybody's life in the long run by promoting a balance between physical, mental and spiritual health.

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## यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील किशोर वयोगटाच्या लिंगगुणोत्तराचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास

प्रा. डॉ. कल्पना देशमुख

भूगोल विभाग प्रमुखए बाबाजी दाते कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, यवतमाळ

## सारांश

लोकसंख्येचा आकार हे एक संसाधन आहे जगाची लोकसंख्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असतांनाच चीन पाठोपाठ भारत हा लोकसंख्येत बराच पुढे आहे. प्राप्त संसाधने आणि वाढती लोकसंख्या यांचे असंतुलन निर्माण होऊन भारताची लोकसंख्या वाढ, लोकसंख्या विस्फोटाकडे झुकू लागली आहे. तद्वतच जागतीक लोकसंख्येत स्त्रियांच्या लोकसंख्येपेक्षा पुरुषांच्या लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. भारताचे हे लिंगगुणोत्तर तपासतांना दर एक हजार पुरुषांमागे स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण किती? हे सांगण्याची प्रथा आहे. फार पूर्वी स्त्री-पुरुष लिंगप्रमाण भारतात अतिशय कमी असायचे. दर हजार पुरुषांमागे स्त्रियांची संख्या फार कमी येत असते. आज भारताच्या विकसनशील अवस्थेत प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांना मिळणाऱ्या शिक्षणाच्या व नोकऱ्यांच्या संधी आणि वाढता साक्षरता दर यामुळे भारतातील हे प्रमाण हळूहळू वाढून आज दर हजार पुरुषांमागे स्त्रियांची संख्या वाढली आहे. यावर किशोरवयीन लोकसंख्येच्या लिंगगुणोत्तराचा विशेष परीणाम होतो. म्हणून यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील हे प्रमाण कसे आहे हे या शोध निबंधात अभ्यासला आहे.

**बिजसंज्ञा** – लिंगगुणोत्तर, किशोरवयीन लोकसंख्या, किशोर वयोगट, ग्रामीण, शहरी.

## प्रस्तावना

देशाच्या अथवा प्रदेशाच्या विकासात लोकसंख्या हा घटक ज्या प्रमाणे महत्वाचा आहे. त्याच बरोबर एकूण लोकसंख्येत स्त्रियांचे व पुरुषांचे प्रमाण हा विषय सुद्धा महत्वाचा आहे. लोकसंख्या हे एक संसाधन असल्याने एकूण लोकसंख्येत कार्यकारी लोकसंख्या प्रमाणवर तो देश- प्रदेश विकसित, विकसनशील किंवा अविकसित हे ठरविल्या जाते. साधारणतः ज्या देशाची – प्रदेशाची कार्यकारी लोकसंख्या जास्त तो विकसनशील किंवा विकसित प्रदेशात मोडतो. या दृष्टिने लोकसंख्येतील किशोर वयोगटातील लोकसंख्या महत्वाची ठरते. सर्वसाधारणपणे किशोरवयोगटाची लोकसंख्या ही कार्यकारी लोकसंख्येवर परिणाम करते. म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याच्या लोकसंख्येत किशोरवयीन लोकसंख्येचे लिंगगुणोत्तर अभ्यासण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

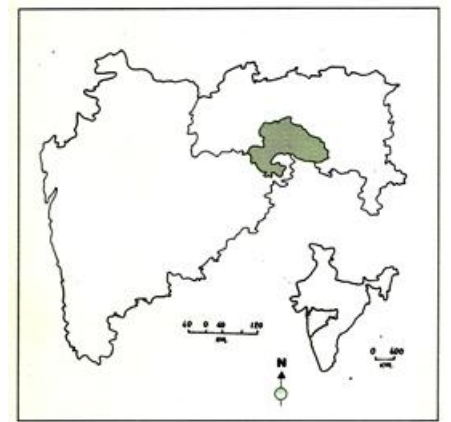
## उद्दिष्टे

- १) दर १००० पुरुष किशोर लोकसंख्येमागे स्त्री किशोर लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण अभ्यासणे.
- २) किशोर वयोगटाचे ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील लिंगगुणोत्तर अभ्यासणे.
- ३) किशोरवयोगटातील लिंगगुणोत्तराचे जिल्ह्यातील प्रादेशिक वितरण अभ्यासणे.

## अभ्यासपद्धती व अभ्यासक्षेत्र

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाकरिता पूर्णतः दुय्यम स्वरूपाच्या आकडेवारीचा उपयोग केला आहे. ही आकडेवारी जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन तसेच यवतमाळ जिल्हा गॅझेटियर यामधून प्राप्त केली आहे. आकडेवारीचे विश्लेषण करण्याकरीता सांख्यिकीय पद्धतीचा अवलंब करून सारणीयन व नकाशापद्धतीने स्पष्टीकरण केले आहे.

अभ्यासाला घेतलेला प्रदेश पूर्व महाराष्ट्राच्या पश्चिम विदर्भात येत असून यात अमरावती, अकोला, यवतमाळ, बुलढाणा व वाशिम या पाच जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार १९०-२६' ते २००-४२' उत्तर अक्षवृत्ते असून रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७७०-१८' ते ७९०-९' पूर्व रेखावृत्ते असा आहे. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ १३५१९ चौ. कि.मी. आहे. जिल्ह्यात एकूण सोळा तालुके येतात व पश्चिम विदर्भाचे विभागीय कार्यालय अमरावती येथे आहे. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याच्या उत्तर सीमेला वाशिम आणि अमरावती हे जिल्हे आहेत. पश्चिम सीमेला परभणी जिल्हा असून पूर्व सीमेला अकोला जिल्हा येतो. यवतमाळच्या दक्षिणेस नांदेड व अदिलाबाद जिल्ह्याच्या सीमा येतात. जिल्ह्याची उत्तर सीमा वर्धा नदीने व दक्षिण सीमा पैनगंगा नदीने निर्धारित केली आहे.



नकाशा क्र. १ स्थानदर्शक नकाशा

## विषय विवेचन

लोकसंख्येच्या आकाराबरोबरच लोकसंख्येची व्याप्ती व गुणवत्ता महत्वाची असते. लोकसंख्येच्या गुणवत्ते लोकसंख्येशी संबंधीत सर्व पैलूंचा समावेश होतो. जन्म-मृत्यू प्रमाण, स्थलांतर, लिंगगुणोत्तर प्रमाण, व्यावसायिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक घटक इ.

एकूण लोकसंख्येतील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील लोकसंख्येचे लिंगगुणोत्तर व तसेच किशोरवयीन गटाचे लिंगगुणोत्तर महत्वाचे ठरते. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील एकूण लोकसंख्येत किशोरवयीन गटाचे लिंगगुणोत्तर अभ्यासतांना पुढील बाबी स्पष्ट होतात. किशोरवयीन गटाचे लिंगगुणोत्तर काढण्यासाठी पुढील सूत्राचा अवलंब केला आहे.

किशोरवयीन गटाचे लिंगगुणोत्तर =  $\frac{\text{किशोरवययोगटातील स्त्रीसंख्या}}{\text{किशोरवययोगटातील पुरुष संख्या}} \times 1000$

किशोरवयोगाचे लिंगगुणोत्तर काढतांना वरील सूत्रानुसार वय वर्ष ० ते ६ या वयोगटाची लोकसंख्या विचारात घेतली आहे. सारणी क्र. १ मध्ये यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याच्या सोळा तालुक्यातील लिंगगुणोत्तर काढण्यात आले आहे.

### किशोरवयोगटाचे लिंगगुणोत्तर

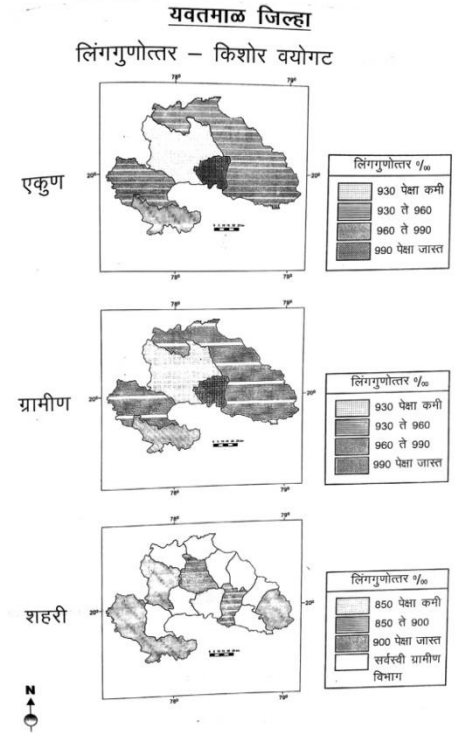
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९६०	९६४	९४१
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१०३८	१०७५	९२४
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९४७	९४७	—
९३४	९३४	—

स्रोत— सेन्सस — यवतमाळ जिल्हा

### किशोरवयोगटातील लोकसंख्ये लिंगगुणोत्तर (वयोगट ० ते ६ वर्षे)

सारणी क्र.१ प्रमाणे यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील ० ते ६ वर्षे वयोगटातील दर एक हजार मुलांमागे मुलींचे प्रमाण दिलेले आहे. घाटंजी तालुक्यात दर हजार मुलांमागे मुलींचे प्रमाण सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे मुलांपेक्षाही जास्त आहे. ते १०३८ इतके आहे. तर दर हजार बालकांमध्ये मुलींचे प्रमाण अर्थात कमी यवतमाळ तालुक्यात ९०९ इतके आहे. उर्वरित तहसीलीमध्ये केवळ उमरखेड तालुक्यात दर हजार बालकांमध्ये मुलींचे प्रमाण ९५० च्यावर म्हणजे ९६० आहे. तर इतर सर्व तालुक्याचे हे लिंगगुणोत्तर ९५० पेक्षा कमी आहे. या शिवाय नेर (९४३), बाभूळगांव (९४७), कळंब (९४९), दारव्हा (९४२), दिग्रस (९२१), पुसद (९३५), महागांव (९४२), पांढरकवडा (९४७), राळेगांव (९४५), मारेगांव (९४७), झरीजामणी ९९३४ व वणी (९३५) असे आहे.

नकाशा क्र. २ मध्ये यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील बालकांच्या (वय वर्षे ० ते ६) एकूण ग्रामीण व शहरी लोकसंख्येचे लिंगप्रमाण दाखविलेले आहे. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यात यवतमाळ, आर्णी आणि दिग्रस या तीन तहसीलीमध्ये दर एक हजार पुरुष बालकांमागे स्त्री बालकांचे प्रमाण सर्वात कमी आहे. ते ९३० पेक्षा कमी येते. तसेच पुसद, महागांव, दारव्हा, नेर, बाभूळगांव, कळंब, राळेगांव, मारेगांव, पांढरकवडा, झरीजामणी, आर्णी, वणी या सोळापैकी ११ तालुक्यांमध्ये म्हणजे जिल्ह्याच्या जास्तीत जास्त भागात बालकांचे लिंग प्रमाण दरहजारी ९३० ते ९६० च्या दरम्यान आहे. तर उमरखेड तालुक्यांमध्ये हे प्रमाण ९६० ते ९९० असून केवळ घाटंजी तहसिलमध्ये दर हजार पुरुष बालकांमागे स्त्री बालकांचे प्रमाण जिल्ह्यात सर्वात जास्त, ९९० इतके आहे.



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यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण भागात दर हजार मुलांमागे मुलींचे प्रमाण घाटंजी तालुक्यात मुलांपेक्षा अधिक म्हणजे १०७५ इतके आहे. तर सर्वात कमी प्रमाण ९२३ यवतमाळ तालुक्यात आहे. उमरखेड तालुक्यामध्ये (९६४) आणि पांढरकवडा तालुक्यामध्ये (९५८) ० ते ६ वर्षे वयोगटातील बालकांचे लिंगगुणोत्तर ९५० पेक्षा अधिक आहे. उर्वरित तहसिलीमध्ये हे लिंगप्रमाण ९५० पेक्षा कमी आहे. ते नेर (९४३), बाभूळगांव (९४७), कळंब (९४४), दारव्हा (९४७), पुसद (९३६), महागांव (९४२), आर्णी (९२९), राळेगांव (९४५), मारेगांव (९४७), झरी जामणी (९३४) व वणी (९३५) इतके आहे. सारणी क्र. १ मध्ये हे दर्शविले आहे.

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येत दर हजार पुरुष बालकांमध्ये स्त्री बालकांचे प्रमाण किती आहे हे नकाशा क्र. २ मध्ये दर्शविले आहे. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील हे लिंगप्रमाण सर्वाधिक म्हणजे ९९० पेक्षाही अधिक आहे असे घाटंजी तहसिलमध्ये आहे तर उमरखेड तहसिलमध्ये हे बालकांचे लिंगप्रमाण ९६० ते ९९० इतके आहे. आर्णी, दिग्रस, आणि यवतमाळ या तीन तहसिलीमध्ये ग्रामीण भागात बालकांचे लिंगप्रमाण दर हजारी सर्वात कमी ९३० पेक्षा कमी असून उर्वरित सर्व तहसिलींचा बालकांचा लिंगदर हा दर हजारी ९३० ते ९६० इतका आहे.

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील नेर, बाभूळगांव, कळंब, महागांव, आर्णी, राळेगांव, मारेगांव, आणि झरी जामणी या तहसिलींचा समावेश ग्रामीण विभागात होतो उर्वरित शहरी विभागातील तहसिलीमध्ये वय वर्षे ० ते ६ वयोगटातील दर हजार मुलांमागे मुलींचे प्रमाण उमरखेड तालुक्यात सर्वाधिक म्हणजे ९४१ इतके आहे तर यवतमाळ (८९३), घाटंजी (८२४) आणि केळापूर (८९६) येथे हे लिंगप्रमाण ९०० पेक्षाही कमी आहे तर दारव्हा (९२९), दिग्रस (९०७), पुसद (९३१) आणि वणी (९३६) येथे हे लिंग प्रमाण ९०० ते ९५० च्या दरम्यान आहे. सारणी क्र. १ मधून ही बाब अधिक स्पष्ट होते.

नकाशा क्र. २ मध्ये यवतमाळ जिल्ह्याचे शहरी लोकसंख्येत बालकांचे वय वर्षे ० ते ७) लिंगप्रमाण दाखविले आहे. यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शहरी विभागात येणाऱ्या ८ तहसिलांमध्ये घाटंजी येथे बालकांचे लिंगप्रमाण दर हजारी ८५० पेक्षा कमी म्हणजे सर्वात कमी असून यवतमाळ व पांढरकवडा येथे हे प्रमाण मध्यम स्वरूपाचे म्हणजे ८५० ते ९०० आहे तर उर्वरित उमरखेड, पुसद, दिग्रस, दारव्हा आणि वणी या तहसिलीमध्ये शहरी लोकसंख्येतील बालकांचे लिंगप्रमाण दर हजारी सर्वात जास्त ९०० पेक्षा सुद्धा जास्त आहे.

### निष्कर्ष

- १)यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यात किशोरवयोगटातील लिंगगुणोत्तर घाटंजी तालुक्यात सर्वात जास्त आहे.
- २)यवतमाळ तालुक्याचे लिंगगुणोत्तर संबंध जिल्ह्यात सर्वात कमी आहे. कारण हा शहरी भाग असल्याने पुरुष नोकरी व व्यवसायानिमित्त शहरातून राहतात स्त्रिया व मुले मात्र गावाकडे वास्तव्य करतात.
- ३)इतर तालुक्याचे किशोरवयोगटाचे लिंगगुणोत्तर ९३० ते ९४५ च्या दरम्यान आहे.
- ४)किशोर वयोगटाचे एकूण लिंगगुणोत्तर व ग्रामीण भागातील लिंगगुणोत्तर यांच्यात पूर्ण साम्य आहे. तर यवतमाळ तालुका व बाजुचे प्रदेश येथे हे लिंगगुणोत्तर कमी असलेले दिसते.

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**Indian Sports Policies And Olympic Performance****Prof. Atul Pande**

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**Abstract**

*The objective of sports polices is to ensure that people have access to brod range local sports activities , whether organized by membership by sports club or independently the value and the effect of playing sports is the primary reason why the sports providing funding for sporting activities. The primary objective of this paper is to analyse the Olympic dataset using python to compare overall performance of countries and to evaluate the contribution of each country in Olympics. These analyses will give deeper insight into the performance of countries in Olympics over the years and helps sports persons to quickly analyse their own and the competitor's performance.*

**Introduction**

To live a healthy lifestyle the World Health Organization recommends 30 minutes daily practice of sports five times a week. This ambitious recommendation comes along with the fact that developed countries in Northern America and Europe but also emerging economies like China are facing problems of widespread obesity among citizens, especially among kids. This has dramatic consequences both for individual and public health. In modern welfare states (un)healthy behavior directly links to the level public health care expenditures: Obesity among community members today means increasing expenditures to cure unhealthy lifestyle tomorrow. Society has a stake in healthy citizens; so public sport agencies administer a wide range of sport and recreation services (SRS). Such health promotion policies (Kokko et al. 2009, p. 5) are also labeled mass sports policy, amateur sports policy, or health enhancing physical activities.

**Sports Policies**

Governments across the globe use sport organizations as a vehicle to achieve non-sporting objectives, and a wide range of health objectives. Sporting organizations have been required to address new policy issues like creating social capital, improving health, job creation and stimulation of tourism. Sport policies in the English speaking countries Australia, New Zealand, England, and the United states (Casey et al. 2011), but also in Continental Europe are based on the notion that participation in mass sports contributes to social cohesion, social connectedness and community wellbeing.

**Models Of Service Delivery**

Delivering sports-for-all-policy involves three types of sporting organizations and agencies; each of them pursuing different missions, goals and activities (Table 2). Public sports agencies set the broad policy goals, and develop related strategies. They allocate public funds to sport governing bodies and sport providing entities. Public funding comes from the regular budget; some revenues are generated via public gambling companies. England, Germany, and Norway (since 1948) are partly relying on publicly owned gambling companies to allocate fiscal resources to selected sport programs. Public sports agencies finally oversee traditional sport-for-all-activities and implement health enhancing physical activities (HEPA), modern life-style physical activities, special exercise programs and related health promotion policies respectively. Sport governing bodies govern one or more sport discipline in a country; examples include SportEngland, SportUk, the Landessportclub Nordrhein-Westfalen, or the Norwegian Olympic Committee. Another function of sport governing bodies is to distribute public funds to regional and local sport clubs to finance concrete sporting activities; they usually keep a share of public funding for their own administrative purposes. That means that both sport governing bodies and local sport clubs are paid for implementing mass sports policies. Sport providing entities encompass local and regional sports clubs, and community centers. Regional and local sport clubs are the „backbone of European sports movement” (Kokko et al, p. 5), since their role is to implement sports for all policies by running concrete sport programs “on the ground.

**Policy Goal Ambiguity And Complexity**

Fourth modern public sport agencies face multiple, ambiguous, complex, and sometimes contradictory agency goals. The traditional function of sport-for-all policies has been providing 7 easy access to sport facilities. To varying degrees policy goals for mass sports in Northern America, Australia and Europe now also include.

**Olympics**

The Olympic Games are international sports events with more than 200 nations participating in various competitions. The Sports persons from various countries participate in competitions and make their countries proud of their excellence in sports. Despite massive population, many most populous countries fail to grab many medals at the Olympic games. The primary objective of this paper is to analyse the Olympic dataset using

python to compare overall performance of countries and to evaluate the contribution of each country in Olympics. These analyses will give deeper insight into the performance of countries in Olympics over the years and helps sports persons to quickly analyse their own and the competitor's performance. In this paper, the exploratory data analysis techniques are used to provide comparison between performance of various countries and the contribution of each country in Olympics. Visualization of Olympics dataset in many aspects provides the status of countries in Olympics and helps countries with poor performance to produce quality players and improve nation's performance in Olympics.

Olympics is considered as most important event worldwide, which provides common platform to players from various nations to show their talents. Olympics has been started at 1896, which is being conducted once in every four years.

### Conclusion

The role of policies development in sporting or recreation organization is to guide the action of all the person involved in organization in regard to area of activity in which organization jurisdiction. policies are guidelines for directors and committee members.

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## उच्च शिक्षणातील उदयोन्मुख व अभिनव कल एक अंतर्विषयक दृष्टिकोन

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### समस्या

भांडवलशाहीस अनुकूल असे शिक्षणाचे खाजगीकरण

पारिभाषिक शब्दांच्या व्याख्या -

अ) भांडवलशाही - भांडवलशाही हा अर्थव्यवस्थेचा एक प्रकार आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या या प्रकारात उत्पादन साधनांची मालकी व व्यवस्थापन हे खाजगी असते. कमाल नफा मिळविणे हा उत्पादकाचा हेतू असतो.

ब) शिक्षण - शिक्षण म्हणजे मनुष्याच्या आंतरिक क्षमतांचा आध्यात्मिक साक्षात्कार व विकास होय. - डॉ. ए.पी.जे. कलाम

### कार्यपध्दती

भूतकाळातील सामाजिक शक्ती व घटना ह्यांचे प्रभावी रूपांतर होत असते. या रूपांतरणामुळे वर्तमानकाळातील परिस्थितीचा आकृतीबंध तयार होत असतो. वर्तमानातील परिस्थितीच्या कारणांचा भूतकाळाशी असलेला संबंध शोधण्याकरिता ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पध्दतीचा वापर होत असतो. यानुसार प्रस्तुत संशोधनात आपल्या देशातील एकंदरीत परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करून शिक्षणाच्या खाजगीकरणात कोणत्या बाबी कारणीभूत ठरल्या? याचा ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण पध्दतीने अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

### गृहितके

गृहित धरलेल्या गोष्टींना गृहितके म्हटल्या जाते. संशोधनाविषयी तात्कालिन गृहित धरलेले पूर्वानुमान म्हणजेच गृहितके सामाजिक संशोधनात सामाजिक घटनेचे शास्त्रीय पध्दतीने अध्ययन करण्यात येते. यानुसार प्रस्तुत संशोधनात खालील काही गृहितकांचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे.

अ) शासनाची जबाबदारी व गुंतवणूक कमी करण्यासाठी अनेक प्रकारच्या NGO ना शिक्षणात हस्तक्षेप करण्याची संधी दिली गेली. यामुळे त्यांच्या योजनाही स्विकारल्या लागल्या.

ब) शिक्षणसंस्था उत्पादक तर विद्यार्थी ग्राहक बनले.

क) जागतिकीकरणाची गरज म्हणून इंग्रजी माध्यमाच्या प्रसाराकरिता खाजगी संस्थांची संख्या वाढली.

ड) विकेंद्रीकरणाच्या नावाखाली व जनतेच्या सहभागाच्या गोड नावाखाली केंद्र व राज्य सरकारच्या जबाबदारीची कामे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना सोपविण्यात आली.

ई) उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रात दिसणाऱ्या समस्या या वेगवेगळ्या वाटत असल्या तरी त्यापैकी जास्तीत जास्त समस्या ह्या शिक्षणाच्या खाजगीकरणाचे परिणाम आहेत.

### परिकल्पना

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी पुढील परिकल्पना निश्चित करण्यात आल्या आहेत.

१) शैक्षणिक विषमता निर्माण होण्यास खाजगीकरणाचे धोरण जबाबदार राहिल.

२) खाजगी शिक्षणातील नफेखोर प्रवृत्तीमुळे दर्जेदार शिक्षण हे सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या आवाक्याबाहेर जाऊ शकते.

### प्रस्तावना

कुछ लोक अमिरी को सलाम करते है।

कुछ लोग गरिबी के गुलाम होते है।

आवाज बडे नोट नही।

छोटे सिक्के किया करते है।

इसलिए जीनकी फी भरने की हैसीयत नही।

वो गरिब बच्चे सरकारी स्कूलो मे दाखिला लिया करते है।

अशीच काहीशी अवस्था शिक्षण पध्दतीची दिसून येते. आधुनिक युगात सन्मानाने जगण्याचा हक्क शिक्षणाशिवाय मिळूच भाकत नाही. खाजगीकरणाच्या चक्रात सामान्य माणसाचा हाच हक्क आज संकटमय होत आहे. प्राथमिक शिक्षणापासून तर उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंत सर्वत्र खाजगीकरणाचे राज्य वाढत आहे. यामुळेच समाजात शिक्षणक्षेत्रात भयावह विशमता

निर्माण झाली आहे. ही सामाजिक विशमता कायम राहावी अशीच शिक्षणव्यवस्था वाढविली जात आहे. त्यामुळे दर्जेदार शिक्षण हे सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या अवाक्याबाहेरचे होऊन बसले आहे. भारत जगातील चौथ्या क्रमांकाची अर्थव्यवस्था असताना भारतीय जनतेच्या शिक्षणासारख्या मूलभूत गरजांसाठी पुरेसा निधी उपलब्ध होत नाही, ही फार मोठी भोकांतीका आहे. खर्च भारतात एवढी गरीब होता व आहे का? एकीकडे भारतातील मोठमोठे उद्योगपती, प्रसारमाध्यमे, राजकरणी, प्रशासन व त्यांचे प्रशंसक एकत्र येऊन भारताला ज्ञानाची महासत्ता बनविण्याच्या गोष्टी करतात. परंतु जर डोळे उघडे ठेवून विचार केला तर भारतीय शिक्षणपध्दतीची घोर अंधाराकडे वाटचाल सुरू आहे हे निश्चितच लक्षात येते. सरकारी शिक्षण ठप्प पडण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे तर खाजगी शिक्षण परवडण्यासारखे नाही. या कात्रीत भारतातील पिढ्या सापडत आहे. भारताला या विशमतेच्या खोल दरीत ढकलणाऱ्या धोरणांना त्वरीत थांबविले नाही तर भारत पुन्हा एकदा मोठया संकटात सापडल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. भारतातील शैक्षणिक विषमतेचे मूळ जाणून घेण्यासाठी त्यांचे ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण करणे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. कारण भांडवलशाही व खाजगीकरण यांची वाढ कशामुळे झाली हे जाणून घेण्यासाठी आवयकता आहे.

## विषय प्रतिपादन

इस १८५१ साली म. फुले यांनी पुण्यात अस्पृश्यांसाठी भाळा काढली. महर्षी कर्व्यांनी हिंगण्यात मुलींसाठी शाळा काढली. छत्रपती भाहू महाराज आणि सयाजी महाराज यांनी सर्वांसाठी शिक्षण उपलब्ध व्हावे याचा आग्रह धरला. अशा अनेक प्रयत्नांमुळेच एकोणिसाव्या भातकात भारतीयांना आधुनिक शिक्षणाचे दार खुले झाले. इंग्रजी राजवटीची गरज म्हणून इंग्रजांनी स्थानिक शिक्षित वर्ग निर्माण करायला सुरुवात केली. इंग्रजी राजवटीला टिकविण्यासाठी इंग्रजांनी गुलाम मानसिकतेचा प्रशासक, अधिकारी, नवाब व राजे यांचा दलाल वर्ग निर्माण केला. ज्या वर्गाने केवळ इंग्रजी शिक्षणाचे गोडवे गायले. स्वातंत्र्यापर्यंत हे सर्व असेच सुरू होते. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात महात्मा गांधी यांनी 'नई तालीम', 'वर्धा शिक्षण पध्दती' आगळी वेगळी संकल्पना मांडली. परंतु स्वतंत्र भारताच्या शासक वर्गाला ते मंजूर नव्हते. त्यांनी आपल्या आर्थिक व राजकीय स्वार्थाकरिता मेकॉलेची शिक्षण पध्दतीच सुरू ठेवली.

इ. स. १९५०-१९६० या कालखंडात नेहरू सरकारने मिश्रअर्थव्यवस्थेच्या नावाखाली भांडवलशाहीचा देशातील मार्ग मोकळा केला. या कालखंडात सार्वत्रिक शिक्षणाकरिता मोठया प्रमाणात मोहीम हाती घ्यायला हवी होती. शिक्षणाचा पाया म्हणजे प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा प्रामुख्याने विचार करणे व त्याच्या विकासाच्या योजना राबविणे गरजेचे होते. परंतु या काळात पूर्वप्राथमिक ते माध्यमिक शिक्षणाकडे उपेक्षेने पाहिल्या गेले. या काळात सर्वप्रथम पाया सोडून शिक्षणाचा कळस असणाऱ्या उच्च शिक्षणाचा प्रामुख्याने विकास करण्यात आला.

इस. १९६१ ते १९८६ या काळातील शिक्षणात आमूलाग्र बदल झाला. १९६५-६६ च्या कोठारी आयोगाने सर्वांगीण शिक्षणाचा अहवाल सादर केला. ज्यामध्ये समान शिक्षण, शेजार शाळा व कार्यानुभवाधारीत शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार करण्यात आला होता. हा आयोग काही प्रमाणात अमलात आणल्या गेला तरी, देखील काही बाबी उपेक्षितच राहिल्या. इ. स. १९७० पासून जागतिक स्तरावरील भांडवलशाहीचा या कालखंडात मोठा परिणाम दिसून येतो. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांच्या गरजेपेक्षा जास्त उत्पादनामुळे मोठया प्रमाणात मंदी आली. या मंदीच्या लाटेपासून सुटका करण्याकरिता स्टॉक मार्केट नावाचा सट्टा बाजार सुरू झाला. यातूनच या बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांनी भारतासारख्या बहुलोकसंख्येच्या देशात आपले पाय पसरविण्यास सुरुवात केली. इंग्रज देश सोडून गेले परंतु त्यांच्या लुटीची परंपरा मात्र कायमच राहिली.

इस. १९९१ च्या काळात खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण व जागतिकीकरण (खाऊजा) धोरणांनी शिक्षणव्यवस्था चालवायला सुरुवात केली. याच काळात देशातील धनाढ्यांच्या चंगळवादी पणामुळे महागडया वस्तूंची आयात जास्त व इतर वस्तूंची निर्यात कमी या धोरणामुळे देशात चलन तुटवडा व कर्जफेडीचा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला. अशावेळी घात घालून बसलेल्या जागतिक बँक व आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधी सारख्या संस्थांनी तारणहार कर्ज देऊन **Structural Adjustment Programme** यांच्या नावाखाली भारतावर स्वतःच्या काही अटी लादल्या या अटीनुसार शिक्षण आरोग्य व जनकल्याणाच्या योजनांवर शासकीय खर्च कमी करून या क्षेत्रात खाजगी गुंतवणूकीस मुक्त वाव दयावा असे ठरले. यालाच उदारमतवाद असे नाव दिले. म्हणजेच आता या काळापासून भारतात शिक्षणक्षेत्रात अगणवाडी ते उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंत खाजगीकरणाला उत्तेजन देऊन भोगवादी ग्राहक व गुलाम मानसिकतेचे कामगार निर्माण करण्याकडे वाटचाल सुरू झाली. इ.स. १९८५ पासूनच जागतिकीकरण, नवउदारमतवाद यांच्या नावाखाली भांडवलशाहीला अनुकूल अशी भौक्षणिक धोरणे व योजना भारतासारख्या तिसऱ्या जगातील देशात लागू करण्यात आल्या.

आज मोठया प्रमाणात प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची आबाळ दिसून येते. यामध्ये शैक्षणिक सत्राच्या मध्ये शिक्षक बदल्याचे काहूर उठविणे, कमी पटाच्या १३१४ भाळा बंद करणे भा. पो. आ. मोहीम सक्तीची करणे पण कित्येक महिने मानधन न देणे, शिष्यवृत्त्या फॉर्म ऑनलाईन भरून घेणे, पण पैसा जमा न करणे, अर्धपगारी अथवा मानधनावर शिक्षकांच्या नेमणूका

करणे, भरती प्रक्रिया न राबविणे अशा कित्येक बाबींमुळे आज सरकारी भाळांची गुणवत्ता कमी झाली आहे. शिक्षकांना जनगणना, निवडणूका, रूबेला, वृक्षारोपण ऑनलाईन कामात जुंपणे अशा कितीतरी बाबींमुळे सरकारी भाळांच्या शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिक्षणाला न्याय देता येत नाही. सरकारी भाळांची गुणवत्ता एवढी कमी करण्यात आली की गरीब लोकही आपल्या पाल्यांना भासकीय भाळेत प्रवेश देऊ इच्छित नाहीत. नॅशनल सॅम्पल सर्वेनुसार कमी उत्पन्नाची कुटूंबेही पोटाळा चिमटा घेऊन आपल्या मुलांना महागड्या फीच्या खाजगी भाळेत पाठवत आहेत. शिक्षकांना वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या प्रशिक्षणात व कामात जुंपून भासकीय भाळांचा दर्जा मुद्दाम खालविण्यात येत आहे. तर दुसरीकडे खाजगी भाळांवर देखरेख करणारे कायदे रद्द करण्यात येत आहे. दुसरीकडे खाजगी भाळांची लॉबी भासनावर दबावतंत्र वापरून मनमानेल त्या पध्दतीने फी संबंधी कायदे करून पालकांना लुटण्यास काही कसर सोडत नाहीत.

इयत्ता आठवी पर्यंत कोणत्याही बालकाला नापास करण्यात येणार नाही. यामुळे मुलांवरील परिक्षेचा मानसिक ताण नाहीसा होईल असे सांगण्यात आले. पण खरंच शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्टे फक्त मुलांना वर्शागणिक पुढल्या वर्गात ढकलणे एवढाच आहे का? आठवीनंतर अशी मुले अनेक समस्यांनी ग्रासलेली दिसतात. मानधनावर किंवा तुटपुंज्या अनुदानावर एकाच खोलीत अनेक वर्ग चालविण्याच्या सरकारी शाळांमध्ये जिथे शिक्षण देखील तुटपुंज्या सुविधांवर चालणारी बाब आहे अशा शाळांमध्ये नापास न करण्याचा निर्णय म्हणजे आजच्या शिक्षणव्यवस्थेचा नाकर्तेपणा लपविण्याचे साधन होय.

असे म्हटल्या जाते की सरकारी भाळा ह्या एकदमच कुचकामी असून आता त्या बंद केल्या पाहिजे. पण यामागची कारणे शोधली असता असे लक्षात येते की, सरकारी शाळांची दुरावस्था होण्याचे कारण जनविरोधी धोरणांचा आणि बाजारीकरणाचा गेल्या काही दशकांतील परिणाम होय. दिवसेंदिवस भासन शिक्षणावरचा खर्च कमी करत आहे जे सरकार शिक्षणावर होणाऱ्या एकुण खर्चाच्या १०० टक्के पैकी ९९ टक्के पैसा स्वतः खर्च करते तेव्हा उरलेल्या १ टक्क्याकरिता जागतिक बँकेसमोर हात पसरविण्याची गरज काय? याचे कारण म्हणजेच जागतिक भांडवलदारांच्या दबावाखाली भारत सरकारची भासकीय धोरणे ही संपूर्ण शिक्षणाच्या बाजारीकरणाकडे वळत आहे. अमेरिकन भास्त्रज्ञ व नोबेल पारितोषिक विजेते डॉ. थिओडोर भुल्ल्ज यांनी सर्वप्रथम मानवी भांडवलातील गुंतवणूक (Investment in human capital) ही संकल्पना वापरली आणि मानवी श्रमाला 'मानवी भांडवल' ही संकल्पना अस्तित्वात आणली.

इ.स. १९८६ मध्ये केंद्र सरकारने नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण जाहीर केले. या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा भाग म्हणजे शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील खाजगीकरण प्रक्रियेला चालना देणे होय. इस १९९१ च्या जागतिकीकरण, शिथिलीकरण आणि खाजगीकरण यावर आधारलेल्या नव्या आर्थिक धोरणांचा परिणाम म्हणून तांत्रिकी, वैद्यकीय, व्यावसायिक अशा उच्च शिक्षणाच्या सर्व स्तरावर विना-अनुदान तत्वावर अनेक महाविद्यालये जन्माला आली. उच्च शिक्षणाचे जवळजवळ संपूर्ण खाजगीकरण झाले. ही प्रक्रिया प्रामुख्याने तंत्र, वैद्यकीय व व्यवस्थापन या क्षेत्रात प्रामुख्याने झाल्याचे दिसून येते. विनाअनुदानित संस्थामुळे उच्च शिक्षणाचा प्रसार झाला परंतु त्याचबरोबर अशा विनाअनुदानातील संस्थांमध्ये प्रत्यक्ष खर्चपेक्षा कितीतरी अधिक प्रमाणात फी आकारण्यात आली. यामुळे गरीब तर सोडूनच दया पण मध्यमवर्गीय विद्यार्थ्यांनाही हे परवडण्यासारखे नव्हते. अंतिम: उच्च शिक्षण ही फक्त धनिक वर्गाची मक्तेदारी होऊन बसली.

विद्यापीठे व महाविद्यालये अशी स्थाने असावी जिथे शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी समाजाच्या वतीने समाजासाठी एकत्र काम करणारी असावीत. भांडवली विचारसरणीपासून मुक्त, धर्म, जात, वर्ण या भेदांच्या पलीकडे जाऊन समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण प्रगतीकरीता कार्यरत असावीत. उच्च शिक्षणाचे क्षेत्र हे समाजाच्या बौद्धिक स्वातंत्र्यासाठी आवश्यक आहे. उच्च शिक्षण हे समाजाला पुढे नेणाऱ्या नवनवीन युक्त्यांचे सृजन करणारे क्षेत्र असावे नाहीतर तंत्रज्ञ, वैज्ञानिक, शिक्षक असे विशिष्ट विचारसरणीचे लोक निर्माण होतात. भांडवलशाहीच्या या जगात माणूसही मग भावन शून्य होऊन मशीनसारखा वागू लागतो जे एक प्रकारच्या गुलामगिरीचे प्रतिबिंब होय.

आज उच्च शिक्षणात स्पर्धा, व्यापार व फसवणूक यांचे स्वरूप दिसून येते. घोकंपट्टी, महागडे कोचिंग क्लास, प्रवेशपरिक्षेचे अग्निदिव्य, लाखो रूपयांची मेडीकल इंजिनअरिंग व व्यवस्थापनाची फी याची झळ संपूर्ण समाजाला जाणवत आहे. व्यवस्थेने मान्यता दिलेले मेरिट असो वा नसो कॉर्पिटेशन फी देण्याची ऐपत असेल तर प्रवेश नक्की एवढे पैसे दिल्यावरही शिक्षण दर्जेदार मिळेल याची शाश्वती नसते. यामुळेच मग महागड्या खाजगी शिकवण्या लावाव्या लागतात. त्यामुळे खाजगी शिकवण्याही जोरदार भरमसाठ पैसे घेऊन चालू आहेत. एवढे दिव्य करूनही मग रोजगार मिळेलच याची भाश्वती नसते. अशा वातावरणात विद्यार्थी मग सतत वर्षानुवर्षे तणावाखाली राहतात व आत्महत्या करतात. मुळात ती आत्महत्या नसतेच तर भांडवलशाही शैक्षणिक खाजगीकरण व्यवस्थेने केलेली ती हत्याच असते. अशा कितीतरी निष्पाप मुलांच्या हत्या आज आपणांस समाजात दिसून येतात.

उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रात अनेक समस्या आहेत त्यापैकी एक म्हणजे प्राध्यापक भरती होय. शेकडो महाविद्यालयात आज कंत्राटी शिक्षक भरती आहे. वेतनावरील खर्च नियंत्रित करणे व सोबतच नियमित पद असणाऱ्या भरतीवर गदा आणणे, हीच

भूमिका आज उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रात दिसून येते. एवढेच नव्हे तर भरतीप्रक्रियेत लाखो रूपयांचे गैरव्यवहार हा शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रातील शिक्षण उद्योजकांच्या नफेखोरीचे जीवंत उदाहरण होय.

उच्च शिक्षणात मोठ्या प्रमाणात निधी खर्च करण्यात येतो. जोपर्यंत संस्थांना शासन निधी पुरविते तोपर्यंत स्वस्तात शिक्षण उपलब्ध होते. शासनाने निधी बंद केलातर फी वाढवून पैसे जमा करणे हाच पर्याय खाजगी महाविद्यालयापुढे उरतो. देशाला ज्ञानाची महासत्ता बनवू पाहणाऱ्या लोकांना उच्च शिक्षणात नवीन आमूलाग्र बदल करण्याची आवश्यकता भासू लागली आहे. त्यासाठी आता नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा मसुदा देखील जाहीर झाला आहे. ज्यामध्ये नवे शैक्षणिक विषय, नवे पर्याय व कौशल्य विकासावर भर देण्यात आला आहे. परंतु दर्जेदार शिक्षणाकरिता वर्गात दर्जेदार शिक्षक उपलब्ध असावे लागते. देशात आज अनेक महाविद्यालयांमध्ये शिक्षकांच्या अभावी उच्च शिक्षणाचा दर्जा दिसोदिवस घसरत आहे.

अंबानी व बिल्हा यांनी भांडवलशाही भाषेत शिक्षणाचा मसुदा स्पष्ट केला. भांडवलशाही भाषेत सांगायचे झाले तर उद्योगपती जेव्हा शिक्षणाच्या बाजारात पैसा गुंतवितात तेव्हा त्याला ते कमाईच साधन समजून नफा मिळविण्या करिताच भांडवल लावतात. परंतु या नफेखोरीमुळेच शिक्षण महागते. विद्यार्थ्यांनाही नौकरीची गरज असते. तेव्हा शिक्षणाकरिता ते पैसा गुंतवितात. पुढे चालून हीच गुंतवणूक आपल्या भविष्याचा रोजगार बनणार आहे याच आशेने ते या बाजारपेठेत उतरतात. याचाच अर्थ की शिक्षणाच्या या भांडवलीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत जनतेचा उच्च शिक्षणाकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टिकोण हा व्यापारीच बनत जात आहे. शिक्षणव्यवस्थेत जर संस्थाचालक व विद्यार्थी ह्यांचा व्यापाराचाच दृष्टिकोण आहे तर मग शिक्षकांनीच मागे का रहावे? अशावेळी जिथे जास्त वेतन मिळते त्याच ठिकाणी दर्जेदार शिक्षकांचा कल नौकरी करण्याचा असतो. यामध्ये मग खाजगी वर्ग चालविणे, बोगस पदव्या प्रकरण यासारख्या गोष्टी घडतात. या सर्व प्रकारांमध्ये जर एखादा कायदा आडवा आला तर व्यवस्थापन त्या कायद्यालाच कायम आडवे करण्यास मागे पुढे बघत नाहीत.

नौकरी मिळवून पैसा कमविणे हेच एकमेव ध्येय असेल तर सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या अभ्यासक्रमाचा काहीच अर्थ उरत नाही. आजवरच्या सर्व शिक्षणविशयक आयोगांची शिफारस संपुष्टात येते. वाणिज्य साहित्य व कला यासारख्या सामाजिकदृष्ट्या महत्त्वाच्या विशयांच्या अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व कमी होते. याऊलट भौतिकवादी अभियांत्रिकी, वैद्यकीय व व्यवस्थापन यासारख्या अभ्यासक्रमांना गरजेपेक्षा जास्त महत्त्व प्राप्त होते. मग मोठे मोठे उद्योजक विद्यापीठांना त्यांच्या उद्योगाशी निगडित कामगारांची मागणी करतात. बरेचदा या मागणीप्रमाणे अभ्यासक्रम बनविले जातात. आज शिक्षण अतिशय महागड बनलेलं आहे. शिक्षण विकत घेण्याची ऐपत सर्वसामान्य जनतेकडे नसते. यामुळेच आज कोटयावधी गरीब कुटूंबातील विद्यार्थ्यांचे उच्च शिक्षणाचे स्वप्न भंग पावत आहेत. हीच विशमता या भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेतील शिक्षण व्यवस्थेची देणगी होय.

सध्या आपल्या राज्यात स्वयं अर्थसहाय्यीत विद्यापीठे स्थापन करण्याची परवानगी देण्याचा कायदा मंजूर करण्यात आला आहे. अशी विद्यापीठे स्थापन करण्यात उद्योगपतींनी रस दाखविला आहे. या विद्यापीठांना परदेशातील नामवंत विद्यापीठांशी करार करता येणार आहे. म्हणजे पुन्हा त्यांच्या अटी मान्य करणे आलेच. या खाजगी विद्यापीठांचे वित्तप्रबंधन, खासगी, व्यापारी किंवा औद्योगिक संस्था करणार आहे. त्यामुळे येथील शिक्षणाचे शुल्क निश्चितकच अधिक राहिल. अत्यंत आकर्षक व प्रभावी व्यवस्था निर्माण करून त्या ठिकाणी निव्वळ स्पर्धात्मक पध्दतीचे शिक्षण देण्यात येईल. जे चित्र आजवर सरकारी शाळांमध्ये दिसत होतं तेच आता सरकारी महाविद्यालयात दिसणार आहे. पर्यायाने अंगणवाडी ते उच्च शिक्षण देणारी सर्व भासकीय व्यवस्था कुचकामी म्हणून बंद केली जाईल. पर्यायाने भासनाची शिक्षणाची जबाबदारी संपुष्टात येईल व समाजात मोठ्या प्रमाणात विषमता वाढेल ज्या देशाची शिक्षणव्यवस्था ही संकटात सापडते तो देश लयाला गेल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही या महागड्या शिक्षणाचा परिणाम म्हणूनच आज बहुसंख्य गोरगरीब जनता शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहत आहे. या अतिशय गंभीर प्रश्नाच्या मुळाशी वित्त आधारित चालणारी भांडवलशाही भांडवलशाहीतील शिक्षण आणि त्याकरिता शिक्षणाचे केलेले भांडवल हेच होय.

### निष्कर्ष :

- १) भासनाची जबाबदारी व गुंतवणूक कमी करण्यासाठी अनेक प्रकारच्या एन.जी.ओ.ना शिक्षणात हस्तक्षेपाची संधी देण्यात आली.
- २) शिक्षणसंस्था चालक उत्पादक तर विद्यार्थी ग्राहक बनत आहेत.
- ३) जागतिकीकरणाची गरज या नावाखालील खाजगी इंग्रजी माध्यमांचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे.
- ४) शासकीय शाळांचा दर्जा खालावण्यास शासनच जबाबदार आहे.
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## Violation of Traffic Rules and Innocent Age

**Ku.Sonali S. Dudhat**

M.A. (Economics), M.A. (Geography), B.Ed.

### Abstract

*To change in the mind set of riders and drivers and road users realizing their responsibilities alone can bring about a change people should follow traffic rules. People do not follow traffic rules and do not give way to non-motorized vehicles and pedestrians.*

**Keywords :-** Road traffic, accident human behavior, traffic rule, road range, prevention.

### Introduction

Today especially in our in our country, traffic accidents are big problems that cause trouble they cause financial problems and even also they can cause deaths of the people. Of course, there are many causes that results with accidents. These can be about the faults of drivers that is, violation of the rules, they can be about road factors and also as a result of lack of knowledge. Therefore I am going to mention about these causes. That result in traffic accidents.

One of most important factors about the traffic accidents is violation of the rules which can be with exceeding speed limit, using alcohol or driving while driver is sleepless exceeding speed limit causes great accidents because with this exceeding driver loses the control of his driving and then occur accidents which even result in deaths. Violations of rules can also be with using alcohol before driving. At though there strict legal punishments about this issue, drivers keep using it. Unfortunately. This also causes traffic accidents because after getting alcohol, driver cannot pay attention to the road. The other factor is the sleepless drivers. They like the others, cannot pay attention to the road and they even fall asleep while they are driving.

The other important factors about the traffic accident are road factors. As one can see in our country, the roads are in very bad conditions and this also has contribution to the accidents. One can observe the negative side of bad conditioned roads especially when the weathers is rainy or snowy., the vehicles slip on the road and there occur accidents.

Drivers lacking of knowledge is the other factor which causes accidents. In efficient and unlearned drivers who are not experienced enough cause real problems in traffic. The drivers who have got their licenses from bad driving courses causes traffic accidents because they become drivers without having enough knowledge about driving and traffic rules, Therefore, this makes them become responsible for undesired conditions on the road.

Violations in traffic laws are very common in a highly populated country like India. The conditions are even worse in metro cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, The accidents associated with these violations cause a huge loss to life and property. Same is the case in Mumbai. Being a metro city and highly populated one also, has a lot of road accidents every year. Despite this the violations in traffic laws do not reduce. A lot of people disobey the rules everyday. Sometimes willingly and sometimes because they are forced to do so because of others.

The main reasons being, the carelessness of the traffic criminals without giving them punishments. Today the number of traffic violators appearing in person in the court is the least of all criminals. The data collected is not sufficient to get the exact number of violations. But it permits a reasonably sound approximation. Traffic violations occur when drivers violate laws that regulate vehicle operations on streets and highways.

### Objectives

- 1) To reduce traffic crashes and injuries and to facilitate the safe and expeditious flow of vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian. Traffic.
- 2) To address unsafe driving bicyclist or pedestrian behavior.
- 3) To change in the mind set of riders and drivers and road users realizing their responsibilities alone can bring about a change.
- 4) People should follow traffic rules.

### Moving Violation

A moving violations is any violation of the law committed by the driver of a vehicle while it is in motion. The term "motion" distinguishes it from other motor vehicle violations, such as paperwork violations

(which include violations involving automobile insurance, registration or equipment violations moving violations often increase insurance premiums.

### Types :-

While some violations, like parking violations, are civil matters involving a vehicles owner. Moving violations are charge against the actual driver.

Moving violations are usually classified as interactions or misdemeanors, but serious violations such as hit and run, driving under the influence and road rage can be considered felonies.

### Examples of moving violations :-

- Speeding, which can be exceeding a limit or simply driving at an unsafe speed.
- Tailgating or failing to maintain an assured clear distance ahead (ACDA)
- Running a stop sign or red traffic light.
- Failure to yield to another vehicle with right of way.
- Failure to signal for turns or lane changes.
- Improper lane, usage, such as failing to drive with in a single lane.
- Crossing over a center divider median
- Driving on the shoulder where it is considered illegal under certain conditons.
- Failure to use a seat belt.
- Illegal use of window tints and obstructions.
- Faiture to stop for a pedestrian in a cross walk.
- Failure to secure a load to a truck or Lorry.
- Driving in a car pool lane, illegally.
- Operating a telecommunications device while driving.
- Driving a vehicle outside the conditions of one's license.
- Driving without a license or with a suspended license or with a license from another country.
- Driving a vehicle in bus lane or on train tracks.
- Failure to stop after a traffic collision. Or make a report.
- Driving on the wrong side of the road unless there is an obstruction.

### More serious moving violations include :-

- Driving under the influence
- Reckless driving
- Street racing
- Vehicular homicide
- Playing on a pone or texting when driving.

Driving under the influence(DUI) is the crime or offense of driving or operating a motor vehicle while impaired by alcohol or other drugs. (including recreational drugs and those prescribed by physicians.) to a level that renders the driver incapable of operating a motor vehicle safely.Merriam Webster's Dictionary defines DUI as the crime of driving a vehicle while drunk, also : a person who is arrested for driving a vehicle while affected by alcohol or other drugs.

Role of human behavior has been elucidated in road Traffic Accidents (RTA) since early 1980 s. 'Most of the legislations like use of helmet for pillion riders and seat belts for cars. Were implemented around the world during that period.Literature in the field of behavior as a cause of road traffic accidents in 70% to 95% cares. Steps taken for prerention like legislations enforcing traffic rules and awareness campaigns, indirectly change human behavior, but direct interventions to change. Human behavior need evaluation of the behavior of the populations of a specific area.

The loksabha recently passed a draft legislation in parliament to make changes to the existing motor vehicles act, thereby making it easier for the innocent good Samaritans of society to avoid all sorts of legal harassment that may arise from being questioned by traffic authorities. This bill also imposes stricter penalties on the violations of traffic rules, such as a three-years jail term for parents if their minor children are caught driving vehicles and a tenfold increase in compensation for the victims of accidents and their families.

### Conclusion

In conclusion traffic accidents do not occur without any reasons. They come into being after some factors, these can be the factors about drivers, road or about some rules. As soon can see traffic accidents are mainly based on man faults, including teenagers also. In innocents age, so, I think people should be educated fully both about driving and about the traffic rules and they should be warned about the legal punishments of

their violations of the rules. Population based road users behavior needs to be studied for understanding cause of increase in road traffic accidents in India.

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## Role Of Social Media In Sports

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### Abstract

*The rising of mobile phone users and social media has changed the way we look at variety things in today's society, including our engagement in sports. There are many different social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube etc.; people can use these social media tools really conveniently in their daily lives. Social media has become an important tool for distributing contents and attracting new readers, as well as creating more participation. The social media tools have impacted the sports from many different ways, such as communications and sports marketing.*

### Introduction

Social media is one of the most important tools for sports, the fans and the athletes. First of all, as we know, the population of social media users has increased dramatically over the past years. People can engage in the sports, follow their favorite athletes and teams, and get the most updated sports contents instantaneously. Second, for sports organizations, the advantages of using social media is that it can help sports organizations to build relationships with the public, to reduce their marketing costs and to increase sales etc. Organizations can use social media to promote two-way conversations with the public and build a community under their mission. Third, social media has got attraction as an essential tool for connecting with sports fans. For individual sports fans, social media is a very important tool for them to interact and share information with other individuals, to engage in two-way communication with sports organizations. Finally, athletes can benefit from using social media to connect with their fans, to build a personal brand and to promote themselves etc. Compared with the traditional media, the social media nowadays costs less but affects more efficiently and more consistently. Just one post per day could make the athlete active in his/her fans' sights, which will bring corresponding economic benefits. Besides, the athlete himself/herself may enjoy more while sharing their sports relevant updates, which will certainly lead to a sustainable development.

### Role social media in sports

Social media and sport have been intertwined since the latter came into existence. A large part of sport fandom is talking about the game you love, and social media gives fans a 24/7 medium for discussion, with people from all over the world connected by a shared interest. The Twittersphere is ignited every match day, Facebook is awash with sports videos, and any attendee of a game will post an obligatory Instagram photo of the field. But social has a role to play commercially, from live streaming to digital marketing, and teams are starting to grapple with this seemingly limitless potential.

And, with the rise of social media's involvement in sports, innovate startups are emerging, taking advantage of the plethora of technology available in modern stadiums. The connected arena will become the norm as more sports teams look to catch up with their competition, and we'll only see more companies emerge as the full potential of the technology is realized.

One such young company is Snaptivity. If there's one thing we can all agree on with selfies, it's that they inherently lack spontaneity and are by definition not candid. Short of asking a stranger, though, it's difficult to get a good photograph of your group of friends at a sports game without taking a selfie.

Snaptivity looks to solve this problem by using in-stadium cameras to take pictures of fans at the most emotionally charged points in the action, on their command but without their knowledge. Users input their seat numbers onto the app, and the company uses tech to isolate key moments in the competition and capture the reactions, in a similar vein to the snaps of your terrified face that you can pick up after riding a rollercoaster. The app has been used at 18 sporting events since it launched, with over 235,000 photos taken, and the company plans to expand it across different sports as it develops its technology. The app is intimately tied to social media, offering teams and venue partners a new level of exposure thanks to how brilliantly sharable the pictures are.

Social media has also emerged as a perhaps unlikely platform for live streaming of games. The giants of Twitter and Facebook have been making movements towards live streaming for some time, with the latter pushing user-generated live content to its users particularly enthusiastically. This commitment to live video is reflected in social media's designs to broadcast live sports, with Twitter partnering with the NFL to show 10 games (for \$10 million) and Facebook mimicking it with talks to host MLB games. Facebook will also stream 46 matches from Mexico's Liga MX soccer league in 2017.

Facebook is also planning to launch an app for TVs, so that users can stream this content from the world's biggest social media site directly. This won't be where Facebook will benefit, though. Zuckerberg and co. are looking to create a social experience around watching live sports, taking the second-screen experience most fans already look for and packaging it all together with the stream itself. Of course, this level of engagement then affords Facebook the opportunity to earn more advertising revenue, whilst being able to offer sponsors more detailed information on who's watching and their engagement levels.

### **Changes in sports due to social media**

The drastic change in the social media landscape over the last ten years has had a major impact on all aspects of our lives and sports industry is in no way an exception.

Today, sports events and social media go hand in hand. We're witnessing an era where every team, league, or sports association has at least one social media profile where they announce all important information. Moreover, it became impossible to scroll down your Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram account during a major sports event and not have your news feed overwhelmed with information, real-time gifs, vines, or memes about it. Also, almost every sports event or show has a related hashtag which creates a relationship with the audience and brings a fast response. Athletes use social media to establish their name, communicate with their fans, announce their activities, and even promote brands and make money, as they have millions of followers.

### **Advantages of social media**

#### **1: Report scores**

While major colleges are in the national spotlight and covered almost continuously by the sporting news world, high schools can have a harder time spreading the word about their programs and successes. Through social media high schools can report scores, teams' news, and victories as soon as they occur. Until recently, high school news was relegated to snippets in the local paper or updated weekly on their website. These updates are too slow and don't reach the potential target audience social platforms offer. With Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, high school news can be shared by the local community and create a positive, open relationship between student-athletes and people.

#### **2: Share pictures**

Boosting interest and enthusiasm for the teams by sharing pictures of events is another positive use of social media. Frequently posting pictures and videos of events help the student-athletes feel important and supported. Coaches will be leading by example when they post a positive message and picture of the team in camaraderie while cultivating further interest in the program. Sharing helps keep people connected and reminds the student-athletes that they represent more than just themselves; they represent the team.

#### **3: Show benefits and core values of programs**

People want to know where the school budget is being utilized, and if it is a positive influence on their children. Using social media to present benefits and core values of programs can help alleviate any concerns as well as gain athletes support and opportunities. Sharing individual profile stories, sportsmanship experiences, and community involvement remove any incorrect perceptions about one or more programs at the school.

#### **4: Promote sporting events**

Attendance is physical proof of support that can be raised through social media platforms. They allow schools to keep the community and fans up to date with game schedules and relevant sporting activities. Football, basketball, and baseball are usually the most popular sports, but social media promotions can raise awareness for other sports as well. Track, crew, waterpolo, and tennis may find stronger support because they can generate support and create a spotlight in which to compete.

#### **5: Social media marketing is more affordable**

Working with a TV service provider, buying TV time, newspaper ads, bench ads, and other marketing channels can be too expensive for a school's budget. People are sensitive to how schools spend their money, so extra costs such as marketing are heavily scrutinized. Social media platforms offer a free marketing option that actually performs better than most paid options. The concept of sharing stories and information freely offers an infinite reach that is bolstered through the personal touch it requires. Communities are more willing to read news and stories from a student-athlete or coach than paid advertisement.

#### **6: Students create positive image for recruiting**

"If you want to be a good recruiter in today's college football, you have to be on social media," John Kuceyeski said. He is the Iowa State director for recruiting, and believes in positive social media use. He went on to say, "If you're not doing it, you're going to get beat by somebody that's doing it. You have to be

out there. You have to be different. You have to be completely visible and be accessible, and the best way to do that in today's recruiting world is through social media.”

Recruiters are using social media as a way to familiarize themselves with potential recruits. They have discovered that student-athletes may be a much different person online than who they are with coaches and administration. It's important for student-athletes who are serious about recruitment keep in mind their social media presence is permanent. Things said are archived, shared, and repeated, making social media platforms giant echo chambers. Keeping their online identity respectful and positive will help when recruiters are doing research and deciding who potential stars are.

### 7: Highlight student-athletes

Validation and acknowledgement are strong tools when reinforcing student-athlete's positive use of social media. Social media allows users to invest in the players and highlight who they are through write-ups and exciting iterations of intense game play. Coaches can be emphasized as well, showing people who works with their kids and what kind of influence they are. People naturally want to be recognized for their deeds and talents, so this can be the strongest use of social media. Student-athletes will naturally uphold the positive, strong image that has been created and set a good example for younger generations.

### Conclusion

Effective media relations and direct communication with customers are essential for all sports organizations. Successful managers in sports field must have a clear understanding of how Information and Communication Technology works to manage the communication process. Instagram can be a highly-targeted visual advertising channel for sports clubs. Nowadays, most people use social media and have a profile on social networking sites.

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## Emerging Trends In Sports

**Prof. Dr. Anil Vaidhy**

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### Abstract

*Trends and Innovation in Sports in Asia brings together research and case studies to evaluate and discuss the effectiveness of current methodologies and theories in an effort to improve promotional activities and the organization of all aspects of the sports industry. This publication is an essential reference source for academicians, researchers, industry practitioners, and upper-level students interested in the theories and practices of sports marketing and management with a special focus on Asia.*

### Introduction

Employing sports and the environments, fans, participants, and affinities they produce as a means of profiling and targeting consumers. The vast size and reach of the sports marketing arena shouldn't surprise anyone. But as with every industry in today's quickly changing technological landscape, sports marketing is experiencing foundational shifts in how it operates, the way it is structured, and the methods it employs to reach its target audiences.

As expectations and paradigms shift regarding how sports should be consumed, the sports world must cater to those changes. Agencies, leagues, bureaus, media outlets, teams, and athletes alike all vie for the consumer's attention and race to develop the next technique that will give them an edge. Here are a few of the biggest trends you can expect to see develop in the sports.

### New trends in sports

#### Emerging Sports –

On our list again this year, non-traditional sports are taking hold all across the country. The membership of USA Pickleball has grown sevenfold over the past five years to over 28,000 members. Colleges are offering scholarships for E-gaming. Drone racing has its own national league system. BMX racing is the fastest growing sport in America according to the Sports and Fitness Industry Association. Long considered international sports, cricket and Aussie Rules Football have opened offices here looking to build an infrastructure in the United States (also look up KUBB, another growing sport domestically that you may hear about in the coming years). Ultimate and quidditch are both growing. Will the day come where kids will replace bat and ball sports with League of Legends or Scripps Spelling Bee? That time may get here sooner than we think.

#### Creating Owned Events –

Another repeat from years past, our destination clients are more and more opting to invest their resources in created events. This is especially true in small and mid-tier markets that don't have the resources to compete with the big boys. If you can create an event with your local partners (or enhance/replicate ones that already exist), those are assets that you don't have to bid for against your well-funded competitors. This doesn't just apply to the traditional sports either. CVBs and sports commissions across the country are developing new events in many of the emerging sports note above. In addition, destinations are looking at special events like music festivals and motorcycle rallies to fill their tourism calendars.

The skills it takes to execute these special events is very similar to sports.

#### Bricks and Mortar –

Our last repeat from 2018, the list of communities that are using tourism related taxes (bed tax and/or food and beverage taxes) to build tourism driving sports venues is at an all time high, and we believe this practice is here to stay. The facilities arms race seems to have no saturation point in sight as communities continue to build large multi-sport complexes. By using tourism related taxes to build tourism related sports venues, CVBs and sports commissions can take control of their venue assets to drive overnight stays first, and offer enhanced places for local teams to play, second.

#### Facility Revamps –

Traditional retail is dying (call it the Amazon factor), which will continue to create more empty big box retail locations and opportunities for sports organizations looking for affordable/free space to run

tournaments and local programs. In addition, participation in golf has been flat for several years, and the profitability of municipal courses has been challenged to the point that some cities have chosen to repurpose golf real estate into multi-purpose sports complexes that can serve local groups and also attract tourism driving tournaments. With the growth of pickleball, many parks and recreation departments are converting tennis courts into smaller, more utilized pickleball layout. Everything is open for debate, including the long-standing mantra of providing facilities for classic (fading) sports like golf and tennis.

### **Tourism Improvement Districts (TIDs) –**

Improvement districts have long been a tool for driving economic development in communities both large and small. More recently, these districts have been created for the sole purpose of attracting tourism dollars through sports. While numerous municipalities have had this tool in their arsenal for years, some big players like Oklahoma and Texas have recently opened the door for implementing TIDs. Wisconsin and Illinois are looking at this opportunity as well. The competition continues to escalate.

### **Safety –**

Closely related to oversight, athlete safety continues to serve as a high-profile issue on multiple fronts. The discussion on football concussions has escalated to the highest levels, and additional sports are joining the fray. Athlete safety in several Olympic sports has spawned the creation of Safe Sport, an independent investigative organization created to protect athletes and those involved in the Olympic movement. Safe Sport, and in some cases full background checks, are now mandated by numerous sports organizations across the country, and it doesn't stop with coaches. Officials, board members, event volunteers, and others are now very likely to be required to complete a background check and the Safe Sport training program.

Games publishers are playing a more active role in building businesses around the esports scenes related to their titles. Activision Blizzard's Overwatch League is perhaps the most prominent example of the changing approach. Blizzard has adopted familiar elements from traditional sports to create the global league: franchise teams, multiple league-wide partner brands, an exclusive media rights deal. It's a bellwether project: many eyes are on it to see if Blizzard can build the large, global audience it is aiming for. There has been much PR in recent years around activity such as sports teams signing up esports players, but in reality the relationship between traditional sports and esports is only just beginning. Many sports are still working out how to connect with the sector. Even the most natural fits, such as those with existing successful game series, are only now putting serious structures in place to leverage competitive gaming.

In last year's trends, "Social responsibility is becoming more prevalent and impactful." This year, the relationship between sport and society is changing faster than ever, and staying on top of that change has become even more important. Equality, diversity, gender, race, sexuality and the environment, among other issues, are dominating the media and having an impact on every part of the sports business. In sponsorship, brands are demanding impeccable ethics from the sports they partner with. Sports can't have total control over their athletes and ambassadors, but anyone doing less than their utmost to run an ethical organization or competition is taking a big risk. On the flip side, the need for brands to communicate their purpose and social usefulness to consumers is a great opportunity for sports. For all the problems that sports continue to have, sponsorships can still provide the perfect platform for brands to communicate these messages.

### **Conclusion**

New trends became much important for sports. Trends are important patterns of social, economic or environmental activity that result in a change of behaviour. Sports must adapt to the changing environment to ensure they continue to achieve participation growth.

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## Use Of Multimedia Gadgets In Sports

**Prof. Kailash Karale**  
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### Abstract

A smart device performing certain functions known as gadget. There are thousands of gadgets with various functions and methods of use, it helps in various works and also used to make each work to be simple and not complicated.

### Introduction

Device is an item or instrument used to do certain work or/and achieve a certain result. Thus, a personal computer and video camera are devices. But, for example, a gaming joystick or helicopter for a camera, they are gadgets. The field of physical education and sports can make a significant contribution to the role that technologies play in our lives by carefully considering the benefits and liabilities of new information technologies on the whole person, body as well as mind. Information technology play vital role in the human being in particularly in field of sports and games. It helps to avoid mistake in organization and administration of various sports and games at world level. Information Technology in Sports has established scientific discipline, Research activities, improve Learning and coaching, Bio-mechanical analysis and field research have evolved. In future very soon the way computer with be applicable in sports with good quality and best results.

### Benefits of new gadgets and technology in sports

1. Promote the development of e-learning resources.
2. Facilitate public-private partnerships to mobilise resources in order to support e-learning initiatives.
3. Promote the development of an integrated e-learning curriculum to support in education.
4. Promote distance education and virtual institutions, particularly in higher education and training.
5. Promote the establishment of a national ICT centre of excellence.
6. Provide affordable infrastructure to facilitate dissemination of knowledge and skills through e-learning platforms.
7. Promote the development of content to address the educational needs of primary, secondary, and tertiary institutions.
8. Create awareness of the opportunities offered by gadgets as an educational tool to the education sector. Facilitate sharing of e-learning resources between institutions.
9. Exploit e-learning opportunities to offer Kenyan education programmes for export. Integrate e-learning resources with other existing resource.

### Advantage of gadgets

Technology in sports is constantly changing in today's era. This change is making a big impact, whether the technology is a disadvantage to the sport and slows down the speed of the game or uses the technology to an advantage and speeds the game up to help make accurate calls. People are always looking for the technology to be able to get ahead of other opponents. The use of technology has crept into the athletes' games. Technology is more of an advantage or disadvantage. One of the main reason's through which technology compromise a sports experience is that people are watching the games at home instead of watching the games that are played live. Some people would rather stay at home than spend the money to go to view the game. With the game being shown on television, means fewer supporters in attendance. Fewer supporters mean less money for the teams in terms of income and profits. The enhanced experience of technology has made it easy for teams to know and learn about the opposite teams.

### Improvement of gadgets in sports

1. To update the health status of players.
2. Preparing training schedule
3. Video Feed back for players practices.
4. To assessment of physical activity.
5. Storing the results
6. To analysis the team performance at the time of competition.
7. Online registrations and profile verifications.
8. The Coach can have the self-appraisal.
9. Storing the personal data's of athletes.

10. Search engine for the latest training in sports.

### Conclusion

Technology and gadgets play vital role in the human being in particularly in field of sports and games. It helps to avoid mistake in organization and administration of various sports and games at world level. Technology in Sports has established scientific discipline, Research activities, improve Learning and coaching, Bio-mechanical analysis and field research have evolved. In future very soon the way computer with be applicable in sports with good quality and best results. Gadgets and technology makes sports more and more better.

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## Impact Of Suryanamaskar On Joint Mobility Of Academic Students

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to see the effect of 6 week suryanamaskar on trunk joint mobility of academic students of NarayanraoRana Mahavidyalaya, Badnera. To achieve this purpose twenty ( $n = 40$ ) voluntary interested students of various departments were randomly selected from the said college. Subjects were divided into two groups (Experimental group – 20 & Control group – 20). The criterion variable of trunk joint mobility was measured by Goniometer. The scoring unit of goniometer is in degree (max-360 degree). The reading showed by the apparatus at four sides i.e. left, right, forward and backward will be added together to get the final score. Pre test was taken prior to the Suryanamaskar training and post test was taken after six weeks of Suryanamaskar. Suryanamaskar were practices every morning i.e. five days (Monday to Friday) per week. First week the session consisted of 5 minutes warm-up 2 times suryanamaskar and 5 minutes cool-down, increased 2 times suryanamaskar every week. After six week training post test were administered and data were collected. To see this difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that on the basis of mean difference there was difference between the means of pre and post test of control and experimental group of academic students in reference to trunk joint mobility. To see this difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that there is significant difference between pre and post test of experimental group of trunk joint mobility, as the calculated 't' value 2.534 is greater than tabulated 't' value 2.024. But there is insignificant found between pre and post test of control group of trunk joint mobility, as the calculated 't' value 1.296 is lesser than the tabulated 't' value 2.024. Concluding we can say that experimental group shows significant difference in reference to trunk joint mobility the differences may be attributed that Surya namaskar is basically a sun salutation that leads to healthy body, mind and soul. However, morning time is the best time for suryanamaskar. Sun rises is the time when sun rays help revitalize the body and refresh the mind. It also increases the ability of muscle to perform movement with large amplitude (range of motion). It also refers to functional capacity of a joint to move through a normal range of motion.

**Keywords:** Suryanamaskar, Trunk Joint Mobility, Goniometer, etc.

### Introduction

Flexibility practices help relax firm joints that may occurs due to inactivity, stress, illness or injury. Joints and muscles can also stiffen as you age, which is another reason why you should incorporate stretching into your daily routine. Workouts that improve flexibility not only help to alleviate body stiffness, but they also enhance blood circulation and promote relaxation. To do these exercises safely, you must learn the proper techniques to avoid overstretching or pulling your muscles during movement.

### Yoga

Yoga combines a variety of poses designed to tone and lengthen muscles. Increased flexibility is one of yoga's primary benefits, along with greater freedom of movement and increased relaxation. There are various schools of yoga, including Bikram yoga, which promotes strength and flexibility in a heated environment; Power yoga, which combines meditative breathing, strength training and stretching; and Hatha yoga, which also promotes flexibility and relaxation through deep breathing and stretching. Before trying yoga at home, take a few classes with a certified instructor to learn how to execute each pose safely. Once you learn the proper techniques, do 15 to 20 minutes of yoga daily to keep your joints flexible.

Joint Mobility often also referred to as flexibility or suppleness can be defined as the ability to perform movement with greater range of motion or large amplitude. It is controlled partly by the energy liberation processes of the body and partly by the coordinative processes of central nervous system.

Though there are different way to keep you healthy, yoga promotes overall health in a balanced way. Yoga helps in recharging the body by promoting self healing, removing negative energies and enhancing personal powers. It simplifies your mind and thought process. One of the yoga postures which is simple form of daily workout for the mind and body is the Surya Namaskar. Thus, if you haven't stretched your body since ages and considering something effective then the suryanamaskar is just right for you.

In ancient times, worshipping to the sun has been practiced in India for prosperity and this has even been mentioned in the Vedas. Salutation to the Sun in the early morning was added as a daily routine for Hindus. Form that time people of all civilizations offered prayers to the sun, the ideal source of life and energy. Such practice is named as suryanamaskar.

Suryanamaskar is a complete meditative technique in itself as it includes various asanas like-Pranamasan, hasta utthanasan, padahastasan, ashwasanchalanasan, ashtanaganamasakar, bhujangasan, and parvatasan.

Increasing flexibility through stretching the body parts is one of the basic tenets of physical fitness. Flexibility is the ability of muscle to perform movement with large amplitude (range of motion). It also refers to functional capacity of a joint to move through a normal range of motion.

### Methods

The purpose of this study was to see the effect of 6 week suryanamaskar on trunk joint mobility of academic students of NarayanraoRana Mahavidyalaya, Badnera. To achieve this purpose twenty (n = 40) voluntary interested students of various departments were randomly selected from the said college. Subjects were divided into two groups (Experimental group – 20 & Control group – 20). The criterion variable of trunk joint mobility was measured by Goniometer. The scoring unit of goniometer is in degree (max-360 degree). The reading showed by the apparatus at four sides i.e. left, right, forward and backward will be added together to get the final score. Pre test was taken prior to the Suryanamaskar training and post test was taken after six weeks of Suryanamaskar. Suryanamaskar were practices every morning i.e. five days (Monday to Friday) per week. First week the session consisted of 5 minutes warm-up 2 times suryanamaskar and 5 minutes cool-down, increased 2 times suryanamaskar every week. After six week training post test were administered and data were collected.

### Statistical Procedure

Statistical analyses was done on the basis of 't' test. The level of significance were set at 0.05

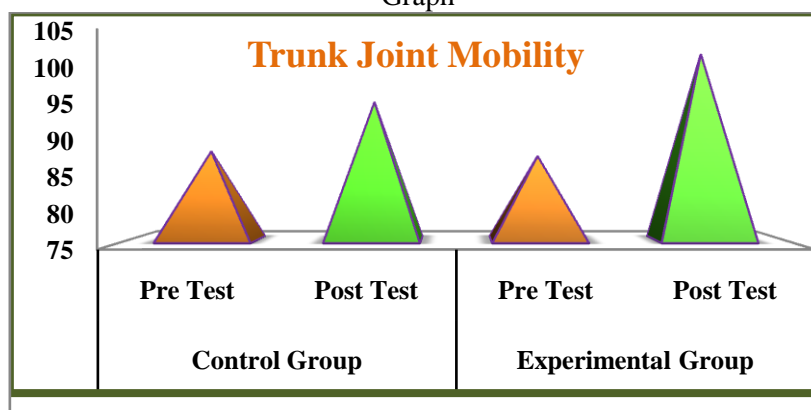
**TABLE**  
**Comparison of pre & post test**

Variables	Group	Test	Mean	S.D	S.E	M.D	D.F	Obt "t"	Tab "t"
Trunk Joint Mobility	Controlled	Pre test	88.2	17.26	5.707	7.4	38	1.296	2.024
		Post test	95.6	18.8					
	Experimental	Pre test	87.5	17.86	6.036	15.3		2.534*	
		Post test	102.8	20.24					

**\*Significant at 0.05 Level**

The above table shows that on the basis of mean difference there was difference between the means of pre and post test of control and experimental group of academic students in reference to trunk joint mobility. To see this difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that there is significant difference between pre and post test of experimental group of trunk joint mobility, as the calculated 't' value 2.534 is greater than tabulated 't' value 2.024. But there is insignificant found between pre and post test of control group of trunk joint mobility, as the calculated 't' value 1.296 is lesser than the tabulated 't' value 2.024.

Graph



### Conclusion

Concluding we can say that both the groups experimental as well as control group shows difference in mean whereas experimental group shows significant difference in reference to trunk joint mobility the differences may be attributed that Surya namaskar is basically a sun salutation that leads to healthy body, mind and soul. However, morning time is the best time for suryanamaskar. Sun rises is the time when sun rays help revitalize the body and refresh the mind. It also increases the ability of muscle to perform movement with large amplitude (range of motion). It also refers to functional capacity of a joint to move through a normal range of motion.

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**Player Classification On The Basis Of Anthropometric Measurement****Aniket Ambekar**

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**Abstract**

Day by day the computer technology and network has developed and is still developing and growing. Thus, the amount of data in the sports industry is getting larger now a days. This huge amount of data can be helpful to analyzing and extracting meaningful information and knowledge from it. The hidden patterns of data are analyzed and then categorized into useful knowledge. This process is known as Data Mining. Among the various data mining techniques, Decision Tree is also the popular one. Decision tree uses divide and conquer technique for the basic learning strategy. A decision tree is a classifier expressed as a recursive partition of the instance space. The decision tree consists of nodes that form a rooted tree, meaning it is a directed tree with a node called "root" that has no incoming edges. All other nodes have exactly one incoming edge. A node with outgoing edges is called an internal or test node. All other nodes are called leaves (also known as terminal or decision nodes). In a decision tree, each internal node splits the instance space into two or more sub-spaces according to a certain discrete function of the input attributes values. This paper discusses algorithms of the decision tree (ID3) with respect to their application, advantages, disadvantages and features, results measured according to the iteration by using ID3 algorithm.

**Keywords:** Decision Tree, ID3, Anthropometric

**Introduction**

Data mining comprises extracting information from a data set and transforming it to a structure that is understandable. It is the computational process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics and database systems. Data mining allows you to sift through all the chaotic and repetitive noise in your data. It also helps to understand the relevant information and make good use of that information to assess likely outcomes. Thus data mining accelerates the pace of making informed decisions.

There are six classes in data mining namely Anomaly Detection, Association Rule Learning, Clustering, Classification and Regression. Classification is a data mining function that assigns items in a collection to target categories or classes. Classification aims at predicting the target class for each case in the data.

The most widely applied supervised classification technique is Decision Tree. Decision Tree induction comprises of learning and classification. These steps are simple and fast and thus Decision Tree can be applied to any domain. The goal of the decision tree is to form a model and then predict the value of a target variable by giving several inputs. A decision tree is a decision support tool that uses a tree-like graph or model of decisions and their possible outcomes. A decision tree is a classifier in the form of a tree structure where each node is either:

- Leaf node- Leaf node is an indicator of the value of target attribute (class) of examples, or
- A decision node- A decision node specifies all possible tests on a single attribute-value, with one branch and sub-tree for each possible outcome of the test

**Objective**

- The aim of this study is to compare several anthropometric variables between high-level volleyball, Handball and Basketball players.
- In order to improve the performance of players in competition, Selection and Classification can be done through this method

**Brief Literature Review**

Decision Tree learning is one of the most widely used and practical methods for inductive inference over supervised data. Based on various attributes a decision tree represents a procedure that classifies the categorical data. Besides this decision tree are also for processing a large amount of data and thus find use in data mining applications. For constructing decision trees no domain knowledge or parameter setting is required. Thus decision trees are sufficient as well as appropriate for exploratory knowledge discovery and their representation of acquired knowledge in tree form is intuitive and easy to understand.

**Why use Decision Trees**

- Decision trees can be visualized and are simple to understand and interpret
- They require very little data preparation whereas other techniques often require data normalization, the creation of dummy variables and removal of blank values.

- The cost of using the tree (for predicting data) is logarithmic in the number of data points used to train the tree.
- Decision trees can handle both categorical and numerical data whereas other techniques are specialized for only one type of variable.

#### Decision trees can handle multi-output problems.

- Uses a white box model i.e. the explanation for the condition can be explained easily by Boolean logic because there are mostly two outputs. For example yes or no.
- Decision trees can perform well even if assumptions are somewhat violated by the dataset from which the data is taken.

#### Types of Decision Trees

Decision trees used in data mining are mainly of two types:

- **Classification tree** in which analysis is done when the predicted outcome is the class to which the data belongs. For example outcome of loan application as safe or risky.
- **Regression tree** in which analysis is done when the predicted outcome can be considered a real number. For example population of a state.

Both the classification and regression trees have similarities as well as differences, such as procedure used to determine where to split. There are various decision trees algorithms namely ID3(Iterative Dichotomiser 3), C4.5, CART(Classification and Regression Tree), CHAID(Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detector), MARS. Out of these, we will be discussing the more popular ones which are ID3, C4.5, CART. This paper discusses algorithms of the decision tree (ID3).

#### ID3 (Iterative Dichotomiser)

ID3 is an algorithm developed by Ross Quinlan used to generate a decision tree from a dataset. To construct a decision tree, ID3 uses a top-down, greedy search through the given sets, where each attribute at every tree node is tested to select the attribute that is best for classification of a given set. Therefore, the attribute with the highest information gain can be selected as the test attribute of the current node. ID3 is based on Occam's razor. In this algorithm, small decision trees are preferred over the larger ones. However, it does not always construct the smallest tree and is, therefore, a heuristic algorithm.

For building a decision tree model, ID3 only accepts categorical attributes. Accurate results are not given by ID3 when there is noise and when it is serially implemented. Therefore data is preprocessed before constructing a decision tree. For constructing a decision tree information gain is calculated for each and every attribute and attribute with the highest information gain becomes the root node. The rest possible values are denoted by arcs. After that, all the outcome instances that are possible are examined whether they belong to the same class or not. For the instances of the same class, a single name class is used to denote otherwise the instances are classified on the basis of splitting attribute.

#### Advantages of ID3

- The training data is used to create understandable prediction rules.
- It builds the fastest as well as a short tree.
- ID3 searches the whole dataset to create the whole tree.
- It finds the leaf nodes thus enabling the test data to be pruned and reducing the number of tests.
- The calculation time of ID3 is the linear function of the product of the characteristic number and node number

#### Disadvantages of ID3

- For a small sample, data may be over-fitted or over-classified.
- For making a decision, only one attribute is tested at an instant thus consuming a lot of time.
- Classifying the continuous data may prove to be expensive in terms of computation, as many trees have to be generated to see where to break the continuum.

One disadvantage of ID3 is that when given a large number of input values, it is overly sensitive to features with a large number of values

#### Methodology

**Subjects** The research was carried out on 18 males inter-colligate players of H.V.P.Mandal's Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati, 06 from each selected games of Handball, Volleyball and Basketball were selected as subjects, for the purpose of the study. The age of the subjects ranging from 18 to 23 years.

**Procedures**

The anthropometric data included 3 types of measurements: basic (Height, Weight, Leg Length, and Arm Length) according to the standard methods proposed by the International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry (ISAK, 2001). Based on these measurements, we have determined a profile for Sports – Handball, Volleyball, Basketball population.

**Statistical analysis**

Decision tree ID 3 algorithm was applied for multiple comparisons to determine which differences of means were statistically significant. The statistical analysis was performed by using the MS-Excel for Windows, by adopting a significant level of 5%.

**Data Analysis**

The mean, standard deviation and minimum and maximum values are observed, and variable means were compared, by using decision tree method. To decide important criterion required for attributes from the defined game. Based on these attributes it will be convenient for allocation of games to beginners and players. Which will ensure optimum performance level.

Table No. 1: Anthropometric measurements of selected subjects for the study.

Sr.	Name	Sex	Age	Height	Weight	Arm length	Leg length	Game
1	Rahul Kumar	M	18	169	61	74	100	Basket Ball
2	Nipun Gaikwad	M	18	179	61	80	107	Basket Ball
3	Abhishek Singh	M	19	171	47	71	98	Basket Ball
4	Dipak Mishra	M	20	170	70	75	100	Basket Ball
5	BhavnathHajari	M	21	172	60	75	103	Basket Ball
6	Rajaneesh	M	18	173	58	72	104	Basket Ball
7	Amit Kumar	M	19	176	65	78	105	Hand Ball
8	Raj Kumar	M	18	166	59	75	100	Hand Ball
9	ManojVerma	M	20	168	56	72	98	Hand Ball
10	ZayanMarak	M	22	173	62	72	102	Hand Ball
11	AnantPrema	M	23	175	63	72	104	Hand Ball
12	Shubham	M	18	164	55	73	89	Hand Ball
13	PranshuAswal	M	18	171	62	78	102	Volley Ball
14	Gopal Patel	M	18	169	62	71	99	Volley Ball
15	JayantShandilya	M	18	170	68	72	101	Volley Ball
16	Prakash Patel	M	19	172	60	73	102	Volley Ball

17	SushantUgale	M	20	169	55	71	101	Volley Ball
18	Saurabh Rajput	M	19	171	75	76	98	Volley Ball

Here,

H= Height, AL= Arm length, W= Weight, LL= Leg length HB= Hand Ball, BB= Basket Ball, VB= Volley Ball

### Decision Tree

Decision tree is a classifier in the form of a tree structure where each node is attribute is either leaf node or a decision node. Interactive Dichotomizer 3 (ID3) uses tree induction algorithm in which assign an attribute to a tree based on its information gain.

Hence decision tree method is used to decide important criterion required for particular sports. Based on these attributes it will be convenient for allocations of games to new players which will ensure optimum performance of the players leading to success.

**Table No. 2: Shortlisted parameters for applying algorithm.**

Height	Weight	Arm length	Leg length	Game
169	61	74	100	Basket Ball
179	61	80	107	Basket Ball
171	47	71	98	Basket Ball
170	70	75	100	Basket Ball
172	60	75	103	Basket Ball
173	58	72	104	Basket Ball
176	65	78	105	Hand Ball
166	59	75	100	Hand Ball
168	56	72	98	Hand Ball
173	62	72	102	Hand Ball
175	63	72	104	Hand Ball
164	55	73	89	Hand Ball
171	62	78	102	Volley Ball
169	62	71	99	Volley Ball
170	68	72	101	Volley Ball
172	60	73	102	Volley Ball
169	55	71	101	Volley Ball
171	75	76	98	Volley Ball

As the recorded data is in discrete form hence it was categorized as follows:

<b>Height</b>	$\geq 170$	$< 170$
<b>Weight</b>	$\geq 60$	$< 60$
<b>Arm length</b>	$\geq 75$	$< 75$
<b>Leg length</b>	$\geq 100$	$< 100$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Games : BB} &= 6 & \text{Games : HB} &= 6 & \text{Games : VB} &= 6 \\ I(\text{BB,HB,VB}) &= (-6/18 \log_2 6/18) - (-6/18 \log_2 6/18) - (-6/18 \log_2 6/18) \\ &= -0.366204096 \end{aligned}$$

First Splitting Attribute	
Gain of Height=	-0.118
Gain of Weight=	-0.127
Gain of Arm length=	-0.122
Gain of Leg length=	-0.110

As the gain of leg length is more therefore it is used as first splitting attribute.

Table No. 3: Selection of Second splitting attribute.

Sr. No.	Leg length	Height	Weight	Arm length	Game
	LL >= 100cm	>=170	>=60	>=75	
		<170	<60	<75	
1	100	<170	>=60	<75	<b>BB</b>
2	107	>=170	>=60	>=75	<b>BB</b>
3	100	>=170	>=60	>=75	<b>BB</b>
4	103	>=170	>=60	>=75	<b>BB</b>
5	104	>=170	<60	<75	<b>BB</b>
6	105	>=170	>=60	>=75	<b>HB</b>
7	100	<170	<60	>=75	<b>HB</b>
8	102	>=170	>=60	<75	<b>HB</b>
9	104	>=170	>=60	<75	<b>HB</b>
10	102	>=170	>=60	>=75	<b>VB</b>
11	101	>=170	>=60	<75	<b>VB</b>
12	102	>=170	>=60	<75	<b>VB</b>
13	101	<170	<60	<75	<b>VB</b>

BB=5	HB=4	VB=4
$I(BB,HB,VB) = (-5/13 \log_2 5/13) - (-4/13 \log_2 4/13) - (-4/13 \log_2 4/13)$ $= -0.35782$		

Second Splitting Attribute	
Gain of Height	0.0004
Gain of Weight	0.0004
Gain of Arm length	-0.015

As the gain of Height and Weight are more therefore it is used as second splitting attribute.

Table No 4: Selection of second splitting attribute.

Sr. No.	Leg length	Height	Weight	Arm length	Game
		>=170	>=60	>=75	
	LL < 100cm	<170	<60	<75	
1	98	>=170	<60	<75	<b>BB</b>
2	98	<170	<60	<75	<b>HB</b>
3	89	<170	<60	<75	<b>HB</b>
4	99	<170	>=60	<75	<b>VB</b>
5	98	>=170	>=60	>=75	<b>VB</b>

BB=1	HB=2	VB=2
$I(BB,HB,VB) = (-1/5 \log_2 1/5) - (-2/5 \log_2 2/5) - (-2/5 \log_2 2/5)$ $= -0.41115$		

Second Splitting Attribute	
Gain of Height	-0.02923
Gain of Weight	-0.46868
Gain of Arm length	-0.13388

As the gain of Height is more therefore it is used as second splitting attribute.

Table No. 5: Selection of third splitting attribute.

Sr. No.	Height >=170	Weight	Arm length >=75	Game
		>=60	>=75	
		<60	<75	
1	>=170	>=60	>=75	BB
2	>=170	>=60	>=75	BB
3	>=170	>=60	>=75	BB
4	>=170	<60	<75	BB
5	>=170	>=60	>=75	HB
6	>=170	>=60	<75	HB
7	>=170	>=60	<75	HB
8	>=170	>=60	>=75	VB
9	>=170	>=60	<75	VB
10	>=170	>=60	<75	VB

BB=4	HB=3	VB=3
$I(BB,HB,VB) = (-4/10 \log_2 4/10) - (-3/10 \log_2 3/10) - (-3/10 \log_2 3/10)$ $= -0.35587$		

Third Splitting Attribute	LL >=100
Height	>=170
Gain of Weight	-0.0263
Gain of Arm length	-0.187

As the gain of Weight is more therefore it is used as Third splitting attribute

Table No. 6: Selection of third splitting attribute.

Leg Length >=100			
Sr No.	Height <170	Weight	Arm length >=75
		>=60	>=75
		<60	<75
1	<170	>=60	<75
2	<170	<60	>=75
3	<170	<60	<75

BB=1	HB=1	VB=1
$I(BB,HB,VB) = (-1/3 \log_2 1/3) - (-1/3 \log_2 1/3) - (-1/3 \log_2 1/3)$ $= -0.3662$		

Height	<170
Gain of Weight	0.09589
Gain of Arm length	-0.366

As the gain of Weight is more therefore it is used as Third splitting attribute.

Table No. 7: Selection of Third splitting attribute.

	Leg Length<100			
Sr No.	Height>=170	Weight	Arm length >=75	Game
		>=60	>=75	
		<60	<75	
1	>=170	<60	<75	BB
2	>=170	>=60	>=75	VB

BB=1	HB=0	VB=1		
------	------	------	--	--

$$I(BB,HB,VB) = (-1/2 \log_2 1/2) - (-0/2 \log_2 0/2) - (-1/2 \log_2 1/2)$$

$$= 0$$

Gain of Weight	0.0000
Gain of Arm length	0.161

As the gain of arm length is more therefore it is used as Third splitting attribute.

Table No. 8: Selection of third splitting attribute.

	Leg Length<100			
Sr No.	Height<170	Weight	Arm length >=75	Game
		>=60	>=75	
		<60	<75	
1	<170	<60	<75	HB
2	<170	<60	<75	HB
3	<170	>=60	<75	VB

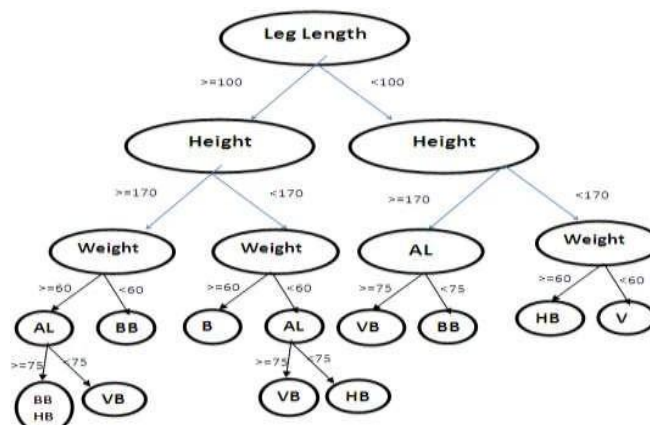
BB=0	HB=2	VB=1
------	------	------

$$I(BB,HB,VB) = (-0/3 \log_2 0/3) - (-2/3 \log_2 2/3) - (-1/3 \log_2 1/3)$$

$$= -0.63651$$

Gain of Weight=	-0.6365
Gain of Arm length=	-0.637

As the gain of Weight is more therefore it is used as Third splitting attribute.



## Conclusion

This study analyses ID3 decision tree algorithms that are used in data mining. The efficiency of ID3 decision tree algorithms can be analyzed based on their accuracy and the attribute selection measure used. Measurements of anthropometric variables can create a profile of athletes within specific sports, because different sports have different anthropometric characteristics, and could help coaches to select players for the professional level according with the playing position. In order to improve the athletes in the competition's result is usually in training through the suggestive game selection methods and classification of players to improve the athletes' competitive level and physical fitness.

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## शिक्षक शिक्षणात ग्रंथालयामध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची उपयोगीता

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### सारांश

आजच्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे, ही काळाची गरज आहे. ही गरज लक्षात घेवून शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांपासून तर संशोधकापर्यंत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग होत आहे. या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने ग्रंथालय ही अधिक कार्यक्षम आणि जलद माहिती सेवा देणारी केंद्रे बनली आहे.

### प्रस्तावना

प्रत्येक वाचक हा माहितीचा शोधक असतो. काळानुरूप माहितीचे स्वरूप हे बदलत गेले कारण माहिती ही एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीपर्यंत हस्तांतरीत करण्यापर्यंतची तिची अवस्था सारखी नसते. त्यानूसार विसाव्या शतकापासूनच विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानातील नवनवीन शोधामुळे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग सर्व स्तरातील ग्रंथालयापर्यंत होवू लागला. त्यामध्ये संगणक हे सर्वात महत्वाचे साधन मानले जाते. तसेच दूरसंप्रेषण आणि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनांचा संयोगाने माहितीही संग्रहीत, वितरीत, प्रतिप्राप्तीमध्ये केली जाते.

### माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची व्याख्या

“माहिती तंत्रज्ञान म्हणजे मायक्रोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्सवर आधारीत संगणक आणि दूरसंप्रेषणाच्या संयोगाद्वारे शाब्दिक, चित्रयुक्त, मजकूरयुक्त आणि सांख्यिकीय माहितीचे अर्जन, प्रक्रिया, संग्रह आणि प्रसारण होय.”  
—रोवले

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रभावामुळे आज ग्रंथालयातील दैनंदिन कार्य करण्यास वेळ लागत नाही. तसेच आज प्रत्येक विद्यापीठ ग्रंथालय हे ज्ञानस्रोताचे केंद्र होत चालले आहे.

### उद्देश

- लिखित किंवा मुद्रीत माहितीचे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माहितीद्वारे वाचकांना सेवा पुरविणे.
- माहिती हाताळण्यामध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपयोगामुळे वेळेची बचत होते.
- उदा : डिस्क, सीडीज, टेप्स, फ्लॉपीज.
- संगणकामुळे विविध कामासाठी लागणाऱ्या जागेची बचत होते.
- ग्रंथालय सहकार्याच्या माध्यमातून वाचन साहित्य सामुहिकरित्या उपयोग घेवू शकतात.
- ग्रंथालय माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग
- वाचकांना माहिती एका क्षणात मिळत असते.
- कोणत्याही प्रकारचा अडथळ माहिती मिळविण्यामध्ये होत नाही.
- जागेची कमतरता भासत नाही.
- २४ तास सेवा उपलब्ध.
- माहिती ही क्षणात डाउनलोड होवू शकते.
- साक्षतरेचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी.
- कागद विहरीत, भिंती विहरीत सेवा पुरविणे.
- माहिती प्रतिप्राप्ती सेवा प्राप्त करण्यासाठी उपयुक्त.
- आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने संदर्भ साहित्य शोधणे.

### ग्रंथालयात दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवा सुविधा

- स्वयंचलीत ग्रंथालय सेवा.
- इंटरनेटचा वापर
- मल्टीमिडीयाची उपयुक्तता.

- ग्रंथालय नेटवर्क सेवा.
- मायक्रोफॉर्म सेवा.
- सी.डी. रोम वर आधारित डाटाबेस सुविधा.
- वाचक उपयुक्तता सेवा.

या सर्व सेवा या ग्रंथालयामध्ये वाचकांना एका क्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहाय्याने मिळत आहे. त्यामुळे वाचकांचा वेळ वाचत आहे. त्यानंतर ग्रंथालयामध्ये इ-बुक्स, इ-जर्नल्स, इ-थेसिस, डाटाबेसेस, ई-ग्रुप, ग्रंथालय नेटवर्कस वेब ओपॅक, तसेच आभासी सेमीनार, बुलेटीन बोर्ड, ई-लर्निंग या सुध्दा सेवा माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सहयोगाने ग्रंथालयात मिळत आहे. ग्रंथालय स्वयंचालनामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना सॉफ्टवेअरच्या सहाय्याने कार्यक्षम देवघेव सेवा देता येते. वाचकांमध्ये संगणकाबद्दलच्या जागरूकतेत वाढ होत आहे. थोडक्यात इंटरनेटवर मिळणारी माहिती ज्ञानविश्वातील प्रत्येक विषयातील असते. जी दुरवरून प्राप्त केली जाते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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## गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयातील नवनिर्मितीची आवश्यकता आणि व्याप्ती

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## सारांश

आज गृहीणीचे क्षेत्र 'चुल आणि मूल' यापुरतेच मर्यादित न राहता विस्तारित झाले आहे. कमीत कमी कौटूंबिक संसाधनांचा उपयोग करून जास्तीत जास्त समाधान मिळविणे आवश्यक असते. सामाजिक परिवर्तनात संयुक्त कुटूंब पध्दती जावून विभक्त कुटूंब पध्दतीचा बहुतेक्यांनी स्वीकार केलेला आहे. नविन बदल, बदलत्या जीवन प्रवाहाचे आव्हाने पेलण्याचे सामर्थ्य, क्षमता गृहअर्थशास्त्र हा विषय निश्चितपणे करीत आहे. हा जीवनाशी मेळ घालणारा विषय आहे. त्यात जीवन आणि प्राप्त परिस्थितीतील आव्हाने यांचा समन्य साधणारे शिक्षण आहे.

बीजशब्द :- गृहअर्थशास्त्र, क्षेत्र, गृहिणी, गृहजीवन

## प्रस्तावना

ऐतिहासिक दृष्ट्या गृहशिक्षणाचा प्रारंभ हा कुटूंबसंस्थेइतकाच जुना आहे. सर्वच प्राचीन समाजात स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण हे गृहक्षेत्रापुरतेच मर्यादित होते. आईकडून मुलीला परंपरागत पध्दतीने गृहकृत्याचे आणि तत्संबंधित इतर जबाबदारीचे शिक्षण मिळत असे. मुलींना विणकामासारख्या हस्तकलांचे शिक्षण दिले जाई. पश्चिमी समाजात १७९३ मध्ये का-ऊंट या शास्त्रज्ञाने कम्फर्ट स्वयंपाकघराची शास्त्रशुद्ध रचना कशी असावी याचा नमुना मॅसॅच्युसेट्स येथील जागतिक प्रदर्शनाज ठेवला. १७९८ मध्ये बोस्टन येथील शाळामधून वस्त्रप्रावरणे शिवणे आणि त्यांची निगा राखणे ही कौशल्ये शिकविण्यास सुरुवात झाली. १८७२ मध्ये शिवणकला या विषयाला औद्योगिक विकासाबरोबर मान्यता देण्यात आली. एम्मा विल्हाड यांनी १८२१ मध्ये सुरू केलेल्या ट्रॉस सेमिनरी मध्ये स्त्रियांना कौटूंबिक कामे करण्याचा शास्त्रीय दृष्टीकोन प्राप्त झाला. १८४० मध्ये कॅथरिन बीचर यांनी क्वउमेजपब म्बवदवउपबे त्याचबरोबर क्वउमेजपब त्मबपचम हे पुस्तक लिहिले. लेक प्लेसिड क्रुल यांनी गृहअर्थशास्त्राची मर्यादा ठरविली तर करोलिन हंट यांनी या विषयाची मूलतत्वे विशद केली. मिलवर्डडयुई या अमेरिकन दाम्पत्याने गृहअर्थशास्त्र हे नांव सुचविले, त्यानंतर १ जानेवारी १९०९ मध्ये 'अमेरिकन होम इकॉनॉमिक्स एज्युकेशन असोसिएशन स्थापना करण्यात आली.

भारतात सर्वप्रथम १९३२ मध्ये लेडी इर्विन कॉलेज, मद्रास (चेन्नई) येथे उच्च शिक्षणात गृहविज्ञानाचे शिक्षण दिल्या गेले. १९५० मध्ये महाराज सयाजीराव विद्यापीठ, बडोदा येथे गृहविज्ञान ही शाखा चालविण्यात आली. नागपूर विद्यापीठात सुरुवातीला कला शाखेत गृहविज्ञान व काही वर्षांनी कला शाखेत गृहविज्ञानाचे गृहअर्थशास्त्र असे नाव करण्यात आले. विद्यार्थ्यांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात मिळालेला प्रतिसाद यामुळे नागपूर आणि अमरावती दोन्ही विद्यापीठात उच्च शिक्षणात पदव्युत्तर स्तरावर गृहअर्थशास्त्र शिक्षणाची सोय करण्यात आली.

## गृहअर्थशास्त्राची गरज

गृहअर्थशास्त्र हे गृहजीवना करिता शिक्षण देणारे शास्त्र आहे. ते मानवाच्या गृहजीवनाचा अभ्यास करते. कुटूंबात अनेक सदस्य असतात. त्यांच्या गरजादेखील विविध असतात. या गरजांची पूर्ती चांगल्या प्रकारे कशी करता येईल यासंबंधीचे शिक्षण गृहअर्थशास्त्रातून मिळते. कुटूंबातील घटकांच्या गृहजीवनाशी संबंधित असलेल्या सर्व आवश्यक विषयांचे उदा. गृहव्यवस्थापन, बालसंगोपन, आहारशास्त्र, आरोग्यशास्त्र, वस्त्रशास्त्र, गृहरचना, व्यक्तिमत्व विकास आणि कौटूंबिक संबंध इत्यादी ज्ञानाने परिपूर्ण असा विषय आहे. व्यक्तीची जडणघडण कुटूंबातच होते. या दृष्टीने गृहजीवनाचे शिक्षण जीवनाशी संलग्नित आहे. समाज जीवनाला आवश्यक असलेल्या निष्ठा, सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये, सहिष्णूता, प्रेमाची शिकवण, त्याग या विषयांच्या शिक्षणाचे बीजारोपण हे कुटूंबातून होते आणि या बीजाला रूजविण्यासाठी खोली निर्माण करून देणारेही कुटूंबच असते, जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक पैलूचे शिक्षण गृहअर्थशास्त्र प्रदान

करते. जीवनात येणाऱ्या समस्या सोडविण्याच्या दृष्टीने मार्गदर्शन मिळणे हा या विषयाच्या प्रमुख उद्देश आहे. या विषयाचे महत्व विशद करणारे क्षेत्रही अमर्याद आहे.

गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयातील नवनिर्मितीची व्याप्ती

- १) गृहनिर्माण म्हणजे सिमेंट विटांनी बांधलेले घर अपेक्षित नाही तर स्वस्थ जीवन जागू शकतील अशा व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची माणसे घडविणे होय. परस्परांच्या सहकार्यातून चांगल्या गुणांची जोपासना होईल अशा कुटूंबातील व्यक्तित्वाची जडणघडण करणे होय. जीवनाच्या समृद्धतेकरिता चांगले गृहसंचलन करता येणे हे गृहअर्थशास्त्राचे क्षेत्र आहे.
- २) पाश्चात्य संस्कृतीचे अनुकरण केल्यामुळे एकत्र कुटूंब पध्दती नष्ट होऊन विभक्त कुटूंब पध्दती अस्तित्वात आली. गृहिणी उच्चशिक्षित झाल्यामुळे मुलांच्या भविष्याचे नियोजन सक्षमपणे करू शकतात. मुलांच्या मानसिक, बौदीक व शारिरीक विकासात येणाऱ्या अडचणीवर मात करू शकतात. या सर्व गोष्टी त्यांना गृहअर्थशास्त्रातून शिकायला मिळते.
- ३) वाढती महागाई, बेरोजगारीचे प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात वाढते प्रमाण, सतत वाढणाऱ्या गरजा, जीवनस्तर उंचावण्याची इच्छा, शिक्षणाच्या भरमसाठ प्रवेश फी, या सर्व बाबींच्या मेळ घालणे एकट्याच्या भरोश्यावर अशक्य आहे. आणि प्रत्येकाला रोजगारसंधी उपलब्ध होईलच असे नाही त्यामुळे गृहिणी घरबसल्या स्वयंरोजगार करू शकतात. वस्त्रोद्योग उद्योगात नवनवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग करून, वेगवेगळ्या फॅशनचे कपडे शिवणे, पारंपारिक पोषाख शिवून त्यावर प्रांतीय भरतकाम करून विकणे, रूखवंत करून विकणे इत्यादी बडोदा, अहमदाबाद येथे प्रांतीय भरतकलेच्या वस्त्र प्रावरणांची मोठी बाजारपेठ आहे. आर्थिक क्षेत्राचे अवलोकन केल्यास स्त्रियांनी सुरू केलेल्या उद्योग आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठ काबीज करते. उदा. लिज्जत पापड संस्था. अन्न उद्योगात नवनवीन खाद्यपदार्थ करून विकणे, दीर्घकाळ टिकणारे पदार्थ करून विकणे, डबाबंद पदार्थ तयार करणे, रोगानुसार आहार पुरविणे, बाळंतविडा असे कितीतरी उत्पादने गृहिणी या विषयाच्या सहच्याने करू शकतात, व आपले जीवनमान उंचावू शकतात. गृहअंतर्गत रचना आणि गृहसजावट, पुष्परचना तयार करून विकणे हा पण स्वयंरोजगार करू शकतात, बालवाडी चालविणे, बाल सल्लागार केंद्र चालू शकतात.
- ४) घर आणि नोकरी असे दुहेरी क्षेत्र स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला आहे आहे. गृहकार्य ही एक समस्या बनली आहे. ती समस्या निवारण्यासाठी श्रमबचतीच्या नवनवीन साधनांचा उपयोग करून घेणे, कार्यसरलीकरणाचा उपयोग करणे तिला आवश्यक झाले आहे. गृहकृत्याविषयी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोन स्विकारणे आणि घर समृद्ध करणे हे या विषयाचे क्षेत्र आहे.
- ५) स्त्रिया कितीही शिकल्या, नोकरी करणाऱ्या झाल्या तरीही घरामध्ये स्त्रियांना गृहव्यवस्थापकाची भूमिका करावी लागते. गृहिणीचा व्यवसाय हा विविधांगी आहे. तिच्या घराकरिता तिला आहारशास्त्रज्ञ, स्वयंपाकी, मोलकरीण, मालकीण, शिक्षणशास्त्रज्ञ, मानसशास्त्रज्ञ, परिचारिका, धोबी, अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ, माता आणि पत्नीची भूमिका वाठवाव्या लागतात. ही जबाबदारी पार पाडण्याकरिता आवश्यक शिक्षण हे या विषयाचे क्षेत्र आहे.

गृहजीवनाशी संबंधित आहे असे सर्व ज्ञान हे गृहअर्थशास्त्राचे क्षेत्र आहे. म्हणूनच गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयाचे क्षेत्र जीवनव्यापी आहे असे म्हणता येईल.

संदर्भग्रंथ

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## Subaltern History Writing

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इतिहास लेखनात कालपरत्वे अनेक बदल झाले. प्राचीन काळी भारतात वेद, पुराने, उपनिषद, यांच्या माध्यमातून लेखन झाले. त्यात राजे-राजवाडे, राजघराणे, देवीदेवता, यावर भर होता. नंतरच्या काळात राजकिय इतिहास लेखनावर भर देण्यात आला. आधुनिक काळात इतिहास लेखनात आमूलाग्र बदल झाले. नवीन नवीन संकल्पना इतिहास लेखनात उदयास आल्या. स्त्रीयांचा इतिहास, संकल्पनांचा इतिहास यासारख्या विषयांवर इतिहास लेखन सुरु झाले. सद्यस्थितीत Subaltern History हया नवीन विचारधारेचा उदय झाला. त्यामुळे इतिहासाची व्याप्ती प्रचंड वाढली आहे. इतिहास लेखनात सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक व राजकिय लेखनासोबतच समाजातील मागासलेल्या घटकांचासुद्धा अभ्यास सुरु झाला. इतिहास हे एक सामाजिक शशास्त्र आहे. त्यामुळे समाजातील सर्वच घटकांचा अभ्यास होणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतु या शशास्त्रात राजेराजवाडे व समाजाला प्रभावित करणाऱ्या घटना व घटकांचाच अभ्यास केला जात होता. परंतु Subaltern History लेखनाच्या माध्यमातून समाजातील मागास घटकांनाही न्याय मिळाला आहे.

Subaltern History म्हणजे नेमके काय? तर जो घटक राजकिय, आर्थिक दृष्ट्या तसेच इतर क्षेत्रात पिछाडलेला असतो त्याचा अभ्यास म्हणजे Subaltern History होय. वास्तविक पाहता Subaltern या शब्दाचा अर्थ सैनिकीय अधिकाऱ्यांच्या हाताखालील सैनिक असा होतो. इतिहास लेखनात याचा अर्थ मागास घटकांचे अध्ययन असा घेतला जातो. सर्वसामान्य जनतेचा इतिहास याआधी कुठेही लिहीला गेला नाही. मागास घटकांच्या अध्ययनाने दुर्लक्षित घटकांना इतिहासात स्थान मिळाले.

ब्रिटीश इतिहासकार म्ण्च जीवडेवद यांच्या जीम ज्यउमे डहंपदम मधील लेखात भोजवतल तिवउ कवूद इमसवू असे दुर्लक्षित घटकांच्या अध्ययनाला म्हटले आहे. तर इटालियन मार्क्सवादी विचारवंत इजवदपव व्हतउप यांनी मागास घटकांच्या इतिहास लेखनास सर्वप्रथम नईंसजमतद भोजवतल तपजपदह असे म्हटले आहे. भारतीय इतिहास लेखनाचा विचार केला तर असे लक्षात येते की, ज्या घटना किंवा घटकांनी देशाला, समाजाला प्रभावित केले आहे. त्यांनाच इतिहासात स्थान मिळाले. मात्र सर्वसामान्य घटना, घटक इतिहास लेखनापासून वंचित राहिले. समाजातील अनेक घटक आजही इतिहासाच्या संशोधन कक्षेबाहेर आहे. दलित, अस्पृश्य, आदिवासी यांचे देशाच्या इतिहासातील योगदान बरेचसे अलिखित आहे. स्त्रीयांचा इतिहासातील समावेश नगण्य आहे. यासारखे अनेक दुर्लक्षित घटक Subaltern History च्या माध्यमातून समोर येच्या माध्यमातून समोर येऊ शकतात.

Subaltern History च्या संशोधनात अनेक अडचणी आहेत. त्यातील एक महत्वाची समस्या म्हणजे दुर्लक्षित घटकांच्या इतिहास लेखनाला लागणारे पुरावे, साधने विपूल प्रमाणात उपलब्ध नाहीत. कारण सामाजिकदृष्ट्या दुर्लक्षित असल्याने त्यांचे विचार, मते मांडण्यास ते घटक सक्षम नव्हते व सामाजिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम असणाऱ्या घटकांनी त्यांचे विचार दडपून टाकले. त्यावर उपाय म्हणून नईंसजमतद भोजवतल संशोधकांना शासकिय दस्तऐवज, न्यायालयीन प्रकरणे, पोलिस ठाण्यातील प्रकरणे, यासारख्या मोजक्याच साधनाचा उपयोग करावा लागतो. तसेच प्रसार माध्यमे, उदा. (Whatsapp, Facebook, Mail, Instagram, Twitter, Television) यांचा उपयोग होतो. क्पेबवअमतल बेंददमस वर अनेक आदिवासी जाती जमातींची माहिती प्रसारित केल्या जाते. तसेच भोजवतल बेंददमस वर प्राचीन संस्कृतीची माहिती देतांना त्या काळातील सर्वसामान्य जनतेची स्थिती लक्षात येते. यातूनसुद्धा Subaltern History ची माहिती मिळते.

भारतीय इतिहासकार रंजित गुहा हे Subaltern History चे जनक मानल्या जातात. २० व्या शतकातील शेवटच्या २० वर्षांत भारतीय इतिहास लेखनाला नईंसजमतद भोजवतल च्या माध्यमातून नवीन दिशा प्राप्त झाली. गुहा यांच्या मते महात्मा गांधींच्या चळवळीला समाजातील गरिब, शेतकरी, कामगार, मजूर वर्गाने साथ दिली म्हणून त्यांची चळवळ यशस्वी झाली. असहकार आंदोलन, भारत छोडो आंदोलन यामध्ये सर्वसामान्य गरिब जनतेचा सहभाग असल्यानेच महात्मा गांधी त्यांच्या कार्यात यशस्वी होऊ शकले. सुमित सरकार हे भारतीय इतिहासकार Subaltern History पक्षातील आहे. थोडक्यात सारांश रूपाने असे सांगता येईल की, भारतीय इतिहास लेखन पूर्णतः मूलगामी

पध्दतीने झाले आहे. एकांगीपणे इतिहास लेखन झाले असून समाजातील दुर्लक्षित घटकांना त्यात न्याय मिळालेला नाही. इतिहास घडवण्याचे श्रेय राजेराजवाडे, जमिनदार, नेते, पुढारी यांनाच मिळाले आहे. मात्र सामान्य जनतेचे कर्तुत्व इतिहासाने दुर्लक्षित केलेले आहे Subaltern History च्या माध्यमातून आजतागायत दुर्लक्षित राहिलेल्या समाजातील घटकांचा अभ्यास केल्यास व तसे इतिहास लेखन केले तरच इतिहासाला खऱ्या अर्थाने सामाजिक शास्त्राचा दर्जा प्राप्त होईल.

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## कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषामधील उपचारपुर्व व उपचारांत सामाजिक परिपक्वतेतील कार्य अभिमुखतेचे अध्ययन

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### गोषवारा

मी या संशोधनामध्ये कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषामधील उपचारपुर्व व उपचारांत समाजिक परिपक्वतेतील कार्य अभिमुखता या घटकाचे अध्ययन करणार आहे. सामाजिक परिपक्वता या चाचणी मध्ये एकुण ९ घटक आहेत. परंतु मी त्यातील कार्य अभिमुखता या घटकाचे अध्ययन या संशोधनात करणार आहे. या संशोधनामध्ये संशोधक कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुष दोघांना पण कार्य अभिमुखते संदर्भात समान प्रश्न विचारणार आहे. या संशोधनाचा मुख्य उद्देश असा आहे की, समाजात आजही कुष्ठरोग या आजाराला अभिषाप समजाला जातो. कुष्ठरोग हा आजार झाल्यावर कुष्ठ रूग्ण समाजापासून दुर लोटले जातात. कार्यात्मक अक्षमता त्यांच्यात निर्माण होते. ते मनाने खचून गेलेले असतात. परंतु औषधेपचार मिळाल्यावर व पुर्नवसन प्राप्त झाल्यावर त्याचे मनोधैर्य वाढते. कार्यात्मक अभिक्षमता त्यांच्यात निर्माण होते. व ते समाजातील एक घटक म्हणून वावरायला लागतात. उपचार सुरु असतांना जर रुग्णांना योग्य सामाजिक वातावरण व कार्यात्मक प्रेरणा मिळाली तर कुष्ठरुग्णाचा विकास अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे होण्यात मदत मिळते.

सुचनक शब्द . सामाजिक परिपक्वता ;कार्य अभिमुखताद्वए उपचारपुर्व आणि उपचारांत कुष्ठरोगी, स्त्री-पुरुष.

### प्रस्तावना

मानव हा समाजप्रिय प्राणी आहे. मानव हा अधिक काळापर्यंत एकटा राहु शकत नाही. त्याला समुहाने राहणे अधिक प्रिय असते. व त्यासाठी तो सतत जोडीदाराच्या शोधात असतो.

बाळ जन्माला येते त्यावेळी सुरवातीला त्याला त्याची माताच सर्व विश्व वाटते. परंतु हळूहळू तो मोठा होऊ लागतो. अशा वेळी त्याला आपले कुटूंब समजायला लागते. घरातील मंडळी तो ओळखु लागतो.

बालकांचे विश्व सुरवातीला घरा एवढेच सिमीत असते. परंतु पुढे तो बाहेर पडायला लागला की त्याला समाज कळायला लागते. समाजातील चांगले वाईट अनुभव त्याला येऊ लागतात व बालक त्याप्रमाणे वर्तन करु लागते.

उदा : अनुवांशिकता

एखादे कुटूंब जर देशप्रेमी असेल तर त्याच्या अनेक पिढी पर्यंत ते देशप्रेम पहावयास मिळते.

उदा : परिस्थिती

जर एखाद्या उच्चभू घरातील बालक झोपडपट्टीत राहणाऱ्या चोर मुलाच्या सहवासात राहिला असता तसेच संस्कार त्यांच्यावर पडतात व तो बालक त्याप्रमाणे वर्तन करायला लागतो.

समाजातुन जर व्यक्तिला योग्य प्रतिक्रिया मिळत असेल तर अशा वेळी देखील व्यक्तिका सामाजिक विकास अधिक चांगला होतो. याचा अर्थ व्यक्तिका सामाजिक परिपक्वता व्यक्तिका कुटूंब, अनुवांशिकता, परिस्थिती व समाजातील प्रेम यावर अवलंबुन आहे. अभ्यासाचे महत्व (Significance of the Study) :

सामाजिक परिपक्वता ही एक मानसशास्त्रीय संकल्पना आहे. व्यक्तीका सामाजिक विकास बघण्यासाठी ह्या संकल्पनेचा अधिक प्रमाणात उपयोग करण्यात येतो. समाजामध्ये टिबी, एड्स, कॅन्सर अशा प्रकारे किती तरी वेगवेगळे आजार आहेत. परंतु कुष्ठरोग या आजाराकडे बघण्याचा समाजाचा दृष्टीकोन हा वेगळाच असतो. आपणास कुष्ठरोग

झालेला आहे या कल्पनेनेच रुग्ण अर्धा खचून जातो. कार्यात्मक अक्षमता निर्माण होते, परंतु जर त्याला योग्य औषधोपचार मिळाला, समुपदेशन मिळाले, समाजातून प्रेम मिळाले, त्याचे पुर्नवसन झाले तर त्याचा अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे विकास होतो, मनोधैर्य वाढते, कार्यात्मक अभिक्क्षमता निर्माण होते. नवनविन कौशल्य ते शिकतात व त्यांचा विकास होतो.

समस्या विधान (Statement of the problem)

- कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषामधील उपचारपुर्व व उपचारांत सामाजिक परिपक्वतेतील कार्य अभिमुखतेचे अध्ययन
- अध्ययनाचे लक्ष ;व्हरमबजपअमे व जीम ेजनकलद्ध :-
- कुष्ठरोगी पुरुषांचे उपचार पुर्व सामाजिक परिपक्वतेचे अध्ययन
- कुष्ठरोगी स्त्रीयांचे उपचार पुर्व सामाजिक परिपक्वतेचे अध्ययन
- कुष्ठरोगी पुरुषांचे उपचारांत सामाजिक परिपक्वतेचे अध्ययन
- कुष्ठरोगी स्त्रीयांचे उपचारांत सामाजिक परिपक्वतेचे अध्ययन
- कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषांचे सामाजिक परिपक्वतेतील कार्यात्मक अभिमुखतेचे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

सिमा (Limitation)

- या संशोधनामध्ये केवळ विदर्भ महारोगी सेवा मंडळ तपोवन अमरावती या संस्थेतील कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषांची निवड करण्यात आलेली आहे.
- या संशोधनात सामाजिक परिपक्वतेतील कार्य अभिमुखता या एकाच घटकाचे अध्ययन करण्यात आलेले आहे.
- सामाजिक परिपक्वता ही मापनी हिंदी भाषेमध्ये आहे.
- अशिक्षित व्यक्तीकडून ही चाचणी सोडवून घेण्यात समस्या आल्या.

गृहितके (Hypothesis)

उपचार पुर्व कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषांपेक्षा उपचारांत कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषामध्ये सामाजिक परिपक्वता (कार्य अभिमुखता) स्तर उच्च असतो.

पुर्वअभ्यास (Review to literature)

- Puranik, S.D. (1984) found in his study social maturity of female student was higher than that of male student the controlled organizational climate, government and urban locality were conductive to development of morale of teachers.

संशोधन पद्धती (Methodology)

नमुना निवडीचे निकश

या संशोधनात ३०-६० वर्ष वयोगटातील उपचारपुर्व व उपचारांत कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषांची यादृच्छीक पद्धती व्दारा निवड करण्यात आली. यांचे मध्यमान वय ४५ आहे. यासाठी उपचारपुर्व व उपचारांत कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषांचे ४०-४० नमुणे घेण्यात आले. उपयुक्त नमुने घेण्यासाठी अमरावती मधील विदर्भ महारोगी सेवा मंडळ, तपोवन अमरावती या संस्थेची निवड करण्यात आली.

श्लंग	कुष्ठरोगी रुग्ण		एकूण
	उपचार पुर्व	उपचारांत	
पुरुष	२०	२०	४०
स्त्री	२०	२०	४०
एकुण	४०	४०	८०

अनुसंधान अभिकल्प (Research Design) :-

- या अध्ययनात 2 x 2 Factorial Designs चा वापर करण्यात आला.

- Family (B)
- लिंग ।
- पुरुष १२
- स्त्री १२
- कुष्ठरोगी रुग्ण B
- उपचारपूर्व रुग्ण B1
- उपचारांत रुग्ण B2

Male (a1)	A1 B1	A1B2
Female (A2)	A2 B1	A2 B2

**परिवर्तन (Variables) :-**

स्वतंत्र परिवर्तन

उपचारपूर्व व उपचारांत कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुष

अश्रित परिवर्तन

सामाजिक परिपक्वता (कार्य अभिमुखता)

नियंत्रित परिवर्तन

वयोगट ३०-६०

नमुना पृष्ठभूमी – विदर्भ महारोगी सेवा मंडळ, तपोवन, अमरावती.

संशोधनात वापरलेली चाचणी

सामाजिक परिपक्वता मापणी

Dr. Nalini Rao (Bangalore) (2005)

**गणितीय पद्धती**

- Stage I = mean and standard Deviation.
- Stage II = 't' test and 'f' test
- Stage III = Chi-square and two way analysis of variance.
- Stage IV = orthogonal comparison Test.
- SD सह मध्यवर्ती प्रवृत्तीचे उपाय डाटाच्या स्वरूपांचे वर्णन करण्यासाठी वापरले जातील.

**चर्चा आणि निष्कर्ष :-**

उपचारपूर्व व उपचारांत कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषामधिल सामाजिक परिपक्वतेच्या कार्य अभिमुखता विश्लेषणाचे मध्यमान, S.D o 't' अंसनम दर्शवित आहे.

Status	N	Mean	S.D	't' Value	Sign
Pre Treatment	40	640	38	8.1	0.01
Post Treatment	40	720	43		

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात उपचार पूर्व कुष्ठरोगी रुग्णांचा डमंद ६४० प्राप्त झाला व ३८ प्राप्त झाला. उपचारांत कुष्ठरोगी रुग्णांचा डमंद ७२० व ४३ प्राप्त झाला व जश टंसनम ८१ प्राप्त झाली ०००५ व ०००१ दोन्ही स्तरावर तो Significant आहे.

प्राप्त Result व्दारा गृहीतके सिध्द झालेली आहे. उपचार पूर्व सामाजिक परिपक्वता कमी आढळुन आलेली आहे.

प्राप्त Result वरुन हे दिसुन आले आहे की, उपचारांत कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषांमध्ये सामाजिक परिपक्वता उच्च स्वरूपाची दिसुन येते.

निष्कर्ष :-

उपचारपुर्व व उपचारांत कुष्ठरोगी स्त्री-पुरुषांमध्ये सामाजिक परिपक्वता कार्य अभिमुखता पातळीबाबत महत्त्वपूर्ण फरक आढळून आला.

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## Comparative Study Of Mental Toughness Of Players Of Various Games

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### Abstract

*The Purpose of the study was to compare Mental Toughness of players of various games. For this purpose researcher had collected data from thirty (30) players; 10 players from each game i.e. Kabaddi, Kho-Kho and Atya-Patya from various mandals of Amravati, Maharashtra. Subjects were selected with purposive sampling methods. The age of the subjects were ranged between 20 to 25 years. Subjects did not use any ergogenic aids or supplementations and also they were all free from any injuries during the collection of data. Mental Toughness was measured by (MTQ48) questionnaire developed by Dr. Alan Goldberg was used to measure mental toughness and the score was noted down in number. Statistical analysis was done on the basis of ANOVA comparison of Mental Toughness of players of various games at 0.05 levels. Result shows that there is difference between the mean of Mental Toughness of players of Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Atya-Patya Games. To see this difference were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances was implied. Researcher found that there is significant difference in Mental Toughness of amongst players of Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Atya-Patya Games. As the calculated 'f' value is 7.212 is greater than tab  $F_{0.05}(2, 27) = 3.354$ . Since the 'f' ratio is found to be significant. Since the one-way analysis of variance was found to be significant in related to level of aspiration, the least significant difference (L.S.D.) was applied to assess the paired means difference among the players of Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Atya-Patya games in reference to Mental Toughness. Concluding we can say that Kabaddi player's shows high level of mental toughness followed by kho-kho and atya-patya players it may be attributer that kabaddi players were found to be more aggressive as compared to kho-kho and atya-patya players because of the nature of the kabaddi game.*

**Keyword:** Mental Toughness, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho and Atya-Patys Players.

### Introduction

In today's competitive arena the values of games and sports is increasing tremendously. Psychological factors are playing a key role to a player for showing their best performance and it is now being recognized that physical talent is not the only component which leads to success in various games and sports but also psychological factors. In the field of sports arena, mental toughness is seen as one of the most significant attributes that lead to a successful athletic performance. To perform at the highest level it is often the mental makeup which separates the elite performers from the best performers. The involvement of psychological principles for improvement of performance in sports has received greater attention in these days. There are certain accepted psychological principles which must have to be applied, so that the athletes and players are able to show their best in performances in competition. Coaches, physical educationists and sports scientists have always egger to know more about those psychological principles, which are helpful in improving the performance of the players. It is important to know about the role of anxiety, aggression, tension, fear, emotional phenomena like competitive anxiety and some personality traits like extroversion and neuroticism of the players during training as well as in competitions.

The players who are alert and relaxed, they take better, quicker decision during a match. An over-anxious player may take incorrect decision. Players can be more motivated when they realize that they can control their inner ability like anxiety, aggression, tension, fear, etc and are then free to play at their top level.

In games and sports there has been almost no consideration centering on mental toughness and this is seen as very surprising considering that the term has been widely used over the last decades. It has been observed that there are few studies were conducted on mental toughness, mental toughness is seen as one of the most overused and least understood term in the area of sport psychology as well as in games and sports.

In games and sport the word mental toughness is utilized by a variety of coaches, performers and sport psychologists, and it is only recently those psychologists have attempted to define and understand the concept of mental toughness. Mental toughness or we can say than any parameters of psychology differ to each other. It is unique to each and everyone. It may be differ according to their age, level, game, etc. Weather it is varied in different games and sports.

Hence the researcher has taken the study of "Comparative study of mental toughness of players of various games"

## Materials and Methods

### Subject

For the present study researcher had collected data from thirty (30) players; 10 players from each game i.e. Kabaddi, Kho-Kho and Atya-Patya from various mandals of Amravati, Maharashtra. Subjects were selected with purposive sampling methods. The age of the subjects were ranged between 20 to 25 years. Subjects did not use any ergogenic aids or supplementations and also they were all free from any injuries during the collection of data.

**Mental Toughness** –Mental Toughness was measured by (MTQ48) questionnaire developed by Dr. Alan Goldberg was used to measure mental toughness and the score was noted down in number.

### Analysis

Statistical analysis was done on the basis of ANOVA comparison of Mental Toughness of players of various games at 0.05 levels.

**Table -1**  
**Comparison of Mental Toughness of Players of Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Atya-Patya Games**

Variables	SV	SS	DF	MS	F
Mental Toughness	between	38.2236	2	19.1118	7.212*
	error	71.55	27	2.65	

\*Significant at 0.05 level  $F_{0.05(2,27)} = 3.354$

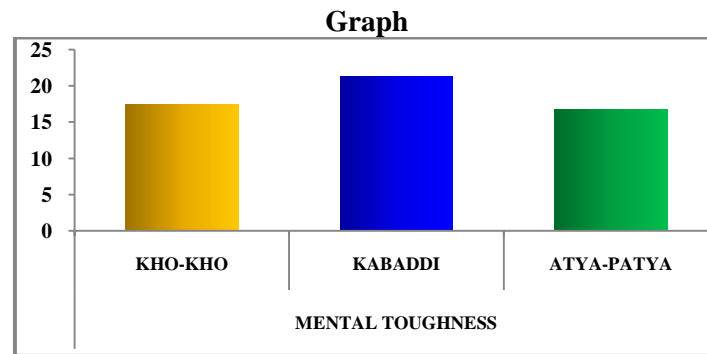
Above table shows that there is difference between the mean of Mental Toughness of players of Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Atya-Patya Games. To see this difference were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances was implied. Researcher found that there is significant difference in Mental Toughness of amongst players of Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Atya-Patya Games. As the calculated 'f' value is 7.212 is greater than tab  $F_{0.05(2,27)} = 3.354$ . Since the 'f' ratio is found to be significant. Since the one-way analysis of variance was found to be significant in related to level of aspiration, the least significant difference (L.S.D.) was applied to assess the paired means difference among the players of Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Atya-Patya games in reference to Mental Toughness.

**Table- 2**  
**Least Significant Difference for Means of Mental Toughness of players of Kabaddi, Kho-Kho & Atya-Patya Games**

MENTAL TOUGHNESS				
Kho-Kho	Kabaddi	Atya-Patya	M.D.	C.D.
17.5	21.3		3.8*	2.441
17.5		16.7	0.8	
	21.3	16.7	4.6*	

\*Significant at .05 levels.

From the above table it was clearly revealed that significant difference was found between the means difference of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players as well as Kabaddi and Atya-Patya players as the mean difference of mental toughness was greater than the critical difference, whereas mean difference of kho-kho and atya-patya players shows insignificant difference as the mean difference is lesser than the critical difference.



### Conclusion

Concluding we can say that there is difference between the mean of Mental Toughness of players amongst kabaddi, kho-kho and atya-patya game. To see this difference were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances was implied. Researcher found that there is significant difference in Mental Toughness of players of various games as the calculated 'f' value is greater than tab F value. Since the 'f' ratio is found to be significant. From the Mean table it also revealed that Kabaddi player's shows high level of mental toughness followed by kho-kho and atya-patya players it may be attributer that kabaddi players were found to be more aggressive as compared to kho-kho and atya-patya players because of the nature of the game.

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## Study of Will to Win of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho Players

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the will to win level between Kabaddi players and Kho-Kho players. To achieve this purpose researcher had collected data on forty players i.e. 20 Kabaddi Players and 20 Kho-Kho Players from Sant Gadge Maharaj mahavidhyalaya, Walgaon, Amravati. Subjects were selected with purposive sampling methods from various under graduate courses who were participated in intercollegiate tournaments. The age of the subjects were ranged between 18 to 25 years. The investigator has used standard will to win questionnaire developed by Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla to collect the data on will to win. It contains 14 items. In order to find out the significant difference between Kabaddi players and Kho-Kho players in reference to will to win the 't' test analysis was applied at 0.05 level of significance. Result revealed that there is difference between means of kabaddi and Kho-Kho players in reference to will to win, because the mean of Kabaddi players is 8.5, which is greater than the mean of Kho-Kho players which is 6.3, their mean difference is 0.25 and standard error found is 0.443. To check the significant difference of will to win of Kabaddi players and Kho-Kho players the data is analyzed by applying 't' test. After applying 't' test it was found that there is significant difference in will to win between Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players because value of calculated 't' (4.967) which is greater than the tabulated 't' (2.024) at 0.05 level of significance, which indicates or shows that there is a significant difference in will to win between Kabaddi players and Kho-Kho players. Kabaddi players shows better will to win as comparison to Kho-Kho players the difference may be attributed to kabaddi players were always achieve a definite goal set by them this may be due to their hardworking and bravery appearance and most probably they were courageous in nature once they set their goal they strive to achieve by anyhow and last achieved it as compared to Kho-Kho players because of the nature of the Kabaddi game.

**Keywords:** Will to Win, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho.

### Introduction

Today's in the competitive era sports and games are the place where an individual or athlete only trying to win only for the sake of status. Of all the factors affecting sports performance, it seems that the most important one is the ability of the athlete to identify and assume the appropriate feeling required to perform at his best when he needs to do. Whatever may be the level of skill, quality and experience of a competitor, his performance in the face of stiff competition will be to a great extent affected by his ability to assume the right emotion and attain an appropriate level of the emotional energy for performing at his optimum. According to Kauss, how you feel is how you will play. The significance of emotional influence on sport performance has often been evident in most comments of spectators, team managers and sports analysts on athletes' and teams' performances during and after competitions. Often times, they comment on players' display of confidence or lack of it, aggressiveness or timidity, resilience or depression, anger or enthusiasm, frustration or determination and other forms of emotionality while attributing to such factors, the responsibility for the success or failure of their performances. The implication is that preparation of athletes for successful performance in major competitions can no longer be predicated only on training them for optimum mental qualities and physical qualities as strength, speed, flexibility and skills but also perhaps more importantly, on training for development of adequate emotional intelligence, which will make possible a successful delivery of all the trainings acquired.

Will to win is defined as the extent to which a person desires to reach some standard of excellence or defeat of opponent. The will to win is worthless if you don't have the will to prepare. Will or desire is an attitude that makes skillful players are in competent through will be attitude a man can win every battle. Will to win can be defined though winning edge means need to strive for excellence not perfection. Anxiety is related to emotional stability, tough mindedness, and self-confidence. Will to Win enable wider participation in sport by developing and managing local sports facilities. We are committed to providing a positive, accessible sporting environment and the opportunity for all to play sport to a higher level. Operating from five main public parks, we work closely with local communities, local authorities, schools and the general public to make sport more accessible and available to all. Competition pushes us to our best. Pursuing a goal with great intensity can certainly pay off, but it sometimes leads to more pain than gain. How much would you sacrifice for the sake of a win?

Kabaddi and Kho-Kho games are a sport requiring high level of fitness. Both games players need a good combination of physical, physiological as well as psychological fitness in order to succeed. Will to Win plays a key role in both the games in reference to performance. Hence the researcher taken the study entitled 'Study of Will to Win with Performance of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho Players'

## Materials And Methods

### Subject:

For the present study researcher had collected data on forty players i.e. 20 Kabaddi Players and 20 Kho-Kho Players from Sant Gadge Maharaj mahavidhyalaya, Walgaon, Amravati. Subjects were selected with purposive sampling methods from various under graduate courses who were participated in intercollegiate tournaments. The age of the subjects were ranged between 18 to 25 years.

### Administration of the test

#### Will to Win

The investigator has used standard will to win questionnaire developed by Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla to collect the data on will to win. It contains 14 items.

### Statistical Analysis

In order to find out the significant difference between Kabaddi players and Kho-Kho players in reference to will to win the t 'test' analysis was applied at 0.05 level of significance.

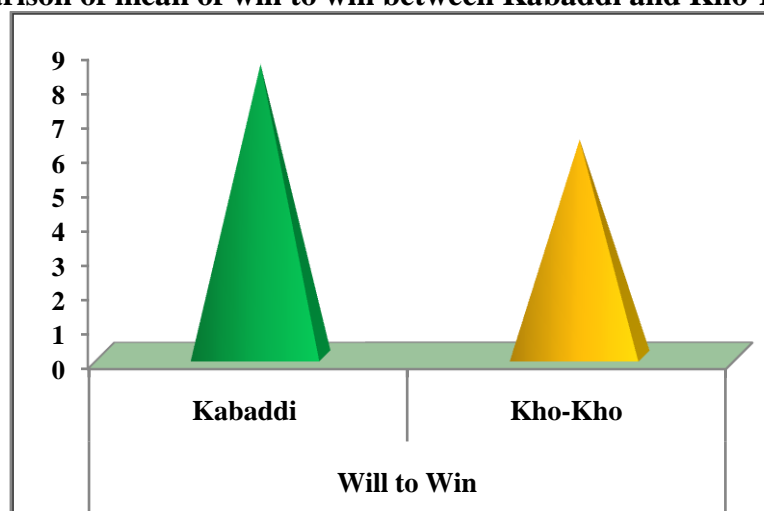
**Table**  
**Comparison of will to win between Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players**

Game	Mean	S.D.	M.D.	S.E	D.F.	O.T.	T.T.
Kabaddi	8.5	1.27	0.25	0.443	38	4.967*	2.024
Kho-Kho	6.3	1.52					

\*Level of Significance = 0.05

### Graph

**Comparison of mean of will to win between Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players**



### Discussion Of Finding

Above table reveals that there is difference between means of kabaddi and Kho-Kho players in reference to will to win, because the mean of Kabaddi players is 8.5, which is greater than the mean of Kho-Kho players which is 6.3, their mean difference is 0.25 and standard error found is 0.443. To check the significant difference of will to win of Kabaddi players and Kho-Kho players the data is analyzed by applying 't' test. After applying 't' test it was found that there is significant difference in will to win between Kabaddi and

Kho-Kho players because value of calculated 't' (4.967) which is greater than the tabulated 't' (2.024) at 0.05 level of significance, which indicates or shows that there is a significant difference in will to win between Kabaddi players and Kho-Kho players. Kabaddi players show better will to win as compared to Kho-Kho players the difference may be attributed to kabaddi players were always achieve a definite goal set by them this may be due to their hardworking and bravery appearance and most probably they were courageous in nature once they set their goal they strive to achieve by anyhow and last achieved it as compared to Kho-Kho players because of the nature of the Kabaddi game.

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## Cloud Computing Educational Strategies

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### Abstract:

*The problem was proposed by the student .The services were provided by the cloud. Pooling and sharing resources virtualizes cloud computing. Centralized infrastructure can provision system and storage .An organization selling cloud services own a large industry group .They have service providers. A thin client interface provides the application to the client .They develop e-learning system as distributed application*

**Keyword- Cloud computing, E-learning, distributed system, information technology, telecommunication.**

### Introduction -

Cloud computing refers to applications and services that run on a distributed network using apparent a stock or supply of material and accessed by common Internet the accepted code of behavior in a situation and networking standards

### Cloud-

Computing takes the technology, services and applications that are similar to those on the Internet and turns them into a self-service utility. The use of the word “cloud” makes reference to the two essential concepts.

### Abstract-

Cloud computing is the means of accessing a shared pool of configurable computing resources ( including hardware ,software, network, servers, storage application and services ) that can be rapidly provided used and released with minimal effort on the part of user or service providers.

### Virtualized -

Virtualization in cloud computing virtualization is the “creation of virtual version of something, such as a server, a desktop, a storage device an operating system or network resources . Systems and storage can be, costs are assessed on a metered basis, multi-tenancy is enable.[1]

### Cloud Model :

A cloud deployment model is a “ configuration “ of certain cloud environment parameters such as the storage size , accessibility and proprietorship .There are four main cloud deployment models that differ significantl. [1][2][3].

### Public cloud:

The public cloud deployment model is the first choice of businesses that operate within the industries with low privacy concern .when it comes to popular cloud deployment models ,examples are Amazon Elastic compute , Google AppEnging, IBM’s Blue .

### Private cloud:

There is little to on difference between public and private clouds from the technical point of view, as their designs are very similar

### Hybrid cloud:

As it is usually the case with any hybrid phenomenon , a hybrid cloud encompasses the best features of the above – mentioned cloud computing deployment model-a public, private and community ones .

### Community cloud:

A community cloud deployment model resembles a private one to a large

## 2.2 Service models:

If computing could be based on the service model, there are three types: 1) IaaS 2) SaaS 3) PaaS

### Infrastructure as a Service:

IAAS is a way of providing a cloud computing infrastructure such as server storage, network and operating system.

#### Advantage of IAAS:

In IaaS, users can choose a CPU dynamically, memory configuration as required

Disadvantages of IaaS: The model of the IaaS computer platform depends on the availability of the Internet.

### Platform as a Service:

A developer can easily write the application and deploy it directly at the PaaS level.

Advantages of PaaS

In-PaaS developers only need a PC and an internet connection to start building the application.

### Disadvantages of PaaS:

A developer can write the application according to the platform provided by PaaS.

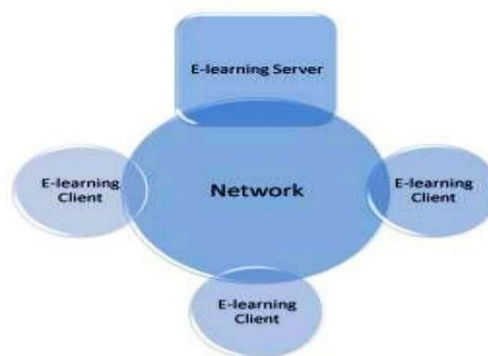
**Software as a Service:** SaaS is referred to as "on-demand software". The user can access SaaS with a thin client via a web browser SaaS

#### Advantage:

SaaS requires less maintenance costs and no special software or hardware version.

Disadvantage of SaaS:

It is difficult to switch between the SaaS provider.



**Fig. 1:** E-learning system

The architecture of a distributed e-learning system includes software components such as the client application, an application server and a database server as well as the necessary hardware. The client hardware can be mobile device or desktop computer. Despite the current hardware and software restrictions, mobile devices support multimedia-based applications. Due to the fact that data processing takes place on the server side, the use of mobile devices for learning is increasing rapidly. However, the mobile applications must be optimized so that they can be used for e-learning. The e-learning server uses cloud computing so that all necessary resources are adjusted as required.

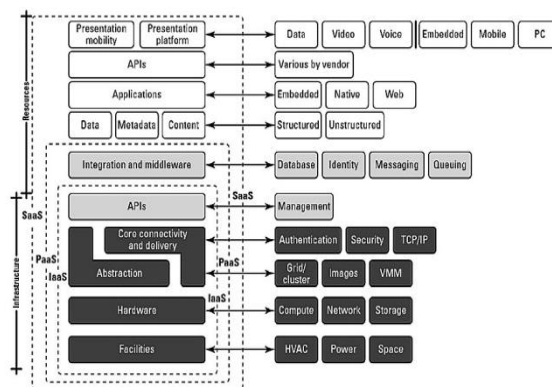


Fig. 3: The Cloud Reference Model [2].

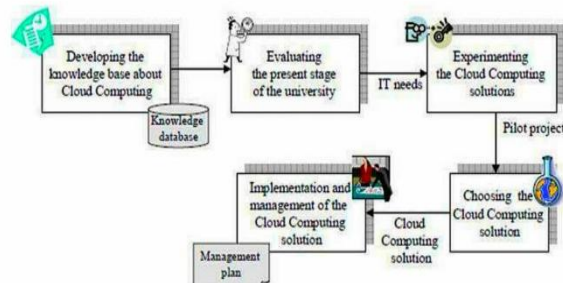


Fig. 3: Cloud Strategy in Higher Education.[2]

**Conclusions:**

Because cloud computing is an emerging technology that can be used by a traditional handheld device, it is beneficial for an institute to reduce infrastructure costs. AMAZON, GOOGLE, Microsoft, ORACLE - all giants are preparing to give the approach the reason for choosing the cloud, as this promises very clear advantages. In contrast to centralized systems, the inactive nodes are used to optimally use the applications and resources. There are various tools, such as Measure, that users can use to develop the cloud applications. The current work system is very critical as educational institutions are increasing day by day, creating a gap between educational institutions and industrial requirements. However, the technological advancement in cloud computing can fill this gap by providing free or free paid training to the system at no additional cost.

**Acknowledgments:**

The work shown here is not possible without infrastructure, literature and motivation. I thank the Dr. Bhaskar Patel, the Principal KITS, Ramtek and the management for providing such a great environment and various infrastructure facilities without which this task would not be possible, my sincere thanks to Mr. Sanjay Borikar for the constant encouragement of such activities. I am very grateful to my neighbors.

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**The Next Consumer Recession. Is a Preparation for tomorrow? - A Study**

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**Abstract**

*Hard to believe, but it's been 10 years since the breakdown of Lehman Brothers, an event that, aided cause the 2008 economic collapse. That the recession, normally denoted to as, "The Great Recession," has become a crucial moment for an entire generation and the regaining that followed has evidenced equally unique, characterized by a measured pace of growth, obstinately high unemployment figures, and slow wage growth. Many consumer companies squirmed along with the economy, experiencing pathetic growth and edgy profitability. This was compounded by industrywide structural changes, allowing consumers greater access and choice.*

*Recently, the Business Environment however, has enhanced markedly. Consumer confidence and spending gone up, unemployment is at historic lows, and inflation seems to be relatively pacified. Some economists are beginning to refer to the current stage of the regaining as a "Goldilocks Economy": not too hot, not too cold—just right.*

*This research paper tries to identify the existence of Financial Cycle in India by examining its main characteristics. The individual cycles are combined using principal component analysis to obtain an aggregate measure of financial cycle for India. The overall analysis suggests that there is a well-defined financial cycle in India. We find that the length and duration of cycles in financial variables are much greater as compared to the Business Cycle*

*The question facing consumer companies is simple i.e. "Are we entering into an extended growth period or should we be preparing for a coming recession"?*

**Keywords:** Recession, unemployment, economy, economic collapse, Goldilocks Economy, Financial Cycle, Business Cycle.

**Introduction:**

Since World War II, the US economy has faced 12 recessions, or one every 6.1 years on average, with the longest interval between downturns clocking in at 10 years (1991–2001)<sup>1</sup>. We currently find ourselves nearly 10 years since the end of the last depression. Recessions don't ring the doorbell and announce themselves. But there are signs that the Evil Witch may be trying to poison the recovery.

Each recession has its own starts, features, and lanes to recovery. To clutch what the 2001 and 2008 recessions can teach us, we need to look into the mirror of time in the following table.

	Dot-com bust	Great Recession
<b>Cause</b>	Reaction to overvalued tech stocks.	Housing market crash and interconnectedness of underlying investments.
<b>Reach</b>	Relatively shallow, with impact concentrated in business investment.	Global in reach and strongly affected all sectors of the economy.
<b>Corporate profits</b>	Down 0.2% peak to trough.	Down 13.5% peak to trough.
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	Down 0.9% peak to trough.	Down 4.5% peak to trough.
<b>Business investment</b>	Spending on nonresidential investment fell 6.4% peak to trough.	Spending on nonresidential investment fell 15.6% peak to trough.
<b>Consumer spending</b>	Spending on consumer goods grew slowly through the downturn (up 0.6% peak to trough).	Spending on consumer goods contracted 8.6% peak to trough.
<b>Labor market</b>	Unemployment reached 6.3%.	Unemployment reached 10.0%.

**The 2001 (dot-com) recession** began in March 2001 in reaction to extreme investing in technology by businesses and an overvaluation of dot-com stocks. As a result, the 2001 recession reverberated more deeply on Wall Street and in the business world than on Main Street and in the consumer sector. That's not to say households were unaffected: unemployment rose from a low of 3.8 percent in spring 2000 to 6.3 percent in June 2003. But while consumer income growth took a hit, it soon bounced back, though not equally for everyone.

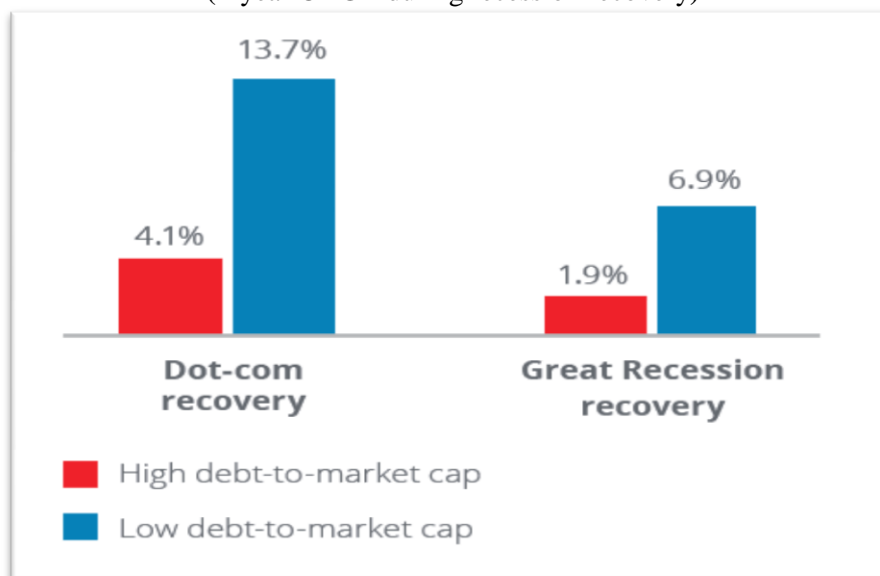
<sup>1</sup> James Hamilton, "Dates of U.S. recessions as inferred by GDP-based recession indicator [JHDUSRGDPBR]," retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/JHDUSRGDPBR>, September 25, 2018

The 2008 recession (Great Recession) was different. The rising cover market triggered the Great Recession in 2008. But unlike the crash in dot-com stocks in 2001, the multipart financial instruments used to fuel the real estate boom, and the interconnectedness of the US and global financial systems, did the most harm. The complex relationship between physical assets, synthetic derivatives, and global financial markets followed by a severe credit crisis made the Great Recession pervasive. Consumers were rocked to their very core: Unemployment shot up to 10 percent, labor force participation fell off a cliff, and consumer confidence plummeted<sup>2</sup>

### The challenges of debt

Not surprisingly, over the last two decades, recession periods have resulted in the most insolvency. Our analysis of active retailers and bankrupt retailers showed that failing retailers tend to be highly indebted, stressed with weak cash flows and decreasing profitability. Highly leveraged firms faced a slower revenue growth during recession recoveries. They were loaded with high debt-servicing costs that increased with increasing interest rates, which vulnerable their ability to focus on their core operations and strategic direction. As a result, cash flow for investing in policies to support with structural changes in the industry was simply not satisfactory. They were left behind as their focus was directed internally rather than externally<sup>3</sup>

**Graph- 1. Revenue growth based on company debt level:**  
(4-year CAGR during recession recovery)



**Source:** Capital IQ, Deloitte analysis of more than 100 US retailers using retailer fiscal year performance.

### Consumer Confidence Survey:

The Reserve Bank released the results of the November 2019 round of its Consumer Confidence Survey (CCS)<sup>4</sup>. The survey was conducted in 13 major cities viz., Ahmedabad; Bengaluru; Bhopal; Chennai; Delhi; Guwahati; Hyderabad; Jaipur; Kolkata; Lucknow; Mumbai; Patna; and Thiruvananthapuram. Perceptions and expectations on the general economic situation, the employment scenario, and the overall price situation and own income and spending are obtained from 5,334 households across these cities.

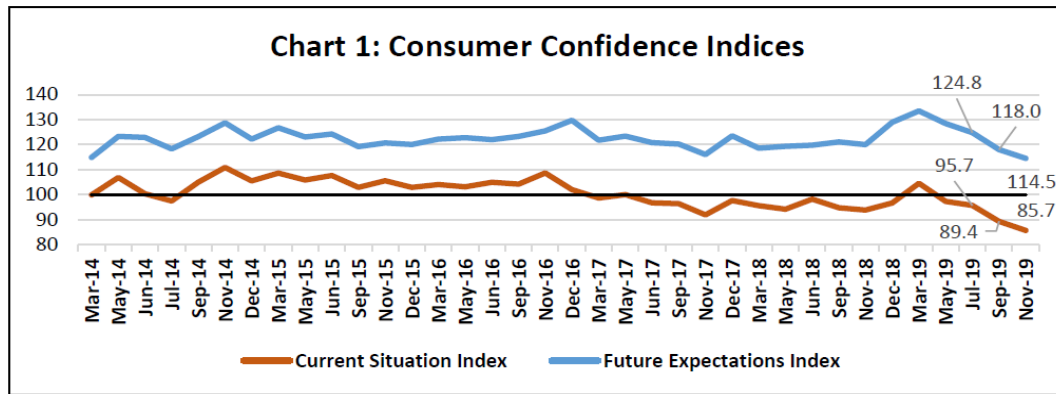
- Consumer confidence weakened further in November, with both the current situation index (CSI) and the future expectations index (FEI)<sup>5</sup> declining (Chart-1)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> The survey results are based on the views of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> CSI and FEI are compiled on the basis of net responses on the economic situation, income, spending, employment and the price level for the current period and a year ahead, respectively.  $CSI/FEI = 100 + \text{Average of Net Responses of the above parameters}$



**Chart-1**

b) Consumers' views on the "General Economic Situation" and the "Employment Scenario" weakened, but their one year ahead potentials remained in the positive terrain for all parameters, except prices (Tables 1 and 2);

Table 1					Table 2			
Current Perception on General Economic Situation					Current Perception on Employment			
Survey Round	Improved	Remained Same	Worsened	Net Response	Improved	Remained Same	Worsened	Net Response
Sep-12	37.5	23.8	38.7	-1.2	42.8	25.5	31.7	11.1
Dec-12	37.5	21.3	41.2	-3.8	37.2	39.4	23.3	13.9
Mar-13	28.1	19.3	52.7	-24.6	39.4	33.3	27.3	12.1
Jun-13	28.2	20.2	51.6	-23.3	40.9	31.7	27.4	13.6
Sep-13	22.4	18.4	59.3	-36.9	26.6	34.6	38.8	-12.1
Dec-13	22.7	23.3	54.0	-31.2	29.1	36.5	34.4	-5.3
Mar-14	29.5	31.3	39.1	-9.6	28.3	43.0	28.7	-0.4
Jun-14	25.5	34.6	39.9	-14.4	30.8	39.0	30.2	0.6
Sep-14	29.3	32.1	38.7	-9.4	36.0	35.3	28.7	7.3
Dec-14	30.2	41.2	28.6	1.6	36.1	39.7	24.1	12.0
Mar-15	41.7	32.4	25.9	15.8	37.6	35.3	27.2	10.4
Jun-15	43.1	27.8	29.1	14.0	36.0	32.2	31.8	4.2
Sep-15	36.5	32.7	30.9	5.6	31.9	34.8	33.3	-1.4
Dec-15	38.0	30.9	31.1	7.0	34.0	34.7	31.3	2.6
Mar-16	39.9	30.3	29.8	10.1	34.3	31.1	34.6	-0.3
Jun-16	40.2	27.9	31.9	8.2	35.6	28.7	35.7	-0.2
Sep-16	44.6	30.1	25.3	19.4	31.7	36.4	31.9	-0.2
Nov-16	49.5	26.6	23.9	25.6	37.6	30.9	31.4	6.2
Dec-16	45.7	24.1	30.3	15.4	31.0	29.8	39.2	-8.3
Mar-17	35.6	24.4	40.0	-4.5	32.6	28.4	39.0	-6.4
May-17	36.4	25.9	37.7	-1.3	32.5	28.3	39.2	-6.8
Jun-17	32.4	27.7	39.9	-7.5	30.8	30.3	38.9	-8.1
Sep-17	35.8	23.8	40.4	-4.6	31.1	25.9	43.0	-12.0
Nov-17	30.4	22.3	47.3	-16.9	28.5	25.7	45.8	-17.4
Dec-17	38.5	24.0	37.5	1.0	31.6	27.4	41.0	-9.4
Mar-18	34.9	23.4	41.7	-6.8	31.2	26.0	42.8	-11.6
May-18	32.5	19.6	47.9	-15.4	32.1	24.0	43.9	-11.8

Jun-18	36.4	21.9	41.8	-5.4	34.7	26.4	38.9	-4.1
Sep-18	33.7	22.1	44.3	-10.6	35.2	19.3	45.5	-10.3
Nov-18	33.2	21.6	45.2	-12.0	33.9	18.9	47.2	-13.3
Dec-18	36.7	20.2	43.1	-6.4	35.6	20.1	44.3	-8.7
Mar-19	46.2	21.3	32.5	13.7	41.1	21.7	37.2	3.9
May-19	38.8	23.6	37.7	1.1	33.7	22.1	44.2	-10.5
Jul-19	37.4	24.2	38.4	-1.0	32.5	21.9	45.6	-13.1
Sep-19	33.5	18.6	47.9	-14.4	28.0	19.5	52.5	-24.5
Nov-19	30.0	18.4	51.6	-21.6	24.4	18.1	57.5	-33.1

*Source:* The Reserve Bank released the results of the November 2019

### Financial cycle and business cycle at recession:

<sup>6</sup>India's financial sector has observed a great projection of balance sheet stress with "gross non-performing assets of banks increasing from 2.3 per cent of total advances in 2007-08 to 11.2 per cent in 2017-18". A few non-banking financial companies have also started nonpayment on their loan repayments since August 2018. During the same period, economic activity in India has been quiet with GDP growth slowing down from 7.7 per cent to 6.8 per cent. The co-existence of financial sector stress along with economic slowdown reminds us the ongoing global debate on financial cycle.

The association amongst financial cycle and business cycle is further examined by using Granger causality tests. The causality tests are conducted by taking the conventional business cycle (1 to 8 years duration) and the longer duration business cycle (8 to 30 years) with the aggregate measure of financial cycle. The result in Table 3 shows that there is no causal relationship between financial cycle and conventional business cycle. However, the evidence of bi-directional causality is found between financial cycle and longer duration business cycle. Moreover, the correlation between these two is 0.51, implying a strong association between the long-term cycles in economic and financial activities.

**Table 3: Granger-Causality Test Results**

(Sample: 1996:Q2 to 2018:Q4)	Using Business Cycle of 1-8 years duration		Using Business Cycle of 8-30 years duration	
	F-Statistic	P-value	F-Statistic	P-value
<b>Null Hypothesis:</b>				
Business Cycle does not Granger Cause Financial Cycle	1.21	0.31	16465.30	0.00
Financial Cycle does not Granger Cause Business Cycle	0.05	0.99	822.22	0.00

Note: Lag length of 4 is selected based on Schwarz Information Criteria.

### Conclusion:

The analysis proposes that at the peak of the financial cycle delivers some main information about approaching distress in the economy. Therefore, the policy should be planned to reduce financial cycle. A close observing of financial cycle on a regular interval is essential to enhance macroeconomic and financial steadiness. Whereas, over the last two decades, recession periods have resulted in the most insolvency. Our analysis of active retailers and bankrupt retailers showed that failing retailers tend to be highly indebted, stressed with weak cash flows and decreasing profitability. Highly leveraged firms faced ample slower revenue growth during recession recoveries. Hence, there is a need to go for in-depth study on the prior protective measures to safeguard the economy, business cycles from recession.

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## A Study of Emerging Aspects of Digital Marketing: A Critical Review

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### Abstract

*This paper offers views on some current and future trends in marketing. The content is based on recent literature and on what is happening in the business world. The paper is based on secondary data. The paper is based on extant literature and internet sources. The various articles, researches, reports, newspapers, magazines, various websites and the information on internet have been studied. We experience a radical change in India towards the digitalization. The consumer are looking and searching more on internet to find the best deal form the sellers around India as compared to traditional or conventional methods. In this study, we acknowledged that businesses can really benefit from Digital Marketing such as search engine optimization (SEO), search engine marketing (SEM), content marketing, influencer marketing, content automation, ecommerce marketing, campaign marketing, and social media marketing, social media optimization, e-mail direct marketing, display advertising, e-books, optical disks and games and are becoming more and more common in our advancing technology. It is demonstrated that we all are connected through whatsapp and facebook and the increasing use of social media is creating new opportunities for digital marketers to attract the customers through digital platform. Awareness of consumer's motives is important because it provides a deeper understanding of what influences users to create content about a brand or store. Digital marketing is cost effective and having a great commercial impact on the business. Based on this study, it can further be argued that knowing which social media sites a company's target market utilizes is another key factor in guaranteeing that online marketing will be successful. The effectiveness of Internet marketing with respect to different business can be analyzed.*

**Keywords:** - Internet, Marketing, Digitization, Social Media, Marketing Trends, Digital Marketing

### Introduction

Marketing is a restless, changing, and dynamic business activity. The role of marketing itself has changed dramatically due to various crises - material and energy shortages, inflation, economic recessions, high unemployment, dying industries, dying companies, terrorism and war, and effects due to rapid technological changes in certain industries. Such changes, including the internet, have forced today's marketing executive to becoming more market driven in their strategic decision making, requiring a formalized means of acquiring accurate and timely information about customers, products and the marketplace and the overall environment. Internet marketing involves the usage of the Internet to market and sell goods or services. Internet marketing utilizes the power of electronic commerce to sell and market products. Electronic commerce refers to any market on the internet. The electronic commerce supports selling, buying, trading of products or services over the internet. Internet marketing forms a subset of electronic commerce. With the outburst of internet growth, internet marketing has started becoming very popular. It is said that Internet marketing first began in the beginning of 1990 with just text based websites which offered product information. With growth in internet, it is not just selling products alone, but in addition to this, information about products, advertising space, software programs, auctions, stock trading and matchmaking.

### Review of Literature

A number of research papers and articles provide a detailed insight on Internet Marketing. The findings from the literature are presented below:-

Internet marketing has been described simply as 'achieving marketing objectives through applying digital technologies' (Chaffey et al., 2009). Digital marketing is the use of technologies to help marketing activities in order to improve customer knowledge by matching their needs (Chaffey, 2013). In the developed world, companies have realized the importance of digital marketing. In order for businesses to be successful they will have to merge online with traditional methods for meeting the needs of customers more precisely (Parsons, Zeisser, Waitman 1996). Introduction of new technologies has creating new business opportunities for marketers to manage their websites and achieve their business objectives (Kiani, 1998).

### Rationale for the Study

The most interesting result of the technology explosion and easy access to it by consumers is the disruption of the market and the marketing practice. The customer today is an empowered customer, and in control of the interactive online media, content and communication process. The power of the traditional marketing tools and communication is diminishing and the customer has little trust to the corporate message and brand.

**Problem Statement and Study**

Objectives seeing that the strength of internet & social media will not decrease the upcoming few years, this topic will be crucial to every organization (Giedd& Chief, August 2012). The power of smart phones in combination with social media is a constant expanding threat to many companies (Felt & Robb, 2016). The second big point of consideration is related to the continuing trend of children, adolescents, and teenagers using digital and social media more and more excessively (Giedd& Chief, August 2012). That is why this study intends to focus on understanding the internet marketing and its technique with following set of objectives.

**Objectives: -**

- ❖ What are the successful techniques of internet marketing used today?
- ❖ What is basic comparison between traditional and digital marketing?
- ❖ Which is the most preferred internet marketing approach?
- ❖ Do companies prefer internet marketing to traditional marketing?

These questions will help us predict the trends in internet marketing and make suitable suggestions to companies.

**Methodology**

The exploratory research is designed to allow an investigator to basically look around with respect to some phenomenon, with the aim to develop suggestive ideas (Reynolds, 1971). This study is exploratory in nature and includes both quantitative and qualitative analysis. As a purpose of this study (critical review), data have been collected on all India basis. The secondary data & information have been analyzed for preparing this paper extensively. The secondary data & information have been collected from different scholars and researchers, published e-books, articles published in different journals, periodicals, conference papers, working paper, company websites for annual reports & CSR activity reports and their internal newsletters. The company related data and information are used which is available publically on the websites of the companies. This is the best/standard practice for a research which is a critical review type.

The methodology used was that of a critical literature review.

**Analysis and Discussion of Study****Internet Marketing**

The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks. It is a network of networks that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks. "Internet works thanks to combination of a range of technologies and it is the biggest source of information mankind has ever had for its disposal. Internet also laid the foundations of more information channels than people have created until the 20th century." (Phillips, 2003). The term Marketing has many definitions.

**Different Trends/Techniques of Internet Marketing**

Internet marketing plan will help define specific e-marketing objectives and develop strategies to ensure that resources are deployed to take advantage of the marketing opportunities provided by the Internet, and to counter its threats. E-marketing is focused on how a company and its brands use the web and other digital media such as e-mail and mobile media to interact with its audiences in order to meet its marketing goals.

**Search Engine Optimization (SEO)**

In layman's terms, Search Engine Optimization or SEO is essentially tweaking your website so that it comes up naturally or organically for search results in Google, Yahoo Bing or any other search engine. Google updates its algorithms regularly so that only the relevant results come up. From that perspective, many experts say that SEO is dead and the effort is futile.

**Search Engine Marketing (SEM) Search Engine Marketing**

SEM is the comprehensive strategy to drive traffic to your business, primarily through paid efforts. Hence it is also called Paid Search Marketing. The universe of SEM is diverse and complicated. Based on your business structure, you may choose PPC (pay- per-click) or CPC (cost-per-click) model, or CPM (cost-per-thousand impressions) model. There are different platforms for SEM. By far, Google Ad Words (on Google Network) and Bing Ads (on Yahoo Bing Network) are the most popular. SEM also includes Display Advertising, Search Retargeting & Site Remarketing, Mobile Marketing and Paid Social Advertising.

**Content Creation**

Content can be presented in different formats, including blogs, white papers, e-books, case studies, how-to guides, question and answer articles, forums, news and updates, images, banners, info graphics, podcasts, webinars, videos, or content for micro blogging and social media sites.

**Social Media Marketing (SMM)**

Social Media Marketing or SMM is an offshoot of your SEM efforts. It involves driving traffic to your sites or business through social sites like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, Google+, LinkedIn, etc. As we mentioned above, good content is shared and liked. So create and customize content for different social media platforms. Remember to be prolific and original; you need to engage with users on a daily basis, at least four to five times a day. Your SMM efforts can be especially helpful for branding and driving sales.

**Digital Display Advertising**

This again is a subset of your SEM efforts. You may use a variety of display advertising formats to target potential audience - be it text, image, banner, rich-media, interactive or video ads. You can customize your message based on interests, content topics, or the position of the customer in the buying cycle. However, note that Digital Display Advertising is relatively costly. You need experts to drive good ROI for your business.

**Mobile Marketing**

Mobile marketing is a relatively new branch of marketing, referring to the two-way marketing communication between company and customers that takes place via mobile devices. The website, apps and content is being customized for mobile devices. The mobile users are growing day by day and it is the most effective way of marketing. Dushinski (2009) in his paper defines mobile marketing as a revolutionary tool for connecting companies with each of their clients via their mobile devices in the right time, on a right place and with appropriate direct message.

**Email Marketing**

When you send a commercial message through email to a list of potential customers, the strategy is called Email Marketing. With effective email marketing software, you can maintain email lists that are segregated based on several factors, including customers' likes and dislikes, and spending habits. Remember to send personalized emails; this helps to develop trust. However, note that Email Marketing may also be considered as spamming and there are laws against it in some countries.

**Traditional Marketing v/s Internet Marketing**

If we compare the methods of online marketing with conventional traditional marketing practices, then there are ample areas and opportunities where online marketing is competent and have its advantages and is always preferred over it. Unlike traditional marketing where we have to wait for stipulated time frame to find out the response from the customers, online marketing is real time. Since we can see the response of the customers in real time, it is easier to track if a particular campaign is working for the product or not and based on the feedback marketer can make the appropriate changes in the promotional campaign, in traditional marketing this flexibility is not possible. In traditional marketing, it is difficult for small retailers to compete with the big competitors in the market owing to the cost involved and strategy making expertise. Online marketing, through a crisp website you can reach your target audience with wider reach with better service assurance.

**Advantages**

Digital marketing brings for customers with rapid technological developments; digital marketing has changed customers buying behavior. It has brought various advantages to the consumers as given below: -

Stay updated with products or services - Digital marketing technologies allow the consumers to stay with the company information updated. Nowadays a lot of consumer can access internet any place anytime and companies are continuously updating information about their products or services.

Greater engagement - With digital marketing, consumers can engage with the company's various activities. Consumers can visit company's website, read information about the products or services and make purchases online and provide feedback.

Enables Instant Purchase - With traditional marketing, customers first watch the advertisement and then find relevant physical store to purchase the products or services. However, with digital marketing, customers can purchase the products or services instantly.

**Limitations of the study**

Based on this study, it can further be argued that knowing which social media sites a company's target market utilizes is another key factor in guaranteeing that online marketing will be successful. The effectiveness of Internet marketing with respect to different business can be analyzed. The study can further be extended to compare the internet marketing techniques with specific to various businesses.

**Conclusion**

We experience a radical change in India towards the digitalization. The consumer are looking and searching more on internet to find the best deal from the sellers around India as compared to traditional or

conventional methods. Cha (2009) also established in his study that more people perceive shopping services on social networking sites as useful and easy to use, the more likely they are willing to shop for items on social networks. The wide range of consumers utilizing social networks means that most target markets can be reached (Cha 2009). Shankar (et al. 2011) also revealed in his study that more shoppers are using social media (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, MySpace, and LinkedIn) and rely on them for marketing shopping decisions; promotion through these media has become important. In this study, we acknowledged that businesses can really benefit from Digital marketing such as search engine optimization (SEO), search engine marketing (SEM), content marketing, influencer marketing, content automation, e-commerce marketing, campaign marketing, and social media marketing, social media optimization, e-mail direct marketing, display advertising, e-books, optical disks and games and are becoming more and more common in our advancing technology.

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## Electronic Commerce: A Study on Benefits and Challenges in an Emerging Economy

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### Abstract-

*Information Technology has been playing a vital role in the future development of financial sectors and the way of doing business in an emerging economy. Increased use of smart mobile services and internet as a new distribution channel for business transactions and international trading requires more attention towards e-commerce security for reducing the fraudulent activities.*

*E-commerce has a lot of benefits which add value to customer's satisfaction in terms of customer convenience in any place and enables the company to gain more competitive advantage over the other competitors.*

*This study shows benefits of E-commerce in an emerging economy.*

**Keywords:** e-commerce, information technology, customer satisfaction, business.

### Introduction

Now-a-days e-commerce is growing popular in an emerging economy. E-commerce began in 1995.

It requires the digital goods for carrying out their transactions. Digital goods are goods that can be delivered over a digital network (2013). E-commerce is rapidly transforming the way in which enterprises are interacting among each other as well as with consumers and Governments. As a result of changes in the landscape of ICTs, e-commerce is now growing rapidly in several emerging markets and developing economies. The technologies designed to improve commercial transactions using the Internet have evolved as quickly. E-commerce has the ability to play an instrumental role in helping developing economies. The growing use of the Internet, tablet devices, and smart phones coupled with larger consumer confidence will see that e-commerce will continue to evolve and expand. With mobile commerce gaining speed, more users are purchasing from the palm of their hand. E-commerce could deliver a significant benefit to businesses in developing countries by increasing their control over its place in the supply chain, thus improving its market efficiency.

#### a) What is E-commerce?

Electronic commerce, or e-commerce, is the buying and selling of goods and services on the Internet. Other than buying and selling, many people use the Internet as a source of information to compare prices or look at the latest products on offer before making a purchase online or at a traditional store.

#### Definition

E-commerce is the use of electronic communications and digital information processing technology in business transportation to create, transform and redefine relationships for value creation between or among organizations and individuals.

For the purpose of this study e-commerce is taken to mean doing business electronically.

#### b) Why E-commerce?

With the increasing diffusion of ICTs, more specifically the Internet, the global business community is rapidly moving towards Business-to Business (B2B). The buyers gain a clear advantage when the Internet gives them access to the global market, by which they can compare prices across regions, find out whether prices vary by order fragmentation and get awareness about substitute products. Due to transparency of the market, customer can compare the services of various e-commerce sites easily. For instance, in case of e-commerce the competitors are one click away from customer. If clients are not happy with the products, prices or services offered by a particular e-commerce site, they are able to change much more easily than in the physical. Internet and e-commerce are closely wrapped towards developed countries. E-commerce is a revolution in business practices. E-commerce is an emerging concept that describes the process of buying and selling or exchanging of products, services and information via computer networks including internet. Commercial transactions involve the exchange of value (e.g., money) across organizational or boundaries in return for products and services. Exchange of value is important for understanding the limits of e-commerce. Without an exchange of value, no commerce occurs. E-business has changed processes within and between enterprises. Electronic Data Interface (EDI), widely introduced twenty five years ago on dedicated links between firms, showed how information could be directly passed from the operating systems of one enterprise into the order processing, production and logistics systems of another. If implemented properly, E-commerce technologies can result in business process improvements and increased efficiencies. Leveraging E-commerce technologies should result in improvements to developing countries, but so far have not produced the desired

results .The development experienced in internet and other global online networks have, thus, created new commercial opportunities for e-commerce and creation of completely new sets of global and national trading relationships. Which led to the perception that e-banking and e-commerce are now an inevitable aspect of financial services. It enables multiple buyers and sellers to come together on a common platform and conduct business without compromising individual requirements and relationship among the participants very quickly;Electronic commerce is creating new opportunities to the global economic, for example in global travel and tourism industry.

Nowadays e-commerce industries have increasingly become a necessary component of business strategy and a strong catalyst for economic development.

### Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To get a full acquaintance of the E-commerce
2. To identify the benefits of E-commerce.
3. To know the challenges in E-commerce.

### Research Methodology

The paper has been written on the basis of secondary data.It includes published books, journals, research papers, magazines, daily newspaper, internet and official statistical documents.

### Benefits of E-commerce

#### From the customers' point of view

- Reduced transaction costs for participating exchange in a market.
- Increased comfort - transactions can be made 24 hours a day, without requiring the physical interaction with the business organization.
- Time saving- Customer can buy or sell any product at any time with the help of internet.
- Quick and continuous access to information- Customer will have easier to access information check on different websites at the click of a button.
- Convenience-All the purchases and sales can be performed from the comfort sitting a home or working place or from the place a customer wants to.
- Switch to others companies-Customer can easily change the company at any time if the service of a company is not satisfactory.
- Customer can buy a product which is not available in the local or national market, which gives customer a wider range of access to product than before.
- A customer can put review comments about a product and can see what others are buying or see the review comments of other customers before making a final buy.

#### From sellers'point of view.

- Increases revenue.
- Reduces operation and maintenance costs.
- Reduces purchase and procurement costs.
- Raises customer loyalty and retention.
- Reduces transportation costs.
- Develops customer and supplier relationships.
- Improves speed of the process of selling.
- Improves internal and external communication. and
- Develops the company image and brand.

### Challenges in E-commerce

The major challenges faced by the sellers and the buyer which carrying out business transactions through internet are as follows.

- 1 Private and public corporation is not involved jointly to grow the business of e-commerce. Private and public joint initiative is needed to develop the ecommerce business. Joint initiatives bring credibility inside people, which is needed for flourishing the ecommerce business.
- 2 There is a lack of system security, reliability,standards, and some communication protocol. Customer loses their money if the website of ecommerce site is hacked. Most common problem of e-commerce website is not having enough cyber security.
- 3 Financial institutions and intermediaries: Thus far, financial institutions and banks in developing countries are hesitant to take an active role in promoting e-commerce. However, merchants need the involvement of banks to broaden the

reach and appeal of ecommerce and to help prevent fraud and potential losses attributable to credit card fraud. But beyond the credit card approach, banks and other financial service intermediaries are challenged to develop alternative modalities for secure and reliable online transactions in environments where credit cards are not commonplace (Anupam-2011).

- 4 In developing countries there is a culture of buying product by negotiating price with seller, which is not easily possible in case of e-commerce in developing countries because of lack of infrastructure facility.
- 5 One of the biggest challenges is the cutting down the price of internet. Authorities are trying to keep low the price of bandwidth low. But the high cost of spreading networks and operating expenses hinder to keep price low for internet.
- 6 Trust is the most important factor for the use of the electronic settlements. Traditional paper based rules and regulations may create uncertainties the validity and legality of e-commerce transactions. Modern laws adopted and impartiality implemented in the electronic transactions form the basis of trust in the developed world. Where legal and judicial systems are not developed ecommerce based transactions are at a disadvantage because of lack of security whether real or perceived. In many developing countries even today cash on delivery is the most accepted system, even cheques and credit cards are not readily accepted .
- 7 New methods for conducting transactions, new instruments, and new service providers will require legal definition, recognition, and permission. For example, it will be essential to define an electronic signature and give it the same legal status as the handwritten signature

### Other Challenges

- Lack of education
- Cultural tradition
- Poor concept of online marketing
- Less marketing or promote
- Political problem
- High cost of products/services comparing traditional market
- Internet coverage arena is limited
- Communication is haphazard over the country
- Lack of trustable business and enterprise and
- Lack of experience of meeting directly with merchant and customer

### Conclusions

The e-commerce industry will be a leader with popularity in electronic business world in the upcoming years. The e-commerce revolution has fundamentally changed the business of transaction by giving new opportunities and breaking borders easily. It has strongly impacted the traditional business system and changing the life of people by making it easier. It gives benefits to customer and seller, E-commerce gives challenges to traditional business for competitive position. Developing countries face many obstacles that affect the successful implementation of e-commerce with the help of comparing with developed country. When the internet cost will be low then the e-commerce will flourish easily and will make many of traditional business to run out of their business. Convenience is one of the benefits that customer gets from the e-commerce and thus increasing customer satisfaction. This is due to customer can place a purchase an order from anywhere with internet connection. E-commerce business provider should give importance on every customer by giving smooth service and many options for payment and have more functions available online. Other benefits are expanded product offerings and expanded geographic reach. But e-commerce business faces a lot of challenges in flourishing their business.

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## An Enquiry Into The Employee's Resistance To Organizational Change: Causes & Remedies

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### Abstract

*Businesses nowadays are well aware about the need of keeping themselves up with environmental as well as social changes and change in demands. This study has tried to present somewhat clear and complete picture of organizational change based upon the literature and empirical study. Overcoming of organizational change plays a prominent role in the throughout development of organization. So, it is very important for understanding change and its major problem i.e. employees resistance to change. If resistance has no significant reactions then employees start expressing their concerns expectations in implementing the change. So Organizations should respond to their concerns so as to minimize the unwillingness of employees towards change. This study has identified various reasons for the organizational and individual resistance. This research is comprehensively base on the review of literatures of various researchers on the subject of Resistance to change.*

**Keywords:** Organizational change, resistance, employees, etc.

### Introduction

Change for organizations is a necessity. An organization, business, or company is interacting with its environment. Each environmental change will affect the work and performances of the organization and because of that, it will need to adapt it regarding changes in the environment. So, the organizational change is the activity of differentiation or modification of the organization with the main purpose to bring improvements of overall business processes and to bring an adaptation in relation to the ongoing changes in the environment.

Today's businesses are aware of the need to keep up with the environmental changes and change demands. If the change process is not handled properly in the business, it will bring major problems with it. Every change will absolutely and definitely face resistance (**Cem Karabal**). Change is perceived as a very important for the survival and well being of any organizations in the cutthroat and mostly new challenges of business. Nowadays managers are faced with perpetual and progressive technological as well as other procedural changes. The most important tasks are to trigger the organizational change and to ensure that a new stand is accomplished by keeping it under control among existing business structure. Distribution of products and services among other logistics and supply chain resources between countries is constantly increasing the socioeconomic interdependence between organizations and the international community's as a result of globalization (**Cumming & Wolley, 2014**).

On the other hand Innovation from the Managerial Level of organization has also contributed to organizational change tremendously. Managers with innovative approach are able to react or attend to the issue of globalization and the advancement in technology in a more effective way that help in the survival and development of an organization.

### Organizational Change

Changes only make the world great in competing with the technology. World is moving towards competitive, so everyone wants to accept the changes and must adopt himself to the changes. It is applicable to organization also. These organizational changes are necessary to compete in the world market, because jobs have become increasingly assorted, multifarious, multifaceted and more technological(V. Swarnalatha,2014).

Organizational change is a requirement for any business that wants to survive and thrive. Organizational change is about the process of changing an organization's strategies, processes, procedures, technologies, and culture, as well as the effect of such changes on the organization. Organizational Changes can be looked through the eyes of both at the process in which a company or any organization changes its operational methods, technologies, organizational structure, whole structure, or strategies, as well as what effects these changes have on it.

What type of organizational change a company requires or is going through varies, depending on the person's point of view. A manager in technology may see it in terms of systems, tools, software, hardware, etc. The CEO will invariably perceive change in terms of structure and strategy. The operations manager, on the other hand, will mainly witness it in terms of processes, etc. The change is so complex in majority of premises and convolute that nobody can define it fully from a specific standpoint. To avoid falling behind, or to remain a step ahead of its rivals, a business must pursue ways to operate more efficiently. It must also strive to operate

more cost effectively. With the advent of the Internet, the business environment today has been changing at a considerably faster pace compared to forty years ago. Organizational change is a requirement for any business that wants to survive and thrive.

An organization must develop adaptability to change otherwise it will either be left behind or be swept away by the forces of change. There are many forces which are acting on the organization which make change not only desirable but also inevitable. These forces include technology, market forces and general socioeconomic environments. These are the external forces which necessitate change in internal organizational variables like machinery, equipment and processes, policies and procedures, structural relationships, etc (V. Swarnalatha 2014)

### Research Methodology

This study is basically carried out to understand the various factors which are influencing employees to resist the organizational change. Also various levels of changes have been studied through the review of various literatures. The research work is mostly based on identifying the remedies for these change resisters so as to increase the acceptance level of any any organizational change.

The research work has mostly collected information through purely secondary data such as-

- Journals, Books, Articles
- Newspapers
- Internet
- Library search

### Objectives of the Study

The research was conducted based on the following objectives:

- To understand the concept as well as levels of organizational change.
- To study the diversified sources of organizational change.
- To identify various factors influencing to resistance to change.
- To study the various remedies or strategies to overcome the resistance to change.

### Review of Literature

**Rod Farr-Wharton and Yvonne Brunetto**, he explores that the changes affect the relationship among people in an organization. The quality of relationship between supervisors and service employees impacts more on individual and organizational outcomes.

There is a large body of literature from several disciplines about change management and what makes it succeed. It is a complex topic with many contradictions.

### Levels of Change

There are various levels at which change focuses prominently. Change can be at the individual, group, as well as organizational levels. At the individual level, change is reflected as changes in job assignment, physical move to different locations, or the change in maturity of a person which occurs overtime. Individual change has significant implications for the total organizations as if a manager who desires to implement a major change at the individual level like transferring an employee for instance, so it will have a huge impact on the overall performance of the organizations.

Most organizational changes have their major impact at group level as various activities under the organizations used to carry out in a group. These groups could be departments or informal workgroups. Generally, informal groups poses a major barrier to change due to their inherent strength while formal groups brings resistance to any organizational change. If change is implemented effectively at group level, the frequency of individual employees towards resistance to change becomes lesser.

### Resistance to change

According to Caruth et al.,the reason for resisting the changes made to employees' work conditions is due to a variety of reasons, such as their individual personality. While some respond positively, others may get angry. Starting from this, resistance to change submitted by the administration, the resistance shown by the nature of mankind (generally people do not like change) and resistance about fears and threats (fear of unknown, reduced job security, suffering economic loss, reduced job status, change in work-group relationships) have divided the reasons in two main groups.( Caruth D, Middlebrook B, Rachel F.)

Resistance to change is a social phenomenon in which multiple user groups interact in ways that most likely jeopardizes the success of an organization. As different Authors have defines changed differently, **Kurt Lewin (1947)** first used the term resistance to change as a systems concept. Thus we can say that resistance raised in a system can upset the managers and employees as well as other roles in an organization. **Schien** defined change as it can be natural evolutionary, planned and unplanned change. Leavitt expanded the technical-social (technical & social change) framework, by adding structural change (**Leavitt, 1965**).

The globalization of the markets in the 1980s and 1990s witnessed an unprecedented period of change, thanks to increased external competition and rapid technological movements. Strategic initiatives, mergers, acquisitions and operational initiatives have gained momentum in this process; applications such as just-in-time production, total quality management, process innovation and MRP have contributed to the change process. New requests coming to organizations in the control of these processes, the efforts to bring the performances of the organizations to the upper levels and new designs have provided the development of change management (**Recardo RF.1995**)

### Causes of Resistance to Change

There are many causes attribute to employees' resistance to change, such as **Coch & French (1948)**, studied the workers of a clothing manufacturer and find that lower employee participation causing the mistrust of management and increase their resistance to change. **Kotter and Schlesinger (1979)** identify four common reasons why people resist organizational change: people focus on their own interest and fear of losing something of value, it can be power and status, autonomy and control, or specific skills; Misunderstanding the change will cost them more than they will gain and lack of trust to the person who initiating change; Different assessment of the necessity and benefit of change situations; Low tolerance for change, sometimes people just resist to change emotionally even they understand the need for change.

**Kurt Lewin** suggests identifying these forces and attempting to reduce the negative forces. In applying **Lewin's theory**, several authors proposed that employees may perceive economic, psychological or social threats. Such threats raise fear and anxiety resulting in negative employee reactions. Specifically, these could concern task requirements, social relationships or uncertainty about other implications of the change. **Menlo**, in an exploratory interview of 30 adults, found that none of the respondents indicated that the change itself was the target of their resistance. Instead, they referred to real or imagined losses resulting from the change. Thus, employee expectations from the change are a major dimension to be considered. Personality traits usually tend to be based on the emergence of personal hostilities, being disturbed on being guided, seeing as being excluded and on the edge of being thrown away with change. Organizational stakeholders will resist change to protect the interests of a group. Meaningful organizational change does not occur in a climate of mistrust. Trust, involves faith in the intentions and behavior of others.

### Remedies to Overcome Employees Resistance to Change

Uncertainties arisen through resistance can be dissipated by providing clear outlines about the strategy, issues or process for the particular organizational change. Communication about the roadmap of bringing change should be done in order to make employees feel committed towards the organization. Bit of resistance can be eradicated through leveraging an employee engagement into the change prospects. Employee may feel that they are being appraised by the top level management for the upcoming Organizational change.

Change doesn't happen all at once. Companies should first prepare for the change, then take action on the change and make a plan for managing the change, and third, support the change and assure that all is going as planned.

Regardless of how well or effectively any company can manage with their resistance to change, organization should try to engage those employees particularly who opposes to change drastically. Because of this, those employees can see what their concerns are an they will possibly try to eliminate that concerns in a timely manner.

Manipulation & cooptation could also one of the ways of overcoming the resistance as employer can create false rumors among employees to accept a change but this is not legally accepted. If Organizations observes a severe level of resistance towards the change, then they understand the reason behind their resistance, what exactly employees are feeling with the upcoming change.

### Conclusion

Since positive perceptions about the change appeared to contribute to greater acceptance, management must take an active role in developing such perceptions among the employees regarding any new organizational changes. Organizations should try to take initiative to understand the mindset of their stakeholders along with

implementations so as to reduce the resistance. Organization cannot perform in a effective and efficient manner through any change until and unless the behavior of a organizations becomes healthy as well as smooth. The Any type of organizational Change can be easily be accepted and adapted by employees once they feel engaged or being appraised by their top management. This research suggests that resistance to change depends upon the outcomes generated by the roles played by multiple stakeholders. Periodical group meetings as well as individual discussions with the supervisors or the divisional manager will serve as the means of communication. Exposure toother employees and their influence in the meetings could aid further in encouraging positive perceptions.

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## Impact Of Industry 4.0 On Human Resources Management System- A Study

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### Abstract

*The demand for special skills will drive the shift of job creation within the Industry 4.0 requiring more qualified managers. The goal of this research to give understanding about the industry 4.0 i.e. fourth Industrial Revolution. In this analysis, the research work is based on the information collected purely secondary data of industry 4.0. and how the human resources managers understand this process from the view point of human resources management of the this 4<sup>th</sup> advance technology. In each and every phase it is foreknow that technology co-ordinate business processes will be the reason for the unskilled employees to lose their jobs. This research is mostly based on impacts from industry 4.0 i.e. Fourth Industrial Revolution to human resources management.*

**Keywords:** Industry 4.0, Cyber Physical System(CPS), Internet of Things (IoT), Internet of People(IoP).

### Introduction

In today's life innovations are becoming faster and more unpredictable. Every business and firm has to perform very quickly to grab the opportunity in the business environment. The forth revolution or industry 4.0 was first mentioned by Bosch at the Hannover Trade Fair in year 2011. this is a German concept. In this context it approaches some of the challenges the world is facing today including the rise of resource and energy efficiency, production, demographic change etc. Industry 4.0 is totally connected with the Cyber Physical System (CPS). The analysis of industry 4.0 is the Opportunities and Challenges of the Industrial Internet. The term Industry 4.0 is often referred to as the fourth industrial revolution [1].

Human Resource Management in any organization is meant for proper utilization of available skilled workforce and also to make efficient use of existing human resource in the process of recruiting, selecting, inducting employees, appraising the performance of employees, providing orientation, motivating employees, imparting training and development, deciding compensation and providing benefits, maintaining proper relations with employees and their trade unions, ensuring employees safety, welfare and healthy measures in compliance with labor laws of the land.

### Research Methodology

This study is to understand the changes in the industry. Also various components of industry 4.0 along with impact or effects of industry 4.0 on the human resource management system have been studied.

The research work is based on the information collected purely secondary data such as:

- Journal and articles
- Internet
- Library search

### Objectives of Study

The research was conducted based on following objectives:

- To study the various components of industry 4.0
- To understand the journey of innovations from industry 1.0 to industry 4.0
- To identify the application of industry 4.0 in human resources practices.
- To study the impact of industry 4.0 on human resources practices.

### Review of Literature

#### Industry 1.0

The Industry 1.0 was corresponds to the exploitation of coal and hence the use of the external-combustion engine created by J. Watt in 1769. Mechanical production can replace craftsmanship, and manufacturing accomplishments and that producing craft workshops that will dip to massive factories. According to Britannica, the revolution of business with machines 1<sup>st</sup> began in Britain and then spread throughout the rest of the world. Here are a number of business advances it introduced in manufacturing:

- Improvements in transportation and communication
- Reliance on new energy sources, like coal
- The use of latest raw materials, like steel
- Division of labor and worker specialization

**Industry 2.0**

The first Industrial Revolution is discovered in the period between the 1760s and around 1840. To many people, a second revolution could happen as a surprise. However, once placed into context, it makes perfect sense. At this time, manufacturers began to experiment with additional artificial materials and machines evolved to play an excellent additional vital role in industry. Historians cite to this as “The Technological Revolution” occurring chiefly in Britain, Germany and America.

**Industry 3.0**

Around 1970 the Third Industrial technological Revolution involved the utilization of electronics and IT (Information Technology) to further automation in production. Manufacturing and automation advanced greatly thanks to Internet access, connectivity and renewable energy. The next Industry 3.0 revolution was brought and stimulated by the advances in the electronics industry in the last few decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century [4].

The invention and manufacturing a range of electronic devices including transistor and integrated circuits automated the machines substantially. This will result in reduced effort, increase in speed, higher accuracy and even it will fully replace the human agent in some cases. Programmable Logic Controller (PLC), which was the first built in 1960s was one amongst the landmark invention that signified automation using electronics.

- Build sophisticated objects using successive layers in 3D printing.
- Genetically engineered viruses used for our own advantages

**Industry 4.0**

A Burgeoning in the Internet and telecommunication industry in the early 1990's revolutionized the way we connected and exchanged information. It resulted additionally in paradigm changes in the manufacturing industry and traditional production tasks merging the boundaries of the physical and the virtual world. Cyber Physical Systems (CPSs) have further vague this boundary leading to various rapid technological disruptions in the industry. The Industry 4.0 using Cyber Physical Systems to exchange information analyze and guide intelligent actions for numerous processes in the industry to make the machines intelligent and smarter. These intelligent machines can continuously monitor, detect and foresee the faults to suggest preventive measures and remedial action. Industry 4.0 is still at a nascent stage and the industries are still in the transition state of acquiring the new systems. Industries must adopt the new systems as quick as possible to stay relevant and profitable.

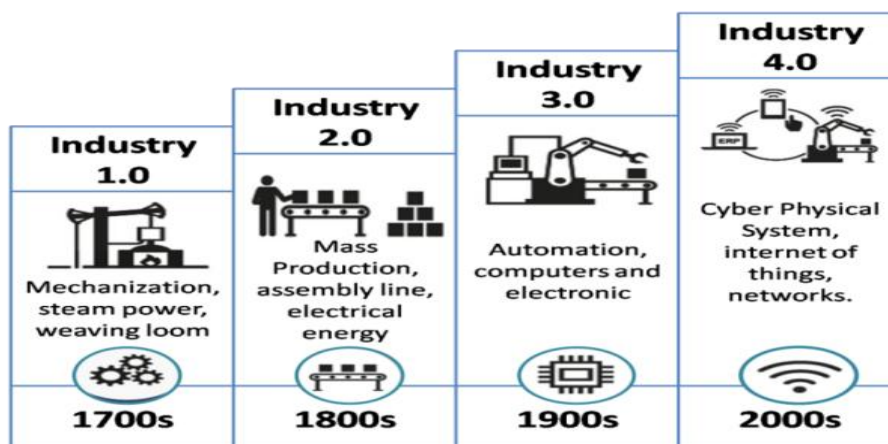


Figure: Changes in industry from 1.0 to 4.0

**Distinctive Features of Industry 4.0**

The distinguishing innovations this new era brings are as follows:

- The development of unique intelligent products with location knowledge.
- The smart factories, adapting to product specifications.
- Realization of new business models.
- Better work/life balance.
- Responding to individual consumer demands.
- Intelligent software developed for immediate response to engineering and problems.

**Components of Industry 4.0**

Although “Industry 4.0” is the common term referring to the fourth industrial revolution, academics still struggle to properly define the approach. This makes it even difficult to distinguish the main components of such an approach. These below mentioned are the main components of the industry 4.0.

- Cyber-Physical Systems
- Cloud Computing Systems

- Internet of Things
- Smart Factory
- Internet of Services

### Cyber-Physical Systems

A cyber-physical system aims at the integration of computation and physical processes. This suggest that computers and net-works are capable to observe the physical process of production at a precise method [13]. The development of such a system consists of 3 phases:

**Identification:** Unique identification is essential in manufacturing. This is the very basic language by that a machine can communicate.

**The Integration of Sensors and Actuator:** The integration of actuators and sensors merely a certain machine's movement can be controlled and that it can sense changes in the environment.

**The Development of Sensors and Actuators:** Such development allowed machines to store and analyze data.

### Cloud Computing Systems

Along with the advances in information technology, increasing data volumes and increasing use of the internet have begun to force existing hard-ware systems and software. With this need, the idea of cloud computing systems has emerged.

#### The Internet of Things (IoT)

A cyber-physical system sounds familiar to us today. Machines can share data in applications and can sense the changes in the environment around them. Home automation system, smoke alarms are a good example of that.

#### The Internet of Services (IoS)

It is easy to examine that in today's world each & every device is more likely to be connected to either another device, or to the internet. With the large development and variety in electronic and smart devices, obtaining more and more of them creates complexities and undermines the utility of every added device.

#### Smart Factory

Smart factories are the key feature of Industry 4.0. A smart factory acquires and that refers to as Calm-system. A calm system could be system that's able to deal with both the physical world as well as the virtual. These systems are known as "background systems" and in a way operate behind the scene.

### Industry 4.0 on Human Resource practices

HR practices are considered as one of the primary sources by which organizations can design and shape the capabilities, skills, behaviors and attitude of its employees to attain organization goals [6]. Managers will enhance the knowledge management capacity, innovativeness, and learning among employees by designing and managing the HR practices accordingly [7]. In industry 4.0, managers of the organization need to design these HR practices with the intention to promote innovativeness and learning in the organization.

- Training
- Compensation
- Job design
- Organizational design.
- Staffing.
- Performance Management and Appraisal.
- Employee Training and Organizational Development.
- Reward Systems, Benefits, and Compliance.

Organizational Design consist of job design, job analysis and human re-source planning depend on the strategy of the company. Staffing entails recruiting, inductions and employee selection for the organization in the industry 4.0. Performance Management and Appraisal contains management appraisal by strategy execution, productivity programs and multi rater systems. Employee Training and Organizational development consist a career planning and development, attitude surveys and employee assistance and counseling programs. Reward Systems, Benefits and Compliance consist of health and medical services, compensation administration and pension plans. Furthermore, there are two ways of how Industry 4.0 may influence HR Practices. This may on the one side be an indirect influence through the impact it has on the jobs meaning that the HR Practices need to be acquired or changed in order to support the workers in doing their job. On the other side, the influence may be direct through the use of new and digital technologies.

**Impact of Industry 4.0 on human resource practices**

HR practices	Changes due to industry 4.0
<b>Organizational design</b>	More technical tools will be used in recruitment and selection like for example artificial intelligence to select applications, some also expects full automation of selection [4].
<b>Staffing</b>	More technical tools will be used in recruitment and selection like for example artificial intelligence to select applications, some also expects full automation of selection.
<b>Performance management</b>	More use of Big Data to assess people's performance for example with biomedical data or from the machines they control. This requires managers to have knowledge of HR analytics.
<b>Training and Education</b>	Mismatch of education and job requirements leads to the necessity of more training on the job to gain the right knowledge for the function
<b>Reward</b>	More flexibilisation and individualization of rewards through for example cafeteria points
<b>Compensation</b>	The compensation system in industry 4.0 should reflect the contribution of employees to the company. Employees should receive the compensation based on individual, group, and organizational performance [7]. There should be a link between performance and the reward i.e. profit sharing, and additional incentive pay[6].
<b>Job design</b>	In the industry 4.0 environment characterized by change and innovation, such a job design can help the organization to adjust according to the business environment

**Table: Implications of Industry 4.0 on HR Practices****Conclusion**

This research paper sought to answer two research questions. The first was how can Industry 4.0 be characterized, and which components does it have? which can be answered by the following definition: industry 4.0 is the production of goods and services with the help of technical components such as Big Data, Cyber-physical systems and the Internet of Things and production components as smart factories to increase the competitiveness of a country. The second research question was what direct impact will Industry 4.0 have on HR Practices? and can be answered by saying said that this overall depends on choice to what extent to acquired it. Assuming it will be acquired the documents and experts foresee the biggest impacts for the practices of staffing, including recruitment and selection, performance appraisals, job design and for education and training. In addition, it is also said that the Big Data component of Industry 4.0 is also expected to have an impact on HR Practices in the form of Big Data analysis.

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**A Study of customer perception of E-Business: A Case study of E-commerce  
Services Responsiveness of Mid Class society in Yavatmalcity**

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### Abstract

*This paper present E-commerce related to Mid Class customers Responsiveness regarding e-commerce in Yavatmal city. The data collected from e-commerce and e-Business customers of Mid Class who purchase various kinds of product through e-commerce websites. For the study, purpose responses from 200 Mid Class e-commerce customers in different areas of Yavatmal City have taken. Hence, data is collected from total 200 Mid Class e-commerce customers.*

### Introduction

Electronic commerce (or e-commerce) encompasses all business conducted by means of computer networks. Advances in telecommunications and computer technologies in recent years have made computer networks an integral part of the economic infrastructure. More and more companies are facilitating transactions over web. There has been tremendous competition to target each and every computer owner who is connected to the Web. Although business-to-business transactions play an important part in e-commerce market, a share of e-commerce revenues in developed countries is generated from business to consumer transactions. E-commerce provides multiple benefits to the consumers in form of availability of goods at lower cost, wider choice and saves time. People can buy goods with a click of mouse button without moving out of their house or office. Similarly online services such as banking, ticketing (including airlines, bus, railways), bill payments, hotel booking etc. have been of tremendous benefit for the customers. Most experts believe that overall e-commerce will increase exponentially in coming years. Business to business transactions will represent the largest revenue but online retailing will also enjoy a drastic growth. Online businesses like financial services, travel, entertainment, and groceries are all likely to grow.

### Objective of the Study

- To study the customers of Mid Class are responsive regarding e-commerce in Yavatmal city.

### Research Methodology

The researcher has adopted analytical, descriptive and comparative methodology for this report; reliance has been placed on books, journals, newspapers and online databases and on the views of writers in the discipline of Competition law.

**Table 1: Frequency of e-commerce used by the mid class Society in Yavatmal City**

Frequency of E-Commerce Used	Frequency	Percentage
Once a week	10	5.0
at least once a month	50	25.0
Once in 2-3 months	10	5.0
Once in a year	20	10.0
According to the need	110	55.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Above **Table 1** illustrates frequency of e-commerce used by the Mid Class society in Yavatmal City. It is evident from the information that 5.0% Mid Class used by the e-commerce facility once in a week, which was followed by Mid Class doing e-commerce at least once in a month (24.9%). Furthermore, 5.0% Mid Class customers do e-commerce once in 2-3 months whereas 10% and 55.1% Mid Class do e-commerce once in a year and according to the need respectively. Thus, it is evident from the above information that majority of Mid Class customers of Yavatmal City do e-commerce according to their need.

**Table 2: Sources used by customers of e-commerce in Yavatmal City for gathering information about various products**

Sources of gathering information about various products	Frequency	Percentage
Search Engines	60	30.0
Friends and Family	30	15.0
Company Website	20	10.0
Advertisements	15	30.0
Promotional e-mails	10	5.0
Television Advertisements	20	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Above Table 2 illustrates sources used by Mid Class customers of YavatmalCity for gathering information about various products. It is evident from the information that 30.0% e-commerce website customers use search engines for gathering information, which was followed by taking views of friends and family (15.0%). Furthermore, 10.0% e-commerce website customers use company websites whereas 30%, 5% and 10% customers use advertisements, promotional e-mails and television advertisements respectively. Thus, it is evident from the above information that majority of Mid Class customers of Yavatmal City use search engines and advertisement for gathering information about various products.

**Table 3: Payment mode normally adopted by the e-commerce website customers in Internet shopping**

Payment mode normally adopted in Internet shopping	Frequency	Percentage
Credit Card	10	5.0
Debit Card	60	30.0
Net Banking	20	10.0
Cash on Delivery	110	55.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Above Table 3 illustrates payment mode adopted by the e-commerce website customers of YavatmalCity for doing internet shopping. It is evident from the information that 5.0% e-commerce website customers use credit card for the payment of online shopping, which was followed by use debit card for payment (30.0%). Furthermore, 10.0% e-commerce website customers use net banking whereas 55.0% customers use cash on delivery mode for payment of internet shopping. Thus, it is evident from the above information that majority of e-commerce website customers of Yavatmal City normally use cash on delivery as mode of payment for internet shopping.

### Conclusion:-

On the basis of above results it is evident that Mid Class customers are aware regarding e-commerce. But they are afraid of answering too many personal questions while purchasing a product through e-commerce site; using personal information by e-commerce websites for other purpose without seeking their consent. They select e-commerce site, which is easy to use, and to find information. They are not fully aware of the security and transaction policy of e-commerce site.

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## The Role And Importance of ICT in Education: The Rural Issues

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### Abstract

*The importance of ICT in this age of technology cannot be over stated. ICT is the convergence of computer, communication and content technologies and it has great potential to improve education system. India has two diverse nations within her; the urban and the rural. ICT education is undoubtedly helpful to upgrade the teaching-learning process in the rural schools for tapping the huge reserves of human resources. The present study discusses the need, importance and the existing challenge for ICT enabled education in rural India. The attempt has been made to suggest some practical remedies for the success of ICT in rural education set up.*

*Key words: ICT, rural, education, barriers, challenges etc.*

### Introduction

In the age of innovation and productivity today, knowledge, science and technology hold a centre stage in national and international policy debates. The persistent efforts are made on the part of nations across the globe to improve knowledge generation, creation and flow of new technologies. In the present scenario, therefore, it has been duly acknowledged the implementation and adoption of ICT in at all levels, would certainly contribute and enhance its productivity, efficiency and growth. India can enjoy a huge telecom customer base, the world's cheapest mobile handset and most affordable 4G phone. Yet the rate of internet access and connectivity in rural India is still a matter of concern as against urban India. The policymakers are undoubtedly making efforts on overcoming infrastructural barriers to rural access. However, access to ICT devices and internet is only section of the problem of digital addition in rural India.

Like the other sectors and segments across the regions ICT is very much useful in education and it has a direct role to play in the sector. It can assist in benefiting schools, educational institutions as well as community at large. ICT plays a major role in acquiring knowledge, information, and communication sharing among educational machinery. The educational thinkers like Al-Ansari, Manduku, Kosgey, Sang, Sarkar have emphasised the same. In almost of the all developed nations, the implementation of ICT in school and colleges has been compulsory. But the in developing nations like ours the implantation of ICT is far from satisfactory. However, one thing is sure that the importance of implantation of ICT and acquiring ICT skills has been universally accepted to have more informed, learned and efficient nation.

### Definition and Meaning

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines Information and Communication Technologies: "ICTs are basically information-handling tools- a varied set of goods, applications and services that are used to produce, store, process, distribute and exchange information. They include the 'old' ICTs of radio, television and telephone, and the 'new' ICTs of computers, satellite and wireless technology and the Internet. These different tools are now able to work together, and combine to form our 'networked world', a massive infrastructure of inter-connected telephone services, standardized computing hardware, the internet, radio and television, which reaches into every corner of the globe". Michaels and Van Crowder define Information and Communication Technologies or ICTs as "a range of electronic technologies which when converged in new configurations are flexible, adaptable, enabling and capable of transforming organizations and redefining social relations. The range of technologies is increasing all the time and there is a convergence between the new technologies and conventional media".

Most of the electronics devices can now be linked to others to share and exchange information and allow it to be used in such a way that they can also be grouped as ICTs. Even books are being incorporated into ICTs either through the potential for informal web publishing or more formal digital book publishing with designated readers or e-books. ICTs, therefore, are an increasing congregation of machineries that can be used to gather, store and share information among people using multiple devices and multiple media. In a broad sense, information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education can be defined as a "diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, and to create, disseminate, store, and manage information" (Blurton 1999).

### Need and Importance of ICTs

India's adult literacy rate is about 71%—64% in rural areas compared to 84% in urban areas (Economic Times 2015). Consequently; the demand for education is very high. The demand for education today is often beyond the conventional system's ability to provide it. In such scenario, there is a growing realisation that ICT-based resources can extend opportunities to previously deprived and scattered populations. ICT, therefore, needs to be embedded in educational systems in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of education in formal and non-formal settings.

There may not be conclusive research to prove that student achievement is superior when using ICTs in the education space; still, there is a general consensus among practitioners and academicians that integration of ICTs in education has an overall positive impact on the learning environment. "ICTs have the potential to innovate, accelerate, enrich, and deepen skills, to motivate and engage students, to help relate school experience to work practices, create economic viability for tomorrow's workers, as well as strengthening teaching and helping schools change" (Lemke and Coughlin 1998). According to Davis and Tearle (1999), in diverse socio-economic and cultural contexts, ICTs can be successfully leveraged to reach out to a greater number of students, including those to whom education was previously not easily accessible, and help in promoting learning, along with exposing students to the technical skills required for many occupations.

ICT has the potential to improve education system of the nation and undoubtedly it can transform the nature and quality of education. It is helpful in enhancing the quality of education by facilitating new forms of interaction between students, teachers, education employees and the community. Furthermore, ICT enacts as and provides students and teachers with new tools that enable improved learning and teaching and adds to skill formation and improves the learning process through the provision of more interactive educational materials that increase learner motivation and facilitate the easy acquisition of basic skills. With the introduction of ICT education can be accessible for all. It can bring education to the students living in remote rural locations by means of enabling distance learning. It plays a major role in providing access to a vast treasure of educational resources and content for improving literacy. It also leads to integration of technologies with traditional educational activities although it can never replace the conventional teacher-student relationship that is so crucial to the development process. Besides the greater flexibility and individualized learning facilities it has, it offers more challenging and engaging learning environment for students of all ages and can serve multiple teaching functions and diverse audiences. Moreover, it facilitates the efficiency and effectiveness of educational administration and policy by improving the quality of administrative activities and processes.

### Challenges

The Census of 2011 reveals that almost 70 % of Indian population is still rural. This fact illustrates a major concern for policy makers in regard to rural education. In most of the regions in India the percentage of illiteracy is very high. There is no doubt that ICT has immense potential to improve the education system but the same cannot be pronounced about the developing countries like ours. Here in India, we have multiple issues that confront the implementation of ICT education. The challenges are multiple in rural areas and remote villages. ICT in the rural part of the country faces both internal and external barriers.

Lack of skilled teachers in ICT in rural education is one of the major barriers. There is dearth of trained teachers who are formally educated in ICT skills. Besides, in most of the educational organizations, we have unfavourable organisational culture, attitude and belief. The attitude of teachers is outdated and adamant. The teachers seem sceptical about the implementation, effectiveness of ICT in school and college education. Now a day, teachers are usually assigned with varied tasks along with teaching. This results in having shortage of time to design and incorporation of technology in teaching- learning process. Secondly, the maintenance and upgrading of ICT equipments in rural areas is generally subject to their limited financial resources. The government initiatives in such matters remain constraint to budgetary restrictions.

In case of most of the government projects when a project phases out, the maintenance expenditures are borne by students or extracted from them. The rural students having weak backgrounds find themselves difficult to pay of fund for the maintenance of electronic or ICT tools.

The obstacle of insufficient funds leads to outdated and outmoded tools and infrastructure as availability of updated and latest technology determines the effective and efficient usage of technology. In rural part of the country, redundant and obsolete infrastructure and equipments in rural schools forms a major barrier in the process of imparting ICT education. Among the internal barriers in the implantation of ICT in rural educational set up, the challenge of language and content is a serious one. As large quantity of educational software are in English as well as majority of online content is mostly available in English language, the proficiency of the language matters. In majority of rural places the English language is yet really a hard nut to crack. This barrier hinders the maximization of educational benefits of ICT to rural students.

The prominent external barriers include the shortage of equipments, unreliability of equipment, lack of technical support, resource related issues, internet and its quality content and so on. In rural areas, the government institutes lack sufficient numbers of computers and computer related devices such as printers, scanners, LCD projectors, smart boards etc. The basic ICT equipments and computers in rural schools are mostly unreliable. There is dearth of up-to-date software and hardware. The outdated instruments are undoubtedly hinder the proper implementation and application of ICT, along with, the rural institute also face the issues like the ICT service centres and shortage of trained technical personnel. The technical breakdowns many a times cause loss of time as well as money. Therefore the lack of technical support is one of the major challenges for ICT education in rural areas. Besides, the availability of internet facility largely determines the success of ICT education. In rural places most of the educational institutes face the trouble with supporting infrastructure such as uninterrupted electricity, multimedia etc. as well as the integral part of ICT i. e. internet facility. Most the rural schools lack internet facility and for many of them the fees charged by the service providers of internet are not affordable. The places where internet facility is available the slow and erratic connectivity mars the very essence of ICT.

### Conclusion and suggestions

Undoubtedly ICT is valuable and efficient mean to make remarkable change and advancement in education scenario. We are living in a time when students are attracted more towards e-contents. Many of the e-contents are in the form of multimedia presentations and animations. Various online courses are introduced and study material of most of the boards and universities are available online. Rural people can also have opportunity to get benefited of existing facilities.

The policymakers have been making efforts in the direction of overcoming barriers related to infrastructure such as providing adequate computers and broadband internet facility. The rationale behind providing the infrastructure is that after when the infrastructural gaps are bridged, the use of internet harmonised. However, it must be noted that mere digital inclusion may not end when people overcome access. On the contrary, "when connectivity is provided, psychological and socio-cultural barriers emerge" (Van Dijk 2006). At the same time, "studies have found that interpersonal ties and a sense of community are strong predictors of technology use in rural areas" (Boase 2010; Venkatesh and Sykes 2012).

It is essential that the policies regarding inclusion of ICT should ideally replicate the interest of learners, teachers, administrators, policymakers etc. It will make all stakeholders of education aware of the concerning issues. The networks at village level can facilitate the training of teachers and other panchayat-officials to ascertain best possible utilisation of ICT. The institutions at rural level should, therefore, be provided with adequate funds and trained staff so that these institutions can shoulder the responsibility to ensure the incorporation of ICT at different levels.

Since India houses diverse ethnic groups, cultural and linguistic diversity the involvement of the concerned community can play an important role for success of ICT models not just in the rural but the rest of the developing nation. Keeping in mind the existing educational system, students should be grouped after their learning abilities and approach rather than their grades. Such grouping may enable them to use the digital contents by their capabilities. The timely evolution of the teachers, too, is necessary to achieve desired success.

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## A Study Of The Performances Of Wrestling In Olympic Games

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### Abstract

*Freestyle wrestling is a style of amateur wrestling that is practiced throughout the worlds. Wrestling has its own history in the world. The first Olympic games were held in 776 B.C. in which wrestling was not added but in the eighteenth Olympic game in 704 B.C. wrestling was included. Its objectives include, to overwise on Olympic competition and games, to study Olympic performance, to study of performances of Wrestling in Olympic games. Wrestling sports practiced in various styles by two competitors involving forcing an opponent to touch the ground with some part of the body other than his feet In the 1900 games were the only once where wrestling was not present in any shape or form freestyle wrestling first appeared on the Olympics of 1904 and thereafter all Olympics games all champion countries performed very well and made champion.*

**Keywords:** -Olympic, Wrestling, etc.

### Introduction

Freestyle wrestling is a style of amateur wrestling that is practiced throughout the worlds. Wrestling has its own history in the world. The first Olympic games were held in 776 B.C. in which wrestling was not added but in the eighteenth Olympic game in 704 B.C. wrestling was included in which Hercules and Anamaya's fought together. It was such a kind of wrestling, in which by touching the knees of opponent wrestler on the ground for three times, one was declared as a winner. After a long period of 1500, years, Baron Pierre-De Coubertin of France was credited for having reviewed the first Olympic games. Olympic games were held at Athens in 1896. At that time, only one bout was held there in which F. Switchman of Germany secured the gold medal. In 1900, Olympic games were held at Paris for the second time where no bout of wrestling was fought. There for study is Important and so to study of the performances of wrestling in Olympic games I chose this topic fox research paper.

### Objectives of research:

- 1) To overwise on Olympic competition and games.
- 2) To study Olympic performances.
- 3) To study of performances of Wrestling in Olympic games.

### Research Methodology:

For the purpose of this study used social science research methodology to study the research topic Used scientifically analysis. In this method used secondary data tools. In this secondary data tool used reference books. Research articles, newspapers, journals, published and unpublished materials and also taken help of internet facilities.

There after Olympic games the performances of wrestling game in Olympic games are described as following:

#### 1) St. Louis Olympic (1904) -

Freestyle wrestling first appeared on the Olympic programmer at the 1904 games in St Louis during this 1904 the third Olympiad held at St. Louis, Missouri, wrestling become a part of games. The United States won the first "Free Style Wrestling" tournament. The Olympics gave a tremendous impetus to wrestling throughout the world.

#### 2) London Olympic (1908) -

In London Olympic competitions there was held in 1908 wrestling is included Free style wrestling under the name of Catch-as-Catch was first played in Olympics held at London during 1908, Great Britain got three gold medals while America got two gold medals.

#### 3) Stock Home Olympic (1912)

In 1912, at Stock Home Olympic games, gold medals tally was Sweden one and Finland-three in free style wrestling. There was a boult of nine hours duration between Algerian and J. Bolling of Finland. In the year 1958, Shiripathi Kanchanalak fought with Sadiq from Pakistan. The bout was held at Kolhapur for 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour finally, the bout was drawn. Due to First World War, Olympic was held late in 1920 at Antwerp. Here, the duration for the free style wrestling was judged up to 15 minutes. The least number of penalty point's receiver should be considered as the winner and the contestant having five penalty points might be eliminated from the competition.

**4) Paris Olympic (1924 to 1936)**

The next Olympic games were held in Paris in 1924. America got four gold medals, while a heavy weight wrestler Heglan of France snatched one gold in free style wrestling. During Amsterdam Olympic games in 1928 Sweden and Finland got two gold medals each. Likewise, Egypt got one gold medal. During 1932 Los-Angeles Olympic Games-Sweden and Los Angeles got two gold medals each in free style wrestling. The next Olympic games were held in Berlin in 1936 and the medal tally was Sweden-one, Hungary-two while Finland, France and Rumania got one gold each.

**5) Olympic 1952 to 1972.**

In Finland, Hungary and Italy, the most attractive part on of this Olympic game was the heavy weight wrestlers 'Kirsi' who won the gold medal in free style wrestling. During 1952, Olympic game was held at Helsinki, U.S.S.R. Participated in Wrestling for the first time. In Greco Roman and free style wrestling 423 wrestlers of 37 countries took part. Turkey, Russia and Sweden got two gold medals each, while America and Japan got one gold medal each from free style wrestling. In the same Olympic K.D Jadhav of India got the Bronze medal in free style wrestling in flyweight class. The Soviet Union has trained five or six national teams during 30 years, while India has only one team. During 1956 Olympics, U.S.S.R. and Turkey played an important role in free style wrestling. Rome Olympic games of 1960 were better than before. 47 countries participated in this wrestling. The most appreciated heavy weight wrestler during this Olympic was W. Dietrich of Germany, who scored gold in free style wrestling according to his promise.

During 1964, Olympic games - Japan, Bulgaria and Russia each scored three gold medals in free style wrestling. During 1968 Olympics, U.S.S.R. stood first and Japan at second place in free style wrestling, in Greco Roman wrestling U.S.S.R. stood first and German in second place. During 1972 Olympics U.S.S.R. stood first and U.S.A. at second place in Free style wrestling, while U.S.S.R. stood first and Bulgaria at second place in Greco Roman wrestling.

**6) Olympic 1976 to 2004.**

In 1976 Montreal as well as 1980 Moscow Olympics USSR gained the team championship in Greco Roman and free style wrestling During 1984, at Amsterdam Olympics. Russia agmademandedin wrestling. During 1988, in South Korea Olympic games USSR again got championship in Greco Roman and free style both while in 1992 Dimples held in Los Angeles, Russia gained title in free style wrestling During 1990 Olympics, U.S.A stood first and USSR at second place in Free Style wrestling, while Poland stood first and Turkey at second place in Greco Roman wrestling In 2000 Olympics U.S.A was in first and USSR at second place in wrestling During 2004 Olympics U.S.A stood first and USSR atsecond place in wrestling.

**Conclusions**

Wrestling sports practiced in various styles by two competitors involving forcing an opponent to touch the ground with some part of the body other than his feet In the 1900 games were the only once where wrestling was not present in any shape or form freestyle wrestling first appeared on the Olympics of 1904 and thereafter all Olympics games all champion countries performed very well and made champion.

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**A Study of Role of Sports Authority of India in Skill Development****Dr. S.M. Pandhare**Director of physical education and sports Gandhi college  
Kada, Dist. Beed**Abstract:**

*Skill development is necessary in sports. Without skill there was no success in sports. In India skill development programs arranged and fulfilled by Sports authority of India. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established by the Govt. in 1984 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, with the twin objective of broad-basing of sports and to achieve excellence at the national and international level. For this research paper some objectives are include as, To overview on sport authority of India, To Study programs and its implementation of sport authority of India, A Study of Role of Sports Authority of India in Skill Development. Sports authority of India cause setup as a society department of sports, Government of India with the objective of promotion of sports and also skill development.*

**KeyWords:** Skill development, sports.

**Introduction :**

Skill development is necessary in sports. Without skill there was no success in sports. In India skill development programs arranged and fulfilled by Sports authority of India. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established by the Govt. in 1984 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, with the twin objective of broad-basing of sports and to achieve excellence at the national and international level. Over the years, SAI has emerged as a field arm of sports of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (MYAS). SAI is helpful for development of performance in sports and also SAI makes best sportsman in sports area. To study of role of SAI in skill development program is important. Therefore i chose this topic for research paper.

**Objectives of Research:**

1. To overview on sport authority of India.
2. To Study programs and its implementation of sport authority of India.
3. A Study of Role of Sports Authority of India in Skill Development.

**Research methodology:**

For the purpose of this study used distributional research methodology. It is part of social science research. To study the research topic i use scientifically analysis. In this method used secondary data tools for data collection. In this secondary data tools included reference books, research articles, Newspapers, journal, published and unpublished materials and also taken help of internet facilities.

**Objectives of SAI:**

1. To promote and broad-base sports in the country.
2. To implement schemes/programs for achieving excellence in sports in different disciplines at international level in order to establish India as a major sporting power.
3. To maintain and utilize on behalf of the Govt., stadia which were constructed/renovated for the Sports Games.
4. To act as an interface between the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and other agencies concerned with the promotion/ development of sports in the country on the other hand, i.e., State Govt., U.T. Administration, IOA, National Sports Federations, Sports Control Boards, Industrial Houses, etc.
5. To establish, run, manage and administer the institutions to produce high caliber coaches, sports scientists and physical education teachers.
6. To plan, construct, acquire, develop, take over, mange, maintain and utilize sports infrastructure and facilities in the country.
7. To initiate, undertake, sponsor, stimulate and encourage research projects related to various sports sciences for up gradation of sports, sportspersons and coaches.
8. Other incidental issues concerning promotion, development and excellence in sports.

**Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI:**

Sports authority of India working for skill development in sports it helps for growing and making sports personality in India. With this purpose SAI working. The following sports promotional schemes are also being implemented by SAI through its Regional Centers for spotting and nurturing talented children by providing them requisite facilities in terms of sports infrastructure, sports equipment, competition exposure and scientific coaching etc. Centers of Excellence Scheme, SAI Training Centers (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG)

Scheme, National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme, Come and Play Scheme, National Sports Academy [NSA] Scheme etc.

### Academic Programs of SAI:

SAI has got two Academic Wings, namely, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala for coaches and the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) at Thiruvananthapuram. ACADEMICS COURSES AT NETAJI SUBHAS NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPORTS, PATIALA

1. M.Sc. (Sports Coaching)
2. (Affiliated with Punjabi University Patiala)
3. Post Graduate Diploma In Sports Medicine
4. (Affiliated with Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot and recognized by MCI)
5. Diploma In Sports Coaching
6. (At SAI Centre - Patiala, Bangalore and Kolkata)
7. Diploma In Integrated Sports Massage
8. (At LNCPE, Thiruvananthapuram)
9. Six Week Certificate Courses In Sports Coaching
10. Coach Development Programs.
11. IOC Solidarity Courses In Sport
12. Advance Courses For In Service Coaches
13. Refresher Course In Sports Coaching
14. Sports Massage Course
15. Ground Management Course (For Ground Men)

### Conclusion:

Sports authority of India cause setup as a society department of sports, Government of India with the objective of promotion of sports and also skill development. All the Schemes of Sports Authority of India were reviewed by a Sub-Committee, constituted by the Government of India with a view to prepare 10th Plan Document. The recommendations given by the Sub-Committee were incorporated in the 10th Plan Document and the same was got approved by the Governing Body of SAI. All the modifications proposed in the Scheme were included and implemented.

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**A study of use of E-Resources in Academic Libraries**

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**Abstract**

*Library is the basic component of academic area it is an important source of knowledge it is an original part of academic institution there for Libraries are converted into the latest and digitalized in the digital libraries, there are many types of library materials such as journals, books, patents, newspapers, standards, photographs, pictures, motion pictures or music are now available in electronic or digital form. Its objectives include to overwise on academic libraries functions, to study types of E-Resources, to study of use of E- resources in Academic libraries. The Libraries becomes digitalized, therefore, libraries with their traditional holdings in print format are now being added with electronic information resources in various formats like CD-ROM and DVD-ROM databases, on line data bases, e-books, e-journals and plenty of internet and web resources.*

**Keywords:** -E-Resources, Academic Libraries etc.

Library is the basic component of academic area it is an important source of knowledge it is an original part of academic institution there for Libraries are converted into the latest and digitalized in the digital libraries, there are many types of library materials such as journals, books, patents, newspapers, standards, photographs, pictures, motion pictures or music are now available in electronic or digital form. From the user's point of view, digital resources hold many advantages such as time and place convenience, timeliness, ability to search directly on text (as against the catalogue records), ability to link to further reading material and ability to disseminate and share information. From the library's point of view digital format offers convenience of storage and maintenance, cost advantage, ability to target global users, etc. However, digital resources also pose human, social and technological problems, such as discomfiture in reading on the screen, problems in internet access and speed, poor infrastructure, lack of sufficient skills to use the digital resources, and perceptual change resulting from right to use rather than physical possession therefore to study of use of E-resource in Academic libraries I choose this topic for research paper.

**Objectives of research:**

- To overwise on academic libraries functions.
- To study types of E-Resources.
- To study of use of E- resources in Academic libraries.

**Research Methodology:**

For the purpose of this study used social science research methodology to study the research topic. Used scientifically analysis. In this method used secondary data tools. In this secondary data tool used reference books. Research articles, newspapers, journals, published and unpublished materials and also taken help of internet facilities.

In the modern period academic Libraries are consists of many types of Academic materials therefore, to provide actual and fast service use of E-Resources is necessary in the academic Library following E-Resources are used.

**1) E-BOOKS**

In many libraries E-books are available in this academic **library**:E-book is the content of the book made available to the reader in electronic form. According to Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, electronic book is "a term used to describe a text analogous to a book that is in digital form to be displayed on the computer screen". Electronic books, or e-books, are books in computer tile format and read on all types of computers, including handheld devices, designed specifically for reading e-books.

**2) Online databases**

In digital I Libraries online data bases are used in Libraries An e-database is an organized collection of information of a particular subject or multi-disciplinary subject areas; Information within an e database can be searched and retrieved electronically. There are two types of these they are Full Text Databases contain the whole content of an article such as citation information, text. Illustrations, diagrams and tables and Bibliographic Databases which contain only citation information of an article, such as author name, journal title, publication date and page numbers. Contents include journal articles, newspaper articles, book reviews and conference proceedings.

### 3) DVD-ROM

The advent of DVD-Digital Video Disc or Digital Versatile Disc, with its 17 GB of high data storage capacity, has made it possible to include more multimedia Clements like video and sound and to integrate many reference sources on single disc. The other features like higher quality of sound and video, higher rate of data transfer, data security etc. are making DVD more viable option to CD-ROM.

### 4. DCD-ROM Databases

CD-ROM Databases are increasing day by day in almost all fields due to their many advantages in information storage and retrieval. Majority of publishers of books and journals, on line vendors and various learned societies are bringing out new titles in CD format with powerful retrieval software. Electronic information resources in CD format include abstracting and indexing services, encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, yearbooks, back volumes, standards, patents and many other reference works.

### 5. E-journal

E-journals or Electronic Journals are gaining more importance with the emergence of internet. The publishing world is undergoing a revolutionary change as more and more publications are becoming WEB centric. Online journals, whose full-text articles are available in the web for viewing and downloading free of charge, called open access journals. Open access to articles can be achieved in two ways- by publishing as article in open access journals and/or depositing the same in open access archives or institutional repositories. The latter is often referred to as self-archiving. Open archiving or self-archiving initiative is an ambitious effort.

### Conclusion

Academic Libraries are most important in academic and research area. It becomes modern form. The Libraries becomes digitalized, therefore, libraries with their traditional holdings in print format are now being added with electronic information resources in various formats like CD-ROM and DVD-ROM databases, on line data bases, e-books, e-journals and plenty of internet and web resources. The content of these sources varies from bibliographic or factual to full text.

### Reference

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- 3) Siriginidi S.R. - E-book technologies in education
- 4) www.digital Libraries.com

## सोशल मिडीयाच्या वापरात युवकांचा जाणारा वेळ व प्राप्त होणारे ज्ञान – एक अध्ययन

संशोधनकर्ता १  
श्रीकृष्णा उरकुडा शेंडे  
समाजकार्य प्रथम वर्ष

प्रा. किरणकुमार मनुरे २  
सुशिलाबाई रामचंद्रराव मामीडवार कॉलेज ऑफ  
सोशल वर्क पडोली, चंद्रपुर ४४२९०२

### सारांश

सोशल मिडीया हि एक काळाची गरज बनली आहे. आणि सोशल मिडीयामुळे दळणवळणाच्या सोयी आणि व्यक्तीला होणाऱ्या शारीरिक मानसिक अडचणी कमी करण्यास मदत झाली. प्राचीन काळामध्ये सोशल मिडीयाचा शोध लागायचा होता तेव्हा राजे—महाराजे एखादी माहिती हि दुसऱ्यांना कळविण्यासाठी राजवाडयातील राजदुतामार्फत ती माहिती पोहचविली जात होती. त्यामुळे व्यक्तीचा जाण्या—येण्यासाठी लागणारा वेळ आणि मेहनत करावी लागत होती. आणि यात व्यक्तीला विविध प्रकारच्या वेदना व समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत असे.

आज या जगामध्ये सोशल मिडीयाला अत्यंत महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. सोशल मिडीया हे केवळ वेळ घालविण्याचे साधन आहे असे जर आजही कुणाला वाटत असेल तर त्यांनी याबाबत पुन्हा विचार केलेला बरा! कारण हे क्षेत्र नवनविन संपर्क साधनांच्या उदयात आणि अपव्ययातही टिकून राहिल. असा कयास व्यक्त केला जात आहे.

कळीचे शब्द: सोशल मिडीया, दळणवळण, समस्यांना

### प्रस्तावना

आज संपुर्ण जगाकडे नजर अंदाज केले असता असे दिसून येते की, जगामध्ये सोशल मिडीयाचा उपयोग करणाऱ्या धारकाची संख्या प्रचंड वेगाने वाढत आहे. सध्या भारताचा विचार केला असता १०० करोड इंटरनेट धारक असल्याचा अंदाज आहे. Facebook, twitter, Youtube, fliker, Blog, Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook Massager Linkedin, Hike, Messenger, Email etc सोशल मिडीयाचा उपयोग करून ज्ञान प्राप्त केले जाते. आणि या सोशल मिडीयाच्या माध्यमातून अनुकरण करून व्यक्तीमत्वाचा विकास घडविण्यास मदत होते. तसेच न्यु मिडीया ची साधने पूर्णतः मोफत स्वरूपात अपलब्ध आहेत. मात्र याचा उत्तररित्या वापर करण्याकरीता ज्ञान, कौशल्ये असणे आवश्यक असते.

आता दिवसेंदिवस विज्ञानाची प्रगती झपाट्याने होत आहे. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रामध्ये जसे कि, वैदिकिय, क्रिडा संरक्षण, अंतराळ, सामाजिक मनोरंजन, छपाई, अधिकोषण जाहिरात, वाहतुक इ. अनेक क्षेत्रामध्ये सोशल मिडीयाचा उपयोग केला जातो. त्यामुळे व्यक्तीला कार्य करण्यासाठी सोपे जाते. आणि व्यक्तीचा वेळ, पैसा तसेच इतर गोष्टीची बचत सोशल मिडीयामुळे होत असते. आणि यातच व्यक्तीला कमी वेळात जास्त ज्ञान प्राप्त होत असते. आणि यातच व्यक्तीला कमी वेळात जास्त ज्ञान प्राप्त होते. म्हणूनच सोशल मिडीया हे एक महत्वाचे साधन आहे.

### अध्ययनाचे उद्देश

१. युवकांची शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक स्थिती जाणून घेणे
२. सोशल मिडीयामुळे युवकांचा जाणारा वेळ व ज्ञान प्राप्तीबाबत माहिती जाणून घेणे.
३. सोशल मिडीयाबाबत युवक कितपत जागरूक आहेत याची माहिती जाणून घेणे.

### अध्ययनाचे गृहितकृत्य

१. सोशल मिडीयामुळे युवकांचा विकासात्मक दर्जा उंचावला आहे.
२. सोशल मिडीयाबाबत युवकांमध्ये जाणीव जागरूकता निर्माण झाली आहे.

साहित्याचा पडताळा

1) <https://hi.m.wikipedia.org> दिनांक : ०६.०८.२००१८ वेळ : २.४० P.M

जानेवारी २००९ मध्ये जान कुम याने आपल्या संशोधनात एक ॲप्पल चा एक आयफोन घेतला. या फोनवरून जान कुम ला ॲप चे जबरदस्त लोकप्रिय होऊ शकल्याची भावना व अंदाज लावला. या दरम्यान जान कुम ने आपले रुसी मुळ चे मित्र एलेक्स फिशमॅन च्या सैन जोस मध्ये असलेल्या घरी गेले फिशमॅन रुसी मुळ च्या मित्रांना प्रत्येक आठवड्यात पिझ्झा खाण्यासाठी आणि चित्रपट बघण्यासाठी बोलावत होते. किती वेळा या चर्चासत्रामध्ये ४० व्यक्तीपर्यंत येत होते. फिशमॅनच्या स्वयंपाक गृहामध्ये जान कुम आणि फिशमॅन चाय पीत असतांना या ॲप वर तासनतास चर्चा करत होते. या चर्चेमधून व्हॉट्सॲप सारखा एक ॲप बनविण्याचा विचाराने जन्म घेतला. दिलस्प व्हॉट्सॲप, दिलचस्प मालिक व्हॉट्सॲप ला उक्तेन चे ३७ वर्षांचे जान कुमने अमेरीकामधील ४४ वर्षांचे ब्रायन एक्टन सोबत मिळून सुरु केला त्यामध्ये पुन्हा एक 'वेंचर कॅपिटलिस्ट' जिम गोएट्रुज सहभागी झाले.

जान कुम हे कंपनीचे मुख्य कार्यकारी CEO आहेत. नावाजलेले व्यावसायिक पत्रिका फोर्ब्स च्या व्यतीरीक व्हॉट्सॲपचे मुख्य कार्यकारी जान कुम जवळ कंपनीची ४५: हिस्सेदारी आहे.

2) <https://hi.m.Wikipedia.org> दि.०६.०८.२०१८ वेळ : ३.५० P.M

इंस्टाग्राम एक मोबाईल डेस्कटॉप आणि इंटरनेटवर आधारित ॲप आहे. इंस्टाग्रामची स्थापना केविन सिस्ट्रॉम आणि माइक केगर यांनी २०१० मध्ये केली आणि ऑक्टोबर २०१० मध्ये आईओएस ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टमसाठी विशिष्ट रुपानी मोफत मोबाईल ॲप च्या रुपामध्ये लॉन्च केले. एड्रॉइड (प्रचालन तंत्र) डिवाइस साठी एक संस्करण २ वर्षांनंतर एप्रिल २०१२ मध्ये चालू केले त्यानंतर नोव्हेंबर २०१२ मध्ये फिचर साठी वेबसाईट इंटरफेस आणि विंडोज १० मोबाईल आणि विंडोज १० ला ऑक्टोबर २०१६ मध्ये ॲप तयार केले गेले.

3) <https://hi.m.Wikipedia.org> दि.०६.०८.२०१८ वेळ : ५ P.M

स्काइप ची स्थापना ऑगस्ट २००३ मध्ये झाली स्विडीश चे मुळ उद्यमी निकलस जेनस्ट्रॉप आणि डेनमार्कचे निवासी जेनस फ्रिस यांनी स्थापीत स्काइप ग्रुप चे मुख्यालय लग्जेमबर्ग मध्ये आणि कार्यालय लंडन, टॉलीन, टार्टु, स्टाकहोम, प्राग आणि सेनजोस, कॅलीफोर्निया मध्ये आहे.

4) <https://hi.m.Wikipedia.org> दि.०६.०८.२०१८ वेळ : ५.३० P.M

ट्विटर सेवा इंटरनेटवर २००६ मध्ये सुरुवात केली गेली आणि सुरुवात झाल्यानंतर टेक-सेवी ग्राहक विशेष करून युवकांमध्ये लोकप्रिय झाली आहे. ट्विटर अनेक सामाजिक नेटवर्क जाळ्यामध्ये असे कि, माइस्पेस आणि फेसबुक वर प्रसिद्ध झाले आहे. ट्विटरचे मुख्य कार्य हे माहिती करणे आहे कि, निश्चित व्यक्ती कोणत्या वेळेस कोणते कार्य करत आहे हे एक माइक्रो -ब्लॉगिंग सारखे आहे. ज्यावर ग्राहक निसंकोच आपले विचार व्यक्त करू शकतो. ट्विटर वर फक्त १४० शब्दामध्ये विचार व्यक्त केले जाऊ शकते.

5) <https://hi.m.Wikipedia.org> दि.०६.०८.२०१८ वेळ : ५.४५ P.M

फेसबुक मॅसेंजर हे एक संदेश सेवा आणि सॉफ्टवेअर प्रक्रिया आहे. हे मुळ रुपाने २००८ मध्ये फेसबुक संवादाच्या रुपात विकसित केले. कंपनीने २०१० मध्ये आपली मॅसेजिंग सर्विस चे पुनरुत्पादन केले आणि नंतर ऑगस्ट २०११ मध्ये स्वयंपूर्ण आईओएस आणि एड्रॉइड ॲप तयार केले.

6) <https://hi.m.Wikipedia.org> दि.०७.०८.२०१८ वेळ : ९.१० P.M

फेसबुक हे अमेरीकेतील एक लोकप्रिय सोशल नेटवर्किंग संकेतस्थळ आहे. सर्वसामान्यतः १३ वर्षाहून मोठ्या कोणालाही फेसबुकवर सदस्य म्हणून नोंदणी करता येते. सदस्यांना आपल्या ओळखीच्या (व फेसबुक सदस्य असलेल्या) इतर व्यक्तीच्या खात्याशी मित्र/मैत्रीण म्हणून जोडणी करता येते. आपल्या मित्रमंडळींना संदेश अथवा फोटो पाठवणे, सर्व मित्रमंडळींना दिसेल अशारीतीने एखादी घोषणा करणे व इतर अनेक सायी फेसबुकवर उपलब्ध आहेत.

## उत्तरदात्यांचे शिक्षण दर्शक सारणी

अ.क्र	पर्याय	वारंवारीता	टक्केवारी
१	बि.एस.डब्ल्यू प्रथम वर्ष	०६	२०
२	बि.एस.डब्ल्यू द्वितीय वर्ष	०६	२०
३	बि.एस.डब्ल्यू तृतीय वर्ष	०६	२०
४	एम.एस.डब्ल्यू प्रथम वर्ष	०६	२०
५	एम.एस.डब्ल्यू द्वितीय वर्ष	०६	२०
एकुण		३०	१००.००

## कुटूंबाचा व्यवसाय दर्शक सारणी

अ.क्र	पर्याय	वारंवारीता	टक्केवारी
१	मजुरी	२०	६६.६७
२	नौकरी	०४	१३.३३
३	व्यवसाय; शेती धंदा	०६	२०.००
एकुण		३०	१००.०० :

## कुटूंबाचे वार्षिक उत्पन्न दर्शक सारणी

अ.क्र	पर्याय	वारंवारीता	टक्केवारी
१	२० हजार ते ४० हजार	१२	४०.००
२	४१ हजार ते ६० हजार	०३	१०.००
३	६१ हजार ते ८० हजार	०९	३०.००
४	८१ हजार ते १ लाख	०३	१०.००
५	१ लाख च्या वर	०३	१०.००
एकुण		३०	१००.००

## सोशल मिडीयाच्या वापरात जाणारा वेळ दर्शक सारणी

अ.क्र	पर्याय	वारंवारीता	टक्केवारी
१	०१ ते २ तास	१५	५०.००
२	०३ ते ४ तास	१३	४३.३३
३	०६ तास पेक्षा जास्त	०२	०६.६७
एकुण		३०	१००.००

## प्राप्त केलेले ज्ञान दर्शक सारणी

अ.क्र	पर्याय	वारंवारीता	टक्केवारी
१	स्पर्धा परिक्षेबद्दल ज्ञान	०९	३०.००
२	शैक्षणिक ज्ञान	०४	१३.३३
३	कृ. पी.राजकारण व इतर ज्ञान	०६	२०.००
४	वरील पैकी सर्व	११	३६.६७
एकुण		३०	१००.००

## सायबर काईमबद्दल माहिती दर्शक सारणी

अ.क्र	पर्याय	वारंवारीता	टक्केवारी
१	हॅकिंग करणे	१४	४६.६७
२	लैंगिक चित्रण, विनिर्माण करणे	०९	३०.००
३	व्हॉट्सअप व फेसबुकच्या माध्यमातून फसवणुक करणे	०३	१०.००
४	लागू नाही	०४	१३.३३
एकुण		३०	१००.००

सायबर काईमपासुन बाळगणारी सुरक्षितता दर्शक सारणी

घरीबसल्या केलेली कामे दर्शक सारणी

अ. क्र	पर्याय	वारंवारिता	टक्केवारी
१	वैयक्तिक माहितीमध्ये गोपनीयता राखणे	२१	७०
२	सो ाल नेटवर्कीगच्या फसवणुकीपासुन सावधानता बागळणे	०६	२०
३	लागु नाही	०३	१०
एकुण		३०	१००.००

अ.क्र	पर्याय	वारंवारिता	टक्केवारी
१	ऑनलाईन खरेदी करणे	०२	०६.६७
२	मोबाईल रिचार्ज करणे	०२	०६.६७
३	विज बिल भरणे	०२	०६.६७
४	वरील सर्व	२४	८०.००
एकुण		३०	१००.००

तथ्य विश्लेषण आणि तथ्य प्रमुख शोध

सोशल मिडीयामुळे युवकांचा जाणारा वेळ व ज्ञान प्राप्तीबाबत प्रमुख शोध

सोशल मिडीयामुळे युवकांचा जाणारा वेळ व ज्ञान प्राप्तीबाबतचे अध्ययन केले असता असे दिसून येते की, सोशल मिडीयाच्या वापराचे साधन विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २५ उत्तरदाते हे सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर मोबाईलने करित असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ८३.३३ आहे तर सोशल मिडीयामुळे प्राप्त होणारे ज्ञान विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १७ उत्तरदाते सोशल मिडीयामुळे अंशतः ज्ञान प्राप्त करित असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ५६.६६ आहे. तसेच प्राप्त केलेले ज्ञान विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच ११ उत्तरदाते वरिलपैकी सर्व ज्ञान प्राप्त करित असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ३६.६७ आहे. आणि सोशल मिडीयाचा मोठया प्रमाणातील वापर विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २३ उत्तरदाते सोशल मिडीयाचा मोठया प्रमाणात पूर्णतः वापर करित असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ७६.६७ आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे सोशल मिडीयाचा होणारा वापर विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २० उत्तरदाते वरिल सर्व म्हणणारे असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ६६.६७ आहे. व सोशल मिडीयाच्या वापरात जाणारा वेळ विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १५ उत्तरदाते हे १ ते २ तास वापर करणारे असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ५० आहे. तर सोशल मिडीयाच्या वापराचा वेळ विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १५ उत्तरदाते इतर वेळेस वापर करित असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ५०.०० आहे. तसेच शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात सोशल मिडीयाचा महत्व विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २२ उत्तरदाते हे अंशतः महत्व देणारे असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ७३.३३ आहे. आणि सोशल मिडीयाद्वारे प्राप्त होणारी माहिती विचारली असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १२ उत्तरदाते वरील सर्व माहिती मिळवित असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ४०.०० आहे. व सोशल मिडीयामुळे शिक्षण प्रणालीत आधुनिकता विचारली असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १८ उत्तरदाते अंशतः आधुनिकता आली म्हणणारे असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ६०.०० आहे. तर सोशल मिडीयामुळे शैक्षणिक प्रणालीमध्ये आलेली आधुनिकता विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १५ उत्तरदाते वरील सर्व म्हणणारे असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ५०.०० आहे. तसेच सोशल मिडीयाच्या सर्वाधिक ज्ञान प्राप्त होणाऱ्या ऑपबददल विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १८ उत्तरदाते वरील सर्व ऑपद्वारे ज्ञान प्राप्त करणारे असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ६०.०० आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे मैदानी खेळापेक्षा सोशल मिडीयाच्या वापराबद्दल विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १३ उत्तरदाते मैदानी खेळ खेळत असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ४३.३३ आहे. आणि खेळ खेळण्याचे वेळ विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १३ उत्तरदाते लागू नाही म्हणणारे असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ४३.३४ आहे.

सोशल मिडीयाबाबत युवक कितपत जागरूक आहेत याबाबत प्रमुख शोध

सोशल मिडीयाबाबत युवक कितपत जागरूक आहे याचे अध्ययन केले असता असे दिसून येते की सोशल मिडीया वापराच्या वर्षाबद्दल विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १८ उत्तरदाते सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर २ ते ४ वर्षांपासुन करित असुन त्यांची टक्केवारी ६०.०० आहे. तर सोशल मिडीयाची पूर्णपणे माहिती आहे का असे

विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २२ उत्तरदाते हे सोशल मिडीयाची अंशतः माहिती असणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ७३.३३ आहे. तसेच सायबर काइमबद्दल माहिती आहे का असे विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २० उत्तरदाते अंशतः सायबर काइमबद्दल माहिती असणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ६६.६७ आहे. आणि सायबर काइममध्ये येणाऱ्या गोष्टी बद्दल विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १४ उत्तरदाते हे हॅकिंग करणे ही गोष्ट म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ४६.६७ आहे. व काइम पासून वाचून राहण्याबद्दल विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १४ उत्तरदाते काही प्रमाणात म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ४६.६७ आहे. तर सायबर काइमपासून बाळगणाऱ्या सुरक्षिततेबद्दल विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २१ उत्तरदाते हे वैयक्तिक माहितीमध्ये गोपनीयता राखत असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ७० आहे. तसेच सोशल मिडीयाच्या अतिवापराने आरोग्यावरचे परिणाम विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १९ उत्तरदाते हे अंशतः आरोग्यावर परिणाम पडतो म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ६३.३३ आहे. आणि पडणारे परिणाम विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १९ उत्तरदाते डोळे कमजोर होते म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ६३.३३ आहे. व घरी बसल्या कामे करण्याच्या माहितीबद्दल विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १६ उत्तरदाते हे अंशतः माहिती आहे म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ५३.३३ आहे. तसेच केलेल्या कामाबद्दल विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २४ उत्तरदाते वरील सर्व म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ८०.०० आहे. तर उशिरा झोपणे, उठणे किंवा झोपू न शकणे केव्हा वाटते विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २३ उत्तरदाते काही वेळ म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ७६.६७ आहे. आणि सोशल मिडीयाचा वेळ थांबविणे परंतु अयशस्वी होता का असे विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १८ उत्तरदाते काही वेळ अयशस्वी होतो म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ६०.०० आहे. व प्रयत्न यशस्वी झाले का असे विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १३ उत्तरदाते काही प्रमाणात यशस्वी होतो म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ४३.३३ आहे. तसेच थकवा, सामाजिकदृष्ट्या वेगळा, एकटेपणा किंवा तीव्र वेदना वाटते का असे विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १३ उत्तरदाते काही वेळ वाटते म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ४३.३३ आहे. आणि रिचार्ज करण्यासाठी पैसे कोण देतो असे विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच २२ उत्तरदाते हे आई-बाबा पैसे देतात म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ७३.३३ आहे. व घरगुती कामाकडे दुर्लक्ष करून सोशल मिडीयावर अधिक वेळ घालविता का असे विचारले असता सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच १२ उत्तरदाते काही वेळ घरगुती कामाकडे दुर्लक्ष होते म्हणणारे असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ४०.०० आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष

०१. सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाते यूवक हे सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर मोबाईलने करतात.
०२. यूवकांचा सोशल मिडीयाच्या वापरात जाणारा वेळ १ ते २ तास आहे.
०३. सर्वाधिक उत्तरदात्या यूवकांना सायबर काइमबद्दल अंशतः माहिती आहे.
०४. संशोधनातील सर्वाधिक उत्तरदात्या यूवकांनी सायबर काइममध्ये येणारी गोष्ट हॅकिंग करणे म्हणणारे आहेत.
०५. सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाते यूवक सायबर काइमपासून काही प्रमाणात वाचून राहतात.
०६. संशोधनातील सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाते यूवक हे सायबर काइमपासून सुरक्षितता बाळगण्यासाठी वैयक्तिक माहितीमध्ये गोपनीयता राखतात.
०७. संशोधनातील सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाते यूवक हे सोशल मिडीयाच्या अतिवापराने आरोग्यावर परिणाम पडता म्हणणारे आहेत.
०८. सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाते यूवक हे डोळे कमजोर होतात म्हणणारे आहेत.
०९. सर्वाधिक उत्तरदात्या यूवकांना उशिरा झोपणे, किंवा झोपू न शकणे काही वेळ वाटते.

#### सुचना व शिफारशी

१. शिक्षण घेत असणाऱ्या यूवकांनी सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर कमी करावा.
२. मोबाईलवर सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर करित असतांना सतत अंधारात करू नये
३. सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर जास्तीत जास्त ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्यासाठी केला जातो.
४. शैक्षणिक व विकासात्मक क्षेत्रात सोशल मिडीयाला अधिक महत्व आहे.

### उपाययोजना

१. सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर कमी करणे
२. सोशल मिडीयाची पुर्णपणे माहिती करून घेणे.
३. मोबाईलचा वापर अंधारात करू नये

### संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची

१. बोधनकर सुधीर, अलोणे विवेक (१९९३) सामाजिक संशोधन पध्दती, श्री. साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपुर
२. कुलकर्णी अतुल (२०१९) चालु घडामोडी व सामान्य ज्ञान, विद्याभारती प्रकाशन, लातुर
३. कुलकर्णी पी.के. (२०००) सामान्य समाजशास्त्र, श्री. मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपुर
४. कोलते एस.एम.(२००७) माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि व्यावसायिक माहिती कार्यपध्दती, पिंपळापुणे अॅण्ड कं. पब्लिशर्स, नागपुर
५. पाटे सुमन (१५ ऑगस्ट २०००) भारतातील सामाजिक समस्या, विश्व पब्लिशर्स अॅण्ड डिस्ट्रीब्युटर्स, नागपुर
६. मेश्राम सुरेश (२०००) प्रात्याक्षिक सामाजिक संशोधन, यश प्रकाशन, मानेवाडा पूर्व नागपुर
७. शिकारपुर दिपक (२०१५) सायबर गुन्हे २१ व्या शतकातील तंत्रज्ञानाचा धोका, विश्वकर्मा प्रकाशन
८. इंटरनेट, विकिपीडीया
९. वृत्तपत्र

## बेरोजगारी : एक अध्ययन

प्रा. संदीप ध. चव्हाण  
यशवंत महाविद्यालय, वर्धा

सारांश :-

देश की वर्तमान समस्याओं में सर्वाधिक विकराल रूप धारण समस्या — बेरोजगारी है। देश के आर्थिक और राजनैतिक विशेषज्ञ ने अपने सुझाव में जो समाधान प्रस्तुत किये हैं उसी को आधार बनाकर यहाँ बेरोजगारी के मुल कारणों को खोजकर उसके समाधान भी प्रस्तुत करने का लघु प्रयास इस शोधलेख में किया गया है। जिसमें देश की समस्याओं को विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से विश्लेषित कर बेरोजगारी को प्रभावित करने वाले तत्वों को उल्लेखित किया है। देश में बेरोजगारी एक ज्वलंत समस्या है। समय रहते इस गंभीर समस्या की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो निश्चितही भविष्य में शहरी और ग्रामीण समस्या देश के आर्थिक नीतियों को धराशाही कर देगी जिसके संकेत वर्तमान की आर्थिक परिस्थिति दे रही है।

प्रस्तावना :-

बेरोजगारी किसी देश के विकास में प्रमुख बाधाओं में से एक है जो प्रगति के मार्ग को तेजी से बाधित करती है। बेरोजगारी की बढ़ती समस्या निरंतर हमारी प्रगति, शांति और स्थिरता के लिए चुनौती बन रही है। भारत में बेरोजगारी एक गंभीर समस्या है। बेरोजगारी समाज के लिए एक अभिशाप है। इससे न केवल व्यक्तियों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है बल्कि बेरोजगारी पूरे समाज को भी प्रभावित करती है। बेरोजगारी ऐसी समस्या है जो शहरी और गांवों में समान रूप से व्याप्त है। यह एक सामाजिक—आर्थिक समस्या है, जो आधुनिक युग की देन है।

कभी सोने की चिडिया कहलाने वाले हमारे भारत की दशा आज कुछ ऐसे हो गयी है कि आजादी के ७३ सालों के बाद भी हमारे देश को किसी न किसी समस्याओं से लडता रहता है। आज भारत के सामने जो समस्याएँ फन फैलाए खडी है, उनसे एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है बेरोजगारी लोगों के पास हाथ है पर काम नहीं, प्रशिक्षण है पर नौकरी नहीं, योजनाएँ और उत्साह है, पर अवसर नहीं है। बेरोजगारी समाज के लिए एक अभिशाप है। इससे न केवल व्यक्तियों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है बल्कि बेरोजगारी पूरे समाज के भी प्रभावित करती है।

भारत में करीब १.३० अरब लोग रहते हैं, भारत में बेरोजगारी की यह समस्या बहुत विकराल रूप धारण करे हुए है। बेरोजगारी की समस्या भारत देश के मस्तक पर कलंक की टीके के समान है। भारत में बेरोजगारी का रूप विकसित देशों की तरह नहीं है। विकसित देशों में यह समस्या प्रभावपूर्ण मांग में कमी से निर्माण होती है। जबकि भारत में यह समस्या मूलतः रूपये और अन्य संधाधनो की कमी का परिणाम है।

बेरोजगारी उन्नती के रास्ते में बहुत बडी समस्या है। बेरोजगारी का अर्थ होता है काम करने की इच्छा करने वाले को काम न मिलना। निरंतर इस समस्या को दूर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन अभी तक किसी को भी सफलता नहीं मिल पायी है। हमारे देश में आर्थिक योजनाएँ तब तक सफल नहीं हो पाएंगी जब तक बेरोजगारी की समस्या खत्म नहीं हो जाती। इस वक्त देश में रोजगार की स्थिति पिछले ४५ सालों में सबसे खराब है। नेशनल सैम्पान सर्वे ऑफिस (NSSO) के पीरिमोदिक लेबर फोर्ल सर्वे PLFS के मुताबिक, साल २०१७-१८ में बेरोजगारी दर ६.१८% रही। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक २०१७-१८ की बेरोजगारी दर १९७२-७३ के बाद सबसे ज्यादा है। देश के शहरी इलाकों में बेरोजगारी की दर ७.८ फीसदी है जबकि ग्रामीण इलाको में ५.३ फीसदी है। १५-२९ साल के शहरी पुरुषों के बीच बेरोजगारी की दर १८.७ फीसदी है। २०११-१२ में यह दर ८.१ फीसदी थी। २०१७-१८ में शहरी महिलाओं में २७.२ फीसदी बेरोजगारी थी जो २०११-१२ में १३.१ फीसदी थी।

बेरोजगारी से अभिप्राय एक ऐसी अवस्था से है जिसमें व्यक्ति वर्तमान मजदूरी की दर पर काम करने को तैयार है परंतु उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता। अतएव बेरोजगारी का अनुमान लगाते समय केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों की गणना की जाती है जो काम करने के योग्य है। काम करने के इच्छुक है तथा वर्तमान मजदूरी पर काम करने को तैयार है।

बेरोजगारी की परिभाषा :-

१) प्रो. पिंगू :- “एक व्यक्ति को उस समय ही बेरोजगार कहा जाएगा जब उसके पास कोई रोजगार का साधन नहीं है। परंतु वह रोजगार करना चाहता है।

२) रफिन तथा ग्रशोरी :- “एक बेरोजगारी व्यक्ति वह व्यक्ति है जो १) वर्तमान समय में काम नहीं कर रहा। २) जो सक्रिय ढंग से कार्य की तलाश में है। ३) जो वर्तमान मजदूरी पर काम करने के लिए उपलब्ध है।

बेरोजगारी के कारण :-

भारत की ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में विस्तृत बेरोजगारी एक जटिल समस्या है। जिसके अनेक कारण हैं जिनकी व्याख्या नीचे की गई है।

- १) वृद्धि की धीमी गति :- बेरोजगारी का मुख्य कारण वृद्धि की धीमी गति है। जो आज भारत का वृद्धि पर ४.५ टक्के है। रोजगार का आकार विकास के स्तर पर निर्भर करता है। आयोजन काल के दौरान हमारे देश ने सभी क्षेत्रों में बहुत उन्नती की है। परंतु यह उन्नती लक्षित दर की तुलना से बहुत नीची है।
- २) पिछड़ी हुई कृषि :- भारत में पिछड़ी हुई कृषि के कारण बेरोजगारी का रूप विकाल रूप ले चुका है। जनसंख्या का ७० प्रतिशत भाग स्पष्ट अथवा अस्पष्ट रूप से कृषि पर निर्भर है। भूमि के आकार खर्चीत है भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रमों और किसानों के असहयोगी व्यवहार के कारण कृषि क्षेत्रों में अल्प रोजगार का होना प्राकृतिक है।
- ३) विस्फोटक संख्या वृद्धि :- वास्तव में, जनसंख्या में २.५ टक्के वार्षिक वृद्धि हुई। इसी कारण देश बेरोजगारी संख्या निरंतर बढ़ती जा रही है।
- ४) अपर्याप्त और त्रुटीपूर्ण रोजगार योजना :- देश में रोजगार के अवसरों की उच्च वृद्धि न होने का एक कारण अपर्याप्त आयोजन भी है। यद्यपि, वर्ष १९५१ से देश में आयोजन की प्रक्रिया चालू है। परंतु इसके समस्या के समाधान में कोई योगदान नहीं किया।
- ५) निर्धनता :- प्रायः सभी जानते हैं कि एक व्यक्ति बेरोजगारी होने के कारण निर्धन होता है। अल्प विकसित देश निर्धनता के दुःख में जकड़े होते हैं, जिससे रोजगार को प्रभावित करता है।
- ६) पूंजी गहन तकनीकी पर अधिक बल :- भारत में पूंजी दुर्लक्ष है तथा श्रम अत्याधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। इन परिस्थितियों में देश को उत्पादन की श्रम-ग्रहण तकनीकी का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। परंतु जहाँ देखा गया है कि न केवल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं बल्कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी श्रम के स्थान पर पूंजी के प्रयोग की वही वृद्धि हुई है। जिससे बेरोजगारी में बलुतेदारी हुई है।
- ७) दोषपूर्ण शिक्षा प्रणाली :- हमारे देश में शिक्षा प्रणाली भी रोजगार और स्वयं रोजगार के अवसर प्रधान करने में असफल रही है। वास्तव में शैक्षणिक प्रणाली की अर्थव्यवस्था को मानव शक्ति आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल बनाने के लिए कोई सच्चे प्रयत्न नहीं किये गये।
- ८) तृतीयक क्षेत्र की धीमी गति :- तृतीयक क्षेत्र जिससे वाणिज्य व्यापार, यातायात आदि सम्मिलित है लेकिन उनका विस्तार सीमित है। जिससे चाहिए उतना रोजगार निर्माण नहीं हो पा रहा है।
- ९) कुटीर एवं लघु उद्योगों को श्रम :- यह ग्रामीण कारीगरो, दत्तकारो तथा कृषि श्रमिको के अतिरिक्त अन्य लोगों के लिये रोजगार का मुख्य साधन था। दुर्भाग्य से गांवों की अधिकांश हस्तकलाएँ प्रायः समाप्त हो गई हैं। और इन उद्योगो को मशीनद्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं द्वारा प्रस्तुत कड़ी प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पडा। परिणाम स्वरूप इन श्रमिकों का रोजगार समाप्त हो गया।
- १०) रोजगार के कम साधन :- रोजगार के अधिक अवसरों की उत्पत्ति में एक अन्य अडचन यह है कि देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्व-रोजगार के उपयुक्त साधन नहीं हैं।

बेरोजगारी की समस्या के प्रभाव :-

अल्पविकसित देशों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या एक अत्यंत गंभीर समस्या है। इसके बुरे प्रभाव हो सकते हैं।

- १) मानवीय साधनों की हानि :- बेरोजगारी के फलस्वरूप देश के मानवीय साधनों की हानि होती है। देश की श्रम शक्ति का समय, रोजगार के अभाव में व्यर्थ हो जाता है।
- २) निर्धनता में वृद्धि :- बेरोजगारी की अवस्था में मनुष्य की आय का कोई साधन नहीं होता। वे निर्धन होते हैं। बेरोजगारी के बनने पर निर्धनता भी बढ़ती है। लोग कर्जबाजारी हो जाते हैं उनकी आर्थिक समस्याएँ बढ़ती हैं।
- ३) सामाजिक समस्याएँ :- बेरोजगारी के फलस्वरूप कई प्रकार की सामाजिक समस्याएँ जैसे, बेईमानी, अनैतिकता, शराबखोरी, जुएबाजी, चोरी-डकैती उत्पन्न होती हैं। इसके फलस्वरूप सामाजिक सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो जाता है।
- ४) राजनीतिक अस्थिरता :- बेरोजगारी के फलस्वरूप देश में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता उत्पन्न हो जाती है। बेरोजगार व्यक्ति तोड़-फोड़ अथवा अन्य आतंकवादी कार्य करने लगते हैं। वे उस सरकार निकाम्मी समझने लगते हैं जो उन्हें रोजगार प्रदान न करा सके। वे उसे बदलने का प्रयत्न करने लगते हैं। राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के कारण देश का आर्थिक विकास कठिन हो जाता है।
- ५) औद्योगिक संघर्ष :- संघर्षात्मक बेरोजगारी तथा इसी प्रकार की अन्य बेरोजगारियों के कारण औद्योगिक संघर्ष उत्पन्न होते हैं। इसका श्रमिकों व मालिकों के सम्बंधों पर बुरा प्रभाव पडता है।

६) मजदूरों का शोषण :- बेरोजगारी के कारण सभी श्रमिकों का शोषण होता है। जिन श्रमिकों को रोजगार मिलता भी है उन्हें भी कम मजदूरी व प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के कारण काम करना पड़ता है इनका श्रमिकों की कार्यकुशलता पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

सुझाव:-

भारत में बेरोजगारी के कारणों को भली भांती जानने के पश्चात उचित होगा कि इस बुराई से छुटकारा पाने के उपाय को प्रस्तावित किये जाये।

- १) कृषि का पुनः निर्माण।
- २) श्रम गहन तकनिकों को अपनाना।
- ३) तीव्र उद्योगीकरण करना।
- ४) जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण करना।
- ५) शिक्षा प्रणाली का पुनः सुधार करना।
- ६) सामाजिक सेवाओं का विस्तार करना।
- ७) छोटे उद्योगों का प्रोत्साहन करना।
- ८) ग्रामीण विकास योजनाएं आरम्भ करना।
- ९) स्व-रोजगार की सम्भावनाएं पैदा करना।
- १०) देश की वर्तमान अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार।
- ११) सहकारी खेती का विकास करना।
- १२) सहाय्यक उद्योगों का विकास।
- १२) राष्ट्र निर्माण संबंधी विविध कार्य।

निष्कर्ष :-

देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या लंबे समय से बनी हुई है। हालांकि सरकार ने रोजगार सृजन के लिए कई कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं पर अभी तक वांछनीय प्रगति हासिल नहीं हो पाई है। नीति निर्माताओं और नागरिकों का अधिक नौकरीयाँ के निर्माण के, साथ ही रोजगार के लिए सही कौशल्य प्राप्त करने के लिए सामुहिक प्रयास करने चाहिए। संक्षेप में इस प्रकार कहा जा सकता है — जब तक देश के सभी युवाओं को उनकी योग्यता और आवश्यकता के अनुसार काम नहीं मिलता तब तक एक स्वच्छ, सुखी और उन्नत देश के निर्माण की कल्पना करना बेमानी है। दुनिया में जितने भी विकसित देश हैं उनकी जनसंख्या बहुत कम है, ऐसे में हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिये जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर लगाम लगाने होगी। कम जनसंख्या वाले देशों में रोजगार के पर्याप्त अवसर रहते हैं, लेकिन भारत में बढ़ती जनसंख्या की वजह जनसंख्या की वजह से बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। यदि हमने अपने जनसांख्यिकी लाभ को समय रहते सही दिशा में नहीं लगाया तो निश्चित ही भविष्य में यह समस्या विकराल रूप धारण कर लेंगी।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- १) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, रमेश सिंह, Megraw hill education (India) Private limited Chennai
- २) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, सहयोगी एवं अनुवादक पदमा राघवन, नरेश कुमार, राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, शर्मा, सोनिया शर्मा, स्पेबुम बुक्स प्रा.लि. नई दिल्ली.
- ३) भारती अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास, सरिता वर्मा माथुर राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली।
- ४) <https://anokharishta.com>
- ५) <https://www.hindikiduniya.com>

## Emerging Trends in Indian Writing in English

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### Abstract:-

The 21<sup>st</sup> century has witnessed many emerging trends in Indian writing in English. Indian writing in English has remarkably flourished after independence. Indian writers have started writing about issues, problems and challenges of their regions and communities. They have proved that English literature is no longer the sole province of the colonizers. The English colonizers flourished and spread English literature in the world. They began to write the places and people which they colonized. Though the colonized countries achieved independence, the impact of colonizer's literature continued for sometime after independence. There was a flood of creative writing in English in Africa and Asia which later came to be known as the commonwealth Literature, new literature in English, postcolonial literature and so on. The countries like Bhutan, China, Iran, Japan, Thailand and Nepal which were not colonized by the English started writing their own literature. Gradually all these literatures have been labeled as different kind of literature in English. The best example of such literature is Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*. These types of literary trends emerged and flourished in a similar fashion. We see a great change in trends of literature. On account of computer technology and availability of internet new elements of communication like Blogging, twittering, micro-blogging and six word novels occupied a prominent place in literature and made long description short. But these trends have destroyed the art of writing and reading. Dalit literature, Biographical literature, Diaspora literature etc have attracted the attention of youths and become the subject of interest in recent trends in literature. New trends like Dalit literature, postcolonialism, Diaspora literature are the best trends used in literature.

**Keywords:-** Dalit literature, biographical literature, Diaspora literature.

### Introduction :-

The 21<sup>st</sup> century has witnessed many distinct trends emerged in Indian writing In English. After the holy trinity of Raja Rao, R k Narayan and Mulk Raj Anand, there was a flood of creative writers both men and women from different walks of life. While the writers like M K Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru precisely wrote on economic and political development of India, R K Narayan and Kamla Markandaya were preoccupied with the psychological and sociological development of society as in **The Painter of Sighs** and **A Handful of Rice** respectively. These writers dealt with a less complicated and largely rural life in a leisurely fashion. The writers of pre-independence wrote about Indian freedom struggle and dealt largely on the themes of nationalism. For example R K Narayan's **Swami and Friends**, Chamanlal Nihal's **Azadi**. The post-independent writers wrote on the challenges of handling the newly-gained political freedom. Notable among them are Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Ray, Amitav Ghosh, Shashi Tharoor, Shashi Deshpande, Manju Kapoor, Aravind Adiga and Chetan Bhagat. If we closely study the novels of Salman Rushdie and Amitav Ghosh, we can find the impact of freedom on the Indians. Amitav Ghosh's **The Hungry Tide** clearly shows how the hard-earned freedom has not liberated the tribal communities from the local oppressors. Another example can be taken from Manju Kapoor's novel **A Married Woman** which speaks about a different kind of freedom within the family. Frankly speaking, every individual is struggling for social freedom and the struggle for emancipation is going on in every walk of life in Indian society. The writers like Arundhati Roy, Arvind Adiga and Chetan Bhagat inclusively dealt with issues of individual liberty and social freedom in their writings. In **God of Small Things** Arundhati Roy articulates individual social freedom through the character of Ammu. Chetan Bhagat presents the conflict within society.

Translation of regional literature into English is recent trend that is largely used by many writers. Indian writers have started translating regional literature into English and explored their problems of their regions. Examples can be taken from the works of Tagore, Premchand, Vijay Tendulkar and Subramania Bharti. Besides, there is flood of translated literature into English. Scholars and writers prefer to translate regional literature into English .For examples Kesava Reddy's **He conquered the Jungle**, Sundara Ramasamy's **Tale of a Tamarind Tree**, U R Ananta Murthy's **Samasara** and so on contributed to literature into English translation. Of these translated texts women writers like Mahasweta Devi of West Bengal emerged on the national scene and contributed much to literature into English translation. She is a social activist who fought for rights of tribal community in West Bengal. **Draupti** is the most notable work of Mahashweta Devi, which deals with the problems of unprivileged people who are exploited and oppressed by the upper caste people. Girish Karnad himself translated his plays into English and contributed to translation literature into English. Karnad's plays deal with the social problems that we face in our country.

Another trend is emergence of writers from the Dalit and other marginalized sections of the society. Dalit literature emerged as a protest against oppression and asserted its unique identity. Dalit writers depict sorrow, sufferings, tortures, exploitation and subjugation of oppressed and depressed sections of the society. Bama's **Karukku** and Omprakash Valmiki's **Joothan** are remarkable works of international standing. Dalit writers have erased the distinction between fact and fiction. Namdev Dhasal, Narendra Jadhav, Laxman Mane, Sharan Kumar Limbale, Anna Bhau Sathe etc. contribute to the translated Dalit literature into English. Autobiographies of Dalit writers are considered to be the status of great fiction. Moreover the popular plays of Mahesh Dattani and Manjula Padmanabhan mark different strand of margin, away from the main stream literature.

Writing motivational and biographical work is another dominant trend that we find in Indian writing in English. Dr. Abdul Kalam's **Wings of Fire** and **Turning points** are the most notable works which have arrested the attention of Indian youths. We have multitude of biography writers. Biographies of industrialist like J R D Tata, Dhuru Bhai Ambani, Aditya Birla and actor like Rajanikant have occupied a prominent place in translated English literature.

Diaspora writing is another trend used by the writers like Bharti Mukherjee, Chitra Divakaruni Banerjee, Jhumpa Lahiri and Kiran Desai. These writers had different experiences of life in India and abroad and shared the common concerns of Indian writers in terms of cultural bonding and binding that help us to live a peaceful life. For example Kiran Desai's **The Inheritance of Loss** is a poignant story of an Indian who can neither live in India nor anywhere in world because social and political forces are against him.

Initially literary genre like poetry short-story and drama did not become popular. But today these forms of literature have arrested the attention of scholars and writers. Many new writers are emerging on literary scene in Indian writing in English and they are using blogs, twitter etc for their creative writings.

#### Conclusion:-

Literature is mirror of society. It is written to the catering of readers. Today many writers use blogs, twitter for their creative writing, which have destroyed the art of writing and reading. New trends will emerge as per the catering of reader in future.

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## Misbeliefs And Facts, In Learning The English Language In The Students From Rural Background

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### Abstract:

Rural students possess immense potential. In spite of, English language remains foreign language for the most of the rural students. Misbelief, English is difficult language and that makes difficult to learn the English language to rural students. Major problems like- English grammar is difficult to understand, vast vocabulary, and English language is quite different and many more hinder the process of learning English.

Rural students do not lag behind any manner but in reality the circumstances lead the rural students away from the learning English. Students from rural background face the obstacle of low confidence in learning English language. To overcome this problem students need to come out from their misbeliefs and fear of English language. Rural students would have to learn English language as any other language

Key words: Immense potential, Misbelief, Challenge, Process of learning

### Introduction:

The importance of English language is well known in India. English is the lingua franca of India. It is one of the most effective mediums of communication in India. In education, English is being taught as a second or third language. While learning this language, students, especially rural come across many difficulties. There are all sorts of Misbeliefs about English and these Misbeliefs create confusion in the mind of students. For rural students, English is still a nightmare. Because of they come from diverse background and affect the learning and teaching process. Nonetheless, going through the root causes one can overcome his or her problem. Acquiring mother tongue is a natural process. But learning a foreign language/second language needs some conscious efforts.

This present paper deals with the misbeliefs in rural students in learning English language and point out facts to overcome the problem of learning English.

In India, English is being learnt as second, third or fourth language. Learning English as second language is little bit difficult task for rural students. **Robert Paul** rightly says about Learning mother language and second language, *'When we learn our first language, we face the universe directly and learn to clothe it with speech; when we learn a second language, we tend to filter the universe through the language already known.'* Because of some misbeliefs, rural students face many problems to learn English. If the problems are solved, they will learn English in an effective manner.

#### • Some of the misbeliefs of the rural students are:

- A. **"English is a very difficult language"**. It is the biggest myth among the rural learners. This myth has created fear and it hinders the psychology of the rural learners. Because of it the learners are always conscious about their learning process.
- B. **Most of the people considered that the only convent students can speak English fluently**. It is only because of the surround they got the upper hand over fluency. Here, rural learners do not get opportunity of surrounding.
- C. **The traditional sequence of learning a language is LSRW**. But this sequence is good for only learning mother language. One could not apply as the same sequence while learning the second language for instance, English. Because the mother tongue is prove to be a stumbling block while learning the second language.
- D. **Million plus vocabulary creates havoc among the learners**. But to communicate in English we need most commonly used words. This would give confidence to learners. There is no need to afraid about English vocabulary.
- E. **Grammar seems to be unsolved puzzle for many rural learners**. It is difficult to learn the rules of English grammar. Because of learner's mother tongue's grammar creates some problems while learning the English grammar. Every language has its own rules of language. Hence, the rural learners have some difficulties learning some rules of English grammar.

Going through all these misbeliefs one could assume English is not easy to learn but the reality is different. In fact, English is easy to learn. Because its structures. Structure can be memorized and practiced. As **Lado R. Says**, *'Language learning is a matter of practice; the learner must learn to use it'*. And when we speak or use English as second language, no one expect us to use this language a perfect as the native learner.

People talk about the difficulties of learning English as a second language / foreign language but there are plenty of resources available. Now, one can take the help of electronics prints and media. It helps the learners to acquire the language one must not afraid of English accent. We must speak English according to our natural accents.

• **The following facts would help the students to learn English language:**

1. English alphabets have similar sounds in some Indian origin languages that help them to understand the sound system of English language.
2. English grammar is very simple only few rules that we need to learn. There is hardly any difference between spoken and written English.
3. English is a flexible language. It has accepted all kinds of accents. In the word of **Frice C.C.**, *'A person has learnt a foreign language when he has first within a limited vocabulary, mastered this sound system, and has, secondly, made the structure devices matters of automatic habit.'*
4. Rural students feel less comfortable when surrounded by other students who could communicate in English. This feeling should be killed by improving their confidence the rural students should have proud of their own native accent otherwise they must use natural accent.
5. Last but not least one must have positive attitude towards their second language. Because it is only the key to success!

**Conclusion:**

After observing the misbeliefs and facts of English the rural students could get command over English if they came out of those common misbeliefs. They need to put up initial learning effort. In the word of Mark Twain "The secret of getting ahead is getting started." this one is a great way to help them stop procrastinating. Anything they can do right way will help them get ahead with their goal of leaning a language.

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**बदलत्या काळातील इतिहास अध्यापन पद्धती**

प्रा. निलेश अर्जुनराव भगत  
जिजाऊ शिक्षण महाविद्यालय,  
यवतमाळ

**प्रस्तावना –**

अध्ययन व अध्यापन ही एक महत्वाची मानसशास्त्रीय क्रिया होय. कोणतेही अध्यापन मानसशास्त्राच्या पायावर आधारलेले असते. विद्यार्थ्यांची आवड, मानसिक कल, जिज्ञासा आणि ज्ञानमध्ये वाढ होईल याकडे शिक्षकांचे सतत लक्ष पाहिजे. शिक्षकांची वैयक्तिक समज, क्षमता, अध्ययावत ज्ञान व कौशल्य अध्यापन पद्धतीचा योग्य वापर करण्यासाठी शिक्षकास उपयोगी पडतात. अध्यापन पद्धती हे अध्यापनाची उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्याचे साधन आहे. इतिहास अध्यापनाची सर्व ठिकाणी, सर्व वर्गांना व सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांच्या बाबतीत परिणामकारक होईल अशी एकमेव पद्धती नाही. प्रत्येक पद्धतीचे आपले गुण व मर्यादा आहेत. अध्यापन परिणामकारक करण्यासाठी पद्धतीत बदल करण्याचा अध्यापकास अधिकार असतो.

बदलत्या काळानुसार शिक्षकांनाही आपल्या अध्यापन पद्धतीत बदल करावा लागत आहे. संगणक, तंत्रज्ञान व इंटरनेटच्या युगात इतिहासाच्या अध्यापन पारंपारिक पद्धतीसोबतच तंत्रज्ञानयुक्त पद्धतीत स्वतःत बदल घडवून आणणे आवश्यक आहे. आजचे विद्यार्थी टेक्नोसॅव्ही झाले आहेत. मोबाईलमुळे ग्लोबल नॉलेजचा खजिना विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मुठीत आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत शिक्षकांनाही स्मार्ट नॉलेजने अध्ययावत राहून तंत्रज्ञान युक्त बहुआयामी अध्यापन पद्धतीचा वापर अध्यापनात करावा लागेल.

भारत सरकारच्या मनुष्यबळ विकास संसाधन मंत्रालयाने 'नॅशनल मिशन ऑन थ्रू आय सी टी' या मिशन मार्फत पोर्टलवर मोफत ज्ञान, साहित्य, प्रयोग पद्धती उपलब्ध करून पुढाकार घेतला आहे. तेव्हा इतिहास शिक्षकांनीही नवज्ञानरचनावाद द्वारे पारंपारिक इतिहास अध्यापन पद्धती सोबतच नवतंत्रज्ञान युद्ध अध्यापन पद्धतीचा वापर करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.

**विषयाचे महत्त्व –**

मानवाचा इतिहास हा प्रदीर्घ व अनेक घटकांनी भरलेली क्रांती आहे. हा इतिहास विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञान व आदर्शवादी क्रांतीने, मनोरंजक व चिकित्सक पद्धतीने इतिहास पोहोचविणे आवश्यक आहे. अध्यापनत इंटरनेट वा इलर्निंगचा वापर शिक्षकांना करणे कसे आवश्यक आहे हे दर्शविण्यासाठी या विषयाची निवड करण्यात आली आहे.

**उद्देश –**

- १) पारंपारिक व बदलत्या काळातील इतिहास विषयाच्या अध्यापन पद्धतीचा आढावा घेणे.
- २) शैक्षणिक प्रक्रियेमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाच्या भूमिकेचे विवेचन करणे.
- ३) अध्यापनात तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर व उपलब्ध अनेक माध्यमांबद्दल चर्चा करणे.

**इतिहास विषयाच्या पारंपारिक अध्यापन पद्धती –****१) प्रश्नोत्तर पद्धती (Question & Answer Method)**

‘तोंडी प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करण्यासाठी केलेले कोणतेही विधान म्हणजे प्रश्न होय ’ – इ.सी. रॉग (E.C. Wragg)

प्रश्न हे अध्ययन अध्यापनाचे महत्वाचे साधन आहे. प्रश्नाचा उपयोग शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी दोघेही करीत असतात. प्रश्नकर्ता व प्रश्नाचे उत्तर देणारा, नवीन माहिती मिळविण्याचा किंवा मिळालेली माहिती पडताळून पाहण्याचा प्रश्न हा मार्ग आहे. अध्यापन करीत असतांना पात्र विषयाच्या प्रस्तावनेत, विषय विवेचन करतांना आणि पुनर्विलोकन करत असतांना प्रश्न विचारले पाहिजे.

‘अध्यापनाची परिणामकारकता शिक्षकांनी विचारलेल्या प्रश्नांच्या स्वरूपावर व विचारपूर्वक केलेल्या प्रश्नांच्या रचनेवर अवलंबून असते – कॉटव्हिन’

**प्रश्नाचे प्रकार –**

- १) बदिस्त प्रश्न (मुक्त प्रश्न)
- २) स्मृती प्रश्न व विचार प्रश्न
- ३) परिक्षण शिक्षण प्रश्न

**कथाकथन पद्धती (StoryTelling Method) -**

इतिहास अध्यापनाच्या पद्धतीपैकी प्राथमिक स्तरावर उपयुक्त सर्वोत्तम पद्धती म्हणजे कथाकथन पद्धती होय. मनुष्यात जिज्ञासा ही उपजतच असते आबालवृद्धांना कथांचे आकर्षण असते या मानवी प्रवृत्तीचा या अध्यापन पद्धतीत लाभ होतो. कथाकथन करतांना चित्रे, नकाशे याचा उपयोग फलदायी ठरतो. कथेत काल्पनिकता कमी व वास्तविकता जास्त असावी. माहिती अचूक, स्पष्ट व संपूर्ण असावे. शरीर भाषेचा उपयोग तसेच आवाज आशयानुकूल असावा. पराक्रम, लढाई अथवा युद्ध या प्रसंगाचे वर्णन करतांना शिक्षकांचा आवाज काहीसा चढला पाहिजे.

प्रकार —

- अ) गोष्ट सांगणे — गोष्टीच माध्यमातून मूल्यांचे शिक्षण देता येते. मनोरंजनाबरोबर ज्ञानप्राप्ती व व्यक्तिमत्व विकासास मदत होते.
- ब) पुनरावलोकन — याचा अर्थ जो भाग शिकवून झाला त्याकडे पुन्हा दृष्टि टाकणे, आढावा घेणे.
- क) परिसंवाद — दोन किंवा दोनपेक्षा जास्त लोकांनी एखाद्या विषयासंबंधी भिन्न-भिन्न दृष्टिकोन असलेली तयार संक्षिप्त भाषणे सादर करणे व त्यावर चर्चा करणे.
- ड) चर्चा — जेव्हा विद्यार्थ्यांचा गट मोठा असतो तेव्हा पॅनल चर्चेचा अवलंब केल्या जातो यात ४-५ विद्यार्थी क्रमाक्रमाने आपापली मते मांडतात.
- इ) सेमिनार — उच्च शिक्षणातील ही एक प्रकारची वर्ग रचना आहे. या रचनेत उच्च शिक्षणातील एखादा संशोधन वा प्रगत अध्ययन गट महाविद्यालयातील अनेक प्राध्यापकांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली परस्पर अभिरूची असलेल्या (शैक्षणिक) समस्येची चर्चा करण्यासाठी एकत्र येतात.

**व्याख्यान पद्धत** — उच्च शिक्षणपद्धतीत सर्वात जास्त या पद्धतीचा वापर केल्या जातो. ज्या पद्धतीद्वारे शिक्षक अत्यंत काळजीपूर्वक नियोजन केलेल्या एखाद्या विषयासंबंधी वा समस्येसंबंधी स्पष्टीकरण अथवा वर्णन करतात ती पद्धती म्हणजे व्याख्यान पद्धती होय. व्याख्यानाचे स्वतंत्र तंत्र आहे. यात कथा, निवेदन, कथन व विषय विवेचन या क्रियांचा समावेश आहे ही शिक्षक केंद्रित पद्धती आहे. वाचनासाठी योग्य भूमिका तयार करणे, चिकित्सक कौशल्ये निर्माण करणे व्याख्यानाचे हेतू असतात.

**चर्चा पद्धती** — “विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत ती माहिती मिळते. त्या माहितीचा प्रत्यक्ष वापर करावयाचा झाल्यास त्या माहितीचे ज्ञानात रूपांतर व्हावे लागते. त्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना बौद्धिक व स्नायुंच्या क्रिया कराव्या लागतात. विचारप्रवर्तन हे शिक्षणाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे व विचारप्रवृत्त करण्याचे साधन म्हणून चर्चेचा वापर केल्या जातो.” — **जॉन ड्युई**.

चर्चा म्हणजे कोणत्याही समस्येचे, प्रश्नांचे, विषयांचे किंवा विषयांशाचे सर्वांनी मिळून केलेले सर्वांगिन विवेचन अध्यापन करतांना सर्वच विषयांश शिक्षकाने न सांगता प्रश्न विचारून विद्यार्थ्यांना विचार करावयास लावणे हेच चर्चा पद्धतीचे सार आहे.

**प्रकल्प पद्धती (Project Method)** - प्रकल्प म्हणजे एखादी योजना, आराखडा, समस्या सोडविण्याचा पद्धतशीर प्रयत्न व संशोधन करण्याची प्रक्रिया होय. अमेरिकेतील विचारवंत जॉन ड्युई यांच्या कार्यवादाच्या विचारधारेवर ही पद्धत आधारलेली आहे. जॉन ड्युई यांचे शिष्य किलपॅट्रिक हे या पद्धतीचे जनक आहेत.

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या नवनिर्माण प्रवृत्तीला वाव देण्यासाठी ही पद्धती अत्यंत उपयुक्त आहे. या पद्धतीत विद्यार्थी वैयक्तिक अथवा गटाने एखादी समस्या किंवा शैक्षणिक कार्य हाती घेऊन उदा. ऐतिहासिक कागदपत्रे, वस्तूंचे जतन करणे, नाट्यवेश सादर करणे, भाषणे, पोवाडे सादर करणे इत्यादी समस्या सोडविण्याचा किंवा ते शैक्षणिक कार्य पद्धतशीरपणे स्वतः करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात.

**रंगभूमीनाट्येकरण पद्धती (Theatre Lesson Method)** - नाट्येकरण पद्धती म्हणजे नाटक नव्हे. इतिहासातील विविध घटनांचे नाट्येकरण करून घेणे एवढेच मर्यादित अर्थ नाट्येकरणात आहे. अभ्यासक्रमातील काही उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी, नाट्येकरणासाठी अध्ययनपद्धती उपयुक्त आहे. या पद्धतीमुळे इतिहासात जिवंतपणा येतो. अध्यापनात रंजकता येते. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये रसास्वाद घेण्याची क्षमता निर्माण होते. गतकाळातील पोषाख, शस्त्रे, रीतिरिवाज, जीवनपद्धतीचे प्रत्यक्ष अवलोकन करता येते. नाट्येकरणाचे वैयक्तिक जोडीने, गटाने, वर्गाने केलेले नाटक या बरोबरच संपूर्ण नाटक, एकाकिका, नाट्यछटा असे वर्गीकरण करता येते.

**ज्ञानरचनावाद** — ज्ञानरचनावाद म्हणजे मांडणी करणे किंवा रचनाकरणे ( To give, structure) होय. ज्ञानाची रचना करण्याच्या प्रकिया कार्यान्वित ठेवणे हा ज्ञानरचनावादचा गाभा आहे. पूर्वज्ञानाच्या आधारे जेव्हा व्यक्ति नवीन संकल्पनांची रचना करतो तेव्हा त्यातून अध्ययन घडते. त्यास ज्ञानरचनावाद म्हणतात. ज्ञानरचना वादामुळे पारंपरिक शिक्षण पद्धतीपेक्षा वेगळा परिणाम शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांच्यावर होतो.

**इ-लर्निंग ( e-learning)** - आजच्याज्ञान युगात आधुनिक अध्यापन शास्त्रात माहिती संवाद तंत्रज्ञानाच्या उपयोजनाला महत्त्व दिले जाते. संगणक, इंटरनेट यावर उपलब्ध ज्ञान माहिती, यु-ट्युबवरील माहिती व्हीडिओ, इ-बुक्स, इ-रिसर्च या अभ्यास साधनांचे उपयोजन करून ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने स्मार्ट, डिजिटल क्लासरूमद्वारे अध्यापन केले जाते. ज्ञानदान व ज्ञान ग्रहण करण्यासाठी टू कशाव्य व इंटरनेटचा पुढील प्रमाणे वापर केल्या जातो. त्याची माहिती या प्रमाणे.

**सोशल मिडीया** — आज तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात माहिती शोधण्यासाठी इंटरनेट उत्तम साधन आहे. इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून जगातील कोणत्याही कोपऱ्यातील माहिती क्षणात हजारो लाखो किलोमीटर दूर एका क्षणात पोहोचविली जाते. संवाद, माहिती, चित्रे, व्हीडीओ आदीचे देवाण घेवाण यासाठी फेसबुक, व्हॉट्सअप, ट्विटर, इंस्टाग्राम, ब्लॉग यासारख्या सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून प्रभावी वापर केल्या जात आहे. अध्यापनातही सोशल मिडियाचा प्रभावी वापर होऊ शकतो.

**ब्लॉग (BLOG)** - १९९९ साली गुगलने ब्लॉग सुरू केले. वेब म्हणजे इंटरनेटवरील रोजनिशी व ब्लॉग म्हणजे लिहिण्याची क्रिया (वेब + ब्लॉग) या शब्दापासून BLOG शब्द तयार झाला हे. व्यक्तिपना आपले ज्ञान व अनभव कोणत्याही सेन्सॉर शिवाय प्रकाशित शेअर करण्याचे BLOG हे प्रभावी माध्यम आहे. BLOG मध्ये केवळ लिखित मजकूरच नव्हे तर ऑडिओ, व्हिडिओ शेअर केले जातात. याद्वारे व्यक्ति आपले विचार लाखो, करोडो लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचवितो. विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांचा वैयक्तिक BLOG तयार

करून देवून त्यावर लिहिण्यास प्रेरित करता येईल. वर्गाचा अथवा शाळेचा पण BLOG तयार करता येईल. इंटरनेटवर इतिहास विषयाची निगडित असंख्य ब्लॉग्ज आहेत. उदा. वंशावळ, युद्ध, ऐतिहासिक घटना, ललित कलेचा इतिहास, खाद्य इतिहास, धर्म, प्राचीन वस्तू, महत्वाच्या महिला, करमणूक, शंकास्पद इतिहास, कागदपत्रे व साहित्य, नकाशे, वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री, द पीपल हिस्ट्री, प्राचीन इतिहास. इ.

**फेसबुक / व्हॉट्सअप** — या सोशल मिडियाद्वारे व्यक्ति आपले विचार, अनुभव, ज्ञान, लिखित, ऑडिओ, व्हीडीओद्वारे लोकांपर्यंत पोहचवू शकतो. अनेक इतिहासकार, जाणकार व्यक्ति अज्ञात गोष्टी फेसबुक/व्हॉट्सअपद्वारे लोकांसमोर आणू शकतात. इतिहासकार, शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी असे गट या माध्यमाद्वारे तयार करून विचारांचे आदान-प्रदान कधीही, कुठुनही केले जाते. व्हॉट्सअप व फेसबुकवर शैक्षणिक चळवळ रूजत असून अनेक इतिहास विषयक गट तयार झाले आहेत.

**ई-बुक्स** — इतिहास विषयाचे अनेक ग्रंथ, पुस्तके, दुर्मिळ, महागडे असतात. सहज उपलब्ध होत नाही. ग्रामीण व छोट्या शहरात अनेक पुस्तके मिळत सुद्धा नाही. आता मात्र इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून जगातील कोणत्याही लायब्ररीतून नामवंत इतिहासकारांची कोणतीही पुस्तके, मोबाईलमध्ये ई-बुक्सच्या माध्यमातून कोणत्याही भाषेतील पुस्तके सहज उपलब्ध आहेत.

ई-बुक्समध्ये आवश्यक ते पुस्तक, चित्र, पान, मजकूर डाऊनलोड वा प्रिंटच्या माध्यमातून जतन करता येते. ट्रान्सलेटर अॅपच्या माध्यमातून इंग्रजी वा अन्य भाषेतील पुस्तके आपल्या मातृभाषेतून वाचण्याची सोय ई बुक्स मध्ये असते. शिवाय आवश्यक ते पुस्तक ऑनलाईन खरेदी ही करता येते.

**यु-ट्युब** — यु-ट्युबअॅप इतिहास विषयात अत्यंत प्रभावी आहे. या युट्युबचॅनेलवर शेकडो इतिहासविषयक शैक्षणिक व्हीडीओ व इतरसाहित्य अपलोड करण्यात आले आहे. यात इतिहास विषयाची संकल्पना, महत्वाच्या घटना, युद्धे, प्रसंग, दुर्मिळ छायाचित्र, क्षणचित्रे, महान व्यक्तीचे भाषणे, करार, तह, म्युझियम अशा असंख्य ऐतिहासिक बाबी क्षणात युट्युबवर पाहता येते. अनेक ऐतिहासिक संस्थांनी स्वतःची युट्युब चॅनेल काढले आहेत. शिक्षक-विद्यार्थी यांनाही आपापले महत्वाचे इतिहास विषयक व्हीडीओ अपलोड करता येते. यातून इतिहासाच्या गुणवत्तावाढीसाठी मनोरंजनात्मक पद्धतीने ज्ञानग्रहण करता येते.

**एडमोडो** — निकबोर्ग व जेफ ओन्हारा यांनी २००८ मध्ये शिक्षक व शाळा यांच्या वापरासाठी एडमोडो ही साईट तयार केली. हे विनामुल्य ऑनलाईन व मोबाईल साधन आहे. यात समविचारी शिक्षकांचा गट तयार करता येतो. शिक्षकांनी यात आमंत्रित केलेले विद्यार्थीच यात संवाद साधू शकतात. शिक्षकांकडून ही साईट नियंत्रित असल्याने नकारात्मक समस्यांविषयी येथे चिंता नसते. यात शिक्षक आपले विचार व ऑडिओ, व्हीडीओ शेअर करू शकतात.

### निष्कर्ष —

- १ बदलत्या काळात शिक्षक अध्यापनात पारंपरिक अध्यापनाबरोबर आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानयुक्त अध्यापन पद्धतीचाही वापर करतात.
- २ शैक्षणिक प्रक्रियेमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाची भूमिका मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढली आहे.
- ३ अध्ययन व अध्यापनात शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी दोघेही सोशल मिडियाचा वापर करतात.

### संदर्भसूची

- १ आशययुक्त अध्यापन पद्धती— इतिहास, यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठ, नाशिक
- २ पाटील, डॉ. सतीश, राठोड डॉ. सुभाष, सामाजिक शास्त्र अध्ययन, अध्यापनशास्त्र, पुणे— निराली प्रकाशन,
- ३ सगर शिवाजी, इतिहास, नागरिकशास्त्र व प्रशासन, पुणे— सुविचार प्रकाशन.
- ४ प्राथमिक शिक्षण अभ्यासक्रम २००४, शिक्षक मार्गदर्शिका, इयत्ता ८ वी भाषा व सामाजिक शास्त्रे,
- ५ उपयोजित इतिहास, इयत्ता १२ वी.
- ६ इंटरनेट — गुगल सर्च इंजिन.

## मराठी भाषा संवर्धन : काळाची गरज

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जि. यवतमाळ

सारांश :

२७ फेब्रुवारी मराठी राज्यभाषा दिन !

इंग्रजीचे आक्रमण आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या झंझावातात मराठी भाषा आणि मराठी संस्कृती नष्ट होण्याची भिती सातत्याने व्यक्त केली जाते. पण तसे काहीही होणार नाही. आठ ते दहा कोटी मराठी लोक हे होऊ देणार नाहीत. पण मराठी माध्यमातून शिकलेले लोक मराठी टिकवतील, आणि इंग्रजी माध्यमातून शिकलेले लोक मराठी बुडवतील असे ही समजण्याचे कारण नाही. 'मराठी विरुद्ध इंग्रजी' असा वाद न घालता मोकळ्या मनाने आणि संयमाने या संबंधी विचार व्हायला हवा. आज खरी गरज आहे ती मराठी माध्यमाच्या शाळेत अगदी इयत्ता पहीली पासून चांगला दर्जेदार इंग्रजी शिकविण्याची आणि प्रत्येक इंग्रजी माध्यमाच्या शाळेत दर्जेदार मराठी शिकविण्याची !

प्रस्तावण :-

न्यायालयीन व कार्यालयीन प्रक्रीयेमध्ये मराठीचा प्रभावी वापर करावा की नाकारावा अशा विषयावर आधारित हा लेख प्रपच वास्तविक खर म्हणजे महाराष्ट्रात अशाप्रकारचे विषय अभ्यासने विचित्र वाटते पण आपल्या सारखे विशाल मनाचे लोक आणि दयाळू मायबाप सरकार ! तेव्हा महाराष्ट्रातच आपण "मराठी भाषा संवर्धन" कार्यक्रम करतो. हे महाराष्ट्राच दूर्दैव !

विवेचन :- "माझ्या मराठीची गोडी मला वाटते" अविट माझ्या मराठीची छंद मला नित्य मोहवीत" अशी अवस्था आज आहे. पिकत तिथ विकत नाही अस म्हणतात. आई समोर असतांना आईच महत्व जाणवते का ? आपण जेव्हा पर प्रान्तात काही काळासाठी जातो व सतत ती परप्रान्तीय अनोळखी भाषा कानावर पडू लागते, तेव्हा आपण आपली मातृभाषा ऐकण्यासाठी कासावीस होतो. चूकून आपली भाषा

बोलणारी अनोळखी मंडळी दिसली तर ती माणसे अनोळखी असूनही खूपच आपली वाटतात. हे भाषेचे मातृभाषेचे अदृश्य धागे आपल्या भोवती असतात.

आपल्या व्यवहारात, न्यायालयात, कार्यालयात मराठीचा वापर हा हवाच—पण त्यासाठी आधी मातृभाषेचे आणि शिक्षणाचे महत्व जाणून घ्यावे लागेल.

(१) आज जी पिढी शिकली ती खरच ज्ञानी आहे का ? मागची पिढी शिकलेली नव्हती मग त्या पिढीला अज्ञानी समजायचे का? आजची शिकलेली पिढी आलेल्या सकंटावर मात करण्यापेक्षा हतबल होऊन आत्महत्ये सारखे पर्याय का निवडते ?

(२.) आजच्या शिक्षण पध्दतीतून समजूददारपणा म्हणजे ज्याला आपण खरे शहाणपण म्हणतो तो खरच मिळतो का?

(३.) तो जर मिळत नसेल तर मग आपल्या शिक्षणाची आहे ती रचना किंवा आहे तो अभ्यासक्रम पुरेसा आहे का?

(४.) आपण जे शिकतो, शिकवतो त्याचा आपल्या जगण्याशी, व्यवहाराशी, व्यवसायाशी जीवनाशी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध आहे का? या सर्व प्रश्नांच्या मुळाशी जाऊन आपल्याला चिंतन करावे लागेल.

शिक्षणातून ज्ञानप्राप्ती होतेच हे काही अंतीम सत्य नाही. कारण मनूष्य हा सहवासातून, भ्रमंतीतून, वाचनातून, ऐकण्यातून, बघण्यातून, ज्ञानग्रहण करीत असतो. त्यासाठी शाळा हेच एकमेव माध्यम आहे असे नव्हे, शाळेतून आपण फक्त विद्यार्थ्यांना पाठयपुस्तकीय माहिती देतो. या माहितीचा त्यांना भावी जीवनात उपयोग होईल ही परंतु हेच शिक्षण जर मातृभाषेतून दिल्या गेले तर मुलांवर काही आपूलकीचे संस्कार होतील.

आपला माहिती परभाषेतून ही मिळविता येईल. पण ज्ञानात भर घालण्यासाठी आपली भाषा, मातृभाषाच अधिक उपयुक्त आहे.

हे जपानन जाणले. तसेच भारतीय विचारवंतांनी ही जाणले, मात्र आपण जपानप्रमाणे शिक्षण कधी आपल मानलच नाही. आणि म्हणून जगभरातल्या २०० अब्ज डॉलर विद्यापिठांच्या यादीत एकही भारतीय विद्यापीठात नाही. कुणाला ही भारताची शैक्षणिक पडझड वाटेले. परंतु पडझड होण्यासाठी मुळात ती वास्तु आधी उभी राहिली लागते. ती आपल्याकडे झाली होती का?

१८३५ साली मेकॉले या अत्यंत धूर्त व पाताळयंत्री माणसाने या देशातील शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचे इथल्या मातृभाषांशी असलेले नाते तोडले. आणि दूर्देवाने ते आजतागायत अबाधित आहे. अधिक घट्ट होत आहे. असे खेदाने म्हणावे लागते.

आज पालक प्रचंड खर्च करून, केवळ इंग्रजीच्या ह व्यासापोटी आपल्या मुलांना इंग्रजी शाळेत घालतो. त्यांचे या मातीशी असलेले नाते, सामाजिक बांधिलकी, कौटुंबिक जिवाळा, संस्कार या सान्यांपासून आपण स्वतः त्याची फारकत करतो. हे आपल्या लक्षात ही येते नाही

संस्कारक्षम विद्यार्थी हा समर्थ राष्ट्रचा पाया असतो. आणि हे संस्कार होत, असतात घराघरातून, समाजातून, शाळा, ज्ञानमंदीरातून आज घर, गाव, समाज, विद्यालये या सारख्या स्वदेशी संकल्पना मोडीत निघत आहेत. विकृत आणि भोगवादी पाश्चात्य चंगळवादी जीवन शैलीची मगर मीठी आपल्या भोवती घट्ट आळवली जात आहे. त्यात आमचा आत्मा हरवला आहे. केवळ शरीर शिल्लक आहे साहित्य, संगीत, सिनेमा, दूरचित्रवाहिण्या यावरून पाश्चात्य संस्कृतीचा सतत भडीमार होत आहे. आणि म्हणूनच लैंगिक अत्याचार, भ्रष्टाचार समाजजीवन पोखरत आहे. सर्वत्र अशांती खदखदत आहे.

याचा अर्थ इंग्रजीचला विरोध! मुळीच नाही ! ते तर जरूर घ्यावे. त्याची गरज आहेच. परंतु सुरवातील मातृभाषेतून मूलभूत शिक्षण द्यावे. समजणारे, आपलेसे वाटणारे, अर्थपूर्ण शिक्षण हे हवेच. नंतर इंग्रजी! अथवा इतरही परकीय भाषा गरजेनुसार शिकाव्यात परंतु मातृभाषा सोडून परकीय इंग्रजी भाषा शिक्षणाचे माध्यम म्हणून स्विकारणे हे अत्यंत घातक आहे. संस्कारक्षम वयात इंग्रजी माध्यमातून शिक्षण घेणारा विद्यार्थी केवळ इंग्रजीचेच शिक्षण घेत नाही. तर तो इंग्रजीच्या अंगी असणारे पाश्चात्य संस्कारही न कळत स्विकारतो. नंतर त्या संस्कारांचेच आपण उदात्तीकरण करतो. त्याच्या मराठी कुटुंबात चालत असलेले रितीरिवाज, परंपरा, एकत्र कुटुंब पध्दत या सान्यांना तो मागासलेले समजायला लागतो.

१९४७ साली इंग्रज हा देश सोडून गेले. व त्यांच्या राजकीय गुलामगिरीतून हा देश मुक्त झाला. १९४७ च्या मागे पृष्ठेच जगातील जवळपास ७२ देश परकीय दास्यातून मुक्त झाले. त्यातील बहुतेक देशांनी गुलामगिरीची प्रतिके फेकून दिली. आणि स्वाभिमानी, स्वदेशी राष्ट्रांची नव्याने उभारणी केली. गुलामगिरीची मानसिकता फेकून दिलेल्या व राष्ट्रप्रेमाने भारलेल्या या स्वाभिमानी राष्ट्रांनी अल्पावधीतच दै दिव्यमान प्रगती केली. त्यात जपान, चीन ईस्त्रायल, ब्राजील, मलेशिया, डेन्मार्क, स्विडन हे देश आज ताठपणे उभे आहेत. आणि या जगातील बहुतेक सर्वच स्वाभिमानी राष्ट्रात शिक्षणाचे व व्यवहाराचे माध्यम हे त्या त्या देशांच्या मातृभाषेतच आहेत. कुठलाही देश परकीय भाषेच्या कुबड्या वापरून जगाम स्वाभिमानीने ताठ उभा राहूच शकत नाही. दूर्देवाने भारतात आजही गुलामगिरीची निशानी इंग्रजीचाच सर्रास वापर होतो आहे. आम्हाला राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले आम्ही सार्वभौम लोकशाही गणराज्य संस्थापित केलेले. परंतु स्वातंत्र्याचा खरा अर्थ आम्हाला कळलाच नाही. मेकॉलेची शिक्षण पध्दती बदलवून राष्ट्रीय वळणाचे कृषीप्रधान देशाचे सार्वत्रिक शिक्षण देणारी, स्वदेशी प्रणाली आम्ही उभी करू शकलो नाही. तसे नसते तर आपल्या कृषीप्रधान देशात कृषी उद्योग त्यावर आधारित इतरही उद्योग आज शिक्षण प्रणालीत असते, खेडे समृद्ध, स्वयंपूर्ण असते.

महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण भागात अधिकच भयावह वातावरण आहे. तथाकथित शिक्षण सम्राट इंग्रजी शाळा सुरू करण्यासाठी उतावीळ असतात. व अशा शाळांमध्ये आपल्या मुलांचा प्रवेश करण्यासाठी पालक रांगा लावून असतात, विशेष नवल असे की मराठी मातीत जन्मलेले, वाढलेले मराठी माध्यमातून शिकून मोठे झालेले पालकच आपल्या पाल्यांना इंग्रजी माध्यमाच्या शाळेत घालण्यासाठी आतूर असतात. घरात वेगळी भाषा, इंग्रजीचा लवलेशाही नाही. शाळेत न समजणारी भाषा ऐकणारे काही भकास निरागस चेहरे दिसतात तेव्हा वाईट वाटते.

आज प्रगतीच्या सर्वोच्च शिखरावर असणाऱ्या चीन, जनाप, रशीयासह, कुठल्याच देशात त्यांच्या मातृभाषे ऐवजी—परकीय भाषा त्यांच्या व्यवहाराचे, शिक्षणाचे, न्यायालयीन कामकाजाचे, माध्यम नाही. तेथील शासनकर्ते देशात व देशाबाहेरही फक्त स्वतःचीच भाषा बोलतात. सोबत दूभाषी घेऊन जातात इस्त्रायल, जापान, चीन, रशीया, जर्मनी, कोरीया, मलेशिया इ. देश स्वताःची सर्वांगीन प्रगती करून आज भारताच्या कितीतरी पृष्ठे निघून गेले आहेत. हे सर्व देश आज जगासमोर स्वाभिमानीने ताठ मानेने उभे आहेत. त्यांचे कारण या देशाची शिक्षण व्यवस्था राज्यव्यवस्था, न्यायव्यवस्था, समाजव्यवस्था, त्यांच्या त्यांच्या राष्ट्रभाषेतून मातृभाषेतून संचलीत केल्या जातात.

प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या जीवनात माय, माती मातृभाषा आणि मातृभूमी यांचे खूप महत्व असते. माय जन्म देते, माती भरण पोषण करते, मातृभाषा आसरा, सुरक्षा देते. आणि मातृभाषा योग्य असे संस्कार करते. आणि या संस्काराच्या शिदोरीवरच प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचे जीवन सुखी व संपन्न होते. म्हणून किमान प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक स्तरापर्यंत तरी शिक्षणाचे माध्यम हे मातृभाषाच असले पाहिजे असे अनेक भाषातज्ञ, समाजशास्त्रज्ञ, माणस शास्त्रज्ञ सांगून गेले. युनेस्को ही यूनोची शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात काम करणारी उपसंस्था या संस्थेनी केलेल्या संशोधनात असे आढळून आले की, मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण घेतलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांची आकलन शक्ती व गुणवत्ता —इतर भाषातून शिक्षण घेतलेल्या

विद्यार्थ्यांपेक्षा कितीतरी चांगली व सरस असते. त्यांनी लिहीलेली उत्तरे चांगली व सविस्तर असतात कारण तो विषय त्यांना मुळातून समजलेला असतो.

निष्कर्ष :

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. असे आपण म्हणतो पण मानत मात्र नाही. भारत खेड्यांमध्ये व्यापला आहे. त्यांना समजेल अशा भाषेतून शिक्षण दिल्या गेले नाही तर— विकासाच्या प्रवाहात ते कसे येणार? — आज सर्वत्र स्मार्ट वर्क—ऑनलाईन व्यवहार चालतात या सगळ्यांपासून आमचा ग्रामीण भागातील भाऊ भांबावून गेला आहे. वाढता हिंसाचार, भ्रष्टाचार, नापिकी, यामूळे तो त्रस्त आहे. आत्मविश्वास गमावून बसला आहे इंग्रजी भाषा आपली दूश्मन थोडीच आहे. इंग्रजी शिकावी. जरूर शिकावी पण तिच्या शिवाय काही अडू नये एवढेच वाटते.

संदर्भग्रंथ :-

- (१) मराठी वाङ्मयाची सांस्कृतिक पार्श्वभूमी —स.दा.कऱ्हाडे
- (२) व्यावहारिक मराठी भाषा —ल.रा.नासिराबादकर
- (३) ग्रामीण साहित्य स्वरूप आणि प्रेरणा रा.रं. बोराडे
- (४) साहित्याची सामाजिक फलश्रुती —गं—बा—सरदार

**Skill Development And Health Related Fitness: A Physical Study****Dr. P. L. Karad**Director of Physical education and sports,  
Vaidhnath college Parli(V.)  
Dist. Beed.**Abstract**

*“Skill development is very important for sport success. Skill is important because skill determine the ability to excuse plans. Effectively and gain something every time. You hit the floor. In sports there is no another way to success. Skill will not only increase the opportunities but will also empower an individual and physical fitness. I present paper with following objectives to overview on skill development, to study of causes of port performances, to study of health related fitness. For the purpose of this study used distributional research methodology. Skill development is most important for sports performances and also success. Fitness is also important part of sports performances. To overview on skill development and health related fitness I choose these topics. Health related fitness is made-up by various things but muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardio-respiratory endurance, body composition are most important fitness points. Physical fitness and skill related fitness impacts positively on sports performances.”*

**Keywords:** - Skill development, health related fitness, physical fitness, etc.

**Introduction:**

Skill development is very important for sport success. Skill is important because skill determine the ability to excuse plans. Effectively and gain something every time. You hit the floor. In sports there is no another way to success. Skill will not only increase the opportunities but will also empower an individual and physical fitness. Physical fitness is one's richest possession; it cannot be purchased and has to be earned through a daily routine of physical exercise. People, who possess optimal physical fitness, tend to look better, feel better and experience good health; all of which contributes to the quality of life. Physical fitness is necessary for success in most of the games and sports. Without a high level of physical fitness, an individual will not be able to withstand the stress and strain caused on the body by various games and sports. Physical fitness, in addition to bringing about performance in games and sports also help in prevention of injuries in the long run and is an inseparable part of sports performance and achievement. The quality of an individual sportsman' fitness in terms of its utilitarian value is directly proportional to the level of performance. That means greater the level of fitness, the greater is the ability of a person to attain higher level of performance. Therefore choose this topic for research paper.

**Objective of research :**

1. To overview on skill development.
2. To study of causes of port performances.
3. To study of health related fitness.

**Research methodology :**

For the purpose of this study used distributional research methodology. It is part of social science research. To study the research topic i use scientifically analysis. In this method used secondary data tools for data collection. In this secondary data tools included reference books, research articles, Newspapers, journal, published and unpublished materials and also taken help of internet facilities.

**1. Concept of Physical fitness:**

Physical fitness has been defined in various ways. Some define it as an absence of disease, and some rate this according to the amount of musculature developed, and few define physical fitness as the Having skill-related fitness means being able to carry out the special skills that are a necessary part of certain sports or activities. Many activities that can help us become physically fit involve one or more of the parts of our skill-related fitness. The following six parts make up skill-related fitness: balance - the ability to keep from falling while standing still or moving; coordination -the ability to blend two or more body movements into a single action or into a series of actions reaction-time -the time it takes our body to move, once we decide to move; agility - the ability to move quickly and smoothly when changing body position or body direction; power-the ability to perform strength activities quickly; speed - the act of moving quickly.

**2. Muscular Strength:**

It is the maximal ability of a muscle to generate force. It is evaluated by how much force a muscle (or muscle group) can generate during a single maximal contraction. Practically, this means how much

weight that an individual can lift during one maximal effort. Muscular strength is important in almost all sports. Such as football, basketball, and events in track and field require a high level of muscular strength. Even non-athletes require some degree of muscular strength to function in everyday life.

### 3. Muscular Endurance:

It is defined as the ability of a muscle to generate force over and over again. Although muscular strength and muscular endurance are related, they are not the same. These two terms can be best distinguished by two examples. An excellent example of muscular strength is a person lifting a heavy barbell during one maximal muscular effort. In contrast, muscular endurance is illustrated by a weight-lifter performing multiple lifts or repetitions of a light weight. Most successfully played sports require muscular endurance.

### 4. Flexibility:

It is the ability to move joints freely through their full range of motion. Flexible individuals can bend and twist at their joints with ease. Without routine stretching, muscles and tendons shorten and become tight; this can retard the range of motion around joints and impair flexibility. Individual needs for flexibility vary. Certain athletes such as gymnasts and divers require great flexibility in order to execute complex movements. The average individual requires less flexibility than the athlete; however, everyone needs some flexibility in order to perform activities of daily living.

### 5. Cardio-respiratory:

Endurance (sometimes called aerobic fitness) is considered to be a key component of health-related physical fitness. It is a measure of the heart's ability to pump oxygen-rich blood to the working muscles during exercise. It is also a measure of the muscle's ability to take up and use the delivered oxygen to produce the energy needed to continue exercising.

### 6. Body Composition:

Refers to the relative amounts of fat and lean body tissue (muscle, organs, bone) found in our body. The rationale for including body composition as a component of health-related body composition as a component of health-related physical fitness is that having a high percentage of body fat (a condition known as obesity) is associated with an increased risk of CHD. Obesity increases the risk of development of type II diabetes and contributes to joint stress during movement.

### Conclusion:

Skill development is most important for sports performances and also success. Fitness is also an important part of sports performances. To overview on skill development and health-related fitness I choose these topics. Health-related fitness is made-up by various things but muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardio-respiratory endurance, body composition are most important fitness points. Physical fitness and skill-related fitness impacts positively on sports performances.

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3. K.C. Shikar – Woman Sport's.
4. O.P. Sharma – History of physical education.
5. Physical fitness.org.in

**A Study of Importance Ideas of Sports Standard for Sports Performances and Fitness**

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**Abstract**

*“Games and sports are not only important for success but it is important for success in every walks of our life. For the success of sports needs some sports skill and body fitness with these points also something needs for performances. These things are may be various kinds. As practice, racing, jumps, etc. useful activities. For these purpose sportsman do everything. But not improved for success. Player improving standard of sports and games it is some ideas which are studied in this research paper. I present paper with following objectives to overview on sports standard, to study of causes of sport performances and fitness, to study of importance ideas of sport performances and fitness. For the purpose of this study used distributional research methodology. Performances in sports we need some important things there are number of things that need to be done in order to improve the standard of sports. In this things there are mainly included exercise with sports standard we remember how can do these exercises. In this things running, jumping, body-building, etc. For Sports performances and physical fitness we need also some things as glorify sportsman infrastructure related things. Overall we can say body related exercises is necessary to sports performances and success.”*

**Keywords:** Sports Standard, Sports Performances, physical fitness, etc.

**Introduction:**

Games and sports are not only important for success but it is important for success in every walks of our life. For the success of sports needs some sports skill and body fitness with these points also something needs for performances. These things are may be various kinds. As practice, racing, jumps, etc. useful activities. For these purpose sportsman do everything. But not improved for success. Player improving standard of sports and games it is some ideas which are studied in this research paper.

**Objective of research:**

1. To overview on sports standard.
2. To study of causes of sport performances and fitness.
3. To study of importance ideas of sport performances and fitness.

**Research methodology:**

For the purpose of this study used distributional research methodology. It is part of social science research. To study the research topic i use scientifically analysis. In this method used secondary data tools for data collection. In this secondary data tools included reference books, research articles, Newspapers, journal, published and unpublished materials and also taken help of internet facilities.

**1. Running:**

Running is main exercise for every human being. It ought to be mandatory for every single person in the country to run or jog or walk for fifteen minutes at least every single morning. Something as small as that can make a world of difference. For you to be able to participate in sports, developing your basic core fitness through running is essential. It would help keep away diseases and it helps for sports performances.

**2. Broadcast more sports:**

Sports performances we need more information and actual information of sports also we need fitness with sports standard. Increased coverage of sports on TV also makes way for companies to invest in advertisement slots, which promotes the market for the sport. Once prospective investors see that a sport enjoys high visibility, they will see it as a viable venture to invest in it. Increased coverage of sports on TV also creates fans of the sport who then take up the game for real.

**3. Lionize Indian Sports Persons:**

People generally prefer to watch the EPL or NBA over Indian football and basketball. The reason they give is that the quality of the game is better in those foreign leagues. Well if you had a choice to watch a game between Manchester United and Arsenal over watching your kid play in a game, which one would you watch? Which one would have you cheering your socks off? According to me, we just need to make our sportspersons as familiar to us as the stars of the foreign leagues and we need to relate to them.

**4. Age limits instruction:**

No under 18 competitions should have a family man with two kids participating in it. The scourge of overage players joshing their way in competitions where they don't belong is one which has been plaguing

Indian sports for a very long time. Age limits should be strictly adhered to if the next generation is to be given a chance to get its due.

### 5. Micro-Study of Structured competition

People need to compete in well organized competitions which have a sustainable structure. A simple one shot tournament is not completely ineffective, but having well organized competitions over a long period of time will allow for better development and talent spotting. It will also give sportspersons an opportunity to compete and improve.

Sometimes, the scope of a goal seems so large that we don't know where to begin. These ideas can be undertaken one small step at a time. That's how things get done anyway, one step at a time.

### Conclusion:

Performances in sports we need some important things there are number of things that need to be done in order to improve the standard of sports. In this things there are mainly included exercise with sports standard we remember how can do these exercises. In this things running, jumping, body-building, etc. For Sports performances and physical fitness we need also some things as glorify sportsman infrastructure related things. Overall we can say body related exercises is necessary to sports performances and success.

### Reference Book:

1. O.P. Sharma – History of physical education.
2. Scott K. Powers; and Stephen L. Dodd (1999) – Total fitness – Exercise, Nutrition and Wellness.
3. K.C. Shikar – Woman Sport's.
4. Edwin J. McClendon; and Nancy L. Johnson (1987) – Health and wellness
5. Physical fitness.org.in

## A Study of Use of New Technologies and Skill Developments in Sport Performance

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### Abstract

The purpose of the present paper to focus on the study of new technologies and skill development in sports. It is used by performers, coaches and officials to try to improve performance, it is used to enhance the experience of spectators; it can be used to improve a physical education and sports. **Researcher** wrote research paper with objectives is, **to explain Concept and procedure of new technologies and skills, to study importance of new technologies and skills.** It includes **importance, advantages and benefits for coaches, advantages of officials, to improve skills and disadvantages of technology.** **For this paper researcher is used descriptive research methodology and scientific analysis.** Conclusion of the study is to be need basic information technology Courses offered by the Physical Education and Sports Institutions in India, to fulfil the needs and requirements of the Physical Education Teacher, Coaches and sports persons in India.

**Keywords:** - New Technologies, Skills, Sports Performance etc.

### Introduction

Science, technology and innovation are the basic desiderata for any nation aspiring for progress. Innovation is made more meaningful and accepted only when it is based on research findings. 21<sup>st</sup> century is designed as a knowledge century. Everyone should realize that the knowledge is the fulfilment of human life. Information technology has made a revaluation in the entire system of learning.

Technology is got in touch with sports has evolve in a very particular form in the past decades and especially over the past few years. A important quantity of knowledge is becoming fixed and wireless and data is now often being made available in real time for coaches, trainers and sport scientists. It has supported the transition of technology from laboratory settings to practice fields, courts, and in some cases in official sport competitions. A very recent example is the case of a partnership between Adidas and the Major League Soccer in the US in which the Adidas Micah system has been approved and is currently being utilized by all MLS teams during practice sessions and during official competitions to track athletes' heart rate, speed, jump height, distance ran, and other data. This has been made possible with the use of miniaturized GPS, gyroscopes and accelerometers that have been implanted into a small system that is lodged in athletes' jerseys and in some cases in their cleats. This system has also been utilized by Rugby teams in Europe, North America and Oceania.

### Objectives of research

1. **To explain Concept and procedure of new technologies and skills.**
2. **To study importance of new technologies, skills and their benefits.**

### Research methodology

The purpose of the study of use of new technologies and skill developments in Sport Performance is used by performers, coaches and officials to try to improve performance. For this paper researcher is used descriptive research methodology and scientific analysis. The researcher is used secondary data form reference books, research articles newspapers, journals, published and unpublished materials and also taken' Intimate facilities.

### IMPORTANCE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SKILLS

In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, there is need for working a digital library system that alone can be provided the kind of access required for knowledge society. Technology enhanced learning is a solution of issues in concerned to physical problems. More than ever before, the world has turned to look forward towards physical education and sports to renovate mankind from all its bondages. Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said that the sports has truly become universal language bringing people together no matter what their origin, background religious belief or economic status. With, an increased in interest and participation in sports and extensive media coverage of sporting events worldwide, sports has evolve into a global business, worth approximately 6000 billion dollars including sports product and services.

The use of technology in contact sports has developed a lot within performance improvement, injury anticipation, injury improvement and athletes' health preservation. The use of advanced high speed and high

clarity cameras, along with the progress of biomechanical software has allowed teams to have an in depth observation of athletes' activities. The information is then used to improve speed, accuracy, but also to analyze possible indicators, similar to the imbalance of pressure group which may cause injury.

More skill has been made accessible for on and off the field performance development, and for athletes' health preservation, some specialized teams have followed this experience and have greater than before savings in sport sciences.

Every day it seems like a new piece of technology comes out and it doesn't matter what you use, it can be hard to stay up to date. From new phones, electronics, and apps, technology continues to make major changes in almost every part of our everyday lives.. The need and ability to share instant updates and information is paramount to the management of one's team, club or league.

### Advantages of technology on sports performers

- a. Improved knowledge of diet. (carbo-loading)
- b. Supplementation. (innovative)
- c. Faster treatment. (O2 tents, hypobaric chambers, ice baths)
- d. Improved testing to provide advice on helpfulness of training programmes
- e. Enhanced analysis of performance. (match analysis, GPS data)
- f. Advances in stress management techniques
- g. Equipment designed for individual needs.
- h. Facilities to recreate environments. (Humidity chambers)
- i. Instant feedback on performance. (heart rate monitors)
- j. Advanced clothing/tools design.
- k. Time-tracking systems.
- l. Goal-Line Technology.
- m. Accuracy and decision systems (Hawk-Eye).
- n. Coverage of events around the world via Internet and multiple devices

### Benefit of technology for coaches

- 1) Video analysis of matches to highlight strengths/weaknesses and or tactics/strategies
- 2) Video analysis of technique.
- 3) feature analysis of achievement of diet/guidance programmes.
- 4) New training techniques/equipment to improve performance
- 5) Specific footage of performances/opening times.

### Advantages of officials

- 1) Certify exact decisions are made competition players more confident in decisions.
- 2) Helps officials communicate with each other.
- 3) Less pressure on official to make the final judgement post-match criticism.
- 4) Timing, capacity accurate.
- 5) Creates excitement in multitude waiting for result players to officially challenge decisions;

### To Improve Skills of sports performance

- 1) Equipment- tennis rackets, cricket helmets.
- 2) Clothing - Lycia shorts, lightweight protection.
- 3) Footwear - running shoes, football blades.
- 4) Surfaces - all-weather, artificial pitches.
- 5) Facilities - sport-specific venues, climate control.
- 6) Cameras -. photo-finish, action replay
- 7) Computers - storage of information, match analysis
- 8) Software -technique analysis.
- 9) Use of Biomechanical technique and tactics.

### Disadvantages of Technology

- Officials using technology can still be wrong.
- Specific technology used must be accurate/high level of reliability.
- Changes the nature of the sports.
- Increase chance of injury.
- High cost of technology threatens just distribution of equipment to all participants.

- Health problems from performance enhancing drugs.
- Less emphasis on motor skill development.
- Decrease in physical activity in sport: hunters ride four wheelers, golfers ride carts.

### Conclusions:-

Sports technology plays an important role in not only shaping how sports is played, but also making possible mega sporting events to be held in compressed time frames. Technology has huge relevance in the training and preparation of sports persons themselves. Similarly the technology also impacts different support services concerning with participative and competitive sports. Advanced sports technology is not only used excel in sports performance, but also helps to avoid injuries in the athletes.

Hence in India, there is an urgent need to establish many sports industry to fulfil the needs and requirements of all sports persons. Further all the technological Universities and colleges should establish bachelors and masters degree in sports developing technological skills in the manufacturing of sports Equipments, Materials, Accessories and Services including laying of various play filed to the international standard and conduct mega events to be held in a compressed time. Also, the basic information technology Courses offered by the Physical Education and Sports Institutions in India, to fulfil the needs and requirements of the Physical Education Teacher, Coaches and sports persons in India.

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## Need of Environmental Awareness

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### Abstract:-

*Environmental Awareness is a current need in society and all over the world. History of nature scatters the change in climate, rain and soil. Governments try to aware people about environmental rights, education, philosophy, ideologies and social movements. Human progress and environment change has co-relation with industrialization, urbanization and ecology.*

*Need of environment study and awareness desired due to land,air, water problems, population explosion,urbanization, industrialization, deforestation, plastic materials and modern research. Everyone has a challenge of protecting surrounding nature by self efforts and hard work.*

**Keywords:** - Degradation, Environmentalism, ecological crisis, population explosion, deforestation, IUCN and EPA.

### Introduction:-

Environmental includes all living and non-living objects. We live in the environment and use the environmental resources like air, land and water to meet our needs. Development also means meeting the needs of people. While meeting the ever growing needs, we put pressure on the environment when the pressure exceeds the carrying capacity of the environment to repair or replace itself it creates a serious problem of environmental degradation. If we use any environmental resources such a ground water beyond its limit of replacement, we may lose it forever. Therefore, there is a need to create 'Awareness' about Environmental protection while efforts are being made at the national and international level to protect our environment it is also the responsibility of every citizen to use our environmental resources with care and protect them from degradation.

The First environmental initiatives appeared about 200 years ago due to rescue endangered species. Over time reasons that have imposed nature protection have diversified. Since 1970 there have been clear signs of planet deterioration. Thinning of the ozone layer, global warming, and acid rain, and water, air and soil pollution people began to understand the need to behave more responsibly towards nature, but the responsibility of man for the protection of the environment is both individual and above all collective. Nature protection engages mutual collaboration and support on the ground, local country, national and especially International levels.

Environmental rights is a broad philosophy, Ideology and social movement regarding concerns for environmental protection and improvements of the health of the environment particularly as a measure for this health seeks to incorporate the impact of charges to the environment on humans, animals, plants and non living matter. While environmentalism focuses more on environmental and nature related aspects of green idiolity and politics, ecology combines the ideology of social ecology. Environmental advocates the preservation improvement of the natural environment and critical earth system elements or process such as the climate and may be referred to as the climate and may be referred to as a movement to control pollution.

Environmental awareness we must first understand the environmentalist movement. Environmental is an ideology the evokes the necessity and responsibility of humans the natural world from its anthropogenic afflictions. Environmental awareness is an integral part to the movement's success.

The very existence, survival and progress of humanity depend upon the quality of the environment. Today the delicate environment is facing a danger of destruction on a scale a never before in the history of mankind. Beside the increase of Environmental concern the ecological crisis dramatically continues to highlight influential factors on environmental protection such as environmental behavior, awareness, knowledge and attitude. These values included to minimize the destruction of environment and highlight the necessity of help to save the environment. The population explosion along with hasty industrialization, urbanization, indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and fossil fuels and construction of barrage and dams has led to the depletion of forest covers, population waste accumulation, soil erosion, floods and above all global warming. The effect of all these problems has led to a global catastrophe.

The school system provides the largest organized base for environmental education and action with children in the plastic Age, School offers an effective instrument for imbedding in them the desirable environmental ethics. Teachers are one of the important factors, who are bound to affects this program. They can provide a vital link in the delivery of environmental knowledge and attitudes are important for changing human actions. The teacher should be aware of the environmental education aspects only he can make the future generation aware of the environmental problems and their solutions.

**Environmental Problem:-**

1. **Land Air and Water:** - Pollution of land and water has affected plants, animal and human beings. The quality of soil is deteriorating resulting in the loss of agricultural land. The loss is estimated to be about five to seven million hectares of land each year. Soil erosion as a result of wind and water, costs the world dearly. The recurring floods have their own peculiar casualties like deforestation, slit in the river bed, inadequate and improper, drainage, loss of men and poverty.
2. **Population Growth:** - Population Growth means more people to eat and breathe and putting an excessive pressure on land and forest and ultimately disturbing the ecological balance. Our growing population is putting pressure on land leading to poor quality of productivity deforestation the loss of forest land so necessary so ecological balance and extinction of wild life leading to imbalance in the ecological order, loss of wild life heritage and ultimately dwindling of several species. The growing population is not only a problem for the natural environment. It is a problem for any other aspect to environment say for example social economic political etc.
3. **Urbanization:** - Urbanization is no less a source of population and therefore a threat to the environment Urbanization means migrating race of people from villages to the cities the net result of urbanization is dirt disease and problem like sanitation, ill- health, housing, water-supply and electricity keep expanding on the other, the environmental degradation is caused in the rural life. Due to indiscriminate collection of firewood overgrazing and depletion of other natural resources.
4. **Industrialization:** - Industrialization coupled with the development of the means of transport and communication has not only polluted the environment but also has led to the shrinking of the natural resources. Both ways the loss is really heavy. Increasing level of heat fluxes, carbon dioxide and particulate radioactive nuclear wastes and the like create environmental hazards. On the other hand the consumption on conventional source of energy leads to the loss of natural resource. We are building a world without caring for future generation.
5. **Deforestation:** - Millions of acres of forest are cut down for industrial benefit. Such a large scale farming oil mining and the production of paper goods. Deforestation caused wildlife and biodiversity extinction. The international Union for conservation of nature (IUCN) has a Red list of environmentally threatened species with up to date information. The cause for their threatened existence is listed as loss of habitat as it is for many Amazonian Species.
6. **Production of Plastic Goods:** - Currently our society creates a great deal of waste and much of that waste is comprised of plastic. According to the Environmental protection Agency (EPA) in 2010 alone 31 million tons of plastic waste was created. This waste ends up all over the globe in both land and water, a good example in the great Pacific Garbage patch. Not only is plastic waste an issue but the production of plastic is also dependent on fossil fuel combustion.

The environmental challenges of the twenty-first century are a consequence of the impact that human beings have on nature. Because of this environmental attitudes are paramount in establishing effective measures regarding both biodiversity preservation and environmental pollution. Therefore, the main goal of this paper has been evaluating the environmental attitudes of future. The world wildlife fund highlights the major environmental challenges of the twenty-first century including environmental pollution deforestation of natural spaces and loss of biodiversity.

**Conclusion:-**

Environment Awareness is very important to save man and his culture. Everyone must spend time to plant trees around their living place. People should stop to generate solid waste. Cooperative learning and teamwork are important for environment saving innovations. Research and design for best climatic condition should make in a creative manner. Use of plastic product should be avoided. Each and every human try to consume renewable every sources. People must destroy and minimize the polluting factors. Students and youth must take initiative to save nature.

Hope and creativity will definitely protect our environment and precisely surrounding. Various social NGO are working for betterment. In short everyone in modern world are doing their best for the climatic excellence. We must pledge to protect every thing in nature.

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## A Review of School Physical Education and Sports in India

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### Abstract:

*The aim of this paper is to identify the current trends and challenges in physical education and sports and based on these current challenges, future trends and challenges would be discussed. There are various factors which are diminishing the interest of students in physical education activities. Although the physical education is being taught as a part of curriculum in all the schools but lack of satisfactory time and trained teachers, good facilities are responsible for little interest in this field. The future challenges to make this field interesting involves an adequate curriculum, sufficient funds allotment for holding various competitions and role of technology to create awareness about the importance of physical activities and sports in our daily life. All these issues have been discussed in the present study.*

*Physical Education in India is frequently dismissed as a section of the instruction and numerous schools the nation over don't understand the significance of having physical training as a section of the framework. While in numerous other outside nations physical instruction and sports are considered as a piece of the educational programs and regularly given significance, It is broadly perceived that physical training makes a situation of active and sound way of life and the answer for rising weight rate around the world. There are not many schools in India who have figured out how to strike the harmony among scholastics and physical wellness.*

**Keywords:** Physical education, sports, curriculum, technology

### Introduction:

The Ministry of Physical Education and Sports must re-direct their funding strategies by allocating more to sports, creating jobs, training human resources and developing a sports culture. More emphasis must be given to Sports for All. Currently, government funding for sports favours high performance sports. This must change if governments in the region are serious about achieving the MDGs. They must understand and recognize sports as an industry and its potential for contributing to the economy. Support for the sports industry must be the same in terms of the resources they provide to other industries.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry should have a section or division to provide leadership, collect and disseminate data, and monitor the industry. The Ministry of Human Resources, together with other agencies and professionals, should ensure that the human resource training needs of the sports industry are given equal attention and resources as those given to other industries. The Ministry of Education should ensure that sports industry studies are integrated into school PE and sports curricula. The Ministry of Sports should support and work closely with the Ministry of Tourism on sports tourism. All these ministries should cooperate in matters relating to the sports component, and ensure that there is greater awareness and education of sports tourism among the sports community,

### Sports and Education

Â The positive impact of Physical Education and sports on child education and as an integral component of quality education are important elements under this theme. In Indies there is Two Way Developed Sports in two part Urban School And Rural School Using sports to promote gender equality, girls are given opportunities to be leaders, to improve their confidence and self-esteem, and to interact with their peers outside the home and beyond family networks. Through such activities, they will have access to linkages and occasions to be more engaged in school and community life.

### After-school Sports

Sports facilities and programmes that cater to youth outside of educational institutions are limited and need to be assessed. Many sports clubs are privately run and charge high membership fees that only the well-to-do can afford. Without after-school sports, the chances of youth falling prey to the many social ills are much greater. Governments have to take a lead in addressing this issue. Besides providing the commitment and provision of resources, governments should influence and mobilize the private sector and society at large to collaborate in organizing affordable after-school sports. Public facilities, such as stadiums, swimming pools, sport grounds, sport complexes and open spaces are urgently needed not only for elite sports competitors, but

also for the general public to take up sports-related activities. Often, a major portion of the government budget is allocated to facilities constructed purely for high performance competitive sports such as state, national or regional games, Asian and Olympic games, or to meet the needs of elite athletes. There should be guidelines to support youth in their pursuit of excellence in such high performance sports, and every opportunity open to those with talents, especially the ones who cannot afford to pay for the facilities, equipment or training programmes. Indeed, if the concept of Sports for All is to be developed, then the needs of ordinary people must be considered. For example, state-sponsored sports clubs for youth should be established, similar to the practice in the 1950s when clubs were set up specifically for one particular sport, e.g., badminton. Facilities, office space, management skills and incentives to maintain proper management of the clubs can be provided fully by the government or on a co-sharing arrangement with private sponsorships. Unused buildings in urban areas could be converted into fitness and sports centres. Programmes, facilities and equipment to support youth aerobic activities, such as cycling, jogging, swimming, hiking, camping and other types of games of interest to youth can be held in public parks and playgrounds. Furthermore, the police and armed forces should have a community service policy to engage vulnerable and marginalized youth (such as those from the inner city or remote areas) in sports. This will require staff training courses in sports management and coaching. Organized sports could be planned for evenings, offering young people alternative ways to spend their time other than movies, TV, discos, pubs and so on.

### Definition & Importance of Physical Education

Children these days are eating more junk food and moving less. The result: overweight, unfit children. To counter the declining fitness trend, many schools and districts have taken a closer look at their physical education (PE) programs. **Physical education** is the instruction of physical exercise in schools and matters more today than ever before.

Physical education programs are recognizing the academic benefits of quality fitness programs. Exercise increases oxygen flow to the brain, thereby increasing cognitive skills. It also increases neurotransmission in the brain, or the connection of **neurons**, also known as brain cells. Strengthening these connections means that the brain is remembering more efficiently. Exercise also releases chemicals in the body known to enhance mood, regulate impulsivity, and decrease fidgeting. All the more reason to up the game in PE.

With the opportunity to help turn around declining fitness in children, schools and PE curriculum programs have made drastic changes. Team sports and fun activities that were once the norm are being elbowed out by more intense and direct physical activity focusing on overall health. How can PE time make a difference? Let's take a look at some trends that matter to children's health.

### Changes to PE Curricula

The current trend in PE instruction has focused less on fun and team sports and more on getting children healthy. To that end, instructors have had to outline and define goals specific to increasing life-long health. They've identified three core areas for focus: current fitness levels, educating health matters, and teaching how to plan for long-term exercise.

The first key is a focus on fitness. The overall quality of PE classes has shifted from a fun release of energy to an increased scope of physical health. The once popular dodge ball game is no longer considered quality instruction because of one important component: children are eliminated and not being active. New fitness trends call for sustained activity for all children during PE time. This doesn't have to mean the end of team sports, but the games and activities should require all participants to move, a lot. These **inclusive** programs which require everyone to be active are the biggest shift in PE today.

PE programs now also focus on students understanding health. Knowing how the body works is an important ingredient in maintaining health. To this end, PE instructors have added an educational strand to their curriculum which teaches children about how their body works. Topics for instruction include calories, metabolism, muscle health, and aerobic function. Children who are given the tools to understand how and why unhealthy eating habits impact their health can make better choices for a lifetime.

### Role of technology

Children born in the early part of this millennium are known as the “generation” (Rosen, 2010, 2011). This group of individuals has access to forms of technology unheard of just two decades ago. They have never known life without wireless high-speed internet connections, cellular phones with data connections, texting or video gaming consoles. Most of them are very familiar with technology interfaces, using apps and social media on a regular basis. The implications of such dramatic changes in access to technology among children and youth should be self-evident in all learning areas. Applications in health and physical education pedagogy are available and can be applied to enrich and enhance curricular offerings in most school settings. Numerous technological applications focused on promoting physical activity and fitness are available and easily accessible. However, application of various technologies will require new student and teacher competencies and practices. Students will be required to demonstrate competency in basic motor skills and also competence in using technology. In addition, such technology will enable individuals to learn in a student-centered self-directed fashion; students will be required to gain greater time management skills in order to enable appropriate time on a task. Teachers will also be required to gain knowledge of contemporary, technology-based instructional strategies. Furthermore, teachers will need to gain a greater awareness of teaching strategies that support anytime, anywhere learning and leverage technological applications. Technology holds promise for the way that students learn and also for the way in which teachers teach. Physical and health educators are challenged to become more responsive to a technology-driven environment that provides enhanced opportunities for learners well beyond the walls of the traditional classroom setting. Technology thus can play vital role in generating the interest in physical education and sports activities.

### Conclusion

Physical Education has constantly taken a secondary lounge in India. The issue is on both the sides. In any case, schools and universities don't take the physical instruction and sports in all respects genuinely and guardians don't value their child/little girl to take up games as their profession. The administration and sports industry must meet up and strategize that how they can build up the physical training in India and settle on games as a lifelong decision.

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24. Back in the day, physical education classes were all about dodge ball, kick ball, and other fun team sports. Today, not so much. The lack of activity in children's free time has meant a new look at how physical education is taught in schools. Read on to find out what this means to crab soccer players today.

## Future Trends And Challenges In Physical Education And Sports Sciences

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### Abstract

*The aim of this paper is to identify the current trends and challenges in physical education and sports and based on these current challenges, future trends and challenges would be discussed. There are various factors which are diminishing the interest of students in physical education activities. Although the physical education is being taught as a part of curriculum in all the schools but lack of adequate time and trained teachers, good facilities are responsible for little interest in this field. The future challenges to make this field interesting involves an adequate curriculum, sufficient funds allotment for holding various competitions and role of technology to create awareness about the importance of physical activities and sports in our daily life. All these issues have been discussed in the present study.*

*Keywords: Physical education, sports, curriculum, technology*

### Introduction

The importance of physical education has never been emphasised more than it is today. It is widely recognised that physical education (PE) and sports is relevant and important in developing an active and healthy lifestyle and the solution to rising obesity rates worldwide. Although in most countries, physical education is part of the school curriculum, lessons are not given, thus leading to a reduced experience of physical activity for children and youth. The practice of a physically active lifestyle in combination with healthy nutrition, however, needs to be started in early childhood. Therefore, ensuring that all children engage in regular physical activity is crucial, and the schools are the only place where all children can be reached. Quality Physical Education is the most effective and inclusive means of providing all children, whatever their ability/disability, sex, age, cultural, race/ethnicity, religious or social background, with the skills, attitudes, values, knowledge and understanding for lifelong participation in physical activity and sport and is the only school subject whose primary focus is on the body, physical activity, physical development and health. The present study will identify the current trends, issues and challenges in PE and sports based on which future challenges will be addressed. Current trends, issues and challenges in school PE and sports The “reality check” reveals several areas of continuing concern regarding current trends in PE and sports. These areas embrace: physical education not being delivered or delivered without quality, insufficient time allocation, lack of competent qualified and/or inadequately trained teachers, inadequate provision of facilities and equipment and teaching materials, large class sizes. It is noted that the amount of time dedicated to physical education has been diminished in the school curriculum throughout the world. Physical educators have failed to ensure that the linkage between their efforts in the classroom and the health and cognitive development of their students. The responsibility rests directly on the shoulders of physical educators to ensure that the importance of their subject matter is understood and embraced as a part of their schools’ overall curriculum. Today, more than ever, the physical education curriculum needs to be linked to the overall well-being of children and youth as they matriculate through the curriculum. As has been noted, lessons learned at an early age carry into adult life. Furthermore, the importance of physical activity as a way of creating greater attentiveness in the classroom has not been recognized. The opportunity for schools to provide Brain Breaks, which stimulate students and reenergize their efforts, has largely been ignored in the overall curriculum. Therefore it is dire need to generate student’s interest in sports and other physical activities by making these studies more interesting and creating awareness about the importance of such activities.

#### Developing 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills and Competencies in PE and Sports

“The aim of Physical Education is to develop physical competence so that all children are able to move efficiently, effectively and safely and understand what they are doing. The outcome, physical literacy, along with numeracy and literacy, is the essential basis for learners to access the whole range of competences and experiences.” Linkages to community-based organizations, agencies, and institutions are an essential component of the 21st century health and physical education curriculum (Pateet al., 2006; Sallis, Floyd, et al., 2012). Schools often work with community agencies in all sectors of society— private and commercial, non-governmental and government organizations—to plan and develop programs on a cooperative basis. An important component in developing the joint use of resources is the establishment of a program of communication and interaction. As the joint use of resources implies a sharing of human fiscal and physical resources, it requires that the leaders of cooperating organizations develop close relationships and partnerships

among people, agencies, and institutions. A key factor in building Cooperative relationships is the importance of leadership that is willing to overcome issues related to territoriality, inertia, legal mandates, tradition, fear of the loss of power, feelings of ownership, the misunderstanding of programs, and others. Such cooperative activities improve the accessibility to programs and services, as well as areas and facilities. In this way, the talented students will be sponsored through different agencies to take part in different competitions. In India specially where there is so much talent but due to lack of financial funds, many students lacks behind even being so talented. The co-operation from different agencies will help needy students to showcase their talent at different world level competitions. Thus, adequate training through well-defined curriculum as well as funding from different agencies is necessary to promote the PE and sports activities.

### Role of technology

Children born in the early part of this millennium are known as the “iGeneration” (Rosen, 2010, 2011). This group of individuals has access to forms of technology unheard of just two decades ago. They have never known life without wireless high-speed internet connections, cellular phones with data connections, texting or video gaming consoles. Most of them are very familiar with technology interfaces, using apps and social media on a regular basis. The implications of such dramatic changes in access to technology among children and youth should be self-evident in all learning areas. Applications in health and physical education pedagogy are available and can be applied to enrich and enhance curricular offerings in most school settings. Numerous technological applications focused on promoting physical activity and fitness are available and easily accessible. However, application of various technologies will require new student and teacher competencies and practices. Students will be required to demonstrate competency in basic motor skills and also competence in using technology. In addition, such technology will enable individuals to learn in a student-centered self-directed fashion; students will be required to gain greater time management skills in order to enable appropriate time on a task. Teachers will also be required to gain knowledge of contemporary, technology-based instructional strategies. Furthermore, teachers will need to gain a greater awareness of teaching strategies that support anytime, anywhere learning and leverage technological applications. Technology holds promise for the way that students learn and also for the way in which teachers teach. Physical and health educators are challenged to become more responsive to a technology-driven environment that provides enhanced opportunities for learners well beyond the walls of the traditional classroom setting. Technology thus can play vital role in generating the interest in physical education and sports activities.

### Conclusion

The current practices and present curriculum needs to be modified to generate interest of students in physical education and sports activities. The future challenges will mainly be the appropriate curriculum to be made and followed and to make available adequate funds from various organisations in order to support the needy but intelligent children so that they can only focus on their game without worrying about the funds. The technology will also play an important role in expanding and creating the interest in physical activities. The importance of physical education and sports activities are being identified in today’s world and efforts are being made to improve the situations so that more and more talent can be recognised.

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## जैवविविधता आणि तिचे संवर्धन

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## सारांश:

पृथ्वीवरील जीवप्रकारांची विविधता हा पर्यावरणाचा एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे. पर्यावरणाच्या जैविक-अजैविक घटकांच्या आंतरप्रक्रियेमुळे पारिस्थिती तंत्राची निर्मिती होते. पर्यावरण चिरकाल टिकून राहावयाचे असेल तर जैविक विविधता कायम राहणे आवश्यक आहे. आणि मानवी जीवन सुरक्षित हवे असेल तर पर्यावरणाची एकात्मता टिकवून ठेवणे गरजेचे आहे. आजही मानवाचे पृथ्वीवरील जीवजातींचे वर्गीकरण विषयक ज्ञान अपुरे आहे. म्हणूनच जास्तीत जास्त जीवजाती सुरक्षित राहून त्यांचे निर्मूलन होवू नये याची काळजी मानवाने घेणे आवश्यक आहे. या जैवविविधतेत अनेक प्रकार असे आहेत की भविष्यकाळात त्यापासून मानवाला अन्न मिळू शकेल.

बिजसंज्ञा: पर्यावरण, ऐतिहासिककाळ, जैविकविविधता, अन्नपुरवठा, उत्क्रांती, चिपकोआंदोलन, वनराईचळवळ

## प्रस्तावना:

जैविक विविधतेत सर्व वनस्पतीच्या जाती, प्राणि व सुक्ष्म जीवांचा तसेच पारिस्थितीक व्यवस्थांचा व प्रक्रियांचा समावेश होतो. जैविक विविधता हा पृथ्वीवरील जीवजातींचा आधार आहे. मानवाच्या लिखित ऐतिहासिक काळापासून धार्मिक, कला व साहित्य क्षेत्रात मानवाने निसर्गापासून मिळालेल्या साधन संपत्तीचे मूलभूत आर्थिक, सामाजिक, नैतिक व सांस्कृतिक मूल्य मान्य केलेले आहे. विविध नैसर्गिक वनस्पती व त्यांच्यामधील आनुवंशिक विविधता यांनी कृषी, उद्योग व औषधी यांच्या विकासात फार मोठे योगदान केले आहे. त्यापेक्षाही महत्वाचे म्हणजे या वनस्पतींनी हवामानास स्थिरता प्रदानकेली आहे. मृदेचे संरक्षण करण्यास ती उपयोगी ठरली आहे. वास्तविक बघता जैविक विविधतेतून मानवाला मिळणाऱ्या वस्तू इतक्या मोठ्याप्रमाणात उपलब्ध होत आहे की त्याचे आर्थिक मूल्यमापन करणे अवघड आहे.

## विषय विवेचन:

पृथ्वीवरील ३० ते ५० लाख जीवजातींपैकी कमीतकमी १०० जाती कृषीविषयक योजना, शहरे, औद्योगिक विकास, धरणे आणि प्रदुषण यामुळे नष्ट होत आहे. या जीवजाती नष्ट होण्याचा दर अलीकडील काळात ४०० पटीने वाढला आहे. डायनासोर प्राण्यांच्या कालखंडापासून म्हणजेच सुमारे ६५ दशलक्ष वर्षात हा दर फार कमी होता, परंतु गेल्या ७० वर्षात तो ४०० पटीत वाढला आहे. ही अतिशय गंभीर बाब आहे. पर्यावरणातील जैविक विविधता जसजशी नष्ट होत जाईल तसतसा पृथ्वीवरील जीवजातीही क्रमाक्रमाने अंत होत जाईल. आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर जैविक विविधतेबाबत विचार करण्यासाठी जागतिक साधनसंपत्तीच्या ऽण्टण्ड या राष्ट्रसंघटनेने रिओ-द-जानेरो या ठिकाणी पृथ्वी परीषदेचे आयोजन केले होते. जैविक विविधतेला निर्माण झालेला धोका सर्वांना कळावा व त्यावर सर्वांनी एकत्र येवून विचार करावा यासाठी ही परीषद भरविण्यात आली होती. पर्यावरणाचे एकात्मता हे वैशिष्ट्य लक्षात घेता जैविक विविधता कायम ठेवण्यासाठी केवळ काही देशांनी प्रयत्न करून भागण्यासारखे नाही. तर सर्व मानवी समुदायाने ही जबाबदारी ओळखावी, हाच संदेश सर्वापर्यंत पोहचविण्यासाठी ही परीषद होती.

इतर नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीप्रमाणेच जीवजातींचे वितरण देखील पृथ्वीवर असमान झाले आहे. सामान्यपणे जीवजातींची सधनता ध्रुवापासून तर विषुववृत्ताकडे वाढत जाते. उष्ण कटिबंधीय प्रदेशात प्राणी व वनस्पती यांची विविधता व संख्या मध्यकटिबंधीय प्रदेशापेक्षा कितीतरी पटीने जास्त आहे. परंतु सध्या ज्या पध्दतीने व वेगाने या जीवजाती नष्ट होत आहेत, ते भयावह आहे. एकदा या जीवजाती नष्ट झाल्या म्हणजे त्या पुन्हा उपलब्ध होऊ शकणार नाही हे कटू सत्य आहे. जैविक साधनसंपत्तीने मानवाच्या कल्याणात मोठे योगदान दिले आहे. इंधनासाठी लाकूड व शेणांच्या गोवयांचा वापर आजही प्रगतीशिल राष्ट्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आढळतो. सुमारे ७००० वनस्पती प्रकार मानवाने आपले अन्न म्हणून वापरले असले तरी आज केवळ २० जातींच्या वनस्पती जगातील ९०: अन्नाचा पुरवठा करतात. त्यातही केवळ गहू, तांदूळ, व मका ही तीन पिके ५०: अन्न पुरवठा करतात. एका किंवा काही ठराविक वनस्पतींची लागवड व वापर मनुष्य करू लागला म्हणजे इतर वनस्पतींच्या जाती नष्ट होण्याची प्रवृत्ती वाढते. जैविक स्पर्धेत या वनस्पती मागे पडतात व हळूहळू नष्ट होतात. म्हणूनच हल्ली देशादेशात अनुवांशिकतावाहक अधिकोष (ळतमदम ठंडो) स्थापन करण्यात आले आहे. संशोधनाद्वारे त्यातून दणकट अशा पिकांच्या जाती निर्माण करता आल्या तर भविष्यात जंतुनाशकांचा व किटकनाशकांचा वापर टाळता येईल. भारतात उदकमंडलम, लखनौ व भुवनेश्वर येथील

वनस्पती उद्याने विविधतेने नटलेली आहेत, शिवाय तेथे संशोधनासाठी वनस्पतींच्या जाती जतन करून ठेवण्यात आल्या आहेत.

पृथ्वीच्या संपूर्ण भूशास्त्रीय इतिहासात वनस्पती व प्राण्यांच्या जातींना उत्क्रांतीच्या विविध प्रक्रियांना तोंड द्यावे लागले आहे. निरनिराळ्या भूशास्त्रीय काळात काही जीवजाती संपूर्णपणे नष्ट झाल्या. क्रेटेशियस काळाच्या अंतीम चरणात, सुमारे ६५ दशलक्ष वर्षापूर्वी फार मोठ्या जीवजाती नष्ट झाल्या त्यात प्रामुख्याने पक्षी व सस्तन प्राण्यांचा समावेश होता. डायनासोर सारख्या प्रचंड प्राण्यांचे निर्मूलन ही त्याच काळातील घटना आहे. 'शास्त्रज्ञांची अशी मान्यता आहे की जाती नष्ट होण्याची ही प्रक्रिया नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणातील घटनांचा परिणाम असून भूशास्त्रीय उत्क्रांती होत असतानाच हे घडून आले आहे.' अलिकडच्या ऐतिहासिक काळात अधिकाधिक जैविक साधनसंपत्ती वेगाने नष्ट झाली. याचे प्रमुख कारण मानव व त्याने पृथ्वीवरील साधनसंपत्तीचा केलेला अविवेकी वापर होय. उष्णकटिबंधीय वनांचा नाश असाच वेगाने सुरू राहिला तर येत्या तीस वर्षांत १५: वनस्पती जाती नष्ट होतील. संधारणाची जाणीव करून देण्या एका जागतिक संस्थेच्या मते सुमारे २२००० वनस्पती व प्राण्यांच्या जातींचे भवितव्य धोक्यात आहे.

जैविक विविधता नष्ट होण्याची कारणे:

- १) वने तोडली गेल्याने, अती आर्द्र प्रदेशातून जल निक्षालन केल्याने, नदी खोऱ्यांचे भाग पुरामुळे जलमय झाल्याने, रस्ते बांधणी मुळे अधिवासाचे (भंडूपजंज) स्वरूप बदलते. व काही जातींचा अधिवासच नष्ट होतो.
- २) साधनसंपत्तीचा अतिरेकी वापर, व्यापारी कारणासाठी, सागरी प्राण्यांना पकडल्या गेल्यामुळे त्यांच्या काही जातींचा समुद्रपणे नष्ट होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. भूपृष्ठावरही काही मोठे प्राणी नष्ट होत आहे, जसे आफ्रिकेतील हत्ती.
- ३) किडनाशके व खनिजतेल यांच्या प्रदुषणामुळे अनेक पक्षांच्या व जीवाणुंच्या जाती नष्ट झाल्यात. पाणी व हवा यांच्या प्रदुषणामुळे पारिस्थितीक व्यवस्थेवर ताण पडतो व संवेदनक्षम जातींच्या जीवांची व वनस्पतींची संख्या घटते.
- ४) वनस्पती व प्राण्यांना मनुष्याने त्यांच्या मुळ अधिवास क्षेत्रापासून विभिन्न गुणांच्या अधिवास क्षेत्रात नेल्याने, या नव्या अधिवास क्षेत्रातील मुळच्या वनस्पती व प्राणी जीवनाला धोका निर्माण होतो. ते जीवन नष्ट होते.

अनेक विविध पिकांची क्षेत्रे असलेल्या भारत, पाकिस्तान, तुर्की, इराण, इराक इत्यादी राष्ट्रांमध्ये १९६० नंतर अधिक उत्पादन देण्या गहू व तांदूळांच्या जाती आल्याने तेथील इतर पिकांच्या वाढीवर व संख्येवर फार विपरित परिणाम झालेला आहे. मानवाच्या वाढत्या संख्येमुळे जैविक विविधतेवरील हा प्रचंड ताण सुस्पष्ट जाणवतो. ही लोकसंख्या फार वाढू नये किंवा स्थिर व्हावी यासाठी प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत. परंतु सध्याचे चित्र लक्षात घेता नजीकच्या काळात असे काही घडून येईल वाटत नाही.

उपाययोजना:

आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर तसेच विविध देशात जैविक विविधतेचे चिरकालीन वापरसाठी संधारण कसे करता येईल याबाबत प्रयत्न सुरू आहेत.

अ)राष्ट्रीय उद्यानांद्वारे मुळ अधिवास कायम टिकविण्याचा व जीवावरणातील जाती संख्या कायम ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे.

ब)काही विशेष वनस्पती-प्राणी जाती अतिरेकी वापरामुळे नष्ट होऊ नये म्हणून उपाय करणे, जसे भारतातील व्याघ्र प्रकल्प.

क) जीवावरणाचे प्रदुषण कसे कमी करता येईल यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.  
असे विविध मार्ग मानव शोधत आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

जीवाच्या विविधतेने मानवाच्या मनाला नेहमीच भुरळ घातली आहे. या विविधतेला अतिप्राचीन काळातील मानवने गुहांमधील चित्रात अजरामर केले. अलिकडच्या काळात अमेरिकेचे माजी अध्यक्ष थिओडोर रुझवेल्ट याना देखील आपल्या प्रदेशाचा रानवटपणा राखून ठेवावासा वाटला. त्यातूनच राष्ट्रीय उद्यानांची संकल्पना उदयाला आली. अशा तुरळक प्रयत्नांच्या तुलनेने विविधता नष्ट करण्याच्या अनेक घटना मानवाच्या हातून घडतच आहेत. हजारो वर्ष मानवाने आपल्या विकासासाठी जैविक विविधतेचा योग्य व अयोग्य असा दोन्ही प्रकारचा वापर केला. परंतु पुरातण काळात लोकसंख्या कमी असल्यामुळे त्या समस्यांची तीव्रता जाणवली नाही. कधी नव्हे ते सध्याच्या काळात संपूर्ण जगाचे लक्ष विविधतेने वेधले आहे. विचारवंत याबाबत जागरूक झाले असून विविधत टिकवून ठेवण्याच्या दृष्टिने प्रयत्न सुरू आहेत. भारतातील 'चिपको आंदोलन', व 'वनराई चळवळ' ही अशा प्रयत्नांचीच उदाहरणे आहेत. परंतु हे प्रयत्न

समस्येच्या तीव्रतेच्या प्रमाणात कमी पडतात. मानवाच्या अनिर्बंध साधन संपत्तीच्या वापराला जोपर्यंत पायबंद घातला जात नाही तोपर्यंत पर्यावरणाचे अधःपतन (कमहतरंजपवद) थांबून मानवी जीवन सुरक्षित होणार नाही.

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- ३) प्रा. के. टी. कोलते “जैविक विविधता”
- ४) डॉ. एस. डी. मौर्य “पर्यावरण अध्ययन”

**Use Of Technology In English Language Teaching**

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**Abstract :**

*Electronic devices has affected all the field and market daily. Nowadays everybody is most familiar with electronic devices and they are using all sorts of device in everyday life. Many new apps, devices and software's have been launched in the market for the educational purpose. The present study focuses on the use of technology in ELT. It tells about the use and misuse of technology in English teaching and also some apps and softwares are suggested which can be used for ELT.*

**Introduction :-**

With the spread and development of globalisation around the world, English is used as a connecting language in the world and many countries are using it but with a difference. Mother tongue in used with English. As English has become a Global language and large part of the country speak, work, communicate and earn in English. So at present stage English has become a major issue in beard earning process. As now the English is increasing day by day and many innovations are taking place, we have to make our teaching of English language more technology oriented. With the advancement of technology many devices and forms of technology have come to make teaching interesting. We can opt for any gadget as T.V., CD-ROMS, Computers, Internet to make English teaching accurate.

The traditional English teacher accurate was the one who use to wear English customs and keep dictionary, many books and use the given answers. Now that place is replaced by just an Ipad, Laptop with internet connection to give answer to all the questions and confusion. Technology is importance for linguistic change. Majority of teachers are still for away from technology but most of the developing countries have started using technology and are getting better result also.

In language teaching and learning we have to enrich and update ourselves with the help of technology. There is plenty of technology which gives productive result for English learners. Technology was there for language learning by the time when radio or Tape recorder was introduced. It was used to listen to the speeches and news and to improve the pronunciation. Tape recorder was used for repeating and practising pronunciation problems. But today the blackboard teaching and other traditional things have become obsolete and technology has made teaching organised, fast, easier and interesting.

**ELT and Technology :**

With the advent of technology 21<sup>st</sup> century has been declared as the era of globalization, multilingualism. English speakers are increasing day by day. Many countries are using modern gadgets and are becoming technically advanced. They made a fusion of English teaching with technology and electronic aid. There many apps, devices, software are introduced and are being accessible

**Necessary of ICT in English Teaching :**

- To develop the interest of student in learning use of multimedia is necessary there are many apps which attract the students to learn
- Traditional teaching hampers students to interact with each other. As a result they become passive learners. Technology introduction will make them active learn.
- Use of ICT and multimedia enhance students knowledge and give them some opening in classroom study
- Technology always make liveliness in teaching. Class become interesting interactive as ICT provide both visual and audio aids.
- Language teaching is a continuous process so teachers can give tasks to student through technology and can give the advice to students as and when required

**Some suggestion for blending of teaching with traditional teaching :**

The traditional teaching and its application is quite different. These days SMART classes are in great demand and even teaching feel comfortable with technology blending. As this make teaching not only easier and innovative but it arouses students interest in classroom as well as home take Technology makes students involved and active in classroom

- Teaching with the help of technology has to be adequate. Teachers should play lead role in it. They should not leave the class unattended but try to interpret all the aspect which are shown through the technology.
- Blackboard teaching should always be encourage along with the use of computers and other devices because when teachers use blackboard to give their view point it inscribed at once in memory.
- Multimedia and technology can give many replacement but still all the devices used traditionally such as boards, chalks and traditional tape recorder is still great.
- As we see access to technology may make classroom duly because both teachers and students become slave to the device. They stop using their brain and the students don't complete their task of listening speaking and writing so excess use of technology can be avoided in ELT.

#### Some Apps and devices which help for ELT :

- 1) Ed modo : An app on which teachers and and students make an account in group and can discuss and share their views. Even task homework can be given and discussed. Even parents can join it to check activities of their children.
- 2) Vocaroo :- An apps which allows teachers to check their students task and given them feedback directly. This app is again one to one conversation where teacher directly give his/her feedback to student.
- 3) You tube : It is fully Audio, Video and many films on each subject students want to learn or read. It gives picturisation of all the desired material. Even grammars notes can be shared with the help of You tube
- 4) E-book : Purchasing books of many authors has become costly affair students can download chapters or even books from internet and read them as and when required.
- 5) Story dice :- It is an app that works on android phones and Laptops. This app is used in making videos of student and their presentations

#### Conclusion :

It is said in 20<sup>th</sup> century that science is a good servant but a bad master. With the use of technology, skills like reading, writing, listening and speaking can be grasped father and easier. Students knowledge of technology and communication skill also improve as they can connect globally. They can connect and collaborate with many other countries and their education system. If they want to learn on wider platform. Through this they will be able to increase their knowledge of English. English language is taking now turns and steps daily so to give best knowledge of English, technology should be added in ELT.

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## Sustainable Livelihood of Tribal in Melghat

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### Abstracts:

*Livelihood promotion cannot be responsibility of government alone. It also requires collaboration among communities NGOs, local, private and corporate sector. Considering these facts, Government and Corporate sector try their best effort. Various employment generation and livelihood promotion schemes are going on. With the aim to provide better employment and livelihood opportunities to tribal. With this regard a unique project namely "Applied Watershed Management and Agricultural Interventions for Sustainable Development of Tribal in Melghat" was design and implemented in Melghat. Which create a beacon model for providing sustainable livelihood opportunity to the Melghat tribal. So I am take review of said project and fix following concern objectives.*

**Keywords:** Livelihood, Melghat, Korku—a Scheduled Tribe Community.

### Introduction:

Melghat is a scheduled area in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State and main residents of this area is Korku- a Scheduled Tribe Community. In Melghat nearly 75% population is tribal, who are mainly engaged in the rain fade agriculture. Average rainfall of this area is 1000 to 1300 mm, which is erratic in nature and unevenly distributed. Despite of sufficient rainfall, Korku farmers are not achieve the required crop productivity. Because low fertile, poor health soil, reclaimed and degraded land. Maximum farmers are marginal possessed low land holding. Global warming and climate change also farming system of Melghat in recent years. Traditional hand craft become out of demand due to globalization.

In this region, agricultural business, subsidiary business network is weak. Also there is lack of industries which could provide employment to youth. In short after *kharip* sowing, there is no work to them which directly affect livelihood of their family. In such condition survival is impossible, hence maximum tribal are migrated from Melghat to nearby stations. This migration is created many fold critical problems such as social, physical, health and educational problems. Which may causes disorders such as anemia, malnutrition, HIV etc. In spite facing such difficulty, inconvenience life time economic safety is not achieved. Contrary out migration is not also controlled in fact rising day by day. To resolve this critical condition, there is need to implement effective solution.

### Objectives:

- To take review of employment providing social schemes implemented by Government.
- To take review of employment providing social schemes implemented by corporate sector.

### Migration:

Migration is a way to move from one place to another in order to live and work. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for a job, shelter or some other reasons is called migration. Migration from rural areas to urban areas has increased in past few years in India.

### Causes of Migration:

Now days, many people decide migrate to have a better life. Employment opportunities are the most common reason to which people migrate. Except the lack of opportunities, better education, construction of dams, globalization, natural disasters (flood and droughts) and sometimes crop failure forced villagers to migrate towards city.

### Problems Create Due To Migration:

People are not skilled or educated therefore they usually employed as daily wagers as a consequence they do not have enough money for the survival of their families which creates many problems such as enough food, sanitation, hygiene, proper place for shelter.

### Negative Impact of Migration:

- Having large population puts too much pressure on natural resources amenities and services.
- It is difficult to some extent for villagers to survive in urban areas because in urban area there is no natural environment and pure air. They have to pay for each and everything.

- Poverty makes them unable to live in a normal and healthy environment.
- Children grow up in poverty have a no access to proper nutrition and health.

Migration causes increasing nuclear family were children grow up without a wide family circle. There are less enough opportunity in rural areas. There are hospitals with lack of facilities people are not aware a new technological and advanced quality of education is poor as compared to urban area.

So considering above mentioned facts related to migration in Melghat. Its effective remedies are as below.

### **Livelihood Opportunity:**

Sustainable livelihoods are chameleon like concept that can serve many functions; it is at once an established development objective, an analytical tool used to understand the factors influencing a community's ability to enhance their livelihoods and a method of eradicating poverty the sustainability of poor people through promoting that more secure access to better management of natural resources. More secure access to financial resources, policy and institutional environment that support multiple livelihood strategies and promote equitable access to competitive market, better nutrition and health; improved high quality access to education, information, technologies and training, more supportive and cohesive social environment. Better access to basic and facilitating infrastructure. Several schemes to build skills of disadvantaged people are being designed. Thus livelihood promotion cannot be responsibility of the Government lone. It also required collaboration among communities NGOs, local and private sector.

In order to enhance the skill of rural artisans, rural mega cluster are being set up The National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is clear evidence that the 'poor' are the key focus of the Union Government, To increase productivity of assets and resources under NREGA, convergence with other schemes relating to agriculture, forest, water resources, land resources and rural roads is also being encouraged, The Government has set up the Prime Minister's Council on Skill Development for policy direction to be supported by the National Skill Development Coordinator Board (NSDCB), To promote private sector initiative for skill development, an institutional arrangement in the form of a non-profit corporation called the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has been set up in the Ministry of Finance.

All these schemes have going in Melghat area. One of the most supportive scheme is MGNREGA which is discussed in detail below.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guaranty Act, MGNREGA**

#### **Mission Statement:**

It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at list 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This act was launched on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2006 and it enforce in all state of country. The act was 1<sup>st</sup> proposed in 1991 by P. V. Narsimh Rao. This is the largest and most ambitious social security and public works program in the development. It is stated in development report 2014, the word bank termed it a "Stellar" example of rural development. Another aim of MGNREGA is to create durable assets such as roads, canals, pond and well. MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by Grampanchayat. Labour-intensive task like creating infrastructure for water harvesting, drought relief and flood control are preferred. A part form providing economic security and creating rural assets, NREGA can help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural urban migration and fostering social equity among other the law provides many safeguard to promote its effective management and implementation. The act explicitly mentions the principals and agencies for implementation, list of allowed works, financing pattern, monitoring and evaluation, and most importantly the detailed measures to insure transparency and accountability.

Beside the governmental schemes corporate sector, is also giving their contribution to uplift vulnerable section, through CSR and PPP concept. The details regarding these concept are discussed below:

#### **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the funding and grants process under which nonprofit organization (NGO's) can get financial and other support from the corporate sector under the company's act 2013. It is a mandatory provision to provide a contribution of 2% of the average net profits of companies.

Corporate Social Responsibility is not a new concept in India, however, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India has notified the Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 along with companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy). As mentioned by United Nations, Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), CSR is generally understood as being the way through which a company achieves a

balance of economic, environmental and social imperatives (“Triple-Bottom-Line-Approach”), while at the same time addressing the expectations of shareholders and stakeholder.

The term “Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)” can be referred as corporate initiative to assess and take responsibility for the companies effects on the environment and impact on social welfare, the term generally applies to companies effort that go beyond what may require by regulators or environmental protection group.

### CSR activities:

Though the number of activities are come in CSR activities, but we have mentioned the activities related to our subject.

1. Irradiating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventing health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water.
2. Promoting education and employment enhancing vocational skills.
3. Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, and protection of flora and fauna animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water.
4. Socio economic development of the scheduled cast, the scheduled tribe.
5. Rural development etc.

### Public Private Partnership (PPP):

The Public Private Partnership is a cooperative arrangement between two or more public in private sector, typically of a long term nature. It involves the an arrangement between a unit of government and a business that brings better services or improves the city’s capacity to operate effectively.

The Government of India defiance Public Private Partnership as partnership between a public sector entity (sponsoring authority) and a private sector entity for the creation or management of infrastructures for public purpose. Public Private Partnership with nonprofits and private partners have seen a large increase over the years, in the part because local and state. With the rise in public private partnership there is also rise in the responsibility that nonprofits tends to hold. These organization to provide public services.

With this regard corporate sector ICICI bank limited Mumbai, local tribal NGO namely *Melghat Gramonnati Bahuuddeshiya Sangh* and tribal in Melghat. Thesethree institutions were jointly implemented a comprehensive project namely Applied Watershed Management and Agricultural Interventions for Sustainable Development Tribal in Melghat. Watershed area and drain line applied treatments are implemented scientifically in project area through active tribal participation. Due to this soil erosion is controlled, soil health improve, fertility increase it helps to enhanced agricultural crop production up to 20 to 30%. Ample surface water is available and ground water table increased. Thus water crises is resolved. Green cover and posture is increased. Fodder and biofuel availability is also increased. More important that tribal have got guaranteed employment in project area. Labor wages have been transferred in their bank account through NEFT quickly. This money have helped them to resolve, their social economic problems and also helpful to create valuable assets. Thus this project give a direction that joint venture of Government, corporate sector and people can create miracle effects. Outcome of said project are inspirable and replicable. .

Need such innovative projects are to be replicated in total Melghat for enhancement of tribal in Melghat.

### Conclusion:

1. Only Government cannot provide the employment and livelihood opportunities to tribal area.
2. Association of Government, corporate sector and Non-Government organization (NGO) jointly provide livelihood opportunities effectively.
3. People’s participation is necessary for successive implementation of social employment and livelihood development program.

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**Use Of Modern Technology In Teaching English Language: Need Of The Hour****Dr. Mrs. Savita D. Thakare**

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**Abstract**

21st century can be referred to as the information age. Internet and cell phone technologies have grown much faster up to 50 million viewers, however cell phones achieved it in merely 4 years. Many universities and educational institutions have taken benefits of cell phone technology for providing better lectures as well as better knowledge to their students. However, allowing the students with the access of mobiles in the campus of the university or any educational institution also has some negative side effects attached to it.

ICT has been introduced into schools during the last decade and it has now become compulsory in many countries to use ICT in teaching (both as a separate subject as well as cross-curriculum element). Apart from the infrastructure a necessary pre-condition for ICT benefits, the quality and quantity of ICT use in the teaching process is crucial in impacting on learning outcomes..

Technology aids the teacher in many ways like multiple accesses to English learning content, tracking performance, offering better solutions even during absence, empowering English teaching from any place, breaking the concept of time bound learning and so on. Technology is the basic tool through which the teacher facilitates the learning of English content and hence it needs to be customized for different curriculum and according to the need of the learning group.

In this regard, as a user of technology as a tool of instruction, it becomes important for the English teacher to analyze the different features of the technology that we use to teach the students.

Language is one of the means of communication and dissemination of information. In India, though for the sake of convenience and under cultural and historical impact, many languages were used and are still used. When India got freedom. English was language that was accessible and approachable only by elite as during that period till 15 years ago, English was the language of literature and history. Common, rustic, rural people couldn't afford to understand this English of literature and history. Moreover English was a monopoly of selected few for whom it was a matter of social standing and symbolic of their sophisticated life style. It was a language of making identity on the part of Indian literate youth among British for a long period of time.

David Graddol has rightly put it saying, "English is a basic survival skill". This is the need of the hour to equip oneself with communicative aspects of English.

Social advancement has to be matched with the development of efficient techniques of communication to sustain the tempo of growth. In modern professional India a great deal of importance is therefore attached to devising and maintaining an efficient system of English communication. Researchers have concluded that 70% to 80% of the total working time is spent on communication.

21st century can be referred to as the information age. Internet and cell phone technologies have grown much faster upto 50 million viewers, however cell phones achieved it in merely 4 years. Many universities and educational institutions have taken benefits of cell phone technology for providing better lectures as well as better knowledge to their students. However, allowing the students with the access of mobiles in the campus of the university or any educational institution also has some negative side effects attached to it. Cell phone is very effective and convenient tool to teach English language, especially for young techno-savvy learner because students learn English language skills whenever and wherever as they want and also it promotes students to learn English language as "Learning with Fun". As a preface, this paper also provides information on different tools which could be used through cell phones and the technology which could be used by teachers to deliver the learning objectives successfully.

In his book, *Teacher and Child*, Haim Ginott (1972) summed up his philosophy of teaching as follows : I have come to a frightening conclusion. I am the decisive element in the classroom. It is my personal approach that creates the climate. It may be daily mood that makes the weather. As a teacher I possess tremendous power to make a child's life miserable or joyous. I can be a tool of torture or an instrument of inspiration. I can humiliate or humour, hurt or heal. In all situations, it is my response that decides whether a crisis will be escalated or de-escalated, and a child humanized or dehumanized.

If this statement holds true for teaching in general, it is even more so for teaching English as a second language. People who take up teaching English as their career must appreciate the difficulties of students from other countries face when they come to learn English. This understanding helps them teach their students more

effectively and makes the entire process of teaching a rewarding and fulfilling job, "we live in a world where media are omnipresent. An increasing number of people spend a great deal of time watching television, reading newspaper and magazines, playing records and listening to the radio. The school and family share the responsibility of preparing the young person living in a world of powerful images, words and sounds" (UNESCO Declaration on Media, 1982).

From this it is clear that we should use different mass-media for teaching in general and ELT in particular. English Language Teaching (ELT) has been with us for many years and its significance continues to grow, fuelled, partially at least, by the Internet.

According to an estimate, one-third of the world population has developed basic proficiency in English and the number of non-native speakers far exceeds the number of native speakers. English has become the dominant international language in communication, science, business, aviation, entertainment, diplomacy and the Internet. A working knowledge of English is thus required in many fields and occupations. It has become necessary for most countries today to teach English as one of the compulsory subjects at the school level besides the mother tongue. English language in India with all its uniqueness is not native to the soil, yet its importance cannot be underestimated. It enjoys unlimited significance not only because it is a language of international corporate sector but also of the cyber world that is playing a significant role in making communication highly effective.

Technological innovations have gone hand-in-hand with the growth of English and are changing the way in which we communicate, work, trade, entertain and learn and it is non-native users of English, frequently from Asian countries, who are arguably, at the heart of this. It is fair to assert that the growth of the Internet has facilitated the growth of the English language and that this had occurred at a time when computers and that this has occurred at a time when computers are no longer the exclusive domain of the dedicated few, but rather widely available to many.

English has been acknowledged as one of the most important languages in India. The Indian English has also developed its sound system. So far as the grammar and vocabulary are concerned, Indian English does not differ much from the native variety of English, but there lie some differences from either British or American English in its sound system or pronunciation. However, the popularity of English languages still continues for it is the most widely spoken and written language of the world. English as a second language still serves the instructional purpose both at secondary and collegiate levels in India, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Pakistan, apart from other countries of the world. Even in our country it also works for the purpose of national integration, because it links the different provinces of India to the mainstream of the country.

The English languages has undergone enormous changes in terms of both teaching and learning process in the classroom atmosphere. ever since the much demanded requirement of learning a foreign language, the ICT is sowed a seeds to create awareness among the people about its usage in a spell-bound manner in terms of acquisition of the language. As soon as the use of ICT is introduced in all fields, the overwhelming response has been prevailed to make it more comfortable for the young learners to acquire it rather efficiently.

However, the influence of ICT has offered new avenues in showing the remarkable development in the process of teaching and learning in Indian class room situations. It is further enforced the basic learners to have a different learning experiences through the technical skills like audio-visual. In an ancient period, the acquisition of a foreign language has become very easy through the information technology. Hence, thanks to the Information Communication and Technology for bringing out a remarkable change in all spheres of life for the young learners. the web has become both a widespread and legitimate source of information retrieval.

### **Impact of ICT on Teachers and Teaching Methodologies**

ICT has been introduced into schools during the last decade and it has now become compulsory in many countries to use ICT in teaching (both as a separate subject as well as cross-curriculum element). Apart from the infrastructure a necessary pre-condition for ICT benefits, the quality and quantity of ICT use in the teaching process is crucial in impacting on learning outcomes. On the compute, with improve instructional capabilities. Effective teaching practicec an enhance impact, but what has been the concrete impact of ICT on teaching practices ? Have teachers and ICT to improve their teaching ? It summarizes the considerable evidence concerning the working and teaching practices of teachers and examines the more direct effects of ICT on teachers and examines the more direct effects of ICT on teachers motivation, skills and confidence which in turn impact on the teaching processes.

### **Role of English Teacher in the Multimedia Classroom**

The role of the teacher in the multimedia classroom is entirely different from the normal classroom environment. Hence, the teacher has the important role to play in the conventional classroom atmosphere where he enters the class with some books and ready made notes and conducts tests to assess the students. There is

no self-evaluation method for the students. However, in this new mode, the teacher is only a facilitator or a coordinator and the teacher should have hands on experience and a vehicle through which to apply the instructional Technological skills acquired through training and professional development. The role of teachers and students apparently change. The teacher orchestrates the flow of communication for the whole class. In case that learning-oriented computer software is used in multimedia, lab teachers have to be aware that students no longer depend on the only source of knowledge. The computer software will teach students the knowledge that teachers are supposed to teach. As a result, a teacher must transform his role from a coach or a director under the communicative framework to a coordinator. The teacher coordinates the flow of communication between the teacher and the students as well as between the students and the computer. English is highly advantageous to an English teacher it gives him the power to create ideas in the visual medium. Technology aids the teacher in many ways like multiple accesses to English learning content, tracking performance, offering better solutions even during absence, empowering English teaching from any place, breaking the concept of time bound learning and so on. Technology is the basic tool through which the teacher facilitates the learning of English content and hence it needs to be customized for different curriculum and according to the need of the learning group. Content for language learning plays an important role since it determines the instructional objectives. the level and quality of English language content and the ability of technology efficiently impart the ideas to help the teacher to teach/train as English learner efficiently. In this regard, as a user of technology as a tool of instruction, it becomes important for the English teacher to analyze the different features of the technology that we use to teach the students.

### Conclusion :-

Learning through cell phones is just a new beginning. With this, we would indeed witness never technologies coming into picture for basic as well as advanced learning applications. Specifically for language learning. mobile technology could be really meaningful and effective. Starting to use mobile phones for learning purpose is a very good start and if developed further, it has immense scope. The newer tools that would be developed can help creating a superior and advanced learning platform for language students.

Like any other technologies and innovations, mobile technology also has merits and demerits of its own. If used in proper manner, mobile technology could serve as a boon for the speedy development of students and university. Language learning could specially be made quite easier. However care should be taken or else it might affect the language learning in a negative way. Instead of using SMS language while communication through cell phones. which is not proper English, it should be made a point to use proper English.

To conclude we can say that there are many advantages of using computer based multimedia as a part of ICT in teaching, English language and the main advantage is that English language learner can learn the language at his own pace with this own interest in it and therefore it should be integrated into school curriculum. Secondly the technology is to be used by students, then teachers must possess the confidence, understanding and skills to effectively incorporate technology into their teaching English is the powerful market language and transaction of modernization. The changing scenario of English is impacted on English curriculum and teaching methodologies to cater the need of present era.

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## The Impact of Web Technologies on Higher Education

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### Abstract:

*There are not any doubts that our life has been changed in by technology. Modern technologies take an important role in our lives. Many changes in teaching and learning process took place because of the impact of web technology and its dynamic nature. In view of this, the traditional method of gaining knowledge is outdated. In most fields, human endeavor is gradually going into extinction and thus, the need to move along with times. This paper therefore focuses on the impact of web technologies on higher education. The paper discusses on the impact of web technologies on higher education. It also examines the challenges of higher education with the use and impact of web technology, Paper Conclude with suggestions that can allow the impact of technology in higher education with the modern trends.*

**Key words:** Web technology, new trends, digital world.

### Introduction:

It is an era of web and technology. The world is moving from an information society to a knowledge society. Thus education is given the highest priority through web and technology. It is extremely difficult to imagine human life without internet and technology. Advances in the use of ICT and technology have opened up many avenues of gaining knowledge and learning. The web technology has made information accessible, transmittable from everywhere and by to all groups of people. Today education has reached most part of the world and ITC has become an integral part of human life. This paper describes the impact of web technology on higher education and creation and acquisition of knowledge through the technology in higher education. The web and data is a collection of information, sources, resources and services.

In the more traditional sense, it means a collection of information. This Collection and services are used by People for getting the higher education with web technology for innovative purpose .However, with the collection of media and gaining knowledge through web and technology is more useful and it is the need of time to be advance in higher education to serve the society and nation. Many Web technology are now also repositories and access points for maps, prints or other documents and art works on various storage media such as Microfilm, microfiche, audio tapes, CDs, LPs, Cassettes, video tapes and DVDs, and provide public facilities to access CD-ROM and Subscription databases and the Internet.

### Impact Of Web Technology In Higher Education:

In the past teachers delivered the formal education either following a textbook or notes prepared using books. Now higher education scenario has been completely changed. It is an age of science and technology. Hence technology becomes the part and parcel of man's life without which it is extremely difficult to think about the human life. Since beginning there is a tremendous advancement in technology. The advancement of technology and information is at a good pace. Developed countries are contributing a large chunk of literature and knowledge through various types of web and technology. Developing countries like India have also made laudable contributions to web and information science. The chronological study indicates that technology and information science has been expanding its subject boundaries. Most noticeably is its extensive coverage all spheres of life. There are a number of technology components available to built knowledge throughout the entire life cycle of students. Web technology has been growing gradually as new facets are added to the technology progressively hence it becomes information tsunami in the field of higher education. The field of education is no longer confined to four walls of classrooms and schools but has been broadened to embrace new concepts like automation, information retrieval, digitization, metadata, mobile, internet and other web related technologies.

### Impact of ICT on Higher Education:

Due to information explosion it is very difficult to handle large information with traditional Ways. In today's web environment, to provide the right way, is not possible without ICT application. ICT has become necessity and need. In old Days education was considered as mere source of getting job and earning money. But these days ICT has reshaped the functioning and so teaching and learning process. The activities which were carried out automatically are being carried out effectively and smoothly with the help of ICT.

Thus ICT has changed the way of acquisition, technical processing. in such way that technology user can get desire information and services effectively in shortest time with less man power involvement. This is the information age because information technology is growing fast. Higher education is changing their role and functions according to the new trends in the society and demand of hour. Web technology is providing information through the computer and internet. It can be said that without the help of the computers and internet and web technology can not satisfy the users and learners. In such ways the impact of ICT on higher education has drastically changed the methodology of learning.

#### Web uses:

There are many effects of the new web technology on education and uses of technology those consequences in better understanding of the mechanism of education for their life. In fact web use is everywhere and with more effective in higher education. Technology is a repository and source of information and ideas, a source of learning and the creation of new knowledge. Technology is used for variety of resources Effectiveness of technology is now largely depends upon the Information and Communication Technology (ICT).As long as the college has a computer lab the researcher and students can use the computers and the internet as a digital source to obtain the knowledge and the research they complete. In such a way the web technology has been playing a major role in higher education and day to day's life. However the whole credit goes to internet. While researcher is wary of the legitimacy of some of the content that they read online, there are many school and colleges that use new software to help researcher to do research. We have to identify exact reasons to use computer and web technology in higher education. It also delineates the functions, impacts and challenges of ICT based web system. Resources and information get done more easily in research due to web technology. Thus it is more effective in research in every sector.

#### Greater resources:

It used for multiple purpose and obviously web technology in higher education will provide more authentic resources in a variety of formats campus or class. The country or world is connected and students can meet their counterparts with the help of video conferencing without leaving the classroom. There are many such sites which are use by students to learn foreign language and gain knowledge online by pairing a group of students with the teacher from another country or state.

Many reputed universities are offering distance learning courses to their students without making them visit the campus. Web technology include a Whole range of elements, from mobile to new software, to allow students to explore their creative inclinations, learn new skills, and apply their learning in innovative ways. Digital technology allows for more instantaneous fact-finding. As a result, it encourages learners to learn common. "Instead, they [students] require a place that encourages participatory learning and allows for co-construction of understanding from a variety of sources. In other words, instead of being an archive, technology is becoming a learning commons.

#### More collaboration with others:

Not every learning institute has the resource and higher budget to send its students on field trips that are related to the study of course, it is more difficult to use web technology in village or rural collages, but again due to the latest technology which students can use the internet to virtually attend web seminars put on by museums and other educational institutes. Increasingly college will be collaborating and sharing resources with other school Colleges. Both students and educators have access to millions of free digital resources through this collaboration as well as enhanced knowledge privileges and professional development resources. With evolving digital and mobile technologies, the role of the higher education will change. Educational institute will be instructing and enabling students to access a whole range of information from many sources. It helps facilitate the increasingly important global connection between students and the rest of the world, helping students connects to an authentic audience in a broader community, arranging Skype sessions with authors or experts in other locations, and culling resources as needed from varied sources and experts outside the school walls. New software will allow students to further automate the collections of resources. Now technology creates new interactive stories where the learner can become immersed and attempt to control the narrative flow.

#### Mobile apps:

Mobile apps are a real trend right now, as people have access to their mobile devices constantly. Also, people are spending more time on mobile apps and less time on mobile browsers. A mobile app can extend the techno services outside their physical borders and facilitate the interaction with patrons. An app that offers

functionalities such as a catalogues of books, an interactive calendar with all the learning events, the possibility to loan and read electronic books and articles, the possibility to reserve the learning resources.

The digital era has been directly affecting on higher education. People no longer need to go through traditional methods of learning through classroom mobile working and traveling and means that people can work wherever there is web technology rather than needing a traditional way. It can also attract different kinds of user who might not previously have used web technology. Cloud printing has become commonplace in school and colleges because it gives users the ability to utilize their smart phones, tablets, and laptops to print. The service has benefited everyone. Users don't need to sign up in the system and as the payment method is electronic, all these things can get done with web technology.

#### **Digitalization:**

Digitization of information materials is the process of converting analogue information to a digital format. It is one of the newest methods of managing information resources in the new information age, whereby information technology has assisted in making information accessible to people anywhere, Institutional repositories, open archives etc. are the present day buzzwords, which enable users for accessioning digital information and knowledge resources for different purposes. In this regards higher education has adopted many advance technologies to develop the quality. The digital materials may be of two types, one that produced in some analog format (e.g. printed books, manuscripts etc) and then converted to digital form. The Other one is "born digital" means originally produced in machine readable digital form (e.g. e-books, e-journals, online databases, digital photographs, websites, multimedia etc.

#### **Interactive whiteboard:**

The interactive white boards a new emerging technology and electronic presentation board is Finding acceptance among teacher and trainers in higher education. Although they look like a Conventional dry wipe whiteboard, these hi-tech interactive whiteboard. Which also serve as Touch-sensitive screen are peripherals connected to a PC and a video projector and come with accompanying software. The boards provide an input to a conventional PC and capture instantly everything written or drawn on the board's surface with an electronic pen that acts as either a marker or a computer mouse. Electronic information such as video and video conferencing can also be displayed. Because the interactive whiteboard also acts as a touch sensitive screen for the use.

#### **Conclusion:**

Changes and upgrades in educational technology are inevitable. Web technology that is more powerful, more portable, more compact, more digital, and less expensive. No matter in what direction technology is heading, higher education always ready to keep up their changes.

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## Need And Scope Of Innovation In Home-Eco Subject (Kolam Tribe)

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### Abstract

*The secondary school home economics subject provides life skills for students. Exploration of different stakeholders' opinions of this subject is important for identifying its status in schools. Accordingly, the present study examined young adults' and parents' opinions of secondary school home economics education. An online survey was administered to 1,086 Australian respondents drawn from a commercial research panel. The key questions included: 'How important is home economics compared to other secondary school subjects in the following years: Years 7-12?', and 'In general, how would you rate the importance of the following subjects in the middle years of secondary school?' The respondents were asked to rate 14 secondary school subjects including home economics. More than 50% of the respondents (53-60%) rated home economics as 'one of the most important subjects' or 'the most important subject' in years 7-10 and this was 45% in the case of years 11-12. Visual examination of respondents' ratings of the different subjects revealed that home economics was believed to be of similar importance to health, physical education, and digital technologies.*

### Introduction

Home economics, domestic science or home science is a field of study that deals with the relationship between individuals, families, communities, and the environment in which they live. Home economics courses are offered internationally and across multiple educational levels. Home economics courses have been important throughout history because it gave women the opportunity to pursue higher education and vocational training in a world where only men were able to learn in such environments. In modern times, home economics teaches people of all genders important life skills, such as cooking, sewing, and finances. With the stigma the term "home economics" has earned over the years, the course is now often referred to by different terms, such as "family and consumer science.

### Innovations in extension education branch

Extension Education is a science which deals with the creation, transmission and application of knowledge designed to bring about planned changes in the behavior-complex of people, with a view to help them live better by learning the ways of improving their vocations, enterprises and institutions.

### Importance:

- 1.Extension uses democratic methods in educating the farmers.
- 2.Extension Helps in adoption of innovations.
- 3.Extension helps in studying and solving the rural problems.
- 4.Extension increases farm yields and improve the standard of living of farmers
- 5.Extension makes good communities better and progressive.
- 6.Extension contributes to national development programmes

**Scope:** It includes all activities of rural development. So extension programmes should be dynamic and flexible. The areas indicating scope of Extension are listed below:

- 1.Increasing efficiency in agricultural production.
- 2.Increasing efficiency in marketing, distribution and utilization of agricultural inputs and outputs
- 3.Conservation, development and use of natural resources.
- 4.Proper farm and home management
- 5.Better family living.
- 6.Youth development.
- 7.Leadership development.
- 8.Community and rural development.
- 9.Improving public affairs for all round development.

### Objectives:

1. To raise the standard of living of the rural people by helping them in right use of their resources.
2. To help in planning and implementing the family and village plans for increasing production in various occupations.
3. To provide facilities for better family living.

**Specific Objectives**

1. To provide knowledge and help for better management of farms and increase incomes.
2. To encourage the farmers to grow his own food, eat well and live well.
3. To promote better social, natural recreational intellectual and spiritual file among the people.
4. To help rural families in better appreciation of SWOT in the village.
5. To open new opportunities for developing talents and leadership of rural people.

**Tribal areas in Maharashtra**

There are 35 Districts in the State and the tribal population is largely concentrated in the western hilly Districts of Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik and Thane (Sahyadri Region). And the eastern forest Districts of Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Nagpur, Amravati and Yavatmal (Gondwana Region).

**Main problems faced by tribes****1. Loss of Control over Natural Resources:**

Before the coming of the British, the tribals enjoyed unhindered rights of ownership and management over natural resources like land, forests, wildlife, water, soil, fish, etc. With the advent of industrialisation in India and the discovery of mineral and other resources in tribal inhabited areas, these pockets were thrown open to outsiders and state control replaced tribal control.

Thus began the story of unending miseries for the tribals. With the impetus to the development process after independence, pressure on land and forests increased.

**2. Lack of Education:**

According to the 1991 Census, nearly 70 per cent of the tribals are illiterates. Although it cannot be denied that education can act as the instrument for betterment of the tribals ensuring greater participation for them in the development process, still there are certain factors which inhibit the tribals from taking to education.

These factors include tribal superstitions and prejudices, extreme poverty, nomadic lifestyle of certain tribes, lack of interest in alien subjects taught through an alien language and a lack of suitable teachers and other facilities in the tribal areas.

**3. Displacement and Rehabilitation:**

After independence, the focus of the development process was on heavy industries and the core sector. As a result huge steel plants, power projects and large dams came up—most of them in the tribal inhabited areas. The mining activities were also accelerated in these areas. Acquisition of tribal land by the government for these projects led to large scale displacement of the tribal population. The tribal pockets of Chhotanagpur region, Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh suffered the most.

**4. Problems of Health and Nutrition:**

Because of economic backwardness and insecure livelihood, the tribals face health problems, such as prevalence of disease, like malaria, cholera, tuberculosis, diarrhoea and jaundice, problems associated with malnutrition like iron deficiency and anaemia, high infant mortality rates, low levels of life expectancy, etc.

**5. Gender Issues:**

The degradation of the natural environment, particularly through the destruction of forests and a rapidly shrinking resource base, has had its impact on the status of women. The opening of the tribal belts to mining, industries and commercialisation has exposed tribal men and women to the ruthless operations of the market economy, giving rise to consumerism and to commoditisation of women.

**Malnutrition in children**

Malnutrition, that is the most crucial keyword for nutrition related research encompasses a wide range of deficiencies (protein energy) and excesses (over weight obesity), which are clearly associated with unfavorable health outcomes. However, one area of malnutrition that is, under nutrition continues to be a major public health problem in most of the developing countries including India. despite their continued contribution towards overweight/ obesity burden of the globe. In India, nearly 20% of the adult populations are undernourished according to a 2009 report on nutraceuticals by global services firm Ernst and Young . This global epidemic stalks India's tribal residents the most as they are socially and economically vulnerable. India with its large and diverse tribal population witness's wide variations with respect to nutritional status and access to and utilization of nutrition and health services, leading to myopic interpretations of causal effect notions pertaining to under nutrition.

The Kolam tribal community lives in Jiwati tehsil in Maharashtra's Chandrapur district. And there are several others like Atram whose lands have been encroached upon and who have either got their land back or are still fighting to get it back.

However, there is no respite for those who have got their land back because they suffer constant threats from non-tribals Shramik Elgar, a labour union working in the district, is helping them claim their rights over their land.

There are 82 tribal villages in Jiwati and there are cases of land grabbing in nearly all of them. So far, according to Elgar, 501 applications have been received, of which possession has been restored in 300 cases, 180 applications stand rejected and the rest are awaiting the Bombay High Court's verdict. No respite But the bigger challenge, says Paromita Goswami, president of Elgar, is retaining the possession after rights have been restored by court. "The non-tribals are well connected. They do not hesitate to resort to violence even after court verdicts," she says. Anandrao Khodape, a resident of Nagapur village, says he has seen violence ever since Elgar started work in the area in 2003.

**Ambition:Think bigger,ask bigger questions** The tribal instinct of ambition is based on framing problems and challenges in terms bigger than the initial description or conception.

As noticed by managers within the organizations studied, it is very easy to frame problems and issues in small terms.After all, it is a basic human tendency to structure uncertainty or challenges in a way that results in a rational and attainable solution. Therefore, a vicious cycle of thinking small can easily prevail as leaders frame problems narrowly and those charged with finding solutions continue to narrow the problem even further.

### **Programmes for Tribal Development:**

#### **In the tribal development the following issues are significant:**

The tribal areas are predominantly agricultural. The economic development of these areas envisages increased agricultural production. The emphasis has, therefore, to be on introduction of improved and modern agricultural technology. A major problem of tribal agriculture is that of inadequate provision of irrigation, the most important input for increasing agricultural production. The level of irrigation is extremely low in tribal areas, being less than 1 per cent. Most of the tribal areas situated in the upper reaches of the rivers and streams are left out from the areas to be benefited while planning major and medium irrigation projects. Tribes have been associated with forests. During the off-seasons, these tribes will depend upon minor products of forests. Credit and marketing facilities in the tribal areas are being adequately strengthened. Composite co-operative organizations such as LAMPS are being organized to channelize credit and to streamline marketing in the tribal areas.To free the tribes from bondage of indebtedness, protective legislation has to be vigorously introduced. In areas where Jhum cultivation is practiced necessary social services support given by the Government. Along with economic schemes are also being taken to improve sanitary conditions, drinking water facilities, education facilities in these tribal areas. During the planning era there have been rigorous planning efforts and allocation of funds for the tribal development.

### **Health and Disease Management**

Number of institutional and non-institutional agencies/bodies are working both at the village and at the Block level to provide modern health and disease management to villagers. Most of these arrangements have been made by the government.

Important among these are:

Primary Health Centre (PHC) PHC is working in Pathai since the middle of 2008. It covers four villages namely Nishana, Pathai, Bhagthandhana and Palaspani. Centre has one trained health worker (ANM). Besides serving at the Centre the worker also moves in each of the villages for awareness generation as well as for extending treatment facility to the needy. Some of the important assignments performed by the PHC are: distribution of medicine free of charge, complicated cases are referred to Sahpur Community Health Centre (CHC), assist villagers to understand procedure to take medicine as prescribed by CHC, awareness generation relating to preventive measures etc. Some of the diseases commonly treated at PHC are fever, cough, dehydration, stomach pain, knee pain, vomiting, eye ailment, cough and cold, headache, breast pain, teeth pain, pneumonia, wound, ear ailment, itching and so on. In the case of failure or partial issues the case is referred to the Sahpur CHC or District Hospital. During last one year (October 2008 to September 2009) PHC treated altogether 1013 patients belonging to Pathai, Nishana, Bhagthandhana and Palaspani villages. Most of the patients were between the age group of 6 to 35 years. July and August were the peak months during maximum number of patients received treatment.

### **Methodology**

New jobs opportunities should be given to the females in tribes.Government schemes should be given to them for their proper development.Guidance should be given to the tribes for the development in their

mentality. This kind of topics should be involved in the subject for understanding the problems and can get proper guidance to students.

### Analysis of Kolam tribes

Yavatmal tribes	Km	Females in anganwadi	0-5 years age Children	Malnutrition Children
1.Karalgaon	12km	28	38	4
2.Panchgavhan	20km	32	42	3
3.Borgaon	12km	24	28	5
4.Ukandapoud	9km	30	22	7
5.Jamdoh	8km	35	27	4

### Innovations for tribes

- 1.Demos given to tribes about new technologies.
- 2.Projectors for the students.
- 3.Use of internet for students.
- 4.Explaining new ideas for tribes and help for mothers.
- 5.Arrangements of programmes for lactating mothers.

### Conclusion

To develop the economical, physical, mental and health condition in the tribes, use of various technologies and innovations are being used in home eco subject and in their department. As per given information in above research paper, the programs had been taken in various places of tribes for their better development and also proper guidance were given. Apart from this distribution of various daily needs had been provided to the tribal people and also their children. The breast feeding week was also taken in their areas. Various things were taught to them by giving demos. With the help of internet, youtube, projectors; various kind of useful information were given to students. Such things should get involved in subject for development in tribes.

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## Khelo India : A Perfect Scheme For The Development Of The Sporting Culture In India.

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### **Abstract:**

Today India is the youngest country in the world. Before the promotion of Khelo India scheme, development of sports in the country had been carried out through Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan that provided infrastructure in rural areas and to encourage sporting culture in the country through competitions; Urban Infrastructure Scheme that provided quality sports infrastructure in urban areas so as to provide facilities for talent to hone their skills; and National Sports Talent Search that identified young talent.

All these schemes didn't provide the expected results. There was lack of sports infrastructure, absence of support for young people to participate in sports, and dearth of proper system to search talent. For the promotion of mass participation in sports and to achieve expected goals, the existing schemes were proposed to be converted into a single scheme to be named as "Khelo India: National Programme for Development of Sports". In other words, it is a consolidate scheme for the development of sports infrastructure, to increase sporting culture and to search talents through organization of tournaments at different levels and assist the talents by providing financial and sporting facilities. Khelo India scheme has been started with an objective to promote mass participation of youth in a structured annual competitions, identify the hidden talents, nurtured the talents with the help of sports academies working in the countries, creation of new sports infrastructure or modify old infrastructure either by Central Government or by State Government or in PPP mode.

*Key words: Khelo India, sports, talent, infrastructure, schemes*

### **Introduction:**

India is one of the youngest countries in the world having 65% of the population below 35 years of age and above all 27.5 % among the 15-29 years group. Today sports have got an utmost importance in the world and are closely associated with the national pride and its influence on the psyche of the nation. The role of the government is imperative in sports governance. But the old model of sports governance in India was not so effective and it was also one of the reasons behind consistent poor performance of Indian athletes at the International sports. In addition, it is quite clear that our culture and our attitude towards sports is the biggest stumbling block in improving sporting standards. The change has to begin from the primary education level to build a sporting culture in the country. The education system should be revamped to give sports an equal, if not higher importance in the holistic upbringing of a child – rather than just doing lip service. The state and its entities must provide at least basic, bare minimum facility at the grassroots level, in villages and small towns, so that those who want to play are encouraged to come out and play. The quality of infrastructure can be scaled up at major towns and regional centers which can be made available for those who are serious about sports as a professional option. It is very clear that the existing model has failed to achieve its objective and a new model is long overdue, and so, in order to change the abysmal situation that prevails at the moment to strengthen the culture of sports country where an attitudinal change can come in every Indian family, in every institution, that sports is equally important as studies. The new scheme has been launched by Central Government's Ministry Youth Affairs and Sports, "Khelo India" which is National Programme for Development of Sports. Different provisions in the scheme will definitely patch the gap between potential and the podium. Due to the new policy education of athletes, sports will come on the priority list. In the end, the attitude towards sports administration has to undergo a major change in India with a strong dose of professionalism. The ideal scenario would be reached when the players and spectators are so empowered that it is impossible for the sports administrators to blatantly ignore them.

### **Khelo India Programme:**

Khelo India programme was launched in the year 2018 by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The aim of the programme is to take sports culture in the country to the next level. Khelo India programme is based on Gujrath Khel Mahakumbh Model. Khelo India tournament is organized on annual pattern. Khelo India programme is applicable to PAN India and financial assistance of Rs.5 lakhs is given to the 1000 players selected in the tournament. The next Khelo India games i.e. KIYG 2020, is scheduled in 2020 at Guwahati, Assam. Official website of Khelo India is [www.kheloindia.gov.in](http://www.kheloindia.gov.in)

**Khelo India Categories:**

Various categories where the initiative has been taken in Khelo India scheme are as follows.

1. For the development of play fields.
2. Financial support to National, Regional, State sports academics.
3. For the development of Community Coaching.
4. Formation of State level Khelo India Centers.
5. Programme of physical education for school children.
6. Programme of Sports for Women.
7. Organization of Annual Sports Competitions.
8. Promotion of sports amongst disabled people.
9. Talent search and development.
10. Sports for Peace and Development.
11. Utilization of sports infrastructure and modernization of old sports infrastructure.
12. Encouragement for the promotion of rural and tribal games.

**Eligibility Criteria:**

There are two age groups in which the Khelo India games are organized.

1. Under-17 category.
2. Under-21 category.

**Highlights of Khelo India Programme:**

1. It is a Central Government scheme having 100% funding by Union Government and run by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
2. In this programme, every year 1000 most deserving and talented athletes from PAN India across the sports discipline have been selected for Sports Scholarship scheme.
3. All the selected 1000 athletes are entitled to a scholarship amount of Five lakh Rupees for eight consecutive years, but every candidates has to pass through the same competition structure every year to be eligible for the scholarship.
4. It is an unprecedented scheme, a first-ever plan to be implemented for creating a long-term development pathway of athletes.
5. It enables the sportsman to pursue both studies and sports, the programme aims at identifying and promoting 20 Universities in the country as centers of sporting distinction.
6. For sports promotion, latest user-friendly technology is used.
7. For the promotion of the sports, the programme encourages the schools and colleges to organize programmes of high standards.
8. Forming an active population with a healthy lifestyle is also the focus of this programme. For this purpose, a National Physical Fitness Drive is planned where children falling in the age of 10-18 years are checked for fitness. Further, activities to support their physical fitness are planned.
9. The motto of the Khelo India scheme is to impact the whole of sports ecosystem inclusive of sport economy, competition structure, talent identification, coaching and infrastructure.
10. The other aim of the scheme is to engage youth living in deprived and disturbed areas into sporting activities so that they will be mainstreamed into the process of nation-building and weaned away from disruptive activities.

**Conclusion:**

Looking at the close association of sports with national pride and the kind of influence it has on the psyche of the nation, a role for the State is imperative in sports governance. The proposed model shows one of the ways to achieve this. It is very clear that the existing model has failed to achieve its objective and a new model is long overdue. The perfect scenario would be reached when the players and sports lovers are so empowered that it is not possible for the sports administrators to blatantly ignore them. All these factors forced to launch one full proof and modified scheme which is inclusive and result oriented and can achieve a desired goal and thus Khelo India is a perfect scheme for the development of players, sports infrastructure and the sporting culture in India.

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**मंदी आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था****प्रा. डॉ. प्रविण भास्करराव हाडे**

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

स्व. पुष्पादेवी पाटील कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय रिसोड

जि. वाशिम

**प्रस्तावना :**

कोणत्याही देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था कृषी, उद्योग, व सेवा या तीन क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असते या तीन क्षेत्रांच्या योगदानाचा देशाच्या सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादनावर (जी. डी.पी.) परिणाम होत असतो. देशाचे सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादन जसेजसे वाढत जाते त्याचा अनुकूल परिणाम देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर पडत असतो, आणि सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादन जसेजसे कमी कमी होत जाते त्याचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर पडत असतो. देशातील कृषी, उद्योग सेवा असे तीन क्षेत्र अनुक्रमे प्राथमिक, द्वितीय आणि तृतीय क्षेत्र असेही म्हटले जाते. या तीन पैकी ज्या क्षेत्राचा रोजगार घटला उत्पादन घटले, वस्तुच्या किमती कमी झाल्या आणि निर्मात वस्तुचे उत्पादनाचे साठे पडून असतात, थोडक्यात आर्थिक व्यवहाराची गती मंदावते या सारखे परिणाम दिसून आल्यास या परिणामाची तिब्रता वाढत असल्यास, अशा क्षेत्रात मंदीची लागण झाली असे म्हणता येते आणि जर ही मंदी एखाद्या देशातील शेती, उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्रात एकाच वेळी अनुभवास येत असेल तेव्हा अशा मंदीस राष्ट्रीय मंदी असे म्हणता येते. अशा तऱ्हेने जर राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनाचा (जी.डी.पी.) वाढीचा दर हा जर घटला तर त्याला स्लो डाउन म्हणतात पण जर ओळीन सहा महिने राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनच कमी होत गेल ( जी.डी.पी. वाढीचा दर निगेटिव्ह होत गेला ) तर त्याला मंदी किंवा रिसेशन म्हणतात आणि ही मंदी खुपच खोलवर आणि जास्त काळ टिकणारी असेल तर त्याला महामंदी किंवा डिप्रेसन असे म्हणतात १९२९ ते १९३९ च्या दरम्यान ग्रेट डिप्रेसन होउन गेला आणि त्यानंतर ऐंशी वर्षांनी पुन्हा एकदा महामंदीची परिस्थिती २००७ – २००८ साली दिसून आली होती आज २०१९ मध्ये त्या सदृश्य परिस्थिती पहावयास मिळत आहे २०१९ ची परिस्थिती या पुर्वीच्या मंदी इतकी जटील नसली तरी या परिस्थितीत वेळीच सुधारणा करणे अगत्याचे असल्याचे मत अनेक अर्थतज्ञ व्यक्त करत आहेत

**उदीष्टे :**

- १ मंदी म्हणजे काय हे समजून घेणे .
२. मंदीचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विविध क्षेत्रावर झालेला परिणामाचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेणे .
३. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या मंदीच्या समस्येच्या सोडवणुकसाठी उपाय योजना सुचविणे.

**संशोधन पध्दती :**

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात दर्शविण्यात आलेली माहिती द्वितीयक सामग्रीच्या आधारे घेण्यात आली आहे.

**मंदीचा ( रिसेशन ) अर्थ :**

देशाचे सर्वसाधारण देशांतर्गत उत्पादन जर सलग दोन त्रैमासिकामध्ये कमी झाले तर त्याला मंदी असे म्हणतात यामुळे अर्थकारण मंदावते सर्वसाधारण विश्वास कमी होउन बँका आधीक हमी मागतात गुतवणुक मंदावते नवीन गुतवणुक होत नाही व नोकर कपात केल्या जाते. त्यामुळे ग्राहकाची खर्चाची प्रवृत्ती कमी होवुन बाजारात पैसा येईनासा होतो अश्या त-हेने अर्थव्यवस्था थंडावुन मंदीच्या गरतेत अडकते ही मंदी का येते याचे अनेक कारणे अर्थतज्ञ देतात त्यांच्या विषयी अनेक थियरिज आहेत एक मात्र खर की जर जनतेमध्ये प्रचंड विषमता असेल तर उत्पादन झालेल्या सगळ्या वस्तु खरेदी करण्याची क्षमता लोकांकडे नसते आणि त्यामुळे वस्तु बाजारात पडुन राहतात. त्यामुळे नवीन गुतवणुक होत नाही. आणि कर्मच्या-याचे काम जाउन जनतेची खरेदी क्षमता आणखीनच घटते व देश मंदीच्या गरतेत अडकला जातो.

**मंदी आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था :**

विसाव्या शतकाच्या शेवटच्या दोन दशकापासुन एखाद्या देशाच्या आर्थिक व्यवहाराची व्याप्ती फक्त त्या देशा पुरतीच मर्यादीत न राहतात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानामुळे जगातील सर्व राष्ट्रे एकमेकांच्या इतकी जवळ आली की, एका राष्ट्रात घडणा-या आर्थिक व्यवहाराचे किंवा घडामोडीचे पडसाद इतर राष्ट्रात उमटु लागले त्यामुळे राष्ट्राला आपली आर्थिक निती ठरवितांना इतर देशातील घडामोडीवर लक्ष ठेवणे भाग पडु लागले १९९१ पासुन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जगाशी जोडल्यामुळे जागतीकीकरणाचे फायदेही भारताला मिळु लागले. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जगातील बाराव्या क्रमांकाची अर्थव्यवस्था झाली होती जलद गतीने वाढणारी जगात दुसरी अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणुन ओळखला जाऊ लागली अशिया खंडातील तिसरी मोठी अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणुन पुढे आली होती परंतु २००८ मध्ये आलेल्या वित्तीय संकटाने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला विळखा घातला आणि भारतात अर्थव्यवस्था मंदीच्या गरतेत अकडली होती. मात्र २००९-१० नंतर अर्थव्यवस्था सुस्थितीत येण्यास सुरवात झाली ती सुधारणा २०१३-१४ वित्तीय वर्षापर्यंत सुधारलेली होती.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला २०१३-१४ मध्ये छोटे का होईना अनेक चढ उतार पाहावयास मिळाले पण या सर्वात जास्त मंदी आढळली ती वित्तीय वर्ष २०१९-२० आणि मध्ये म्हणुनच या वित्तीय वर्षाचा अभ्यास करुन आपणाला भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थे समोरीला आवाहनाची कल्पना येऊ शकते.

वित्तीय वर्ष २०१९-२० मध्ये सकल घरेलू उत्पादन गेल्या सहा वर्षात कमी झाला असून दुस-या तिमाहीत केवळ ४.५ टक्के स्थिरावला असल्याची माहिती सरकारने दिली आहे पहील्या तिमाहीत जी. डी. पी. हा ५ टक्के होता यात सातत्याने घट होताना दिसत आहे एका वर्षापूर्वी जी.डी.पी. ७ टक्के होता तो वित्तीय वर्ष २०१९-२० मध्ये २.५ टक्यांनी घसरला असूनही घसरण अर्थव्यवस्थेतील महत्वाच्या ८ पायाभूत क्षेत्रातील खराब कामगिरीमुळे झाल्याने सरकारच्या आकडेवारीवरून दिसते या आठ क्षेत्रातील कामगिरी ५.८ टक्के उतकी आहे २०१८-१९ एप्रिल - जून पहील्या तिमाहीत जी.डी.पी. ८ टक्के होता त्यात सातत्याने घसरण होत असल्याचे दिसून येते आहे.

महसुली तटही या २०१९-२० या वित्तीय वर्षात वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येते गेल्या एप्रिल ते आक्टोबर पर्यंत सरकारला ६.८३ लाख कोटी रूपये महसुल मिळाला होता आणि खर्च मात्र १६.५५ लाख कोटी रू झाल्याचे निष्पन्न झाले आहे ही महसुली तुट ७.२ ट्रिलीयन रूपये ( १००.३२ अब्ज डॉलर ) इतकी राहिली असुन अर्थसकल्पातील लक्ष्याच्या १०२.४ टक्के जास्त आहे म्हणजेच महसुली तुटीचे प्रमाण हे सातत्याने वाढत असुन यावर उपाय योजना केल्या गेली नाही तर येणा-या काळात ही तुट अधिकची वाढत जाईल व त्याचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर विपरित परिणाम होतांना दिसुन येतील

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सर्वात जास्त लोक ज्या क्षेत्रावर अवलंबुन आहेत ते म्हणजे कृषी क्षेत्र कृषी क्षेत्रावर बहुसंख्य लोक अवलंबुन आहेत २०१६ मध्ये भारतीय कृषी उत्पादनाच्या निर्यातीचा वाटा जागतिक बाजारपेठेत २.२ टक्के पर्यंत वाढला होता. भारत सरकारचे २०२२ पर्यंत भारतीय कृषी निर्याती ६० बिलीयन डॉलर वाढवण्याचा संकल्प केला असतांना वित्तीय वर्ष २०१९ - २० मध्ये पहिल्या तिमाहित एप्रिल जुन मध्ये २ टक्के पर्यंत कमी झाला असुन तो दुस-या तिमाहित जुलै सप्टेंबर २०१९ - २० मध्ये २.१ टक्के एवढी नगण्य वाढ झाल्याचे दिसुन येते कृषी क्षेत्रातील घटता विकास हा येणा-या काळात चितेचा विषय बननार असल्याचे दिसुन येते.

खनन उदयोगात वित्तीय वर्ष २०१९-२० मध्ये पहिल्या तिमाहीत एप्रिल जुन मध्ये २.७ विकास दर होता तो दुस-या तिमाहित जुलै - सप्टेंबर मध्ये विकास दर ०.१ टक्के झाल्याचे दिसुन येते यातील वृद्धीदरात घट होतांना दिसुन येते त्याच्या औद्योगिक विकासातील एक महत्वाचा घटक असलेल्या खनन उदयोगातील घसरण अर्थव्यवस्थेवर दुरगामी परिणाम केल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही या सुधारणा अपेक्षित आहे.

वित्तीय वर्ष २०१९- २० मध्ये पहिल्या तिमाहित बांधकाम क्षेत्रात ५.७ टक्के वाढीचा दर होता तो दुस-या तिमाहित वित्तीय वर्षात ३.३ टक्के पर्यंत कमी झाल्याचे दिसुन येते बांधकाम क्षेत्र हे पायाभुत क्षेत्रातील एक महत्वाचे क्षेत्र माणल्या जाते यातील घट ही अर्थ व्यवस्थेला मंदीच्या गरतेत घेउन जाऊ शकते.

आर्थिक मंदीमुळे बेरोजगारीचे सकंट मोठया प्रमाणावर निर्माण होत असते वस्तुला मागणी घटल्यामुळे बाजारात माल पडुन राहतो मालाला उठाव नसल्यामुळे नवीन वस्तु निर्माण होत नाही व कर्मच्या-याची कपात करण्यात येते व बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण वाढण्यास सुरुवात होते सी एम आय ई च्या सर्वेक्षणावरून बेरोजगारीत मागील तीन वर्षात सर्वात जास्त दर असल्याचे दिसुन येते आक्टोबर २०१९ मध्ये बेरोजगारीचा दर ८.४५ सर्वात जास्त दर पाहावयास मिळते जो सप्टेंबर २०१९ ला ७.१६ टक्के तर ऑगस्ट २०१९ ला ८.१९ इतका होता यातील वाढ ही अर्थव्यवस्थेला अधिकच्या मंदीकडे घेउन जाईल यात शंका नाही.म्हणुन यावर वेळीच उपाय योजना राबविणे आवश्यक आहे.

व्यापार, हॉटेलिंग व दळणवळण क्षेत्रात पहिल्या तिमाहित ७.१ टक्के वृद्धीदर होता. तो वित्तीय वर्ष २०१९- २० मधील दुस-या तिमाहित ४.८ टक्के झाल्याचे दिसुन येते. तिच परिस्थिती इलेक्ट्रीक वापराची राहिली आहे. पहिल्या तिमाहित जो वापराचा दर ८.६ टक्के होता तो दुस-या तिमाहित ३.६ टक्के झाल्याचे दिसुन येते. यातील घट ही पायाभुत उदयोगातील घट माणल्या जाते. वस्तु निर्माण क्षेत्रात वित्तीय वर्ष २०१९- २० मध्ये पहिल्या तिमाहित ०.६ टक्के वृद्धीदर होता दुस-या तिमाहित १.० टक्के वाढ म्हणजे थोडी सुधारणा झाल्याचे दिसुन येते तर सकल स्थीर भांडवल निर्मातीच्या दरात पहिल्या तिमाहित ४ टक्के वृद्धीदर होता तो दुस-या तिमाहित १ टक्के पर्यंत वृद्धीदर कमी झाल्याचे दिसुन येते तसेच एकुण खाजगी मागणीत मोठया प्रमाणात घट झाल्याचे दिसुन येते.

वरिल सर्व क्षेत्रात कमी अधिक प्रमाणात प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात घट झाल्याचे दिसुन येत असले तरी वित्तीय वर्ष २०१९ - २० मध्ये खाजगी गुंतवणुक मात्र स्थिर राहिली असल्याचे दिसुन येते. तसेच वरिल सर्व घटकात घट दिसुन येत असतांना मात्र संरक्षण क्षेत्रात पहिल्या तिमाहित वृद्धीदर ८.५ टक्के होता तो दुस-या तिमाहित ११.६ टक्के या खर्चात वाढ झाल्याचे दिसुन येत आहे. वरिल सर्व बाबीत होत असलेली अर्थव्यवस्थेची घसरण पाहता भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था मंदीच्या सावटात अडकलेली असल्याचे दिसुन येते. यावर काही ठोस विकासात्मक पाउले उचलल्याशिवाय भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला उभारी मिळणार नाही.

#### उपाय योजना :

१. किसान सन्मान योजनेची व्याप्ती वाढवावी व योजनेची अमंलबजावणी योग्य पध्दतीने करावी .
२. पायाभुत क्षेत्रात गुंतवणुक वाढवावी.
३. देशाच्या आर्थिक विकास वाढीसाठी उर्जा विकासावर भर द्यावा.

४. महसुल वाढीसाठी राजकोषीय धोरणात बदल करावा.
५. आर. बी. आय ने आपले मोदीक धोरण लवचिक करावे.
६. निर्यातीला चालणा देण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञान व संशोधनावर भर द्यावा.
७. कृषी क्षेत्रात सरकारी गुंतवणुकी बरोबरच खाजगी गुंतवणुक वाढवावी.
८. रोजगार वाढीसाठी दिर्घकालीन धोरणात्मक उपाय योजनाची अमंलबजावणी करावी.

#### निष्कर्ष :

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला नव्याने उदभवलेल्या मंदीच्या गरतेतुन बाहेर काढण्यासाठी वरिल उपाय योजनांची काटेकोर अमंल बजावणी करून लोकांमध्ये नैतिक पाठबळाची सुध्दा आवश्यकता आहे. भारतातील जी डी. पी. चा घटता दर नियंत्रनात आणण्यासाठी ठोस पाउले उचलून तिनही क्षेत्रात मोठया प्रमाणात गुंतवणुकीची आवश्यकता आहे. तसेच महसुली तुटही कमी करावी लागणार आहे. कृषी क्षेत्रावर भारताची जवळपास ६५ टक्के लोकसख्या प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष अवलंबुन आहे. आणि भारत हा पुर्वीपासुनच कृषी प्रधान देश राहिला असल्याने त्यातील एक छोटसा बदल मग ती घसरण जर असेल तर त्याचा खुपच दुरगामी परिणाम अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होतो. त्यात सकारात्मक बदल करून कृषी क्षेत्रात घडुन आणता येवु शकते. खाण व उत्खनन व्यवसाय, निर्माण उदयोग, विद्युत, गॅस आणि जलविद्युत, बांधकाम या सर्व उदयोगात सोबतच सेवा क्षेत्रातील व्यापार, हॉटेल, परिवहन व दुरसंचार, वित्त, विमा, रियल इस्टेट व उदयोग सेवा, सामुदायिक सेवा या सर्व क्षेत्रात आलेल्या मंदीचे वातावरण बदलण्यासाठी संतुलीत विकास या संकल्पनेचा वापर करून सर्वच क्षेत्रात भरीव गुंतवणुकीची गरज आहे तरच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था या मंदीच्या गरतेतुन बाहेर पडेल यासाठी शासनाने वरिल सर्व उपाय योजना सोबतच काही धोरणात्मक बदल अर्थव्यवस्थेला आवश्यक आहेत. त्यात योग्य विकासात्मक बदल करून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला उभारी देण्याचे काम करता येणार आहे. यात शासनाच्या सकारात्मक धोरणासोबतच जनतेचा सहभाग देखील तितकाच महत्वाचा असणार आहे यात शंका नाही.

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४. एस. के. मिश्र, व्हि. के. पुरी, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, हिमालया पब्लीशिंग हाउस मंबई.
५. राजकुमार भट (जुन २०११), रिसेन्ट ग्लोबल रिसेशन अॅन्ड इंडियन इकोनॉमिक अॅन्ड अॅनालिसिस, इटरनॅशनल जर्नल ऑफ ट्रेड, इकोनॉमिक्स अॅन्ड फायनांस, व्हयलुम – २, नंबर ३, जुन २०११.

## A Study on the Performance of Mutual Funds Industry (With Special Reference to Equity Large Cap Funds)

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### Abstract: –

*The paper aims to study on the performance of mutual fund industry with special reference to equity large cap funds. It is observed that mutual funds have become an important part of investment matrix. Mutual fund industry in India has gone through a huge pace of reinventions, given changes in monetary and political policies of government. Mutual fund is an instrument of investing funds. A number of mutual fund schemes are available for investors to gain. India is one of the largest and most important emerging market nations, and since 2010, Indian benchmark indices have shown a strong uptrend. The importance of mutual funds in the stock market has grown dramatically in the last decades. The majority of market analysts expect this upward momentum to continue over the long term. Indian-focused equity mutual funds offer investors opportunities for substantial capital gains. Equities have out-performed other investment asset classes over the long-term in India as well as globally. The present study focused on the performance of select equity large cap mutual funds and it was analyzed with risk return measurement tools such as alpha, beta, standard deviation and Sharpe ratio.*

**Keywords:** mutual fund, higher return, capital gains, economy

### 1. Introduction

A Mutual Fund is an ideal investment vehicle where number of investors pool their money with common investment goal. Each mutual fund with different type of schemes is managed by respective AMC. An investor can invest his money in one or more schemes of mutual fund according to his choice and becomes the unit holder of the scheme. The invested money in a particular scheme of mutual fund is then invested by a fund manager in different types of suitable stock, bonds and money market instruments. Each mutual fund is managed by qualified professional man, who uses this money to create a portfolio. The mutual fund will diversify the portfolio over a variety of investment vehicles. Mutual funds play a vital role in resource mobilization and its efficient allocation to the productive resources of the economic system throughout the world; these funds have worked as reliable instruments of change in financial intermediation, development of capital growth and growth of corporate sector.

#### Significance of the Study:

The recent trends in the stock market have shown that average retail investors always lost with periodic bearish trends. Emergence of mutual funds in the Indian scenario is a product of constraints on the banking sector to tap the fruits of capital market and the reluctance of investors to direct plunge in complex and erratic financial market operations. Since, household sector share in much larger in country's savings. It is utmost essential for the government and mutual fund manager to guide their deployment of savings in the right direction. Thus with a plethora of mutual funds schemes available for option and their impressive growth in India, there is a need for the present study to light the performance of mutual funds, further it could guide the retail and small investors to make appropriate decisions while selecting the investment avenues for their hard earned savings through mutual fund vehicle. Performance evaluation would help investors to choose the best schemes available in the market.

### 2. Review of Literature

Literature on mutual funds' performance evaluation is enormous. In this section, a few research studies that have influenced the preparation of this paper are discussed.

**Rao Narayan and Ravindram** Examined the performance evaluation of Indian mutual fund industry in a bear market was carried out through relative performance index, risk-return analysis, Treynor's ratio, Sharpe's ratio, Jensen's ratio and Fama's measure. The data was monthly closing NAV's collected from AMFI for the period of Sep. 98 to April 02 (bear period) of 269 open ended schemes. They excluding the funds whose return were less than risk free returns, 58 schemes were used for further analysis. The result of relative measures suggested that most of the mutual fund schemes in the sample of 58 were able to satisfy investor's expectations by giving excess returns over expected returns based on both premiums for systematic risk and total risk.

**Noulas and Athanasios** Evaluated the performance of Greek equity funds during the period 1997-2000. The evaluation was based on the analysis of risk and return. The first three years were characterized by positive returns of the stock market and the fourth year was a year of rapid fall of the stock market with respect

to risk and return. The result showed that there were big differences among the equity mutual funds with respect to risk and return and the result indicated that there was a positive relation between risk and return for the whole period while the betas for all funds were smaller than one.

**Panwar and Madhumathi** used sample of public sector and private sector funds of varied net asset to investigate the differences in characteristics of asset held, portfolio diversification on investment performance for the period May, 2002 to May, 2005. The study found that public sector sponsored funds do not differ significantly from public sector sponsored funds in terms of mean returns percentage. The study was also found that there was a statistical difference between sponsorship classes in terms ESDAR (excess standard deviation adjusted returns) as a performance measure

**Prince and Bacon** in their research paper analyzed the small cap growth stock sector of mutual fund industry against risk-free and market returns over the ten years 1997-2006. In this paper result were tested against a toolkit of performance of benchmarks to see if expected performance closely corresponds to actual results. The results indicated that some excess returns have been generated however beyond a handful of the funds, it is impossible to rely upon a single benchmark as a reliable indicator of even past performance. The evidence tends to support market efficiency since for the most part, the actively managed funds examined in this study produced returns that were largely expected.

**Somya** used some additional, measures like information ratio, appraisal ratio and M2 measure other than conventional performance measures to bring out additional information about the competence of the fund manager. He was observed that study period from Jan2000 to Dec 2005 could broadly divided into two phases, the first being a bear period while the second one being a predominantly bull period. He found that, during the out of sample period, which is an outright bull period, the funds have outperformed well on average but their benchmarks have performed even better.

#### Objectives:

- To analyses the performance of a selected Equity Large cap mutual fund schemes.
- To study the measures of risk & return associated with a selected mutual fund.
- To know whether the mutual funds are able to provide a reward to variability and volatility

### 3. Research Methodology

**Sample Selection:** The researcher has chosen the available equity large cap mutual fund schemes. Mutual fund scheme for the purpose of the study have been selected in terms of CRISIL rating and risk grade.

**Large cap:** Equity mutual funds that invest more than 75% in CRISIL – defined large cap stocks for a minimum of four out of six months in each period over the last 2 years.

#### Data Collection

The present study is based on secondary data which is collected from various sources like published annual reports of the sponsoring agencies, online bulletins, journals, books, magazines, brochures, newspapers ,other published and online material.

**Time Period of the Study:** A period of 5 years from April 1st 2014to March 31st 2018 have been taken up for the purpose of the study.

**Statistical Tools:** The present study made an attempt to analyze the performance of the selected mutual fund schemes with the market during the study period of 5 years. In order to achieve the objectives an analysis has been made to compare these schemes with the market on the basis of risk and return. Different relevant and advanced statistical tools have been employed for analyzing the performance of selected mutual funds.

**Standard Deviation (SD)** The measure of SD indicates the volatility. SD evaluates the volatility of the fund. The standard deviation of a fund measures the risk by measuring the degree to which the fund fluctuates in relation to its average return of a fund over a period of time. In other words, it is a measure of the consistency of a mutual fund's returns. A higher SD number indicates that the net asset value (NAV) of the mutual fund is more volatile and, it is riskier than a fund with a lower SD.

**BETA** Beta is a measure of the volatility of a particular fund in comparison to the market as a whole, that is, the extent to which the fund's return is impacted by market factors Beta value which is below 1.0 indicate the fund is low risk category, the value which is more than 1.0 indicate the fund is in high risk category

**ALPHA** The measure of alpha shows the price risk apart from the performance of funds. A positive alpha means the fund has outperformed its benchmark index, where a negative alpha indicates that the fund had underperformed with its Benchmark index. The positive alpha is the healthier for investors.

**R-SQUARED** correlation between benchmark return and portfolio return is given by R- squared. R-squared measures the relationship between a portfolio and its benchmark. It is simply a measure of the correlation of the

portfolio's returns to the benchmark's returns. R-squared can be used to ascertain the significance of a particular beta or alpha. Generally, a higher R-squared will indicate a more useful beta figure. If the R-squared is lower, then the beta is less relevant to the fund's performance

**Sharpe Ratio** Sharpe ratios are used for risk adjusted measure for a fund. Sharpe ratio (SR) is another important measure that evaluates the return that a fund has generated relative to the risk taken. Risk here is measured by SD. It is used for funds that have low correlation with benchmark index. This ratio helps an investor to know whether it is safe to invest in this fund by taking the quantum of risk. . In other words, a mutual fund with a higher SR is better because it implies that it has generated higher returns for every unit of risk that was taken. On the contrary, a negative Sharpe ratio indicates that a risk-free asset would have performed better than the funds being analyze

#### 4. Data Analysis and Interpretations.

TABLE .1 NAVS OF LARGE CAP FUNDS

YEAR FUND NAME	2014 NAV	2015 NAV	2016 NAV	2017 NAV	2018 NAV
SBI BLUE CHIP GROWTH	16.56	17.82	26.34	28.45	29.57
KOTAK SELECT FOCUS REGULAR FUND	13.24	14.06	22.19	22.85	24.46
BIRLA SUN LIFE TOP 200 FUND	25.96	28.33	42.19	42.17	44.30
BNP PARIBAS EQUITY FUND	39.49	42.91	63.25	66.78	63.61
FRANKLIN INDIA BLUE CHIP FUND	236.67	246.32	338.00	344.82	363.64

Source: Secondary data collection

#### Interpretation

Table 1 shows the net asset value (NAV) of selected equity large cap schemes for 5 years. There was an increase in NAV during the study period of all five funds. It is mainly due to the upward movement in the stock market and there was a strong improvement in quantity as well as quality of product and service offerings in recent years.

TABLE. 2 RETURNS FOR LARGE CAP MUTUAL FUNDS

Name/year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	AVG	RAN K
SBI BLUE CHIP GROWTH	38.23	7.58	47.86	7.99	3.94	21.12%	2
KOTAK SELECT FOCUS REGULAR FUND	33.45	6.13	57.87	2.96	7.86	21.65%	1
BIRLA SUN LIFE TOP 200 FUND	36.36	9.15	48.19	(0.05)	5.03	19.7%	3
BNP PARIBAS EQUITY FUND	30.50	8.66	47.40	5.58	(4.75)	17.36%	4
FRANKLIN INDIA BLUE CHIP FUND	26.79	4.08	37.22	2.02	5.46	15.11%	5

#### Interpretation

Table 2, reveals the return earned by different large cap funds offered by different Mutual Fund companies during the study period (2014-2018). The average return of kotak select focus regular fund(G) is 21.65percent. The average returns of other funds such as SBI blue chip(G),Birla sun life TOP200 (G), BNP Paribas equity fund (G) and Franklin India bluechip fund(G) are 21.12 percent, 19.7 percent, 17.36 percent and 15.11 percent respectively. The return earned by different funds has been ranked. It is observed that the return from Kotak select focus regular fund is the highest followed by SBI BLUE CHIP, BIRLA SUN LIFE TOP 200, BNP PARIBAS EQUITY (G) and FRANKLIN INDIA BLUE CHIP fund. BNP PARIBAS EQUITY and BIRLA SUN LIFE TOP 200 fund show negative return during the year 2017 and 2018 due to economic slowdown, volatility in the share market and poor monsoon conditions.

TABLE.3 STATISTICAL TOOLS USED FOR EVALUATION OF LARGE CAP MUTUAL FUNDS

FUND NAME	Standard Deviation	Beta	Alpha	R.Squared	Sharpe ratio
SBI BLUE CHIP GROWTH	12.073%	0.88	10.81%	0.93	1.31
KOTAK SELECT FOCUS REGULAR FUND	15.11%	1.03	11.66%	0.90	1.23

BIRLA SUN LIFE TOP 200 FUND	14.77%	1.02	7.96%	0.92	1.00
BNP PARIBAS EQUITY FUND	15.65%	1.02	6.37%	0.83	0.84
FRANKLIN INDIA BLUE CHIP FUND	13.75%	0.96	5.25%	0.94	0.85

Source: Secondary data collection

### Interpretation

Table.3 reveals the statistical evaluation of large cap mutual funds. The volatility impact is less for SBI BLUE CHIP as its standard deviation is less. The performance of the fund is excellent as revealed by beta, alpha, R squared and Sharpe ratio. Of these funds considered for the study SBI BLUE CHIP fund has performed well.

### 5. Findings and Suggestions

- There was an increase in NAV of selected five large cap mutual funds during the study period (2014-2018).
- Among the selected 5 large cap funds SBI BLUE CHIP fund has been ranked first based on various parameters such as fund return, alpha, beta, standard deviation and Sharpe ratio.
- Investors have to make a self-analysis of their needs, risk appetite and expected return so as to develop a prudent investment strategy.
- Due to seasonal fluctuation the investor should think of investment through a mutual fund instead of direct investment in equity market.
- Steps have to be taken to improve the level of awareness and financial literacy of retail investors.

### 6. Conclusion

The Indian mutual fund industry is in its growth phase and possesses a tremendous scope for development which is evident for the international growth. From this study it is found that there is an impact of mutual fund flow in the Indian equity markets. Volatility and uncertainty are part and parcel of equity investing. Equity mutual fund investors too cannot remain unscathed when the movement of indices becomes rage bound. As any investor who is interested to have a high return for long term basis the investor can choose large cap mutual fund and if an investor is interested to have moderate return with moderate investment, they can opt small and mid-cap mutual fund. The investor may monitor the equity fund based on relevant statistical analysis to have better portfolio for his investments.

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## New Technologies and Sports Skills

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### Introduction :-

New technologies in sport can be effectively use to communicate, and to create, to disseminate, to store, and to manage information. These technologies include computers, the internet broadcasting technologies (radio and television) and telephony.

In recent years there has been a groundswell of interest in how computers and the internet can best be formal settings. But new technology more than just these technologies older technologies such as the telephone. Radio and television. Although now given less attention, have a longer and richer history as instructional tools for instance radio and television have for over forty years been used for open and distance learning although print remains the cheapest most accessible and therefore most dominant delivery mechanism in both developed and developing countries. The use of computers and the internet is still in its infancy in developing counters if these are used at all due to limited infrastructure and the attendant high costs of access.

The lesson rotation plan for teacher to switch teams through the different subject Ares for the next lesson teams of pupils rotate on weekly basis and take on the roles identified above. Within the lesson, pupils take part as performers within a structured game either as players or official other pupils act as scorer's timekeepers, coaches or match analysts recording the number of passes or short. Using video and still cameras other pupils record the game and download the footage or casual images whilst another group provides recorded match commentary and match reports all of which can contribute to the production of a newsletters or added to the schools website.

The following new technologies and application can be useful for physical education

1. **Digital cameras**
2. **Motion analysis software**
3. **Interactive whiteboard device projections systems**
4. **The virtual learning environment**
5. **Video conferencing**

### Digital cameras

There are a range of hardware applications that can be used with physical education departments video cameras can provide footage of experienced performers in action and can be used to inspire, to demonstrate correct techniques and to develop pupils understanding and knowledge of the subject. By reviewing their own actions for example pupils can evaluate and improve their own games strategies gymnastics sequences, trampo lining routines or dance compositions particularly if they are able to look at their performances in slow motion or from a different viewing angle.

Within practical situations the use of still and video cameras can highlight personal achievement within lesson video footage and photographic images can be cropped and edited and used either a slideshow or highlight DVD cameras can also be used as an assessment for learning tool and as a from of classroom management. Furthermore they can help to create activity card worksheets presentations as well as enable a teacher to break a particular skill or technique down to reinforce learning and demonstrate show good practice. One example of a useful camera is the Sanyo xacti video camera which is waterproof and captures footage as a regular video camera would the storage is through sd memory card and this allows for easy transfer of data footage taken can be observed through a pc cia the interactive whiteboard the camera is incredibly simple to use and it has a reasonable battery life the xacti cn been used to capture footage of performances in physical education lessons.

### Motion analysis software-

The use of motion analysis software within physical education is becoming a more mainstream means of evaluating pupils performance and enhancing learning there are many footwear packages available software such as dartfish can provide pupils with visuals images of their performances that can be slowed down but also enlarged.

This allows teachers, using a digital camera to split the serene into progressive frames and is therefore useful for highlighting techniques in some of the athletic field events or trampoline routines freeze framing and

overlay facilities are also a useful application the footage can be saved and stored for moderation purposes. Whilst there are certain advantages in using this type of soft walls enable you to use this type of resource in a sport hall there are also some disadvantages

### Interactive whiteboards

An interactive whiteboard is a surface onto which a computer screen can be displayed through a data projector as it is touch sensitive it allows teachers to use a pen or finger like a mouse to control the computer from the board and save any changes for future lessons. In addition multimedia resources can be used as well access to the internet and websites to support teaching and learning interactive whiteboards are a useful teaching aid in classroom based lessons as they can support learning through presentation, demonstrations and modeling actively engage pupils and improve the pace and flow of lessons a laptop computer that is linked to a data projector can also enable you to use this type of resource in a sport hall or gym teachers can use interactive whiteboards for showing a whole class a particular technique from video demonstrations taken immediately afterwards or in a previous lesson

### Voice projection systems

The use of voice projection systems are an innovative way of communicating with pupils specifically within physical education the front row to go system is one example of a portable voice projection that can be used wherever you teach the system includes a lightweight wireless hand held radio microphone and head microphone which transmits a teacher voice to a base station this then amplifies enhances speech frequencies and broadcasts the voice from speakers to the whole class it is simple to set up and very effective the system can be used either from a mains electrical socket or has rechargeable batteries giving over six hours of power. The system can increase pupil attentiveness and concentration improve teaching and learning and reduces voice strain.

### The virtual learning environment -

The virtual learning environment has transformed the way which pupils learn and teachers teach the virtual learning environment is a global website that allows pupils to access their work and their curriculum from anywhere in the world it is rights protected and therefore only parents students and staff will be able to log in pupils work can be set collected and marked via the saving on a great deal of paperwork and collection and deadline dates. This in turn can empower pupils and inform their own learning pupils are able to make more decisions, as tasks will be completed at their own pace and potentially in their own time.

There are many ways in which physical education teachers can optimize pupil knowledge and understanding through the use of this technology which has significant advantages. For example, pupils are able to hone subjects (known as courses and from there they will see the tasks, homework. Quizzes and forums linked to the teacher, from home and school as a teacher you are able to post work for your pupils that will be available around the clock your pupils will be able to submit work online and you can feedback to them from anywhere in the world. This allows teachers, parents and pupils to monitor their work and current attainment in physical education.

### Video conferencing-

In schools video conferencing can be used for formal teaching using guest teachers, malty school projects and community events. Once connected, pupils can see the other person on a tv screen and ask questions. The equipment required includes a tv monitor, camera and microphone. Speaker and a compressed video system which can be transmitted through an integrated services digital network (ISDN )video conferencing can provide pupils with the opportunity to learn in different ways which might include a focus on a particular topic being covered in physical education at examination level. This could be arranged with another physical education deferment where teachers can offer particular expertise within an examination syllabus allowing for the sharing of information. This may be particularly useful for post fourteen courses in physical education that have an international dimension and allow pupils to research a particular topic unique to one country equally, teachers could make use of video conferencing for cross moderation of pupils practical and presentation skills. In addition, memory retention can potentially be improved and a range of different learning styles can be catered of and can provide a much broader forum where learning can take place.

New technology can be used as a tool to

1. To improve lesson design;
2. To transform teaching and learning ;
3. To engage and motivate pupils more effectively

Provide opportunities for pupils to learn in alternative and challenging ways using a wide range of sources of information and techniques to support critical thinking

Support both individual and collaborative work

Allow pupils access to sources of information relevant to a particular enquiry by searching websites on the internet

Allow pupils to identify and select the more useful information and sources for an investigation

Allow pupils to use data loggers to measure effort expended in different activities and to record improvements in fitness levels;

Enable pupils to improve their decision making skills through the use of computer generated models.

Enable pupils to review refine redraft and modify work in progress.

Help pupils to refine and present their ideas more effectively and in different ways.

### Conclusion :-

On the basis of whole discussion the following outcomes can be concluded through new technology in developing sports skills.

1. Gain confidence and independence.
2. Be creative and take risk
3. Evaluate their work
4. Model predict an hypothesis
5. Test their ability and accuracy
6. Recognize pattern, relationship and behaviors
7. review and modify their work to improve the quality
8. communicate with others and present information
9. Access, select and interpret information
10. Improve efficiency

Information and communication technology is the catch of all phrases used to describe a range of technology for gathering storing retrieving processing, analyzing and transmitting information. Advances in new technology have progressively reduced the costs of managing information, enabling individuals and organizations to reorganize their structures.

New technology helps in sports skills by promoting and developing ownership of their work and the directions they choose to take this can have a positive effect on their motivation and a positive effect on their motivation and degree of engagement and their work. It helps in their choice of learning style and so promotes greater independence.

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**Literacy of Scheduled Tribe Population in Yavatmal District****Dr. Umeshchandra Madavi**

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**Abstract**

*Literacy is an important tool to the development of regions. The new concepts, ideas, innovations etc can be easily spread in literate region therefore awareness of literacy is the primary work in development process. According to the census 2011 total scheduled tribe population of an India is 10.43 Crore and it is 8.6% to the total population, where as in Maharashtra state it is 10,510,213*

*Present paper reveals the tahsil wise analysis of literacy of scheduled tribe population in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra state.*

**Key Words** Scheduled tribe, literacy, tahsil wise

**Introduction**

The literacy rate in scheduled tribes in India is 59%. State-wise, the rate of literacy in scheduled tribes is highest in Mizoram (91.7%) and lowest in Andhra Pradesh (49.2%). Among union territories, the highest rate of literacy in scheduled tribes is in Lakshadweep (91.7%). In Maharashtra state the literacy rate of tribal population is 65.73% as per census year 2011.

The present paper reveals tahsil wise analysis of scheduled tribe population in Yavatmal district of the year 2001 and 2011.

**Objectives**

The main objective of the present research is to tahsil wise analysis of total literacy as well as male female literacy in the year 2001 to 2011.

**Study Region**

Study region i.e. Yavatmal district is located in the south part of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. District located between 19<sup>o</sup> 26' N to 20<sup>o</sup> 42' N latitude and 77<sup>o</sup> 18' E to 79<sup>o</sup> 9' E longitude with 13584 sq.km geographical area. The district having total 16 tahsil and 2772348 total population according to the 2011 census.

Amravati and Wardha districts are located on north side, Washim and Hingoli district towards west, Nanded district and Telangana (separated from Andhra Pradesh) and Chandrapur district situated towards east of the Yavatmal district.

**Data Source and Methodology**

The present paper is based on the secondary source of data and it is compiled from District Census Handbook, Socioeconomic review, Tribal Development Office etc. The literacy rate of tribal population is calculated with the help of following formula.

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = (\text{Literate Scheduled Tribe Population} \div \text{Total Scheduled Tribe Population}) \times 100$$

The results are shown in table and map of the study region.

**Scheduled Tribe Population in Yavatmal District**

Scheduled tribe population in Yavatmal district was 473370 in 2001 and it was 19.26% to the total population. In the year 2011 the Scheduled Tribe population is 514057 and it is 18.54% to the total Population. The number of scheduled tribe population is increase in 2011 than 2001 but their ratio compare to total population is decreased in 2011 compare to 2001. Zarizamani and Kelapur tahsil in the region having highest percentage of scheduled tribe population because these tahsil also covered maximum amount of forest cover. The growth rate of scheduled tribe population is 8.60% from 2001 to 2011 in Yavatmal district.

**Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe Population in Yavatmal District (2001)**

According to the census year 2001 total literacy rate of scheduled tribe population was recorded 49.19%, where male literacy was 66.405 and female literacy was 44.17%. The literacy of scheduled tribe population is lower than total literacy of the region.

Table no 1 shows tahsil wise total, male and female literacy of scheduled tribe population in the year 2001.

**Table No. 1 Yavatmal District – Literacy of Schedule Tribe Population (2001)**

<b>Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe Population %</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Ner	63.40	68.57	49.22
Babhulgaon	64.30	67.14	49.71
Kalamb	59	63.27	42.21
Yavatmal	56.77	71.63	55.27
Darwha	55.19	68.44	47.63
Digras	50.28	64.65	40.66
Pusad	52.14	65.59	39.53
Umarkhed	52.55	65.65	39.67
Mahagaon	57.60	61.41	34.16
Arni	60.80	63.96	38.79
Ghatanji	51.80	65.45	42.02
Kelapur	50.31	63.45	40.23
Ralegaon	62.30	65.76	45.08
Maregaon	55.90	64.28	42.03
Zari-Jamani	58.40	61.15	36.43
Wani	56.06	70.33	51.52
<b>Total District</b>	<b>49.19</b>	<b>66.40</b>	<b>44.17</b>

Source: - District Census Handbook of Yavatmal District 2001 and Regional Tribal Development Office.

Babhulgaon, Ner, Ralegaon and Arni tahsil was recorded maximum literacy of scheduled tribe population in the district. Digras and Kelapur tahsil observed lowest literacy rate of tribal population. Kelapur tahsil has maximum numbers of tribal population but compare to their population literacy found poor in this tahsil. The literacy of scheduled tribe population was 50 to 65% in 2001.

Male literacy of scheduled tribe population was more than 60% in every tahsil of the district. Yavatmal and Wani tahsil has highest literacy rate (More than 70%) of male scheduled tribe population.

Female literacy of scheduled tribe population was lower than male literacy and it was overall less than 50%. Only Wani tahsil found maximum literacy i.e. 51.52% of female literacy. Mahagaon tahsil (34.16%) was the lowest literacy of female population in scheduled tribe population in 2001.

#### **Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe Population in Yavatmal District (2011)**

Total literacy of scheduled tribe population in 2011 is found 60.96% and it is increased by 11.77% than 2001. Male literacy is 70.40% and female literacy is 48.35% and both are increased 9n 2011 than 2001 but their growth is till loer than total literacy of the district.

Table no 2 shows the literacy of total, mal and female scheduled tribe population in the year 2011.

**Table No. 2 Yavatmal District – Literacy of Schedule Tribe Population (2011)**

<b>Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe Population %</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Ner	66.18	72.44	51.70
Babhulgaon	68.88	71.25	52.85
Kalamb	67.24	67.20	46.39
Yavatmal	66.97	75.66	59.67
Darwha	63.20	72.63	51.66
Digras	59.31	69.30	44.32

Pusad	58.31	70.35	42.30
Umarkhed	59.25	71.32	42.55
Mahagaon	61.73	64.20	39.18
Arni	64.37	67.80	42.45
Ghatanji	59.72	71.65	45.33
Kelapur	59.84	68.30	44.21
Ralegaon	69.29	71.35	48.20
Maregaon	66.50	67.40	47.15
Zari-Jamani	64.35	64.20	42.50
Wani	67.24	75.25	55.69
<b>Total District</b>	<b>60.96</b>	<b>70.40</b>	<b>48.35</b>

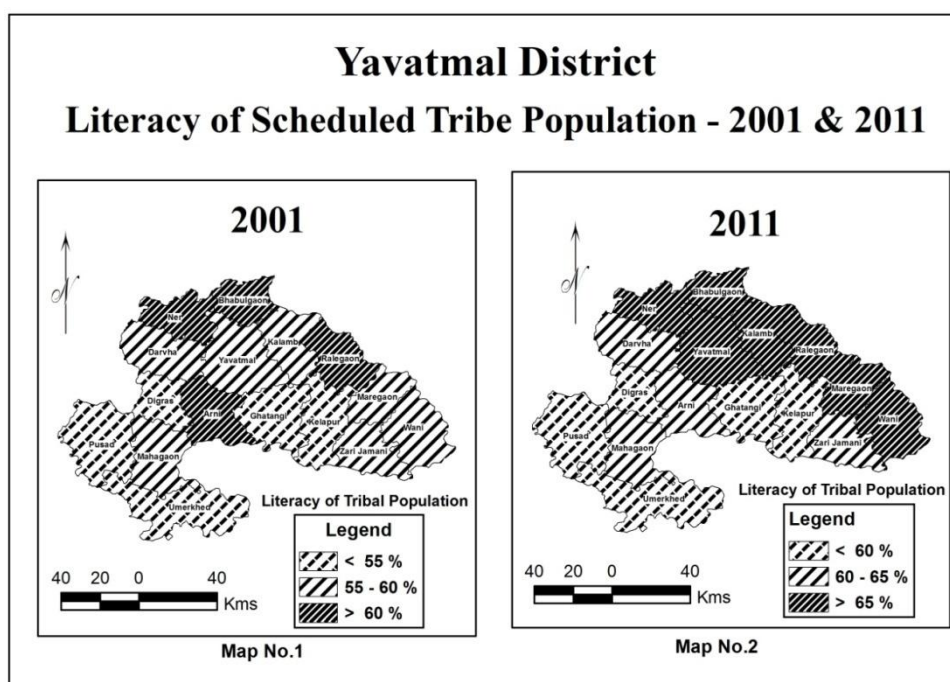
Source: - District Census Handbook of Yavatmal District 2011 and Regional Tribal Development Office.

Tahsil wise literacy rate of scheduled tribe population is observed in between 58 to 70%. Ralegaon tahsil (69.29%) is the highest and Pusad (58.31%) is the lowest literacy of tribal population in the study region.

The lowest male literacy of tribal population is recorded in Zarizamani (64.20%) tahsil and Yavatmal and Wani tahsil recorded maximum literacy of male scheduled tribe population. The male literacy is more than 65% except Zarizamani tahsil.

Female literacy is till lower and poor than male literacy it is increased in 2011 but their growth is very poor in the district. Yavatmal (59.67%) tahsil has highest literacy rate of scheduled tribe female population and Mahagaon (39.18%) tahsil is recorded lowest literacy of female scheduled tribe population in 2011. The female literacy of scheduled tribe population in remaining tahsils is in between 42 to 56%.

Map No1 and Map No 2 represent the literacy of scheduled tribe population in Yavatmal district of the year 2001 and 2011 respectively.



### Conclusions and Suggestions

The disconformities found in the distribution of scheduled tribe population and their literacy. Zarizamani and Kelapur tahsil has the maximum distribution of scheduled tribe population but their literacy is poor in the region of both years 2001 and 2011.

Female literacy of scheduled tribe population is near about 22.05% lower than male literacy and it is also lower than total female literacy of the district. The lower literacy of female population in tribal community indicates the low literacy of women indicates the secondary position of women in tribal society. Studies in the region show that women's education is still not given importance in tribal areas.

As tribal community is known as primitive society, literacy is an important and very useful tool for the development of scheduled tribe population.

It is necessary to spread the awareness about literacy in tribal region also importance of female literacy in every family and society of tribal community. Female population is the base of any family therefore literacy and education of female is more important for the development of overall scheduled tribe population. Female adult literacy center should be start in every tribal community region to the growth of female literacy in scheduled tribe population of Yavatmal district.

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**Indian Sports Policies: A Window For Better Performance At Olympic**1. **Dr. Sandeep Shinde.**

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**Abstract**

*Every sportsman dreams to compete in Olympics and win laurels for our country at the global level. Olympic is one of the largest sporting events across the world irrespective of race, creed, and nationality. There are profuse competitions taking place throughout the world but none has its history behind it as Olympic has. Olympics still remain voguish as one of the well reputed sporting events in the world. Performing skillfully in the Olympics is a matter of dignity. The more medals indicate more fame and prestige to the athletes as well as the nation. The sports excellence and performance at elite sports competitions (like Olympics, World Championship), symbolizes national pride and political prestige (Custonja and Skoric, 2011). It vitalizes more nations to participate and desire to win for which persevering from the athletes part is noted by creating history in every Olympic season. The objective of this paper is to chalk out such framework for developing countries which will be eradicating the loop hole of the success to some extent. This study could provide insight that can help development of sports, sequel in better performance at elite levels and awareness of current sports policies of India is an incentive to sportspersons is also highlighted in this paper. We root this study in India, which is home to the seventh largest populated country and has been upcoming elite athletes who are marching out to make the tricolor fly high in near future in Olympics.*

*Keywords: New Sports Policy India, Khelo India, Professional Trainers, Sports Academy, and Rooters comfort*

**Introduction****National programme for development of sports**

The significance of sports and fitness in one's life is indispensable. A sport foster team spirit and develops strategic thinking, logical thinking, leadership skills, goal setting and risk taking. A fit individual escorts to strong and healthy nation. Sport is an extremely important for the all round development of individual as well as nation. India has made steady progress in the field of sports in couple of years. It's time to inspire young talent, give them proper infrastructure and training of the highest level under a professional coach. Participation in sports will showcase their potential.

One such programme has been revive in sports culture at the grass-root level by building a strong framework for all sports played in our country and stepping ahead to built India a great sporting nation which is named as 'The Khelo India programme'. The children will be awarded by an annual scholarship worth Rs. 5 lakhs for 8 consecutive years. The initiative by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports will inspire youngsters for mass participation and excel in sports.

**Features of Khelo India**

- Inculcating sports as a part and parcel of day to day lives of youngsters.
- Generate a platform of awareness and display the concealed talent about physical fitness.
- Uplift the children by giving cash prize of Rs.2000/ for wining in the competition at block, district and national level.
- Age categories are not limited to children only but beyond 35 to 50 years of rural and urban Indian are also encourage.

Let us step back to know some more prevailing policies. (National Sports Policy, 2001) National Sports are abided by the rules such as up gradation and development of infrastructure, strengthening scientific coaching, supporting national sports federation, enhancing participation of women, tribal and rural youth, incentives to sportspersons, and creating awareness among the public. A handful of responsibilities of central government, SAI, the IOA and NSFs

- SAI will yield essential support to NSFs for arranging systematically preparatory camps for the selection of national teams or athletics for participation in international competitions;
- The central government is entrusted with the eligibility for recognition of the NSFs and IOA;
- NSF will be accountable for the promotion of sports at National Level.

**Sports Policies- Enhanced participation of women, tribal and rural youth**

Sports policies of India have recognized the entail to train tribal and rural youth for the competition to create healthy lifestyles which will lead to an increased number of elite athletes and a decrease in obesity in the country. These drives have taken a step forward for improving community health, physical activity level and community involvement. Sport teachers need to catch them young and teach them to lead a healthy lifestyle early in their life and to continue participating in recreational activities throughout their lives. In fact the relationship of sports and development is two ways, economic success of a nation and societal well-being, leads to better performance in sports, at both grass root level (Houlihan and white, 2002). A cursory look at the various models for sports development across countries indicates that there are two broad approaches to support Olympic athletes (Green and Oakley, 2001). One is through government, where substantial sum is spent from national budgets for development of sports and athletes (Shibli, Gratton and Bingham, 2012)

**New Sports Policy India**

1. The Government has announced its new sports policy to encourage conduct of international and national events in popular sports, and 13 sports events have been identified in the high priority list.
2. These include athletics, badminton, hockey, shooting, tennis, weight lifting, wrestling, archery, boxing, football, kabaddi, volleyball and kho-kho. The international events conducted in these streams will be sanctioned Rs. 20 lakhs by the government, while Rs. 15 lakhs would be sanctioned for national events and Rs. 5 lakhs for inter-district tournaments.
3. The association of various sports have to be recognized by the respective National Sports Federations approved by the Government of India or Indian Olympic Association and they should conduct State Championships across age groups and gender on regular basis. For eligibility, this association should be recognized by the Sports Authority of Telangana state.
4. It must be effective operation for at least preceding three years and regularly submitted their audited accounts to Sports Authority of Telangana State.

Indian athletes have won 28 medals, all the summer Olympic Games. Numbers of athletes have increased due to many reasons one of them is improved sports policies. The above policies can conscientious for betterment of Olympic performance only when the athletes are trained by professional trainers, established sports Academy and funded by baron as a social responsibility. Below are some benchmarks for making headway in Olympic performance by India.

**Professional Trainers**

The Greeks debated the proper training methods. Aristotle wrote that over training was to be refrained to young boys, it weaken them of their strength. He gave credence to the young athletes after three years of puberty; as they emerge to be stronger physical and intellectual. A swag of International athletes employed professional trainers to coach them, and they adhered to training schedule, an attendant massages him before and after the contest, sports doctor follows his physical condition, psychologist and dietary routines. International athletes just to bag the Olympic medal huge amount of money is spend to get a proper professional trainer. Right knowledge, right training is very important for reaching the target and sustaining it. Indian athlete trained under foreign well known coaches may be additional adhere. Government of India ought to more hire professional Olympic coaches to raise the standard of young athletes, to encourage new training methods, dealing with the pressure and get aware about weakens and strong points which can sharpen their skills. Few Foreign Coach like John Wright, Gregory Chappell, Gary Kirsten, Duncan Andrew Gwynne Fletcher from the field of Cricket, BI Fernandez(Cuban) trained heavyweight and light weight Boxers, Shooting pair Abhinav Bindra and Gagan Narang were trained under coach Stanislav Lapidus, Coach Nikolai Snesaiev (Belarussian) trained long distance runners, and Valadimir Chertkov (Russian) trained Gymnast.

**Sports Academy**

Sports Academy in India has taken a challenge to change the face of sporting culture in India. A place were young talented boys (Boys Sports Company Scheme) of our country can brighten their future in sports, under "Mission Olympics Programme". It is a unique, multi-disciplinary Sports Institute which imparts training in seven sports: Archery, Athletics, Boxing, Diving, Wrestling, Fencing and Weightlifting. Internationally renowned foreign and Indian coaches and qualified physical trainers have taken the responsibility to run this programme successful and produce an Olympic medalist in long run. Army Sports Institution is reinforced by an array of specialists in sports medicine, sports physiology, sports psychology, bio-mechanics and nutrition. Army Sports Institution had made provision of well equipped training infrastructure, equipments, accommodation, environment and sports science centre. Programme is special modeled for the talented sports person (Boys) only after clearing the medical fit test and skill test. Age groups of 8 to 14 years are eligible with outstanding motor qualities.

### Social Responsibilities and funding

Breathtaking incidents in sports have taken place by India Olympic medalist in past. Indian Olympic hockey team goalkeeper Shankar Laxman, in which India has won three gold medals successive, was succumbed to the ailment with no money for proper treatment. India's first individual Olympic medalist Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav was denied pension and died in a road accident in 1984. History of Olympic winner has changed recently due to lot of aegis from Government policies. Business Tycoon like Mittal, Jindal and Tata have taken initiatives towards sports development in the nation and they have invested extensively in sports as a part of their Corporate Social Responsibility Programme (KPMG report, Business of Sports, 2014)<sup>v</sup>. Development of elite sports call for huge investment and financial backing for each medal (Lui and Suen, 2008). Captain of the industry can make a huge difference by funding or sponsoring talented and potential athletes who are having a bright future for India.

### Rooters comfort

Countries like United States, Britain and Australia have huge sporting culture and have been participating in Olympics since the beginning of Modern Olympics 1896 in Athens. These nations have large fan base for Olympic Games, for example 219 Million Americans watched the London Olympics and 130 Million are fans of Olympic movement (USOC annual report 2012)<sup>iv</sup>. India has also taken a step ahead for the forthcoming Olympics which are going to be held at Tokyo. It's first ever venue for the Indian fans and supporters which offer a range of activities and experiences. Indian Olympic Hospitality House will be built by JSW (Jindal South West) on a piece of land of 2,200 square meter area in close proximity to the Games Village and multiple venues in the Ariake region of Tokyo. Running through the duration of the Games, the venue will host watch parties, medal celebrations and meet-and-greet opportunities with the Indian athletes. Traditional Indian sports will be displayed and visitors will also get a taste of variety of Indian cuisine. Batra said India House will be a home away from home for Indian athletes and fans at the Tokyo Olympics. A dedicated Athlete Lounge for the Indian Olympians to feel at home and access to medical facilities and food will be available on site. Rooters comfort will be conducted under the aegis of the JSW which will also enhance their business.

### Conclusion

Eminent players who have won laurels for India in the Olympic Games have left their imprint in the minds and heart and became role models for the next generation. There is a vast difference in the performance of the athlete due to the new policies setup. This research paper has focus on Indian sports policies and how policies can improve India's sports performance across the world specifically to Olympics. Khelo India is one such programme which has given a gateway to rural and urban athlete to display their potential and talent which can withstand the Olympic performance. Up gradation and development of infrastructure, support to the national federation, strengthening of scientific coaching by professional, incentives to sports person, involvement of the corporate sector in sports promotion has completely changed the scenario of the sports field and athlete. No longer will tragic death of good sportsmen be the future of Indian athletes as their life will be secured. Every school has sports embedded in their curriculum as they understand the importance of Physical health and activity. Education along with sports will educate the athlete to judge his own game with scientific approach and enhance his performance.

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**Ethics And Values Of Environmental Awareness Among Teachers And Students****Miss Aishwarya Manoj Deshmukh**

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**Abstract**

*Ethics serve as a guide to morel daily living and helps us judge where our behavior can be justified. It Ethics refers to society's sense of the right way of living our daily lives. Life is not possible without environment. We should keep our environment safe and clean ensure the life possibility in the future. It is the responsibility of every man of the earth to save the environment safe and clean. The environmental ethics is the philosophical discipline that considers the moral and ethical relationship of human beings to the environment. . Environmental awareness is very much important as it was envisaged in the National Policy on Education (1986) that, "There is a paramount need to create a consciousness of the environment. It must permeate all ages and all sections of society, beginning with the child. Environmental consciousness should inform teaching in schools and colleges. This aspect will be integrated in the entire educational process."*

**Kay words :-** Role of Education, Environmental Ethics, Environmental problems, bio diversity

**Introduction**

It is the responsibility of parents and teachers to impart and transmit ethics and values of children and students. It is important to teach ethics at school and even at college level to create better citizens and society. Students should participate in morel building activities. Even roll of parents is also important. They work as a Transaction modalities. They need to be consulted and involved in the total curriculum transition. The basic roll is to provide help and support to students and teachers of institution in activities.

Ethics serve as a guide to morel daily living and helps us judge where our behavior can be justified. It does this by establishing rules, principals and values on which we can base our conduct. Value is can be defined as the principles and ideals, which helps them in making the judgement of what is more important. Ethics is a system of morel principles. In contrast to values, which is the stimuli of our thinking.

To live on the earth, we need too many living and non-living. All the natural things which make life possible on the planet includes an environment like sunlight, land, fire, water, air , forests, animal, plants, etc. We can say that earth is the only planet in the universe which has an environment for the life existence. Life is not possible without environment. We should keep our environment safe and clean ensure the life possibility in the future. It is the responsibility of every man of the earth to save the environment safe and clean.

There are many cycles which happen continuously between environment and living things to manage the nature's balance. It is sure that if the balance of our environment is disturbed, indirectly human life would be disrupted. Our environment supports human life and other forms of existence to grow, develop and flourish on earth for thousands of years. Man is the most intelligent creature on the planet, and he has lots of eagerness to know things in the universe which lead him towards technological advancement.

**5 major environmental problems are**

- Ozone depletion, greenhouse effect and global warming.
- Desertification
- Deforestation
- Loss of biodiversity
- Disposal of wastes

**Review of literature**

Troy D. Sadler,<sup>1</sup> Aidin Amirshokoohi,<sup>2</sup> Mahsa Kazempour,<sup>2</sup> Kathleen M. Allspaw<sup>2</sup> et al. studied the topic and This study explored teacher perspectives on the use of socioscientific issues (SSI) and on dealing with ethics in the context of science instruction. Twenty-two middle and high school science teachers from three US states participated in semi-structured interviews, and researchers employed inductive analyses to explore emergent patterns relative to the following two questions. (1) How do science teachers conceptualize the place of ethics lin science and science education? (2) How do science teachers handle topics with ethical implications and expression of their own values in their classrooms? Profiles were developed to capture the views and reported practices, relative to the place of ethics in science and science classrooms, of participants. Profile A comprising teachers who embraced the notion of infusing science curricula with SSI and cited examples of using controversial topics in their classes. Profile B participants supported SSI curricula in theory but reported significant constraints which prohibited them from actualizing these goals. Profile C described teachers who

were non-committal with respect to focusing instruction on SSI and ethics. Profile D was based on the position that science and science education should be value-free. Profile E transcended the question of ethics in science education; these teachers felt very strongly that all education should contribute to their students' ethical development. Participants also expressed a wide range of perspectives regarding the expression of their own values in the classroom. Implications of this research for science education are discussed. 2006 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. *J Res Sci Teach*

Recent proposals for transforming science education to provide students with meaningful experiences that transcend the walls of classrooms and schools call for increased foci on controversial, socially relevant issues within science curricula (Driver, Newton, & Osborne, 2000; Hodson, 2003; Kolstø, 2001; Patronis, Potari, & Spiliotopoulou, 1999; Zeidler, 2003). These controversial issues, which bridge science and society have been termed socioscientific issues

Zdravka KOSTOVA<sup>1</sup> Emin ATASOY<sup>2</sup> et al. studied in this article discusses the problems connected with effective learning in environmental education (EE). Educational goals, approaches to teaching, basic organizing ideas and the main constructs of an innovative model of EE are dealt with in the paper. Basic strategies of learning are outlined and dominant methods briefly characterized. Students' activities are organized along a five-component structured model integrating knowledge, values, ethics, skills and evaluation. Criteria for evaluation of educational results are outlined. Effectiveness of teaching methods is assessed and confirmed using statistical methods.

JENNIFER ANDREW, IAN ROBOTOM et al. studied that Ethical issues concerning pain and suffering of animals are necessarily a consideration when it comes to killing "pest" or "feral" species in Australia. Within a continent where there are no large predators, many introduced animal species such as rabbits, foxes, horses, donkeys, camels, goats, and mice have been able to thrive, competing with the interests of farmers and graziers, and livestock and food production. These species, thus, gain the label of "pest." Many methods now exist to kill these species and, consequently, ethical issues arise concerning the possible pain and suffering caused as a direct result of these methods. Yet within government and scientific communities, ethical issues are reduced to a secondary consideration without serious debate or contention. Ethical issues appear to be at odds with scientific agendas. How can environmental ethics be incorporated as part of science-based decision making that appeals to objectivity and scientific evidence? Within educational institutions as well, the same dilemma exists: How can ethical issues be addressed within the science curriculum and in the classroom? A greater understanding of various perspectives on the subject of environmental ethics and the value positions advocated by proponents of these perspectives may help teachers consider ways of handling such issues in the science classroom. © 2001 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. *Sci Ed* 85:769–780, 2001.

[There are] two sorts of uses for the knowledge coming from ecology; for management by giving us power over nature, and for protection by giving us power over ourselves via an appreciation and respect for nature. Such realisations of value arrive with facts about nature.

### Discussion

Education makes a person competent enough to judge what is right or what is wrong, as well. At present the problem of environmental degradation is very much in limelight. It is observed that lack of proper knowledge and awareness among the citizen regarding conservation of environment is the prime reason for the environmental degradation. Since, India has an advantage of demographic dividend thus; it will be very useful to educate its youth especially the teenagers/adolescents regarding conservation of environment.

The environmental ethics is the philosophical discipline that considers the moral and ethical relationship of human beings to the environment. In other words: what, if any, moral obligation does man has to the preservation and care of the non-human world? The word „environment“ may be understood as the „collective term for the conditions in which an organism lives, both biotic and abiotic“. Environmental ethics emerged as a new sub-discipline of Practical Philosophy that deals with the ethical problems surrounding environmental protection and conservation. It aims at providing ethical justification and moral motivation for the cause of global environmental protection. On the one hand, at the level of ideas, environmental ethics challenges the dominant and deep-rooted anthropocentrism of modern mainstream ethics and extends the object of our duty to future

Generations and non-human beings as well and on the other hand at the practical level, environmental ethics criticizes the materialistic, hedonistic and consumerist attitude of modern capitalism, and demands for a healthy and green-lifestyle, that is harmonious with nature . Environmental ethics emphasizes upon the development of a sustainable ecology and society with the help of a reciprocal and holistic attitude, where all comprehensive aspects and parts of nature are preserved, protected and do coexist with harmony. The Environmental issues in India are becoming more serious day by day. Present paper focuses on the role of education for developing environmental ethics among adolescents in India. Dhar (2007), Upadhyaya & Kumar

(2007) and Singh (2007) had reported that students of Arts and Science stream have equal environmental awareness, environmental attitude and environmental understanding respectively. Raghuvansh (2009) reported equal environmental ethics among students of Arts, Science and Commerce stream. On the basis of findings of the study we can conclude that if provided in letter and spirit the environmental education may bring desired awareness among pupils towards their own surroundings irrespective of their SES, Sex, Stream etc.

The problems may be enormously diverse and the magnitude of the problems may be stupendous but there cannot be a single and one stroke solution to the problems. That is why a comprehensive approach is necessary encompassing all areas of our activities. understand the prerequisites for human well-being, the necessity of environmental protection, and relationships between the two; • learn to observe changes taking place in the environment and human well-being, to clarify the causes and consequences of these changes and to act for the good of the living environment and enhanced well-being; • learn to promote well-being in their own communities and to understand threats to, and potential for, well-being at a global level; • come to understand that, through their choices, individuals construct both their own futures and our common future; learn to act constructively for a sustainable future.

The students should learn to examine the challenges of sustainable development from several points of view

- exploring the effects of human activity on the environment and changes that have occurred in the way human beings adapt their environments during cultural evolution;
- analyzing global environmental hazards and their causes as well as means to correct the course of development;
- exploring problems related to population growth, poverty and hunger;
- studying business enterprises and technologies that fulfill the principles of sustainable development and learning how to exercise the means of influence available to consumers;
- determining the ways in which human activities can be adjusted to their environments respecting the cultural heritage and without endangering natural diversity;
- rehearsing the practices of sustainable lifestyles and determining their structural prerequisites.

**Desertification:** Overgrazing is the major **cause of desertification** worldwide. Other factors that **cause desertification** include urbanization, climate change, overdrafting of groundwater, deforestation, natural disasters and tillage practices in agriculture that place soils more vulnerable to wind. **Desertification** reduces soil fertility, particularly base cation content, organic matter content, pore space, and water-retention capacity. **Desertification** also reduces vegetative productivity, leading to long-term declines in agricultural yields, livestock yields, plant standing biomass, and plant biodiversity.

#### **Ozon layer depletion**

There are many situations where human activities have significant effects on the environment. Ozone layer damage is one of them. The chlorofluorocarbon and the halons are potent ozone depleters. One of the main reasons for the widespread concern about depletion of the ozone layer is the anticipated increase in the amounts of ultraviolet radiation received at the surface of the earth and the effect of this on human health and on the environment. The prospects of ozone recovery remain uncertain. In the absence of other changes, stratospheric ozone abundances should rise in the future as the halogen loading falls in response to regulation. However, the future behaviour of ozone will also be affected by the changing atmospheric abundances of methane, nitrous oxide, water vapour, sulphate aerosol, and changing climate.

#### **Deforestation**

**Deforestation** can involve conversion of forest land to farms, ranches, or urban use. The loss of trees and other vegetation can cause climate change, desertification, soil erosion, fewer crops, flooding, increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and a host of problems for indigenous people.

#### **Loss of bio diversity**

**Alteration and loss of the habitats:** the transformation of the natural areas determines not only the loss of the vegetable species, but also a decrease in the animal species associated to them.

**Introduction of exotic species and genetically modified organisms:** species originating from a particular area, introduced into new natural environments can lead to different forms of imbalance in the ecological equilibrium. Refer to, "Introduction of exotic species and genetically modified organisms".

**Pollution:** human activity influences the natural environment producing negative, direct or indirect, effects that alter the flow of energy, the chemical and physical constitution of the environment and abundance of the species;

**Climate change:** for example, heating of the Earth's surface affects biodiversity because it endangers all the species that adapted to the cold due to the latitude (the Polar species) or the altitude (mountain species).

**Overexploitation of resources:** when the activities connected with capturing and harvesting (hunting, fishing, farmin) a renewable natural resource in a particular area is excessively intense, the resource itself may become exhausted, as for example, is the case of sardines, herrings, cod, tuna and many other species that man captures without leaving enough time for the organisms to reproduce.

### Conclusion

As ethics refers to society's sense of the right way of living our daily lives. Environmental awareness should be in the entire education process. Life is not possible without environmental so students should take responsibility for that. It is now time that insights from environmental ethics be included as appropriate in scientific environmental studies, especially where these can guide us in choosing the scales of impacts to be detected and their acceptability, the types of ecosystem recovery to strive for in restoration ecology, and the more urgent imperatives within conservation biology.

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## ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रियांच्या शैक्षणिक समस्या

मा.डॉ.अनुराधा रा. मुळे

श्री शिवाजी कला व विज्ञान महा. चिखली

विद्येविणा मति गेली, मति विणा नीती गेली,  
नीती विणा गति गेली, गति विणा वित्त गेले,  
वित्ताविणा शुद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले.  
महात्मा जोतीबा फुले

देशाचा विकास हा मनुष्य बळाच्या विकासावर व मनुष्यबळाचा विकास शिक्षणाच्या विकासावर अवलंबून असतो. मनुष्याची आस्मिता व अस्तित्व शाबूत ठेवून त्याला स्वालंबनाने व सुखाने जगण्याचा मार्ग दाखविणे हे शिक्षणाचे सर्वात महत्वाचे कार्य आहे. म्हणून शिक्षणाला 'गुंतवणूक' म्हटले जाते. व्यक्ती, समाज या सर्वांच्या प्रगतीचा एकच मार्ग म्हणजे शिक्षण असून, शिक्षणावरच राष्ट्राचे भवितव्य अवलंबून असते. म्हणूनच 'शिक्षण' म्हणजे माणसातील पुर्णत्वाचा अविष्कार होय, असे स्वामी विवेकानंद म्हणतात.

आज जवळपास सर्वच क्षेत्रामध्ये स्त्रियांची गगन भरी दिसून येते. शिक्षणातून मिळालेल्या आत्मविश्वासाने स्त्रियांनी आपले कर्तृत्व सिद्ध करून दाखविले आहे. 'स्त्रियांना बुद्धी नसते, वा स्त्रियांनी बुद्धी ही फक्त चुलीपर्यंत चालते' या लोकधारणेला प्रचंड धक्का स्त्रियांनी शिक्षण घेऊन दिलेला आहे. स्त्रियांनी शिक्षण घेणे समाजाला फारसे रूचत नव्हते. स्त्री शिक्षणाची वाटचाल ही अत्यंत खडतर होती. असंख्य अडथळ्यांनंतर स्त्रियांना शिक्षण घेण्याची संधी उपलब्ध झाली. परंतु अजूनही ग्रामीण भागात तो बदल दिसत नाही. स्त्री शिक्षणाचा प्रचार व प्रसार जोराने होत आहे. परंतु स्त्री शिक्षित जरी असली तरीही पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत ती दुय्यमच गणली जाते. ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रियांना अनेक अडचणींना सामोरे जावे लागते शारिरीक, मानसिक व आर्थिक या तिन्ही गोष्टींना ग्रामीण भागातील मुलींना सामोरे जावे लागते.

ग्रामीण शिक्षण ग्रामीण जीवनाशी व परिसराशी अनुरूप असे शिक्षण म्हणजे ग्रामीण शिक्षण होय. ग्रामीण जीवन व शहरी जीवन यामध्ये आपल्याला बरेच अंतर दिसते. शहरी जीवन हे अत्याधुनीक सोयींनी सुसज्ज असते. त्यामानाने ग्रामीण भागामध्ये अनेक गैरसोयी दिसून येतात. शहरी वातावरणापासून बरेच लांब असते. अशा गैरसोयी व शहरापासून अलगपणा यामुळे ग्रामीण शिक्षणावर फार मोठा परिणाम होतो. ग्रामीण भागात चांगले शिक्षण देण्याच्या दृष्टीने अनेक अडचणी येतात. मुलींची संख्या थोडी म्हणून शाळा काढता येत नाही. आणि काढलीच तर एका शिक्षकाकडे सर्व इयत्ता सोपवाव्या लागतात. खेड्यापाड्यात जाण्यास नाखूष असतात. मुलींच्या शाळेकरीता शिक्षका मिळू शकत नाही. समाज मागासलेला असल्याने शिक्षकाविषयी अनेक गैरसमजूती पसरलेल्या असतात. ग्रामीण भागातील बहुतांश माता अल्पशिक्षित, शेतमजुरी किंवा शेती व्यवसायात असल्यामुळे राबराब राबतांना आपल्या पाल्याकडे त्यांना वेळ देता येत नाही. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील मुले गुणवत्ता असूनही केवळ शैक्षणिक असुविधा व शैक्षणिक वातावरणाचा अभाव यामुळे त्यांचा दर्जा खालावला आहे. याला बऱ्याच प्रमाणात पालकांसोबतच समाज व शासन सुद्धा जबाबदार दिसून येते. शासकिय स्तरावर मराठी शासनमान्य शाळांबरोबरच दिल्या जाणाऱ्या इंग्रजी माध्यमाच्या शाळा यामुळे विद्यार्थी संख्या रोडावण्याबरोबरच मराठी शाळा बंद होत असतांना दिसत आहे. ही शासकीय धोरणे सुद्धा मुलींच्या शिक्षणाला मारक ठरतांना दिसत आहे. ग्रामीण भागात इंग्रजी शाळांना लागणारा शिक्षक सुद्धा तुलनेने दर्जेदार नसतो. त्यामुळे उच्च शिक्षणात गळणाऱ्या मुलींचे प्रमाण जास्त दिसून येते. यात आणखी भर पडली ती आंतरराष्ट्रीय व जागतिक अभ्यासक्रम शिकविणाऱ्या शाळांची सुज्ञ पालक मराठी अभ्यासक्रमाला दिलेले प्राधान्य दिसून येते. त्यामुळे सुद्धा गरीब वर्गातील मुलींच्या शिक्षणावर परिणाम दिसून येतो. गरीब वर्गातील पालकांना आज अवाजवी वाढविलेली फी सुद्धा आवाक्याबाहेर दिसून येत असल्याने त्यांचा सुद्धा मुलींच्या शिक्षणावर परिणाम दिसून येतो. ही परिस्थिती विद्यार्थ्यांच्या दिसणाऱ्या मोर्चामधून आपल्याला दिसून येते. यासाठी पंडीता रमाबाईंनी स्त्रियांना अवाहन करण्यास जो संदेश दिला होता तो आपण आचरणात आणला पाहिजे. "उठो बहना, अब जाग जाओ। यह समय सोने का नही है। तुम्हारी दुःख की शती समाप्त हो गई है। और प्रसन्नताका युग आनेवाला है। आओ हम संघटीत हो और ज्ञान की शिखर पर अपनी प्रसन्नता के घर कि नीव रखे, इतनी मजबुत नीव की हमारा प्रसन्नताका घर कभी नष्ट न हो जाये।"

## उद्दिष्टे :-

- ग्रामीण भागातील मुलींचा शैक्षणिक दर्जा सुधारणे.
- मुलींच्या शिक्षणामध्ये येणाऱ्या अडचणींचा अभ्यास करणे.
- मुलींच्या शिक्षणाबाबत उपाययोजना सुचवणे.
- ग्रामीण भागातील मुलींना योग्य तो सन्मान देणे.

**ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रीयांच्या शिक्षणात येणरे अडसर:-**

शिक्षणातील समस्यांचा विचार करता आजही प्राधान्य मुलांनाच दिले जाते. म्हणजेच पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीचा पगडा हा त्यांच्या समस्येतील अडथळा आहे.

- शिक्षण मिळविण्याच्या ठिकाणी जातांना रस्त्यावर किंवा वाहनांमध्ये होत असलेली छेडछाड यांमुळे सुध्दा मुली स्वतः शिक्षणात रस दाखवीत नाही.
- भविष्यातील चांगला वर मुलगा मिळावा म्हणून मुलींना शिकविले जात असले तरी हे उद्दिष्ट शिक्षण सुरू असतांनाच साध्य झाले तर पूढील शिक्षणाला पूर्णविराम दिला जातो.
- मजुर व शेतकरी अश्या कुटुंबात प्रमुख स्त्री बाहेर कामाकरीता पडत असल्याने बराच वेळी मुलींना शिक्षण सोडून घर सांभाळण्याची जबाबदारी घ्यावी लागते.
- मुलींच्या शिक्षणावर जास्तीचा खर्च न करण्याची कुटुंबाची मानसीकता.
- प्रत्येक खेड्यात नसणारी शिक्षण संस्थांची उपलब्धता.
- मुलगी दुसऱ्याच्या घरचे धन.
- मुलींच्या किंवा स्त्रीविषयक समस्यांची सोडवणूक करणाऱ्या सुविधांचा शैक्षणिक संस्थांच्या ठिकाणी असलेला अभाव.
- मुलीपेक्षा मुलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी अधिकाधिक आस्था जाणवते.
- सहज उपलब्ध न होणारी शैक्षणिक संसाधने.
- मुलींच्या शिक्षणांची सोय करण्यात आली आहे पण शिक्षणातील समस्यांचा विचार करता आजही प्राधान्य मुलांना दिले जाते.
- पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीचा पगडा हा त्यांच्या समस्येतील अडथळा आहे.
- पारंपारीक समजूती मुलगा कुलदीपक तर मुलगी परक्यांचे धन.
- विवाहानंतर मुलींचे शिक्षण सासरच्या लोकांवर अवलंबून असते.
- कुटुंबाची आर्थिक घडी बसविण्यासाठी लहानपणीच मुलींना कामाला लावले जाते व त्यामुळे त्यांच्या शिक्षणात खंड पडतो
- वाहनांच्या गैरसोयीमुळे मुलींच्या शिक्षणामध्ये बाधा येते.
- स्वच्छता गृहाच्या अडचणीमुळेही मुलींच्या शिक्षण थांबवावे लागते.

**सारांश:-**

शिक्षण ही काळाची गरज आहे. आज कित्येक मुली या शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहे. शिक्षणाच्या वयात हाताला लागलेले काम, घरातील अपेक्षेचे ओझे, चिमूकल्या वयात मुली या अपेक्षांच्या ओझ्याने पार कोसाडून जातात. आज कित्येक मुली शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत. ग्रामीण भागातील परिस्थिती व अडाणी आई वडीलांमुळे शिक्षणाचे महत्व त्यांना कळत नाही. तर काही पालकांना अवास्तव खर्चापायी मुलींना शिकवता येत नाही. फार कष्टातून मुलगी बारावी पास होते. परंतु येणाऱ्या अनेक अडचणी व बदलत्या सामाजिक परीस्थितीमुळे तीला शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहावे लागते. शिक्षणाच्या वयात शिक्षण मिळालेच पाहिजे. कारण माणसाच्या जीवनाला खरा आकार शिक्षणानेच येतो. कारण शिक्षणामुळे समाजातील अज्ञानाचा अहंकार नाहीसा होऊन विकासाची अनेक मार्ग खुली होतात. 'जीच्या हाती पाळण्याची दोरी ती जगाला उध्दारी' या म्हणी प्रमाणे भविष्यात कुटुंबाची जबाबदारी पेलणारी मुलगी ही स्वतःच्या घराचा सर्वांगाने विकास करू शकते.

स्त्री सबलीकरण ही संकल्पना महीलांच्या विकासाच्या संदर्भात रूढ झाली आहे. स्त्री आणि पुरुष हे दोघेही मानव असून दोहाना मिळणाऱ्या संधी, दर्जा आणि सन्मान यामध्ये प्रचंड विषमता आहे. ज्या प्रमाणे समाजातील यज्ञ, अडाणी, दलीत, आदिवाशी शेतकरी जातींना शिक्षण वंचित ठेऊन समाज व्यवस्थेने मागासलेल्या खोल गर्तेत ढकलले होते. त्याच प्रमाणे समाजातील समस्त स्त्री जातीस अशीच हीन, जीवन जगण्याची जबरदस्ती केली गेली. ही अवस्था भारतात जशी आहे, तशीच जगातील पन्नास हून अधिक देशांमध्येही आहे. ज्या समाजाने, ज्या देशात स्त्रियांना समान शिक्षण संधी दिली आहे. ते देश, ते समाज प्रगतीपथावर गेलेले दिसत आहे.

शिक्षण हे मानवी जीवनात परिवर्तनाचे अत्यंत प्रभावी साधन आहे. शिक्षणामुळे माणसाचे व्यवसाय परिवर्तन होते. मानसीक व बौध्दीक उन्नती होते. आणि प्रगल्भता लाभते. त्यातून जीवन सुखमय करणारी प्रगती साध्य करता येते. शिक्षणामुळे सुप्त शक्तीचा आणि क्षमतांचा प्रत्यय येतो. त्यामुळे स्त्री शिकली तर ती स्वतः उन्नत होते. परंतु भारतामध्ये बहुसंख्य स्त्रिया निरक्षर राहिल्याने ती शिक्षण वंचित राहिले आहे आणि तीचे जीवन दुःखमय बनले आहे. अशिक्षित निरक्षर स्त्री दारीद्रय, अनारोग्य अशा दृष्ट चक्रात अडकते. तिला सामाजिक, आर्थिक तंत्रज्ञानात्मक प्रगतीचे लाभ मिळत नाही. त्या दृष्टीने शिक्षण हे स्त्रियांचे प्रगतीचे महाव्दार आहे. आज एकवीसाव्या शतकात देखील भारतातील मुलींच्या शिक्षणाची स्थिती समाधानकारक नाही. एकीकडे मुलींच्या शिक्षणांचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे असे वाटते. परंतु बहुसंख्य मुली नागरी समाजातील आहे. ग्रामीण भागात, आदिवाशी भागात व शहरातील झोपडपट्टीत

राहणाच्या कनिष्ठ वर्गातील व दारीद्वय रेषेखालील जीवन जगणाऱ्या स्त्रिया व मुली आजही शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहे. या कुटूंबात मुलांच्या शिक्षणाला प्राधान्य असल्याने हुशार व शिक्षणाची क्षमता असलेल्या मुलींना त्यांच्या किंवा भावाच्या शिक्षणासाठी शिक्षणापासून दूर ठेवल्या जाते. किंवा आजही मुलींच्या शिक्षणापेक्षा त्यांच्या विवाहाला प्राधान्य दिल्या गेल्याने मुलींना शिक्षण अर्धवट सोडावे लागते. शिक्षण गळती मध्ये मुलींचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. तीचे शिक्षण आजही उपेक्षित असल्याचे चित्र दिसून येते.

मुलींच्या शिक्षणाबाबत समाजाची असणारी नकारात्मकता, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक मानसिकता, समाजाचा मुलीकडे व त्यांच्या शिक्षणाकडे पाहण्याचा पारंपारीक दृष्टिकोन कायम राहिला तर या नवीन उपायांना समाज स्विकृत प्रतीसाद मिळावा यासाठी समाजप्रबोधनाची, मत परिवर्तनाची गरज आहे. यासाठी आवश्यक उपायांचा विचार होणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष :-

- मुलींच्या शिक्षणाच्या सद्यस्थितीचा विचार करता मुलींना आज शिक्षणाच्या सर्व संधी उपलब्ध आहेत. पण हे चित्र बोटार मोजण्याइतकेच आहेत. आज सुनीता विल्यमस्, कल्पना चावला, प्रतिभाताई पाटील यासारख्या केवळ दहा टक्के स्त्रिया शिक्षणामुळे समाजात अग्रेसर ठरल्या. पण बाकी नव्वद टक्के स्त्रियांची स्थिती अतीशय दयनीय आहे.
- मुलींच्या शिक्षणाबाबत परंपरावादी दृष्टीकोणात बदल होणे आवश्यक आहे. मुलींना शिक्षण घेतांना अनेक अडचणींना सामोरे जावे लागते. जसे मुली परक्यांचे धन ही वृत्ती असो किंवा गरीबी किंवा शाळेचा अभाव, लहान भावंडांना सांभाळण्याची जबाबदारी, शिक्षकांची क्रूर वागणूक या सारख्या अनेक अडचणींना तोंड देत मुलींना शिक्षण घ्यावे लागते. त्यामुळे स्वभाविक शिक्षणाकडे मुलींचा ओढा कमी दिसतो.
- शिक्षणात येणाऱ्या अनेक अडचणी, संकोच, भिती, अपयश इत्यादी मुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्या सोडवीण्यासाठी पालक वर्गाने समाजाने, शासनाने सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न करून काही उपाययोजना केल्यास बदल होणे शक्य आहे.
- सावित्रीबाई फुलेनी स्त्रिशिक्षणाची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली असली तरी आजही मुलींना शिक्षण देतांना मुलांपेक्षा दुजाभाव ठेवला जातो. ग्रामीण भागातील महिलापर्यंत अद्यापही स्त्री मुक्तीचा विचार पोहोचलेला नाही. स्त्रियांच्या विकासाचा हा विचार प्रसारमाध्यमे दुरदर्शन, रेडीओ, वर्तमानपत्रे प्रबोधनपर कार्यक्रम व साहित्यांच्या माध्यमातून पोहचवीण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. या सर्व गोष्टी केल्या व मोठ्या मनाने जर हा विचार स्विकारल्या गेला तर स्त्रियांच्या कर्तृत्वाला आणखी एक क्षितीज नक्कीच मिळेल.

#### संदर्भ:-

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बाबाजी दाते कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,यवतमाळ

## सारांश

संगीत हे संस्कृतीचा निगडित आहे. त्यामुळे विविध कालखंडात संस्कृतीमध्ये होणाऱ्या बदलांचा प्रभाव संगीतावर सुध्दा झाला. वैदिक कालखंड ते मध्ययुगीन, मोगल कालखंड ते आधुनिक कालखंड असे स्थूलमानाने भारतीय संगीताच्या इतिहासाचे कालखंड केले तर प्रत्येक कालखंडात संस्कृतीत आलेल्या स्थित्यंतरामुळे लोकरुची व तत्कालीन परिस्थितीत परीवर्तन झाले. त्यामुळे संगीतात विविध टप्प्यांमध्ये बदल होत गेले. अकबराचा कालखंड हा भारतीय संगीताचा सुवर्णकाळ मानल्या जातो. या काळात संगीताचा सर्वांगाने उत्कर्ष झाला. प्रचलित गीतशैली मागे पडून नवीन गीतप्रकार व शैलीचा स्वीकार कालानुरूप होत गेला. कलावंतांना आवडले म्हणून नवनिर्माण झाले नाही तर रसिकांनी दाद दिली म्हणून हे नवे पुनः पुनः समोर येत राहिले. नवे प्रयोग करण्याची पूर्ण मुभा असणारे हे भारतीय संगीत गेल्या काही हजार वर्षांच्या सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक संचिताचेच प्रतीक आहे. बऱ्याचवेळा बदल न होता परंपराच पुढे चालू राहिल्याचा अनुभव संगीत कलेने घेतला आहे पण त्या परंपरामधून नव्या निर्माणाची साद देण्याची क्षमताही ठेवली आहे. कुठल्याही शैलीचा मूळ गाभा तसाच कायम ठेवून अनेक कलावंतांनी त्यात प्रयोग केले. जसे – ख्यालशैलीचे व्याकरण न बदलता त्याचा मूळकेंद्रबिंदू तसाच ठेवून कलावंतांनी प्रयोग केले. आतापर्यंत शास्त्रीय संगीत असो चित्रपट संगीत असो कुठल्याही क्षेत्रातील संगीतात पिढीदर पिढी परिवर्तन होत गेली आणि रुजली. नव्या पिढीने संगीतावर नवे प्रयोग करीत नव्या शैलीचा अविष्कार केला. संगीतात अशा नव्या बदलांचे नवे प्रवाह मिसळत संगीतात स्थित्यंतरे येत गेली. परीवर्तन ही नैसर्गिक प्रक्रिया असल्यामुळे सामाजिक परिस्थितीत झालेल्या बदलांमुळे जनसामान्यांच्या रुचीतही बदल घडत गेले. प्रत्येक कालखंडात भारतीय संगीतात अनेक स्थित्यंतरे आली.

कोणत्याही प्रदेशावर होणारे राजकीय स्वरूपाचे आक्रमण तेथील संस्कृतीचा तावा सर्वात आधी घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. भारतासारख्या परिसरावर परकीय आक्रमणानंतर संस्कृतीच्या खुणा पुसट झाल्या. परकीय आक्रमणानंतरही सामान्यजनांनी सांस्कृतिक आक्रमणापासून स्वतःला रोखण्याचा कसून प्रयत्न केला. म्हणजेच आपल्यापरीने हाणून पाडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. मग ती कुठलीही कला असो. परंपरागत कला वाढीस लावण्यासाठी अनेकांनी प्रयत्न केले. यात सरमिसळ झाली पण परंपरा जपून ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न येथील समाजावर खोलवर रुजलेल्या सांस्कृतिक ठेव्यामुळे घडू शकला. असे असले तरी संगीतासारख्या या क्षेत्रात स्वतःच्या दिर्घ आणि अभिजात संपन्न कलेच्या बाबतीत संकर घडून येण्याच कारण काय? लोकसंगीतातून बाहेर पडून अभिजाततेचा दर्जा प्राप्त करणाऱ्या संगीताला आपल्या परंपरेत परकीयांकडून आलेल्या थोड्या ओळखीच्या परंपरेला सामावून घेण्याची इच्छा का झाली असेल? हे बळाच्या जोरावर होणार नाही. तर संस्कृतीच्या विविध क्षेत्रात सतत नवे प्रवाह मिसळत असतात. जे प्रवाह असतात त्यांच्या वाटा वळणे बदलते असतात. त्यात नव्या संशोधनाची भर पडत जाते. पिढी बदलत असतांनाच नवा विचारही सामावला जात असतो. त्यातच नवे प्रयोग करत नव्याच्या शोधात असतांना आपले मूळ कायम राखले असे विविध कालखंडापासून आतापर्यंत होत गेले.

## शास्त्रीय संगीत

भारताच्या नाट्यशास्त्राच्या आधीपासून सामवेदापासून सौंदर्य शोधण्याची आपली जिद्द होती. संगीत ही रसिक सापेक्ष कला असली तरी त्यातून होणाऱ्या सौंदर्यनिर्मितीचा अभ्यास करण्याची इच्छा होती. शास्त्रीय संगीतात रागदारीमध्ये ध्रुपदगायकी, ख्यालगायन याप्रकारे काळानुसार बदल होत गेले. पूर्वीच ख्यालगायन व आताचे ख्यालगायन यात फरक जाणवतो. जसे स्वरलगाव, माधुर्य, साथ-संगत व साथीची वाद्ये. साथीची वाद्ये हार्मोनियम, व्हायोलिन ही ब्रिटीशकालीन वाद्ये परकीय असले तरी त्या काळातील घराणेदार गायकांनी मैफिलीमध्ये साथीचे वाद्य म्हणून मानाचे स्थान दिले. ही वाद्ये परदेशी आहे असे कुठेही जाणवत नाही इतकी बेमालुमपणे मिसळली आहेत. ताल लयीचा प्रवेश संगीताचे सौंदर्य खुलविणारा आहे. १२ स्वर, २२ श्रुती यातून आनंद कसा निर्माण होईल याचा ध्यास घेतलेल्या त्या काळातील अरबी आणि पर्शियन संगीतातील क्रोमॅटिक स्वरांच्या ठेवणीचा अनुभव नव्हता. त्यातील स्वरांची फेक व त्याची मांडणी यातून व्यक्त होणाऱ्या भावाशी भारतीय संगीताचा संबंध नव्हता तरीपण त्या काळातील संगीतकारांनी त्या संगीताला आपल्या परंपरागत संगीतात सामावून घेतलेत्र यात कितीतरी प्रतिभावंत कलाकारांनी मेहनत घेतली आहे. एका नव्या शैलीला त्यातील विचारांना प्रोत्साहित करणारा हा सुजाणांचा प्रवास भारतीय अभिजात संगीत अधिकच श्रीमंत करणारा होता. लोकसंगीतातून अभिजाततेकडे झालेला प्रवास हळूहळू जनसामान्यांपर्यंत पोहोचला आणि लोकप्रिय झाला.

## सुगम संगीत

सुगम संगीतासाठी कॅसिओ, सिंथेसायझर सारखी वाद्ये पुढे आली आहे. यात सर्व वाद्यांचे ध्वनी हूबेहूब निघतात. यामुळे स्वरभरणा साथसंगत यामुळे आधीच्या व आताच्या सुगम संगीतमध्ये फरक जाणवतो. यात नव्या तंत्राचा समावेश झाला.

## चित्रपट संगीत

जुन्या चित्रपटांमधील गाणी के एल सैगलची, साधी सरळ होती. रागदारीवर आधारलेल्या चाली असलेले चित्रपट संगीत होते. ओ पी नय्यरची उडत्या चालीची गाणी आली. लय, ठेका यामुळे ती गाणी भावली. कल्याणजी आनंदजी किंवा त्यापुर्वी असलेल्या

संगीतकारांनी व्हायोलिन, सतार, हार्मोनियम सारख्या वाद्यांची संगत असणारी गाणी आणली. आर.डी.बर्मन यांची पाश्चात्य पण प्रयोगशील संगीत शैली होती. चित्रपटात लोकसंगीत, गझल, पाश्चात्यशैली असे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण टोन असलेले विविध प्रवाह हिंदी चित्रपटासंगीतात मिसळली व चित्रपट संगीत समृद्ध झाले. आवाजातील भाव, हिंदी चित्रपट संगीतात मिसळली व चित्रपट संगीत समृद्ध झाले. आवाजातील भाव, छटा, पाश्चात्य ढंगाची असलेली गाणी, आवाजाचा टोन व साथीला तंत्रज्ञान डिजिटल आले. वेगवेगळ्या ढंगाने म्हणजे रॉक, पॉप, पाश्चात्य संगीत चित्रपटात आले. गाण्याबरोबर साथ संगत ऑर्केस्ट्रा यात पाश्चात्य संगीताचे आवरण चढवत त्यांच्या वैविध्यपूर्व शैलींना रसिकांसमोर आणले. या शैलीला युवा रसिकांची विशेष दादा मिळाली. यात कोगो, बोंगो, सिंथेसायझर, गिटार अशी विविध वाद्ये व त्यांची साथ यामुळे गाण्याला उठाव मिळाला. नव्या पिढीमध्ये संगीतकार गायक ही नव्या दमाचे नवे प्रयोग करणारे होते. त्यांना हार्मनीमेळ असणारी गाणी अधिक आवडली. बप्पी लहरी यांनी डिस्को, रॅप, बीट देणारे चित्रपट संगीत आणले. त्यामुळे लय, ठेका, वाद्य यामुळे वेगळ्या बाजाची गाणी हिट झाली. अलिकडे नवयुगातील ए.आर.रहेमान यांनी पाश्चात्य संगीताचा मेळ केला. पॉप संगीत हे पाश्चात्यांच्या बीटस्वर गाणी सादर करतात. कव्वाली पॉप, भांगडा पॉप, यात हार्मनीवर जास्त जोर असतो. जुनी गाणी ती रिमिक्स करून गाणे तसेच फ्युजन प्रकार संगीतातील एक ट्रेंड बनत चाललाय.

विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाने क्रांती घडवून आणल्यामुळे संगीताचे रूप बदलले आहे. वाद्यसंगीताला उठाव मिळाला आहे. पाश्चात्यांकडून इथे आलेल्या अॅकॉर्डियन, सेक्सोफोन या प्रकारच्या वाद्यांचा स्वभाव आपल्या संगीताशी मिळणारा नव्हता पण त्या स्वभावाशी मिळवून घेण्यासाठी भारतीय चित्रपट संगीताने फ्यूजन केले. या वाद्यांचे भारतीयकरण करण्याएवढी प्रतिभा भारतीय संगीतकारांमध्ये होती.

पाश्चात्यांनी स्वरमेळाची म्हणजे हार्मनीची नवी कल्पना आणली. पाश्चात्य संगीताने नव्या काळातील लोकप्रिय संगीतात सहज प्रवेश केले व भारतीय चित्रपट संगीताच्या दरबारात मानाच स्थान पटकावले. विविध वाद्यांमधून निर्माण होणारे स्वरांचे निरनिरळे पोत एकत्र आणून एका नव्या ध्वनीची निर्मिती करण्याच आव्हान भारतीय संगीतकारांनी सहज पेलले. मेलडी हे भारतीय संगीताच वैशिष्ट्य तर हार्मनी हे पाश्चात्य संगीताच वैशिष्ट्य होय.

यावरून असे म्हणता येईल की भारतीय अभिजात संगीताच्या परंपरेने सतत समृद्ध होण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. भारतीय संगीतात नवे करायचे म्हणून जे बदल झाले ते सगळेच काळाच्या कसोटीवर टिकले असे नाही. ज्यामध्ये भविष्याचा वेध होता, समाजमनावर टिकवणारी ताकद होती असे स्वीकारल्या गेले. के.एल.सैगल यांच्या गाण्यांनी एकेकाळी पुर्ण देश वेडा झाला, पण स्वातंत्र्यानंतर जन्मलेल्यांना हे फारस आवडत नाही. काळाच्या दृष्टीने ती गाणी अतिशय टवटवीत आणि आधुनिक वाटावी अशी होती पण त्या नवीन पिढ्यांना अजून आधुनिक हवी आहेत. याचा कलावंताबरोबरच रसिकांवरही परिणाम होतोच. प्रत्येक कालखंडात संस्कृतीत आलेल्या स्थित्यंतरामुळे लोकरुची व तत्कालीन परिस्थितीत परिवर्तन झाली. त्यामुळे संगीताचे स्वरूप बदलत गेले. प्रचलित गीतशैली मागे पडून नवीन गीतप्रकार व शैलींचा स्वीकार कालानुरूप होत गेला हे नक्की.

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## कालखंडानुरूप भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीताचे झालेले बीजारोपण

श्वेता रा. बोरवार  
एम. ए. संगीत नेट

## ● प्रस्तावना :-

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात “कालखंडानुरूप भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीताचे झालेले बीजारोपण” या विषयाचे संशोधन करीत असतांना असे लक्षात आले की, कालखंडानुरूप शास्त्रीय संगीतामध्ये जी स्थित्यंतरे झाली त्याचा परिणाम त्या त्या कालखंडातील गायक-गायकीवर व खंडनिहायक गायनशैलीच्या बदलांमध्ये दिसून येतो. शास्त्रीय संगीतातील अंतःप्रवाह निर्माण होण्याकरिता त्या त्या कालखंडातील भौगोलीक, ऐतिहासिक त्याचप्रमाणे राजकीय परिस्थिती पुर्णपणे जबाबदार राहिलेली आहे. या संशोधन पत्रिकेमध्ये अर्वाचिन कालखंडापासून ते आधुनिक कालखंडापर्यंतचे संशोधन केलेले आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे आधुनिक काळातील सांगितीक बीजारोपणाचे फायदे कशाप्रकारे वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रातसुद्धा होऊ लागले याचे संशोधन प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रिकेमध्ये केलेले आहे. ज्यासाठी घेतलेले संदर्भग्रंथ व त्याची सुची शोधपत्रिकेच्या निष्कर्षानंतर जोडलेली आहे.

प्राचिन ऐतिहासिक काळापासून भारतीय संगीताची समृद्ध परंपरा आहे. वैदिक काळात संगीताच्या अवस्थेचा प्रारंभ झाला ज्या संगीतशैलीत भजन आणि मंत्रोपचार करून इश्वराची उपासना केली जात होती या व्यतिरीक्त रामायण आणि महाभारत या काव्यांवर संगीताचा खूप प्रभाव पडला होता. भारतात सांस्कृतिक काळापासून आधुनिक युगापर्यंत संगीत पद्धतीमध्ये खूप परिवर्तन झाले. भारतीय संगीताच्या इतिहासातील महान संगीतकार, स्वामी हरीदास, तानसेन, अमीर खुसरो यांनी भारतीय संगीताच्या उन्नतीसाठी योगदान दिले ज्यांच्या किर्तीला पं. भिमसेन जोशी, पं. रविशंकर, पं. जसराज, प्रभा अत्रे, उस्ताद सुलतान खान यांचे योगदान आहे.

## ● भारतीय संगीताची रूजवण :-

अकराव्या शतकात भारतात मुस्लिमांनी आक्रमण केले आणि भारतावर स्वतःचे राज्य प्रस्थापित केले. या कालावधीत त्यांनी अनेक गोष्टींमध्ये बदल केला. त्यातून संगीतही सुटले नाही. मुस्लिमांनी भारतात फारशी संगीत आणले. त्यानंतर त्यांचं आणि आपलं संगीत मिळून भारतीय संगीतात खूप बदल झाला. अकराव्या शतकात मुघलांच्या आक्रमणाच्या वेळोस शास्त्रिय संगीतावर आधारित बहुतेक पुस्तकं संस्कृत भाषेत होती. मुघलांना त्यातील फारच थोडे कळले. तरी कालांतराने त्यांची भारतीय संगीतातील रूची वाढली आणि त्याचाच परिणाम म्हणून अनेक नवनवीन वाद्यांची आणि रागांची निर्माती मुघल संगीतकारांनी केली. संगीतावरील ठोस आणि शास्त्रीय आधार मानला गेलेला ग्रंथ म्हणजे “संगीत रत्नाकर” याच काळात शारंगदेवांनी लिहीला. बाराव्या शतकाच्या शेवटी, “गीत गोविंद” या प्रसिद्ध संस्कृत ग्रंथाची निर्माती जयदेव या प्रसिद्ध कवी संगीतकाराने केली. यातील काव्य जती संगीतावर बांधली होती. त्यांना प्रबंध असे म्हटल जाई. त्यानंतर धृपद – धमार गायकी प्रचारात आली. अल्लाउद्दिन खिलजीच्या काळात (इ. स. १२९३ ते इ. स. १३१६) संगीताला सजिवनी मिळाली. पंधराव्या शतकाच्या मध्यात जौनपूर संस्थानचा राजा सुलतान हुसेन शर्की याने ख्याल गायकीला प्रारंभ केला आणि अनेक रागांची निर्माती केली. पंधराव्या शतकाच्या शेवटी शास्त्रिय आणि उपशास्त्रिय संगीताच्या माध्यमातून भक्तीरस संपुर्ण उत्तर भारतातील सामान्य जनतेपर्यंत पोहोचला होता. सोळाव्या शतकात सम्राट अकबराच्या काळात (इ. स. १५५६ ते इ. स. १६०५) संगीत सर्वोच्च स्थानावर पोहोचले होते. अकबर हा शास्त्रिय संगीताचा भोक्ता होता. त्याच्या दरबारात अनेक नावाजलेले संगीतकार गायक होते. तानसेन हे त्यातीलच एक रत्न.

अठराव्या शतकात घराणे हे एक प्रकारचे औपचारिक संगीत शिक्षणाचे केंद्र बनले. परंतु ब्रिटीशांच्या शासन काळात घराण्यांची गायकी क्षिथिल झाली. कारण पाश्चात्यांना कलेपेक्षा वैज्ञानिक प्रगतीला जास्त महत्व दिले. त्यामुळे अध्यात्म मागे पडले. भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या अध्यात्मिक पार्श्वभूमिअंतर्गत कलेला पवित्र स्थान प्राप्त होते. ब्रिटीश काळात संगीत उपेक्षितच होतं. त्याचवेळी संगीताच्या उन्नतीसाठी पं. विष्णु नारायण भातखंडे आणि पं. विष्णु दिगंबर पलुस्कर यांचा जन्म झाला असे म्हटल्यास अतिशयोक्ती ठरणार नाही.

राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर संगीत प्रसाराचं अवघड काम यशस्वीपणे करण्याचं श्रेय पं. विष्णु दिगंबर पलुस्कर यांना दिलं जातं. ते स्वतः द्रष्टे संगीतकार, थोर गायक आणि भाष्यकार होते. त्यांनी देशभरात अनेक ठिकाणी मैफिली रंगविल्या. “रघुपती राघव राजा राम” हे भजन स्वतः गाऊन त्यांनी लोकप्रिय केले. त्यांनी स्वतःची अशी संगीत लेखन पद्धती सुरू केली व सुमारे ६० संगीत विषयक ग्रंथ लिहून प्रकाशित केले. तसेच गांधर्व महाविद्यालय स्थापून पद्धतशिर अभ्यासक्रमाआधारे संगीत शिकवून संगीत प्रसार करणाऱ्या तज्ञांची फळी उभी केली. स्त्रियांना संगीत शिकवण्याची स्वतंत्र व्यवस्था करून दुरदृष्टी दाखवली. विष्णु दिगंबर पलुस्करांच्या गायकीचा ठसा आणि संगीत

प्रसाराचे प्रयत्न कधीही न पुसले जाणारे आहे. तसेच भारतीय संगीताचे प्रगाढ पंडित असे पं. विष्णु नारायण भातखंडे यांचे वर्णन करावे लागले. त्यांनी आपले संपुर्ण आयुष्य संगीत विषयक संशोधनाला आणि ग्रंथ लेखनाला वाहीले होते. त्यांच्या एवढा श्रेष्ठ अभ्यासक भारतात विरळच म्हणावा लागेल. पं. भातखंडे यांचं लिखाणकार्य बघितल्यावर आजही अभ्यासक थक्क होतात. या त्यांच्या कार्याआधी समाजात संस्कृत ग्रंथांची नावं सुद्धा माहित नव्हती. पं. भातखंडेमुळे त्या त्या ग्रंथांची ओळख झाली आणि मराठी अनुवादाने ते सुगम झाले. या अत्यंत उपयोगी ग्रंथाशिवाय त्यांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रातही संगीताची आवश्यकता पटवून दिली. पं. भातखंडे यांनी तात्विक, वैचारिक संगीत लिखाण केले. गीत लेखनासाठी त्यांनी स्वतःची अशी स्वर ताल लिपी तयार केली. या लिपीचं स्थूल स्वरूप “गीत मालिका” नावाच्या छोट्या छोट्या भागात त्यांनीच प्रकाशित केलेल्या पुस्तकातून दिसतं. तसेच “हिन्दुस्थानी संगीत पद्धती” हे ग्रंथ सुद्धा संगीतकारांना सांगितिक आधार देवून जातात.

भारतीय संगीताचा अभ्यास भारतीयच नव्हे तर पाश्चात्य देशातील लोकांनीही केलेला दिसून येतो. भारतात लिहील्या गेलेले ग्रंथ हे इंग्रजीत भाषांतरित करून पाश्चात्यांनी भारतीय संगीताचा सखोल अभ्यास करून त्यावर स्वतःचे विचार मांडले. अठराव्या व एकोणिसाव्या शतकांत सर विल्यम जोन्स, कॅप्टन ऑगस्टस विलर्ड या ब्रिटीश अभ्यासकांनी भारतीय संगीताबद्दल इंग्रजीमधून लिहीलेले लेखन आजही महत्वपूर्ण ठरते. त्याच बरोबर इ. क्लेमंट यांचा “इंट्रोडक्शन टू द स्टडी ऑफ इंडियन म्युझिक”, “फ्रॉक स्टॅग्वेज” यांचा “द म्युझिक ऑफ हिन्दुस्थान”, जोसेफबर्ग यांचा “द व्हायलिन” हे ग्रंथ भारतीय संगीताची रूजवण भारताबाहेर होण्यास महत्वपूर्ण ठरतात. त्यानंतर अलेन दानिएलु सारख्या संगीत अभ्यासकाने तर अनेक ग्रंथ लिहून भारतीय संगीत संस्कृतीचे सखोल विवेचन केलेले आहे. युनेस्को या आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थेने १९३० च्या दशकापासून जगातील विविध संगीत संस्कृतीचा दस्तऐवज गोळा करणे सुरू केले ज्यात भारतीय संगीताचेही ध्वनीमुद्रण मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाले. युनेस्कोने या संग्रहाचे ध्वनीमुद्रिकांच्या स्वरूपात वितरण केल्याने अनेक देशातील संगीत अभ्यासक भारतीय संगीत आस्थेने ऐकू लागले. “इंडियन काऊन्सिल ऑफ कल्चर, रिलेशन” ही सरकारी संस्था अनेक भारतीय कलावंतांचे कार्यक्रम आयोजित करायचे. ज्यायोगे भारतीय संगीत हे पाश्चात्यांच्या मनामनात रूजविण्यास मदत झाली. सुरुवातीला पाश्चात्य देशांनी उस्ताद अल्लाउद्दिन खॉ, तिमिरबन, विष्णुपंत शिराली या वादकांची वादनं ऐकून प्रभावित होवून भारतीय संगीताकडे आकृष्ट होवू लागली. भारतीय संगीताचे धडे घेवून थोड्याफार प्रमाणात सादरीकरणही करू लागले. परंतु ते गाभियाने भारतीय संगीताकडे वळण्याचे मोठे श्रेय पं. रविशंकर (सतार वादक) आणि उस्ताद अली अकबर या वादक कलाकारांना जाते. पं. रविशंकर यांचे सतार वादनाचे कार्यक्रम पाश्चात्य देशात प्रामुख्याने होऊ लागले आणि भारतीय संगीताला मोठा श्रोतावर्ग मिळाला.

भारतीय संगीत ऐकून एखाद्याचे देहभान हरवणार नाही तरचं नवल. आपलं संगीत मनाला इतकं आकृष्ट करणारं आहे की, सेना वंशाचे शेवटचे राजे लक्ष्मण सेनाच्या दरबारात सुरू असलेले गायन ऐकून एका स्त्री ने मंत्रमुग्ध होवून बादली ऐवजी स्वतःच्या छोट्या मुलाला दोराला बांधून विहीरीत सोडले होते. भारतीय संगीत हे मनाला मोहवणारे आहे. तसेच शारीरिक विकारही घालविणारे आहे. संगीत स्वर लहरींशी आपला निकटचा संबंध असल्यामुळे संगीताचा मधुर सहवास मुले आईच्या गर्भापासूनच प्राप्त करतात. झऱ्याचे असो, हवेतील संगीत असो किंवा दुर असणाऱ्या एखाद्या बासरीची तान असो ती नेहमीच मनःशांती देते. भारतीय संगीताच्या माध्यमातून काही रोग चिकीत्साही होवू शकते हे काही शोधांवरून सिद्ध झालेलं आहे. मनोरोग चिकीत्सक पिटर न्यूमेन्स आणि मायकल सेंडर्स हे रूग्णांवर म्युझिक थेरपीचा वापर करून त्यांच्यावर उपचार करतात. रमेश सक्सेना यांच्या लेखानुसार राग भैरव – कफ संबंधी, राग मल्हार, सोरठ, जयजयवंती हे राग शरीराची ऊर्जा वाढविणे, क्रोध दुर करून मस्तक शांत ठेवण्याचं काम करतात. आसावरी राग रक्तकफ, मेंदूशी संबंधीत रोग बरे करतो. भिमपलास – नेत्ररोग, मालकंस, बागेश्वरी – दमाकफ यांवर उपाय करतात. भारतातच नव्हे तर भारताबाहेरही रूग्णांना भारतीय संगीत ऐकवून बरं करण्याची पद्धत म्हणजेच म्युझिक थेरपी देण्याची पद्धत आहे.

इंटरनेट हे माध्यम जेव्हा नव्याने प्रस्तुत झाले त्या काळात म्हणजे १९९० च्या दशकापासून पॅट्रीक मोटल या फ्रेंच अभ्यासकाने आपल्या वेबसाईटवर भारतीय संगीताची बरीच माहिती आणि ध्वनीमुद्रणे उपलब्ध केली. आज अनेक भारतीय आणि अ-भारतीय आपले ब्लॉग आणि वेबसाईटच्या द्वारे भारतीय संगीतावरचा आपला विचार, संशोधन आणि प्रस्तुतीही वितरित करीत आहेत. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या सुविधेने गेल्या १०-१२ वर्षांपासून ऑनलाईन संगीत शिक्षण ही सुविधा उपलब्ध झालेली आहे. त्यामुळे हजारो भारतीय आणि अ-भारतीय विद्यार्थी गुरूंकडून संगीताचे पाठ घेत आहेत. पाश्चात्य संगीताच्या खालोखाल आज जगात प्रस्तुत असणारी संगीत प्रणाली म्हणून भारतीय कला संगीताचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल. इतका प्रसार आज भारतीय संगीताचा झालेला आहे.

#### ● निष्कर्ष :-

संपुर्ण संशोधन पत्रिकेचा अभ्यास केला असतांना असे लक्षात आले की, भारतीय शास्त्रिय संगीत हे अती प्राचिन संगीत असले तरी आजतागायत त्याची मोहिनी कायम आहे. प्राचिन कालखंडापासून ते आधुनिक कालखंडापर्यंत

संगीतात अनेक चढउतार जरी आले असले तरी भारतीय संगीताला भारताबरोबरचं पाश्चात्य देशात मानाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे असे लक्षात येते. भारतीय शास्त्रिय संगीत हे रूग्णांवर औषधोपचार म्हणूनसुद्धा उपयुक्त आहे असे काही लेखांवरून सिद्ध झालेले आहे.

संदर्भग्रंथ सुची :-

- १) गर्ग लक्ष्मीनारायण, संगीत विशारद, हाथरस प्रकाशन (आवृत्ती क. ३०)
- २) रानडे अ. दा., संगीत विचार, पॉप्युलर प्रकाशन, मुंबई, २००९.
- ३) अवधानी आनंद, यांनी घडवलं सहस्त्रक, रोशन प्रकाशन.
- ४) संगीत कला विहार (मासिक)

## भारतीय संस्कृती आणि मॉब लिचिंग

नंदकिशोर उकंडराव राऊत,

सहा. प्राध्यापक,

श्रीराम कला महिला

महाविद्यालय, धामणगाव रेल्वे, जि.अमरावती,

### प्रस्तावना :

मागील काही वर्षांपासून मॉब लिचिंगच्या घटनांमुळे भारताचे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक आणि राजकीय जीवन ढवळून निघाले आहे. भारतातील अल्पसंख्यांक, अनुसूचित जाती व अनुसूचित जमातींमध्ये असुरक्षिततेची भावना वाढीस लागली आहे. याचे पडसाद जागतिक स्तरावर देखील उमटत आहेत. जातीय आणि धार्मिक गटांमध्ये तेढ निर्माण होऊन वाढीस लागली आहे. मॉब लिचिंगच्या घटना विशिष्ट समुदायाच्या विरुद्ध होत असल्यामुळे समाजाचे भ्रवीकरण होत आहे ते राज्यकर्त्यांसाठी सोयीचे ठरत आहे. म्हणून 'आज फोडा आणि राज्य करा' या नीतिचे अद्ययावत रूप म्हणजे मॉब लिचिंग. मॉब लिचिंगमुळे समाजाचे विभाजन करून राज्य करणे सोयीचे होत असले तरी ते भारतीय लोकशाहीसाठी अत्यंत हाणीकारक आहे. आणि त्यातून जे द्वेषाचे बीज पेरले जात आहे ते भारतीय समाजावर विघातक परिणाम करणारे आहे. म्हणून सांप्रत काळात मॉब लिचिंग ही बहूआयामी आणि आंतरशाखीय अशी सामाजिक समस्या बनली आहे.

भारतीय संस्कृतीला ५००० वर्षांचा वारसा लाभला आहे. भारतीय समाज हा जगातील एक प्राचीनतम समाज आहे. निसर्गनिर्मित आणि मानवनिर्मित विविधता भारतीय समाजाइतकी इतर कोणत्याही समाजात नाही. म्हणून भारताची समृद्ध अशी संस्कृती विकसित झाली. ५००० वर्षांच्या प्रदीर्घ कालखंडात भिन्न वंश, भाषा, धर्म आणि चालीरीती असणारे लहान मोठ्या आकाराचे समूह व समुदाय परस्परांच्या संपर्कात आले. तसेच भारताच्या आर्थिक सुबत्तेमुळे शक, हूण, कुषाण, मंगोल, पोर्तुगीज, इंग्रज इत्यादींनी भारतावर आक्रमणे केलीत त्यामुळे त्यांच्या संस्कृतीचा भारतीय संस्कृतीशी संपर्क आला. बौद्ध व जैन ह्या पूर्णतः भारतीय असणाऱ्या धर्मांचा भारतीय संस्कृतीवर प्रभाव पडला आहे. तसेच इस्लाम व ब्रिटीशांच्या संस्कृतीचा भारतीय संस्कृतीवर प्रभाव पडला आहे. शेकडो वर्षांपासूनच्या द्रविडी भाषा बोलणाऱ्या जमाती आणि आर्यांच्या टोळ्या यांच्या संघर्ष व समन्वयातून एक संमिश्र, समावेशक व सहनशील अशी भारतीय संस्कृती विकसित होत गेली आहे. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारतीय संविधानाने जात, धर्म, वंश, प्रदेश, लिंग असा कोणताही भेदाभेद न करता समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधूता व न्याय या मुल्यांवर आधारित लोकशाही निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. म्हणून भारतीय संस्कृती अधिकच संहिष्णू व समावेशक बनली आहे. तरी सध्याच्या काळात घडणाऱ्या या घटना विचार करायला भाग पाडणाऱ्या आहेत. म्हणून भारतीय संस्कृती आणि मॉब लिचिंग यावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून करण्यात आला आहे.

### संस्कृती म्हणजे काय?

मॅलिनाॅव्हस्की यांच्या मते, "ज्यांच्याद्वारे मानव आपली उद्दीष्टे साध्य करतो ती मानवनिर्मित साधने व माध्यमे म्हणजे संस्कृती होय." हरस्कोव्हिट्स यांच्या मते, "वातावरणाचा मानवनिर्मित भाग म्हणजे संस्कृती होय."

वरील व्याख्यांवरून मानवाने स्वतःची उद्दीष्टे पूर्ण करण्यासाठी वातावरणामध्ये ज्या गोष्टी निर्माण केल्या आहेत त्या सर्वांचा समावेश संस्कृती मध्ये होतो. वाङ्मय, साहित्य, दागदागिणे, भांडीकुंडी, कपडेलत्ते, वास्तू अशा भौतिक व ज्ञान, विश्वास, श्रद्धा, रुढी, परंपरा, कला, कौशल्ये, नीतितत्त्वे, सवयी अशा अभौतिक बाबींच्या समन्वयातून लोकांच्या जीवन जगण्याचा एक आराखडा तयार होतो. हा आराखडा म्हणजेच संस्कृती होय. असे क्लॉईट क्लुकहॉन्ड म्हणतात. भारतीय समाजाचा हा आराखडा समावेशक व सहनशील स्वरूपाचा आहे.

### मॉब लिचिंग या संकल्पनेचा अर्थ :

कोलिन्सच्या इंग्रजी शब्दकोशानुसार

"एक जमाव म्हणजे संतप्त लोकांची गर्दी ज्यांना खटल्याशिवाय एखाद्याला ठार मारण्याची इच्छा आहे, कारण त्यांचा असा विश्वास आहे की, त्या व्यक्तने गुन्हा केला आहे."

"जर एखाद्या व्यक्तित्ववर एखाद्याचा राग असेल तर आपण एका लिच मॉबच्या स्वरूपात त्याचा उल्लेख करू शकतो. कारण त्यांचा असा विश्वास आहे की, त्या व्यक्तने काहितरी वाईट किंवा चूक केली आहे."

लोकांचा समूह जो निष्पक्ष चाचणीशिवाय एखाद्याची निंदा करतो आणि त्याला शिक्षा करतो.

लोकांचा एक गट जो एखाद्यावर कठोर टीका करतो आणि त्या व्यक्तित्वेचे नुकसान करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो.

अर्थात मॉब लिचिंग म्हणजे भीड हत्या किंवा समूह हत्या होय ज्यामध्ये एक अप्रशासनिक गट कथीत आरोपीचा व्यवस्थीत न्यायप्रक्रियेशिवाय शारीरिक छळ करतो किंवा हत्या करतो.

**मॉब लिंचिंगची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी :**

लिंचिंग हा एक हिंसेचा प्रकार आहे जो जमावादारे घडून येतो. क्वॅकर्स नावाच्या समाजाने १७५७ मध्ये लिंचबर्ग नावाचे शहर स्थापन केले. हे नाव जॉन लिंच नावाच्या खलाशाच्या नावावरून ठेवण्यात आले होते. अमेरिकन क्रांतीच्या काळात लिंचचा देशभक्त भाऊ चार्ल्स याने अनियमीत न्यायालय स्थापन करून अपरिवर्तनवादी (टोरीज) लोकांना क्रूरतेने दंड देणे सुरु केले तेव्हापासूनच लिंचचा कायदा आणि लिंचिंग पध्दत अस्तित्वात आली. इ. स. १७८२ मध्ये पहिल्यांदा हा शब्द उपयोगात आला. चार्ल्स लिंच (१७३६—१७९६) च्या नावावरून लिंचचा कायदा तयार झाला. १८८२ ते १९५१ च्या दरम्यान अमेरिकेमध्ये ४७३० लोकांचे लिंचिंग करण्यात आले होते. ज्यामध्ये १२९३ गोरे आणि ३४३७ काळे होते.

**भारतातील मॉब लिंचिंग:**

भारतात १ जानेवारी २००९ ते २९ ऑक्टोबर २०१८ दरम्यान ९१ नागरिकांची हत्या झाली आणि ५७९ नागरिक जखमी झाले. भारतात १९८०चे लोकसंख्या मुस्लीमांची आहे. ६२८०चे मॉब लिंचिंगच्या घटना ह्या मुस्लीमांच्या विरोधात घडल्या आहेत. ख्रिश्चन २८०० असाून त्यांच्या विरोधात १४ टक्के गुन्हे झाले आहेत. नोंद करण्यात आलेले ९० टक्के गुन्हे मे २०१४ नंतर म्हणजेच पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी सत्तेत आल्यानंतर झाले आहेत. २८ सप्टेंबर २०१५ ला उत्तर प्रदेशातील दादरी जवळच्या बिसारा गावातील ५२ वर्षीय मोहम्मद अखलाक यांची गायीची कत्तल केल्याच्या आणि मांस खाल्ल्याच्या संशयावरून जमावाने विटा आणि काठ्यांनी मारहाण करून हत्या केली. तेव्हापासून सातत्याने समुह हत्येच्या घटना घडत आहेत.

**भारतातील मॉब लिंचिंगच्या काही घटना खालीलप्रमाणे**

• २०/०५/२०१५: राजस्थानमध्ये मीट शॉपवाल्या ६० वर्षीय वृध्दास जमावाने लोखंडी रॉड आणि काठीने वार करून मारून टाकले. • ०२/०८/२०१५: उत्तर प्रदेशमध्ये गोरक्षकांनी म्हशी नेणाऱ्या ३ लोकांना मारहाण करून मारून टाकले. • २८/०९/२०१५: उत्तर प्रदेशमध्ये मोहम्मद अखलाक यांची गायीची कत्तल केल्याच्या आणि मांस खाल्ल्याच्या संशयावरून जमावाने विटा आणि काठ्यांनी मारहाण करून हत्या केली. • १४/१०/२०१५: हिमाचल प्रदेशमध्ये २२ वर्षीय तरुणास गाय घेऊन जाण्याच्या संशयावरून गोरक्षकांनी मारून हत्या केली. • १८/०३/२०१६: झारखंडमधील लातेहरमध्ये विक्रीसाठी जनावर बाजारात नेतांना मजलूम अन्सारी आणि इम्तियाज खानला जमावाने झाडाला बांधून मारले. • ०५/०४/२०१७: राजस्थानमधील अलवरमध्ये दुधाचा व्यापार करणाऱ्या पहलू खानची २०० गोरक्षकांनी हत्या केली. • २०/०४/२०१७: आसाममध्ये गाय चोरीच्या संशयावरून गोरक्षकांनी २ युवकांची हत्या केली. • ०१/०५/२०१७: आसाममध्ये गाय चोरीच्या संशयावरून गोरक्षकांनी पुन्हा २ युवकांची हत्या केली. • १२ ते १८ मे २०१७: झारखंडमध्ये ४ घटनांमध्ये ९ लोकांची हत्या करण्यात आली. • २९/०६/२०१७: झारखंडमधील असगर अंसारीला बीफ नेण्याच्या संशयावरून जमावाने ठार केले. • १०/११/२०१७: राजस्थानमधील अलवरमध्ये उमर खानची गोरक्षकांनी गोळ्या घालून हत्या केली. • २०/०७/२०१८: राजस्थानमधील अलवरमध्ये गाय तस्करी करण्याच्या संशयावरून रकबर खानला मारहाण करून ठार केले. • जून २०१९ मध्ये झारखंडमध्ये बाईक चोरीच्या संशयावरून एका मुस्लीम तरुणास झाडाला बांधून ७ तास मारहाण करून नंतर जमावाने त्याला पोलिसांच्या ताब्यात दिले. प्रचंड मारहाणीमुळे रुग्णालयात दाखल केले. ३ दिवस उपचार घेतल्यानंतर त्याचा मृत्यू झाला. • बहन मायावती यांनी पोलिसांचेही मॉब लिंचिंग होत असल्याची बाब अधोरेखित केली आहे. इतक्या घटना घडूनही मॉब लिंचिंगचे गुन्हेगार खुले आम फिरत आहेत. त्यांच्यावर कडक कारवाई होतांना दिसत नाही. देशात झुंडीने किंवा जमापाने गुन्हा केल्यास शिक्षा होत नसते हे या उदाहरणांनी स्थापित होत आहे.

**गर्दीचे मानसशास्त्र:**

गर्दीचे मानसशास्त्र हा समाजशास्त्रातील एक छोटसा भाग आहे. पूर्वी गर्दीच्या मानसशास्त्रामध्ये एका काळ्या व्यक्तिला गोऱ्या लोकांच्या भीडीने मारण्याचा विषयच चर्चेस असायचा. परंतु आज भारतात मारून टाकणारी भीड हिरो बणून उदयास आली असून ती हुकूमशाही व्यवस्थेचाच विस्तार आहे. ही भीड दोन प्रकारची आहे. १. भीड बहुसंख्यांक लोकशाहीच्या एका प्रकारात दिसून येते, ती स्वतःच कायद्याचे काम करते. खाण्यापासून कपड्यांपर्यंत सर्व बाबींवर तिचे नियंत्रण असते. भीड स्वतःला बरोबर ठरवून आपली हिंसा व्यावहारिक व आवश्यक असल्याचे सांगते. अखलाक आणि उन्नाव प्रकरणातून याचा प्रत्यय येतो. २. मुलांच्या चोरीच्या प्रकरणातून वेगळ्या प्रकारची भीड दिसून येते. खुप मोठ्या चिंतेतून लोकांमध्ये राग निर्माण होतो. इथे भीडेकडून हिंसा ताकतीने नाही तर घबराहट आणि भितीतून घडून येते. एका प्रकारात अल्पसंख्यांकांकडून सत्तेला आव्हान मिळते आणि दुसऱ्यामध्ये बाहेरच्या आणि अनोळखी व्यक्तित्व गुन्हाचा आरोप केला जातो.

**भारतीय संविधानातील तरतुदी :**

• संविधानाच्या भाग ३ मधील १४ व्या कलमानुसार राज्य कोणत्याही व्यक्तिस भारताच्या राज्यक्षेत्रात कायद्यापूढे समानता अथवा कायद्याचे संरक्षण नाकारणार नाही. • भाग ३ मधील १४ व्या कलमानुसार राज्य कोणत्याही नागरिकाला प्रतिकूल होईल अशाप्रकारे केवळ धर्म, वंश, जात, लिंग, जन्मस्थान या अथवा यापैकी कोणत्याही कारणावरून भेदभाव करणार नाही. • २५ व्या कलमानुसार प्रत्येक नागरिकाला सदसद्विवेकबुद्धीचे स्वातंत्र्य आणि धर्माचे मुक्त प्रकटीकरण, आचरण व प्रचार करण्याचा हक्क मिळाला आहे. • २९ व्या कलमानुसार अल्पसंख्यांक वर्गाच्या हितसंबंधाचे संरक्षण करण्याची जबाबदारी सरकारची आहे.

**भारतीय माँब लिचिंगची राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरून दखल :**

• रामचंद्र गुहा, मणिरत्नम, अनुराग कश्यप, अदूर गोपाळकृष्णन, कोंकणा सेन यासारख्या ४९ बुध्दीजीवींनी मोदींना पत्र लिहून माँब लिचिंगच्या घटना रोखण्याची मागणी केली. तसेच देशात असहमतीला चिरडले जाणार नाही असे वातावरण निर्माण करण्याची मागणी केली. देशात जमावाने कायदा हातात घेत हत्या केल्याच्या घटना घडत आहेत यात गोहत्येचा संशय, जय श्रीराम म्हणण्यास सक्ती, मुलं पळविल्याच्या अफवा, चोरी आणि इतरही कारणांचा समावेश आहे. मात्र धार्मिक ओळख पटवून अल्पसंख्यांकांना लक्ष करण्याचे प्रमाण यात सर्वाधिक असल्याचे समोर आले आहे. म्हणून वरील दिग्गजांनी या घटनांवर चिंता व्यक्त केली आहे. नाटककार, दिग्दर्शक एस. रघुनंदन यांनी ईश्वराच्या नावावर होत असलेल्या माँब लिचिंगबाबत चिंता व्यक्त करत पुरस्कार स्विकारण्यास नकार दिला.

• नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेते प्रकाश सत्यार्थी यांनी सध्या देशात दहशतीचे आणि नकारात्मक वातावरण आहे. जमावाकडून हल्ला आणि मारहाणीबाबत चिंता व्यक्त केली आहे. राजकीय फायद्यासाठी अशा कृतीचा वापर करणे गैर आहे. एखाद्या व्यक्तीवर हल्ला करणे, त्याला मारहाण करून ठार करणे ही भारतीय संस्कृती नाही. हे भारताचे चारित्र्यही नाही. आपल्या देशात चर्चा वादविवाद यांना महत्त्व आहे. मात्र आज पहा आणि गप्प बसा ही संस्कृती वाढत चालली आहे.

• अमेरिकेकडून प्रसिध्द झालेल्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्याच्या अहवालात माँब लिचिंगचा उल्लेख आहे. भारतात होत असलेले माँब लिचिंग, कथीत गोरक्षकांकडून होत असलेले मारहाणीचे प्रकार तसेच भारताच्या इतिहासातील मुस्लीमांचे योगदान मिटविण्याचा प्रयत्न सध्या सुरु आहे. त्यामुळे धार्मिक ताणतणावात वाढ होऊन धार्मिक हिंसाचार व दंगली होत आहेत. प्रशासन गोरक्षकांचे हल्ले थांबविण्यात अयशस्वी ठरले आहे. यामध्ये जमावाकडून बेदम मारहाण, लोकांना घाबरवणे, धमकावणे, हत्या करणे यासारखे गंभीरप्रकारही घडले आहेत.

• ब्रिटनमध्ये लेबर पार्टीचे खासदार जोनाथन एशवर्थ यांनी परराष्ट्र सचिव आणि ब्रिटन सरकारला भारतातील माँब लिचिंगबाबत पत्र लिहीले.

**माँब लिचिंगला आळा घालण्यासाठी राज्यांचा पुढाकार:**

५ ऑगस्ट २०१९ रोजी राजस्थानच्या विधानसभेत अँटी लिचिंग बिल पास करण्यात आले. राजस्थान हे असे बिल पास करणारे देशातील पहिले राज्य ठरले. या बिलातील तरतुदीनुसार लिचिंगमध्ये व्यक्तीचा मृत्यू झाल्यास जबाबदार लोकांना जन्मठेप आणि १ ते ५ लाख दंड; लिचिंगग्रस्त व्यक्ती गंभीर जखमी झाल्यास जबाबदार लोकांना १० वर्षे कारावास आणि २५ हजार ते ३ लाख दंड; लिचिंगग्रस्त व्यक्ती साधारण जखमी झाल्यास जबाबदार लोकांना १० वर्षे कारावास आणि १ लाख दंडाची तरतूद आहे.

३० ऑगस्ट २०१९ रोजी राजस्थान पाठोपाठ पश्चिम बंगालच्या विधानसभेमध्ये माँब लिचिंगवर अंकुश ठेवण्यासाठी एकमताने एक बिल संमत झाले. ज्यामध्ये लिचिंगच्या घटनेमध्ये मृत्यू झाल्यास त्यासाठी जबाबदार असणाऱ्यांना फाशीची शिक्षा किंवा कठोर जन्मठेप आणि ५ लाख रुपये दंडाची तरतूद आहे. तसेच गंभीर जखमी झाल्यास त्यासाठी जबाबदार असणाऱ्यांना ३ लाख रुपयांच्या दंडासह जन्मठेपेच्या शिक्षेची तरतूद आहे. पोलिस महासंचालक लिचिंगच्या घटनांवर अंकुश ठेवण्यासाठी नोडल अधिकारी म्हणून काम पाहिले लिचिंगग्रस्त कुटूंबातील व्यक्तिस आर्थिक भरपाई म्हणून शासकीय नोकरी देण्यात येईल.

**निष्कर्ष:**

भारतीय संस्कृती ही वादविवाद आणि असहमतीला महत्त्व देणारी आहे. एखाद्याचा विचार आपल्या विरुद्ध आहे म्हणून सामुहिकपणे त्याची हत्या करा असे प्रकार भारतात घडलेले नाहीत. म्हणूनच भारत हा जगासाठी आदर्श देश आहे. बहुतांश देशांच्या नागरिकांना भारताबद्दल प्रेम आणि आदर आहे. कमालीची विविधता असून देखील भारतातील लोक एकतेने नांदतात याबद्दल आकर्षण देखील आहे. भारतात हजारो वर्षांपासून विविध वंश, धर्म, जाती, भाषा बोलणारे लोक गुण्यागोविंदाने नांदत आले आहेत. समुह हत्येचे प्रकार फारसे आढळत नाहीत. परंतु अलिकडील काळात समुह हत्येचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. त्यामुळे सामाजिक सलोखा कमकुवत होत आहे. नागरिकांच्या घटनादत्त अधिकारांचे उल्लंघन होत आहे. राजस्थान आणि पश्चिम बंगाल हे माँब लिचिंग विरोधी बिल पास करणारे दोन राज्ये आहेत हे उल्लेखनीय आहे. काय खावे काय परिधान करावे यासारख्या सर्व बाबी निर्धारित करण्याचा प्रयत्न भीड करित आहे. आम्ही म्हणतो तसे इतरांनी वागावे अशी अपेक्षा करते, शासनापेक्षा प्रभावी असल्याचे दर्शविते. त्यामुळे लोकांमध्ये सामाजिक आणि धार्मिक द्वेषाची भावना वाढत आहे व लोकशाहीला धोका निर्माण होत आहे. लिचिंग करणाऱ्यांच्या विरोधात देशभरात कठोर कारवाई झाल्याचे दिसत नाही त्यामुळे लिचिंग करणाऱ्यांचे मनोबल वाढत आहे. माँब लिचिंग ही १८ व्या शतकात अमेरिकेत उदयास आलेली संकल्पना आहे. १८ व्या व १९ व्या शतकात अमेरिकेत असणारे लिचिंग आज भारतात पोहोचले आहे. माँब लिचिंगबाबत कुठेही जाहीर समर्थन होत नसले, तरीही समुह किंवा जनतेकडून असे हत्याकांड सातत्याने होत आहेत. याचाच अर्थ हत्या करणाऱ्या समुहाला कायद्याचा धाक राहिलेला नाही. सामुहिकपणे हत्या केल्यास शासनाला शिक्षा करणे अवघड जाते हे भीडला कळून चुकले आहे. ७-७ तास बांधून मारहाण केली जाते तरी पोलिस यंत्रणेला माहिती होत नाही आणि जनताही कळवत नाही याचा अर्थ लोकांमध्ये भीडेची दहशत निर्माण झाली आहे. म्हणून देशातील बुध्दीजीवींनी भीड हत्या रोखण्यासाठी पंतप्रधानांना पत्र पाठविले आहे. तर काहींनी पुरस्कार नाकारले आहेत. अमेरिका आणि ब्रिटन या व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य आणि लोकशाहीच्या पुरस्कर्त्या राष्ट्रांनी देखील भारतातील भीड हत्येची दखल घेतली आहे. माँब लिचिंगला पायबंद घालण्यासाठी राजस्थान आणि पश्चिम बंगालप्रमाणे केंद्र सरकारने कायदा करण्याची किंवा पश्चिम बंगालचाच कायदा स्विकारण्याची गरज आहे. फास्ट ट्रॅक कोर्ट स्थापन करून मृत्यूदंड किंवा जन्मठेपेची

शिक्षा केल्यास हे प्रकार आटोक्यात येऊ शकतील. वांशिक, धार्मिक व जातीय एकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित करून सर्वांना सहभागी करून घेतल्यास द्वेष भावना नाहीशी होऊन मॉब लिंचिंग थांबू शकेल. पश्चिम बंगालच्या बिलाध्ये लिंचिंगच्या घटनेमध्ये मृत्यू झाल्यास त्यासाठी जबाबदार असणाऱ्यांना फाशीची शिक्षा किंवा कठोर जन्मठेप आणि ५ लाख रुपये दंडाची तरतूद आहे. तसेच गंभीर जखमी झाल्यास ३ लाख रुपयांच्या दंडासह जन्मठेपेच्या शिक्षेची तरतूद आहे. लिंचिंगग्रस्त कुटूंबातील व्यक्तिस आर्थिक भरपाई म्हणून शासकीय नोकरी देण्यात येईल. थोडक्यात भीड हत्या ही भारतीय संस्कृतीवरील कलंक आहे. जगाचा भारताकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकान बदलत आहे. भारताला एकसंध ठेवायचे असेल आणि जगात प्रतिष्ठा वाढवायची असेल तर मॉब लिंचिंगला वेळीच आळा घालणे आवश्यक आहे.

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## आर्थिक मंदी आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था

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## ❖ प्रस्तावना :

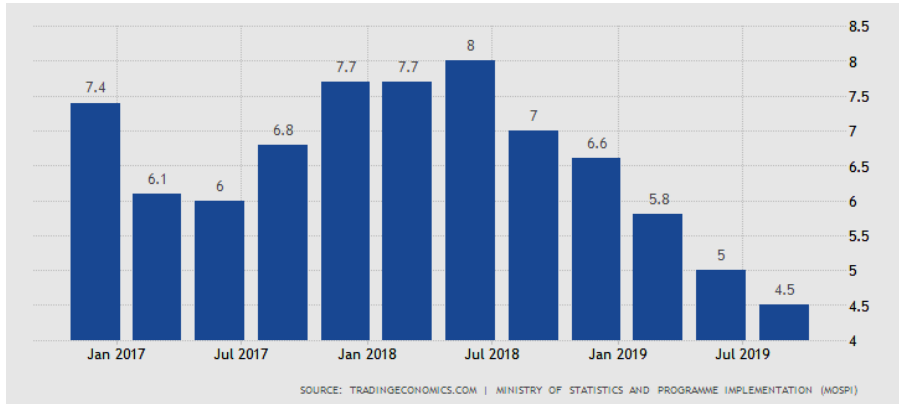
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सध्यास्थितीचा आढावा घेतला असता असे लक्षात येते की, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था मंदीच्या उंबरठ्यावर उभी आहे. म्हणजेच मंदीसदृश्य वातावरण निर्माण झाले आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आपली तेजी हळूहळू गमावत आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेतील प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात मागणीची कमतरता निर्माण होत आहे. भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेने आपल्या मौद्रिक समितीच्या बैठकीमध्ये भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाचा (जी.डी.पी.) पुर्वानुमानीत वृद्धी दर घटवून ६.९ केला आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील निरनिराळ्या क्षेत्रातील आकडेवारी कडे लक्ष दिल्यास असा निष्कर्ष निघतो की, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था हळू हळू मंदीकडे चालली आहे. ही स्थिती नियंत्रणा बाहेर गेल्यास भविष्यात देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला अनेक गंभीर परिणामांचा सामना करावा लागू शकतो. अर्थव्यवस्थेतील मंदीची लक्षणे लक्षात घेवून त्यांची कारणे शोधने आणि त्यावर वेळीच योग्यत्या उपयोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे. याच दृष्टीने प्रस्तूत लेखात भारतातील मंदीची लक्षणे, कारणे आणि त्यांच्या निराकरणार्थ उपायांची चर्चा करण्याचा अल्पसा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

## ❖ भारतातील मंदीची लक्षणे :

पुढील काही प्रमुख बाबी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था मंदीकडे वाटचाल करित असल्याचे संकेत देतात.

१. जी.डी.पी. मध्ये सातत्याने घट: जर अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास दर म्हणजेच जीडीपी सातत्याने घटत असेल तर तो आर्थिक मंदीचा संकेत असतो. केंद्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालयाने भारताच्या जीडीपीचे आकडे प्रकाशीत केले आहे त्या नुसार या वर्षातील जुन मध्ये संपनान्य तीमाहीमध्ये ५.८ टक्के असलेला जीडीपी पुढच्या तीमाहीमध्ये ५ टक्के आणि आता ४.५ टक्क्यांवर आला आहे.

## भारताचे अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न (जीडीपी)



२. उपभोगात किंवा उपभोग्य वस्तूंच्या मागणीत घट : अलिकडे उपभोग्य वस्तू आणि ऑटोमोबाईल या दोन्ही क्षेत्रातील मागणीत घट होत आहे हे पुढील तथ्यांवरून स्पष्ट होते.

अ) उपभोग क्षेत्र : भारतात मागील २० वर्षांत असे पहील्यांदा होत आहे की, लोक आपला बचत केलेला पैसा खर्च करित आहेत. त्यामुळे ते फक्त आवश्यक वस्तूंवरच खर्च करित आहेत. यामुळे इतर क्षेत्रांमध्ये मंदी स्पष्ट दिसत आहे. दैनंदिन उपभोगाच्या वस्तूंची विक्री मंदावली आहे. एप्रिल-जून २०१९ दरम्यान हिंदुस्तान यूनिलीवर लिमिटेड च्या विक्रीचा वृद्धीदर केवळ ५ टक्के राहिला आहे. मागील वर्षी याच काळात हा वृद्धी दर १२ टक्के होता. डायर इंडिया ची विक्री सुध्दा मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत २१ टक्क्यांनी घटून केवळ ६ टक्के राहिली आहे. स्थिती इतकी बिकट झाली आहे की, लोकांनी खान्या पिण्याच्या वस्तूंमध्येही कपात करणे चालू केले आहे. याचे ताजे उदाहरण म्हणजे पारले बिस्किट कंपनीने मागणी घटल्यामुळे नुकतेच १०,००० कर्मचाऱ्यांची कपात केली आहे.

ब) ऑटोमोबाईल क्षेत्र: सरकारच्या नवीन नियमांमुळे वाहनांची किंमत वाढली असून वाहनांच्या खरेदीसाठी कर्जपुरवठा करणाऱ्या संस्था वाहन कर्जासाठी खूप जास्त खबरदारी घेत आहेत. टाटा, महिंद्रा, मारुती यांच्या गाड्यांची विक्री ६० टक्क्यांनी कमी झाली आहे. 'महिंद्रा अँड महिंद्रा' ने स्टॉक एक्सचेंजला माहिती दिली की विक्री होत नसल्याने वाहनांचे उत्पादन ५ जून ते १३ जून दरम्यान बंद होते. 'मारुती सुझुकी' नेही २३ ते ३० जून दरम्यान आपला प्लॅट बंद ठेवला होता कारण गाड्यांची अपेक्षित विक्री झाली नव्हती. जुलै मध्ये देशातील पॅसेंजर व्हेईकल

इंडस्ट्री ने गेल्या १९ वर्षात आपले सर्वात वाईट प्रदर्शन केले, गेल्या ९ महीन्यात त्यांच्या विक्रीत ३१ टक्क्याने घट झाली आहे.

३. औद्योगिक उत्पादनात घट : भारतातील उद्योग क्षेत्र केवळ ०.६ टक्के दराने वाढत आहे जे २०१८ मध्ये १२.१ टक्के दराने वाढत होते. त्यामुळे फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर लोकांच्या नोकऱ्या जात आहेत.
४. बचत व गुंतवणूकीत घट : २०११-१२ मध्ये देशातील बचतीचा जो दर ६८.२ टक्के होता तो घटून ५६ टक्क्यापेक्षाही कमी झाला आहे. देशात एप्रिल ते जून २०१९ दरम्यान घोषित नवीन योजनांच्या मूल्यात ७९.५ टक्क्याने घट झाली आहे. ही सप्टेंबर २०१४ नंतरची सर्वात मोठी घट आहे. याच कालावधीत घोषित गुंतवणूकीचे मूल्य ७१,३३७ कोटी रूपये आहे ही सुध्दा सप्टेंबर २०१४ नंतरची न्युनतम पातळी आहे. २०१५ मध्ये खाजगी गुंतवणूकीचा दर ३०.१ टक्के होता तो घटून २०१९ मध्ये २८.९ टक्के राहिला आहे. हा एक मोठा संकेत आहे की गुंतवणुकदारांना आता भारताच्या आर्थिक भविष्यावर फारसा विश्वास राहिला नाही. 'म्युच्युअल फंड उद्योग' सुध्दा येणाऱ्या गुंतवणूकीत घट झाल्याचे दाखवत आहे.
५. बेरोजगारीत वाढ : पारले बिस्किट कंपनीने मागणी घटल्यामुळे नुकतेच १०,००० कर्मचाऱ्यांची कपात केली आहे. पॅसेंजर व्हेईकल इंडस्ट्रीच्या विक्रीत गेल्या ९ महीन्यात ३१ टक्क्याने घट झाली आहे. यामुळे साडेतीन लाखापेक्षा अधिक लोकांच्या नोकऱ्या गेल्या आहेत. जे लघु व मध्यम उद्योग या मोठ्या कंपन्यांवर अवलंबून आहेत त्यांचे तर आणखीनच वाईट हाल आहेत. त्यांनीही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नोकर कपात केली आहे. असेच चालू राहिले तर ऑटो क्षेत्रात सुमारे १० लाख लोकांना नोकऱ्या गमवाव्या लागू शकतात.
६. कर्जाच्या मागणीत घट : भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेद्वारा प्रकाशित आकड्यांनुसार उद्योगांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या कर्जात घट झाली आहे. पेट्रोलियम, टेक्सटाईल, फर्टिलाइजर, संचार इत्यादी क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांनी कर्ज घेणे कमी केले आहे. बँकाही लोकांना कर्ज देण्यास घाबरत आहेत. त्यात भर म्हणजे बँकींग व्यवस्था एनपीए वर्तमान काळात बँकांचा एकूण एनपीए ९,४९,२७९ कोटी रूपये आहे. म्हणजे एवढी कर्जे थकीत आहेत. तसेच भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेनुसार मागील ११ वर्षात ५३.३३४ बँक फॉडच्या घटना झाल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे २.०५ लाख कोटी रूपयांचे नुकसान बँकांना झाले आहे.
७. रियल इस्टेट मध्ये घसरण : रियल इस्टेट च्या एका रिसर्च कंपनी नुसार, मार्च २०१९ पर्यंत भारतातील ३० मोठ्या शहरामध्ये न विकल्या गेलेल्या घरांची संख्या १२.८ लाख होती. मार्च २०१८ च्या तुलनेत ही संख्या सात टक्क्यांनी जास्त आहे. बिल्डर ज्या गतिने घरे बांधतात त्या गतिने ती खरेदी केली जात नाहीत. रियल इस्टेट क्षेत्रासी संबंधीत सुमारे २५० लहान-मोठे उद्योग आहेत. घरे विकल्या गेल्यास या उद्योगांनाही फायदा होतो. परंतु सध्या तसे होतांना दिसत नाही. बांधकाम आणि रियल इस्टेट क्षेत्रात कमी कौशल्य लागणाऱ्या कामात मोठ्या संख्येने रोजगार संधी आहेत. परंतु हे दोन्ही क्षेत्रे सध्या अडचणीत आहेत.
८. आयात निर्यातित घट : मंदीची चाहूल हा संकेत सुध्दा देतो. तेल, सोने, चांदी यांची आयात स्पष्ट करते की लोक आयातीत माल खरेदी करतात की नाही. एप्रिल-जून २०१९ च्या दरम्यान या वस्तूंच्या आयातीत ५.३ टक्क्यांनी घट झाली आहे. तसेच एप्रिल-जून २०१९ दरम्यान भारताची निर्यात ४६ अरब डॉलर वर स्थिर आहे. आणि निर्यात वाढीची चिन्हेही दिसत नाहीत. यावरून विदेशातून भारतीय वस्तू व सेवांच्या मागणीत शिथिलता असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.
९. शेअर बाजारात घसरण : देशातील अनेक मोठ्या कंपन्यांचे उत्पन्न व नफा सातत्याने घटत आहे. तसेच लोकांजवळ पैसा कमी असल्याने शेअर बाजारात गुंतवणूकही कमी होत आहे. या कारणांनी शेअर च्या किंमती घटत आहेत.
१०. कंपन्यांच्या नफ्यात घट एक वेळची प्रभावशाली खाजगी विमान सेवा कंपनी 'जेट एअरवेज' आज बंद झाली आहे. 'एअर इंडिया' मोठ्या तोटयात चालत आहे. कधी काळी टेलीकॉम सेक्टर ची ओळख असलेली बीएसएनएल आज आपल्या अस्तीत्वासाठी झुंजत आहे. सुरक्षेच्या क्षेत्रातील सरकारी कंपनी 'हिन्दूस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स' ने नुकतेच बाजारातून १००० कोटी रूपयाचे कर्ज आपल्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना वेतन देण्यासाठी घेतले आहे. हे या दशकात पहिल्यांदाच झाले आहे. भारतीय डाक सेवेचा २०१९ मधील वार्षिक तोटा १५००० कोटी रूपये आहे. वर्तमानकाळात ही सर्वात तोटयात चालणारी सरकारी कंपनी बनली आहे. भारतातील सर्वात मोठी कच्चे तेल आणि नैसर्गिक गॅस ची कंपनी ओएनजीसी चा अतिरिक्त कॅश रिजर्व घटत आहे.

अशाप्रकारे पुर्ण बाजार मागणीच्या कमतरतेशी झटत आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात प्रतिकूल परिणाम दिसत आहेत. सरकारने बँकांच्या विलिनीकरणाची घोषणा केली आहे. या सर्व लक्षणांवरून स्पष्ट होते की, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत मंदीचे स्पष्ट संकेत दिसत आहेत. किंबहुना भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था मंदीच्या उंबरठ्यावर उभी आहे.

## ❖ भारतात मंदीसदृश्य स्थिती निर्माण होण्याची प्रमुख कारणे :

१. बेरोजगारीत वाढ व बचत आणि उपभोग्य वस्तूंच्या मागणीत घट : या मंदीचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे शहरी व ग्रामिण क्षेत्रात बेरोजगारीत वाढ, उत्पन्नात वाढ न होणे आणि त्यामुळे बचत व उपभोग्य वस्तूंच्या मागणीत घट होणे हे होय.
२. बँकींग समस्येकडे दुर्लक्ष : निती आयोगाचे उपाध्यक्ष राजीव कुमार यांच्या मते, २००९-१४ या कालावधीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात कर्जे वाटण्यात आली त्यामुळे २०१४ नंतर कर्जाची थकबाकी (एन.पी.ए.) आणि बुडीत कर्जाच्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली. रिझर्व बँकेचे माजी गव्हर्नर रघुराम राजन यांच्या दबावानंतर २०१५ मध्ये बँकांनी आपल्या थकीत कर्जाची भरपाई करणे सुरू केले होते. परंतु नंतर या समस्येकडे सरकारने दुर्लक्ष केले. रघुराम राजन यांनी बँक डिफॉल्टरांची एक यादी सरकारला दिली होती. पण त्यांच्यावर कोणतीही कार्यवाही झाली नाही. थकबाकी, फॉड आणि बुडीत कर्जांना कंटाळून शेवटी बँकांनी उद्योगांना कर्ज देण्याचे प्रमाण कमी केले.
३. थांबलेल्या योजना : भूमि अधिग्रहण आणि पर्यावरण संबंधी मंजूरी या अडथळ्यांमुळे आधारभूत संरचना आणि उद्योगांच्या विकासाच्या अनेक योजना थांबून होत्या. या अडथळ्यांना दूर करून ह्या योजनांना गती देण्याचे काम सरकार करेल अशी अपेक्षा होती. परंतु तसे झाले नाही. बँक कर्जाची थकबाकी आणि बुडीत कर्जाच्या समस्येमध्ये ह्या योजनांच्या स्थितीची मोठी भूमिका आहे.
४. अप्रभावी योजना : सरकारने एका पेक्षा एक अशा मोठ मोठ्या योजनांची घोषणा केली परंतु त्यापैकी अनेक योजना निष्प्रभावी राहिल्या. मेक इन इंडीया, रिकल इंडिया, डिजिटल इंडीया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टँड अप इंडिया. ह्या योजनांचा फारसा प्रभाव दिसत नाही.
५. विमुद्रीकरण : काळा पैसा रातोरात समाप्त करण्यासाठी केलेल्या नोटाबंदीने चार-पाच लाख कोटी रूपये मिळण्याची आशा दाखविण्यात आली होती. परंतु अल्पशी रक्कमच त्यातून हाती येवू शकली. मात्र या नोटाबंदीने अर्थव्यवस्थेला ठप्प केले, सुरळीत चालत असलेल्या आर्थिक व्यवस्थेत अडथळे आणले. गुंतवणुकदारांमध्ये अनिश्चिततेची भितीही निर्माण झाली. परिणामी गुंतवणूकीचे प्रमाण कमी होउन मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार कमी झाला.
६. जीएसटी : जीएसटी ही टॅक्स पध्दती अत्यंत सोपी आणि चांगली आहे असे सांगण्यात आले. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात ती तशी ठरली नाही. पाच वेगवेगळे दर आणि पहील्या दिवसापासूनच नियमांच्या पालनाची अनिवार्यता असलेली जीएसटी इतक्या तडकाफडकी लागू केली गेली की तीच्या स्वीफ्टवेअरसचे पुर्वपरिक्षणही केले नव्हते. तीच्या नियमांमध्ये अनेक वेळा बदल करण्यात आले. अजूनही जीएसटी बाबत अनेक संभ्रम आहेत. जीएसटी ने लहान व मध्यम व्यावसायीकांच्या अडचणी वाढविण्याचेच काम केले. त्याचाही त्यांच्या व्यवसायावर विपरित परिणाम झाला.
७. मुद्रास्फितीला कमी ठेवणे : सरकार न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य किंवा नरेगा मोबदल्यात वाढ करून ग्रामीण भागात गुंतवणूक करण्यास इच्छूक नाही. कारण राजकिय दृष्ट्या मुद्रा स्फिती कमी ठेवणे सरकारचे उद्दीष्ट होते. परंतु याचा दुष्परिणाम लोकांच्या क्रयशक्तीत घट आणि मागणीत घटीच्या स्वरूपात पुढे आला.
८. निर्गुंतवणूकीला प्राथमिकता न देणे : भारतात पांढरा हत्ती ठरलेल्या सार्वजनिक उपकरणांमध्ये निर्गुंतवणू करण्याचा आर्थिक सुधार कार्यक्रम चालू होता. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील अनेक उपक्रम या श्रेणीमध्ये येतात. यातील काही आपला तोटा कमी दाखवण्याकरीता सरकारी बँकांकडून कर्ज घेत राहिले. यामुळे भांडवलचा अनुत्पादक उपयोग वाढत गेला. सरकारने निर्गुंतवणूकीच्या धोरणाला प्राधान्य दिले नाही. जर सरकारला सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उपकरणांना विकण्या ऐवजी पनर्जीवित करायचे होते तर तसे संकेतही दिसले नाही. वास्तवात अनेक सरकारी उपक्रम तोट्यात जात आहेत.
९. करांची सक्ती : कर दरांमध्ये उदारता किंवा कर नियमांमध्ये शिथिलते ऐवजी, सरकार राजस्वातील घट आणि राजकोषीय तुटीच्या विवशतेमुळे आधिच सुस्त असलेल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतून अधिक कर जमा करण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहे. त्यामुळेही लोकांची क्रयशक्ती कमी होउन मागणीत घट निर्माण झाली आहे.
१०. निर्जिव अंदाजपत्रक : सरकारच्या जूलै मध्ये आलेल्या नवीन अंदाजपत्रकाने आत्मविश्वास वाढविणे किंवा अर्थव्यवस्थेत उत्साह भरण्याचे काम केले नाही. तर करांमध्ये सवलती ऐवजी नवीन कर थोपण्यात आले. थोडक्यात ही मंदी रोजगारात घट, उत्पन्नात घट, आणि परिणामतः बचत व मागणीत घट या कारणांनी आली आहे. महत्वाची बाब म्हणजे सरकारने या प्रकारच्या मंदीतून बाहेर पडण्याकरीता जे उपाय केले जावू शकत होते ते केलेही. जसे.
  १. मुद्रेचा पुरवठा विमुद्रीकरणाच्या नंतर १७ टक्क्यांनी वाढविला आहे.
  २. केंद्रीय बँकेने मागील एक वर्षात व्याजदरात १.१० टक्क्याने घट केली.
  ३. राजस्वातील कमी दूर करण्याच्या उद्देशाने सरकारने आरबीआय कडून १.७६ लाख कोटी रूपये प्राप्त केले आहे.

४. सरकारने करांचे दरही कमी केले.
५. महागाई पुर्णपने नियंत्रणात आहे.

परंतु तरीही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था मंदीकडे चालली आहे. म्हणूनच ही मंदी इतर पूर्व मंदीपेक्षा वेगळी आहे असे म्हटले जाते. या परिस्थितीत ही मंदी रोखण्याकरीता कोणते उपयोज्ये जाने आवश्यक आहेत याचा थोडक्यात विचार करू

❖ मंदी नियंत्रणार्थ आवश्यक उपाय :

हेतर स्पष्टच आहे की कोणत्याही आर्थिक मंदीतुन बाहेर पडण्याकरीता खाजगी क्षेत्र नाही तर सरकारलाच पुढे यावे लागते. या मंदीतुन बाहेर निघण्याकरीता पुढील प्रमुख उपायांचा अवलंब करणे आवश्यक वाटते.

१. सरकारने राजकिय उद्दीष्टे बाजूला ठेवून आर्थिक क्षेत्रातील तज्ञांच्या मार्गदर्शनात ठोस व परिणामकारक आर्थिक धोरण राबविणे आवश्यक आहे.
२. सरकारने खर्च वाढवीला पाहिजे. परंतु हेही लक्षात ठेवले पाहिजे की राजकोषीय तुट खुप जास्त वाढणार नाही.
३. सरकारने रोजगार वाढीवर अधिक भर देणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण सरकार जेव्हा रोजगारवाढीवर भर देत नाही तेव्हा येणाऱ्या भविष्या करीता असुरक्षेचे वातावरण निर्माण होते. कुठे ना कुठे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे आजचे सत्य हेच आहे.
४. सरकारने आपल्या पूर्वघोषित योजनांचा पुनर्विचार करून त्या प्रभावीपणे राबविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे.
५. तोटयात चालत असलेल्या सार्वजनिक उपकरणांना पुनर्जीवित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. जे सार्वजनिक उपकरणा चालविणे फायदेशीर नसेल त्यांना खाजगी भांडवलदारांना विकून टाकले पाहिजे व आलेला पैसा अर्थव्यवस्थेला मजबुती देण्याकरीता खर्च केला पाहिजे.
६. पायाभूत संरचनेच्या विकासावर भर देवून त्याद्वारे अधिकाधिक रोजगार निर्मिती करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे.
७. तांत्रिक प्रगतीवर भर देण्या ऐवजी देशाची श्रमबहुलता लक्षात घेउन अधिक रोजगार निर्माण करणाऱ्या योजना राबविल्या पाहिजेत.
८. ग्रामिण क्षेत्रातील लोकांचे उत्पन्न वाढविण्याच्या दृष्टीने ग्रामिण विकासाच्या योजना प्रभाविपणे राबविल्या पाहिजेत.
९. कृषी क्षेत्रामध्ये गुंतवणूक वाढवून संख्येने अधिक असलेल्या शेतकरी व शेत मजुरांचे उत्पन्न वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे.
१०. तोटयात चाललेल्या उद्योगांना पुनर्जीवित करण्याकरीता मदत केली पाहिजे.
११. बँकांची स्थिती सुधारण्याच्या दृष्टीनेही प्रयत्न होणे आवश्यक आहे.

मंदीचे गंभिर दुष्परिणाम टाळण्याच्या दृष्टीने वरील उपाय महत्वाचे वाटतात.

संदर्भ सूची :

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## भाषा व शिक्षण यात येणा—या समस्या

—प्रा. डॉ. सुचिता एस.ढेरे

लोकनायक बापूजी अणे महिला महाविद्यालय, यवतमाळ

## प्रस्तावना :-

भाषेचा मानवी जीवनाशी अगदी जवळचा संबंध असतो. भाषेचे मानवी जीवनाशी असलेले निकटत्व आपल्या स्वरूपाच्या उदाहरणावरून लक्षात येऊ शकते. भाषा म्हणजे काय, आपण कोणती भाषा बोलतो, भाषा निर्माण कशी होते इत्यादी मानवी मेंदूमध्ये भाषा संपादन करण्याचे जे सामर्थ्य असते त्याला भाषिक क्षमता असे म्हणतात. भाषा हे माणसाचे दैनंदिन गरजा भागवण्याचे साधन आहे. भाषेमुळे दुस-याला समजतो आणि ज्ञान वाढते. भाषेचा अभ्यास म्हणजे लिखित रूपाचा अभ्यास ही समजून अलीकडे रूढ होती. साहित्य हे भाषेच्या अनेक रूपांपैकी एक रूप आहे.

शिक्षण म्हणजे एका पिढीच्या ज्ञानाचे, संस्काराचे एकंदर संस्कृतीचे संचित दुस-या पिढीपर्यंत पोहचण्याची व्यवस्था असे मानले आणि भाषा म्हणजे एका व्यक्तीला आलेला कोणताही अनुभव कोणतीही जाणीव भावना, इच्छा दुस-या एक किंवा अनेक व्यक्तीपर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी समाजाकडून सर्वाना उपलब्ध झालेले एक साधन सहज ध्यानात येईल. जगात निरनिराळ्या देशांमध्ये निरनिराळ्या भाषा बोलल्या जातात. जगात बोलल्या जाणा-या भाषांची संख्या प्रचंड आहे. जगातल्या एकूण भाषांची संख्या जगातल्या एकूण देशांच्या संख्येपेक्षा कितीतरी पटीने अधिक आहे. कारण एका देशात एकच भाषा बोलली जाते असे नाही. उदा. आपल्या भारत देशात मराठी, गुजराती, पंजाबी, सिंधी, हिंदी, ओरिया, बंगाली, आसामी, तेलगू, कन्नड, मल्याळम, तामीळ अशा कितीतरी भाषा बोलल्या जातात. ह्या सगळ्या भाषा एकमेकींपासून पूर्णपणे वेगळ्या आहेत. आकलनातील अडथळ्यांमुळे दोन भाषांमध्ये असणारे हे भिन्नत्व आपण मान्य करतो. पण कोणत्याही एका भाषेत अनेक प्रकारचे भेद असतात. हे आपण सहजासहजी मान्य करू का? अर्थात हा आपण मान्य न करण्याचा प्रश्न नाही. कोणत्याही एका भाषेत अनेक प्रकारचे भेद असतात. ही एक वस्तुस्थिती आहे. विविध भाषांचे शिक्षणक्रमात काय स्थान असावे, हा आज भारतात चर्चेचा विषय बनलेला आहे. केवळ शिक्षणानं ज्ञानामधील चर्चेचा विषय नव्हे किंवा सामाजिक कारणांमुळे निर्माण झालेल्या विविध भाषा-भेदांना समावून घेणारी त्या त्या समाजाची अशी जी एकसंध भाषा मानली जाते तिला प्रमाणपत्र म्हणता येईल.

## प्रमाण भाषा बोली व स्थानिक भेद संकल्पना :-

प्रत्यक्षात समाजातल्या वेगवेगळ्या गटांकडून बोलले जाणारे आणि प्रमाणभाषेशी कमी जास्त प्रमाणात फरक सांगणारे भाषाभेद किंवा भाषिक रूपेच वापरली जात असतात. अशा ठळक भाषाभेदांना बोली असे म्हणता येईल. उदा. खानदेशी, व-हाडी, पुणेरी, चितपावनी इ. बोली आहेत. तर मराठी ही या निरनिराळ्या समाजाच्या एका गटाकडून किंवा एक भाषक समाजाच्या एखाद्या विशिष्ट प्रदेशातील लोकांकडून देवाणघेवाणीसाठी दैनंदिन व्यवहारासाठी वापरल्या जाणा-या विशिष्ट भाषिक शिक्षणाचे माध्यम, समाजातील लेखी व्यवहार यासाठी सध्या बोलीचा वापर केला जात नाही. बोलीचा वापर करणारे गट लेखन व्यवहारासाठी प्रमाणभाषेची बोली म्हणून किंवा त्या प्रमाण भाषेच्या अधिपत्याखाली वापरणारी बोली म्हणूनच ओळखली जाते. याचा अर्थ बोलीला अस्तित्व असते. उदा. खानदेशी ही मराठीची बोली आहे हे नमुद करावे लागते. विविध भाषांचे शिक्षणक्रमात काय स्थान असावे किंवा अंग्रेजी बचाओ अशा एखाद्या एकसूत्री घोषणेला धरून आपण राहावे किंवा अशा धोरणांना बिचकून जैसे थे राहण्यात संतुष्ट राहावे. मराठी भाषेच्या स्थानाचा विचार केवळ इंग्लीश भाषेच्या तुलनेमधून करायला नको. भाषेचे शिक्षणक्रमात स्थान निश्चित करण्याच्या अगोदर तिचे एकंदर मानवी जीवनात काय स्थान आहे हे पाहायला हवे.

## भाषेचे मानवी जीवनातले स्थान:-

- १) उपयुक्ततेचे वळण
- २) सामाजिकतेचे वळण
- ३) सांस्कृतिकतेचे वळण

थोडक्यात भाषा मानवी जीवनात अयुक्तता सामाजिकता आणि सांस्कृतिकता अशा तीन वळणांनी कार्य करते. ही कार्ये करतांना भाषा माणसाची केवळ जाणीव कार्य करते. ही कार्ये करतांना भाषा माणसाची केवळ जाणीव वाढवत नाही. तर माणसाला जाणीवेची जाणीव करून देते. निरनिराळ्या शब्दात सांगायचे तर माणसाचे आत्मभान जाणवते. आणि तसे ते जागृत झाले म्हणजे उपयुक्ततेच्या वळणावर मुळ नैपुण्य आणि कारागिरी यांचे तंत्रज्ञान बनते. सांस्कृतिकतेच्या वळणावर भाषावर सुचना-या ओळ्यांच्या आणि व्यवहार चातुर्यांच्या म्हणीचा जागी अर्थधन काव्य आणि विचाधन सुत्र यांचे विवेचन ही फुलतात.

## माणूस आणि त्याची भाषा :-

भाषा ही माणसाच्या जीवनाचा एक अविभाज्य भाग आहे. जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात माणूस कोणती ना कोणती भाषा वापरत असतो. माणूस दरेकक्षणी भाषा वापरतच असतो. जेव्हा तो प्रत्यक्ष नसतो, तेव्हा सुध्दा तो मानातल्या मनात विचार करित असतो.

कल्पना करीत असतो. ज्याला भाषाच अवगत नाही असा मानव समुह असा मानव समाज या पृथ्वीवर उपलब्ध नाही. सामाजिक जीवनासाठी एकमेकांशी संपर्क साधणे एकमेकांमध्ये विनिमय साधने, निरनिराळ्या असंख्य संदेशाची देवाणघेवाण करणे आवश्यक असते तात्पर्य, भाषा ही समग्र मानवी जीवनाला वेदून टाकणारी गोष्ट आहे. शाळेतला भाषा शिक्षणाचा सगळा भर वाचन आणि लेखन यावरच असतो. समाजातील जेष्ठ कनिष्ठत्वाच्या निकषवर भाषेच्या श्रेणी लावणा—या या प्रकारातून भाषेबाबत आणखी एक गैरसमज निर्माण झाली आहे. ती म्हणजे प्रतिष्ठीतांची, सुशिक्षितांची भाषा शुध्द नि सुसंस्कृत अन इतरांची भाषा अशुध्द नि गावंढळ परंतु ही समजूनही अशासगेच आहे. जेव्हा समाजातील एखादा गट विशिष्ट भाषिक प्रयोग नेमाने वापरीत असतो. तेव्हा ते भाषिक प्रयोग शिलामान्य नसले तरी अशुध्द किंवा चुकीचे म्हणता येत नसतात.

प्रशासनात व राजकीय व्यवहार शिक्षणाचे माध्यम समाजातील लेखी व्यवहार यासाठी सध्या बोलीचा वापर केला जात नाही. बोलीचा वापर करणारे गट लेखन व्यवहाराचे प्रमाण भाषेचा वापर करीत असतात. अशावेळी ती बोली त्या प्रमाण भाषेची बोली म्हणून किंवा त्या प्रमाणभाषेच्या अधिपत्याखाली वापरणारी बोली म्हणूनच ओळखली जाते. याचा अर्थ बोलीला अस्तित्व असते. वास्तविक कोणतीही बोली असो मग ती सुशिक्षितांची असते. वा अशिक्षितांची, धनवंताची असो वा दरिद्री लोकांची दबाव गटाची असो वा दास्य गटाची तिच्या स्वतःच्या क्षेत्रातल्या गरजेनुसार पुरेशी विकसीत झालेली भाषा असते.

#### शिक्षणातील समस्या :-

मराठी माध्यमांच्या शाळेकडील ओढा कमी होण्यास अनेक कारणे आहेत. मराठी शाळांच्या दर्जा गुणवत्ते संदर्भात निर्माण झालेली साशंकता व त्या बाबतची माहिती वास्तवता शासनाच्या उदासीन धोरणामुळे मराठीच्या व्यावसाहिक उपयोगीतेवर निर्माण झालेले प्रश्नचिन्ह, सद्यस्थितीत संगणक व विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञान भाषा म्हणून मराठीला असलेल्या मर्यादा इंग्रजी शिकणे व इंग्रजीतून शिकणे याविषयी झालेला पालकांचा बुध्दभ्रम इंग्रजी माध्यमांच्या शाळांच्या बाह्य चकचक रंगरूपाविषयी असलेले आकर्षण, इंग्रजी शाळांचे त्यातून शिक्षणप्रेमी संस्थाचालकांचे मराठी शाळा बंद करून इंग्रजी स्टेटस, सिम्बॉल कारण ज्यांना इंग्रजी शाळांचे शुल्क परवडत नाही. दर्जेदार गुणवत्तापूर्ण आनंददायी शिक्षणसाठी शिक्षणात आमूलाग्र बदल व्हायला हवा. आजपर्यंत शिक्षणातील बदल हा अभ्यासक्रम, परीक्षापध्दती परीक्षेच्या संस्था मुल्यमापन पध्दत गुणवत्ता याद्या असाव्यात की नको, शिक्षणा बाबत संभ्रम निर्माण झाला म्हणून शिक्षणातील त्या गुंतागुंतीच्या न बनता सोयीस्कर व्हाव्यात.

#### निष्कर्ष :-

भाषेचा अभ्यास ही प्रत्येक समाजाची शैक्षणिक तसेच सांस्कृतिक गरज असते. आर्थिक, राजकीय किंवा धार्मिक सत्ता हाती असलेल्या प्रतिष्ठीतांचे वर्ग समाजावर नेहमी वर्चस्व गाजवून असतो. प्रतिष्ठीतांची किंवा वर्चस्व गाजवणा—या वर्गाची भाषा हीच खरी शुध्द भाषा आणि समाजातील अन्य वर्गाची भाषा म्हणजे अशुध्द, असंस्कृत आणि अप्रगत भाषा हा भाषेबद्दलचा गैरसमज आहे. मराठीच्या विद्यमान बोलींचा बोलीविज्ञानाने पुरविलेल्या नियम— निष्कर्षांच्या आधारे अभ्यास होण्याची नितांत गरज आहे. मराठी समाज हा कसा नि किती प्रकारे आर्थिकदृष्ट्य विभागला गेलेला आहे. हे जाणून घेणे सामाजिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीनेही आवश्यक आहे. महाराष्ट्र बाहेरही मध्यप्रदेश, आंध्रप्रदेश, तामीळनाडू, कर्नाटक, गुजरात इत्यादी राज्यांमध्ये गेले काही शतके स्थित झालेल्या मराठी समाजांच्या बोलींचा अभ्यास होण्याची गरज आहे.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

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## ऑनलाईन गेमचा विद्यार्थ्यांवर होणारा परीणाम

प्रा.डॉ. दामोदर चंद्रभान दुधे  
श्रीमती सविताबाई उत्तमराव देशमुख दिग्रस जि. यवतमाळ

प्रस्तावना :-

दोन वर्षांपूर्वी 'ब्लू व्हेल गेमने' जगभरात हाहाकार माजवला होता. भारतात या गेमच्या आहारी जाऊन अनेकांनी आपला जीव गमावला. परिणामी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाकडून ते केंद्र सरकार, मानसोपचार तज्ञ आणि पालकदेखील यातून आपली सुटका करून घेण्यासाठी उपाययोजना आखत होते. या आपत्तीयं गांभीर्य इतकं होतं की, सरकारची त्या विरोधात कायदा करण्याची तयारी सुरू होती. तात्पुरती उपाययोजना म्हणून सरकारनं इंटरनेटवरील गेमच्या लिंक हटवण्याचे आदेश दिले, तर तिकडे अमेरिकेत गेम बनवणाऱ्याला अटक झाली. त्यामुळे परिस्थिती वेळीच नियंत्रणात आली, पण हा धोका टळलेला नव्हता.

टाईमपास व कामाच्या ताणवातून मुक्त होण्यासाठी विरगुळा म्हणून खेळ खेळणं नवीन नाही. पूर्वी पत्यांचा खेळ, कॅरम, बुद्धीबळ असे बँडे खेळ खेळले जायचे. तसेच मैदानी खेळाचंही चलन होतं. ग्रामीण भागात बिटीदांडू सूर पारंब्या, लपंडाव, कबड्डी आदी खेळ प्रचलित होते. जेवनांतर व मधल्या वेळेत वरील सर्व खेळांना प्राधान्य दिलं जायचं. पण संगणक क्रांतीनंतर असे खेळ, हळूहळू संपुष्टात आले. परिणामी मैदानी खेळाची जागा डिजीटल व आभासी खेळांनी घेतली. बँडे खेळही डिजीटल स्वरूपात आले. त्यामुळे समूह किंवा संघटनात्मक पध्दतीनं खेळलं जाणारे खेळ बंद झाले.

आज इंटरनेटचा माध्यमातून खेळल्या जाणाऱ्या आभासी खेळाचं प्रमाण वाढलं आहे. कॉम्प्युटर व मोबाईलच्या मदतीनं असे गेम्स खेळले जातात. लोकल ट्रेनमध्ये बसमध्ये उभं राहून एका हातात हॅडल पकडून आणि दुसऱ्या हातानं मोबाईल गेम खेळतांना अनेक तरूण दिसतात. पायी चालतांना, बँकाच्या लाईनमध्ये हॉटेलमध्ये चहा घेतांना, वेळ मिळेल तिथे अगदी ट्रॅफिक सिग्नलच्या काही सेकंदातही गेम्स खेळले जातात. एका स्टॉपवरून दुसऱ्या स्टॉपवर पाहोचेपर्यंत ही मंडळी गेमची एक लेव्हल पार करतात.

ऑनलाईन खेळांचे विद्यार्थ्यांवर होणारे चांगले परिणाम :-

ऑनलाईन खेळांचे महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांवर चांगले परिणाम होतात. हे ऐकुण कोणाला सुध्दा आश्चर्य वाटेल अशा प्रकारच्या ऑनलाईन खेळांच्या निवडीवर हे अवलंबून असेल मुले कशाप्रकारचे खेळ निवडतात. यावर ते अवलंबून आहे. काही खेळांमुळे मुलांना प्रगती साधता येते.

अश्या प्रकारे खेळ खेळून विद्यार्थ्यांना असंख्य फायदे होतात. अश्या फायद्याबद्दल त्यांनी फारशी माहिती नसते.

१) प्रेरणा :-

आईची शब्द ऐकुण आश्चर्य वाटणार नाही. जसे "आधी तुझा गृहपाठ कर नंतर तु संगणकावर खेळ" अश्या प्रकारे शाळेत जाणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांना ही गोष्ट लागू होते. तशीच ती महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांना सुध्दा लागू पडते. आपल्याला असे दिसून येते की, काही खेळ मुलांना काम तत्परतेने करण्यासाठी प्रेरित करीत असतात.

२) मेंदुवर सक्रीयता :-

संगणकीय खेळांचे जे अनेक फायदे आहे त्यामधील महत्वाचा फायदा म्हणजे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मेंदुची वाढ होते. मोबाईलमध्ये असणारे गेम व त्यातील पायऱ्या मुलांना पार कराव्या लागतात. त्या पायऱ्या पार करतांना मुलांना अतिशय विचारपूर्वक निर्णय घ्यावे लागतात.

३) समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी मदत :-

विद्यार्थ्यांना बुद्धीबळ कॅरम यामध्ये असणारे नियम व त्यांचे पालन कशा रितीने करावे लागते हे सुरुवातीला माहित नसते. अशा समस्या खेळ खेळतांना उद्भवतात व त्या सोडवणुकीसाठी आज संपुर्ण माहिती खेळात दिलेली असते.

४) डोळे आणि हाताला नविन कौशल्य -

नविन नविन गेमच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांना नविन गोष्टी पाहायला मिळतात. संगणक हाताळतांना टायपींग कौशल्य सुध्दा विकसीत होते.

५) व्यक्तीमत्वाची ओळख -

आजच्या काळात चड चड सारखे गेम्स खेळणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांना व्यक्तीमत्वाचा विकास झाल्याचे दिसून येत व अनेक गेम्सचा पायऱ्या पुर्ण केल्यानंतर त्या विद्यार्थ्यांला बक्षिस दिल्या जाते- Candy cruss सारख्या गेमच्या

माध्यमातुन मुलांना बक्षिसे दिल्याने त्यांच्या व्यक्तीमत्व विकास, प्रोत्साहन मिळते. तसेच मुलांमध्ये सातत्य टिकून राहते, तत्परतः वाढते. खेळातील वृत्तीची जोपासना होते. टिम वर्क आणि सहकार्य कौशल्य विकसित होते.

दुष्परीणाम :-

१) अभ्यासाकडे दुर्लक्ष :-

संगणकीय खेळामुळे मुलांना अभ्यासाला वेळ मिळत नाही. आज लाखो व्हिडीओ गेम्स एका क्लिकवर अगदी सहज उपलब्ध होतात. आकर्षक डिझाईन जिवंतपणाचे देखावे क्षणिक व भौतिक सुखाचा आनंद देणारे गेम तासनतास खेळले जातात. आठ-दहा तास मनसोक्त खेळूनही मन भरत नाही. खेळण्याच्या नादात कुठलंही भान राहत नाही. सतत मोबाईल गेम्स खेळतच राहावसं वाटतं. बॅटरी संपून मोबाईल बंद झाला की, बैताल येतो, चित्रचित्र होते, पुन्हा - पुन्हा गेमकडे वळावसं वाटतं जोपर्यंत गेम पुन्हा सुरू होत नाही तोपर्यंत करमत नाही.

२) खेळ कि व्यसन :-

मोबाईल गेम खेळण्याच प्रमाण सगळ्याच वयोगटामध्ये दिसून येते. लहान मुलं आणि तरुणाई यांच्यामध्ये हे प्रमाण वाढलं आहे. किंबहुना हा वर्ग मोबाईल गेमच्या अधिकच आहारी गेल्याचे चित्र आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वाढत्या टप्प्यात ऑनलाईन आणि ऑफलाईन गेम खेळण म्हणून विकसित होत आहे.

साधारणतः टास्क मारधाड व अॅडिक्शनमध्ये गेम्सला जास्त पसंती दिली जाते. प्रसिध्द सिनेमा त्याचे नायक, एखादा सुपरविलेन गेमचा नायक असतो. लादेन रावनपासुन ते आयसिसपर्यंत नायक - खलनायकांची पात्रं घेऊन गेम तयार केले जातात. हिंसा व कुरता असे घटक अनेक गेम्समध्ये पहायला मिळतात. मोबाईल गेम खेळणाऱ्या व्यक्ती या सर्वेक्षणात असंही सांगण्यात आलं आहे की, मेट्रो शहरातल पालक नोकरीत व्यस्त राहतात. त्याच बिझी लाईफ स्टायलमुळे त्यांना मुलाकडे लक्ष देता येत नाही. परिणामी मुलं आपल्या बराचसा खेळ हिंसक व्हिडीओ गेम्स खेळतात. व्यथित करतात. याचा परिणाम मुलांच्या मेंदुवर होत आहे. त्यातुन मुलं अधिक एकलकोंडी व आक्रमक झालेली आहेत. मेट्रो शहरातील जवळजवळ ६६ टक्के मुलं एकटे गेम खेळतात तर ३२ टक्के मुलं आई-वडील किंवा घरातल्या कुटुंबाच्या उपस्थितीत गेम्स खेळतात.

३) मानसिक आजार

मनसोपचार तज्ञांच्या मते, अनेक कारणामुळे मुलं हिंसक होत आहेत. अलीकडे त्याचं प्रमाण वाढलं आहे. शहरांमधले पालक आपल्या मुलांवर पूर्णपणे लक्ष ठेवू शकत नाहीत. म्हणून ते मुलांच्या हाती फोन देतात. मोबाईलवर मुलं असे गेम्स खेळतात ज्यातुन हिंसक प्रवृत्तीस चालना मिळते. दररोज तीन-चार तास मोबाईल गेम खेळणाऱ्या मुलांमध्ये रागाचं प्रमाण जास्त प्रमाणात दिसून आलं आहे. हिंसा किंवा लैंगिक हिंसा असलेले व्हिडीओ गेम मुलांना खेळ देऊ नका. असा महत्वपूर्ण निकाल २०१० साली अमेरिकेच्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात दिला होता. या निर्णयाआधारी कॉलिफोर्नियाच्या गव्हर्नरने एक कायदा केला होता. त्यानुसार १८ वर्षांची होईपर्यंत मुलांना हिंसक व्हिडीओ गेम खेळता येणार नाहीत.

सतत ऑनलाईन गेम खेळणं मानसिक आजार असल्याचं निरीक्षण Who u २०१८ मध्ये नोंदवलं आहे- Who u जाहीर केलेल्या इंटरनॅशनल क्लासिफिकेशन ऑफ डिसीजेसमध्ये ऑनलाईन गेम खेळण्याच्या व्यसनाला एक मानसिक आजार म्हटलं आहे. सतत व्हिडीओ गेम खेळल्यामुळे आयुष्यातील इतर प्राधान्याच्या व महत्वाच्या गोष्टीकडे दुर्लक्ष होत असल्याचेही निरीक्षण यात नोंदवत आहे. या निष्कर्षातुन इतर प्राधान्याच्या व महत्वाच्या गोष्टीकडे दुर्लक्ष होत असल्याची निरीक्षण यात नोंदवलं आहे. या निष्कर्षातुन ऑनलाईन गेम खेळण्याच्या प्रकृतीवर व त्यातुन दुष्परीणामावर आळा घालण्याचा उद्देश जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेचा होता.

४) हिंसक वृत्ती/हेखेखोरपणा वाढते :-

अलीकडे शाळेकरी मुलांमध्ये हिंसेचे प्रमाण वाढलं आहे. तज्ञांच्या मते त्याच एक कारण मोबाईल गेम्स हे आहे. मोबाईल गेममध्ये एकमेकांना मारावं लागतं. एखादयाला जीवे मारल्याशिवाय जिंकता येत नाही. म्हणजे नायक किंबहुना खेळणारा व्यक्ती अप्रत्यक्ष पणे हिंसा करत सुटतो. रक्तपात, मारधाड, बंदुका गोळ्यांचा वापर करून तो समोरच्याला संपवतो क्षणोक्षणी समोर आलेल्यांना मारावं लागतं. एखादयाचा जीव घेणं तिथं टास्क म्हणून पुढे येत त्यामुळे वारंवार हिंसा करावी लागते. ही हिंसा काल्पनिक असली तरी त्यांचा परिणाम खेळणाऱ्यांच्या मनावर होतो. सतत गेम खेळणाऱ्या व्यक्तीमध्ये कालांतराने बदल घडून येतो. म्हणजे तो अधिक प्रमाणात रागीट व चिडचिड होतो हे कारण आले आहे की आहे व्हिडीओ गेममुळे मुलांच्या स्वभावात लक्षणीयरित्या बदल होत आहे.

युनिसेफच्या २०११ एका अहवालानुसार जगभरात १० ते १५ वयोगटातील १२० कोटी किशोरवयीन मुलं आहेत भारतात ही संख्या जवळपास २४.३ कोटी आहे. जगभरातील सर्वाधिक किशोरवयीन मुलं विकसनशील देशांमध्ये राहतात. युनिसेफच्या या अहवालात मुलांना किती राग येतो हे त्यांच्या वयावर अवलंबून असतं, असं निरीक्षण नोंदवलं आहे.

## ५.आरोग्यावर होणारे परीणाम

इलेक्ट्रीक गॅझेटमुळे मुलांना अनेक आजार चिकटले आहेत. पाठदुखी डोळ्यात जळजळ डोळ्यात पाणी येणं, डोकेदुखी भुक न लागणं, मळमळणं बोट बधीन होणे, झोप न येणं, हाताची बोट अडकणं, अचानक चक्कर येणं स्मरणशक्ती कमी होतं जाणं, कामात नक्ष न लागणं, चिडचिडेपणा, संतत एकटं राहावसं वाटणं, पालकांशी न पटणं, अशा अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावं लागत असल्याचं संशोधनातून स्पष्ट झालं आहे. डोळे कोरडे पडणे किंवा डोळ्यांतून पाणी येणे यासारख्या डोळ्यांचा आणखी एक नवा आजार उद्भवला आहे.

## निष्कर्ष :-

ऑनलाईन संगणकीय खेळामुळे मुलांच्या दृष्टीने अनेक फायदे दिसून येतात त्यांना वास्तववादी जगात वावरण्याची संधी मिळते. त्यांच्यामधील वेळ या नेट आधारित संगणकाच्या गेममध्ये, घालविल्यामुळे चिंता, मानसिक ताण, मित्रासोबत होणारा वाद यापासून हे मुलं दुर राहतात. तथापि या खेळांचे अनेक फायदे असले तरीही मुलांनी तर वेळेचे भान ठेवले नाही तर होणारे दुष्परिणाम त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम घडून आणतील आणि सर्व फायदे नुकसानीचे ठरतील.

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## मोबाईलचा आजच्या विद्यार्थ्यांवर होणारा परिणाम

डॉ. विशाखा जगन्नाथ डेरे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

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आज मोबाईल शिवाय जीवन जगण्याची कोणी कल्पनाच करू शकत नाही मोबाईल फोनचा शोध लागला आणि जगात सर्वात मोठी संपर्क क्रांती झाली. भारत सुद्धा याला अपवाद नाही. १९०८ मध्ये अमेरिकेत नाथन बी स्टब्ल फिल्ड मूर यांनी टेलीफोनविषयी संकल्पना मांडली. बेल लेबोरेटरीज च्या इंजीनियरकडून १९४७ मध्ये सेलफोनचा शोध लागला. १९६० मध्ये बेल लेबोरेटरीजने त्याला विकसीत केले. जॉर्ज स्वेईगल्ट ने १० जुन १९६९ मध्ये वायरलेस फोनचे अमेरिकेत त्यांच्या नावाने पेटंट केले. १९८४ मध्ये बेल लेबोरेटरीज मध्ये पहिला आधुनिक व्यावसायिक मोबाईल फोन निर्माण करण्यात आला. भारतामध्ये ३ एप्रिल १९७३ ला मोटोरोला या कंपनीचा मोबाईल मर्टीन कपूर यांनी प्रथम उपयोगात आणला. १९८१ मध्ये डेनमार्क, फिनलंड, नार्वे, स्विडन याठिकाणी मोबाईलचा उपयोग करण्यात आला. १९९१ मध्ये फिनलंड येथे जी.एस.एम. नावाचा मोबाईल तयार करण्यात आला व २७ नेटवर्कची सुरुवात करण्यात आली. १९९३ मध्ये या मोबाईलवरून लिखित संदेश पाठवण्यात आले. मोबाईल फोनवर पहिली इंटरनेट सेवा १९९९ मध्ये एन.टी.टी. डोकमोद्वारा जपानमध्ये सुरू केल्या गेली. व २००४ मध्ये जपानमध्ये ३७ मोबाईल सेवा सुरू करण्यात आली.

हळूहळू मोबाईल कीपॅडवरून टचस्क्रीन, स्मार्टफोनच्या रूपात बदलला ज्यामुळे त्याचा आकार सुद्धा लहाण झाला. व इंटरनेटद्वारे बरीच माहिती मोबाईलमुळे मिळू लागली. आज सर्व स्तरातील व्यक्तीकडे त्यामध्ये गरीब, श्रीमंत, बालक, तरुण, वृद्ध, स्त्री,पुरुष इ. सर्वच वर्गातील व्यक्तीकडे मोबाईल फोन उपलब्ध आहेत. एकेकाळी हे फोन फक्त श्रीमंत व्यक्तींच्याच खाजगी मालकीचे होते. परंतु खाजगी कंपन्यांच्या स्पर्धेमुळे मोबाईल निर्मातींच्यामध्ये वाढ झाली. मोबाईलवरील कॉल रेट, इंटरनेटसेवा यांच्या किमती कमी झाल्या त्याचा फायदा ग्राहकांना झाला. त्यातच रोजच्या जीवनातील वापर जसजसा वाढत गेला तसतसे त्यासाठी विविध सुविधा, सवलती देणे सुरू झाले. अशा प्रलोकनामध्ये ग्राहक अडकत गेला. यामध्ये सर्वात जास्त लक्ष तरुणाकडे देण्यात आले. त्यामुळे त्यांना आकर्षित करण्याकरीता मोबाईलमधील ॲप्स वाढवण्यात आल्यात. कॅमेरा, म्युझिक, टयुटर, व्हॉट्सअॅप अशाप्रकारे काळानुरूप मोबाईलमधील सुविधा वाढत गेल्या. या सर्व मोबाईलमधील विशेषीत बाबीमुळे मोबाईलचे आकर्षण तरुण पिढीमध्ये वाढत गेले. मोबाईल नेटवर्क पुरवणान्या कंपन्यांचीही येथे महत्वाची भूमिका आहे. तरुण पिढी मोबाईलकडे आकर्षित होत आहे हे लक्षात आल्यानंतर विविध मोबाईल कंपन्यांनी आकर्षक सुविधांचा सपाटाच लावला. यामध्ये तरुण हा मोबाईलच्या आहारी जाण्यास मदतच झाली. आज विविध मोबाईल कंपन्यांमध्ये मोठी स्पर्धा होवून त्यांनी मोबाईलचे नेटवर्क वाढवण्यास मोलाची भूमिका बजावली. त्यातच जिओ सारख्या कंपन्यांनी मध्यंतरीच्या काळात एक वर्षांपर्यंत मोबाईल सेवा मोफत दिली. त्यामुळे सर्व सामान्य लोकांना मोबाईलची सवय लागली. आज हा मोबाईल प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या जीवनाचा जीव की प्राण बनला आहे. आजच्या स्मार्ट फोनचा वापर करून पैशाची देवाण घेवाण करणे, रेल्वे टिकीट बुकींग, हॉटेल बुक करणे, मोबाईलवरूनच घरभूमी विद्युत बिल भरणे, विद्यार्थी कोणतेही शुल्क न देता आवश्यक पुस्तके, व्हिडीओ, चित्रपट, फेसबुक व व्हाट्सअॅप इ. द्वारे आपले मित्र व नातेवाईक यांच्या अगदी निकट संपर्कात येत आहेत.

माणसाने आपल्या बुद्धीच्या जोरावर आपल्या विकासासाठी तंत्रज्ञान विकसीत केले. त्यात नवनवीन शोध विकसीत झाले. हे शोध वरवर पहाता माणसाच्या विकासासाठी असले तरी यामधून बऱ्याच प्रमाणात त्याचे दुष्परिणाम सुद्धा दिसून येतात. उदा. व्यक्तीने आपल्या संरक्षणाकरीता अणूबॉम्ब, हायड्रोजन बॉम्बचा शोध लावला. परंतु दुसऱ्या महायुद्धामध्ये याच अणूबॉम्बने जपानमध्ये हिरोसिमा व नागासाकी या शहरात अणूबॉम्बचा उपयोग केला गेला व लाखो लोकांना मृत्यूमुखी पाडले. आज तर प्रत्येक राष्ट्राकडे अणूबॉम्ब व हायड्रोजन बॉम्ब दिसून येतात. याच आधारावर काही वैज्ञानिकांनी अनुमान काढले की, जर तीसरे महायुद्ध झाले तर संपूर्ण विश्वच नष्ट होण्याची भिती व्यक्त केली आहे. अशा परिस्थितीमध्ये हा अणूबॉम्ब, हायड्रोजन बॉम्बचा उपयोग हा जरी मानवी संरक्षणासाठी असला तरी त्याचा उपयोग कशाकरीता केला यावर त्याचे यश अपयश अवलंबून असते. त्याप्रमाणेच मोबाईलने आज जगामध्ये अभूतपूर्व क्रांती केली आहे. भारतातील प्रौढ ९० टक्के व्यक्तीकडे मोबाईल दिसून येतो. दिवसेंदिवस याच्या सख्येमध्ये भरच पडत असल्याचे दिसून येते. मोबाईल वापरण्यामागील प्रत्येकाची कारणेही वेगवेगळी आहेत. फोन करणे, फोटो काढणे, मनोरंजनासाठी गाणे ऐकणे हे प्राथमिक उद्देश असले तरी आज वेगवेगळ्या कंपन्यांनी इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून मोबाईलमध्ये अनेक सुविधा अल्प दरात उपलब्ध करून दिल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे ही प्राथमिक कारणे मागे पडून इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून चॅटिंग करणे, गेम खेळणे, व्हिडीओ बघणे, ईबॅंकींगच्या माध्यमातून पैशांची देवाण घेवाण करणे, तसेच परदेशात असलेल्या आपल्या मुलांना, आईवडीलांना किंवा इतर नातेवाईकांना, व्हिडीओ कॉलच्या माध्यमातून फोन करून प्रत्यक्ष समोरासमोर घरात बसूनच बोलू शकतो. त्यांची माहिती घेवू शकतो. व त्यांच्या समस्या जाणून घेवून त्या घरूनच सोडवील्या जातांना दिसून येते. याशिवाय मोबाईलमध्ये घडयाळ, कॅलक्युलेटर, एफ,एम,रेडीओ, कॅमेरा ह्यासारख्या विविध सुविधा असल्यामुळे मोबाईल व्यतीरीक्त इतर साहित्याचा वापरने किंवा सांभाळण्याची गरज पडत नाही याशिवाय हे साहित्य खरेदीची आवश्यकता नसल्यामुळे पैशाची बचत झाली आहे. मोबाईलचा आकार हा खूप लहाण असल्यामुळे त्याला हाताळणे सहज शक्य झाले आहे. एखाद्या व्यक्तीचा अपघात झाल्यास त्वरीत डॉक्टर व पोलीस यांच्याशी संपर्क साधला जातो. विद्यार्थ्यांना स्पर्धा परीक्षेसारखे फॉर्म मोबाईलवरूनच भरता येतात. तसेच विविध परीक्षसंदर्भातील माहिती विद्यार्थ्यांना मोबाईलवरच मिळते. याशिवाय आवश्यक कागदपत्रे सोबत ठेवण्याची आवश्यकता नाही. आवश्यक त्यावेळी त्यांना जी कागदपत्रे आवश्यक आहे. ती मोबाईल मेमरीमध्ये जमा ठेवू शकतात. उदा. गाडीचे लायसन्स, सातबारा, आपल्या संपत्तीचे कागदपत्रे इ. त्याचप्रमाणे व्यापार करणे फेसबुकच्या माध्यमातून अनोळखी व्यक्तीशी मैत्री करणे असे अनेक उपक्रम या मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून केल्या जावू शकतात.

मोबाईल हा मानवी जीवनाचा एक अविभाज्य भाग झाला आहे. पूर्वीच्या काळी प्रत्यक्ष भेटून गप्पा मारल्या जात असत. परंतु आता धावपळीच्या काळात तशा प्रकारच्या गप्पा मारण्याकरीता कोणाकडे वेळ दिसत नाही. शेजारी बसलेल्या माणसाशी पाच मिनीट बोलून त्याच्यासोबत आपल्या भावना व्यक्त करणे ही संकल्पना आता मागे पडली आहे. परंतु मोबाईल फोनवर बराच वेळ चॅटींग करित असल्याचे चित्र आज सर्वत्र दिसून येते. मोबाईलचा परीणाम तरूणाप्रमाणेच लहान मुलांच्या जीवनावर सुध्दा होत आहे. मुल ज्यावेळी रडतात. त्यावेळेस पालक त्यांना मोबाईल देवून शांत करतात. इतक्या लहान वयापासूनच मोबाईलची सवय मुलांमध्ये वाढतांना दिसून येत आहे. वयाच्या अगदी एक वर्षापासून आजची मुल ही मोबाईलच्या आहारी जातात. ते ज्यावेळी मोबाईलवरील वेगवेगळ्या ॲपस डाउनलोड करतात तेव्हा पालकांना त्यांच्याविषयी कुतूहल वाटते. परंतु ही मुले जसजसी मोठी होत जातात. तसतसा त्यांचा मोबाईलमध्ये वाढता सहभाग दिसून येतो. त्याचाच परीणाम मुलांच्या जडणघडणीवर, खेळण्यावर व शिक्षणावर दिसून येत आहे. मुलांचे लिहीणे, वाचणे कमी झाले आहे. तसेच प्रत्येक बाबीसाठी मूले ही मोबाईलवर अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे मुलांमधील विचारशक्तीचा न्हास होतांना दिसत आहे.

मोबाईलमुळे काही गोष्टी खरच खूप चांगल्या आहेत. गुगल सारख्या माध्यमातून हवी ती माहिती आज एका सेकंदांमध्ये उपलब्ध होते. पुस्तकातील काही बाबतीत असणारी तफावत मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून एका सेकंदातून सोडविली जाते. अडचणीच्या वेळी मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून कुठल्याही व्यक्तीशी काही क्षणात संपर्क संपर्क साधता येतो आणि संकटाच्या वेळी मार्ग काढला जातो. आज मोबाईलच्या युगात विद्यार्थी अनेक पुस्तके ही मोबाईलवरच वाचतात. अशा सर्व बारीकसारीक गोष्टीमुळे मुले ही आवश्यकतेपेक्षा जास्त मोबाईलच्या आहारी गेलेली आहे. परंतु फायदयासोबतच अनेकवेळा मोबाईलच्या दुष्परिणाम हा विद्यार्थ्यांवर होतांना दिसत आहे आजचा विद्यार्थी हा वाचन, मनन याला वेळ न देता मोबाईल फोनवरील गाणे ऐकणे, अश्लील चित्रपट पहाणे, व्हॉट्सॲप, फेसबुक आणि फेसबुकवर विनाकारण चॅटींग करून आपल्या जीवनातील मौलवान वेळ घालवतात. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या अभ्यासाचा दर्जा घसरला आहे. तसेच स्मार्ट फोनमधून निघणारे किरणे मुलांच्या डोळ्याचे नुकसान करित आहेत. मोबाईल बॅकींग सुविधेच्या माध्यमातून क्रेडीट कार्ड, बँक कार्डची माहिती चोरी होण्याच्या घटना ह्या सामान्य झाल्या आहेत. फोनमध्ये व्हायरस निर्माण करून गोपनीय माहिती चोरल्या जात आहे. त्यामुळे गुन्हेगारी प्रवृत्तीमध्ये वाढ होत आहे.

### मोबाईलच्या वापराचे काही प्रमुख दुष्परिणाम पूढील प्रमाणे

#### मोबाईलचे दुष्परिणाम –

- मोबाईलच्या अती वापरामुळे स्मरणशक्ती कमी होते. डोळ्याचे आजार होण्याची दाट शक्यता असते. शरीरामध्ये ज्या पांढऱ्या संरक्षक पेशी असतात. त्यांची कार्यक्षमता कमी होते. सतत कानाला फोन लावून बोलत राहिल्याने व हेडफोनचा जास्तीत जास्त उपयोग केल्याने बहिरेपणा येण्याची शक्यता, हृदयाची नियमित स्पंदन क्षमता बिघडते, थकवा, डोकेदुखी, सांधेदुखी, मानदुखी व शरीराला स्थूलपणा येतो. अशाप्रकारे मोबाईलचा परीणाम शरीरावर होतांना दिसून येतो.
- शिक्षणाची क्षमता कमी होते. मोबाईलच्या अती वापरामुळे चिडचिडेपणा वाढतो. पुस्तके वाचण्याऐवजी मोबाईलवरच पुस्तके वाचन व उत्तरे शोधण्याची सवय निर्माण होते. गणितांची आकडेवारीही जास्तीत जास्त प्रमाणात मोबाईलवरच केली जातात. त्यामुळे मुल ही आपल्या स्मरणामध्ये काहीही ठेवत नाही तसेच पेपर लिहीतांना मुलांचे हात सुध्दा चालत नाही. त्यामुळे कमीत कमी शब्दामध्ये पेपर लिहीण्याचा विद्यार्थी प्रयत्न करतात. परीणामतः मुलांमध्ये नापास होण्याचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे. पर्यायाने मुलांचे शैक्षणिक नुकसानच होतांना दिसून येते.
- मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांच्या गुणसुत्रावर आणि हार्मोन्सवर परिणाम होतांना दिसून येत आहे. त्यामुळे नपुसकत्वासारखे परिणाम होत आहेत.
- मोबाईलवर जे लोक तासनतास बोलतात त्यांना मेंदूचा कर्करोग होण्याची शक्यता ५० टक्के जास्त असते. मोबाईल फोनद्वारे निर्मित रेडीओ लहरी हे त्याचे कारण आहे. वैज्ञानिकांच्या मते मेंदूला सुमारे २२० इलेक्ट्रोमॅग्नेट प्रेरणा मिळतात. जे आवश्यकतेपणे हानिकारक नसतात. परंतु दिर्घकाळपर्यंत प्रभाव पडल्यास मेंदूत नक्कीच परीणाम होतो. संशोधकांच्या मते मोबाईलमुळे मेंदूला दोन प्रकारचा कर्करोग होवू शकतो ग्लिओमा आणि अकास्टिक न्युरोमा कर्करोगाच्या जोखमीशिवाय मोबाईलचा परीणाम मज्जासंस्थेवर प्रभाव पडतो. त्यामुळे डोके दुखी, झोपेचे विकार, किशोरावयीन मुलांना लैंगिक नैराश्य कारणीभूत ठरू शकतात. अशाप्रकारे मोबाईलचा परीणाम हा मेंदूवर होवू शकतो.
- मोबाईल वापरणाऱ्या लोकांच्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाल्यामुळे मोबाईल नेटवर्कच्या टॉवरच्या संख्येत वाढ झाली त्यामुळे जास्त फ्रिक्वेन्सीचा टॉवरचा परीणाम टॉवरच्या आजूबाजूला रहाणाऱ्या लोकांच्या शरीरावर होत आहे.
- मोबाईलवरील मैत्री ही थोकादायकच आज एकमेकांना भेटण्यासाठी वा नातेवाईकाकडे जाण्यासाठी कोणालाही वेळ नाही परंतु फेसबुक, व्हॉट्सॲपवर तरूणाचे असंख्य मित्र असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यांच्यासोबत तासनतास चॅटींग करणे, संदेश पाठवीणे व त्यावर मैत्री करून कित्येक तरूणांनी फेसबुकच्या माध्यमातून आपला जीवनसाथी सुध्दा निवडलेला आहे. परंतु त्यांची एकमेकांना पुरेपुर माहिती नसल्यामुळे अशा नात्यामध्ये विस्कळीतपणा येण्यासाठी फारसा वेळ लागत नाही. त्यामुळे घटस्फोटाचे प्रमाणही आधुनिक काळात वाढल्याचे दिसून येते.
- मोबाईलची सवय ही विद्यार्थ्यांना इतकी जडली आहे की, गाडी चालवितांना हेडफोनच्या आधारे तासनतास गाणे ऐकणे व चॅटींग करणे यामध्ये गुंग असतात. त्यामधूनच कित्येक तरूणांना आपल्या मागून आणि पुढून येणाऱ्या गाड्यांवर लक्ष रहात नाही. त्यामुळे कित्येक तरूणांनी आपले प्राण गमावले आहे.
- मोबाईलमुळे क्षणार्धात कोणालाही माहिती पुरविली जावू शकते. त्यामुळे चोरी, मारपीट, दहशतवादी कृत्ये वाढत आहे.
- मोबाईलवरील अती संपर्कामुळे प्रेमप्रकरणे होवून विवाह होत आहेत. व मोबाईलवरील व्हॉट्सॲप चॅटींग इ. कारणावरून कुटुंबामध्ये वाद होत आहे त्याचाच परीणाम म्हणून नवविवाहातांच्या घटस्फोटात सारखी वाढ होत आहे मोबाईल आणि घटस्फोट ही नवीन संकल्पना निर्माण होत आहे. हे समाजासाठी खूप मोठया प्रमाणात घातक ठरणारे आहे.

१०. मोबाईलचा उपयोग करतांना एकदा रिचार्ज मारल्यानंतर ठरावीक काळाकरीता कोणताही खर्च येत नाही त्यामुळे मुले ही रात्र दिवस व्हॉट्सअप व अश्लील व्हिडीओ पहाण्यात रात्र दिवस वेळ वाया गमावीतात. त्यातूनच लैंगिक अत्याचारासारख्या घटना समाजात घडतांना दिसतात.

### मोबाईल फोन वापरण्यासंदर्भातील उपाययोजना –

१. मोबाईल हा खिशात किंवा शरीराला स्पर्श करेल अशा ठिकाणी ठेवू नये. कारण त्याचा खिशातील नाण्यांशी संपर्क झाल्यास बॅटरी शॉट सर्कीट होवून डिसचार्ज होवू शकते किंवा गरम होवून त्याचा स्फोट होवू शकतो.
२. मोबाईल फोन चार्जिंगला लावलेला असतांना चार्जिंग सुरू असतांना कोणाशीही बोलू नये. अथवा लहाण मुलांना मोबाईलवर गेम खेळू देवू नये कारण त्यामुळे बॅटरी फुटण्याची दाट शक्यता असते.
३. साधारणतः १६ ते १८ वर्षांपर्यंतच्या मुलांना स्मार्ट फोन देण्याचे टाळावे
४. रात्री झोपतांना मोबाईल फोन शरीराच्या आसपास किंवा डोक्याजवळ ठेवू नये. शक्य होत असल्यास रात्रीला मोबाईल बंद करून ठेवावा
५. वाहन चालवितांना मोबाईलवरून संवाद सादू नये किंवा हेडफोन लावून वाहन चालवू नये. तसेच प्रवासाच्या दरम्यान कमीतकमी फोनचा वापर करावा
६. मोबाईलचे टॉवर बसवीतांना मानवी वस्ती, शाळा, महाविद्यालय, दवाखाने या पासून लांब दुरवर उभारावीत तसेच शक्य होत असल्यास मोबाईल फोनचा उपयोग न करता लॅन्डलाईन फोनचा उपयोग करावा.
७. मोबाईलवर शक्यतोवर कमीत कमी बोलावे व हेडफोनचा वापर करावा.
८. मुले ही मोबाईल शर्ट किंवा पॅटच्या खिशांमध्ये तर महिला हया पर्समध्ये किंवा हातामध्ये मोबाईल ठेवतात. हे त्यांनी टाळावे.

### सारांश –

मोबाईलचा जन्म हा व्यक्तीमधील संवादासाठी व व्यक्तीच्या विकासासाठी झाला असून त्याचा अती वापर वा योग्य प्रमाणात वापर न केल्यास त्याचे विपरीत परिणाम समाजावर झाल्याशिवाय रहाणार नाही. त्यामुळे लहाण मुलांपासून ते तरुण आणि वृद्धांपर्यंत त्याचा योग्य पध्दतीनेच उपयोग करावा. अन्यथा त्या पासून होणाऱ्या भयंकर परिणामाला सामोरे जावे लागेल.

पूर्वी लहाण मुलांना शाळेतून घरी आल्यावर दप्तर टाकले की हातपाय धुउन काही खाऊन कधी अंगणात खेळायला जातो असे त्यांना वाटायचे. पण त्या अंगणाची किंवा मैदानाची जागा आता मोबाईलने घेतली आहे ह्याचा वाईट परिणाम मुलांच्या मनावर व शरीरावर प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्षपणे होत आहे. मैदानी खेळ सुटल्याने मुल शारीरिक व्यायामाला पारखी झाली आहेत. त्याचाच परिणाम त्यांच्या स्वास्थ्यावर होत आहे. तासनतास आजची मुले मोबाईलमधील गेम खेळत बसलेली सर्वत्र दिसून येतात. मोबाईलवर सतत असे गेम खेळल्यामुळे मुलामधील बौद्धिक क्षमता क्षिण होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. आजच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना मोबाईल गेमचे इतके वेड लागले आहे की पबजी गेम खेळतांना आज न्यूज इंडीआ टि.व्ही. च्या दि. १२ डिसे २०१९ च्या बातमी नुसार ग्वालीयरच्या तरुणाने रेल्वेप्रवासामध्ये पबजी गेम खेळतांना तहाण लागल्यावर त्याने गेम खेळण्याच्या गुंगीत पाण्याच्या बॉटलच्या ठिकाणी केमीकल प्राशन केले आणि त्याचा रेल्वेतच मृत्यू झाला. आतापर्यंत अशाप्रकारचे गेम खेळल्याने अनेक तरुण हे वेडे झाले आहे तर काही तरुणांनी आपले जीव गमावलेले आहे. अशा प्रकारे मोबाईल गेमच्या आहारी विद्यार्थी व तरुण वर्ग जातांना दिसत आहे. आज साधारणतः पबजी गेमच्या संदर्भात महिन्याला दोन ते तीन मुले हे पबजी गेमचे शिकार होत आहे. आजचा विद्यार्थी हा घरात, बाहेर कोणाशीही संपर्क किंवा सुसंवाद साधण्या ऐवजी फक्त मोबाईलवरच व्यस्त असलेला दिसून येतो. शाळेत किंवा महाविद्यालयात जातांनाही मोबाईल असतोच एवढेच नाही तर रात्रीला स्मार्ट फोन वर चॅटिंग करता करता झोपी जातो. अशाप्रकारे आजचा विद्यार्थी हा कुटुंब आणि समाजापासून दूरावलेला दिसत आहे.

मोबाईलमुळे आज पालक आणि पाल्यामधील संवाद दिवसेंदिवस कमी कमी होत आहे मुले एकलकोंडी बनली आहे आणि अशा एकाकी पणामधूनच आपल्या मनातील समस्यांचे समाधान योग्य पध्दतीने होत नसल्याने आजचा तरुण हा एक तर वाईट मार्गाकडे मार्गक्रमण करतांना दिसत आहे. किंवा दुसरा मार्ग म्हणजे आत्महत्या करण्यास प्रवृत्त झालेला दिसून येत आहे. थोडक्यात विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात मानवीजीवन सुसहय करणा—या मोबाईलचे अस्तित्व फार मोठं आहे परंतु ते जेवढे सोईचे आहे तेवढेच गैरसोईचे आहे. मात्र सदसद्विवेकबुद्धीला स्मरूनच त्याचा योग्य वापर केल्यास मोबाईल वरदानच ठरेल. म्हणूनच मोबाईलचा उपयोग कसा करावा ह्या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर ज्याचे त्यानेच शोधवे. म्हणजे तो विज्ञान युगातील शाप आहे असे म्हणण्याची वेळ आपल्यावर येणार नाही.

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**Emerging Trends in Teaching English Language****Dr. Mahendra S. Chhangani**

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**Abstract**

Today English is a widely used language in India. As it has acquired the status of a global language, people working in various fields, particularly the white collar workers, nurture the wish to have a command over the language. The use of English has become quite extensive in India. It no longer remained the language of the elite class. In our country English, apart from using for communicating with the outside world is also used for inter-state and intra-state communication. India, a country known for its unity in diversity, is characterised by its ethnic and linguistic diversity. However, this unique asset of our country, particularly the linguistic diversity posed a challenge of proper communication within the country and to sort out this problem English was accorded the status of a link language. With the advent of Information Technology new software and operating systems are being developed so as to make learning English languages easier. There is no denying from the fact that today English is the world's most important language thanks to its communicative and educative value.

In India also English is used in official, professional, personal and academic circles. India is a developing country striving hard to make a place for itself in the list of developed country. Hence it is important for it to adapt the ways of the world in some areas to keep pace with the rest of the world. Language and communication must be a priority in this regard as it is the base of every other activity, be it science, business, commerce, etc. The world has embraced English not out of any imposition but because of the realization that it has certain advantages over other languages of the world. Considering the reality of the existing situation, ignoring the significance of English can only jeopardise our future prospects. We just can not afford to give cold-shoulder to it. Hence, learning English in a proper and scientific way is very important. In this paper the researcher attempts to analyse new trends that emerged in the area of language teaching. The need of the hour is to integrate ICT in the field of ELT so as to facilitate the learner in acquiring the English language skill in a more efficient way.

**Keywords:** Nurture, elite, diversity, ethnic, linguistic, cold-shoulder, ICT.

**Introduction:**

Nelson Mandela, a moral and political leader of his time, while spelling out the significance of language asserts, "without language one can not talk to people and understand them, one can not share their hopes and aspirations, grasp their history, appreciate their poetry, or savour their songs". These words from one of the Greats of the world aptly convey the significance of language in the human world. Communication is at the core of the life of human beings.

Today English is the most commonly spoken language around the world. To whichever field one belongs, the ability to communicate in English has become a necessity, may it be business, IT, science, medicine, engineering, entertainment, media, etc. "The spread of English across cultures has two sides. One represents those who use English as their first language and the other represents those who use it as an additional language. A significant proportion of the world's population uses English as its other tongue (a second or foreign language) such uses varies, from broken English to almost native or ambi lingual competence. It is this side of English that has actually elevated it to the status of an international (or universal) language." (Braj Kachru, 2009)

**English in the Era of Globalisation:**

The growing importance of English is primarily due to the impact of globalisation which has affected almost every country of the world -- positively or negatively. Globalisation has not only created a sort of economic revolution but also bolstered the importance and use of English language. Some commonly cited reasons for developing English language skill are as below:

1. English has acquired the status of a global language.
2. Learning English can improve the job prospects considerably.
3. A person proficient in English can increase his professional values.
4. English is a leading language of Science, Computer Technology, Commerce and Business.

“English language learners (ELLs) have been getting more attention in educational research than ever before. They face unique challenges in the classroom, but there are proven programs and techniques that can boost their achievement and help them reach the same benchmarks as their native English-speaking peers.” (Scovel 1978)

### ICT Enabled Teaching and Learning:

In the changing and challenging scenario the use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and other modern approaches have become indispensable in order to develop better understanding and acquisition of basic language skills i.e. LSRW (Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing). ICT now has become an umbrella term under which a lot of activities can be performed. It is of immense help to both – teachers and students for the enhancement of their language skills. Today ICT based teaching and learning is gaining momentum due to its convenience, ease of use, efficacy, and cost effectiveness. Some of these approaches, prominent facilities and tools are – CAL (Computer Assisted Learning), CALA (Computer Assisted Language Assessment), CALI (Computer Assisted Language Instruction), TEL (Technology Enhanced Learning), Digital Libraries, MOOC (Massive Open Online Course), free and open source software and social media, virtual classrooms, Digital Notebooks, Tablets, Online Tutorials, Digital Pronunciation Dictionaries, etc. The result of Modern studies and researches carried out to understand the impact of integrating ICT in the field of English language Teaching and development of English language skills are quite encouraging. These facilities have an edge over others since they pave the way for individualised learning and the learner has the freedom of learning as per his convenience.

In the changing scenario the traditional method of teaching English language has become obsolete and some new ICT based trends have emerged. These innovative trends have become popular within a short span of time because of their learner friendliness nature. Some such emerging trends and applications used in the field of English Language Teaching are discussed here.

### Computers:

This is the most basic requirement of entering into a new era experience of teaching and learning. No modern process of communication is possible without the use of computers. As far as teaching-learning English language is concerned it is helpful in developing programmes pertaining to listening and speaking skills.

### Computer Aided Language Learning Programme:

It aims at developing grammar, vocabulary, reading and writing skills. The programs are more flexible and convenient. The option menu provides choice to the learner about the skill he wants to practice assisted by online tutorials, presentation and explanation of new concepts or rules through charts, animation, and graphics.

**Linguaphone:** Linguaphone, a global language training provider offers self study language courses. The courses designed by it are based on the principle of “Listen, Understand, Speak”. Students are encouraged to listen to the language from the beginning, to begin to read as they listen and speak only after they have learned to understand the language presented.

This system is very important in language training of students. They can practice reading, speaking and hearing drills in a systematic manner. It is especially useful in the training of English language listening and speaking skills.

### Online facilities for English Language Learning:

Today various online facilities are available on internet that can assist the learner in developing language skill. Some of these are e-guidance, e-tutoring, e-teaching, e-books, e-library, virtual classes, etc.

### Content and Language Intergrated Learning (CIIL):

It is considered as one of the latest trends in ELT. The model creates a link between language learning and content development. English is not only a language but a means of learning other subjects. The underlying principle is that English should not be the end of a language program but the means through which learners will acquire knowledge in other fields. It is thus a specialized programme that aims at learning English while learning other subjects. It is a more academic and scientific approach that demands the mastery of English and the management of ELT methods besides a certain degree of specialization in other disciplines.

**Conclusion:**

The significance of English as a global language has put to rest any issue or grudges against the language. The expertise in English enhances the employability of the aspirant job seekers. A number of studies have consistently demonstrated that those who have an advanced knowledge of English language are much more likely to achieve greater success in their careers. In addition to this, these studies have also demonstrated that a strong command over the language can be helpful in securing high paying jobs, more social mobility, and a great deal of social success. However, having only a basic or just working knowledge of English can be of little help in this regard. An average level of English may land one in trouble as people take it as a sign of mediocracy. On the contrary, the eloquent way of speaking English creates a positive impact. There is no exaggeration in saying that today road to success passes through English. Having a good knowledge of English language is the key to success in life. Today every job seeker is hell-bent on acquiring English language skill but faces many hurdles in this regard. Use of ICT enabled Teaching and learning seems to be the only solution to the new horizon of ELT.

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**IoT (Internet of Things) and Present Education System****Dr. Archana Potey,**

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**Abstract:**

*Internet of Things (IoT) has been a boon for education. It is equally applicable in education field with respect to other fields. Apart from traditional classroom internet technology based teaching methods, continues to supplant pencils, paper and chalkboards as instructional approaches. While replacing tradition techniques of teaching and learning it is expanding the opportunities regarding education. IoT can improve things that complement a better surrounding for education system. It gives security with the use of smart cameras and climate control is done by the use of smart air conditioning units. Smart lighting systems are big and effective for providing better and more energy efficient illumination. IoT in schools means a well mannered connection and more collaborative future for education. IoT devices give students better access to everything from learning materials to communication channels. At the same time it give teachers the ability to measure student learning progress in real-time. As one education professional said of the IoT, "It is not about the technology; it's about sharing knowledge and information, communicating efficiently, building learning communities and creating a culture of professionalism in schools. These are the key responsibilities of all educational leaders."*

**Introduction:** The Internet of Things (IoT) is a system of interrelated computing devices. It again includes mechanical machines, digital equipments, objects, human beings. These all are provided with unique identifiers (UIDs). This is having the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction. The Internet of Things is essentially network of several different devices. This is connected with miscellaneous software, electronic devices and systems and network connectivity of distinct orientations. These are aimed at exchanging, transferring and compiling of various type information. IoT is successfully applied in many industries such as finance, travel, teaching, telecommunication etc. Focusing on the education sector, the major reason is the IoT enhances the education itself and provides advanced value to the structures and environment. A smart school (a school that uses IoT) gives personalized training with excellence. The smart devices used for this process is WiFi network for receiving instructions and sending data. A computational IoT nervous system for educational institutions helps to keep track of major resources, create smarter lesson plans, design secure campuses, and enhance information access and much more. With its designated application of advanced internet tools, IoT can be regarded as a new method of classroom management.

**IoT Applications in Education:** Following are some smart features of IoT education system.

**a. Interactive Learning:** Present pattern of learning is not limited only to the combination of images and texts. There is more interactive than images and texts. Many textbooks are joined to web-based sites. These books incorporate additional videos, materials, animations, assessments, and extra materials to aid the learning process. This provides a broader perspective to the students in gaining knowledge on new things. This is achieved with a better understanding and interaction with their friends, parents and teachers. The real-world problems are discussed and interacted in classroom by the educational professionals and students. System is made effective to find the answers for these problems more accurately and within time.

**b. Security:** Present classrooms of educational institutes are having many students. Monitoring the whereabouts and activities of each and every student is a typical task. Students in an educational institution require smart security when compared with the population at any other places of work. IoT is effective for value addition in terms of enhancing the security of schools, colleges, and any other learning centers. With the help of technologies like 3D positioning, students can be monitored 24/7. His presence and activity can be reported at any given point of time. For monitoring the student behavior, intelligent camera vision can be used in the campus. Recently, computer vision technologies have improved a lot and can monitor any signature movements. This activity helps us automatically to stop any unexpected incidents from taking place.

**c. Educational Apps:** The educational apps leveraging IoT are powerful creative tools. These are transforming the way in which teaching and learning is done. This tool helps the teachers and students to create 3D graphics textbooks. This textbook feature videos and provide the capability to take notes. These kinds of apps can be considered as game changers as they provide a large number of educational games. These games provide

number of combinations that offer interesting possibilities in teaching and learning. This makes education more appealing than ever before.

**d. Increasing Efficiency:** In most of the educational institutes lot of time is spent on activities that do not add any value to the core aim of their very existence. For example attendance of the students needs to be taken several times a day. This data has to be sent to the central office for different purposes. The IoT can give smart solution to this inefficient system. With the help of IoT end-devices, this data can be collected and sent to the central office server automatically. It eliminates the need for any human intervention. Due to this revolutionary shift towards the IoT, the tedious task of teachers and students can be minimized.

### Practical Examples of IoT:

1. Promethean makes interactive displays that combine multi-touch, dry-erase and natural writing technology, plus cloud-based lesson delivery software and personalized training for educators. The definition of Promethean is acting like Prometheus, a Titan in Greek mythology, by being creative and original. An example of someone Promethean is a person who always rebels against just doing what everyone else is doing. Colorado's Palmer High School installed Promethean's Active Walls in its English tutoring and media centers so students can better interact with academic material.

2. With the help of wired or wireless, Scan Marker users can quickly scan editable text from books, papers and other documents directly into a phone, tablet or computer. That text is then translatable into more than forty languages. There's even a function that allows you to listen while you scan. Scan Marker is a small device that looks and is held like a pen. Running the Scan Marker over text will cause it to capture the text as a raw image. This is then processed into a high-quality image. The OCR (Optical Character Recognition) software will then read and translate into text and characters. Reading and listening to text while you scan it is an excellent way to study quickly.

3. Blackboard provides what the company describes as "a connected learning experience and support network" for education. A digital learning environment personalizes the educational experience. Virtual classroom technology increases collaboration and branded websites keep parents, students and others updated with the latest grades, attendance, events and news.

4. A provider of programming and robotics education, Loco Robo uses robots to teach coding languages like Python, C, Javascript and MATLAB. The Loco IoT course instructs students on how to build, design and connect IoT systems from the ground up. Loco Robo is a non-profit organization whose mission is to advance programming and robotics education for everyone. It is done by combining a world-class programming ecosystem with a high quality robot. The company just released a tiny AI robot called "My Loopy" to teach children code-writing skills. Equipped with sensors that respond to touch, light, sound and other things, it learns both from its environment and human interactions.

5. Kaltura's video management and creation tools enable students and teachers in and out of the classroom to create, edit and deliver live or on-demand high-quality video to any device. It done with end goals of increasing interaction and creativity to improve the overall learning experience. Kaltura is a software company based in New York which was founded in 2006. Kaltura states that their products allow publishers and content owners to publish, manage, monetize and analyze their video and other rich-media content.

6. Tynker Kids start off learning to code via the use of visual code blocks that represent actual programming concepts before progressing to popular languages like JavaScript and Python. Coding education can be applied to drones, apps, games, robots and more. Tynker is an educational programming platform aimed at teaching children how to make games and programs. Tynker is based on HTML5 and JavaScript. It can be used in the browser without plugins, as well as on tablets and smartphones.

7. Magicard makes a variety of student smart cards that can be presented to an authenticating reader and linked via IoT to an access control system. Types of cards include ones for physical access to facilities, photo I.D. (with hologram or UV printing), time and attendance. It again helps to logical access (to monitor use of electronic data like coursework, e-learning resources, printers and Internet), loyalty and membership, payment (for vending machines, printing, photocopying) and health / medical data (blood type, emergency contacts). Magicard is a pioneer of ID card printing technologies with a full range of desktop devices to meet any local, on-demand, secure ID card issuance requirement. All Magicard printers can also encode smart cards in-line with printing.

8. Kajeet makes wi-fi systems for use in "smart" school buses. Increasingly, Wi-Fi enabled school buses provide students with internet connectivity to finish and turn in homework. Bus drivers monitor student behavior and improve on-board safety and parents the tools to track their child's bus in real time. Kajeet is, appropriately enough, an acronym of the first letters of the names of the company's founders' children. For all of us who work at Kajeet, the name is a constant reminder that every day, in everything we do, we respect our customers as if they were our own kids. Kajeet recently partnered with Google to enable "rolling study halls."

### Conclusion:

Now days the objects around us are becoming smarter due to the innovations in technology. The Internet of Things (IoT), the new technological paradigm is connecting various objects around us. But education sector is falling back in leveraging IoT. But slow change is observed in various educational institutions. These are now realizing the significance of introducing technology, especially IoT. Very soon, many schools and colleges will have IoT embedded into their day-to-day activities. IoT is becoming an integral part of the daily learning and teaching methodologies. The Internet of Things will be further integrated into the education pattern in the near future. Most of the schools may use it to prepare their students technically sound. It can be effectively use to harness data, save money, and for other specific needs. Our understanding of education must shift if we want to integrate IoT into the education.

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**Simple Yoga Practice for Neck and Shoulder****Prof. Nanasaheb B. Sapkal,**

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**Abstract:**

*The achievement of Yoga in every aspects of life is highlighted vitally. Students, civilians and practitioners of Yoga are looking for deeper understanding and philosophical bases of Yoga and its practices. Yoga is basically a spiritual discipline. It is based on an extremely subtle science. It concentrates on bringing harmony between mind and body. It is an art and science for healthy and peaceful living. The terminology "Yoga" is derived from the Sanskrit literature 'yuj' meaning "to join" or "to unite". Yogic scriptures say that, the practice of Yoga leads to the union of an individual consciousness with the universal consciousness. Modern scientists state that, everything in the universe is just a manifestation of the same quantum firmament. One who experiences this oneness of existence is said to be "in Yoga". The stage of acquiring "in Yoga" is termed as a yogi. Yogi is supposed to attain a state of freedom, referred to as mukti, nirvāna, kaivalya or mokṣa. "Yoga" also refers to an inner science comprising of a variety of methods. Human beings achieve union between the body and mind to attain self-realisation this methods. The aim of Yoga practice (sādhana) is to improve wellbeing of all kinds. This gives a sense of freedom in every walk of life with holistic health, happiness and harmony.*

**History of Yoga:**

The science of Yoga is ancient. It is thousands of years old, long before the first religion or belief systems were born. The seers and sages carried this powerful Yogic science to different parts of the world including Asia, the Middle East, northern Africa and South America. However in India the Yogic system stood firm with its fullest expression. Agastya, the saptarishi, who travelled across the Indian subcontinent, crafted this culture around a core Yogic way of life. Yoga is widely considered as an "immortal cultural outcome" of the Indus Saraswati Valley Civilisation - dating back to 2700 BC. A number of seals and fossil remains of Indus

Saraswati Valley Civilisation with Yogic motifs and figures. These footprints of performing Yoga sādhana suggest the presence of Yoga in ancient India. The seals and idols of" mother Goddess are suggestive of Tantra Yoga. The presence of Yoga is also available in folk traditions, Vedic and Upanishadic heritage, Buddhist and Jain traditions, Darshanas, epics of Mahabharata including Bhagawadgita and Ramayana, theistic traditions of Shaivas, Vaishnavas and Tantric traditions. Though Yoga was being practiced in the pre-Vedic period, the great sage Maharishi Patanjali systematised and codified the then existing Yogic practices, its meaning and its related knowledge through Patanjali's Yoga Sutras. After Patanjali, many sages and Yoga masters contributed greatly for the preservation and development of the field with well descriptive documented practices. Now a day's Yoga is spread all over the world by the teachings of eminent Yoga masters from ancient times to the present date.

**Fundamentals of Yoga:**

Body, mind, emotion and energy are the enhancing factors of human physiology. This distributes the Yoga in four broad parts. The first one is 'Karma Yoga'. In this Yoga we utilize our body. Dhnyan Yoga is another classification. In this Yoga we utilize the lighter mind. Third part is 'Bhakti Yoga'. This Yoga utilise the emotion. Forth part of Yoga is 'Kriya Yoga'. In this Yoga utilization of energy is done. Each system of Yoga we practice falls within the gamut of one or more of these categories. Every individual is a unique combination of these four factors. Guru (teacher) or well experienced person can advocate the appropriate combination of the four fundamental paths to learner, and it is necessary for each seeker. In Yoga therapy stress is given that it is essential to work under the direction of Guru.

**Yogic Practices:**

In the practice of Yoga following are the sadhanas to be done: Yama, Niyama, Asan, Pranayam, Pratyahara, Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi, Bandhas, Mudras, Mantrajapa etc. Yamas are restraints ; it is the state of being physically constrained or a rule or condition that limits freedom of mind and body. Niyamas are observances that are; it is the act of noticing or paying attention. These are important practices for further Yoga practice. Asans are capable of bringing about stability of body and mind. The Yogic kriya "kuryattādāsanamsthairyam", involve adopting various psychophysical body patterns. It gives the ability to maintain a body

position which is a stable awareness of one's structural existence for a considerable length of time. Pranayam consists of developing awareness of one's breathing. It is essentially followed by willful regulation of respiration as the functional or vital basis of one's existence. It develops awareness of one's mind. Other effect of Pranayam is that, it helps to establish control over the mind.

### General Guidelines for Yoga Practice:

While performing Yogic one should follow the guiding principles given below. These are three main conditions 1. Before The Practice, 2. During The Practice, 3. After Practice

#### 1. Before The Practice:

Meaning of Saucha is cleanliness. Cleanliness is an important prerequisite for Yogic practice. It includes cleanliness of surroundings, body and mind. Yogic practice should be performed in a calm and quiet atmosphere with a relaxed body and mind. It is compulsory that Yogic practice should be done on an empty stomach or light stomach. Consuming small amount of honey in lukewarm water is permitted to dispense, if any body feels weak or non energetic. Body specifically, bladder and bowels should be empty before starting Yogic practices. A mattress, Yoga mat, folded blanket or thick cotton bed sheet, should be used for the practice. Light and comfortable cotton clothes are to be used. These facilitate easy movement of the body. Yoga is not advised to be performing in a state of exhaustion, illness, in a hurry or in acute stress conditions. In case of chronic disease, pain, cardiac problems, a physician or a Yoga therapist should be consulted prior to performing Yogic practices. Ladies should consult Yoga experts before doing Yogic practices during pregnancy and menstruation.

#### 2. During The Practice:

Yogic practice should be started with a prayer or an invocation. Prayer develops a conducive environment to relax the mind. Yogic practices shall be performed slowly and in a relaxed manner. It should be done with awareness of the body and breath. Don't insist on holding the breath unless it is specially mentioned to be done during the practice. Breathing should be always through the nostrils if otherwise told by instructor or the part of Yoga practice. Special care should be taken not to hold the body tightly, or to jerk the body at any point of time.

Perform the practices according to your one's capacity and as per rules of Yoga definition. It takes some time to get good results. Persistent and regular practice is very essential to see good result. There are contra-indications and limitations for each Yoga practice. These contra-indications should always be kept in mind. Yoga session should end with meditation, deep silence and sankalpa (good will).

#### 3. After Practice:

It is advised to take bath only after 20-30 minutes of Yogic practice. Food consumption should be done only after 20-30 minutes of practice.

#### A. Neck Bending:

##### Stage 1. Forward and Backward Bending:

In this neck bending stage we have to stand with the feet comfortably apart. The hands are to be kept straight beside the body. This is called 'Samasthiti'. This is also called as 'Tāḍāsana'. We have to keep arms on the waist. While exhaling, move the head forward slowly and try to touch the chin to the chest. While inhaling, move the head as far back as is comfortable. This completes one round. Two more rounds should be done in one sitting.

##### Stage 2. Right and Left Bending:

While exhaling neck bending stage, bend the head slowly to the right. Then bring the ear as close as possible to the shoulder. Shoulders should not be get raised from entire body. While inhaling, bring the head to the normal position. Next, while exhaling bend the head to the left side. Inhale and bring the head up to normal position. This completes one round. Two more rounds should be done in one sitting.

##### Stage 3. Right and Left Twisting:

In this stage keep the head upright. While exhaling, gently turn the head to the right so that the chin is in line with the shoulder. While inhaling, bring the head to the normal position. Similarly, while exhaling, turn

the head to the left. Inhale and bring the head to the normal position. This completes one round. Two more rounds should be done in one sitting.

#### Stage 4. Neck Rotation:

In this stage process of exhale is completed. Then bend the head forward. Try to touch the chin to the chest. Inhale the breath slowly. While inhaling rotate the head clockwise in a circular motion. Exhale the breath while coming down. Do a full rotation of neck. Then rotate the head in an anti-clockwise direction. Inhale; go back and exhale, come down. This completes one round. Two more rounds should be done in one sitting.

#### Precaution for Neck Bending:

Moving of the head should be done as far as possible and as per the strength of our body. Do not over strain the neck. Always keep the shoulders relaxed and steady.

One should feel that the stretch around the neck and loosening up of the joints and muscles of the neck. This can be practiced sitting on a chair. People with neck pain can do the practice gently especially when taking the head back to the extent it is comfortable. Elderly people and persons with cervical spondylitis, high blood pressure may avoid these practices.

#### B. Shoulder Movement:

##### Stage 1. Shoulder's Stretch Technique:

One have to gather feet together and the body should be straight. The arms are to be kept by the sides. Raise your both arms sideways. Raising should be towards above your head with the palm outward. It is to be bring down in the same manner. The care should be taken that the arms must not touch the head when going up or the thighs when coming down. Palms must be opened, with fingers together.

##### Stage 2. Shoulder Rotation:

One have to stand erect. We have to place the fingers of left hand on the left shoulder and the fingers of right hand on the right shoulder. Full rotation of the both elbows should be done in a circular manner. Care should taken to touch the elbows in front of the chest on the forward movement and touch the ears while moving up. Stretch the arm back in the backward movement and touch the side of the trunk while coming down. It is the clockwise rotation and repeat it for five times. Do the same with anti-clockwise.

#### Benefits of Shoulder Movement:

Practice of this Yogic kriya makes the bones, muscles and nerves of the shoulder region healthy. These practices are helpful in cervical spondylitis and frozen shoulder.

#### Conclusion:

Yoga is spiritual path to liberation from all the bondages. Many medical research in recent years has uncovered physical and mental benefits that Yoga offers. It is corroborating the experiences of millions of Yoga practitioners. A small sampling of research shows that, Yoga is beneficial for physical fitness, musculoskeletal functioning and cardio-vascular health. It is beneficial in the management of diabetes, respiratory disorders, hypertension, hypotension and many lifestyle related disorders. Yoga helps to reduce depression, fatigue, anxiety disorders and stress. Yoga regulates menopausal symptoms. Today, everybody has conviction about Yoga practices towards prevention of diseases and promotion of health. Millions of people across the globe have benefitted by the practice of Yoga.

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## Role of Social Media in Teaching

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### Abstract

*Social media plays an important role in teaching. It is easy to access information, provide information and communicate via social media. In this topic we will learn the role of social media in teaching and its importance and effects. Teachers and students are connected to each other and can make good use of these platforms for the working of their education. Social Media is websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking. Social media is not just limited to posting pictures about holidays online. Social media has gained credibility over the years as an enable technic of teaching.*

### Introduction

Teachers additionally use social media as a medium to urge new resources to support their lessons, activities to show specific ideas, bulletin board ideas, data on new apps to try and do a follow from sure topics in addition on network and recognize what's happening in colleges everywhere the globe. Presence of Social media is growing vigorously. The educational benefits of social networking sites are also those that help teachers to prepare for important lessons and learn certain concepts with great efficacy. Social media websites will contain the latest data on various subjects and thus, the teachers have the opportunity to survey and look into what is new. Social media is a Wikipedia for teachers these days. We are witnessing an era of social media learning .Platforms like Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter are used by almost everyone. Social media is about collaborating, networking, sharing and generating knowledge and content, and all of these features are of great value in the context of education.

### Popular Social Media

- a) **What sup:** It is becoming the most popular social media which is becoming the valuable source of knowledge in teaching.
- b) **YouTube:** YouTube is an excellent option of flipping classroom in that students can watch lectures and resources before entering the classroom.
- c) **Facebook:** It creates a space for students to ask and answer questions. When students get home and begin working on their homework, they can post a question to the groups so as to get it answered by the group member. Apart from this twitter, Blogs, Google Docs are importance social media that are making teaching very effective.

### Benefit of Social Media in Teaching

#### 1) It Make Education Convenient.

Today, we can see education institutions adapting these developments into their systems and relying on group resources and mechanisms to improve student life. The use of social media in education helps students, teachers and parents to get more useful information, to connect with learning groups and other educational systems that make education convenient.

#### 2) Improve Learning Methods.

Social network tools afford students and institutions with multiple opportunities to improve learning methods. Through these networks, you can incorporate social media plugins that enable sharing and interaction. Students can benefit from online tutorials through YouTube, online courses delivered by universities abroad through Skype and a wide array of resources that are shared through social networks. There is valuable knowledge to be gained through social media such as analytics and insights on various topics or issues for study purposes. As an educational institution, it is crucial to be active in many social platforms possible, this helps create better student training strategies and shapes student culture.

### 3) Connecting with Experts.

Social media is playing the vital role to help students to recognize the experts in a particular subject or sector. You learn more and gain useful content from them once student starts following them, which empower you to produce great results. Social media gives illuminating, instant content that is new. In this way it is broadening your perspective on various subjects.

### 4) Communication between Institutions and students

Social media platforms like Facebook, Google Plus, You Tube enable learning colleges to connect with the students. Educational institutions are using these social media channels to communicate campus news, make announcements and provide students with useful information. Initiating has tags on social media to engage students and online discussions are also the latest fad.

### 5) Inculcate Research Activity

Social media also helps students to compile and produce useful content for research. By offering audience and subject monitoring tools that are useful. The tools help you to find out how the majority people feel about a particular topic or how experts perceive and advice on specific issues.

### 6) Enhance Learning System.

Social media can include instant chat functions, video, forums to share info and other lesson resources to help students. Built to drive instant interaction between the users and the system. To have the best reach and effect through the system, it is beneficial for institutions to use popular Learning management systems with social media integration.

### 7) Social Credibility for Learners

Students can build a portfolio for their career by building a brand through social networks. Reflecting on educational background and gaining exposure on social media helps the students to build social credibility and come across as people who can offer their expertise in specified fields. Social media will become the number one means of solving education problems as social networks interactions advance in education systems. The important benefit that networks build is the many helpful and beneficial tools and access that make learning become a pleasant process.

### Conclusion

Thus, social media continues to transform pedagogy and can be used to support learning and teaching activities that were traditionally confined to classrooms. The use of social media in higher education presents many challenges but its importance cannot be ignored. Research has established that a majority of academics are of the perception that social media may be employed successfully in supporting the provision of student-centered learning approach. The use of social media, like in many other areas, is here to stay in higher education settings too. What needs to be worked out is how higher education institutions globally continue to embrace social media to their own benefit.

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**Unemployment in India 2020****Dr. Nitin B. Kawadkar**

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**Abstract**

*Unemployment is one of the majors problems in India Economy which is become the obstacle in the way of development of country. In this topic we will learn the problem and bad effect of Unemployment. The Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. Unemployment is often used as a measure of the health of the economy. The most frequent measure of unemployment is the unemployment rate, which is the number of unemployed people divided by the number of people in the labor force. The unemployment rate in India rose to 7.2 percent in February 2019, the highest since September 2016, and also up from 5.9 percent in February 2018, according to the latest data compiled by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE).*

**Keywords :-** Types of Unemployment in India, Causes of Unemployment, Effect of Unemployment, Measures of Unemployment in India

**Introduction**

Unemployment is a situation where in the person willing to work fails to find a job that earns him a living. Unemployment has been considered as one of the biggest problems of India. In percentage terms, unemployment rate will remain at 3.4 per cent in 2017-18. It is impossible to imagine a better India with such a big number of unemployed youth in the country. The reasons for this Unemployment scenario are: increasing population, lack of vocational education system, excessive burden on agriculture, low productivity in agriculture sector combined with lack of alternative opportunities for agricultural worker, unskilled workforce etc. Though education level in the recent years has improved, skill development is still a crucial issue. India has the largest population of youth in the world. Around 65 per cent population of India is under the age of 35, so the impact of declining financial market and the lack of job opportunities has the worst effect in India.

**Types of Unemployment in India****1. Disguised Unemployment :-**

It is a phenomenon wherein more people are employed than actually needed. It is primarily traced in the agricultural and the unorganised sectors of India.

**2. Seasonal Unemployment :-**

It is an unemployment that occurs during certain seasons of the year. Agricultural labourers in India rarely have work throughout the year.

**3. Structural Unemployment :-**

It is a category of unemployment arising from the mismatch between the jobs available in the market and the skills of the available workers in the market. Many people in India do not get job due to lack of requisite skills and due to poor education level, it becomes difficult to train them.

**4. Cyclical Unemployment :-**

It is result of the business cycle, where unemployment rises during recessions and declines with economic growth. Cyclical unemployment figures in India are negligible. It is a phenomenon that is mostly found in capitalist economies.

**5. Technological Unemployment :-**

It is loss of jobs due to changes in technology. In 2016, World Bank data predicted that the proportion of jobs threatened by automation in India is 69% year-on-year.

**6. Frictional Unemployment :-**

The Frictional Unemployment also called as Search Unemployment, refers to the time lag between the jobs when an individual is searching for a new job or is switching between the jobs. In other words, an employee requires time for searching a new job or shifting from the existing to a new job, this inevitable

time delay causes the frictional unemployment. It is often considered as a voluntary unemployment because it is not caused due to the shortage of job, but in fact, the workers themselves quit their jobs in search of better opportunities.

### 7. Vulnerable Employment :-

This means, people working informally, without proper job contracts and thus sans any legal protection. These persons are deemed 'unemployed' since records of their work are never maintained. It is one of the main types of unemployment in India.

## Causes of Unemployment

Lack of effective aggregate demand of labor is one of the principal reasons for unemployment. In the less developed economies a substantial portion of the total workforce works as surplus labor. This problem is particularly prevalent in the agricultural sector. Due to excess labor, the marginal productivity of the workforce may be zero or even negative. This excess pool of labor is the first to become unemployed during the period of economic or social crisis. When a capitalist economy undergoes some dynamic changes in its organizational structure, it results in structural unemployment. This type of unemployment may also emerge if the lack of aggregate demand continues for a substantially long period of time. In case of frictional unemployment, workers are temporarily unemployed. There may be cases of hidden unemployment where workers restrain themselves from working due to absence of appropriate facilities.

### 1. Increased population growth

Increases in population have been considerable over the half century. The country's overall population is made up of more than 1.3 billion people, second only to that of China. Moreover, India's population is predicted to exceed China's by the year 2024; it will, furthermore, probably be the most populous country for the entirety of the 21st century. As the country's economic growth cannot keep up with population growth, this leads to a larger share of the society being unemployed.

### 2. Slow economic growth

Because the Indian economy is relatively underdeveloped, economic growth is considerably slower than it might otherwise be. This means that as the population increases, the economy cannot keep up with demands for employment.

### 3. Slow industrial growth

Similarly, while industrialization has been considerable, its rate of growth is nevertheless fairly slow. There is a major emphasis on industrialization nationwide, which has elevated the Indian economy; however, industrial growth continues to generate relatively few new jobs overall as compared to increases in population.

### 4. Seasonality of agricultural occupations

Agriculture offers unemployment for a large segment of the population, but only for several months out of the year. The result is that for a considerable portion of the year, many agricultural workers lack needed employment and income. More stable sources of income are essential to permit fulfillment of basic needs.

### 5. Joint family system

Large family businesses may often involve family members who depend on the family's joint income but do not contribute substantive work. Although these individuals may appear to be working, they may not actually add anything to the business. The result is that their unemployment is "disguised." Thus the joint family system may contribute to low productivity. However, this system also offers numerous positive benefits as a social and economic safety net in which those who cannot find work elsewhere can derive support from their families and contribute to their business. It's likely, then, that this system may offer more benefits than drawbacks.

### 6. Loss of small-scale/cottage industries

Industrial development has made cottage and small-scale industries considerably less economically attractive, as they do not offer the economies of scale generated by large-scale mass production of goods. Oftentimes the demand for cheap, mass-produced goods outweighs the desire for goods that are handcrafted by those with very specific skill and expertise. The result is that cottage and small-scale industry have significantly declined, and artisans have become unemployed as a result.

**7. Low rates of saving and investment**

India lacks sufficient capital across the board. Likewise, savings are low and the result is that investment which depends on savings is also low. Were there higher rates of investment, new jobs would be created and the economy would be kickstarted.

**8. Shortage of means of production**

Production is, quite simply, limited by the amount of materials, equipment, and energy available to fuel it. Shortages of raw materials, facilities, fuel, and electricity means decreased production of goods, which logically results in decreased availability of jobs.

**9. Absent economic planning**

This is a major source of unemployment in India. Problematically, there were no nationwide plans to account for the significant gap between labor supply (which is abundant) and labor demand (which is notably lower). It is crucial that the supply and demand of labor be in balance to ensure that those who need jobs are able to get them; otherwise, many individuals will compete for one job.

**10. Expansion of universities**

Thus far, this article has primarily addressed working-class unemployment, as this affects the majority of the population. However, the numbers of white-collar workers have increased as well. This is due in part to the fact that the number of universities in India has increased in recent decades currently there are roughly 385 universities throughout the country. The result is that more people are educated and become white-collar workers, while unfortunately the supply of white-collar jobs does not match their numbers.

**11. Inadequate access to irrigation**

In recent years, less than half only 39% of India's total cultivable land has access to irrigation. This means, then, that large areas of land can only grow one crop per year. Many farmers are unemployed for the majority of the year, during his off-season, due to lack of irrigation facilities.

**Effect of Unemployment**

Unemployment is like a backbone fracture in an economy. Unemployment directly affects a country's economic growth. If a country has high unemployment rate than definitely there would be no production and without Production a country's economy couldn't survive. If we talk about effects than there are many direct and indirect effects on a country, it face high rate of unemployment. You can observe today's employment environment in India and can feel the difference after demonetization and GST.

1. Increase the poverty
2. Political instability
3. Explosion of labour
4. More emphasis on capital intensive techniques
5. Defect education system
6. Slow growth of tertiary sector
7. Create the many social problem

**Measures of Unemployment in India :-**

Government has launched following policies to reduce Unemployment in India

**1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) :-**

It was launched in 1980 to create full employment opportunities in rural areas.

**2. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) :-**

This scheme was started in 1979 with objective to help unemployed rural youth between the age of 18 and 35 years to acquire skills for self-employment. Priority was given to SC/ST Youth and Women.

**3. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) :-**

It was started with effect from April, 1, 1989 on 80:20 cost sharing basis between the centre and the States.

**4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) :-**

It is an employment scheme that was launched in 2005 to provide social security by guaranteeing a minimum of 100 days paid work per year to all the families whose adult members opt for unskilled labour-intensive work. This act provides Right to Work to people.

**5. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) :-**

It was launched in 2015 has an objective of enabling a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

**6. Start Up India Scheme :-**

This was launched in 2016 aims at developing an ecosystem that promotes and nurtures entrepreneurship across the country. Stand Up India Scheme, and it aims to facilitate bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs. 1 crore to at least one SC or ST borrower and at least one women borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. There are number of labour intensive manufacturing sectors in India such as food processing, leather and footwear, wood manufacturers and furniture, textiles and apparel and garments. Special packages, individually designed for each industry are needed to create jobs. Public investment in sectors like health, education, police and judiciary can create many government jobs. Decentralisation of Industrial activities is necessary so that people of every region get employment. Development of the rural areas will help mitigate the migration of the rural people to the urban areas thus decreasing the pressure on the urban area jobs. Entrepreneurs generate employments to many in a country; therefore government needs to encourage entrepreneurship among the youth. Concrete measures aimed at removing the social barriers for women's entry and their continuous participation in the job market is needed. Government needs to keep a strict watch on the education system and should try to implement new ways to generate skilled labour force. Effective implementation of present programs like Make in India, Skill India, Start up and Stand-Up India.

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8. लोकराज्य :- मार्च २०१८

## Big Data Security Analytics: Key Challenges

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### Abstract:

*This paper is about the use of big data analytics in security. In this paper explain what the big data is and where does it come from. In this paper also try to find why the big data analytics has become a buzzword in almost every sector today through our literature review on the big data analytics and its applications in security. The BDSA poses several research issues and challenges. In this paper to study report on Big Data Security Analytics Big data is a term that is used to show that data is very large and it is unable to manage with the normally of computing technology and it is unable to store it in the normal storage space we require extra storage space and extra processing power to process data like the Parallelism. In the same way require the security concerns of big data because data is very large and it is distributed in the small file and connected with the fast speed internet so that anyone can access the database. Big data managing and its Security is a challenging task.*

**Keyword:** Big data, data security, big data analytics, Security, Privacy, BDSA

### I. INTRODUCTION

There are some challenges for managing a huge data set in a secure manner and incompetency tools, public and private database contains more threats and penetrability, volunteered and unexpected, insufficiency of public and private policy and leakage of data. They protect the data in the presence of unbelievers, people are more arduous and when moving from the same kind data with the miscellaneous data certain tools and technologies for massive data set are not often developed with more security and policy certificates the uncontrolled growth of data becomes a burden to some organizations. Besides, organizations are collecting more data in spite of the rapid growth of their data warehouse. The data are assets to the company, and the company generates revenue through these data. However, big data concerns assigning dumped data by big data analytics [1]. The Big Data extracts value from those data and enhances the generation of revenue. Therefore, emerging as a dominant player in the field of research in varied areas is big data analytics [2]. The BDA is a very high volume of dataset process for logical analysis. The boundary of the BDA is not limited to Computing, but encompasses areas beyond its discipline. Therefore, Big Data Analysis is research pint of view is a golden opportunity. Moreover, the Big Data analytics is finding acceptability unimaginably wide area. Therefore, Big Data Security Analytics also emerges. The Big Data analytics and Big Data security give us many research opportunities.

The Big Data Security (BDS) [3], [4], [5], [6] and Big Data Analytics (BDA) [1], [7], [2] are merged to form Big Data Security Analytics (BDSA). As a consequence, securing a very large-scale system become easier. Moreover, the data are gathering in a daily basis in IT organization to dump the data in the data warehouse. Later, the data become worthy. The data warehouse holds very large sets of data that contains many security information which is very useful in security system. For instance, the log files contain user activities. The Big Data Security Analytics (BDSA) requires processing and managing capability on humongous dataset.

### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

J. Gantz and D. Reinsel, "The digital universe in 2020: Big data, bigger digital shadows, and biggest growth in the far east," IDC iView: IDC Analyse the future, vol. 2007, no. 2012, pp. 1–16, 2012 says the key issues of Big Data is the high volume of variety of data with exponential pace of growth[9] RAM MILAN1, Kamlesh Kumar Pandey2, Diwakar Shukla in Security and Privacy Challenges in Big Data journal paper says Big data is now a day is become very large that is not able to process with the normal type of processing so require more processing facility, technology and the data is distributed. therefore, we require more strict security measure to secure our data. Most of the companies kept their data in the cloud so we have to provide the security to the clouds as well. we have to secure our data by the Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability method when the data stored in the cloud. Availability means the authorized users can access the data but the unauthorized users are not able to access the data. Big data method means we have to protect the data of an individual there is some method that is used to protect the privacy of data [14]. Ripon Patgiri, and Umakanta Majhi says journal paper about big data security, security challenges, and the biggest risk of Big Data is privacy

and security issues. The Big Data is a collection of large set of interrelated data set thus it needs its own security from unauthorized access [15].

### III. BIG DATA

Data has always played a pivotal role in decision making. With the advent of technology, data is being created in an exponential manner. Digital data is available in every segments of an organization, educational institutions being no exception. Due to availability and sharing data over the digital network, it is led to a massive increase in data volumes. Social networking, smartphones and WSN are few means through which this huge data is being created. This huge data is termed as “Big Data” as these datasets are beyond the ability of traditional database tool to capture, search, storage, transfer, manage, visualization, sharing, querying, analyse, updating and information privacy The definition of Big Data can vary from sector to sector depending on the tools used and the average size of datasets associated with the sector. The current growth rate of data collected is overwhelming It is a major challenge to handle and analyse the data effectively. New generation of technologies and architecture designed to extract value for large datasets

#### A. Volume

Data is being generated in terms of hundreds of terabytes, petabytes or zettabyte. The volume of the data is the data generated or available to education. The issue is focused on capacity for data processing and also the system ability to process it.

#### B. Velocity

The rate of creation of data is termed as velocity of data. It is seen that data is being generated at exponential rate. The digital being generated is enormous and is overwhelming velocity relating to the characteristic of volume, bigger more time needed to process it is not able to single time processing. The speed is increasing when the new data generated and moves.

#### C. Variety

This is a measure of varied data representations like text audio, video, images. These varied data are structured, semi structured and unstructured forms of data. Apart from the above mentioned about three dimensions. There have been other dimensions like value and variability being considered by different data scientists. These are contract with the characteristic of volume, velocity and variety for the accuracy and potential value of Big Data.

#### D. Variability

Data apart from being varied, voluminous is also highly inconsistent in flow. Data flow can be event triggered, seasonal among other reasons. These variable data loads are challenging. Unstructured and variable load of data makes the task of analysing more complex.

#### E. Value

This” fifth V “is the key element which understands the behaviour or pattern generated by the data. This paves way for a Predictive model generation.

### IV. Architecture of big data

#### i. Data Management:

The goal of big data management is to assure a high level of data quality and accessibility for business intelligence and big data analytics applications. Corporations, government agencies and other organizations employ big data management strategies to help them contend with fast-growing pools of data, typically involving many terabytes or even petabytes of information saved in a variety of file formats. Effective big data management helps companies locate valuable information in large sets of unstructured data and semi-structured data from a variety of sources, including call detail records, system logs and social media sites.

#### ii. Infrastructure Security:

Consider modern enterprise IT infrastructure. Increasingly, it is a complex combination of on-premise computing and storage and off premise, cloud-based resources. Tying all of this together is a web of data connections. Applications can run either in the cloud or locally, and all of this is subject to penetration by bad actors. Combine this with the internet of things (IoT), where virtually every device is connected, and the

number of points of potential compromise increase exponentially. The wonder is not that so many large enterprise networks are breached, but that so few are.

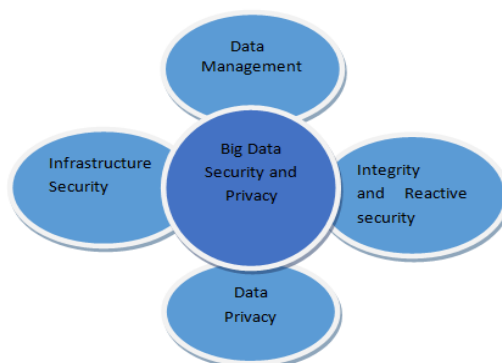
### iii. Data Privacy:

Big data is a term used for very large data sets that have more varied and complex structure. These characteristics usually correlate with additional difficulties in storing, analysing and applying further procedures or extracting results. Big data analytics is the term used to describe the process of researching massive amounts of complex data in order to reveal hidden patterns or identify secret correlations. However, there is an obvious contradiction between the security and privacy of big data and the widespread use of big data. This paper focuses on privacy and security concerns in big data, differentiates between privacy and security and privacy requirements in big data. This paper covers uses of privacy by taking existing methods such as HybrEx, k-anonymity, T-closeness and L-diversity and its implementation in business. There have been a number of privacy-preserving mechanisms developed for privacy protection at different stages (for example, data generation, data storage, and data processing) of a big data life cycle. The goal of this paper is to provide a major review of the privacy preservation mechanisms in big data and present the challenges for existing mechanisms. This paper also presents recent techniques of privacy preserving in big data like hiding a needle in a haystack, identity-based anonymization, differential privacy, privacy-preserving big data publishing and fast anonymization of big data streams. This paper refers privacy and security aspects healthcare in big data. Comparative study between various recent techniques of big data privacy is also done as well.

### iv. Integrity and reactive Security:

Integrity involves maintaining the consistency, accuracy, and trustworthiness of data over its entire life cycle. Data must not be changed in transit, and steps must be taken to ensure that data cannot be altered by unauthorized people (for example, in a breach of confidentiality).

Reactive approaches are those procedures that organizations use once they discover that some of their systems have been compromised by an intruder or attack program (e.g., Code Red or Nimda).



## V. BDSA: KEY POINTS, KEY ISSUES AND KEY CHALLENGES

The BDSA emphasizes on the following key points,

- **Anomaly detection-** The anomaly detection includes fraud detection, vulnerability and intrusion detection [8].
- **Misuse detection-** For instance, DDOS.
- **Real-time monitoring-** For Instance, security alarms.
- **Prediction-** The prediction carries possibility analysis, and prediction of an event.
- **Prevention-** The security prevention is a prior security preventive measure to be taken care of. However, the prevention takes place after security attacks.

The key issues of Big Data are the high volume of variety of data with exponential pace of growth [9]. Some organizations collect huge amount of security relevant data [10]. The organizations mine the big data security related events from those deserted data. The data-driven information security is booming along with Big Data for various purposes. For example, fraud detection, intrusion detection, anomaly detection, and forensic. Internet connectivity makes any system vulnerable to attack [11], and it is totally unavoidable to secure the system. Mondek et al. also emphasizes on defences security system [11]. The defences security system requires the utmost care to protect their large-scale system. In addition, the defence security system

explores the vulnerability of any system through Big Data Security Analytics. In this paper, we present the state-of-the-art Big Data Security Analytics

**The Security Alliance listed top security challenges as following:**

- **Why big data security issues are surfacing**

Big data is nothing new to large organizations, however, it's also becoming popular among smaller and medium sized of organizations because of cost reduction and provided facility to manage data.

Cloud-based storage has facilitated data mining and collection. However, this big data and cloud storage integration has reasoned a challenge to privacy and security risk.

The caused for such violation may also be that security applications that are designed to store certain amounts of data cannot the big volumes of data that the ahead of datasets have. Also, these security technologies are inefficient to manage dynamic data and can able to control static data only. Therefore, just a regular security check can not detect security patches for continuous streaming data. For this intention, you need full-time privacy while data streaming and big data analysis.

- **Protecting transaction logs and data**

Data stored in a storage medium, such as transaction logs and other sensitive information, may have varying levels, but that's not enough. For case, the transfer of data between these levels gives the IT manager perception over the data which is being moved. Data size being continuously increased, the scalability and availability makes automated-tiered necessary for big data storage management. Yet, new demanding is being posed to big data storage as the automated-tiered method doesn't keep track of data storage location.

- **Validation and filtration of end-point inputs**

End-point devices are the main component for maintaining big data. Storage, processing and other necessary tasks are performed with the help of inputting data, which is provided by end-points. Therefore, an organization should make sure to use an authentic and appropriate end-point devices.

- **Securing distributed framework calculations and other processes**

Computational security and other digital authority in a distributed framework like MapReduce function of Hadoop, mostly lack security protections. The two main preventions for it are securing the mappers and protecting the data in the presence of an unauthorized mapper.

- **Securing and protecting data in real time**

Due to large amounts of data generation, most organizations are not able to maintain regular checks. However, it is most helpful to perform security checks and observation in real time.

- **Protecting access control method communication and encryption**

A secured data storage device is an intelligent step in order to protect the data. Yet, because most often data storage devices are unsafe, it is essential to encrypt the access control methods as well.

- **Data provenance**

To classify data, it is essential to be awake of its origin in order to determine the data origin accurately, authentication, validation and access control could be gained.

- **Granular auditing**

Analysing different types of logs could be advantageous and this information could be useful in recognizing any type of cyber-attack or malicious activity. Therefore, regular auditing can be useful.

- **Privacy protection for non-rational data stores**

Data stores such as NoSQL have many security vulnerabilities, which cause privacy threats. A prominent security flaw is that it is not able to encrypt data during the hounding or logging of data or while distributing it into various groups, when it is streamed or assortment.[13]

## VI. CONCLUSION

Security of big data its implementation is a Big challenge. To provide security is a recent and a challenging task. If these data are compromised in the network so these are a very dangerous to the company one can provide tough security and privacy while storing and as well as transmission. the quantity of data is big but the quality is low and the data are various from different data sources inherently possessing a great many different types of and representation forms, and the data is heterogeneous, as structured, semi-structured and even entirely unstructured.

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**New Technologies And Sports Skills****Dr Nitin Wasudeo Deulkar**

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**Abstract**

*Today the unprecedented advancement in science and technology has profoundly changed the scenario of sport and exercise, performance. The relationship between various sport skills and technology is closely concerned with the techniques and science of exercise. In the present paper, the researcher has attempted to theorize the change in sport performance and practice of the event in the light of introduction of new technology. It is true that one cannot imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without influence of technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, effected with frustration and ambivalence. It is also attempted to consider the theories of technology and quest for improved performance, types of sport technologies, the advantages and disadvantages of sport technologies in modern day sports.*

**Keywords:** Sport exercise, Performance, Sport Technology, Sport Skill

**Introduction**

No aspect of human life is remained untouched by the advent technology. All the sport activities are getting technological by combining natural athletic talent with advanced analytics and artificial intelligent to produce the best possible outcomes on the playing field of sports. Technology has been utilized in sport for many years in various forms and play especially with vital role in the elite sport. Attempts to define technology have yielded such an array of descriptions that one may resign to the idea that technology is simply beyond definable with regards to sports. Secondly technology is synonymous with science and rational thought, relating to every little gadget held in hands. In this regard Cave and Miller has stated that technology plays an increasing role in assisting professional athletes, amateur runners and armchair fans to engage in the sport.

The easy task of dealing with details allows everything from advancements in running shoes and eyewear to different ways of thinking about the body as technological. In the pre- digital age, the application of technologies in sport was heavily concentrated on athlete testing (diagnostics); improved sports equipment through better engineering and design, and utilized more at competitions.

**Sport performance**

Technology is an important part in modern sport, such as some sports (such as motorsport), and while in some other sports it is used to improve performance. The detailed applications of technology include, sporting equipment; clothing and wearable's; facilities; competition adjudication and formats; media broadcasting and communications and performance analytics. This enumerative is indicative of the fact that technology and sport have had something of solid relationship grown manifold over the years. It is found that the nature of sport and equipment used to play with recent convergence of technologies many functions are fused into one small devices. Still it is true that the evolution of modern icons would not be possible without the specialization and personalization of sports science, this allowed athletes develop in possible ways.

In addition to inspiration function, the technology is playing a leading role in the development of sport and enhances performance in all faces. Thus, it is also came to notice that the applications of technology allow for more effective training, stimulations, management and tracking of athletes, accuracy of results, enhanced spectator viewing, developing performance and preventing injuries, and many more functions. Actually, the technology in sports is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. Moreover, it is thought of as a technical means or instrument utilized to pursue chosen ends.

**Instrumentalist perspective**

Since beginning the Instrumental theory offered the most widely accepted view of technology. It is based on the common sense idea that technologies are devices standing ready to serve the purposes of their users. It is added that the technology is "neutral," without evaluative content of its own. The notion of the "neutrality" of technology actually means what the Instrumentalists believe that all technology is a tool, largely under human control, that can be used for either positive or negative purposes.

It is viewed that the growth of technology is an evolutionary process, not as a series of revolutions or technological leaps (Levinson, 1996). In spite of the social conditions and human aspiration as the primary causes of change, the instrumentalist theory views technology as a neutral tool, something whose ends and means are separate. Instrumentalists see technological growth as the ultimate culmination of a long history of slow, gradual expansion. So, to use the example of high-tech tennis rackets, the instrumentalist perspective consider the new lightweight rackets as just another tool in the ongoing quest for improved performance. Much like other technologies, athletes are simply using whatever tools are available to gain an upper hand over their competitors.

### Positivity of the determinist

The technological determinists view technology as an autonomous force, beyond direct human control. They view the expansion of technology as discontinuous. Technological growth not as a gradual, evolutionary process, but as a series of revolutionary leaps forward. Among the most widely-cited deterministic works is Alvin Toffler's (1971) book *Future Shock*. He concisely outlines the determinist's philosophy, after citing several examples of accelerated economic growth, he writes "behind such prodigious economic facts lies that great, growling engine of change technology" (p. 25). Technological determinists, united in their belief that technology is an autonomous and revolutionary force, often differ in their opinion of the morality of technology. Determinists commonly have either a radically utopian or radically dystopian opinion on technology. Utopian determinists believe that technology is a positive and uplifting force that will, over time, mitigate or eliminate most of the ills that afflict humanity. They believe technology is leading society towards an ever more utopian existence. Despite the common sense appeal of instrumental theory, a minority view denies the neutrality of technology. Substantive theory, best known through the writings of Ellul (1964) and Heidegger (1998), argues that technology constitutes a new type of cultural system that restructures the entire social world as an object of control. This system is characterized by an expansive dynamic which ultimately overtakes every pre-technological enclave and shapes the whole of social life.

The other theoretical position, called the substantivist theory, involves the view that technology is neither neutral nor completely within our control. Substantive theory claims that what the very employment of technology does to humanity and nature is more consequential than its ostensible goals. This view is the most pessimistic in terms of how it would regard the new tennis racket. The new rackets would be viewed as having certain values attached. For instance, while the racket designers may have simply been trying to build a better, lighter racket that allows players to hit the ball harder and faster, the consequences of this new design.

### Technology in Sport Skills

Moreover, it is found that the technology is changing the face of modern sports, sports psychology and coaching. It is used to optimize performance in sports as diverse as cycling, speed-skating, swimming, golf, skiing, surfing, football/soccer ball, tennis racket and ball, running, facilities and many more. In each innovation technology has provided potentially positive and beneficial outcomes. The potent implications of sport technologies involve basic typology used in classifying types of sport technologies though not mutually exclusive, in some cases same technologies could fit into multiple categories. These classification specifically includes- self-technologies, rehabilitative technologies, landscape technologies, movement technologies, implement technologies and database technologies. Some of the technological impact of advanced devices is yet to show significant contribution in sport skill. Understanding of many types of sport technologies help to obtain a better perspective on which technological options athletes eventually have access towards improvement of sport performance.

### Conclusion

The above description represents the most obvious and distributing influence of technology relating to sport activities. The athlete's physical or psychological being/make-up is closely connected with the use of advancement in technological applications to improve performance. In a. Banned performance-enhancing drugs are the most recognizes of these technologies. Self-technologies encompass other kinds of athletic innovations. Sport psychological interventions and genetic engineering are all classified as self-technologies. The generic alteration of athletes or gene doping is a human genome projects to map all the genes in the human body, which can increases the muscle mass. Although it is unclear whether the long-term effects are safe or not, at present technology has become indispensable part of sports' skills innovations.

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**The Contribution Of Media In Indian Music****Prashant Z. Bagde**

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**Abstract:**

*As the adage in Sanskrit says "Sahitya Sangeet Kalaheenah Pashu Puchcha Vishaanaheen" means these who do not know the knowledge of literature music and art are just animals without tails and horns. Having understood this our elders and knowledgeable persons have learnt and spread the importance of literature music and art and we could find ample instances for the same. Everybody agrees that media plays a very significant role in spreading of any art. Man in the beginning started to be attracted by the sounds of water, animals, birds in nature, having listened to their sounds. He wondered at the notes in their sounds. Bowing to the music of their sound, he started to imitate them. It will not be wrong if it is said that the nature was the medium of music in these days.*

**Keywords:**Gharanas, broadcasting, fraught, plaguing, patronized, Veena. Prostitution, scientific revolution, criticism

**Introduction:**

Music is rightly considered the medicine of mind. It creates lasting impression on the listeners as well as the singers. Across the world, the media is highly responsible in broadcasting and highlighting the importance and effects of music. There are many tenets of music as we have multiple Gharanas in Indian classical music. Kirana Gharana, Rampur Gharana Gwalior Gharana Agra Gharana and Delhi Gharana have enormously enriched its significance. It can't be denied the fact of development of music by the ancient people while seeking to lead civilized life through cradle songs. Lullaby were to sleeping child by music. Even orally from person to person songs were continued although in limited means.

Our illustrious Indian folk-lore is fraught with different songs and dancing suitable to person as in Sanskrit said "Mukhe Mukhe na Sarswati" In my childhood, almost fifty years ago, technology was not developed. Then in the houses of villages, women used to sing white pounding, using Wheatstone (cradle-songs) nomenclature at the time wedding and garter wedding while receiving bride-into the home. They use to sing such song differently at different regions. Men also used to sing while plaguing cultivating removing weeds from the uses of crops, making harvest and at other occasions. Here, one could realize that songs cannot be a music. Therefore music is in all times student with songs, folk life is always found with singing and dancing at different agricultural activities, different festivals social gatherings and they were become bed-rock for the development of music which is new seen in multifactor from in our modern days. Hence it is said music is the soul of mankind and modern science has already proved that with music, one could be cured even inmedicable disease. In consultation the whole universe has its own perfect system with only music in it.

The changes and development in the field of music were much found in our country than in the others. In the ancient India, the Vedas and the mythological scriptures functioned as the powerful means of spreading music. The unique songs of The Ramayana, The Mahabharata and The Bhagvanta were all sung while playing with the Indian Stringed instrument named Tamboori or Veena. There were many such examples Maharshee Valmiki sang with his pupils Lava-Kush in the court of Shri Ramchandra. Even the Lankadeesh Ravan, who was believed to be great musician and scholar was said to have sung the Samveda and they were all remained as significant medium for the development and media of the music. Our rulers kings and emperors were all music lovers and their palaces were prominent medium of music and its spread. For instance the Moghal Emperor, Badashaha had invited and patronized the most scholarly musicians from Persia, Afganisthan, Turki, Arabia and other countries to his palace and were all supported to organize meaningful concerts during different festivals and celebrations and they were only means for speeding music.

During ancient and the middle age, prostitution was given political, religious and social approval. The centers of prostitution were not just meant for lusty persons to quench their sexual hunger but also arranged there dancing and singing in effective concerts. Thus the houses of prostitutes and the places of temples were the centers and medium of spreading music and this couldn't be denied. In the modern period, we have many invention due to scientific revolution like printing press, radio, tape-recorder, T. V. and Mobiles. Internet with printing press, newspapers were brought out rapidly in huge quantity. The newspapers published criticism and

reviews of music and concerts like other topics lie religious thoughts and literary views Times of India and the Marathi, Hindi, newspapers gave prominent place for music and concerts.

**Conclusion:**

The first established Radio center Mumbai (Akashwani) in the country gave equal priority to music in their different programed. Today's in the modern days. Mobile, what's app, Facebook and YouTube were playing much vital role than television as a medium of music and it's relating matters. Many have found other own exclusive groups only to listen music in what's app (Internet online music)

The proverb Ravindranath Tagore underline the fact that even children, animals and serpents would tempt for music. Man being the crown of the creation, obtain music through the possible means and spreads the same. Music is ocean in this ocean, Indian music is a sea. I had tried to understand just a drop of it. Here I have presented a part of an atom, with available time. With this I conclude my views.

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## लहान मुलांवरील मोबाईलच्या दुष्परीणामाचे चिकीत्सक अध्ययन

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सारांश:-

मोबाईल फोनमधुन निघणाऱ्या लहरी मानवी आरोग्यासाठी हानिकारक असतात किंवा नाही हा एक संशोधनाचा भाग आहे. या संशोधनात प्रामुख्याने दोन भाग दिसून येतात. नुकत्याच संपन्न झालेल्या एका आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषदेतील अनेक तज्ञांच्या मते मोबाईल टॉवरमधुन निघणाऱ्या लहरी मानवी आरोग्यासाठी हानिकारक नसल्याचे मत मांडले आहे. मोबाईलच्या वापरामुळे उत्पन्न होणाऱ्या विद्युत चुंबकीय लहरीमुळे धोकादायक आजार होवू शकतात, असे वैद्यकीय संशोधनातुन सांगितले गेले आहे. याला काही तज्ञांनी विरोध दर्शविला आहे. कदाचित हा त्यांचा व्यावसायिक दृष्टीकोण असू शकतो. वास्तविकता एकमेकांसी संपर्क करण्यापासुन तर मनोरंजन, अभ्यास, आरोग्य, या सर्वाकरिता प्रत्येक जण मोबाईलवर अवलंबून असल्याचे चित्र आपल्याला रोज पाहायला मिळते. मोबाईलच्या वापरामुळे बऱ्याच गोष्टी सोयीच्या होतात. परंतु मोबाईल वापराचे जेवढे फायदे आहेत, त्यापेक्षा जास्त तोटे आहेत, याचा आपण कधीही विचार करत नाही. या मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे तरुण वयातच अनेकांना कानाचे, डोळ्याचे अनेक विकार झाल्याचे पाहायला मिळते. तरुण वयातच काय तर मोठ्यापासुन ते लहान मुलापर्यंत सारेच व्यक्ती मोबाईलच्या अधिन होत असल्याचे सांगता येते. मोठ्या व्यक्तीपेक्षा मोबाईलचे दुष्परीणाम हे लहान मुलांवर अधिक होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. लहान मुलांच्या शरीरावर, आरोग्यावर, व्यक्तीमत्व विकासावर मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे गंभीर परीणाम होतांना आपल्याला दिसून येतात. त्यामुळे मुलांचे भविष्य काय हा नेमका प्रश्न तयार होतो. तंत्रज्ञानाचं जग मुलासाठी बरच आकर्षक व वेड लावणारे असल्याने मोबाईलबाबत मुलांना वेगळच आकर्षण असते. कोवळ्या वयात मुलांची ग्रहणक्षमता जास्त असल्याने पालकाआधिच ते मोबाईलमधील बऱ्याच गोष्टी शिकूण घेतात. आणि पालकांना जर त्यांची कल्पना नसेल तर त्याचा चुकीचा वापर होवू शकतो. त्यामुळे मुलांना वेळीच नियंत्रित केले पाहिजे, आणि ही जबाबदारी पालकांची आहे.

प्रस्तावना:-

आत्ताच्या काळात मोबाईल जणू आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग असल्याप्रमाणे आपण सर्व जनता वागत असतो. एकमेकांसी संपर्क करण्यापासुन तर मनोरंजन, अभ्यास, आरोग्य, या सर्वाकरिता प्रत्येक जण मोबाईलवर अवलंबून असल्याचे चित्र आपल्याला रोज पाहायला मिळते. मोबाईलच्या वापरामुळे बऱ्याच गोष्टी सोयीच्या होतात. परंतु मोबाईल वापराचे जेवढे फायदे आहेत, त्यापेक्षा जास्त तोटे आहेत, याचा आपण कधीही विचार करत नाही. या मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे तरुण वयातच अनेकांना कानाचे, डोळ्याचे अनेक विकार झाल्याचे पाहायला मिळते. तरुण वयातच काय तर मोठ्यापासुन ते लहान मुलापर्यंत सारेच व्यक्ती मोबाईलच्या अधिन होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. मोठ्या व्यक्तीपेक्षा मोबाईलचे दुष्परीणाम हे लहान मुलांवर अधिक होत असल्याचे सांगता येते. तरुण वर्ग हा मोबाईल वेगवेगळ्या कामानिमित्ताने वापरतो, परंतु कुटूंबातील जो लहान वर्ग आहे. त्यांना केवळ मोबाईल गेम खेळण्यासाठी हवा असतो. मोबाईल गेमच्या प्रेमात केवळ लहान मुलेचे पडलेली नसतात तर तरुण व जेष्ठ मंडळी सुध्दा मोबाईलवर गेम खेळत असल्याचे दिसून येते. खर तर फावल्या वेळात अथवा मेंदूवरील ताण कमी करण्यासाठी मोबाईल गेम खेळणे हे काही चुकीचे असू शकत नाही. परंतु अलिकडच्या काळात मोबाईल गेम हे केवळ टाईमपास म्हणून नव्हेतर वेळ काढून किंवा हातातील सर्व कामे बाजूला सारून खेळले जातात, हयाचेचे फार मोठे नवल आहे. सुरवातील गमतीदार वाटणारा एखादा गेमचे नंतरं सवयीमध्ये त्याचे रूपांतरण होते. परीणामी तो गेम खेळल्याशिवाय कोणत्याही कामात मन लागत नाही किंवा कोणतेही काम करण्याची त्यांची इच्छा होत नाही. अर्थात सुरवातीला केवळ मनोरंजन म्हणून खेळला जाणारा गेम खेळणाऱ्या मनावर येवढा ताबा मिळवितो की, तो खेळल्याशिवाय त्याचे काहीही अस्तित्व नाही, असा विचार खेळणाऱ्या डोक्यात येतो. म्हणून लहान मुले, तरुण वर्ग तासनंतास कामध्दे सोडून देवून मोबाईलवर सतत गेम खेळत असतात. साहजिकच मेंदूवरील शिण कमी करून त्याची क्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी तयार केलेला हा मोबाईल गेम मेंदूवरील ताण वाढविण्यास कारणीभूत ठरल्याचे अनेक संशोधनातुन मांडल्या गेले आहे. स्मार्टफोनवर कॅडीकश, स्पीड रेसिंग, अॅग्री बर्ड टेम्पल रन, स्नेक रेस, बर्न इट आउट, ड्रॉप लीट्ज डीलाईट, बर्न द रोप, बॉम्बटॉस, सॉकर, तीनपत्ती, अशा वेगवेगळ्या गेम आहेत. या खेळांनी मैदानी खेळांना मागे टाकले आहेत. त्यांच्या ट्रीक्स व स्कोअर करण्याच्या नादात गुणपत्रिकेतील स्कोअरमात्र कमी होत चालला आहे. सर्वच सोशल मिडीयावर गेम, टीकटॉकचे फॅड सतत वाढत चालले आहे. महागडा मोबाईल घेतल्याने गेम खेळणे, चॉर्टींग करणे, गुगल सर्चचा वापर करणे बालवयात सहज सुलभरीत्या करता येतो. आत्ताची पिढी ही स्मार्ट पिढी आहे, असे म्हणून त्याचे चोचले

पुरविले जाते. याचा मात्र गंभीर परीणाम त्यांच्या भविष्यावर होतो. अनेक मानसशास्त्रज्ञांनी याविषयी चर्चा केली असता हा प्रकार अतिशय गंभीर असल्याचे मत मांडले आहे. अर्थात मोबाईलमुळे लहान मुलांना गंभीर आजारांना सामोरे जावे लागेल, त्याकरिता पालकांनी वेळेआधीच सावध होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याकरिता आत्ताच काय उपाय-योजना केल्या पाहिजे, लहान मुलांना मोबाईल दिलाच पाहिजे काय? मोबाईलऐवजी त्याचे मन दुसरीकडे वडविता येईल का? याबाबत पालकांनी विचार केला पाहिजे का? अशा अनेक प्रश्नाची उत्तरे शोधण्यासाठी 'लहान मुलांवरील मोबाईलच्या दुष्परिणामाचे चिकीत्सक अध्ययन' याविषयाची निवड करण्यात आली आहे.

संशोधन कार्याला एक विशिष्ट दिशा देण्याकरिता संशोधन कार्याचे उद्देश निश्चित करणे आवश्यक असते. कारण ते निश्चित केल्यानंतरच शोध कार्याला एक निश्चित दिशा प्राप्त होवून वास्तविकतेचा शोध घेण्यास साहाय्य प्राप्त करते. म्हणून शोध निबंधाचे उद्देश्य निश्चित करणे आवश्यक असते. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचे प्रमुख उद्देश पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

शोध निबंधाचे उद्देश:-

१. सद्याच्या काळात मोबाईलचे महत्व जाणणे.
२. लहान मुलांच्या मनातील मोबाईलचे असलेले फॅड जाणून घेणे.
३. लहान मुलांच्या आरोग्यावरील मोबाईलच्या दुष्परिणामाचा अभ्यास करणे.
४. लहान मुलांच्या संतुलित व्यक्तीमत्त्व विकासातील बाधा म्हणून मोबाईलच्या दुष्परिणामाचा अभ्यास करणे.
५. लहान वयात मुलांना होणाऱ्या गंभीर आजाराकरिता मोबाईल जबाबदार आहेत का? याचा अभ्यास करणे.
६. लहान मुलांवरील मोबाईलचे दुष्परिणाम थांबविण्यासाठी उपाय-योजना सुचविणे.

अध्ययन पद्धत:-

तथ्य संकलन व सत्यापनासाठी सामाजिक शास्त्रात विविध पद्धती वापरण्यात येतात. प्रसिद्ध विचारवंत बर्नार्ड यांनी व्याख्या करतांना म्हटले की, शास्त्राची व्याख्या मुख्यत्वे सहा प्रक्रीयांच्या रूपात केली जाते. या प्रक्रीया म्हणजे परिक्षण, सत्यापन, व्याख्या, वर्गीकरण, संघटन आणि निर्धारण होत ज्यामध्ये भविष्यकथन आणि प्रयोग यांचा समावेश होतो. या आधारावर संग्रहीत केलेल्या ज्ञानास शास्त्र असे म्हणतात. सदर शोध निबंधात अन्वेषणात्मक अध्ययन पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला असून तथ्य संकलनाकरिता दुय्यम तथ्य संकलण पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. ज्यामध्ये इंटरनेटवरील साहित्य, संदर्भग्रंथ, पुस्तके, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रातील लेख इत्यादी साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. सदर शोध निबंधात शास्त्रीय पद्धतीचा वापर करून पूर्णतः हा शास्त्रीयता आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

मोबाईलचे लहान मुलांवरील परीणामबाबत वैज्ञानिक विचार

मोबाईल फोनमधून निघणाऱ्या लहरी मानवी आरोग्यासाठी हानिकारक असतात किंवा नाही हा एक संशोधनाचा भाग आहे. या संशोधनात प्रामुख्याने दोन भाग दिसून येतात. नुकत्याच संपन्न झालेल्या एका आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिषदेतील अनेक तज्ञांच्या मते मोबाईल टॉवरमधून निघणाऱ्या लहरी मानवी आरोग्यासाठी हानिकारक नसल्याचे मत मांडले आहे. मोबाईलच्या वापरामुळे उत्पन्न होणाऱ्या विद्युत चुंबकीय लहरीमुळे धोकादायक आजार होवू शकतात, अशी विधान कोणताही शास्त्रीय आधार नसतांना केली जातात, असे मत सीओएआय संघटनेने आयोजित केलेल्या परिषदेत मांडण्यात आले. काही लोक व्यावसायिक फायद्यासाठी अशी विधाने करत असतात, असेही मत मांडण्यात आले. विद्युत चुंबकीय लहरीच्या क्षेत्रात आल्याने मानवी आरोग्यावर कोणताही विपरीत परीणाम होत नाही, हे स्वतंत्र केलेल्या संशोधनातून अनेकदा निष्पन्न झाले आहे, असेही यावेळी सांगण्यात आले आहे. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेच्या एका संशोधनानुसार जगातील ६०० कोटी लोक मोबाईल वापरतात. मोबाईल फोनकरिता वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या चुंबकीय लहरी या अत्यंत कमी क्षमतेच्या असून त्यामुळे मानवी आरोग्याला कोणताही धोका निर्माण होवू शकत नाही, अशी माहिती टाटा वैद्यकीय केंद्राचे रेडीयशन ऑन्कोलॉजिस्ट राकेश जलाली यांनी दिली आहे. परंतू काही वैद्यकीय संशोधनातून मोबाईल फोनकरिता वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या चुंबकीय लहरी मानवी आरोग्यास घातक असल्याचे सिद्ध झाले आहे.

मोबाईलचे लहान मुलावर होणारे दुष्परिणाम

मोबाईल संदर्भात केल्या गेलेल्या काही वैद्यकीय संशोधनातून असे स्पष्ट झाले आहे की, मोबाईल फोनकरिता वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या चुंबकीय लहरी मानवी आरोग्यास घातक असल्याचे सिद्ध झाले आहे. मोबाईलचे मानवी आरोग्यावर अर्थात लहान मुलांवर कोणकोणते दुष्परिणाम होतात. ते खालीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतात.

ब्रेन ट्युमर:- मोबाईल फोन व मोबाईल टॉवरमधुन ज्या चुबकीय विद्यत लहरी निघतात.त्यांचा सर्वात वाईट परीणाम मुलांच्या मेंदूवर होतो. काही शास्त्रज्ञांच्या मते या विद्युत चुबकीय लहरीमुळे मुलांना ब्रेन ट्युमर होण्याची फार मोठी शक्यता असते.कॉलिफोर्निया युनिव्हर्सिटीने केलेल्या एका संशोधनात सांगितले की, ब्रेन ट्युमर होण्याची शक्यता तरूणामध्ये २५ टक्के, ५ते १० वर्षांच्या मुलाला ५०टक्के तर ५ पेक्षा कमीवय असलेल्या मुलाला ७५टक्के असते.

तोंडाचा ट्युमर होण्याची शक्यता:- मोबाईल फोनचा जर अतिवापर असेल तर अशा वेळेस तोंडाचा ट्युमर होण्याची देखील शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही, असे नुकत्याच झालेल्या मेडीकल सर्वेनुसार सांगण्यात आले आहे. त्यामुळे खुप आवश्यक असेल तेव्हाच मोबाईल फोनचा वापर करण्यात यावा, असेही सुचित करण्यात आले आहे.

अतिरिक्त झोपेचे प्रमाण :- मोबाईल विद्युत चुबकीय लहरीचा वेग ८८४ एमएच २ इतका असतो. त्यामुळे सतत मोबाईल वापरणाऱ्या व्यक्तीचे झोपेचे प्रमाण सतत वाढत जाते.जास्त झोपण्यामुळे कामे वेळेवर पूर्ण होत नाही, त्यामुळे दैनंदिन जीवनात व्यत्यय निर्माण होतो तसेच पचनशक्ती कमी होवून संपूर्ण शरीरावर पण त्याचा घातक परिणाम होतो.

एकाग्रतेचा अभाव:- मोबाईल फोनच्या अतिवापरामुळे एकाग्रतेचा अभाव आढळून येतो.शारीरिक तसेच मानसिक पण ताण पडतो.मुले अभ्यास करताना सुध्दा मोबाईलवर गेम खेळत असतात व इंटरनेटचा वापर करत असतात.त्यामुळे मुलाचे अभ्यासातील लक्ष्य कमी होवून त्याचा परीणाम त्यांच्या निकालावर होतात. परीणामी मुलांचे नापास होण्याचे प्रमाण वाढत चालले आहे.

शरीराच्या तापमानात वाढ:- मोबाईल फोनमध्ये रेडीओ तिमुनमूदबपमे चा बेस स्टेशनशी संवाद साधण्यासाठी वापर केला जातो. या रेडीएशनमुळे शरीराच्या तापमानात अतिरिक्त वाढ होते, त्याचा वाईट परिणाम आपल्या मेंदूवर व शरीरावर होतो. मोबाईल फोनव्दारे जे मसमबजतव उंहदमजपब तंकपंजपवद ;म्डथ्द्व भ्पही थ्तमुनमदबल मसमबजतव डंहदमजपब पिमसक ;चडथ्द्व मेंदूसाठी व रक्तासाठी फारच हानिकारक असतात.यांच्या अतिरेकी वापरामुळे डोकेदुखी, टेंशन, निद्रानाश, व कानाच्या पडदयावर वाईट परीणाम होतो.

सुसंवादाची कमी :- समोरासमोर बसुन प्रत्यक्ष सवांद साधने हा उत्तम संवाद होय. त्यामुळे आपुलकी राहते, नातेसंबंध अधिक घट होतात, एकमेकांना एकमेकांचे महत्व कळते, समस्यांचे लवकर निराकरण होते. परंतु मोबाईलच्या अतिरिक्त वापरामुळे संवादाचे स्वरूप फारच मर्यादित झाले आहे. पालक लहान मुलांसोबत खेळणे, गप्पा मारण्याऐवजी मोबाईलवर राहतात. त्यामुळे लहान मुले सुध्दा मोबाईलकडे आकर्षित होतात.एवढेच नव्हेतर पालक जेव्हा कामात असतात तेव्हा मुलांची अडचण होवू नये म्हणून मोबाईल देतात. त्यामुळे मुलांना मोबाईलची सवय जडते, ते मोबाईलशिवाय राहू शकत नाही. परीणामी लहान वयात त्यांच्या संपूर्ण आरोग्यावर विपरीत परीणाम होतो.

शारीरिक हालचाली कमी :- लहान वयात मुलांनी मैदानावर जावून खेळले पाहीजे, भरपूर शारीरिक हालचाली केल्या पाहीजे, परंतु मोबाईलमुळे मुले आळसी बनत चालली आहे. मुलाअभावी आज मैदाने ओस पडली आहेत. या सर्वांचा परीणाम मुलांच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक वाढीवर पडत आहे, हे मात्र आपण विसरत चाललो आहे.

वाईट सवयी व व्यसन :- मोबाईलवर अनेक जाहीराती पाहीलया जातात तसेच नवनविन गेम खेळले जातात, ज्यामुळे मुलांना अनेक वाईट सवयी लागण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. तसेच काही वाईट व्यसन सुध्दा लागण्याची शक्यता असते.

जिवितहानी :- सवय जडलेल्या लहान मुलाला मोबाईल दिला नाही तर भिंतीवर डोके आदळणे, डोके फुटणे, इतर कुणाला मारणे, हातातील वस्तु फेकणे असे प्रकार घडतात. यामुळे त्याला किंवा इतरांना इजा होण्याची शक्यता असते.तसेच ब्ल्यु व्हेल, पब्जी गेम आदि गेममुळे अनेक मुलांनी आत्महत्या केल्याच्या घटना सुध्दा घडल्या आहेत.

गर्भाशयातील मुलांवरील विपरीत परीणाम :- गर्भाशयात जेव्हा मुल असते तेव्हा त्या मुलाची माता जर मोबाईल अतिप्रमाणात वापरत असेल तर त्याचे गंभीर परीणाम गर्भात वाढणाऱ्या बाळाच्या आरोग्यावर होते. त्याची शारीरिक वाढ व्यवस्थित होत नाही. मेंदूचा विकास होत नाही. जन्मतःचा आजार असण्याची शक्यता असू शकते.

असंतुलित व्यक्तीमत्व विकास:- मुलांच्या संतुलित विकासाकरिता मनोरंजन मैदानी खेळ, मस्ती, गप्पा, प्रवास, अभ्यास, शारीरिक हालचाली अशा सर्वच गोष्टी आवश्यक असतात. परंतु मोबाईलच्या विश्वात मात्र या गोष्टीकडे सर्वांचे दुर्लक्ष होतांना आपल्याला दिसुन येते. याचा परीणाम लहान मुलांच्या व्यक्तीमत्व विकासावर पडतो. यातुन पुढे असंतुलित व्यक्तीमत्व सुध्दा उदयास येवू शकते.

अशा प्रकारे मोबाईलच्या वापराचे लहान मुलावर वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचे दुष्परीणाम होतांना आपल्याला दिसुन येतात.

लहान मुलांवरील मोबाईलचे दुष्परीणाम थांबविण्यासाठी उपाय—योजना

लहान मुलांवरील मोबाईलचे दुष्परीणाम थांबविण्यासाठी पालकांनी सर्वप्रथम जागृत होणे, जर पालकांनी पुढील उपाय—योजना केल्या तर मोबाईलचे दुष्परीणाम थांबविता येवू शकते.

- १.मुलांच्या मोबाईल वापरावर मर्यादा घालणे.
- २.ज्ञोपण्याच्या एक तास आधी सर्व कामे थांबवून मुलांसोबत संवाद साधला पाहिजे .
- ३.मुले मोबाईलवर काय करतात यावर नजर ठेवणे.
- ४.मैदांनी खेळांना प्रोत्साहन देणे .
५. प्रवास, नैसर्गिक सहल मुलांसोबत आयोजित करा.त्यांचासोबत आनंद घ्या,
- ६.विशिष्ट वयाच्या आत मुलांना वैयक्तिक मोबाईल देवू नका.
७. कामातील व्यत्यय कमी करण्यासाठी मुलांना मोबाईल देवू नका.

तत्रज्ञानाचं जग मुलासाठी बरच आकर्षक व वेड लावणारे असल्याने मोबाईलबाबत मुलांना वेगळच आकर्षण असते. कोवळ्या वयात मुलांची ग्रहणक्षमता जास्त असल्याने पालकाआधिच ते मोबाईल मधील बऱ्याच गोष्टी शिकुण घेतात. व पालकांना जर त्यांची कल्पना नसेल तर त्यांचा चुकीचा वापर होवू शकतो. त्यामुळे मुलांना वेळीच नियंत्रित केले पाहिजे, आणि जबाबदारी पालकांची आहे.

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## Effective Use Of ICT In Higher Education To Improve Employability

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### Abstract

*Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the future of education is a subject that dominates the recent literature of education and information technology. Higher education in rural areas is still using the traditional way and has not shown so far enthusiasm for ICT, but this does not necessarily mean that ICT has little to offer in this sector. Higher education institutions in rural areas are expected to form responsible and employable citizens. But, they produced mere degree holders without having any employability skills. There is a mismatch between the expectations of employers and the products of Colleges. One of the biggest obstacle to implement use of ICT in rural educational institutions is lack of infrastructure and technical facilities. Institutions of higher education today need to focus preferably on imparting education with ICT using minimum technical facilities and infrastructure, so that basic knowledge and skills of ICT can be acquired by the students in the process of education, i.e. teaching-learning. Using technology to provide real-world learning experiences can help students develop their employability skills.*

**Keywords--** ICT, Employability, Higher Education, Skills, Infrastructure

### 1) Introduction:

General education provides students with minimal requirements such as language, literacy and numeracy, basic communication skills and other foundation skills. It provides students with a grasp of basic scientific knowledge and technology to function efficiently in the workplace. Moreover, higher education including basic science, social sciences, Research & Technology and humanities is expected to help students to learn to look at the world they live as an integrated whole. The system is expected to form responsible and employable citizens. The requirement of employability is constantly changing because most sectors are connected to the global value chains and hence the skills required are often decided by the global markets. This is being achieved in the Educational Institutions from metro cities but the institutions from smaller cities and rural areas is still not possible to achieve. The basic hindrances for this are low technological infrastructure, lack of expert resources and most importantly lack of awareness to the industry requirements. For this reason students from rural area has to shift in to metro cities for higher education. Worldwide research has shown that ICT can lead to an enhanced student learning and better teaching methods. A report made by the National Institute of Multimedia Education in Japan, proved that an raise in the use of ICT in education with integrating technology to the curriculum has a significant and positive impact on students' achievements. The results specifically showed that the students who are continuously exposed to technology through education has better 'knowledge', presentation skills, innovative capabilities, and are ready for more hard work into learning as compared to others. And ICT can be implemented in any corner of the world no matter it is metro cities or small towns in rural area.

### 2) Background Literature:

According to recent reports, India's unemployment numbers are at a record high. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) estimated that 11 million jobs were lost in 2018 – pushing the unemployment rate to 7.38%. A leaked NSSO report pegged the unemployment rate at 6.1%, the highest in over four decades. In theory, college education, in particular, improves employment prospects. But the high rate of unemployment among the educated is both due to the lack of sufficient jobs and poor schooling as well as the average quality of education offered at most colleges. This makes large numbers of graduates unsuitable for employment that is commensurate with their degrees. In both senses, i.e. in terms of actual employment and enthusiasm about future employment, education can moderate the negative effects on the youth.

### 3) Employers Expectations:

Industries require conceptual skills, analytical skills, verbal skills, interpersonal skills and technical skills. According to Martin, Carrier and Hill (1997) employers seek employees who can write official correspondence, read and analyse complex reports, give oral presentations to co-workers or clients and understand verbal instructions from supervisors. Students should also be able to learn and respond to new ideas and have adaptive behaviours. McDaniel (1992) revealed ten ideal characteristics which all employers sought. They were dependability, honesty, neatness, punctuality, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to work in teams, loyalty to the company, having a strong work ethic, and adaptability. A study by National Association of Colleges and Employers (1997) cited the most frequent responses from employers about the skills to be developed among the educated include interpersonal skills, honesty, motivation, communication

skills, analytical skills, enthusiasm, teamwork skills, computer skills, leadership skills, flexibility, self confidence, work experience, and a strong work ethic. In his study, Muthukrishnan (2011) found that fresh graduates take time to learn situations on their own on seemingly simple day-to-day work situation. They need to develop learning to learn, analytical and problem solving skills. Moreover, human resource managers and trainers stressed that the education system should build more confidence in students, build some generic skills like team working, improving interpersonal skill, encouraging creativity, presentation and communication, leadership skills, time management, and meeting deadlines. It is to be noted that employers have shown reluctance to recruit inexperienced young people in the entry-level jobs as they found that too many entry-level applicants are deficient in employability skills (Gogoi, 2010).

Some of the skills alleged to be lacking in the applicants are: <sup>TM</sup>

- Low grades and low levels of academic accomplishments <sup>TM</sup>
- Poor attitudes, lack of self-confidence <sup>TM</sup>
- Lack of goals, poorly motivated <sup>TM</sup>
- Lack of enthusiasm, lack of drive, little evidence of leadership potential <sup>TM</sup>
- Lack preparation for interview <sup>TM</sup>
- Excessive interest in security and benefits, unrealistic salary demands and expectation <sup>TM</sup>
- Inadequate preparation for type of work, inappropriate background <sup>TM</sup>
- Lack of extracurricular activities <sup>TM</sup>
- Inadequate basic skills (reading, writing, maths, etc.)

#### 4) **Employability Skills:**

Entry-level workers need to be able to operate independently, using problem-solving and decision making skills. The need for worker collaboration and team work requires employees to be creative, flexible, and possess good interpersonal and managerial skills. Moreover, the increasing multicultural nature of workforce has brought changes in the employability skills, more particularly in the interpersonal skills, in today's workplace. Employers place greatest importance on employee's attitudes and basic skills over job specific skills and having an understanding of the work environment.

**On the basis of employers' expectations, employability skills may be organized in three categories:**

##### **(i) Basic Skills <sup>TM</sup>**

- Oral communication (speaking, listening)
- Reading especially understanding and following instructions <sup>TM</sup>
- Basic arithmetic <sup>TM</sup>
- Writing (writing draft, letter, application, etc. at the spot)

##### **(ii) Higher-Order Thinking Skills <sup>TM</sup>**

- Problem solving <sup>TM</sup>
- Learning skills, strategies <sup>TM</sup>
- Creative, innovative thinking <sup>TM</sup>
- Decision making

##### **(iii) Affective Skills and Traits <sup>TM</sup>**

- Dependability/Responsibility <sup>TM</sup>
- Positive attitude toward work <sup>TM</sup>
- Conscientiousness, punctuality, efficiency <sup>TM</sup>
- Interpersonal skills, cooperation, working as a team member <sup>TM</sup>
- Self-confidence, positive self-image <sup>TM</sup>
- Adaptability, flexibility <sup>TM</sup>
- Enthusiasm, motivation <sup>TM</sup>
- Self-discipline, self-management <sup>TM</sup>
- Appropriate dress, grooming <sup>TM</sup>
- Honesty, integrity <sup>TM</sup>
- Mental set of working without supervision

Employers value these generic employability skills above the specific occupation skills. Due to the effect of globalization and privatization, the modus-operandi of the work places has been changed and the demand for having basic and updated knowledge and skills of ICT along with basic, higher order and affective skills within the employee is growing day by day. As such, institutions of higher education today need to focus preferably on imparting education with ICT so that basic knowledge and skills of ICT can be acquired by the students in the process of education, i.e. teaching-learning.

## 5) Effective Use Of Ict In Higher Education:



*Figure 1.1: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education*

Introducing ICT into education is the answer for those who ask, 'how can we increase the reach of our institution, to a larger number of students?' The Mobile learning (m - learning) as a form of e - learning is a rising trend, where the education has outgrown the physical constraints of the classrooms and acquired mobility. Students access information whenever and wherever they want, and institutions that provides such advanced technological terrains is rising in number day by day.

### a) Various devices/technology in ICT includes:

- Access of course materials through remote devices,
- Online digital repositories for lectures, course materials, and digital library,
- Online/ cloud based academic management systems,
- Employing the flipped classroom concept,
- Making use of handheld computers, tablet computers, audio players, projector devices etc.

### b) Achieving employability:

In order to develop employability among the students, the need for ICT is ever increasing in higher education institutions. Because: <sup>TM</sup>

- A new society requires new skills: ICT increasingly pervade every aspect of life (work, learning, leisure and health). Because ICTs are pre-eminent tools for information processing, new generations need to become competent in their use, should acquire the necessary skills, and therefore must have access to computers and networks during their education. <sup>TM</sup>
- Productivity enhancement: Institutions of higher education are centre of acquisition, dissemination and generation of knowledge. ICT should be fundamental management tool for acquisition, dissemination and generation of knowledge in all aspects of higher education from classroom teaching to administration. <sup>TM</sup>
- A quest for quality learning: There is always a quest for quality learning within the students of higher education. HEIs need to revise present teaching practices and resources to create more effective learning environment and improve life-long learning skills and habits in their students. ICTs are versatile and powerful tools that can help in this purpose and therefore be present in every classroom, library and teachers' room.

### c) Implementing ICT in Institutions from small town and Rural area:

Though the society needs new skills, productivity enhancement, and quality learning; but the small cities from all the corners of India where a large count of students study in many small educational institutions. Students take admission to the specific courses. Using ICT a large learning platform can be made available to these students in their town without increasing the expenditure. But again the issue arises is about the infrastructure to implement MOOC platforms for students. For rural background students with minimal infrastructure mobile classes can be made available. There are many free e-learning platforms are available which can be made available in the colleges, which can meet the requirement of expertise.

Maximum number of students carries smartphones with which they can access these courses. Without additional software or hardware utilization students can learn the professional courses in their hometowns, which reduces their expenditure. This will increase their communication skills, technical skills and professional skills resulting in employable.

### Conclusion

Education with ICT will provide the students with special talents a vast amount of digital tools and resources as well as groups of similarly inclined youngsters all over the world with whom to share and develop their talents. On the other hand, students with special needs will also find resources and tools for remedial or self-paced learning. Education with ICT can provide a plenty of learning opportunities and information resources for developing employability among the students.

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२०२० मधील भारतातील बेरोजगारी

प्रा. डॉ. मोनाली वि. इंगळे

गृहअर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

श्रीराम कला महिला महाविद्यालय, धामणगांव रेल्वे

**प्रस्तावना :**

युवा बेरोजगारी ही नाकरी शोधत असलेल्या तरूणांची परिस्थितील आहे. पण त्यांना नोकरी मिळू शकत नाही नोकरीला वयोमर्यादा सुध्दा आहे. बेरोजगारीची व्याख्या खालील प्रमाणे करता येईल.

ज्याकडे नोकरी नाहि परंतु तो सक्रियपणे काम शोधत आहे.

जगातील प्रत्येक देशात युवाबेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण प्रौढांच्या तुलनेत जास्त आहे. ज्यांना नोकरी नाही आणि सक्रियपणे काम शोधत नाहीत बहूतेकवेळा स्त्रिया निष्क्रिय मानल्या जातात आणि म्हणूनच त्यांना बेरोजगारीच्या आकडेवारीत वगळले जाते. त्यांच्या समावेशामुळे बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढेल. शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता आणि प्रासंगिकता बहुतेकवेळा युवा बेरोजगारीचे पहिले मुळ कारण मानले जाते.

भारतात २००५ मध्ये युवा बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण दहा टक्क्यांच्या आसपास होते. परंतु त्यांनी संयुक्त राष्ट्राकडे अनेक वर्षांपासून विजासने आकडेवारी नोंदविली नाही. तथापी नोकरीच्या संधी नसल्यामुळे तरूण प्रौढांनी शाळेत राहून अतिरिक्त पदवी मीळवण्यामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे. हे तरूण साधारणतः निम्न वर्गातील असतात. तरूण रोजगार संधीच्या प्रतिक्षेत कॉलेजमध्ये फक्त वेळ घालवत असतात. भारतात रोजगार व्यवस्था अनेकदा करेक्शनवर किंवा सरकारी संधीवर अवलंबून असते.

**भारतातील बेरोजगारी**

मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालयाने घेतलेल्या नमुण्यांचा अभ्यास करून कामगार व रोजगार मंत्रालयाने दर पाच वर्षात एकदा बेरोजगारीतील आकडेवारी परंपरेने गोळा केली. संकलीत केली आणि प्रसारित केली. २०१६ वगळता भारताने मासिक, तिमासीक किंवा वार्षिक देशव्यापी रोजगार आणि बेरोजगारीची आकडेवारी नियमितपणे कधीच गोळा केली नाही. २०१६ मध्ये सेंटर ऑफ मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकॉनॉमी - मुंबईस्थित एक गैरसरकारी संस्था भारतातील आकडेवारीत मासिक बेरोजगारीचे नमुने घेण्याला आणि प्रकाशित करण्याला सुरुवात केली होती. बेरोजगारी ही भारतातील एक मोठी सामाजिक समस्या आहे. सप्टेंबर २०१८ पर्यंत भारत सरकारच्या मते भारतात ३१ दशलक्ष बेरोजगार होते. संख्या ही मोठ्या प्रमाणात विवादित आहेत प्रस्तुत अध्ययनामध्ये खालील उद्दीष्टांचे सवीस्तर विवेचन केले आहे.

**संशोधनाचे उद्दीष्टे :-**

- १) बेरोजगारीच्या कारणांचा आढावा घेणे.
- २) भारतातील बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी वापरण्यात येणारे उपाय.
- ३) बेरोजगारीच्या कारणांचा आढावा घेणे

**- बेरोजगारीची कारणे खालील प्रमाणे.****अ) भांडवल साठ्याची कमतरता-**

भारतासारख्या देशातील बेरोजगारी आणि बेरोजगारीचे मोठे कारण म्हणजे वाढत्या कामगार शक्तीच्या गरजेच्या अनुषंगाने भांडवलाचा साठा नसणे. तंत्रज्ञान आणि विशेषज्ञतेच्या वाढीसह उत्पादनाच्या कामात गुण्यासाठी त्याला आधिक भांडवलाची आवश्यकता आहे. जर तो एक शेतकरी असेल तर त्याला कापणीच्या पेरणीच्या काळात जमिनीचा तुकडा आणि एक नांगर, बैल, बियाने आणि अन्नधान्य आणि इतर जीवनाची आवश्यकता आहे.

आज भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशांना ही समस्या भेडसावत आहे. अलीकडच्या काळात, भारतातील कामगार शक्ती दरवर्षी २ टक्क्यांहून अधिक वाढत आहे तरीही आमच्या गुंतवणुकीचा दर आमच्या भांडवलाच्या टक्केवारीच्या प्रमाणात व्यक्त होतांना वेगवान दराने वाढत नाहि जेणे करून पुढे चालत रहावे. लोकसंख्या वाढ याचा परिणाम म्हणून कामगार बाजारात नविन प्रवेश करणा-यांना उत्पादक रोजगार देण्याची देशाची क्षमता कठोरपणे मर्यादित आहे. ह्या दोन गोष्टीमध्ये स्वतःला प्रकट करते. प्रथम शहरी भागात मोठ्या प्रमाणात खुल्या बेकारीचा व्याप, रोजगार विनीमयांच्या आकडेवारीवरून दिसून येतो. दुसरे म्हणजे हे ग्रामीण भाग खुल्या बेकारी तसेच शेतीतील छुपी बेरोजगारीच्या रूपात प्रकट होते.

**ब) सखोल भांडवल तंत्राचा उपयोग-**

भांडवल केंद्रित तंत्राचा वापर करण्याचे महत्वाचे कारण म्हणजे स्वस्त भांडवलाची उपलब्धता. आधुनीक लघू उद्योग क्षेत्रातील कंपण्याकडूनही मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण होण्याची अपेक्षा होती. त्यांनी देखील उत्पादनाचे भांडवल-केंद्रित तंत्र

वापरण्याचा विचार केला आहे. शेतीत अतिरिक्त कामगार अस्तीत्वात असुनही विविध कृषी कार्यांच्या बेपर्वा यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे एच.आ.व्ही बीयाणे, खते आणि कीटकनाशके यांचा समावेश असलेल्या नविन उच्च उत्पादन श्रम तंत्रज्ञानाचा रोजगार वाढीचा परिणाम कमी झाला आहे. यामुळे ग्रामीण भागात रोजगाराच्या पर्याप्त संधी निर्माण होण्यास प्रतिबंध झाला आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये कामगार मुबलक स्थिती असुनही भांडवल-तंत्राचा वापर उद्योगामध्ये का केला जातो हा एक सुसंगत प्रश्न आहे. पहिले कारण म्हणजे भांडवलाची तुलनेने कमी किंमत भांडवलाची कमी किंमत यामुळे उद्भवली आहे

अ) कमी व्याजदर

ब) देशाच्या करप्रणालीमध्ये परवानगी असलेल्या भांडवलाच्या गुंतवणुकीवर उदार अवमृत्सन भत्ता

क) तुलनेने स्वस्त भांडवली ऊपकरणे परदेशातून आयात केली जातात.

**कठोर कामगार कायदेखालील श्रौंच्या रोजगाराला निरूत्साहित करतात.**

**क) ताठर श्रमसंरक्षण कादे -**

भारतात उच्च बेरोजगारी आणि अल्प बेरोजगारीची कारणे हि विद्यवानांमध्ये तीव्र वादाचा विषय आहे. विद्वानांमध्ये तीव्र वादाचा विषय आहे. विद्वानांच्या एका गटाने असे म्हटले आहे की, श्रमीक बाजार पेठेत असुरक्षितता निर्माण करणारे प्रतिबंधीत कामगार कायदे हा एक परिणाम आहे तर संघटित कामगार संघटना आणि विद्वानांच्या इतर गटाने या प्रस्तावित युक्तीवादासाठी स्पर्धा केली आहे. भारतातील केंद्र व राज्य पातळीवर कामगार नियम आहेत आणि जागतिक उत्पादक कंपनयाना चीन आणि इतर अर्थव्यवस्थांच्या तुलनेत भारतीय कामगार कायद्यांचे प्रमाण अत्याधिक जटील आणि प्रतिबंधात्मक असल्याचे समजते असे अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ प्रा. साहू यांनी सांगितले.

शर्मा यांच्या मते भारतीय कामगार कायदे असंख्य गुंतागुतीचे आणि अगदी अस्पष्ट आहेत जे ते रोजगारासाठी समर्थ आर्थिक वातावरण आणि गुंठगुंठीत आर्थिक संबंध रोखतात. भारताला कामगार बाजार सुधारणांची आवश्यकता आहे जी उपभोक्ता आणि कामगार दोघांच्याही गरजा भागवतात. कामगारांचे संरक्षण करणारे नोकरीच्या दरम्यान कामगारांना सामाजिक सुरक्षा पुरविणारे आणि उद्योगासाठी अनुपालन सुलभ करण्यासाठी त्यांचे कामगार कायदे पुन्हा लिहावेत. इकॉनॉमीस्टच्या मते भारतीय कामगार कायदे जटिल आणि प्रतिबंधात्मक आहेत आणि हे त्यांच्या बेकारी परिस्थितीचे एक कारण आहे.

**ड) हंगामी उद्योगामुळे बेरोजगारी -**

काहि उद्योगांच्या हंगामी स्वरूपामुळे या प्रकारची बेकारी होते. काही उद्योगामध्ये वस्तु किंवा सेवांची मागणी हंगामात उताार होते उदा. होटेल, रेस्टॉरंट आणि आईस्क्रीम कारखाने उन्हाळ्यामध्ये पूर्णपणे कर्मचारी असतात.पण त्यापैकी बरेच कामगार हिवाळ्यामध्ये सोडले जातात.

भारतात मात्र बेरोजगारीचा हा प्रकार सहसा शेतीत दिसुन येतो. देशातील बहुतेक भगात शेती हा हंगामी व्यवसाय आहे. हे वर्षभर ब-याच लोकांना पूर्ण वेळ काम देक शकत नाही. ही समस्या मुख्यतः शेतीच्या बाहेरील रोजगाराच्या पर्यायी संधी नसल्यामुळे (विशेषतः ऑफ हंगामात) उद्भवली आहे.

**२) भारतातील बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी वापख्यात येणारे उपाय-**

**अ) कामगार केंद्रित तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर**

अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या ग्रामीण आणि शहरी अशा दोन्ही संघटित आणि असंघटित क्षेत्रांनी कामगार केंद्रीत तंत्रज्ञान स्वीकारणे पाहिजे. विविध राज्यामध्ये कृषी क्षेत्रच्या वाढत्या यांत्रिकी कारणामुळे कृषी उत्पादन वाढीच्या रोजगाराची लवचिकता कमी झाली आहे. म्हणूनच कामगारांची तीव्रता वाटविण्यासाठी भांडवत केंद्रित तंत्राचा वापर निरूत्साहीत करण्यासाठी योग्य आर्थिक अवि वित्तीय उपाययोजनांचा अबलंब करणे आवश्यक आहे.

**ब) कृषी क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणुकीची गती**

कृषी आणि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रात रोजगाराच्या संथ वाढीमागील महत्वाचे कारण म्हणजे शेतीत गुंतवणुक किंवा भांडवल निर्मितीचीही कामतरता. नव्वदच्या दशकाच्या सुरवातीपासुनच कृषी क्षेत्रात सार्वजनीक आणि खाजगी क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणुक कमी झाली आहे. रोजगार निर्मितीच्या दृष्टीकोनातुन विशेष महत्व म्हणजे सिंचन, ग्रामीण रस्ते, पूर नियंत्रण प्रकल्प, वित निर्मिती आणि इतर पायाभूत सुविधामधील गुंतवणुकीवर होतो.

नियोजीत औद्योगिक विकासाच्या पाच दशकाहून आधिक काळानंतरही शेतीही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये रोजगाराचा मुख्य स्रोत आहे. जरी कृषी क्षेत्राच्या जीडीपाचा वाटा ३३ टक्यांपर्यंत खाली आला असला तरी अूनही ५८ कामगार शक्ती शेतीत कार्यरत आहे. खरंतर शेती ही अजुनही देशातील बेरोजगारीची पार्किंग आहे.

**क) शेतीची विविधता**

शेतीच्या विविधतेची तातडीने गरज आहे. उदा. पीके लागवडीपासून बागायती, भाजीपाला, उत्पानद, फलोत्पादन, मस्यपालन, इत्यादीकडे अधिक प्रमाणात उत्पादन घेणारी आणि जास्त उत्पन्न देणारी सापेक्ष बाढल करण्याची तातडीची गरज आहे. याव्यतीरीक्त निर्यात उद्देशाने कृ प्रक्रीचा उद्योगांना प्रोत्सारन देण्याची मोठी रोजगार क्षमता आहे.

शेती व संबंधीत क्षेत्रातील कृषी प्रक्रिया उद्योगामधील रोजगाराच्या वेगवान वाढीसाठी सिंचन, ग्रामीण वाचन, वीजपुरवठा, येती बाजाराच्या विकासासह पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये गुंतवणूक आवश्यक आहे.

### ड) श्रम साधन औद्योगिक वाढ

शहरी भातील बेरोजगारीची समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी संघटित औद्योगामधील क्षेत्राचेही पुरेसे कामगार आत्मसात केले पहिजे परदेशातून आयात केलेल्या भांडवल गरज तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे व्यवस्थित रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करण्यात संघटित औद्योगिक क्षेत्राला अपयश आले आहे.

वरील उपायांचा उपयोग बेरोजगारी कमी करण्याकरीता होवू शकतो.

बेरोजगारीच्या समस्येचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी पुढील सुचना

#### १) हंगामी बेरोजगारीचे धोरण

हंगामी बेरोजगारी कृषी क्षेत्र आणि कृषी आधारित उद्योगामध्ये आढळते ते काढण्यासाठी

अ) शेतात एकधीक पीक असावी

ब) वृक्षारोपण, फलोत्पादन, दुग्ध व्यवसाय आणि पशुपालन यांना प्रोत्साहन दिले पाहिजे.

क) कॉलेज उद्योगांना प्रोत्साहन दिले पाहिजे.

#### २) शिक्षण पध्दतीत बदल

शैक्षणिक पध्दत पूर्णपणे बदलली पहिजे ज्या विद्यार्थ्यांना उच्च अभ्यासासाठी आवड आहे त्यांनी कॉलेज आणि विद्यापीठामध्ये प्रवेश घ्यावा. व्यावसायिक शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात यावा. व्यावसायिक शिक्षणावर भर देण्यात यावा. पात्र अभियंत्रांनी स्वतःची खोटी युनीट्स सुरू करावीत.

#### ३) रोजगार एक्सचेंजचा विस्तार

अधिक रोजगार विनीमय उघडे जावेत लोकाना रोजगाराच्या संधीची माहिती दिली पाहिजे.

#### ४) स्वयंरोजगारांना अधिक साहाय्य-

भारतातील बहुतेक लोक स्वयंरोजगार करतात. ते शेती, व्यापार, कॉलेज आणि लघुउद्योग इ. मध्ये गुंतले आहेत. या लोकांना कच्चा माल आणि तांत्रिक प्रशिक्षण पुरवून आर्थिक मदत केली पहिजे.

#### ५) उत्पादन वाढ -

रोजगार वाढविण्यासाठी कृषी व औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात उत्पादन वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे लघु उद्योग आणि कॉलेज उद्योगांच्या विकासास प्रोत्साहित केले जावे.

#### ६) रोजगार कार्यक्रमांना अधिक महत्व -

पाच वर्षांच्या योजनामध्ये रोजगाराला अधिक महत्व दिले पहिजे. सिंचन , रस्ते, पूर नियंत्रणरू बीजशैली, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण यासारख्या कार्यक्रमांमुळे अनेकांना चांगले रोजगार मीळू शकेल.

#### ७) भांडवलाच्या निर्मितीचा उच्चदर

देशातील भांडवलाच्या निर्मितीच्या दरात गती आणली पाहिजे. मोठ्या प्रमाणावर रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण करणा-या अशा उपक्रमामध्ये भांडवलाच्या निर्मितीस विशेषः प्रोत्साहित केले पाहिजे भांडवलाचे उत्पदन प्रमाण कमी ठेवले पाहिजे.

#### ८) औद्योगिक क्रियांचे विकेंद्रीकरण

बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी औद्योगिक कार्यांचे विकेंद्रीकरण आवश्यक आहे औद्योगिक उपक्रम एकाच ठिकाणी केंद्रित झाल्यास विकसनशील क्षेत्रात कमी रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होतील तर सरकार औद्योगिक क्रियांच्या विकेंद्रीकरणाला प्रोत्साहित करणारी अशी धोरणे अवलंबिली पाहिजे.

#### ९) लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण

बेरोजगारी समस्या सोडविण्याठी लोकसंख्येच्या वाढीची तपासणी केली पाहिजे. कुटूंब नियोजन कार्यक्रम व्यापक आणि प्रभावीतपणे राबविला गेला पाहिजे.

अध्ययनातील कारणे, उपाय व सुचना लक्षात घेतल्यास व काहि प्रमाणात त्यांचा अवलंब केल्यास बेरोजगारी काहि अशी कमी होण्यास हातभार लागू शकतो.

### संदर्भग्रंथ सुची

1. <http://www.economicdiscussion/unemploymentissues>.
2. <http://www.economicdiscussion/suggestionstosolveunemploymentproblem>
3. <http://www.economicdiscussion/strategiestoreduce.unemployment>
4. <http://www.economicdiscussion/typesofunemployment>

## Role Of Social Media And Its Importance In Teaching

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### Abstract

*Social media plays an important role in every student's life. It is easier and convenient to access information, provide information and communicate via social media. Teachers and students are connected to each other and can make good use of these platforms for the working of their education. They are becoming the most important tools for interaction among people, where everybody can share, exchange, comment, discuss and create information and knowledge in a collaborative way. Social media tools are rapidly changing the communications landscape, their emergence has impacted significantly how students learn and the way instructors teach. In today higher education settings, instructors, students and others collaborate on the tasks of knowledge construction. A set of websites & applications that enable users for making as well as sharing anything for participating in social networking is called Social Media. It is not just only limited to posting vacation snaps online. It is an interactive computer-mediated technology for sharing of various ideas, information, career interests, and other forms of expression through apparent communities & worldwide network. The influence of social media on teaching and learning environment is growing every year and its applications can reinforce class materials, positively influenced discussions, collaborative work, etc. The educators and researchers experimenting the social media technologies to stimulate collaboration, knowledge constructions and thinking skills. The increasingly widespread use of social network sites to expand and deepen one's social connections is a relatively new but potentially important phenomenon that has implications for teaching and learning and teacher education in the 21st century. The main aim of the paper is to find the gap of knowledge in adoption of social network sites in teaching and learning process in formal sites that can efficiency applied in educational system and provides direction for subsequences researches and as a guideline for future research in social network sites in education.*

### Introduction

Social media has gained incredible popularity over the past few years as an open source of information and knowledge sharing platform. Educational institutions are using social media space to interact with young minds. We are seeing educators leveraging the potential of social media technologies to enhance the overall teaching-learning process.

The emerging role of social media in teaching-learning process cannot be ignored. It not only provides students access to useful information but also connects them with learning groups and other educational systems that make their overall learning process more interesting and engaging.

Social platforms like Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram are being used by almost everyone. These social channels are all about collaborating, networking, sharing and generating knowledge and content – something which is of great value in the context of education.

### What Is Social Media:

According to the Dictionary definition, “Social Media is websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking.” Social media is not just limited to posting pictures about holidays online. Social media has gained credibility over the years as a reliable source of information and platform where organizations can interact with audiences.

### Importance of Social Media for Students

Social media plays a very vital role in every student's life. With its help, providing & fetching a lot of information, communicating with friends, classmates, teachers & colleagues have become an easy-fit option. Students & teachers now get connected while making better use of this platform for gaining & providing education, respectively.

### Advantages of Social Media to Students

However, social media has been criticized a lot because of the effect it has on the way to students gaining & retaining information. It offers plentiful opportunities for interaction as well as learning. There are several reasons for using internet-based media as a positive tool for children.

### 1. Educational Benefits of Social Media

Over many years social media has gained superior credibility as a trusted source of information & a platform where organizations can interact with their global audiences. Using social media, teachers can improve technological ability & students' involvement in studies. It also provides a good sense of collaboration in the classroom while making better communication skills with students.

**2. Easy sharing of Information**

Sharing of info, links to other sites has now become super easy for students as they share pieces of information to their friends, classmates, and other connections. Much of the time they are connected to the internet through mobile phones, laptops, PCs, tablets, etc. for transmitting views, opinions, tips, study materials, school projects & various other kinds of useful reading stuff to each other. With this, they exchange helpful information about their exams & classes.

**3. Social Credibility**

Many schools, colleges & universities have begun the facility of interconnecting with a large no. of students through the means of social media networks, for example, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. These channels can be utilized to impart & to communicate school news, educational info, make declarations, and provide students with more valuable data. This creates involvement between the school and students, which help handle several student-related issues through the group associations.

**4. Cost-effective Communication**

Social media is an excellent & free medium for the end-user! It can not only be used to communicate. It is also an outstanding device/ technology to promote things such as events, new courses, and various advanced research. It is thus be used to enhance improvement in learning.

**5. Any time Connectivity**

There is often someone to reply from the international community as geographical factors do not restrict most of the social networking sites. ATC (Any time connectivity) has become possible due to the arrival of various social media websites. You can post your question and wait for few hours to get a solution to your queries.

**6. Sharing Information & Knowledge**

Social media provides a platform where one can share their knowledge and gain credibility in their chosen field(s) or specialization(s). They can also acquire information and insights from others within an online community.

**Reasons Why Social Media is useful for Students**

There are lots of causes of why social media is useful for students that can be explained all at once.

1. Web-based social networks can provide relevant information, for example, examination and bits of knowledge on different themes or analytics and insights on various topics or issues for study purposes.
2. It is vital to be dynamic in different possible social platforms as an educational institution. This help makes better student training methodologies while shaping the culture of students.

**Impact of social media in education**

Social media is a new media technology in education that can expand your point of view on different subjects and gives a highlight to the original content. It gives you an opportunity of engaging with specialists to find solutions on topics that you may need assistance. Social media has gained plausibility as a definitive source of information. Hence, it is an excellent platform where organizations can interact with their audiences in large no's.

The main thing about utilizing social media for learning is that you soon realize who the specialists are in various fields and subjects. When you begin following these experts, you find out more and additional help from them. This enables you to deliver incredible results.

**How can Social Media be used in Education?**

Today, many schools in India & education institutions are adapting these developments into their frameworks and depending on group assets and systems to improve the life of students. The utilization of social media in education helps students, teachers, and parents for getting more valuable information while connecting with learning groups and other educational systems.

Social network sites & websites provide with lots of chances to improve their techniques of learning & teaching to students and schools, respectively. Through these networks, you can join social media modules or plugins that empower sharing and collaboration. Students can benefit themselves through online tutorial exercises through YouTube. Online courses are also offered by colleges abroad through Skype and a full cluster of assets that are shared through social communities.

**Conclusion**

It is beneficial for institutions to use popular Learning management systems with social media integration to have the best reach and effect through the system. Other social learning benefits are live conferencing systems, webinar capability, share group reviews, blogs and much more. Teachers also use social media as a medium to get new resources to support their lessons, activities to teach particular concepts, bulletin board ideas, information on new apps to do a follow up of certain topics as well as to network and know what is happening in schools all over the world. The bottom line is that social media is a big part of our day to day life

and there's no point of keeping it away from the education process. School, college and university staff should be encouraged to make use of technology for student and parent communication. The benefits are obvious, starting with healthier parent-teacher relationships and all the way to permanently changing the way our children will learn

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**Role Of Women Conservation Of Environment****Mayuri N. Thakare**

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**Abstract**

*Human life has born from nature, that's why environment is natural concept. All living and non-living elements existing on earth are controlled by nature. Various elements are depending on nature, because of excessive interruption of human being pollution, urbanization, drying, depletion of ozone, avalanche etc. all horrible problems have created. To relive this problem to remain the existence of human being, it is necessary to participate female support with male. The economic development of any country depends on environment balance. It is now releasing the government and society also. Now it is necessary to teach the environment subject in a scientific way. In 1872 stock home the world conference of environment created healthy environment.*

**Keywords:** - women, conservation and environment.

**Introduction**

Women always play a vital role in participatory conservation of environment. Women particularly living in rural areas have special relationship with the environment. The earth has undergone severe damage from both natural and human causes. The first five extinctions that have seen the destruction and extinction of marine and terrestrial life forms including the extinction of the dinosaurs are examples are natural causes whereas the sixth extinction is the direct result of human activities. the most evident feature in the global climate change which is threatening the existence of all the life forms including the Homo sapiens themselves. The human activities such as continuous increase of green house gases in the atmosphere are impacting on the increase in the temperature, change or shift in seasons, change in rain fall patterns, desertification , destruction of vegetation , destruction of habitats for certain animals, land degradation, loss of biological diversity , the list is endless and the worst catastrophe is the fact that human existent is ultimately threatened .

**Importance of Conservation**

Conservation of the natural environment is an important issue in our world today. Not only is the integrity of the environment and its natural process is important in and of itself, but it is also holding instrumental value to humans by providing ecosystem services which we are reliant upon to survive. These services allow humans to providing clean water, a regulated climate, natural crop pollination, timber, and food, among many others the environment also has a social value, providing for spiritual educational, aesthetic and recreational needs of the community.

**Some of things where woman can give contribution towards environment conservation.****1. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.**

Do your part to reduce waste by choosing reusable products instead of disposables. Buying products with minimal packaging including the economy size when that makes sense for you will help to reduce waste. And whenever you can, recycle paper, plastic, newspaper, glass and aluminium cans. If there isn't a recycling program at your workplace, school, or in your community, ask about starting one. By recycling half of your household waste, you can save 2,400 pounds of carbon of carbon dioxide annually.

**2. Use less Heat and Conservation**

Insulation to your walls and attic, and installing weather stripping or caulking around doors and windows can lower your heating costs more than 25 percent, by reducing the amount of energy you need to heat and cool your home.

Turn down the heat while you re sleeping at night or away during the day, and keep temperatures moderate at all times. Setting your thermostat just 2 degrees lower in winter and higher in summer could save about 2,000 pounds of carbon dioxide each year.

**3. Buy Energy Efficient Product**

When it's time to buy a new car, choose one that offers good gas mileage. Home appliances now come in a range of energy – efficient models, and compact florescent bulbs are designed to provide more natural - looking light while using far less energy than standard light bulbs.

**4. Use less Hot Water**

Set your water heater at 120 degrees to save energy, and wrap it in an insulating blanket if it more than 5 years old. Buy low -flow showerheads to save hot water and about 350 pounds of carbon dioxide yearly. Wash your clothes in warm or cold water to reduce your use of hot water and the energy required to produce it. That change alone can save at least 500 pounds of carbon dioxide annually in most households. Use the energy – saving settings on your dishwasher and let the dishes air – dry.

**5. Use the off Switch**

Save electricity and reduce global warming by turning off lights when you leave a room, and using only as much light as you need. And remember to turn off your television, videoplayer, stereo and computer when you're not using them.

It's also a good idea to turn off the water when you're not using it. While brushing your teeth, shampooing the dog or washing your car, turn off the water until you actually need it for rinsing. You'll reduce your water bill and help to conserve a vital resource.

**6. Plant a tree**

If you have the means to plant a tree, start digging. During photosynthesis, trees and other plants absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen. They are an integral part of the natural atmospheric exchange cycle here on Earth, but there are too few of them to fully counter the increases in carbon dioxide caused by automobile traffic, manufacturing and other human activities. A single tree will absorb approximately one ton of carbon dioxide during its lifetime.

**7. Soil Erosion**

In certain rural areas as well, deforestation is on the rise and firewood scarcity increases. Wherever natural resources are scarce and no alternative fuels are available to take their place, strategies aimed at saving or conserving energy -by cooking fewer meals or boiling less water, for example - will not keep the last trees and shrubs from being cut fuel. In some cases, the damage is already irreversible, leading to erosion, degeneration into steppes and desertification. At this point, it is usually no longer possible to halt these processes through tree - planting or afforestation measures, or only at extremely high cost.

**8. Household Energy programmes**

Household energy programs work actively to protect the soil against erosion, with measures which include the planting of hedges and shrubs which can only be used as fuel but also provide protection against erosion.

In most cases household energy is used in kitchens. Everywhere in the world, the kitchen is the domain of women and girls, who are thus the most important protagonists in household energy projects. A significant percentage of their working time and energy involves obtaining and using firewood. However, other segments of the population and few trades also use wood to a significant extent and also profit from the support from the support and advisory services provided by household energy programmes. These include bakeries, restaurant operators (often women), smithies, and others. It is above all the poorer segments of the population who can improve their living conditions through improved supply and utilization of household energy.

Education and the creation of environment awareness are important items on the agenda of all household energy programmes. In the chapters on the promotion of education and changing consumption patterns, Agenda 21 calls for awareness - raising and the education of consumers and the public, and mentions several measures which are implemented in household energy projects.

**Environmental change and women.**

Today, women struggle against alarming global trends, but they are working together to effect change. By establishing domestic and international non - government organizations, many women have recognized themselves and acknowledge to the world that they not only have the right to participate in environmental dilemmas but they have different relationships with environment including different needs, responsibilities, and knowledge about natural resources. This is why women are affected differently than men by environmental degradation, deforestation; pollution and overpopulation. Women are often the most directly affected by environmental issues, so they become more concerned about environmental problems.

**Indian Women Environment list****Rachel Carson**

One of the outstanding women environmentalists is Rachel Carson. 1907 - 1964 was a scientist, writer, and ecologist. She became more interested and focused on the sea. Carson believed that human and nature are mutually dependent on each other. She argued that industrial activities such as pesticides use can damage the earth ecosystem and will have far -reaching ecological consequences such as future human health problems. Today, scientific studies have demonstrated these consequences.

**Maria Cherkasova**

Maria Cherkasova 1938-is a journalist, ecologist, and director of Centre for Independent Ecological Programmers CIEP. She is famous because of coordinating a 4- year campaign to stop construction of hydro - electric dam on the Katun River. Cherkasova recently has shifted her focus on children rights protection to live in a healthy environment.

**Ingrid Burke**

Ingrid Indy Burke, an ecologist who has had a distinguished career in teaching and research, has been named director of the Haub School and Ruckelshaus Institute of Environment and Natural Resources ENR at the University of Wyoming. Indy brings to the job a keen sensitivity to the natural resource issues facing the Rocky Mountain region.

**Women Magazine.**

Women in Natural Resources (WiNR) is a unique, high quality journal in the field of natural resources. It combines the best elements of a technical journal, the informal style of a newsletter, and the reader-friendly format of a magazine. It is designed and written by women at all levels in forestry, fisheries, wildlife, range, recreation, soils, and the environmental and social sciences as they relate to natural resources. We provide information and ideas for, form, and about women. Our contributing authors are women in management, in federal and state agencies, on faculties, in labs, in the business world, and in the consulting field.

**Conclusion**

Being a mother, teacher, guide, and home minister, she serves a great duty and also can make her children s aware that how little changes affect our environment. Also, by making other family members aware about the proper use of the natural resources and their importance she can share a helping hand in conservation of natural resources.

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## आधुनिक काळात कौशल्यपूर्ण गृहअर्थशास्त्राची आवश्यकता

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## सारांश :-

भारताच्या सद्य परिस्थितीचा विचार करता घर आणि नौकरी असे दुहेरीक्षेत्र स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला आलेले आहे तीच्या करीता घर आणि नौकरी असे दुहेरी क्षेत्र स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला आलेले आहे. तीच्या करीता गृहकार्य ही एक समस्या बनली आहे. ही समस्या निवारणार्थ विद्यार्थिनींना प्रस्तुत विषयाचे शिक्षण व्यवहारीक, वैज्ञानिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक दृष्टीकोनातून दिल्यास घर निर्देशित केलेली समस्या निवारण होवू शकते. गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषया अंतर्गत शिक्षणाने कुशल गृहीणीची क्षमता निर्माण करणे, घरगुती समस्यांचे निवारण करण्याची शक्ती उत्पन्न करणे तसेच गृहव्यवस्थापनाची का निर्माण करून सौंदर्यानुभूतीचा विकास करणे साध्य केले जाते.

या विषयाच्या अध्यापनामुळे घरगुती कार्याला वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोनातून पाहण्याची दृष्टी प्राप्त होते. जीवनाला सुखी, सुसंघटित बनविण्यासाठी भौतिक साधनांचा वापर केला जातो. पोषण, स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता, शिशु कल्याण, गृहपरीचर्या इ. संबंधीचे वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान दिले जाते. व्यवहार उपयोगी ज्ञानामध्ये भर पडते. तसेच आपल्या जबाबदाऱ्या कोणत्या ओळखून त्या पार पाडण्याची क्षमता निर्माण होते.

लोकशाही युगात मानवसेवा हीच इश्वर सेवा आहे हा दृष्टीकोन विकसित करण्यास गृहअर्थशास्त्र मार्गदर्शक ठरते. भारतीय संस्कृतीमध्ये त्याग, सेवा या गुणांना उच्च स्थान दिलेले आहे. या गुणांच्या माध्यमातूनच पारलौकीक सुखाच्या प्राप्तीची अपेक्षा केली जाते. कौटुंबिक व सामाजिक सुखाचा विचार स्वतःच्या सुखापेक्षा अधिक व पहिले करण्याचे संस्कृतीने शिकविले आहे.

सर्व प्रथम १८७४ मध्ये ज्युलीएट कॉर्सन यांनी स्त्रीयांसाठी न्युयॉर्क येथे शाळा काढून शिवण व आहारशास्त्र शिकवण्याची व्यवस्था केली. त्यानंतर अनेक राज्यात अशा प्रकारच्या शाळा लागल्या. १८७४ ते १८८० या कालावधीत लू अॅनन ग्रेअरी यांच्या मार्गदर्शनामुळे या विषयाला खूप प्रतीष्ठा मिळाली.

बोस्टन मध्ये महिला शिक्षण संस्थेच्या द्वारे प्रथमतः एक कुकींग स्कूल १८७९ मध्ये सुरू झाले. पुढे किचन गार्डन असोसिएशन न्युयॉर्क ने शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणाची कोलंबिया विद्यापीठात अंतर्गत व्यवस्था केली.

भारतात सर्व प्रथम १९३२ मध्ये लेडी इर्वीन कॉलेज, मद्रास येथे या विषयाची सुरवात झाली. व १९३६ मध्ये नागपूर विद्यापीठात या विषयाला सुरवात झाली. अशा प्रकारे या विषयाचा टप्पा टप्प्याने विकास झाला.

गृहअर्थशास्त्र सहसा शिवणकाम, अॅप्रॉन आणि केवळ बेकींग लक्षात आणते. तथापी, गृहअर्थशास्त्र वर्ग बरेच काही शिकविते. २० व्या शतकात महिलांनी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थामध्ये आणि नंतर व्यवसाय मध्ये प्रवेश घेण्यासाठी या वर्गाने पूल म्हणून काम केले. १८०० च्या उत्तरार्धात जेव्हा प्रथम परिचय झाला तेव्हा या वर्गामुळे मुलींनी आपल्या कुटुंबास मदत करून शेतावर जीवनाची तयारी केली. विद्यापीठे संशोधन करित असतांना, गृहअर्थशास्त्र वर्ग पोषण आणि स्वच्छता शिकविले जातात. या प्रगत प्रोग्राममधून पदवी घेतलेल्या महिलांनी हे ज्ञान पुढे हॉटेल्स आणि अगदी सरकार मधील पदे सुद्धा मीळू शकली. अशा प्रकारे सामान्यतः दडपशाही असलेल्या स्त्रियांसाठी एक वर्ग म्हणून काय विचार केले जाते हे प्रत्यक्षात स्त्रियांना वास्तवीक जगासाठी आणि करीअरसाठी तयार करते.

## कौटुंबिक वित्त :-

एखादी स्त्री गृहीणी, करीअर-चलित, विवाहीत किंवा अविवाहीत, वैयक्तिक वित्त हाताळणे हि एक कौशल्य आहे, जी प्रत्येक गृहीणीस माहिती असणे आवश्यक आहे. म्हणूनच गृहअर्थशास्त्र या विषयात विद्यार्थ्यांना बँक खाती कशी उघडायची आणि तपासणी खात्यात संतुलन कसे ठेवावे हे शिकविले जाते. डेबीट कार्ड आणि क्रेडीट कार्ड मधील फरक शिकवण्यासाठी आधुनिक वर्ग सुरू केले जातात. बचतीचे महत्व व सेवानिवृत्तीचे लेखाचे वर्णन केल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना दिर्घकालीन विचार करण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित केले जाते.

हे सर्व वास्तविक जीवनाचे ज्ञान आणि कौशल्ये आहेत. त्यामुळे प्रत्येकास फायदा होवू शकेल. बरेच तज्ज्ञांचे मत आहे की कोट्यावधी घरांचे आधुनिक राज्य मोठ्या प्रमाणात सुधारले जाईल. जर मुलींना लहान वयातच गृहअर्थशास्त्र हा विषय शाळामध्ये दिल्यास पैशाचे व्यवस्थापन कसे करावे हे शिकविले जाईल.

## गृहअर्थशास्त्र विकास :-

गृहअर्थशास्त्रामध्ये घरगुती कलेपासून जीवन कौशल्यांच्या आधुनिक शिक्षणापर्यंत गृहअर्थशास्त्राच्या उत्क्रांतीचे वर्णन करते. गृहअर्थशास्त्रा अंतर्गत काही ठिकाणी वेब-आधारीत हायस्कूल होम इकॉनॉमिक्स अभ्यासक्रम घेतला जातो. हा हायस्कूल कोर्स कौटुंबिक अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या आर्थिक पैलूवर आणि अर्थव्यवस्था कशी कार्य करते आणि एखादया वरूक्तीवर कसा परिणाम करते हे समजून घेण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रीत करते.

**पोषण आणि पाककला :-**

स्वयंपाक कदाचीत वैयक्तिक अर्थाप्रमाणेच गृहअर्थशास्त्राशी संबंधीत असलेले कौशल्य आहे, आरोग्य विषयक तज्ञ हे सध्याच्या काळातील लोकांच्या लढपणांच्या वाढीमुळे आश्चर्य चकित झाले आहे त्यांना अभ्यासावरून असे दिसून आले की अधीक गती हीन जीवन शैली, फास्ट फूडचा प्रसार आणि घरात अत्याधीक प्रक्रीया केलेल्या पदार्थांचा जास्त वापर या सारख्या घटकांच्या संयोगामुळे लढपणा वाढले.

ज्या समाजात स्त्री व पुरुष दोघेही करीअरची तयारी करीत असतात, तेव्हा स्वयंपाक करण्यासारख्या मूलभूत कौशल्याकडे बऱ्याचदा दुर्लक्ष केले जाते. तथापी गृहअर्थशास्त्र घेतलेली व्यक्ती स्वतःसाठी आणि त्यांच्या कुटूंबासाठी कोणतेही वेळा पत्रक नसले तरी निरोगी आणि पौष्टीक जेवण तयार करू शकते.

गृहअर्थशास्त्रामध्ये पोषण आणि अन्न सुरक्षीतता यामध्ये बरेच संशोधन झाले आहे. वमानवाने आपल्या आयुष्यात ते कसे लागू करावे त्याचे ज्ञान विद्यार्थ्यांना दिले जाते. त्याच बरोबर भाज्यानिवडणे त्या तयार करणे आणि पदार्थ शिजवीण्याचे वेगवेगळे माध्यम व प्रकार या बाबत माहिती व प्रात्याक्षीक विद्यार्थ्यांना दिले जाते.

**वस्त्रशास्त्र :-**

एकेकाळी सर्व तरूण स्त्रीयांना आपल्या कुटूंबासाठी शिवणकाम कसे असावे हे माहिती असणे आवश्यक मानले जात होते आधुनीक गृहअर्थशास्त्रामध्ये साधे शिवण काम व आधुनीक शिवणकामाचे शिक्षण देतात. आता तर ही माहिती विस्तृत झाली आहे विद्यार्थ्यांना शिवण काम कौशल्य बरोबरच घरातील इतर काम म्हणजे पडदे, सोफा कव्हर, गालीचे यांची निवड, कापडांचे विविध पोत कसे ओळखायचे त्यांची रंग योजना आणि त्याच बरोबर त्यांचे गुण काळजी आणि उद्दिष्टे, कपडे धुण्याच्या पध्दती, कपड्यांची निगा कशी राखावी ही माहिती वस्त्रशास्त्रामध्ये दिली जाते.

आधुनीक वस्त्रशास्त्रामध्ये फॅशन डिझायनींग, इटिरीअर डिझाइन शिकविले जाते तसेच कपड्याचे कोणते रंग फरक असतात आणि कोणत्या शारीरिक शैली नुसार कपड्याची निवड कशी करावी, दर्जेदार कपडे कसे ओळखावे घराच्या आतील सजावटी वर लाखो रूपये खर्च केले जातात. त्यासाठी काही व्यवसायीक मुलभूत कौशल्य वापरणे आवश्यक असते. या सर्व महत्वाच्या बाबी वस्त्रशास्त्र या विभागात शिकविल्या जातात.

भारताप्रमाणे पाश्चात देशात सुध्दा गृहअर्थशास्त्र या विषयाअंतर्गत बरीच संशोधने झाली आहेत जसे –

**वस्त्रोद्योगातील शैक्षणिक प्रकल्प :-**

विस्कॉन्सिन-मॅडीसन विद्यापीठाचा गृहअर्थशास्त्र क्षेत्रात १०० वर्षांचा इतिहास आहे त्यात प्राध्यापक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांनी संशोधन आणि संवर्धनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रामध्ये वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या विस्तृत कापड कॅटलॉगचे संकलन केले आहे.

**हायस्कूल होमइकॉनॉमीक्स :-**

पेनसिल्व्हेनिया मधील बिशप मॅकडॉव्हिट हायस्कूलने कापडातील दोन वर्षांच्या अभ्यास क्रमाचे वर्णन केले आहे.

**कौटुंबीक करीअर आणि अमेरीकेचे समुदाय नेतृत्व :-**

गृहअर्थशास्त्र क्षेत्रात विद्यार्थ्यां आणि व्यवसायाकांची ही आधुनीक संघटना ११ वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात विद्यार्थ्यांचे कौशल्य विकसीत करतांना नेतृत्व गुणांना सुध्दा प्रोत्साहीत करते.

**बाल विकास :-**

स्वयंपाक आणि पोषणा व्यतीरिक्त घरगुती अर्थशास्त्राच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनीना मुलांना कसे वाढवायचे हे शिकविले जाते. यात मुलांच्या विकासाच्या टप्यांविषयी आणि प्रत्येक टप्यांवर मुलांना योग्य प्रतीसाद कसा दयावा या बाबत शिकविले जाते आज कौटुंबीक आणि ग्राहक विज्ञानाचा अभ्यास करणारे विद्यार्थी सुध्दा बालविकास शिकतात. ते इतके महत्वपूर्ण झाले आहे की बऱ्याच ठिकाणी ते स्वतःचे प्रमुख आहे स्त्री ही त्यांच्या मुलांसाठी पहीली शिक्षिका असल्याने मुल शाळेत प्रवेश होण्यापूर्वी मुलभुत वाचन व काही कौशल्य मुलांमध्ये अवगत करवून घेणे या विषयाद्वारेच शक्य होते.

गृहअर्थशास्त्राचे क्षेत्र मानवी जीवनाइतके व्यापक आहे दैनंदिन जीवनातील वैयक्तिक, कौटुंबीक व समाजीक संस्थांचा विचार करण्यास जीव विज्ञान, सृष्टी विज्ञान तसेच सामाजीक शास्त्रे व ललीत कला यांच्या मूलभूत सिध्दांताचा उद्दीष्ट गाठण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-**

- १) निमकर आशा, लिमये क्षमा – प्रगत गृहव्यवस्थापन महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ ग्रंथ निर्माती मंडळ, साहित्य प्रसार केंद्र, नागपूर
- २) मुन्शी भाग्यलक्ष्मी, जठारनंदीनी– ‘गृहव्यवस्थापन’ सुधारीत आवृत्ती पिंपळापूर अॅन्ड कं. पब्लीशर्स, नागपूर.

**The Rural Students and Effective Communication in English****Prof. Prakash M. Telgote**

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Effective Communication is a powerful resource in the hands of an advanced learner. When any young person steps into higher education he realizes the essence of different career opportunities that his stream provides. At this point the need of competency in English becomes a prerequisite to even qualify for several courses. Effective communication in English becomes the means through which anybody can get entry to the global market and in mainstream jobs in any field. In today's competitive world the art of communication is an indispensable need.

If we observe the changing scenario of global economy it tends us to look in inside of our education system. As per the global need we introduced English as a compulsory subject in higher education. Every university designed its syllabus as best as possible and proper changes have been taken in account to modify it for the benefit of learner. But what is the out -comes of this exercise in our country in general and Rural India in particular. The ground reality is very negative for us. Because passing percentage is very low all over rural India. According to Birla committee 70% graduates are unproductive, they have only degrees in their hands they can't do anything. All English professors can acknowledge that maximum students from their class can't express in English. The object of this paper is to observe which elements are responsible for such poor performance of our students in effective communication in English and what can be the measures to overcome from this bad patch.

Firstly we try to find out what elements are responsible for such bad patch in English communication in rural area. We sort out it as English as a compulsory subject, passing oriented attitude of students and teachers, lack of surrounding, lack of motivation, large class rooms, lack of opportunity etc. Now we shall see the ground reality of our rural area.

**English as a compulsory subject:**

English is introduced as a compulsory subject from 1 std. to graduation in our country. If any one student learns English from 1std to 12 std. then he should be competent in English communication at moderate level. Reality is very opposite to this theoretical fact, he is very poor in listening, reading, speaking and writing too. We have imposed English upon his irrespective to his interest. Therefore he always finds out easy escape from learning English as language. From 1 to 12 std. he recites given notes and solves question by recalling it as possible. There is no creative at all in this process.

**Passing Oriented Attitude –**

We have number of regional languages in our rural India. Rural students even do not speak the standard form of their own mother tongue. Then how can they learn second language with interest. The previous education institutions had certain goals but now it becomes mere industry to earn money. Institution requires result to enroll more students, students require result to go in another class, society requires result, nobody worry about quality. Therefore teachers also taught students how to get pass rather than making them competent in communicative English. Such passing attitude is found across the rural area in all stock holders of education.

**Lack of Surrounding –**

English is taught in a class rooms, even rural teachers do not speak English in their daily conversation. Then we can imagine what will the situation of their students. Teachers advise them to reading English News papers, listening English News, watching Movies, setup spoken group etc. Very few students get benefit from such advises. But how much it help, even they don't use smart mobile phone to learn English. It means there is absolute lack of surrounding in rural area to acquire effective communication skill in English.

**Lack of Motivation:**

If anyone wants success in anything he should be self motivated. We generally organized seminars, workshops, guest lectures and conferences for students to motivate them in learning English. But such important activities are become very formal and medium of show off. No doubt some students definitely get benefit from it but large numbers are untouched. In absence of surrounding and bright future mere theoretical guidance is futile.

**Large Class Rooms:**

In our SGBAU Amravati University we have 120 students in one class room. In particle is it possible to teach them spoken skills of English. Are we even audible to back benchers? Then what we do in class room. We try our best to complete syllabus in given time and it is expected from our institution. We can't pay personal attention towards all students. In our class very few students read when they ask to read, asked questions when

motivated to ask etc. Large portion of students can't understand English then we bound to use bi-lingual method in our teaching. It affects teacher ability too.

### Academic Session –

Our session begins in June and ends in April. We have semester system and face exams twice in a year. Everybody knows how much time we get for teaching. Almost all Universities get problems in declaring result in due time, it affects entire education system very badly. A teacher and a student should get proper span of time to acquire English communication skills.

### Lack of Opportunity:

Opportunity plays key role in learning anything in our life. Now the Employment ratio of India is very low, it is at lowest level in comparison to last six decades. The professionally qualified young men are jobless, a lot of saturation in professional degree courses and no large requirement in last seven years. Can we motivate student in lack of opportunity? Opportunity can motivate student to learn hard thing, then it may be a command over English language.

This is our rural India and the picture is not too better of our Urban India. Now we shall see what can be the measures to tackle these problems. Such as : Budget Allotment up to 6% to education, Colleges as per population ratio, availability of opportunity, provision for moderate class room, and clear aim of education.etc. Budget Allotment for Education:

Since Independence centre and state Govt. did not allot more than 3% budget for education from GDP. UNO suggested our Govt. to allot at least 6% to education. Instead of taking initiative on UNO's suggestion Govt. has been planning to hand over it to Corporate. Corporate works for material benefits and not for social change. Education is meant to develop civilized citizens, rather than mere machine. Corporate will produce machines which are needed in their industry. Our higher education policy is in worse condition, if we do not cure it by applying strong measures it will definitely die soon.

### Colleges as per Population:

We have no firm policy on opening colleges and universities therefore we come across saturation in many professional courses at one hand and on another hand no college for the students who are living in remote places. Qualified staff and sufficient infrastructure is another problem in aided and non aided colleges. Though UGC tried its best to bring quality in higher education but its outcomes is not sufficient to prove us at international level. None of our university is placed in topmost 100 universities in the world. We must have firm policy in this matter.

### Availability of Opportunity:

If there is very less possibility of jobs or career after seeking admission in higher education, why shall students learn and spend money and time on such education. Why shall they get interest in learning? Is to hand-over degrees is our responsibility? An opportunity plays vital role in developing interest among youngsters. English learning should make the competent to get their desired aims.

### Conclusion –

Though we are living in 21 century and our students should have good communication competency in English to prove themselves in this competitive world. But ground reality is very different which we have discussed above. We may have good infrastructure, best teachers and good syllabus but it will prove useless in absence of career opportunity and surrounding. New education policy is in favour of corporate sector hence it will not help us to save our education system. The learned community should come on forefront to save it from the clutches of corporate sector.

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## Problems Teaching English Literature in Rural Area

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### Abstract:

*In the modern world, English is a global language and second language in our country because it is a language that is widely spread and spoken by majority of people across the world. It has a special role to play in the countries where it has been accepted as the official language and is also used as a medium of communication. English is compulsory language form 1st standard. It has emerged as an important component in all spheres of human life; politics, press, advertising, broadcasting, transport, communication etc. With the sophistication that has developed in science technology, it has come to hold preponderant position amongst the world language. As such, it can be asserted that English has come to say. The demand of English has been sweeping almost all the fields of national lifelike politics, international relations, media, communication, travels and education. The advancements in science and technology have shown an immediate impact on the language. There has been a dramatic increase in the expository material available in the English language. Access to new knowledge is possible only through English. The English language has been an important medium of the press for hundreds of years. Literary reviews, hobby journal reviews, scholarly journals etc., are published primarily in English. English Literature is introduced in colleges a optional subject for B.A. Students read about drama, poetry, novels, criticism, essays, short stories and background of literature. They mostly studied American Literature, British Literature and Indian Literature. It is good to see students from rural area are interested in English Literature. But its result is not better. It has vast dropout rate. Teaching English Literature in rural is a Herculean task. In this paper I tried to focus on some of major problems while teaching English Literature in rural area colleges.*

### Introduction:

It is an undisputed truth that English is the backbone of the modern era. People from all over the world are getting connected by this great language. They would like to study English and English literature from top to bottom. That is all branches of literature and its background. English has established its importance in each and every aspect of human nature. Everyone is running after this language and tried his best to become the master of this great language. English has become the symbol of progress and unity in the world. English is a compulsory subject from the primary level students to the under graduate level students. This is an ideological initiative to teach English to all the students so that the students will create their space in the world. But a teacher of English language and literature find it very difficult to impart basic skill of English to the students of rural area. The present paper is an attempt to bring out some of very common problems in teaching English Literature in rural area colleges.

### Primary Level Education:

In the rural area schools at primary level there is no adequate infrastructure for the students to learn the language. The teachers are not well trained. The teachers use grammar method to teach English Language. The students are afraid of grammar and hence they lack interest in the subject and look English language as a demon. Teacher very rarely encourage the students for the use of the language and are bent upon completing the syllabus within the time limit. No attachment is created at the primary level for English and this attitude, continues at the degree level too.

### Stress on a Grammar Teaching:

At degree level also the traditional grammar method is used to teach English. The students have great fear of grammar. They try to escape the grammar classes and hence find themselves away from the language. It is observed that very few teachers can teach grammar in a simplified way which is interesting for the students. Proper training of teaching grammar is not imparted to the teacher. Each teacher follows his own ideas and style while teaching. This adds to the confusion of the students.

### Lack of Admission Policy:

In rural area colleges there is no admission policy. Most of these colleges are single faculty colleges where students fare compelled to take literature. This unwillingness destroys his carrier. So, we must have choice base admission system for students. Those who are interested in literature will give better result in literature.

### Multiple task of the teacher:

At degree level also the teacher find he racing against the time, with all the burden of co-curricular, extra-curricular and extension activities he wants to finish the prescribed syllabus as early as possible. The haste kills the very joy of teaching. He becomes mechanical and there is a great possibility of the students getting bored by this mechanical teaching. The increased burden on the teacher of the extension activities according to the new

UGC regulation make s him jack of all and master of none. Again the teacher is expected to face all the committees of the university regularly. The English teacher is a kind of the problem solver while facing all those committees. While preparing for NAAC in many colleges English teacher are the coordinators and if he is not, he has to translate all the reports of all the departments in English. This can cause distraction from teaching for some time.

#### **Lack of clear-cut policy:**

One of the main reasons for the falling standard of English Literature is lack of a clear cut policy. There are still many questions unanswered with regards to the place of English in the school. Curriculum. This has led to divided opinions, and in turn frequent changes in the government policy towards the teaching of English in several states. The drop out ratio in English is alarmingly high. As a result of which Government has decided not to consider marks in English as uniformity in pattern with regard to the standards to be achieved, maintained, or imparted to the students.

#### **Lack of competent teachers:**

This is perhaps the area of the whole problem. Most of the schools employ teachers in English with link or no training to teach the language. This is so because. The regular B.ed colleges where teacher training courses are offered, train teachers in English along with some ocher subject so much so that they would be able to teach English in a methodical or systematic way. There are, however number of institutions like the (CIEFL) at the ELTC which take up training of English teachers, but again, a serious attitude to improving standard of English has not set in, thereby making it a privileged to teach in convent schools or public schools.

#### **Lack of understanding of aims:**

In most of the schools, teaching of English is done like any other subject. A language teacher should be aware that English should be taught as a skill subject, not as a content subject. But lack of such understanding makes the teaching ineffective. Further, the teacher of English aims to enable his students to take an examination and qualify in it. Rather than impart in him a proficiency in the skills of the language. English teaching is made so dull and drab in schools and colleges that learners do not hold any interest or love for the language. But learn it merely for paining a course.

#### **Lack of Supervision:**

As there is no supervision of English teaching in schools and colleges there is a tendency to employ defective methods and techniques in the teaching of English. As a result, teachers receive no guidance in teaching. The teachers are not encouraged to meet specialists in the field and take courses, to replace the old, traditional methods and techniques with the latest ones. A teacher of English must always keep herself abreast of development in the language. She or he has to change or modify methods according to the changing trends and needs of the learners. But, there are no such programmes readily available to the teachers and even if a few institutes offer such programmes, it is not taken seriously, as the need is not self by them

#### **Lack of exposure to the language:**

There is yet another problem faced by English teachers all over. The learners get little or no exposure to the language outside the classroom. So, there is little scope for the learners to learn the language beyond a certain limit. As consequences the entire burden of teaching literature falls on the teacher.

#### **Lack of suitable teaching aids and materials:**

Teaching a language requires good text books, work books, hand books for teachers, audio-visual material like charts, pictures, radio, computers, TV. Unfortunately, teachers and students are not provided with these materials in rural area. The teaching thus becomes monotonous.

#### **Lack of motivation:**

The motivation factor plays a key role in sustaining the interest in the learner. But in a second language situation, the learner does not find immediate need for English and so his interest dwindles after a short stint with the language. Further, it should be noted that learning a language like English involves regular practice. Exposure to achieve fluency.

#### **Large Classes:**

The Problem of large classes has been becoming large in the Indian class rooms for years. As a class is always heterogeneous. There's no time for the weak student, and no attention paid to the creative students. There's no scope for individual attention and thereby no proper intellectual growth.

#### **Faculty Examination System:**

The method of teaching is decided h. the examination pattern. So. the learners are encouraged to memorize a few answers and get through the examination. The result is that although a student succeeds in an examination. He has no practical command over the language. Students have also got into the hazardous practices of using readymade guides and question banks, thus hampering his growth.

**Poor Attendance of the students:**

At the degree level the poor attendance of the students discourages teacher in the class room the teacher very enthusiastically goes to the class of hundred students and finds only five to six students in the class. He tries to create rapport with those students. Next day when he goes to the class, he finds some new faces among the present five to six students. This is really frustrating for the teacher. Those present students do not show any interest in the subject without the interest of the student the teacher also loses his interest.

**Reduction in number of English Periods:**

The number of periods allotted to English has been drastically cut down to make more time for the non-languages. SUGGESTIONS: An Improvement ESL Programme: The goal of the English as a second language in rural school programme of studies is to provide ESL students with planned systematic instruction and support that will enable them to express the English language fluently further their education, and become productive and contributing members of society. A combination of a strategy and an affective process as details given below can possibly help the rural learners.

**Conclusion:**

In this paper the problems of Teaching English and English Literature are discussed elaborately. In Amravati University, solutions are found on some of the discussed problems. In 2009 the syllabus of English for B.A. was framed, realizing the aims and objective of language teaching, to include practical exam. But from 2017 semester pattern is introduced for B.A. students and its change the entire syllabus that totally change teaching plan. Now students are only attempting examinations without proper teaching. After discussing the problems of English teaching, the paper comes to the conclusion. To remove the gloomy picture of English teaching, the above mention problems may provide a guideline to enrich the standard of English teaching in rural area

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## समाजविकासात समाजमाध्यमांची उपयुक्तता

डॉ.बी.एन.कावळे

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## प्रस्तावना

एकविसाव्या शतकातील मानवी समुदायावर माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आणि त्यातून निर्माण झालेल्या समाज माध्यमांचा प्रचंड प्रभाव पडत असल्याचा दिसतो. अन्नएवस्त्रएनिवारा या प्राथमिक गरजांसोबतच समाजमाध्यमांच्या विविध साधणांची गरजही आज तीतकीच महत्वाची ठरत आहे.या माध्यमांशिवाय जगण्याची कल्पनाही आज अनेकांना अशक्य वाटते.मानवाला ज्या प्रमाणे जगण्यासाठी मुलभुत गरजांची पुर्तता होणे आवश्यक आहे त्याचप्रमाणे जीवन जगण्यासाठी व संवाद साधण्यासाठीचे एक अत्यावश्यक साधन म्हणुन समाजमाध्यम पुढे आले आहे.

## पार्श्वभूमी

सर्वसाधारणपणे नव्वदच्या दशकापासुन समाजमाध्यमाविषयीच्या चर्चेला सुरुवात झाली.१९९४ साली समोर आलेल्या जिओसाईटसच्या माध्यमातुन समाजमाध्यमांचा लोकांना प्रथमच परिचय झाला.विचारांची व मतांची देवान.प्रेवान करण्याच्या उद्देशाने सुरु झालेल्या या साईटसचे कायक्षेत्र सुरुवातीला फक्त ६ शहरांपुरतेच मर्यादित होते. आज घडीला संपुर्ण जगात याचा विस्तार झाला असून दिवसेंदिवस त्याची लोकप्रियताही वाढलेली दिसते.फेसबुक,व्हाटसअप,ट्विटर, गुगल प्लस,माय स्पेस,पिंटर रेस्ट,आरकुट,लिंगडेह वगैरे सारख्या विविध समाजमाध्यमांच्या साधनांनी विश्वसमुदायाला एका व्यासपिठावर अणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.आजमितीस जगातील जवळपास सर्व मानवीसमुदायावर याचा पगडा असून यामुळे तेथील समाज.संस्कृती प्रभावित होतांना दिसते. करोडो लोक या माध्यमांवर सक्रीय असून अशा लाखो.करोडो लोकांचे भआभासी सामाजिक जाळे अशा तंत्रज्ञानातुन निर्माण होत असल्याचे दिसते. परिवर्तनाच्या या प्रवाहातुन कुठलाही समाज स्वतःला अलिप्त ठेऊ शकत नाही.

## विषय प्रवेश :

आपले अस्तित्व टिकविण्यासाठी प्रत्येक समाजाला सभोवतालच्या बदलत्या परिस्थितीशी समायोजन करावे लागते.असे समायोजन समाजव्यवस्थेच्या संरचनेत समाजयोजनात्मक परिवर्तने वा बदल घडवून आणल्यानेच शक्य होते. अशी समायोजने समाजव्यवस्थेला करता आली नाही तर एक स्वतंत्र व स्वायत्त व्यवस्था या अर्थी तिचे अस्तित्व व अस्मिता धोक्यात येते. सभोवतालच्या बदलत्या परिस्थिती वा आव्हानांच्या अनुषंगाने समाजाच्या संरचनेत बदल घडुन आले नाहीत आणि फार काळ तीच ती संरचना अस्तित्वात राहिली तर समाजव्यवस्थेचा ऱ्हास जवळ जवळ अटळच असतो. हे समाजशास्त्रीय तत्व सर्व समाजाला लागु होत असल्यामुळे भारतीय समाजही या पासून अलिप्त राहिलेला नाही. बदलत्या जगातिकीकरणाचा व त्यातुन पुढे आलेल्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञान,समाजमाध्यमांचा स्विकार केलेला दिसतो.

भारतामध्ये जेव्हा संगणकाचा नुकताच प्रवेश झाला होता तेव्हा येथील समाज मनामध्ये त्याविषयी अनेक प्रश्न उपस्थित केले गेले. पण कालांतराने त्यांची समाजासाठीची उपयुक्तता सिध्द झाली आणि त्याचा पुढचा एक टप्पा म्हणुन विविध प्रकारची समाज माध्यमांची साधने येथील समाज जिवन प्रभावित करू लागली. व्यक्तींच काम,कुटुंब,मित्र,समाज,वाचन,आवडी.निवडी इतकच नाही तर त्यांचे विचारही समाजमाध्यमांना जोडुन घेतल्याशिवाय व्यक्त करता येणे कठिन बनले आहे. भारतामध्ये सदोतिस कोटीपेक्षा अधिक लोक या समाजमाध्यमांशी जोडले गेले असून दिवसागणिक यामाध्यमांद्वारे माहिती घेणाऱ्यांची व यावर सक्रीय होणाऱ्यांची संख्या लोखोनी वाढती आहे. देशाच्या एकुण लोकसंख्येपैकी ३४ टक्के लोक हे इंटरनेटचा वापर करू शकणाऱ्या लोकांमध्ये मोडतात.यामुळे स्मार्टफोन आणि सोशल मिडीया हे भारतीय समाजाचे संपर्काचे व संवादाचे एक प्रमुख माध्यम बनले आहे. येथील समाजजिवन यामुळे प्रभावित झाले असून या माध्यमांचा वापर समाजासाठी हितकारक की अहितकारक या विषयी अभ्यासकामध्ये अनेक मतमतांतरे असली तरी प्रस्तुत शोध. निबंधात समाजमाध्यमांची समाजासाठीची उपयुक्तता स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला आहे.

## समाजमाध्यमांची उपयुक्तता :

## मानसिक व भावनिक गरज :

समाजातुन संयुक्त कुटुंबपध्दतीचे झपाटयाने होणारे विघटन आणि विभक्त,एकल कुटुंबाचा उदय व त्यातुन निमाण होणाऱ्या सामाजिक समस्या आजचे ज्वलंत विषय आहेत. संयुक्त कुटुंब पध्दतीचे अनेक फायदे असले तरी सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या प्रवाहात तीचे विघटन होणे अपरिहार्य असे वास्तव आहे. अशा वेळी व्यक्तींचे भावनिक आणि मानसिक पोषण होणे समाजस्वास्थ्यासाठी आवश्यक असते. सदय काळात उदयास आलेली समाजमाध्यमांची साधने ही गरज काही प्रमाणात भागविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतांना दिसतात.

सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर मानसिक आरोग्यासाठी फायदेशिर ठरत असल्याचे काही अभ्यास समोर आले आहेत. तरुणांमधील मनोबल वाढविण्यासाठी सोशल मिडीयाची मदतच होते. त्यांच्यामध्ये असलेले नैराश्य,सतत ची चिंता आणि उदासिनाता यांसारख्या मानसिक आजारावर उपाय म्हणुन सध्या सोशल मिडीयाचा वापर केला जात आहे. अमेरिकेतील मिशीगन स्टेट युनिव्हर्सिटीने केलेल्या अभ्यासात समाज माध्यमांची उपयुक्तता स्पष्ट केली आहे. कामावर जाणारे पालक आणि घरी एकटीच असणारी मुलं संवादाच्या अभावामुळे अनेकदा

एकटेपणा,उदासिनता अशा समस्येला तोंड देतात अशा वेळी त्यांचा एकटेपणा दूर करून त्यांच्याशी संवाद साधण्याचे काम समाजमाध्यमांद्वारे होत असल्याचे निरीक्षण अभ्यासकांनी नोंदविलेली आहेत.

#### सामाजिक आंदोलनास सहाय्यभूत :

सध्याच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या काळात समाज माध्यमांच्या साधनांमुळे विविध व्यक्ती,गट ,संस्था,एकत्र येउन परस्परंशी संपर्क ठेवून आहेत. जागतिक पातळीपासून ते अगदी ग्राम पातळीपर्यंतच्या सामाजिक विषयांना वाचा फोडण्याचे काम अशा माध्यमांतून होत आहे. अण्णा हजारे यांचे माहितीच्या अधिकाराच्या संदर्भातील आंदोलन असो किंवा विविध क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांनी त्यांच्यावर होणाऱ्या लैंगिक अत्याचाराच्या विरोधात सुरु केलेली अगदी काल परवाची हॅश टॅग मी टू चळवळ असो या आंदोलनाचा उदय आणि विस्तार समाज माध्यमांमुळे झालेला दिसून येतो सामाजिक आंदोलनाचे एक सशक्त व्यासपीठ म्हणून सदय परिस्थितीस सोशल मिडीयाकडे बघीतल्या जाते.

#### समाज प्रबोधन आणि मनोरंजनाचे साधन :

समाजातील अनिष्ट रूढी.परंपरा आणि वैगुण्यावर लक्ष देऊन त्याविषयीची जनजागृती करण्याचे कार्य सामाजिक विचारवंत करत असतात. समाजातील दोष शोधून त्याविरुद्ध आवाज उठविण्याचे कार्य त्यांच्याकडून सतत चालू असते. सद्य परिस्थिती कथा.कादंबरी एसाहित्य चित्रपट वगैरेच्या माध्यमातून सोशल मिडीया लोकांच्या स्वाभिमानांची जागृती करतांना दिसते. लोकांना जागृत,स्वाभिमानी,ज्ञानसंपन्न,स्वयंभु,आणि,स्वयंशासित करण्याची प्रक्रीया समाजमाध्यमांतून सुरु असलेली दिसते जगाच्या काना कोपण्यातील कोणत्याही व्यक्तीशी या माध्यमांमुळे प्रत्यक्ष संपर्क साधता येतो. व विचारांची,मनोरंजनाच्या साधनांची देवान घेवान होते.

#### अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्यास पोषक :

समाजमाध्यमांमुळे जगातील कुठल्याही व्यक्तीला त्याचा धर्म,जात,पंथ,त्यांची आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिस्थिती कशीही असली तरी त्याला व्यक्त होता येते. व्यक्तीचे विचार,भावना,आवडी.निवडी,मत.मतांतरे फेसबुक,ट्विटर,वगैरे सारख्या माध्यमांतून निसंकोचपणे मांडता येतात.या माध्यमांद्वारे एकाच किंवा भिन्न विचारसरणीचे विभिन्न गट एकत्र येवून एखादया सामाजिक किंवा तत्सम समस्येविषयी समाजात जनजागृती घडवून आणू शकतात. व्यवस्थेने नाकारलेल्या विविध समाजघटकांना मुक्त व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध करून देण्याचे कार्य हि माध्यमे करीत आहेत.

आजही शाळा महाविद्यालय किंवा कुटुंबातून पौगंडावस्थेतील मुंला.मुलींना या वयात त्यांच्यामध्ये होणाऱ्या शारीरिक बदलांविषयी मोकळेपणाने बोलले जात नाहीए त्यांना शास्त्रीय माहिती दिली जात नाही. या अवस्थेत मुंला.मुलींमध्ये अनेक शारीरिक बदल होउन भिन्नलिंगाविषयी त्यांच्यामध्ये आकर्षण निर्माण होते. अशा वेळी त्यांच्याकडे सहज उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या समाजमाध्यमांच्या कुठल्याही साधनांचा वापर करून या संदर्भातील आवश्यक ती शास्त्रीय माहिती निसंकोचपणे मिळवू शकतात.

#### शिक्षणांचे नविन माध्यम :

आजची युवा पिढी ऑनलाईन वाचन संस्कृतीकडे वाटचाल करतांना दिसते. सदय परिस्थिती शिकणे ही प्रक्रीया फक्त शाळा महाविद्यालय आणि वाचनालयाशीच निगडीत नसून आधुनिक काळात डिजीटल साधनांची उपलब्धता आणि आवश्यकता महत्वाची ठरत आहे. डिजीटल तंत्रज्ञानातून पुढे आलेल्या समाज माध्यमांचा वाढता प्रभाव शिक्षणक्षेत्राचे स्वरूप बदलू पाहत आहे. अध्यावत माहिती आणि ज्ञान मिळवून देणाराए स्वतःचा स्वतः अभ्यास आणि विचार करायला लागू शकणारा आणि शिक्षणाची गोडी निर्माण करू शकणारा समाज माध्यमांचा प्रवाह अनेक संंधी आणि आव्हाने निर्माण करण्याच्या दिशेने जात आहे.चार भिंतीआडचे शिक्षण ही संकल्पना कालबाहय इरत असून समाजमाध्यमांतून विविध पर्याय व संंधी उपलब्ध झालेली आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष :

सोशल मिडीयाच्या असंख्य साईटसवर समाजातील कोणत्याही डिजीटल साक्षर व्यक्तीला त्यांच्या आवडी निवडी ,छंद शिक्षण याच्या आधारे आपले ग्रुप,पेजेस तयार करता येतात.यामुळे विविध गट परस्परंशी संवाद साधून विचारांची आवडी निवडीची देवान घेवान करतात. ऑनलाईन खरेदी विक्री करणारे,शैक्षणिक उपक्रम राबविणारे विविध गट समाजापर्यंत पोहचून शिक्षण देत आहेत. अत्यंत दुर्गम भागातील व्यक्तीही युटयुब,फेसबुक,वाटसअॅप वगैरे सारख्या समाजमाध्यमांच्या आधार घेवून अल्पवधीतच लाखो लाईक्स मिळवून भरपुर उत्पन्न कमावत असल्याची अनेक उदाहरणे समोर येत आहेत. मोबाईल्स आणि संगणकासारखी साधने गाव खेडयापर्यंत पोहचली आहे. शेतकऱ्यांना आपल्या शेतमालाचा बाजारभाव , खरेदी.विक्री,पिक पध्दती व त्यावरील रोगराई या विषयीशी माहिती समाजमाध्यमांद्वारे मिळत आहे. वेगवेगळ्या फळधान्यांचे उत्पादन घेणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांचे विविध व्हाटसअॅप, फेसबुक ग्रुप तयार झाले असून परस्पर संवादातून ते आपल्या मालाची योग्य दरात विक्री करून स्थानिक पातळीवर रोजगार उपलब्ध करत आहेत.

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**Recreation And Well – Being**

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**Abstract**

*The concept of recreation is an activity of leisure, leisure being discretionary time. Recreational activities are often done for enjoyment, amusement, or pleasure are considered to be fun, wellness refers to diverse and interconnected dimensions of physical, mental and social well – being that extend beyond the traditional definition of health. Through out the article we stress two basic points; first, recreation should provide a return to the person that is greater than mere entertainment that is recreation activities should improve. The person's social, emotional and physical well-being and have a spill over effect on the domains of living and work. Recreation should be viewed and approached from the larger holistic perspective of wellness, which emphasize physical fitness, nutrition, healthy life-styles, and stress management.*

**Introduction –**

This paper discuss the concept of recreation and wellbeing, Types of Well-Being, Importance of recreation for wellbeing, Classification of Recreational activities. Recreational sports activities play an important role in communities. Their many benefits include improving the health and well-being of individuals, contributing to the empowerment of individuals, and promoting the development of inclusive communities. Recreational sports activities may involve individuals, small groups. Team or whole communities and are relevant to people of all different ages, abilities and levels of skill. Sports and recreation means all forms of physical activity, which at expressing or improving physical fitness and well-being.

The amount of time devoted to recreation depends on the level of productivity of social labor and the nature of production relations, as well as on age, sex, occupation, and in a number of other socio demographic factors. Growth in the productivity of social labour permits an increase in recreation time and simultaneously requires such an increase as an indispensable condition for the simple and expanded reproduction of man's physical, spiritual, and intellectual potential. Thus, socially necessary recreation time is commensurate with socially necessary working time, man's need for recreation is socioeconomic category that changes depending on the nature of the productive forces and production relations. under capitalism recreation time research a socially necessary magnitude contrary to the interests of those who own the means of production only as a result of the class struggle. Under socialism, recreation achieves such a magnitude as a result of the planned and purposeful activity of the state and the working people.

The scientific and technological revolution, while reducing the physical load in work, has increased the intellectual and psycho emotional load. This has changed the nature of recreation. Essentially passive recreation, aimed mainly at replenishing the body's energy resources, is being replaced by active recreation, requiring an expenditure of energy the energy resources that are not us and during working time. Recreational activity includes such pursuits as tourism, physical culture by active recreation, requiring an expenditure of energy from the energy resources that are not us during working time. Recreational activity includes such pursuits as tourism, physical culture, sports, amateur performing activities, technical creativity, and collecting, which have different physical, intellectual, and emotional loads. The socially promising types of recreational activity promote the harmonious development of the individual, there by raising the social and physiological efficacy of recreation. Some types of recreation, associated with labour processes, have an applied value. Recreational activity is usually organized through state and social institution and clubs.

**What is Well-being**

There is no consensus around a single definition of well-being, but well –being is the experience of health, happiness, and prosperity. It includes having good mental health high life satisfaction, and a sense of meaning or purpose more generally, well-being is just feeling well. The world health organisation defines well being as a state of mind which an individual is able to realise his or her own abilities, cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully , and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.

Well-being is the experience of health, happiness, and prosperity. It includes having good mental health, high life satisfaction, and a sense of meaning or purpose. More generally, well-being is just feeling well (Take this quiz to discover your level of well-being).

Well-being is something sought by just about everyone, because it includes so many positive things feeling happy, healthy, socially connected, and purposeful. But unfortunately, well-being appears to be in decline (at least in the U.S.). And increasing your well-being can be tough without knowing what to do and how

to do it. These are some of the reasons why I founded The Berkeley Well-Being Institute an organization that translates the science of well-being into simple tools and products that help you build your well-being.

Increasing your well-being is simple there are tons of skills you can build. But increasing your well-being is not always easy figuring out what parts of well-being are most important for you and figuring out how, exactly, to build well-being skills usually require some extra help.

### **How Long Does It Take to Improve Well-Being?**

Usually when people start consistently using science-based techniques for enhancing well-being, they begin to feel better pretty quickly. In the research studies that I've conducted and read, most people show significant improvements within five weeks. But you have to stick to it. If you are feeling better after five weeks, you can't just stop there.

### **Why?**

Well, you probably already know that if you stop eating healthy and go back to eating junk food, then you'll end up back where you started. It turns out that the exact same thing is true for different types of well-being. If you want to maintain the benefits you gain, you'll have to continue to engage in well-being-boosting practices to maintain your skills. So it's really helpful to have strategies and tools that help you stick to your well-being goals for example, a happiness and well-being plan or a well-being boosting activity collection that you can continue to use throughout your life. So, what are the skills you need to build and the practices you need to engage in to build your well-being? Here's what you need to know: Well-being emerges from your thoughts, actions, and experiences most of which we have control over. For example, when we think positive, we tend to have greater emotional well-being. When we pursue meaningful relationships, we tend to have better social well-being. And when we lose our job or just hate it we tend to have lower workplace well-being. These examples start to reveal how broad well-being is, and how many different types of well-being there are.

### **Five Major Types of Well-Being Are:**

- Emotional Well-Being The ability to practice stress-management techniques, be resilient, and generate the emotions that leads to good feelings.
- Physical Well-Being The ability to improve the functioning of your body through healthy eating and good exercise habits.
- Social Well-Being The ability to communicate, develop meaningful relationships with others, and maintain a support network that helps you overcome loneliness.
- Workplace Well-Being The ability to pursue your interests, values, and purpose in order to gain meaning, happiness, and enrichment professionally.
- Societal Well-Being The ability to actively participate in a thriving community, culture, and environment.

To build your overall well-being, you have to make sure all of these types are functioning to an extent.

### **Importance of recreation for wellbeing**

This gets reflected in their physical, emotional and mental health as well as their behavior and development which all the more calls for bestowing on recreations the importance that it deserves. Various studies have shown the importance of recreations on one's life specifically in three aspects- physical health, mental health and improving quality of life.

**Physical wellbeing:** Recreational activities, especially outdoor ones improve one's health like maintaining lower body fat percentages, lowering blood and cholesterol levels, increasing muscular strength, flexibility, muscular endurance, body composition and cardiovascular endurance. Overall it increases one's stamina and energy level resulting in more focus for academic activities besides also having an impact on one's class attendance and attention thus leading to more learning. And as we all know "health is wealth".

### **Mental wellbeing:**

Mental health is essential for overall physical health. Recreational activities help manage stress. It provides a chance to nurture oneself and provides a sense of balance and self-esteem, which can directly reduce anxiety and depression. There is also an increased motivation to learn as it can serve as a laboratory for application of contents learnt in classrooms teaching. It provides a channel for releasing tension and anxiety thus facilitating emotional stability and resilience. Such activities help students to become more self-reliant, emphatic and self-disciplined.

Improved Quality of Life: People who make recreation a priority are more likely to feel satisfied with their lives overall, according to an American Recreation Coalition Study, 2000. Recreational activities help create a balance between academic pressures with physical and mental well-being. The effects of recreation are multifold. It enriches self-expression, self-fulfillment ability, interpersonal skills, techniques and methods of using leisure, physical strength, creative expression, and aesthetic sense. Such attributes have a favorable effect on human beings who have limits in everyday life. Therefore, recreation is allowed to be used as a tool of

therapy (Lee, 2000). Physical activity-based recreation helps participants recover from the deteriorated physical strength, caused by the lack of exercise, and develops the latent ability to achieve self-realization. This also helps people to deal with common day to day problems more effectively as it makes people more optimists and with a positive outlook to life.

#### **Classification of Recreational activities**

**Physical activities-** These include games, sports, physical exercises, drill, marching, gymnastics, acrobatics etc.

**Mental and intellectual activities-** These include discussion groups, study circles, debates, recitation, reading, writing, painting, modeling, chess, cards, etc.

**Self-defence and self-discipline activities-** These include NCC, NSS, Territorial Army, home guards, sewa smites, Girl Guide and scouting, etc.

**Cultural and social activities-** These include drama, music, variety programme, dancing, community service, first aid and celebration of religious, social and national festivals etc. For rural people of Haryana, Saangs (folk plays) Ragnis (folk songs), and rural games like kabaddi, volleyball and wrestling, etc. are best recreational activities, besides the T. V. & Radio programmes.

**Art and craft activities-** These include drawing, painting, carpentry, modeling, spinning and weaving, gardening tailoring, doll making, needle-work, embroidery, paper machine, leatherwork, etc.

**Outdoor activities-** These include outing, sight-seeing, visits, excursions, camping, hiking, mountaineering, etc.

**Hobbies -**These include stamp collecting, newspaper cutting, photography, picture collecting, album making, picnics, specimen collecting, etc.

#### **Recreation and Safety**

Adequate provision for recreation, especially in the form of play grounds/swimming pools under the supervision of efficient leadership contributes definitely to the reduction of accidents. Recreation areas that are properly designed and carefully operated are remarkably safe. Recreation departments also contribute public safety by providing and supervising recreation areas by teaching skills that are essential to safe participation in injury prone recreation activities, and by enforcing safety regulations on public recreation areas. In the absence of safe recreation areas there is no safety in street recreation at a crowded place which may cause injuries

#### **Conclusion**

From the concluding point of view, recreational activities are very important means of utilizing the spare time in fruitful activities which enliven mind and body and direct their superfluous energies into channels of constructive and national building work. However, as too much of everything is bad, people must not be overstrained while engaged in such activities otherwise their sense of joy would be adversely affected. Thus recreational facilities should be available for all classes of men and women, both in the urban and rural areas and is closely related to such aspects of national life as education, health and social welfare. It is clear that recreation has gained a place of importance in modern life and has pointed out several ways in which it contributes to an individual, community and nation's welfare

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## Learning and Communication Problems in Rural Areas

Mr. Dhiraj Vilasrao Nimsatkar

### Abstract:

Majority of India still lives in villages and so the topic of rural education in India is of utmost importance. A survey named called the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), shows that even though the number of rural students attending schools is rising, but more than half of the students in fifth grade are unable to read and write their second language in the class. Not only this, the level of English and reading is further declining. Though efforts are being made, they are not in the right direction. The reason cited for this problem in surveys is the increasing number of single classroom to educate students from more than one grade. In some states attendance of teachers and students is also declining. These are a few reasons why schools have failed to educate rural India.

### Introduction:

Some major problems with teachers in rural areas which are blocking India's educational growth:

With 65 per cent of India's population residing in rural areas, we need to look at and deal with the problems stopping us from achieving universal education.

One of the biggest concerns of educators across the world, and especially in India, is making the present generation learners future-ready. India is relatively young as a nation with around 28 million youth population being added every year. More than 50 per cent of its population is below the age of 25 and more than 65 per cent are aged below 35. In 2020, the average age of an Indian is expected to be 29 years, while it will be 37 for China and 48 for Japan. However, India's high youth population won't be of help to the economy if universal education is not achieved all over India.

The main problem India now faces is that all the pedagogical innovations are fit to improve the quality of urban education while the rural learners and their education remain largely neglected. With 65 per cent of the population residing in rural India, education there truly deserves much more attention, especially when it is plagued with so many problems - dearth of teachers, teacher absenteeism and poor quality of teachers.

Non-permanence of teachers is demotivating:

Most of the schools in rural areas are run by the government. They appoint ad hoc teachers, instead of permanent ones, who are poorly paid as compared to the huge remuneration of a full-time Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT).

Moreover, promising career prospects, which is quite a motivation booster, is almost nil for the non-permanent teachers. This leads to dissatisfaction, eventually resulting in a dearth of teachers because they move away to more permanent jobs.

### Late or blatantly absent:

Lack of accountability of teachers and school authorities has raised the rate of absenteeism. School Development and Management Committees (SDMCs), comprising parents and members of the local community, have been entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing teachers and their duties. However, research suggests that the committee has hardly seen success.

### Non-teaching duties:

Moreover, non-teaching duties like election invigilation often keep teachers away from schools. Furthermore, teachers often have to report for duty far away from their home. With an inadequate transport system in rural India, the distance only adds to their woes and often results in absenteeism.

### Exemption from TET:

Several states have exempted candidates from Teachers' Eligibility Test (TET) as only 20 per cent of the aspirants clear it. This wrong move, in an attempt to quickly fix the issue of dearth of teachers, has deteriorated the quality of education in the states even further. However, quality of teachers is a major concern not only in these states, but across the entire country.

### Lack of quality teacher training:

There are many private teacher-training institutes in India, but the quality of the training they provide is unsatisfactory. Continuous professional development is a motivator for teachers, and enough attention is needed in this regard.

### Poverty:

Poverty is another setback. Government schools are not as good and private schools are expensive. This results in a very low number of students actually clearing their secondary education and taking admission in a

colleges for further studies. So the drop-out-rate at the secondary level is extremely high in villages. Only parents who can afford college education send their kids to secondary schools. If parents are not able to send their wards for higher education then all their previous efforts get wasted as completing just secondary education means a low paying job and the person is again struck in the same never ending cycle of money, life and poverty.

### Illiteracy of People:

Illiteracy is also another major problem of village people. They are not well aware about their ward's education. Even though they do not check their ward's text books and note books to verify what is going on in his\ her class. They do not meet their ward's class teacher to fulfil their query. At initial stage parents do not get the feedback of their own wards from the respective teachers and when the ward gets into final stage they become careful about them. Parents are marks oriented rather than knowledge oriented.

### Safety and Security:

Few people are well aware about education but educational resources are not available in village areas ultimately they have to send their wards to sub-urban or urban areas to get further education. The parents of girl child are concerned excessively about their safety and security. Because, there are many incidents that make scare the parents of girl students.

### Some Solutions:

#### Digital aids to the rescue

Many remedies such as surprise school inspections, teacher-training courses etc. have been attempted to salvage the rural education scenario. Without being dismissive of any of these, I would like to point out the effectiveness of digital aids in battling the challenges plaguing our education system. This front has benefited, and gained visibility, thanks to some potential ventures by both government and non-government initiatives alike.

#### Government initiatives

Attuned to the Modi government's Digital India initiative, a couple of projects have been introduced in the school education segment.

- For instance, E-basta aims to make digital education via tablets and computers accessible to learners in rural areas. Digital learning can help develop critical thinking skills. The project aims not only to benefit learners in learning concepts, but also to make them comfortable with technology.

Steps are already being taken to introduce digital aids in preschools. Though digital aids can never really replace teachers, initiatives of these kinds can make quality content available to them.

- Again, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), in partnership with state governments, is dedicated to enhance the capacity of all teachers in Information and Communications Technology (ICT).

Many teachers are not tech-savvy, and the teacher-training courses never really prepare them to handle digital aids in classrooms. Such schemes can go a long way in keeping them motivated besides improving their competence.

#### Non-government initiatives

eVidyaloka, a non-profit organisation, connects rural learners and teaching volunteers through digital classrooms. The passionate teachers are a varied bunch, consisting of housewives, IT professionals and retired defence personnel. The eVidyaloka team organises Skype classes according to the availability of volunteers and batch sizes.

Although there is a shortage of teachers in our country, a huge number of college pass-outs remain unemployed. The organisation tries to properly channelize the supply in the sector where there is a demand. However, frequent power cuts and poor internet connectivity in rural areas affect the productivity of the classrooms.

### Conclusion:

The foundation to turn India into a strong nation has to be laid down at primary and rural levels and so the quality of education right from the beginning should be excellent. Education and text books should be made interesting. For rural students textbooks related to their culture, their traditions and values should also be there so as to create their interest in studies. The reasons behind so many drop-outs in spite of free education should be found out as this is a hurdle on the road to progress. Improvement in the condition of government schools, education quality, committed teachers and more salaries to these teachers should be part of development.

Encourage the genuine rural students who are interested in education and make them competent. There are many examples of success in rural education in India like the Barefoot College, 8 Day Academy and Gurukul School in Bihar. These are innovative and successful examples of schools running in rural India.

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**Innovative Project Of Maharashtra –Skill Sakhi****Dr. Ujwala Tikhe Kandalkar****Abstract**

*Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development in a country. As opposed to developed countries, where the percentage of skilled workforce is between 60% and 90% of the total workforce, India records a low 5% of workforce (20-24 years) with formal vocational skills.*

*Realising the importance, more than 20 Ministries/Departments run 70 plus schemes for skill development in the country. The National Skill Development Mission launched by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on July 15, 2015, aims to create convergence across sectors and States in terms of skill training activities. Besides consolidating and coordinating skilling efforts, it also aims to expedite decision making across sectors to achieve skilling at scale with speed and standards. Skill Sakhi is an initiative UNDP and Government of Maharashtra to tackle the problem of quality mobilization of women. The initiative was launched in 2016.*

**Keywords-** Women, Empowerment, Educational, Social, Political, Skill Sakhi.

It is believed that economic strength is the basis of social, political and psychological power in the society. Thus the lower status of women mostly stems from their low economic status and subsequent dependence and lack of decision making power. Therefore, if women gain economic strength, they gain visibility and voice. Empowerment which means, “becoming powerful” is a process by which individuals, groups and communities are able to take control of their circumstances and achieve their goals. It enables them to work towards helping themselves of empowerment such as educational, economic, psychological, social, and political are interlinked.

The initiative promotes mobilization and skilling of employable girls and women in the peri-urban and rural areas through network of young women community leaders. It focuses on bridging the information gap among women and girls on skill development, creating employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, enhancing the role of the private sector in skill development and employment, promoting women entrepreneurship in key areas such as small retail, and supporting community-managed resource centers for women.

The Skill Sakhi initiative promotes mobilization and skilling of employable girls and women in the peri-urban and rural areas of the state through a network of young women community leaders (the Skill Sakhis). Skill Sakhis are a special cadre of young women in the age group of 18-25 years with a good social network in their villages. These Skill Sakhis have access to digital content provided to them through Pratham's Smart-PC. The content includes employment awareness, life skills and information about various important elements like hygiene, safety, etc. Skill Sakhis form groups of women who can access this content and disseminate it amongst women who may not have direct access to this content. The role of Skill Sakhis in the Nagpur and Aurangabad Career Guidance and Counseling Centres is essentially to create aspirational village leaders who can motivate and inspire young girls and women in the village to appreciate the value in skilling and educating themselves, hence, enabling the community members to access information and utilize the avenues of higher education and skilling available to them.

The Skill Sakhis are envisioned as the next generation leaders, who can be the local change-makers engaged with the panchayat or lead an all-female village committee akin to Mahila Gram Sabha focusing on women's issues in the community. While reaching the maximum women through 'Skill Sakhi', the State Government also plans to introduce innovative projects based on local requirements and available resources.

The Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Department, Government of Maharashtra in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), have developed a unique initiative named “Skill Sakhi” which focus on the quality mobilisation of women. This initiative promotes mobilisation and training of employable women in the rural and urban areas through young women community leaders. In this article, we look at the Skill Sakhi in detail.

The objectives of the Skill Sakhi are explained below.

- To support underprivileged women in India to learn marketable skills and connect with income opportunities.
- To helps women become economically self-sufficient through training, employment and entrepreneurial skill development.

The underprivileged girls and women in Aurangabad, Nagpur and Mumbai districts of Maharashtra are the eligible participants of Skill Sakhi, Maharashtra.

The Government of Maharashtra has introduced significant reforms, wherein rural women can explore options for alternative income apart from agriculture. It focuses on bridging the gap among women on skill development, creating employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. Also, it enhances the role of the private sector in skill development and employment, promoting women entrepreneurship in selected areas such as small retail, and supporting community-managed resource centres for women.

Skill Sakhis are a specific group of women in the age group of 18-25 years with an extensive social network in the village to access the digital content through Pratham's Smart-PC. The digital content includes employment awareness, life skills and details about other elements like hygiene, safety, etc. Also, these groups of women can access this content as well as disseminate it among other women who don't have direct access to this content. The role of Skill Sakhis in the Nagpur and Aurangabad is to provide career guidance and counselling centres to create inspirational village leaders who can motivate their skills and inspire young women in the village. Skill Sakhis enables the community members to access information and utilise the avenues of higher education and skilling available to them. The Skill Sakhis are envisioned as the next generation leaders, who can be the local change-makers engaged with the panchayat or lead an all-female village committee to Mahila Gram Sabha focusing on women's issues in the community. While reaching the maximum women through 'Skill Sakhi', the State Government also plans to propose innovative projects based on financial requirements and available resources. As of now, 1086 "Skill Sakhis" in Nagpur and Aurangabad have mobilised over 15000 girls and young women towards skill training, career guidance and counselling activities and psychometric test.

- Women welfare programmes for achieving more significant impact, need to be cross-sectoral and not confined to a single department or ministry. In a clear departure from experience, the state government has demonstrated this by extending the mandate for development and empowerment of women and integrating it with the Department of Education and Skill development.
- Involvement of the community is more important to mobilise in a better way.
- Maharashtra is a highly industrialised state with plenty of opportunities for skilled job seekers and entrepreneurs. With 65% of the population below 35% of age, India has a young and aspiring workforce that will contribute to the nation's rapid progress. However, Maharashtra faces a challenge to create meaningful and aspirational opportunities for employment for nearly 1 million youth that enter the state's workforce each year.
- The Make in India initiative of Government of India is a step in that direction – to boost investment, promote manufacturing & services, and create jobs for local youth. This is complimented by the Skill India campaign that seeks to empower the young population by providing employable skills for jobs in the modern economy.
- In Maharashtra, the Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was formed in 2015 to streamline the vocational training and livelihood promotion activities of the government. The Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya and Uddyojakta Vikas Abhiyaan (PMKUYA) is the flagship program of the department that provides free skill training to youth through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and empanelled private Vocational Training Providers (VTPs).
- The program has gained traction with more than 1,50,000 students undergoing training at the moment, more than half of them being women. The department has also launched an online platform MahaSwayam (<https://www.mahaswayam.in>) – a single point of information for skill training, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for aspiring candidates in the state.
- The various skill development initiatives offer unique opportunities for collaboration with the government. The private sector can play a crucial role in making the Skill India campaign a success by providing industry linkages to trainees, apprenticeships, designing industry-oriented curricula and modernising training infrastructure & facilities.
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### Conclusion

Maharashtra, with 40,000 villages, has introduced major reforms, wherein rural women are able to explore options for alternative income outside agriculture. The State, which has already ensured free school education for women including higher professional courses, is now linking avenues for sustained livelihood. The Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Department of the Government of Maharashtra in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has pioneered a unique initiative called 'Skill Sakhi' that focuses on the most critical aspect of India's skill ecosystem, i.e. mobilization, handholding and mentoring.

According to figures, out of the 3,41,985 youths trained under the scheme, 1,94,931 were women. In all, 1,59,633 youths, including both men and women, have found employment after being trained under the scheme.

Another skill development project, National Urban Livelihood Mission, has also seen more women being trained than men, show official records. While 1.4 lakh people have been trained under this project, 72 per cent of them are women. Among these 1.4 lakh, 22,397 youths have been employed.

Officials attribute this spurt in women's participation to the government's 'Skill Sakhi' programme. The initiative, launched in 2015, intends to train girls and women in more than 150 vocations through a network of young women community leaders.

An official said, "As many as 22,04,988 youths have been trained in various skills between 2015 and 2018."

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## Various Types of Advance Technology in Sports

**Dr. Dnyaneshwari. S. Wankhade**

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### Abstract:

*Technological advancement is a natural process, and with its introduction into a sport athletes simply becomes "better". Technologies in sports are man-made means developed to reach human interest or goals in or relating to a particular sport. Technology in sports is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is the knowledge and application of using specialized equipment and the latest modern technologies to perform tasks more efficiently. In this paper discussed efficient technologies that will help in enhancing the performance and quality of sports*

**Keywords:** Technological advance athlete.

### Introduction:

The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that have made an impact on many sports in the modern day. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game, but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made.

Sports performance is defined by the energy produced by the athlete and released into the environment. The energy must be exclusively produced by the athlete and must come from elsewhere. However, not all of the energy produced by the athlete is necessarily released into the environment. Common sources of energy loss are external friction, internal friction, aerodynamic drag; hydrodynamic sound; heat; vibrations; and the energy required for stability etc.

The task of the sports engineer is finding energy leaks and developing ways to mend them. Solid solutions are readily at hand. For example, a sport engineer can develop swimsuits that lift the body slightly out of the water resistance and increasing air drag or perform wind tunnel tests of skiers to find ways to optimize the tucked racing position.

### Assisting the Umpires / Referees

Most professional sports in the United States have long used instant replay and other high-tech aids to help referees make the right call. Gridiron has used video replay systems to check referees' calls for many years. Basketball referees use replay systems to make sure players are shooting within the time allotted by the shot clock. In international cricket, the third umpire has been used, one sitting off the ground with access to TV replays of certain situations (such as disputed catches and boundaries) to advise the central umpires. The umpires out on the field are in communication via wireless technology with the other umpire. The third umpire is also asked to adjudicate on run out decisions, which he makes without consultation with the two central umpires. One sport that has resisted the use of high-tech assistance is soccer/football. Replays could be used to decide off-side decisions, whether a ball passes over the goal line, and clarify penalty decisions.

### Sport Specific

- Tennis - it is now standard at the major tennis tournaments for a line review system to be in place, with players given power to review contentious line calls. It is powered by the Hawk Eye ball tracking system. See more about Hawk Eye for Tennis.
- Hawk-eye is the name of a line-calling system which traces a ball's trajectory and sends it to a virtual-reality machine.
- Hawk-Eye uses six or more computer-linked television cameras situated around the court. The computer reads in the video in real time and tracks the path of the tennis ball on each camera. These six separate views are then combined together to produce an accurate 3D representation of the path of the ball.
- Soccer / Football - Soccer is looking at joining the 21st century, looking at various technologies for the goal line to determine if the pass passes over the line or not. See more about Football/Soccer Technology. Technology use in sports is increasing rapidly. The use of technology to determine if a ball has crossed the goal line is one way that it is being tested.
- There is a need for goal line technology in soccer, particularly as there are numerous examples where the TV replay has been able to show wrong decisions by the referee, where a ball has or has not passed

over the goal line, and the goal was given or not given. Technology in cricket, tennis and American Football has been successfully implemented, and in general the fans have welcomed it.

- There are currently three options that are being looked at for soccer goal line technology. In 2013, FIFA granted a license to third goal-line technology manufacturer, German firm Cairos, joining the Hawk-Eye and Goal Ref systems for the rights for use at the 2014 World Cup and the 2013 Confederations Cup, both to be held in Brazil.
- Basketball - the NBA uses replay vision to review 'last touch' decisions in the final two minutes of games, and also to determine whether players release the ball before the shot clock expires.
- Cricket - technology in cricket has been driven by advances in the TV coverage. Things that were once extra information provided by the TV networks are now being incorporated into the decision referral system (DRS), such as hawk-eye and hot spot, and maybe even the old favorite snicko See more about Cricket Technology.

Over the years cricket has incorporated into the game a few of the latest technological advances available. There have been some rejections of technology, such as the use of aluminum cricket bats, but generally the ICC has been rightly cautious about making changes to the game that will impact the players and spectators.

Here are discussions about a few of the technological innovations that are in cricket or are being discussed about being included.

**Third Umpire-** In international cricket, the third umpire has been used to supplement the role of the two umpires on the ground. The third umpire is equally qualified, and sits off the ground with access to TV replays of certain situations such as disputed catches and boundaries) to advise the central umpires. The umpires out on the field are in communication via wireless technology with the other umpire." The third umpire is also asked to adjudicate on run out decisions, which he uses video replay and makes a decision without consultation with the two central umpires.

**Aussie Rules Football -** umpire review system has also been implemented in AFL, with an off field umpire in certain circumstances adjudicating on whether the ball passes over the line or is touched, using video evidence via multiple camera angles. See more about Technology in AFL.

The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that has made an impact on many sports. The use of technology in Aussie Rules is increasing and has the potential to have a great impact on the sport.

The other popular football code, soccer, has been toying with the concept of goal line technology for quite a while, but has been slow to implement it at the elite level. Whether a ball has crossed over a goal line in both codes can have a great impact on the result of a game, and spectators expect that the right decisions are being made. With so many cameras following the ball in AFL games, when a goal umpire makes a mistake, it is usually clear for all to see.

**Rugby League -** The NRL was an early implementer of using the video referee to help adjudicate questionable tries.

**Computer Software** There are numerous software packages that are designed for fitness and nutrition professionals to organize data and produce reports, ideal visitors to this site. Here are a couple of packages that come recommended by Top end Sports .

**Team Beep Test** — me most versatile and use soft ware for conducting and recording results of the bleep / beep test.

**Body Byte -** universal standalone computer software program specially developed to comprehensively organize and manage all the information associated with nutrition, training and fitness.

**Fat Calculator** — a very useful and easy to use software program, designed for health professionals, researchers and students for easy estimation of body fat percent.

**Body Tracker** — quickly and easily calculate and tracker your body fat percentage.

**Fitness:** a review of the online fitness assessment tool which uses the results of a series of physical

**Energy Test** — a review Bf an online tool to determine the client's Energy Index, a factor of a person's healthiness, the body's physical performance and total energy level.

### **Biomechanics & Physics of Sport**

Biomechanics is the sport science field that applies the laws of mechanics and physics to human performance, in order to gain a greater understanding of performance in athletic events through modeling, simulation and measurement.

Physics of juggling, it is also necessary to have a good understanding of the application of physics to sport, as physical principles such as motion, resistance, momentum and friction play a part in most sporting events. Biomechanics is a diverse interdisciplinary field, with branches in Zoology, Botany, Physical

Anthropology, Orthopedics, Bioengineering and Human Performance. The general role of biomechanics is to understand the mechanical cause-effect relationships that determine the motions of living organisms.

In relation to sport, biomechanics contributes to the description, explanation, and prediction of the mechanical aspects of human exercise, sport and play.

**Conclusion:**

Technology also makes better information available to the coaches athletes and spectators and this serves the sports on many different level; it enables better match analysis, performance ranking, player typical example of a beneficial technology that provides a multitude of information during cricket and tennis matches. Recent development in sporting technologies have created a variety of products aimed at improving and increasing athletics performance. Research activities, improve learning and coaching bio-mechanical analysis and field research have evolved. In future very soon the way computer with be applicable in sports with good quality and best results.

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- [www.topendsports.com](http://www.topendsports.com)
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- Nutrition File Downloads
- Testing File Downloads.
- National conference on modern trends in Phy. Edn. . Prof. Vijay Deshmukh
- Aly M. Elen J. Willams G. Instructional multimedia bidd.
- Dr. Prof. T. F. Gulhane. IOSR Journal of sports and Physical Education P. No. 1

**Trends in teaching: Skills in the classroom in teaching learning situation****Dr.Prachi Sharad Pataharkar,**

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**Abstract**

*This paper would like to highlight the basic skills a teacher need to practiceskills in the classrooms in teaching learning situation. It will be worthwhile to remember that teaching skills may be many more in reality, but under the present paper some important teaching skills have been considered. The main skills involved in this paper are the skills of questioning, the skill of reinforcement, the skill of probing ,the skill of explaining, skill of stimulus variation, the skill of inducing a lesson, the skill of illustrating with examples, the skill of black board, The Skill of Using Audio Visual Aids , The Skill of Recognizing attending Behavior.*

**Introduction**

The process of teaching is different from the process of learning .Hence theories of learning are not adequate to form the development of the process of teaching .Teaching strategies are know as models of teaching .As the teaching process has to realsease different instructional goals a single way of teaching does not exist so different skills have to be adopted .this paper highlights some such skills a teacher need to adopt while teaching which will surely make teaching and learning effective.

**1. The Skill of Questioning (Q)**

Questioning is the indispensable element of classroom communication .A question to be effective must be well structured. Question must be put in a grammatically correct language ,it must be precise ,it should not have redundant or extra words ,it must be relevant ,related to the teaching point .Classrooms questions generate certain mental processes in pupils and vary in the kind of complexity of thinking required to answer them .Based on these thinking processes required to answer the classroom questions have been classified into different thinkers. Thus the lower order questions stimulate recalls and recognition .The next level of questions stimulated comprehension or understanding of the pupils. Application and other higher mental abilities of the pupils like reasoning, judgment and creativity can be stimulated in higher order questions.

**2. The Skill of Reinforcement**

Reinforcement constitutes one of the essential conditions of learning .The stimuli that provide or contribute to the pleasant experiences are called positive reinforcers, while the stimuli providing unpleasant experiences can be termed as negative reinforcers. Thus in the classroom teaching positive reinforcers or behaviors of learners and negative reinforcers for weakening or eliminating the undesirable responses or behaviors. A teacher would show lack of skill in reinforcement if eh does not provide encouragement when it si due ,if his encouraging remark is not according toe the quality of response ,if he uses the same type of reinforce or if he makes over use of reinforcement by uttering some encouraging remark for each and every response of the pupils.

**3. The Skill of Probing**

When a question is put in the classroom, there is a number of possible response situations such as ‘no response’ ‘wrong response’, partially correct response’, ‘incomplete response’, or ‘correct response’ .The Skill of probing is going deep into pupil responses through step by step questioning with a view to eliciting the correct responses .this is done by the teacher through prompting, seeking further information refocusing, redirection and increasing critical awareness.

**4. The Skill of Explaining**

In the classroom teaching situation explain is the use of interrelated statements about a concept, phenomenon or generalization by teacher in order to provide understanding to learners’ .Explanation can be descriptive, interpretative or reason giving. The Skill explaining comprises the desirable and undesirable teaching behaviors .The desirable behaviors include .(a) using appropriate beginning and concluding statements ;(b) using explanation links; and (c) covering essential points. The teacher makes opening statements announcing what is to be explained .This makes the pupils attentive and prepares them for receiving the explanation .Similarly the concluding statement helps i structuring the ideas explained.

**5. The Skill of Stimulus Variation**

Learning in the classroom depends on the attention of the pupils toe the learning task. It is essential for the teacher to secure and sustain pupil’s attention for making his teaching effective .Continues use of same stimulus or activity by the teacher for longer period producesmonotony, dullness fatigue and consequently

inattention of the pupils. One of the significant ways to secure and sustain pupil attention is to introduce the element of variation in teaching .The variation can be introduced in several ways depending upon the teaching activities. The teacher may make movements while teaching, he may modulate his voice or interact with different pupils .Thus the set of teacher behavior that tend to secure and sustain pupils attention in teaching – learning situation in the classroom constitutes the skill of stimulus variation.

#### **6.The Skill of Introducing a Lesson**

When teacher introduces a lesson he makes an attempt to predispose the pupils ‘mind to it. This he attempts through fully using previous knowledge of pupils and secondly using appropriate instructional devices .The teacher may use appropriate devices for introducing a lesson .Such devices can be use of examples,analogies,similiarities,questioning,,narrating,illustrating ,story telling role of playing dramatization, experimentation, demonstration, other audio visual aids.

#### **7. TheSkill of Illustrating with Examples**

A Skillful teacher handles situation by illustrating with examples. This makes understanding easier for the pupils .The skill consists in formulating simple examples .formulating examples relevant tot eh concept or rule, formulating interesting examples, using appropriate media, using examples by appropriate approach. There are two basic approaches which teacher employ while using in teaching .In the inductive approach a concept or generalization is derived after giving or eliciting a number of examples from the pupils .The deductive approach on the other hand implies stating the concept or generalization first and then giving examples for illustrating it.

#### **8. The Skill of Using Black Board. (UBB)**

The Blackboard or chalkboard is the visual aid most widely used by teachers for classroom instruction .Teaching can be made effective by skillful use of BB for which a teacher has to take care of three main aspect .legibility of handwriting, neatness in the BB work, appropriateness of written work on the black board.

#### **9. The Skill of Silence & Non Verbal Cues**

In order to increase pupils’ participation in the classroom teaching learning process a teacher can very well use the skill of silence and nonverbal cues. In the use of the skill ‘silence’ means a pause which stimulates thinking on the part of the pupils .Nonverbal cues represent different types of cues: facial cues include a smile, a frown, looking thoughtfully to pupil ,a quizzical look etc. Head movement are in the form of nodding shaking and tilting of head .Body movements occur when the teacher moves from one place to the other in the classroom .Through hand movements the teacher may point to the student signaling him to continue, attentive of not whether they have followed or not what has been presented.

#### **10.The skill of absence & non verbal cue,**

Psychologically achieving closure is a process of structuring learning .this may be attempted by associating new facts with previous knowledge, applying new knowledge in various situation and ensuring repetitions of the facts in the best possible way. The new knowledge and facts are repeated not mechanically but are revived from various points of view for developing insight into their meaning. It is generally necessary to use this skill at convenient points during the lesson for definite summing up and revision of the meaningful facts taught. In the classroom teaching generally closure is achieved through consolidation of the major points by the teacher and or the pupils ,providing opportunities for the pupils to apply new knowledge to various new situation ,linking the pupils new knowledge gained during the lesson ,linking the pupils new knowledge gained in the lesson.

#### **11. The Skill of Using Audio Visual Aids**

Audio Video aids can be effectively utilized in this process of simplification .The teacher therefore should develop the skill of selecting and using the appropriate AV aid in the teaching learning situation .There is a variety of aids available for the purpose of teaching such as radio ,TV, film ,tape recorder ,models, charts ,specimen, demonstrations, role play, field trip ,etc. It is an accepted psychologically principle that most of our learning takes place through audio and visual media. That is why the teacher may facilitate the process of classroom learning through the use of AV media.

#### **12. The Skill of Recognizing attending Behavior**

In order to learn pupil have to attend to instructional activities going on in the class .Whether the pupils are attending to the lesson gets manifested in their behavior. The component involved in this skill are rewarding attending behavior of people, giving direction ,asking questions, accepting feelings and of idea of pupils and using silence and nonverbal cues.

#### **Conclusion**

It is evident that there are to categories of teaching skills i.e. general specific .The general or primary teaching skills are those which a teacher trainee has to develop at every cost as these skills are used at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of teaching of any subject. But eh specific teaching skills i.e. the secondary

teaching skills are also required to be mastered as per the requirement of the class situation, the nature of the content and the nature of the subject to be taught.

The appropriateness of the use of each of these devices depends on the suitability to the maturity level, age level, grade level, interest and experience of the pupils and also the lesson to be taught.

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## Paging Concept In Operating System

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### Abstract:

*Motivated by the fact that competitive analysis yields too pessimistic results when applied to the paging problem, there has been considerable research interest in refining competitive analysis and in developing alternatives models for studying online paging. This paper proposes a new, simple model for studying paging with locality of reference. The model is closely related to denning's working set concept and directly reflects the amount of locality that request sequences exhibits. We use the page fault rate to evaluate the quality of paging algorithms, which is the performance measure used in practice.*

**Keywords:**Paging, locality of reference, fault rate

### Introduction:

Ferranti has introduced paging on at last but the first mass market of memory pages were concepts in computer architecture, regardless of whether a page moved between RAM and or a disk. For example, on the PDP-8, 7 of the instruction bits that comprised a memory address that can be selected.[1][2][3].

This zone of memory was called as the page. This use of the term is now rare. In the 1960, swapping was an the early virtual memory technique. An entire program would be interchange the (or the rolled out) from RAM to the disk, and another one would be in the (or rolled in). A swap out program would be current but ,its execution can be suspended while its RAM was in use by an another program.

The program might include multiple that can occupy the same memory area at the different times. Overlays are not a method of paging RAM to disk but merely of minimizing the program's uses of the RAM. Subsequent architecture used as memory segmentation, and individual program segments become the units exchanged between disk and RAM. A segment was the program's entire code segment or an data segment, or sometimes other large data structures. [6]

The development of the page table let the processor operate on arbitrary pages anywhere in RAM as a seemingly contiguous logical address space. These pages became the units exchanged between disk an system, paging is a memory management scheme by which a computer safe and retrieve data from secondary memory for the main memory. In these scheme the operating system retrieves data from secondary memory in same size blocks called pages.

Paging method is a writing data to, and reading it from, secondary storage for use in primary storage, also known as main memory. Paging always role in memory management for computer operating system.

### Need of paging:

Paging is a memory management technique in which memory IDs are divided into pages of fixed size. This process is the use of fast access to data. These processes, available in main memory paging, allow physical addresses to be uncontrolled from the process when the program requires a page.

We should consider a process P1 and main memory of size 2 MB which is divided into three partitions. Of these three partitions, two partitions are 1MB sized holes. The main memory to be loaded in p1 must have 2MB of space. We have two holes of 1 MB but these are not contiguous commands. Although 2 MB of space is available in the main memory of those holes, it remains useless until it is built. This is a serious problem.

The operating system performs an operation to store and retrieve data from secondary storage devices for use in main memory. Paging is one of such memory management schemes. The data is retrieved from the storage media by the operating system. The data is received from the storage media by the operating system, in a block of the same size called paging. Allows the physical address space of the paging process to be non-contiguous. The entire program had to fit into the storage in context. [1] This concept is to be understood along with the external fragmentation problem. This allows unallocating the space of a process's logical address, which allows the process to allocate physical memory.

### Types of paging:

**Demand Paging:** Demand paging is accompanied by a review of demand paging, no pages are brought to RAM unless necessary. Rapidly, with these paging processes, a program typically does not begin execution with any page already loaded in RAM. The pages are executed from the executable file in RAM for the first time. Code references usually occur in response to a page fault. not used on specific runs of that device are never loaded.

**Loader Paging:** This process of loader paging predicts whether or not all programs will be used. Many operating systems can (including with a reloading loader), many operating systems load each and every page from the program into the RAM before executing the program.

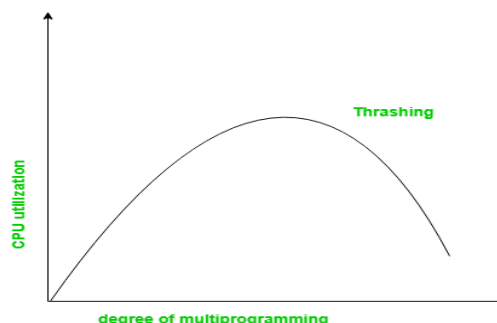
**Anticipatory Paging:** This predictive paging technique that preloads the presidential pages of the process is likely to be referenced in the near future. Such strategies attempt to reduce the number of pages that blame the experiences of a process. This process is not a demand for pages. size pages. These process is use of faster access to the data. When a program needs a page these process available in the main memory paging allows the physical address space from process to be noncontiguous.

lets us consider a process p1 of size 2 MB and the main memory which is divided into three partitions. All of these three partitions, two partitions are holes of size 1MB each . p1 can must have 2MB space in the main memory to be loaded. We have two holes of 1 MB each but these are not contiguous order. Although there is 2 MB space available in the main memory in the from of those holes but that remains useless until it become contiguous. This is a serious problem to address.

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### Thrashing:

In computer science, this scheme occurs when a computer's virtual memory resources are stale, leading to a constitution of paging and page faults, disrupting most application-level processing. This process causes computer performance to crash. These conditions can often be detected until the user shuts down one of the running applications or effective processes further free up virtual memory resources. The term is also used for various events, particularly the movement between other levels of the memory hierarchy, where a process moves peacefully, as significant time is being spent acquiring resources. The high frequency of page faults is mainly called trashing. Banking stores are not required for this. The number of CPU scheduling algorithms, local substitution and small number of trashing of frames cannot be used. One process is that paging consumes more time than execution. [1]



### Architecture:

Paging concept with paging table:

This is a memory-management concept, they can produce non-contiguous address space in the main memory. This concept avoids external fragmentation in memory. The fusion of the base address and the page offset is used for mapping the page to the physical memory address. Hardware can assure page size. These processes hide external fragmentation. In this technique physical memory is broken into blocks of fixed size called frames and logical memory is divided into blocks of the same size called pages. When a process is executed, its pages are loaded from the backing store into any memory frame. The address generated by the CPU is called a logical address and is in addition to a page number (p) and a page offset (d) in two parts. The page number is used in the page table as an index. The page table contains the specific and base address of each page in physical memory. Integration of the base address and page offset is used to map the page to the physical memory address. Hardware resolves page sizes.

it is a memory management system that removes the need for contiguous allocation of physical memory. The paging system allows the physical address space of a process to be non-contiguous.. • The Logical Address of process or Virtual Address (represented in bits): An address display by the CPU.

- Logical Address Space or Virtual Address Space ( represented in words or a bytes): The set of all logical addresses displays by the program.

- Physical Address of the process (represented in bits): An address actually available on memory unit.
- Physical Address Space (represented in words or bytes): The set of all physical addresses corresponding to the logical addresses.

Example:

- If Logical Address equal to 31 bit, then Logical Address Space equal to  $2^{31}$  words equal to 2 G words (1 G = 230).
- If Logical Address Space equal to 128 M words equal to  $27 * 2^{20}$  words, then Logical Address equal to  $\log_2 2^{27}$  equal to 27 bits.
- If Physical Address equal to 22 bit, then Physical Address Space equal to  $2^{22}$  words equal to 4 M words (1 M = 220).
- If Physical Address Space equal to 16 M words equal to  $24 * 2^{20}$  words, then Physical Address equal to  $\log_2 2^{24}$  equal to 24 bits.

The arrange from virtual to the physical address, It is done by the memory management unit, and which is a hardware device and this arrange is called as paging technique.

- Physical Address Space is conceptually divided into a number of fixed-size blocks, called as a frames.
- The Logical address Space is also can divided into the fixed-size blocks, called as the pages.
- The Page Size is equal the Frame Size.

Let us consider the following example:

- Physical Address is equal to 12 bits, then Physical Address Space equal to 4 K words.
- Logical Address equal to the 13 bits, then Logical Address Space equal to 8 K words.
- Page size is equal to the frame size or equal to the 1 K word.

Address set up by CPU is divided into the,

- Page number(p): The Number of bits required to the produce the pages in Logical Address Space or of Page number.
- Page offset(d): The Number of bits enforced to represent particular word in a page or page size of Logical Address Space or word number of a page or page offset.

Physical Address it is divided into the

- Frame number(f): The Number of bits demanded to represent the frame of Physical Address Space or Frame number.
- Frame offset(d): The Number of bits needed to represent particular word in a frame or frame size of Physical Address Space or word number of a frame or frame offset.

The hardware implementation of page table can be done by using dedicated register. But the usage of register for that page table is adequate only if page table is small not for long. If page table contain large number of access then we can used TLB (translation Look-aside buffer), a special, small, fast look up the hardware cache.

- The translation look screen is associative, high speed memory.
- Each entry in translation look buffer, consists of two parts: a button and the value.
- When these memory is used, then an item are correlated with all tags simultaneously . If the item it is found, then the corresponding value is been rebounded.

The Effective access time = m (for page table) + m (for particular page in page table).[7]

**Advantage :**

- These concept Allot memory easily.
- It is shirk external fragmentation.
- Pages are arrange appropriately anyway in the process.
- It is Allows demand paging and pre paging in the process.
- These concept is More efficient swapping.
- There is No need for seeing for fragmentation.
- swap out page less likely to be use.

**Disadvantage :**

- The Longer memory access times.
- t is Guarded page tables.
- Inverted page table.
- Memory required (one entry for each and every VM page).
- It is Improved using the Multilevel page tables and variable page sizes (super-pages).
- Page Table Length Register to limited virtual memory size..
- It is created the Internal fragmentation.

**Conclusion:**

We can say that these scheme allows the memory address space of a process to be non contiguous. Paging is more flexible as only one page of a process are moved. It allows more process to reside in main memory than contiguous memory allocation. So we can use the paging we can access the data fast. Also paging allows the physical address space of a process to be non contiguous

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## Computer Graphics and Its Importance and Application For Today's Generations

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### Abstract

As many of the peoples do not know what is meant by computer graphics. The main objective of studying this research paper is to make people known about the computer graphics and its importance and application for today's generations for the new innovative graphics and product (letterhead, business card, brochure, websites) so that with those graphics they can create and express a brand. As, Computer graphic development has a significant and vital impact on many types of media and have revolutionized animation, movies and the video game industry. In this paper we will study about the importance and some applications of computer graphics which can be used anywhere and helps to make the work easy for the user-friendly creation.

**Keywords:** Computer Graphics, Systems

### Introduction

A graphic is an image or visual illustration of an object. Therefore, computer graphics are just images that are displayed on a computer screen. Graphics are often differing from text, which is combination of number of characters, such as numbers and letters, instead of images.

Computer graphics can be two or three dimensional. Early computers only supported 2D Monochrome graphics, meaning that they depended on black and white (or black and green, for monitoring). Eventually, computers started supporting color images. Whereas earlier machines only supported 16 or 256 colors, most computers can now display graphics in millions of colors.

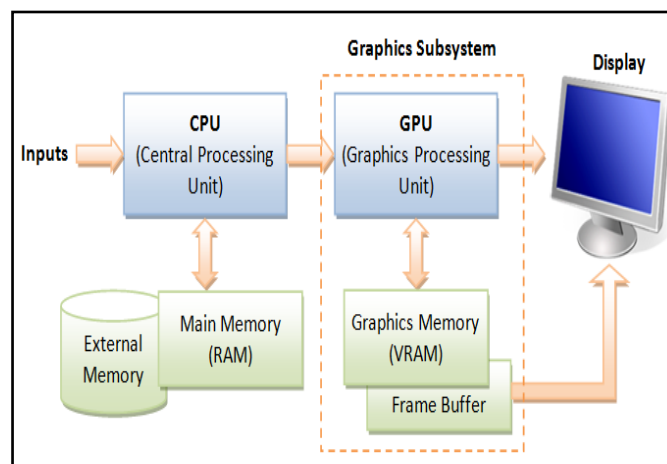
Computer graphic is the pictorial or visualized representation of an object on the computer system with the help of specialized hardware and software components excluding typing text and audio.

Computer graphics is an art associated of drawing pictures, lines, charts, etc. employing a computer with the help of programming. Computer graphics are made up of the number of pixels. A pixel is the smallest graphical image or unit displayed on a computer screen. It is a wonderful invention in the field of computers and it is an application oriented. It is used in various fields such as displaying engineering and scientific computations and visual results, producing television commercials and feature films, simulating and analyzing real-world problems, computer aided design, graphical user interfaces for humans and machines for increasing communication bandwidth, etc. The art of drawing with computers has found many applications; it is of great importance for internal exploration of the world of computer graphics.

### Components of Computer Graphics

Computer Graphics are mainly consist of two types of components. They are:

1. *Hardware Component:*



Hardware Components of Computer Graphics

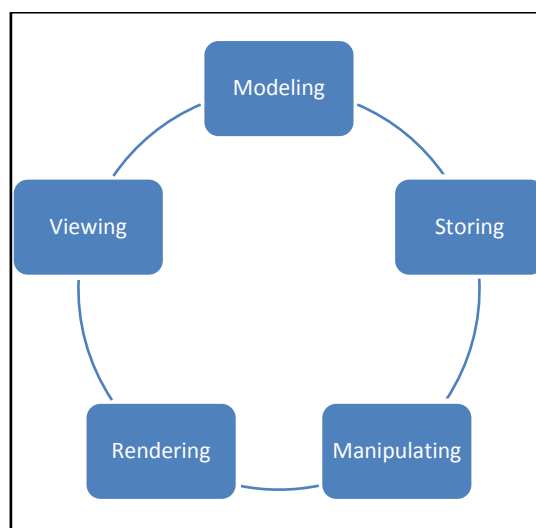
There are mainly three hardware components of computer graphics; namely:-

- Digital Memory Buffer: Digital Memory Buffer is the place where the pictures and images are stored in matrices form i.e. 0s and 1s form (0s for darkness and 1s for picture element). Now-a-days Digital Memory Buffer is known as Frame Buffer and also V-RAM (i.e. Video-RAM). V-RAM helps to store the image in bit form. It also helps to manipulate speed of the graphics especially in animation.
- TV Monitor: TV Monitor helps to display a graphics and they make the use of CRT (Cathod Ray Tube) Technology.
- Display Controller: It is the intermediary between Digital Memory Buffer and TV Monitor. And its job is to pass the content of frame buffer to the monitor. The passing must be fast and steady according to the material used in system. The display controller reads each successive bytes of the data from frame buffer and converts 0s and 1s into video signals. These video signals are feed to TV Monitor to display black and white picture elements on the screen. In today's technology, display controller is known as VGA (Visual Graphics Accelerator) cards with a resolution of 640\*480 ppi.

## 2. Software Component

There are five software components of computer graphics:

- Modeling: It refers to the object's primitive, co-ordinates and characteristics.
- Storing: Storing scenes and images in memory and on disk.
- Manipulating: This refers to changing the shape, position and characteristics of an object.
- Rendering: Converting the real scene into photo realistic images.
- Viewing: Displaying images or graphics from various viewpoints on various devices.



Software Components of Computer Graphics

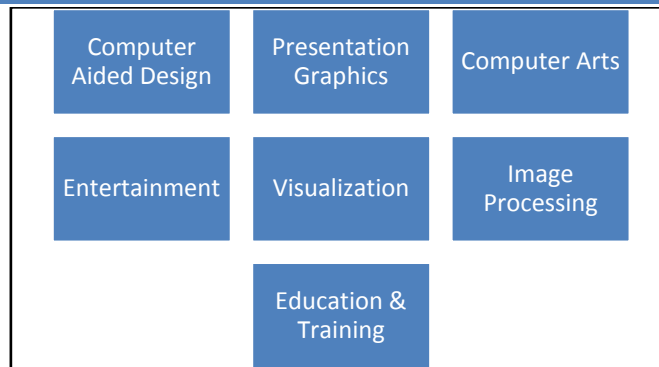
## Importance of Computer Graphics

- Personal computer's high-quality graphics display provides one of the most natural means of communication with computer.
- It has the ability to show moving pictures, and thus it is possible to create animations with computer graphics.
- Animation can also be controlled by adjusting part of the speed, using computer graphics the total scene in view, the geometric relation of objects in each other's view, the amount of shown in detail and so on.
- Computer Graphics Update also provides a feature called Update Dynamics. With updated mobility it is possible to change the shape, color, or other properties of the objects being viewed.
- Interactive chip with recent development of digital signal processing (DSP) and audio synthesis graphics can now also provide audio feedback along with graphical feedback to create simulated environment even more realistic.

## Applications of Computer Graphics

Computer graphics always deals with creation, manipulation and storage of different type of images and objects.

Below given are the examples of the applications of computer graphics are:



**1. Computer Aided Design:**

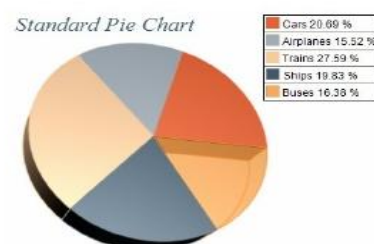
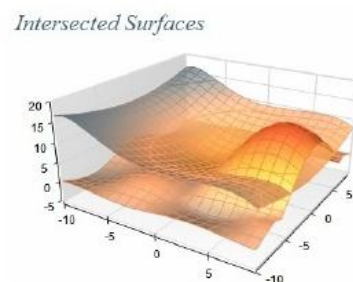
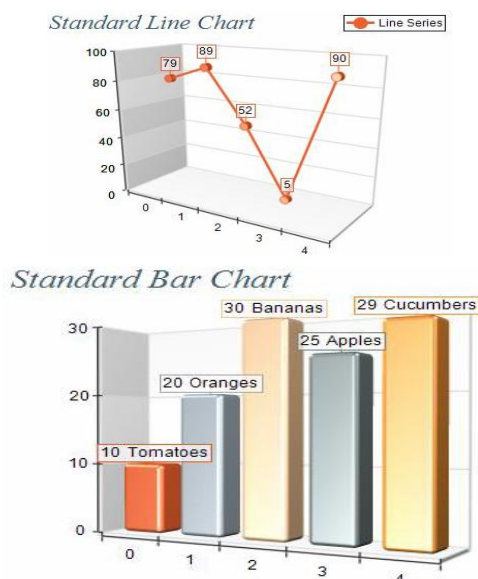
Designing of buildings, automobiles, aircraft is done with the help of computer aided drawing, it helps in giving minute details to the drawing and produces more accurate and sharp drawings with better specifications. Computer aided design (CAD) is the use of computer technology to design objects, real or virtual. The design of geometric models, particularly for object shapes, is often called computer-aided geometric design (CAGD). CAD can be used to design curves and figures in two-dimensional ("2D") space; or curves, surfaces, or solids in three-dimensional ("3D") objects. CAD is also used in films, advertising, technical manuals to produce computer animation for special effects.



**2. Presentation Graphics:**

Used for the productions of illustrations for reports or generate slides for use with projectors. This is commonly used to summarize financial, statistical, mathematical, scientific, economic data for research reports, managerial reports & customer information bulletins.

Examples: Bar charts, line graphs, pie charts, surface graphs, time chart and so on.



### 3. Computer Arts:

Computer graphics are also useful in the field of commercial arts. It is used to make television and advertising commercials. Using computer graphics we can create fine and commercial art which includes animation packages, paint packages. These packages provide facilities for designing object shapes and specifying object motion. Cartoon drawing, paintings, logo design can also be done.

- Electronic painting:
- Picture painted electronically on a graphics tablet (digitizer) using a stylus
- Cordless, pressure sensitive stylus
- Morphing:
- A graphics method in which one object is transformed into another



### 4. Entertainment:

Computer graphics find a major part of its usefulness in the film industry and game industry. Used for making motion pictures, music videos, television shows, cartoon animation films. In the game industry where focus and interactivity are key players, computer graphics help provide such features in an efficient manner.



### 5. Visualization:

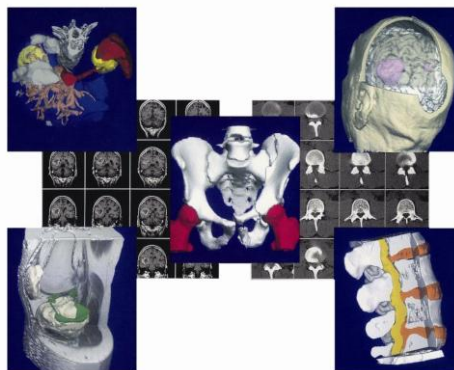
Today the need for visualizing things has increased greatly, the need for visualization can be seen in many advance technologies, data visualization helps to find insights of data, we need appropriate visualization to examine and study the behavior of processes around us. Requires that can be achieved through proper use of computer graphics. It is used to visualize scientists, engineers, medical personnel, business analysts for the study of large amounts of information.



**6. Image Processing:**

Computer is used to create a picture. Editing different types of photographs or pictures is required to be used at different locations. Processing of existing images into sophisticated images for better interpretation is one of the many applications of computer graphics.

- Medical applications
  - Picture enhancements
  - Tomography
  - Simulations of operations
  - Ultrasonic's & nuclear medicine scanners
- 2 applications of image processing
  - Improving picture quality
  - Machine perception of visual information (Robotics)
- To apply image processing methods
  - Digitize a photograph (or picture) into an image file
  - Apply digital methods to rearrange picture parts to enhance color separations
- Improve quality of shading
  - Tomography – technique of X-ray photography that allows cross-sectional views of physiological systems to be displayed
  - Computed X-ray tomography (CT) and position emission tomography ( PET) use projection methods to reconstruct cross sections from digital data
  - Computer-Aided Surgery is a medical application technique to model and study physical functions to design artificial limbs and to plan & practice surgery

**7. Education & Training:**

Education- Computer generated models are extremely useful for teaching a large number of concepts and fundamentals in the way of understanding and learning. Many educational models can be created using computer graphics through which more interest can be generated in students about the subject.

Training- Specialized systems for training such as simulators can be used to train candidates in a way that can be captured in a short period of time with better understanding. The creation of training modules using computer graphics is simple and very useful.



**Conclusion**

Computer graphics acts as the discipline of generating images with the aids of computer. In today's era computer graphics plays a vital role and is a core technology in cell phones, computer displays, video games and many specialized applications. It has a significant impact on many types of media and has a revolutionary effect. Thus, this paper concludes the importance and various applications of computer graphics for today's generation.

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## A Review: A Study on Inheritance Using Object Oriented Programming In C++

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### Abstract

As such, Object Oriented Programming (OOP) strongly supports the concept of C++ reusable. C++ classes will be reused in many ways. Once a class is written and tested, it can be adapted by another programmer to suit its needs. This is primarily done by making new classes, reusing the properties of existing ones. The mechanism of obtaining a new class from an old one is called inheritance. The main purpose of looking at this research paper is to learn about the object oriented programming language, i.e. mainly in C++ and the concept of inheritance and types of inheritance. As, inheritance allows us to define one class in the context of another class which makes it easier to create and maintain applications, so in this paper we will study about inheritance and its types in C++.

**Keywords:** Reusability, Inheritance, Class, C++

### Introduction

Object-Oriented Language (OOL) is a high-level computer programming language that implements objects and their associated processes in a programming context to create software programs.

Object-Oriented Language uses an object-oriented programming technique that binds related data and functions to an object and encourages reuse of these objects within similar and other programs.

Object-Oriented Programming revolves around data. The main programming unit of OOP is object. An object represents a real-time unit and consists of data and methods or functions that operate on the data. In this way, data and functions are closely tied and data security is ensured.

In OOP, everything is represented as an object and when programs are executed, objects interact with each other by passing messages. Transmission of one object does not require details of the implementation of another object.

In addition to the objects, OOP supports various features which are listed below:

- **Class & Objects:**

Object is a basic unit in object oriented programming. Object consists of data and methods or functions that operate on that data. Objects take place in memory.

A class, on the other hand, is a blueprint of the object. Conversely, an object can be defined as an instance of a class. A class consists of a skeleton of an object and takes no place in memory.

- **Abstraction:**

Abstraction is the process of hiding irrelevant information from the user. By using abstraction in our application, the end-user is not affected even if we change the internal implementation.

- **Encapsulation:**

Encapsulation is the process by which data and methods or functions that work on them are tied together. By doing this, data is not easily available in the outside world. In OOP we achieve encapsulation by making data member's private and doing public work to access these data members.

- **Inheritance:**

Using one class's inherited object can inherit or acquire the properties of another class's object. Provides reusability of inheritance code.

- **Polymorphism:**

Polymorphism means many forms. Polymorphism is an important feature of OOP and is commonly implemented as operator overloading or function overloading.

- **Dynamic Binding:**

OOP supports dynamic binding in which function calls are resolved at runtime. This means that the code to be executed as a result of a function call is fixed at runtime. Virtual functions are an example of dynamic binding.

- **Message Passing:**

In OOP, objects communicate with one another exploitation messages. When objects communicate, information is moved back and forth between objects. A message usually contains the object name, method name, and actual data to be sent to another object.

In this we will focus on inheritance and its types in C++ object oriented programming.

**Inheritance**

In C ++, inheritance is a process in which an object acquires all the properties and behaviors of its parent object automatically. In this way, we can reuse, extend, or modify attributes and behaviors that are defined in another class.

In C ++, a class that has inherited members of another class is called a derived class and the class whose members are inherited is called a base class. The derived class is the class specific to the base class.

The ability of one class to inherit attributes and attributes from another class is called inheritance. Inheritance is one among the foremost vital options of object-oriented programming.

- Sub class: The class that inherits properties from another class is called a sub class or derailed class.
- Super class: The class whose properties are inherited by the sub class is called base class or super class.

Syntax: class Subclass\_name : access\_mode Superclass\_name

To inherit from a class, use the “:” symbol.

Here, access\_mode in inheritance are of 3 types namely:

## 1. Public:

This is the most commonly used inheritance mode. In this the protected member of the super class becomes a protected member of the subclass and the public becomes public.

Syntax: class Subclass : public Superclass

## 2. Private:

In private mode, protected and public members of the super class become private members of the derived class.

Syntax: class Subclass : Superclass // by default its private inheritance

## 3. Protected:

In protected mode, public and protected members of the superclass become protected members of the subclass.

Syntax: class subclass : protected Superclass

	Derived Class	Derived Class	Derived Class
Base Class	Public Mode	Private Mode	Protected Mode
Private	Not Inheritance	Not Inheritance	Not Inheritance
Protected	Protected	Private	Protected
Public	Public	Private	Protected

**Advantages and Disadvantages Of Inheritance**

Advantages of Inheritance:

- Inheritance promotes reusability. When a class inherits or inherits another class, it can access all the functionality of the inherited class.
- Reusability enhanced reliability. The base class code will already be tested and debugged.
- As existing code is reused, it leads to lower development and maintenance costs.
- Inheritance subclasses follow a standard interface.
- Inheritance code helps reduce redundancy and supports code expansion.
- The inheritance class facilitates the creation of libraries.

Disadvantages of Inheritance:

- Built-in tasks work slower than normal tasks because indirect.
- Improper use of inheritance can lead to wrong solutions.
- Often, data members in the base class are left unused which can lead to memory wastage.
- Inheritance increases the coupling between the base class and the derived class. All child classes will be affected by the change in base class.

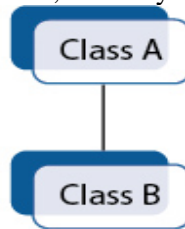
## Types of Inheritance

There are five forms of inheritance in C++. The classification of inheritance is based on how the properties of the base class are inherited from the derived class(es). They are as follows:

- Single inheritance
- Multiple inheritance
- Hierarchical inheritance
- Multilevel inheritance
- Hybrid inheritance

### 1. Single Inheritance:

In single inheritance, there is only one base class and one derived class. The derived class is inherited from its base class. This is the simplest form of inheritance. This type of inheritance occurs in C++ when the parent class has only one child class. In other words, it is only a derived class formed from the base class.



Single Inheritance

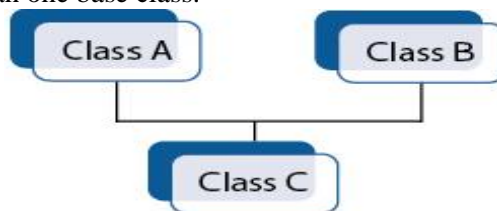
Syntax:

```

class Base
{
// BODY OF THE BASE CLASS
};
class Derived : access_mode Base
{
// BODY OF THE DERIVED CLASS
};
  
```

### 2. Multiple Inheritance:

In this type of inheritance, a single derived class can be inherited from two or more base classes. Multiple inheritance could be a feature of C++ wherever class will inherit from quite one class. That is, a subclass is inherited from more than one base class.



Multiple Inheritance

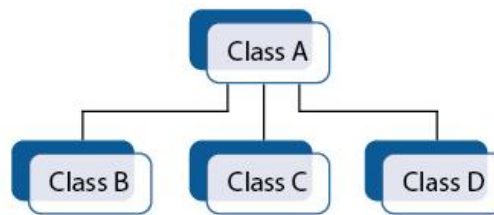
Syntax:

```

class A // Base class of B
{
// BODY OF THE CLASS A
};
class B // Derived class of A and Base class
{
// BODY OF THE CLASS B
};
class C : access_mode A, access_mode A // Derived class of A and B
{
// BODY OF CLASS C
};
  
```

### 3. Hierarchical Inheritance:

In this type of inheritance, more than one subclass is inherited from one base class. That is, more than one derived class is made up of a single base class. In this type of inheritance, many derived classes inherit from one base class.



Hierarchical Inheritance

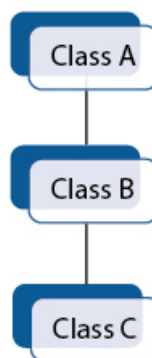
Syntax:

```

class A // Base class of B
{
// BODY OF THE PROGRAM
};
class B : access_mode A // Derived class of A
{
// BODY OF THE PROGRAM
};
class C : access_mode A // Derived class of A
{
// BODY OF THE PROGRAM
};
class D : access_mode A // Derived class of A
{
// BODY OF THE PROGRAM
};
  
```

### 4. Multilevel inheritance

This type of inheritance is the best way to represent the transitive nature of inheritance. In multilevel inheritance, a derived class inherits all of its properties from one class that inherits itself from another class. Classes can also be derived from classes that are already derived. This type of inheritance is called multilevel inheritance.



Multilevel Inheritance

Syntax:

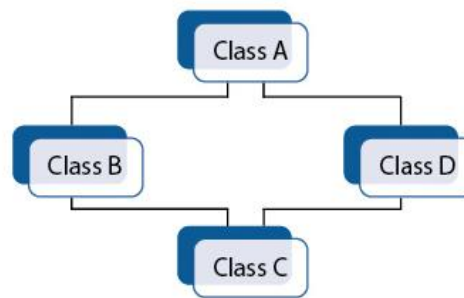
```

class A // Base class
{
// BODY OF CLASS A
};
class B : access_mode A // Derived class of A
{
// BODY OF CLASS B
};
  
```

```
class C : access_mode B // Derived from derived class B
{
// BODY OF CLASS C
};
```

### 5. Hybrid inheritance

This type of inheritance primarily combines over 2 forms of inheritance. For example, when a child class inherits from its base classes many of its base classes, and that child class acts as the base class for 3 of its derived classes. Hybrid inheritance is enforced by combining over one style of inheritance. It is a mixture of two or more inheritances and in this inheritance, a code includes two or three types of inheritance in a single code. For example: Combining hierarchical inheritance and multiple inheritance.



Hybrid Inheritance

Syntax:

```
class A
{
// BODY OF THE CLASS A
};
class B : public A
{
// BODY OF THE CLASS A
};
class C
{
// BODY OF THE CLASS A
};
class D : public B, public C
{
// BODY OF THE CLASS A
};
```

### Conclusion

Inheritance act as a process in which an object acquires all the properties and behaviors of its parent object automatically. In this way, we can reuse, extend, or modify attributes and behaviors that are defined in another class. It has an significant impact in C++. Thus, this paper concludes the inheritance with it's advantages and disadvantages and the different types of inheritance.

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## A Study on Cryptography and Its Symmetric Encryption Techniques

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### Abstract

The main objective to look on this paper is to know about the cryptography and its symmetric encryption techniques for the confidentiality, authentication and integrity of the messages. As, people perform various task such as shopping, bill payments and banking over a computer network soto prevent this confidential data we use the cryptography techniques. In this paper we will study about the cryptography and its symmetric encryption techniques.

**Keywords:** Cryptography, Symmetric, Encryption, Techniques

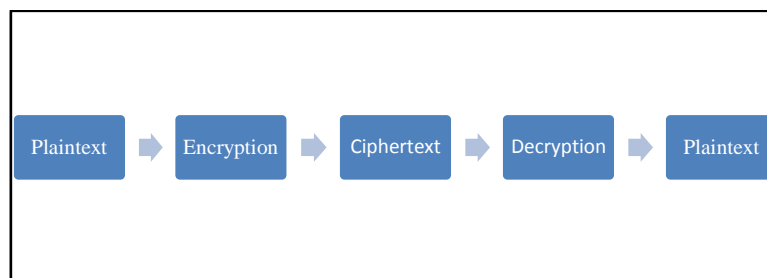
### Introduction

Cryptography may be a methodology of protective data and communication through the employment of code in order that those for whom the Knowledge is meant will scan and method it. Pre-fix "crypt" suggest that "hidden" and therefore the suffix "graphy" suggest that "writing".

In computer science, cryptography is a set of information and communication techniques derived from mathematical ideas and a collection of rule-based calculations to remodel a message called an algorithm in ways that are difficult. These settled algorithms are used for cryptological key creation and digital signature and verification to permit information privacy, web browsing on the Internet, and confidential communications such as credit card transactions and email.

### Components of Cryptography:

The different parts of cryptography are:



Cryptography Process

- a. Plaintext: An ingenious message is understood because the plaintext.
- b. Encryption: The process of changing plaintext into cipher text is understood as Encryption or Enciphering.
- c. Ciphertext: The coded message is known as the Ciphertext.
- d. Decryption: Restoring the plaintext from the cipher text is known as Decryption or Deciphering.

### Importance of Cryptography

In general, cryptography is a crucial manner achieving message confidentiality, integrity, principal authentication and non-repudiation.

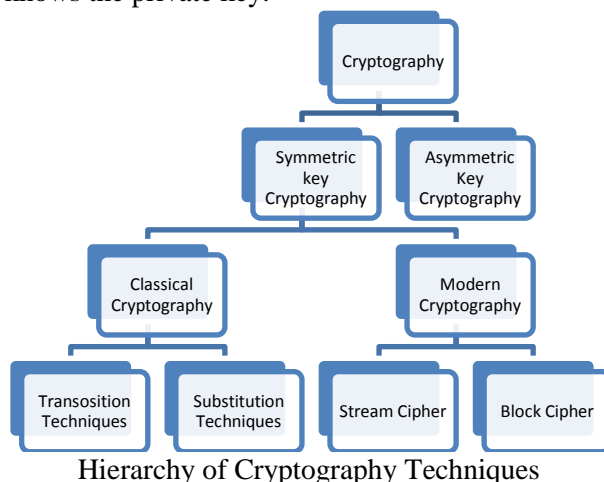
- Confidentiality: The information cannot be understood by anyone for whom it was unexpected
- Integrity: Information cannot be changed in storage and can be moved between sender and intended receiver without detecting changes
- Non-repudiation: The creator / sender of information cannot deny his intention in the creation or transmission of information at a later stage.
- Authentication: Sender and receiver can confirm each other's identity and origin / destination of information

### Types of Cryptography

- a. Symmetric Key Cryptography: It is an encryption system where the sender and receiver of the message use the same common key to encrypt and decrypt the message. Symmetric key systems are fast and

simple, but the problem is that sender and receiver are a safe way to exchange keys in any way. The most popular symmetric key cryptography system is the data encryption system (DES).

- b. Asymmetric key cryptography: Under this system, a pair of keys is used to encrypt and decrypt information. A public secret's used for encoding and a non-public key is used for decoding. The public key and private key are different. Even if the public key is known by all, the intended receiver can only decode it, as he alone knows the private key.

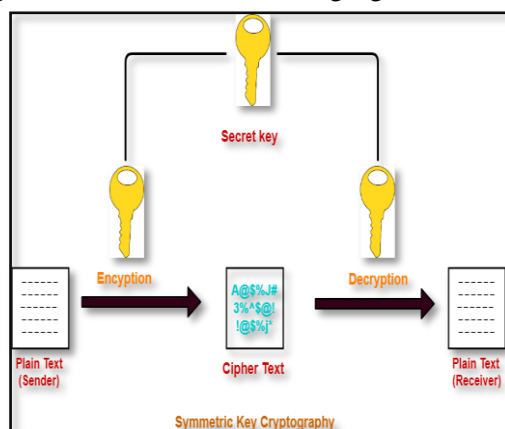


Further we will study about the Symmetric Key Cryptography Techniques.

### Symmetric Encryption Techniques

Symmetric encryption is an encryption method that uses a single key to encrypt (encode) and decrypt (decode) data. It is the oldest and best known technique for encryption. A secret key can be a word, a number, or a string of letters, and is applied to a message. The message is changed by following the rules in the key. The sender and receiver know the key, and thus can code and decode any message that uses that specific key.

There are 5 main components of a symmetric encryption system: Plaintext, encryption algorithm, secret key, ciphertext and decryption algorithm as shown in following figure:



Symmetric Encryption Technique

### Essential Elements of Symmetric encryption:

- i. Plaintext: This is the original intelligible message or data that is feed into the algorithm as input.
- ii. Encryption Algorithm: The encryption algorithm performs various substitutions ad transformation in the plaintext.
- iii. Secret Key: The secret key is a input to the encryption algorithm. This key is a value independent of the plaintext and of the algorithm.
- iv. Ciphertext: This is the unreadable message produced as an output, it depends upon the message (plaintext) and the secret key. For any given plaintext two different keys will give two different secret messages (ciphertext).
- v. Decryption Algorithm: This is the essentially the encryption algorithm run in reverse. This algorithm takes the Ciphertext and the secret key and produce the original plaintext.

There are two useful requirements for secure use of encoding(encyrtion):

- 1) We need a strong encryption algorithm.
- 2) Sender and receiver must have obtained copies of the secrete key in a secure fashion and must keep the key secure.
- 3) A source produces a message in plaintext,

$$X=\{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

The m elements of X are letters in some finite alphabets and also the binary alphabets {0,1} are used.

- 4) For Encryption, a key of the form,

$$K=\{k_1, k_2, ,k_3, \dots,k_n\}$$

is generated, if the key is generated at the message source, them it must also be provided to the destinations by means of some secure channel.

- 5) With the message 'X' and the encryption key 'K' as a input the encryption algorithm forms he ciphertext,

$$Y = \{y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots,y_j\},$$

We can write as,

$$Y=E(K, X)$$

- 6) This notation indicates that Y is produced by using encoding algorithm E as function of the plaintext X, with the specific function determine by the value of key K.
- 7) The intended user at destination side is able to invert the transformation with the key,

$$X=D(K, Y)$$

An opponet, observing Y but not having access to K or X may attempt to recover X or K and both.

Now, symmetric encryption technique is divided into two categories :

- A. Classical Cryptography
- B. Modern Cryptography

### Classical Cryptography

In cryptography, a classical cipher is a type of cipher that was used historically, but is now in use, for the most part. Unlike modern cryptographic algorithms, most classical ciphers can be practically computed and solved by hand. However, they're additionally typically very straightforward to interrupt with fashionable technology. The term includes simple systems used since Greek and Roman times, elaborate Renaissance ciphers, World War II cryptography such as the Enigma Machine and beyond.

In contrast, modern robust cryptography relies on new algorithms and computers developed since the 1970s.

### Types of Classical Cryptography

- a. Substitution Technique
- b. Transposition Technique

#### a. Substitution Technique:

The substitution technique is one in which he letters of plaintext are replaced by other letters or by number or symbols. The substitution techniques are:

##### i. Ceaser Cipher:

The earliest acknowledged, and also the simplest use of a substitution cipher was by Julius Caesar. The Caesar Cipher involves replacing each letter of the alphabet with the letters standing three places further down the alphabet.

For example,

- Plaintext : meet me after toga party
- Ciphertext : PHHW PH DIWHUWKH WRJD SDUWB
- Following define the transformation by listing all possibilities, as follows,
- Plaintext : a b c d e f g h i j.....x y z.
- Ciphertext : d e f g h i j k l m.....a b c.

Let us assign a numerical corresponding to every letter,

a b c d e.....x y z

0 1 2 3 4.....23 24 25

Then algorithm can be expressed as follows, for each plaintext letter P substitute the cipher text letter C.

$$C = E(3,P) \text{MOD } 26$$

A shift may be of any amount Caesar algorithm is,

$$C = E(K, P) = (P+K) \text{mod } 26$$

Here K takes on a value in the range 1 to 25, the decryption algorithm is,

$$P = D(K, C) = (C - K) \bmod 26$$

ii. Monoalphabetic Cipher :

With solely twenty-five attainable keys, the Caesar cipher is much from secure. Another type of substitution method is monoalphabetic cipher removes the drawback of Caesar cipher. This technique is allows to arbitrary substitution i.e. any alphabet for plaintext alphabet.

For example:

Plaintext: a b c d e f  
Ciphertext: m d r h k l

iii. Playfair Cipher:

The best far-farmed multiple letter cryptography cipher is that the palyfair, it treats diagrams in the plaintext as single units and translates these units into Ciphertext diagram. The Playfair algorithm is based on the use of 5\*5 matrix of letters constructed using a keyword.

For Ex: In this example the keyword is "MONARCHY".

M	O	N	A	R
C	H	Y	B	D
E	F	G	I/J	K
L	P	Q	S	T
U	V	W	X	Z

The matrix is constructed by filling n the letters of the keyword from left to right and from top to bottom and then filling in the remainder of the matrix with the remaining letters in alphabetic order. The letter I and J count collectively letter. In this technique, the plaintext is encrypted two letters at a time according to the following rules.

- Repeating plaintext letters that are in the same pair are separated with a filler letter, such as 'X', so that the letter 'balloon' would be treated as ba lx lo on.
- Two plaintext letters that fall in the same row of the matrix are each replaced by the letter to the right, with the first element of the row circularly following the last. For example : 'ar' is encrypted as 'RM'
- Two plaintext letters that fall in the same column are each replaced by the letter beneath, with the top element of the column circularly following the last. For ex: 'mu' is encrypted as 'CM'.
- Otherwise each plaintext letter in a pair is replaced by the letter that lies in its own row and the column occupied by the other plaintext letter.
- The playfair cipher is considered to be unbreakable for long time, because it is more difficult to analysis.

b. Transposition Technique:

Transposition technique perform some sort of permutations on the plaintext letters. This technique is also reffered as transposition cipher

c. Rail Fence Technique :

The simplest transposition cipher is that the rail fence technique, during this the plaintext is written down as a sequence of diagonals so browse off as a sequence of rows. To encode the message "meet me at party" with a rail fence of depth 2, we tend to write the subsequent,

m e m a p r y  
e t e t a t

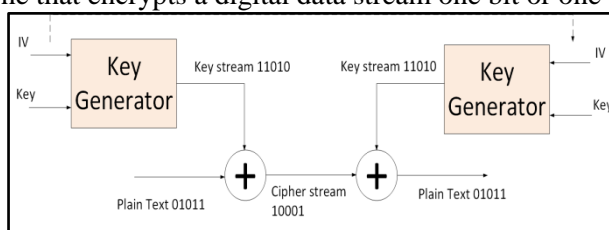
Encrypted message is:

MEMAPRYETETAT

### Modern Cryptography

Modern cryptography is the cornerstone of computer and communications security. Its foundation is based on various mathematical concepts such as number theory, computational-complexity theory, and probability theory.

i. Stream Cipher: It is one that encrypts a digital data stream one bit or one byte at a time.



Example of Stream Cipher:

Vigener Cipher:

It is the best known and one of the simplest polyalphabetic cipher. In this, the set of related monoalphabetic substitution rules consist of 26 Caesar cipher with shifts of '0' through '25'. Each cipher is denoted by a key letter, which is the Ciphertext letter that substitutes for the plaintext letter. We can express the vigener cipher in the following manner.

Assume that a sequence of plaintext letter  $P = \{p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-1}\}$  and a key consisting o the sequence of key letter

$K = \{k_0, k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{m-1}\}$ , sequence of Ciphertext letters  $C = \{c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-1}\}$

is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} C &= C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{n-1} = E(K, P) \\ &= E[(K_0, K_1, \dots, K_{m-1}), (P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{n-1})] \\ &= (P_0 + K_0) \bmod 26, (P_1 + K_1) \bmod 26, \dots, (P_{m-1} + K_{m-1}) \bmod 26 \end{aligned}$$

The general equation for Encryption process is:

$$C_i = (P_i + K_i \bmod m) \bmod 26$$

Similarly, to decryption:

$$P_i = (C_i - K_i \bmod m) \bmod 26$$

- ii. Block Cipher: A block cipher is an encryption method that implements a deterministic algorithm with a symmetric key to encrypt a block of text, rather than encrypting the stream cipher one bit at a time. For example, a standard block cipher, AES, encrypts 128 bit blocks with a key of preset length: 128, 192, or 256 bits.

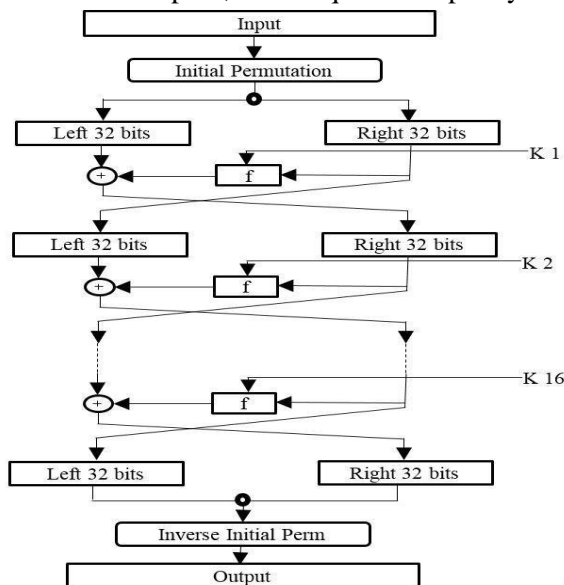
### Types of Block Cipher

- Data Encryption Satandards(DES):

The Data Encryption Standard (DES) may be a symmetric-key block cipher published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

DES is an implementation of a fistal cipher. It uses 16 round Feistel structures. The block size is 64-bit. Although the key length is 64-bit, DES has an effective key length of 56 bits, since 8 of the 64 bits of the key are not used by encryption (only function as check bits). The general structure of DES is depicted in the following illustration -

Since the des Feistel is based on the cipher, all is required to specify the DES-



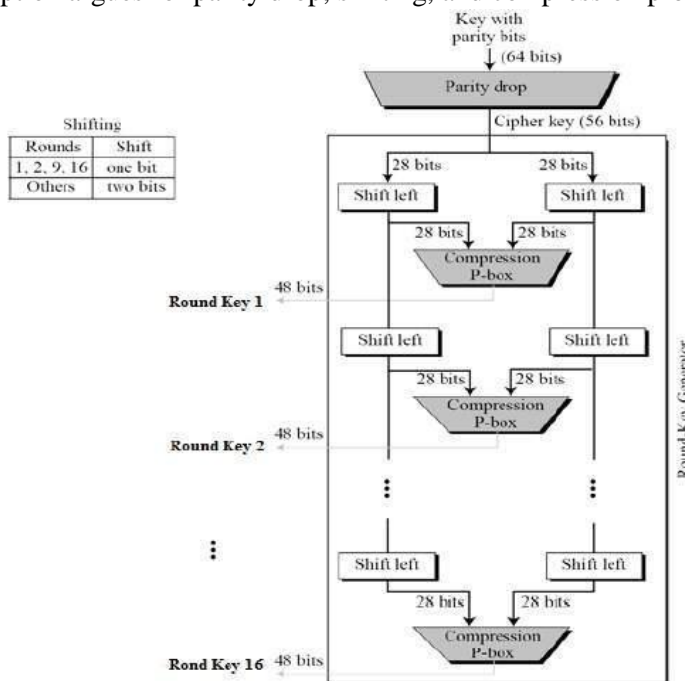
- Round ceremony
- Main event
- Any additional processing - initial and final permutations
- Initial and final permutation
- The initial and final permutations are straight permutation boxes (P-boxes) that are inverse of each other. They have no cryptography significance in DES.
- Round function

- The heart of this cipher is that the des function, f. The DES function applies a 48-bit key to the most accurate 32 bits to produce 32-bit output.
- Expansion Permutation Box  
Since right input is 32-bit and round key is a 48-bit, we first need to expand right input to 48 bits.
- XOR (Whitener): -  
After the extension is allowed, DES operates XOR on the expanded extension and the round key. The round key is used in this operation.
- Substitute boxes: -  
S-boxes exclude the real mixture (illusion). The DES uses 8 S-boxes, each with a 6-bit input and a 4-bit output.  
There are a total of eight S-box tables. The output of all eight S-boxes is then combined into 32 bit sections.
- Straight Permutation –  
32 bit output of S-boxes is subjected to direct permutation with rules

**Key Generation**

The round-key generator creates sixteen 48-bit keys out of a 56-bit cipher key. The process of key generation is represented within the following illustration –

The DES description argues for parity drop, shifting, and compression p-boxes.



**Des analysis**

The DES block satisfies both desired properties of the cipher. Both these properties make the cipher very strong.

- Avalanche Effect - A small change of the plaintext in the syntax results in a very spectacular.
- Completeness - Each bit of ciphertext depends on several bits of the plaintext.

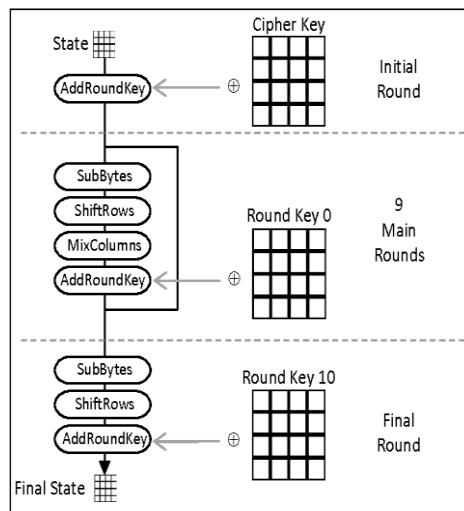
During the last few years, cryptanalysis has found some weaknesses in DES when the selected keys are weak keys. These keys will be avoided.

DES has proved to be a very well-designed block cipher. There have been no significant cryptocurrency attacks on DES other than Exclusive's search.

- Advance Encryption Standards(AES):

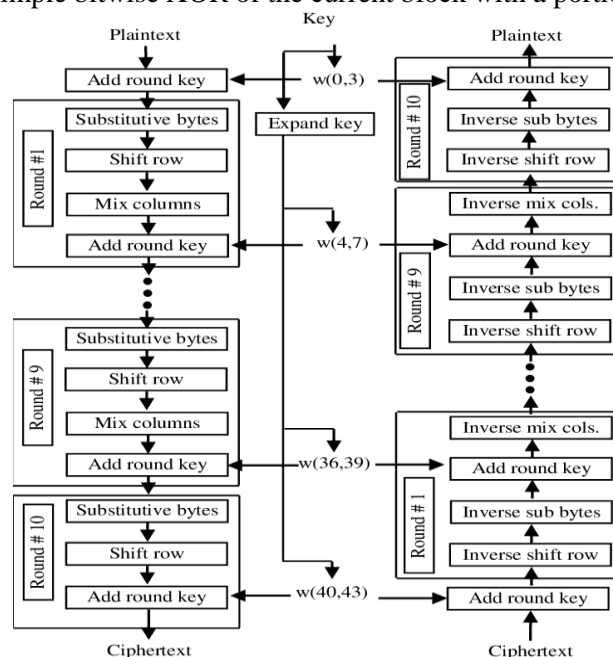
AES(acronym of Advance Encryption Standard) is a symmetric encryption algorithm. The algorithm was developed by two Belgian cryptographer Joan Daemen and Vineent Rijmen. AES was design to be efficient in both hardware and software, and supports a block length of 128 bits and ey lengths of 128, 192, and 256 bits. AES was published by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in 2001. AES is a symmetric block cipher that is intended to replace DES because the approved customary for a large vary of applications.

Figure shows the overall structure of the AES encryption process, the cipher takes a plaintext block size of 128bits or 16 bytes.



- The key length can be 16byte, 24byte or 32bytes. The algorithm program is noted as AES-128, AES-192 or AES-256, depending on the key length.
- The input to the encryption and decryption algorithms is a single 128-bit block. This block is also depicted as 4x4 square matrix of bytes.
- This block is copied into the state array, which is modified at each stage of encryption or decryption. After the ultimate stage, state is copied to an output matrix.
- Similarly, the key is depicted as a square matrix of bytes, this key is then expanded into an array of key schedule words.
- Figure shows the expansion for 128 bit key, each word is four bytes and the total key schedule is 44 word for the 128bits key.
- The ordering of bytes within a matrix is by column. For ex: the first four bytes of a 128bits plaintext input to the encryption cipher occupy the first column of in matrix. The second four bytes occupy the second column and so on.
- The cipher consist of N rounds, where the number of rounds depends on the key length: 10 rounds for 16-byte key, 12 rounds for 24-byte key and 14 round or 32-byte key.
- The first N-1 rounds perform four different stages, one of permutation and three of substitution.

- 1) Substitute bytes: Performs a Byte-by-Byte substitution of the block.
- 2) Shift Rows: A simple permutation.
- 3) Mix Columns: A substitution that makes use of modular arithmetic.
- 4) Add Round Key: A simple bitwise XOR of the current block with a portion of the expected key.



- The structure is quite simple, for both encryption and decryption, the cipher begins with an AddRoundKey stage, followed by 9 rounds that each includes all four stages, followed by a tenth round of three stages.
- Only the AddRoundKey stage makes use of the key, for this reason the cipher begins and end with an AddRoundKey stage.
- The AddRoundKey stage is, in effect, a form of Vernam cipher and by itself would not be formidable, the other three stages together provide confusion, diffusion.
- Each stage is easily reversible, for SubstituteByte, ShiftRows and MixColumns stages, an inverse function is use in decryption algorithm.
- As with most block cipher, the decryption algorithm makes use of the expanded key in reverse order, however, decryption algorithm is not identical to encryption algorithm. This consequence of particular structure of AES.
- The final round of both encryption and decryption consist of only three stages.

### Conclusion

Cryptography is a method of protecting information and communication through the use of code so that only those for whom the information is intended can read and process it. It has a significant impact in network security. Thus, this paper concludes the importance of cryptography and the symmetric encryption techniques used in cryptography.

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4. <https://www.commonlounge.com/discussion/7a76d20f0196423a9565337ba5da741e>

**Negative effect of digital technologies on human health****Mrs Anagha Arun Patil**

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**Abstract**

*The fast and correct performance of computers, when accompanied by human skills, will lead to larger gains in productivity. This study focuses on the negative effect of computer use in terms of human health, rather than on the countless beneficial effects of its use on the issue of health. Health problems caused by excess use of computers or by using it at no time are effect the human health in two way, psychologically (fear of technology, computer anxiety, dependence on the internet and so on) and physically (repetitive strain injury, carpal tunnel syndrome, computer vision syndrome, electronic waves, sleep disorders and so on). Therefore this study focuses on the precautions necessary to be taken for each of the psychological and physical problems likely to be caused by the use of computers.*

**Keywords:** Information Technologies, Health Problems

**Introduction**

Fast developments in science and technology have caused these terms to come into our daily lives. Due to increasing functions of computers as well as the decrease in their cost have also made these technological devices be used in our homes easily. The use of computers has become compulsory in many business areas causes people to face these technologies in their

Professional lives as well. Suppose we consider that a person using a computer for an average of 3 hours a day will use it for 64 years. This period of time is much longer for computer programmers and operators, researchers and other individuals working in the industry of Information technologies. Hence excess use of information technologies (IT) is likely to cause various illnesses for individuals and great loss of work and financial disadvantages for institutions.

It is observed that the computer user did not have enough information about the ergonomic use of a computer and that they were not aware of the importance of this situation. Due to this reasons those people working in front of a computer suffer from various physical and psychological problems, yet they think do not need any treatment because they are not aware of how serious the situation become in future.

The illnesses likely to be caused due to excess use of and poor use of computers can be effect human physical health and psychological health.

**Physical problems:** Due to excess use of computers and the internet have improved various applications – business, education, entertainment, and health, among others. Therefore People nowadays are dependent on computers – research, communication, and productivity. However, scientists have found that the use of computers affects a human's well-being.

Following are the common health problems associated with computer use:

**Muscle Problems:** There are different ways we are using computers. Most commonly, people sit on a chair and face the desktop monitor placed on a desk. According to research, regular computer users complain about muscle soreness and muscle fatigue. They also experience numbness in back, chest, arms, shoulders, and feet. The major cause of these is poor posture while using the computer.

**Vision Problems:** Too much focus on a computer screen is bad for the eyes. According to American Optometric Association, prolonged exposure to computers, tablets, and Smartphone cause computer vision syndrome. An average American worker spends about seven hours a day on the computer. To avoid this condition, one should follow the 20-20-20 rule.

**Headache:** Computer use also caused headaches and migraines. According to Very Well, there are various factors that trigger headaches. This includes illumination, patterns, and images in the computer. Also, poor posture contributes to the onset of headaches.

**Stress:** Prolonged computer use also increased the risk of stress. The hazards of computer use, plus poor health, job environment, and work pressure provide stress. It can also lead to poor concentration, weariness, and constant headaches. If the person cannot tolerate stress, it will lead to depression and more serious mental health disorders.

**Obesity:** Due to excess use of the computer for several hours. Approximately, 2.1 billion people or 30% of the world population are obese or overweight. The use of computer makes these people, especially children to be inactive, which will increase their risk to obesity and later on, to diabetes and heart disorders.

**Repetitive Stress Injury:** When you continue to stress your musculoskeletal parts, it may indicate repetitive stress injury. The most common parts affected of this are the neck, shoulder, and your fingers. Thus, it is important that computers users follow proper posture and the proper positioning of the computer, desk, and chair.

**Radiation:** Computers can emitted the radiation as it monitor consist of Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) which emits X-ray radiation that is extremely bad for the health. Being exposed to radiation can increase one's risk to cancer, migraines,

insomnia, and tumors. It can also lead to miscarriage and birth defects. Recently, scientists have found out that placing laptops in the lap affects male fertility. Computer radiation will also trigger skin irritation.

### Psychological problems

Excess use of computer technologies, affecting the psychological developments and social relationships of individuals, might decrease their level of academic achievements. Individuals spending a lot of time on computers can not get socialized because they become introvert and don't have any relationships with others.

### Conclusion

Today, computer technologies provide people with many benefits like educational activities, online shopping, it is possible to get in touch with people overseas and to chat with them, it is possible to search all things we required and it is even possible to do job at home without going to office. Though these technologies is prove to me boon for society, if we are not used it carefully, it is inevitable for people to end up with certain illnesses. In order to avoid these problems, one should learn how to use these technologies without facing any problem rather than avoiding using them. Some of the users of computer technologies even unaware of their health-related problems that they have. Some of those who are aware of their illnesses will contact doctor for various reasons. Therefore users of computer technologies should immediately take education on the healthy use of these technologies. If the necessary precautions are not taken about this issue, individuals may have serious health problems and it also includes major disease like cancer due to harmful radiation, heart disease etc. Therefore the institutions may face a serious decrease in work force as well as financial losses. In order to decrease the health problems of computer users, they educated with regard to healthy.

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## Computer Science (CS) in the Compulsory Education Curriculum

Abhijeet Singh<sup>1</sup>

Pratik Magar<sup>2</sup>

Quazi Syed Gayasuddin<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

*The subject of computer science (CS) and computer science education (CSE) has arisen relatively recently as a subject for inclusion in compulsory school curricula. To this present time, a major focus of technologies in the school curriculum is on the applications of existing technologies in many countries (such as office applications and software such as robots and sensors) in many countries. Through the use of these applications, information and communication technologies (ICTs) have focused on activities to support subject and subject learning (of wide ages and subject categories). More recently, the discussion to include computers in the curriculum deals with a greater focus on computing and CS, and the use and development of programming, as well as the fundamentals of problem-solving and creativity. This paper takes a policy analysis approach; It considers evidence of the current implementation of the school curriculum, six main arguments for broad-scale introduction of the topic, implications for researchers, schools, teachers, and learners, the status of current discussion in a range of countries, and evidence of outcomes CSE in compulsory course This paper ends by raising important questions for the future from the perspective of policy analysis.*

**Keywords:** School curricula, Computer science, Computer science education, National policy, Economic drivers, Future research, Importance of CS

### Introduction

The adoption of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and CS (CS) in K-12 education has been an important topic of study and research in many countries. The Royal Society's report on the state of computing education in schools in Britain highlights the fact that the distribution of computing education is not up to the mark. The Computing School Working Group recognizes that Computer Science (CS) and Information Technology (IT) are disciplines within computing, such as mathematics or history, that every pupil should meet in school. The argument "Calculations at school: the state of the nation" is argued and reflected in the Royal Society report, 'Shutdown or Restart? The purpose of this document is to describe and explain the content of computer science within the school curriculum. If computer science should be taught in school, we should answer the question "Just what is computer science seen as a school subject?" "Ans wiring that question is the purpose of this document

### Structure and focus

This curriculum is modelled directly on the UK National Curriculum Programmes of Study in the hope that it may thereby have a familiar "shape":

Section 1: Importance of Computer Science at school.

Block 2: Key concepts that arise frequently in computer science

Section 3: Key Processes that Students Should Be Able to Perform

Section 4: Limits and Materials that Students Should Know

Block 5: Describe the level of computer science attainment

Because the subject matter may be unfamiliar we have replaced explanations and examples, so the result is longer than a typical national curriculum subject specification, this document identifies enduring principles rather than current hot topics, hence mobile There is very little mention of phones, clouds, or social networking. Such topics are important, and are likely to play an important role in illustrating the application of underlying principles, helping the effective delivery of computer science lessons, but they will change from year to year and therefore they will be a permanent one. Are not the basis. Syllabus The purpose of this course is to explain what the discipline of computer science is, rather than how it should be taught.

## Computer Science

Is there a discipline that attempts to understand and know the world around us, both in natural and artificial, computational terms? Computer science is exclusively, but has no meaning in particular, relating to the study, design, and implementation of computer systems and understanding the principles underlying these designs.

## Information technology

Business needs relate to the purposeful application of computer systems to solve real-world problems, including issues such as identification, specification and installation of hardware and software, and evaluation of usability. It is a productive, creative and exploratory use of technology. We want our children to understand and play an active role in the digital world, which does not make them passive consumers of an opaque and mysterious technology. A sound understanding of computing concepts will help them to see how to get the best from the systems they use, and how to solve problems when things go wrong. In addition, citizens able to think in computational terms will be able to logically understand issues related to computing, identity theft, genetic engineering, electronic voting systems for elections, and so on. In a world plagued by computing, every school lever should have an understanding of computing

## 21st century skills

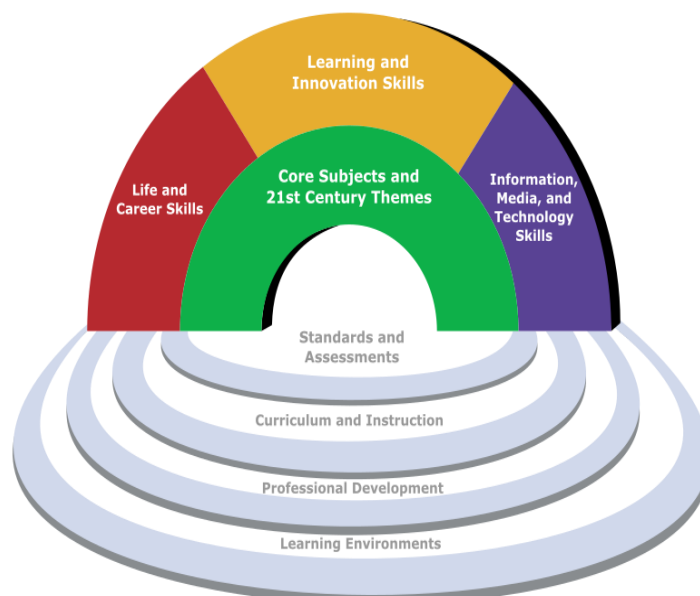


Figure 1 - P21 Framework for 21st Century Learning

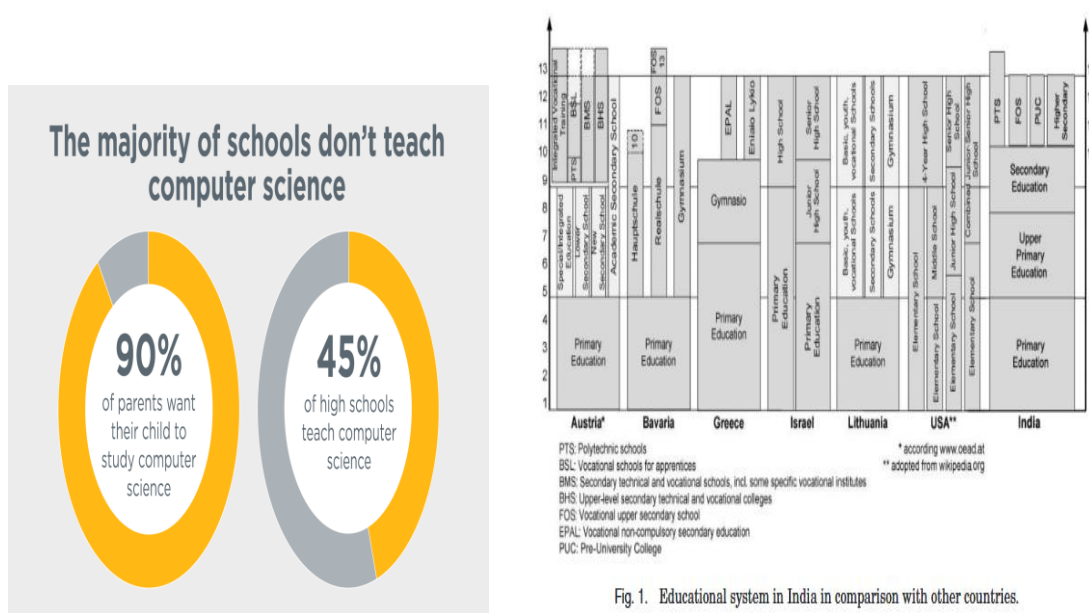
21st century skills include displacement of skills, competence and learning, which have been considered essential for success in 21st century society and workplaces by teachers, business leaders, academics and government agencies. It is part of a growing international movement focused on the skills needed to prepare students for success in a rapidly changing digital society. Many of these skills are also associated with deep learning, which is based on skilled skills such as analytical skills, complex problem solving, and teamwork. These skills are different from traditional academic skills in that they are not primarily knowledge-based. During the late 20th century and the 21st century, society has accelerated the pace of change in economy and technology. Its effects on the workplace, and thus on the demands of the educational system preparing students for the workforce, have been significant in many ways. In the early 1980s, the government, teachers, and key employers issued a series of reports identifying key skills and implementation strategies to drive students and workers to meet the demands of the changing workplace and society.

Learning and Innovation "The 4 C's"	Digital Literacy	Career and Life
Critical thinking & problem solving	Information literacy	Flexibility & adaptability
Creativity and innovation	Media Literacy	Initiative & self-direction
Communication	ICT Literacy	Social & cross-cultural interaction
Collaboration		Productivity & Accountability
		Leadership & responsibility

Table 1 - P21 Skills

As Western economies have changed from industrial-based to service-based, trade and occupation have smaller roles. [transform] However, mastery of specific hard skills and specialized skill sets are increasingly in high demand, with a focus on digital literacy. [1] [1] People's skills, including participation, collaboration and management, are increasingly important. [,] Skills that enable people to be flexible and adaptable to different roles or to different roles, which include processing information and managing people more than manipulating equipment or office or factory They do - they are more in demand. These are also known as "applied skills" or "soft skills", which include personal, interpersonal, or learning-based skills, such as life skills (problem-solving behaviors), people skills, and social skills. Skill is divided into three main areas

- Learning and innovation skills: critical thinking and problem solving, communication and collaboration, creativity and innovation
- Digital literacy skills: information literacy, media literacy, information and communication technology (ICT) literacy
- Career and Life Skills: Flexibility and adaptability, initiative and self-direction, social and cross-cultural interaction, productivity and accountability. Many of these skills are recognized as key attributes of progressive education



## How does Computer Science make working so easy?

A computer scientist concerned on the theory of computation and designing of the software systems. Computer scientists use technology to solve problems. Scientists write software to make computers do things or new things and accomplish tasks more efficiently and then create applications for desktop devices, mobile devices, developing websites, and program software. If we look for software applications everywhere, from large tech companies to small tech companies, starting government agencies and non-profits and even small shops. So everyone is a computer user. Computer science can help automate and monitor work. So one of the best things computer science can do is write a program to do a task and once done, use the program to do the task automatically as many times as needed. For example, filter, sort, respond and forward incoming e-mail as it is received or a robot can be programmed to move a robot arm that forms a part for the car. So with the help of computer science, we can do any imaginable task without manpower, without any manual work and can also be programmed to wait for something to happen.

### Area

As the world is becoming more and more digital, the scope of computer science is also increasing. There is a lot of scope in computer science even you must have seen people who are from other specialties like civil, mechanical, electronics and all are working in computer science field. So IT exports are expanding, only according to the record if we look at India, Indian IT exports are expected to expand to US \$ 175 billion. The most important point in the realm of computer science is that it is not limited to India which means it has no geographical boundaries. Among the global names for possible use of this field are Sundar Pichai, Beyond Silicon Valley, Satya Nadella, Vishal Sikka and all. There are various posts on which you work after completing Computer Science such as Developer or Software Developers, Software Testing, Database Developer, Data Architect, Data Modeller, Associate, Quality Assurance, Analyst, Mobile Application Developer, UI / UX Designer, Software Quality can do. Assurance (QA), game designer, website or mobile application designer, information technology auditor and so on.

### Conclusion

- It is the study of computers and computational systems.
- Computer science involves both a general understanding of information processes and algorithms and in general, as well as practical design of efficient reliable software and hardware to meet the given specifications.
- Computer science can help automate tasks, monitor work, and save time.
- The skills required for computer science are writing codes, creative problem solving, analytical skills, problem solving skills, creativity, critical thinking skills, flexibility and so on.
- There are various posts that you can work on after completing Computer Science such as Developer or Software Developers, Software Testing, Database Developer, Data Architect, Data Modeller, Associate, Quality Assurance, Analyst, Mobile Application Developer, UI / UX Designer, Software Can. Quality assurance (QA), game designer, website or mobile application designer, information technology auditor and companies like Infosys, Wipro, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Hewlett-Packard, HCL, Sun Microsystem, Cognizant, Accenture.
- The right audience for learning computer science technologies are students and professionals such as developers, scientists.

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**New Technology Improve Sports Skill****Prof. Pradip H. Shende**

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**Abstract**

The use of technology in sports is growing rapidly in athletics, fencing, volleyball, football, indoor and out door game. Many devices are used for different reasons such as to help referees in decision-making and to quantify the athletes' performance during a game, thus helping the coach to set the training program and the game strategy. One of the simpler technologies to be introduced was the video camera. The filming of athletes training, and sporting games, allowed coaches and trainers to review and analyse athletes more closely. This aids in preparing training programs and exercises leading to improvement for individuals. It also helps when games or matches are recorded and reviewed to see the strengths and weaknesses or opponents.

**Keywords:** *Technological advance athlete, Football, camera , kicking a soccer ball, running a sprint, jumping up for a basketball rebound, catching a baseball.*

**Introduction**

Sports performance is define by the energy produce by the athlete and released into the environment. The energy must be exclusively produce by the athlete and must be come from else. However, not all of the energy produce by the athlete is necessarily released into the environment common source energy loss is external friction internal friction: aerodynamic drag; hydrodynamic sound; heat; vibrations; and the energy required for stability etc. One of the most famous and recent technologies introduced in football, is called 'goal line technology'. It is used to determine if a ball has crossed the goal line, in order to support the referee.

Instead, as regards the quantification of the athletes' performance during a football match, different kind of devices have been produced in the last few years. Electronic timing controlled by computers is employed to measure performance times of athletes in a great many sports including Athletics, Cycling, Skiing, Bobsled, Triathlon and many more. In the case of Athletics, the electronic timing also measures the athlete's reaction time to the start gun in case the athlete moves too early in the blocks.

**Technology in sports**

Soccer is looking at joining the 21st century, looking at various technologies for the goal line to determine if the pass passes over the line or not. See more about Football/Soccer Technology. Technology use in sports is increasing rapidly. The use of technology to determine if a ball has crossed the goal line is one way that it is being tested. The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that has made an impact on many sports in the modern day. Making changes to a sport, with the inclusion of new technologies, has often caused controversy. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game, but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made. If a new technology is available and shown to be accurate, then it should be used so that the correct decisions can be made. Electronic timing controlled by computers is employed to measure performance times of athletes in a great many sports including Athletics, Cycling, Skiing, Bobsled, Triathlon and many more. In the case of Athletics, the electronic timing also measures the athlete's reaction time to the start gun in case the athlete moves too early in the blocks.

**Sports skills**

Most professional sports in the United States have long used instant replay and other high-tech aids to help referees make the right call. Gridiron has used video replay systems to check referees' calls for many years. Basketball referees use replay systems to make sure players are shooting within the time allotted by the shot clock. In international cricket, the third umpire has been used, one sitting off the ground with access to TV replays of certain situations (such as disputed catches and boundaries) to advise the central umpires. children

will find it easier to learn fundamental sport skills. The combination of these two types of skills forms the basis of physical literacy and opens the door to new sports and physical activities and helps build a better, more confident athlete and person.

- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted

### Video Camera

Spectators can now watch sports from multiple angles and get a better insight into the sport and what the athlete experiences, for example, miniature cameras can be placed on bikes or on formula one race cars.

### Wearable Technology

Various technological devices have been developed to be 'wearable'. Athletes can monitor their general health through heart monitors, pedometers etc. and this data can then be analysed through various software programs and applications, or by sport scientists and performance coaches.

### Virtual Reality

Virtual reality allows for athletes to practice their chosen sport, techniques and training programs through real condition simulations without being in the real situation or scenario. Tennis or golf players can continue to train in the rain on a sunny court or course indoors. Athletes can be in a simulator and be wired up with sensors that provide data that can be analysed while they feel like they are in a real sport situation, whether that includes wearing 'goggles' or viewing a full sized screen with 3D imagery.

### Conditioning

Technology has been developed to assist in the conditioning of bodies based on genetics and biological factors. Genes can be observed and studied to match athletes to specific sports, and help condition their bodies to particular physical activities. These studies can determine how one athlete will respond to different types of exercise, from weight training through to high intensity training, based on genetic markers.

### Conclusion

Technology play vital role in the human being in particularly in field of sports and games. It helps to avoid mistake in organization and administration of various sports and games at world level. Information Technology in Sports has established scientific discipline, Research activities, improve Learning and coaching, Bio-mechanical analysis and field research have evolved. In future very soon the way computer with be applicable in sports with good quality and best results. Regardless of how great technology is and how much it can assist an athlete, the bottom line is to be great, an athlete needs to have talent and perseverance. It does put athletes at an advantage over others if they have access to technology to help them with their training and conditioning. In conclusion, technology and sport go hand in hand these days, and it will continue to do so. As for being a professional athlete, at this stage anyway, the aid of technology is not enough, it doesn't replace actual talent, hard work and perseverance and I don't think it ever will. Well, unless we are all replaced with robots. It will be exciting to see what develops in the next few years.

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## Research Paper on Testing with Artificial Intelligence

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**Abstract**

This branch of computer science is responsible for making computers which behave like humans. Artificial intelligence includes game playing, natural languages, neural networks, expert system and robotics. Currently, no computers exhibit full artificial intelligence (that is, are able to simulate human behaviour). In Various domains or areas of knowledge based ,vision ability ,learning capability, decision making capability and analytical reasoning, Artificial intelligence provides a better solution for almost all automatic systems. Software testers and developers from all over the world are trying various methods to include the idea to create a new version of the technologically advanced world. Software testers and developers from all over the world are trying various methods to include the idea to create a new version of the technologically advanced world.

**Keywords:** IoT, Testing Techniques, Tools, Artificial Intelligence, Software Testing

**Introduction**

Artificial intelligence is defined as developing human reasoning processes. It is that branch of computer science that studies and develops intelligent machines and software.

The central goal of AI research is reasoning, information, communication, perception, planning, learning and the ability to move and manipulate objects. There are very large number of tools used in AI, including versions of search and mathematical optimization, logic, methods based on probability and economics, and many others.

Software testing is defined as a process of analyzing a software item to detect the differences between existing and required conditions (i.e., defects) and to evaluate the features of the software item.

Software testing also helps to identify errors, gaps or missing requirements in opposite to the actual requirements. It can be either done manually or using software tools.

IoT provides lively development of these solutions that brings a number of challenges in which the objects can communicate, share information and do decision making to embed some intelligence in various types of services.

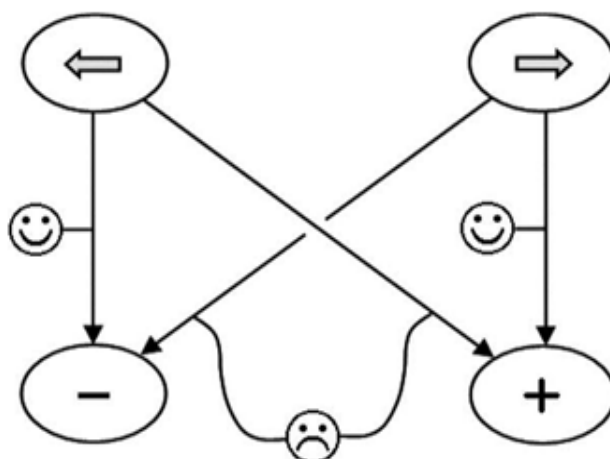


Figure1. Artificial intelligence

### Literature Survey

1. David Barstow indicates that software engineering activities are knowledge intensive so the capability of agents to serve as knowledge representation systems and the ability to provide explicit representation of knowledge serve to improve software engineering costs. Knowledge in a system is utilized for decision-making, communication, inference and analysis. The artificial intelligence heuristic search paradigm, knowledge representation technique and rule based agents can be used to represent software engineering programming techniques, provide expertise, store and obtain knowledge about the application domain required during specification, requirement analysis and deployment as well as keep information regarding the history of the software by recording the motivations behind various decisions made during design, requirement analysis and implementation. The disadvantage of agent-based approach is their inability to alone solve completely the software engineering problems without the need for additional techniques to serve the purpose such as database techniques, communication techniques and user interface techniques. However, Barstow suggests that agent based techniques described above will be deemed necessary to solve software engineering problems and enhance productivity of a system provided the research and experiments problems are addressed effectively.
2. Sandeep Kumar is currently working with Microsoft on behalf of Tata Consultancy services limited as solution developer. From July 2012 he will be joining PhD program at IIT Mumbai. He has 15 publications in different conferences, journals and book chapters. He was associated with ACM, CSI, British Computer Society and other pioneering R&D association. His areas of interest include Artificial Intelligence, Neural Network and Application of computational techniques and programming in solving/analyzing biological problems/phenomenon.
3. Jogi John Isotherms, Kinetic Study of Adsorption of Acetic Acid on arl Calcareous in National Identity and Athletes' Success Pride Internationally- A Review Performance Analysis of Multiband OFDM and Pulsed OFDM Using MATLAB Performance Based Evaluation of New Software Testing Using Artificial Neural Network.

### Importance of Software Testing

- Testing is important because software errors could be costly or even dangerous. Software errors can potentially cause economic and human loss, and history is full of such examples.
- In April 2015, Bloomberg terminal in London crashed due to software error damaged more than 3 lakh traders on financial markets. It forced the government to delay a 3bn pound debt sale.
- Nissan cars have to recall over 1 million cars from the market due to lack of success in software in the airbag sensory detectors. There has been reported two accident because of lack of success in software.
- Some of the Amazon's third-party retailers saw their product price is reduced to 1p due to a software error. They were left with heavy losses.
- China Airlines Airbus A300 crashed due to a software error on April 26, 1994, killing 264 innocents live.
- In April of 1999, a software error caused the failure of a \$1.2 billion military satellite launch, high cost accident in history.

The upper incidents show that why the software's must be tested before deployment, and it also shows that there should be high level of accuracy of the results of those testing. Hence, we must rely on the Artificial intelligence because machines are more accurate than humans, which means there will less chances of wrong results during the testing process and the results would be highly accurate as per our expectations which will also led to the increase of the quality of the Software.

### The Role of AI In Software Testing

Software development companies in India use AI testing. The use of AI techniques and methods in development and testing of the software product is a dynamic area of research that prompts the cross treatment of thoughts between the two fields.

## a) The use of AI in GUI Testing:

There has been a developing environment in using AI for user interface testing. There have also been some analysis and process of examination into how GUI testing could be managed with the assistance of AI.

## b) Application Testing:

Banking Application domain, deals with confidential financial data. It is essential that all the activities performed by banking software execute tasks smoothly without any error generation. Banking software perform various activities like transferring and depositing the funds, balance inquiry, transaction history, withdrawal and so on.

**Test phases in Software Testing**

## a) Requirement Analysis:

This analysis is done by the business analyst; software requirements for a particular banking application are gathered and documented.

## b) Requirement Review:

Quality analyst, business analysts and development heads are involved in this activity. The requirement - gathering document is reviewed at this phase, and cross verified to ensure that it does not affect the workflow environment.

## c) Business Requirement Documentation:

Business requirement documents are prepared by the quality analyst by whom all reviewed business requirements are covered.

## d) Database Testing &amp; Integration Testing:

It is the most important phase of testing application. This testing is done to ensure loading of data, stored procedure and function verification, validation, etc

During this type of testing, all the software components are integrated and validated.

## e) Functional Testing &amp; Security Testing:

The usual software testing activities like test case planning, test case generation and test case execution are done during this phase. This testing ensures that the software does not have any security flaws. During test case preparation, QA team needs to include both negative and positive test case scenarios so as to break into the system and report it before any unauthorized individual accesses it.

To prevent unauthorized access and hacking, the bank should also incorporate a multilayer access validation like a onetime password.

**Benefits of AI In Terms of Software Testing**

## a) Efficiency:

We cannot deny this fact that computers are capable for doing their jobs. They do anything almost perfectly. Well, it's so efficient now but still, it cannot do anything on its own. It needs to get a command from the user to do its job. Artificial Intelligence will have decision-making capabilities hence it would make computers more efficient and faster than today.

## b) Personal Assistance:

We all know about Google Assistant, Siri, Alexa, Cortana. These all are AI-based personal assistant and upgrading itself over time. Recently we all have seen Google Duplex and how it made us shocked with its natural voice like humans.

Just imagine you have someone or something that-

- Assists and reminds you to take medicine, breakfast, lunch, and dinner on time.
- Tells you if it is safe or unsafe to go outside of your house.
- Suggests you where to invest your money.
- Auto adjusts things according to your mood and behavior.
- So in the near future, we all will have our own personal and that's absolutely free.

## c) No vacations:

As we know machines don't have feelings, it does for what it has been programmed. It's neither going to celebrate any festival nor on a trip and not anything like that. Companies need to give maternal leave to women but AI won't need these leaves in this way one can save a lot of money spent on trips and vacations.

## d) Reduce the cost of training and operation:

Hiring an untrained employee can really be a headache, right? You just need to train them even for repetitive jobs and this costs money and wastes time. By implementing AI, you can save a lot of time and money. And ultimately, your company will grow up with more speed.

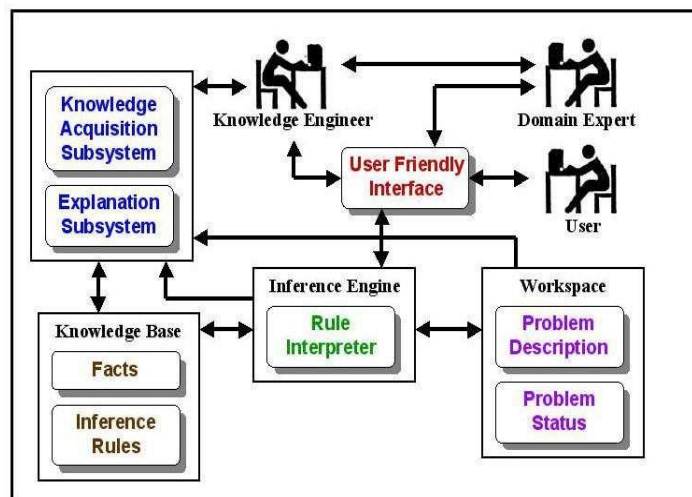


Fig-Benefits of AI in software testing

### AI Tools Can Be Used In Software Testing

## a) Search &amp; Logic:

Many problems in AI can be solved in theory by brilliantly searching through many possible solutions that is reasoning can be reduced to performing a search. For example, logical proof can be viewed as searching for a path that leads from premises to conclusions, where each step is the application of an inference rule.

Logic is used for information representation and solve the problems, but it can be applied to other problems as well. Several many different forms of logic are used in Artificial Intelligence Research. Propositional or sentential logic is the logic of statements which can be positive or negative.

First-order logic also allows the use of logicals and establish, and can express facts about objects, their goals, and their relations with each other.

Fuzzy logic is a type of First-order logic which allows the positive statement to be represented as a value between 0 And 1, rather than simply true (1) or false (0).

## b) Classifiers:

The simplest AI applications can be divided into two parts: classifiers ("if shiny then diamond") and controllers ("if shiny then pick up"). Controllers do however also classify conditions before the conclude actions, and therefore classification forms a central part of many AI systems. Classifiers are functions that use same pattern to determine a closest match. They can be tuned according to examples, making them very efficient and easy for use in AI.

## c) Machine Learning:

Machine learning is becoming increasingly famous, and evenly vital. People feel that it is much simpler to get a machine to learn something from facts, rather than have to spend time teaching it explicitly. The major factor is the quality of the learning algorithm.

## d) Neural Networks:

Artificial Neural Networks, also known as Neural Networks (NN), are modeled on the human brain. In this, the internal structure is made up of a small number of artificial neurons, suggests that the information learnt is not ideal. There is, however, the benefit of being able to generalize, i.e. work with information that it didn't come across during its training. It is important that how well the network was designed and trained on which depends how well it can generalize which in turn implies how well it perform. As such, a lot of research is done on the methods to nail down good generalization.

## e) Data Mining:

This is the course of obtaining helpful rules from a very hug set of data. When trends are studied, their root needs to be identified, and a rule stating their relationship needs to be established. In this area, the challenge is being able to process a lot of information very efficiently, and overlook the possible errors.

## Conclusion

Until now we have discussed about the significant features of artificial intelligence i.e. it's benefits, technologies, it's precise and a good definition. Now we can say that making a machine or say robot is not at all easy. It is difficult to make a machine-like human which can show emotions or think like humans in different circumstances.

Now we have accepted that AI is the study of how to make things which can exactly work like humans do. It is the way in which we think sensibly, act wisely, think like humans, work like humans. We know that through artificial intelligence, even computer has defeated human in chess. So we can say that reaching so far has not gone waste, somehow, it is contributing towards the advancement in the Artificial intelligence.

The AI can be used efficiently and effectively in the field of Software Testing which will produce highly reliable results and the accuracy level will be excellent. Considering the quick growth of AI in the field of Technology, the future is going to be excellent. We will be able to rely on AI and we can expect excellent results in Software Testing and also the Quality of the upcoming software would be very good. In near future (expecting 2025) we would be able to fully implement the AI in Software Testing.

It is not easy to predict the future of Artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence in the 90's was focused just about enhancing human circumstances. But is that the only goal in the future? Research is centered on constructing human-like machines or robots. This is because scientists are concerned in human intelligence and are making efforts trying to copy it. If machines start doing the work done by humans then, the role of humans will definitely change and we must be ready to accept it. But surely AI is going to play a very important role in the field of software testing will tremendously increase the quality and reliability of the future software's.

The hard work of researchers may pay them off someday and we will find our work done by machines and a robot walking with us.

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## Online Consumer Behavior Model

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### Abstract

*This is a conceptual research paper based on online consumer behaviour model, nowadays online shopping booming all over the world and we all are witnessing such changes around us. In my research paper, I have developed an Online consumer behaviour model inspired by the TAM model. The basic objective behind the development of such a model was to understand consumer behaviour while shopping online in a specific region, factors which affect the behaviour of consumer towards online shopping. Online shopping most popular nowadays especially in a young generation more diverted towards online shopping. What are those factors which make online shopping most promising nowadays? This research paper tries to explain all this question with the help of Online consumer behaviour model.*

**KeyWords:** Consumer Behavior, TAM model, E-commerce, e-market

### Introduction

Online shopping is a modern trend in society which grew rapidly throughout the world. Especially this trend more popular among Generation Y. Online shopping today is more common that is why most of the big multinational and small companies taking more interest in e-commerce business. (Abdullah, 2016) Online shopping is not a new term for anyone who knows the computer & internet. Every corner of the world internet expanded his wings. Internet is the most popular mode of communication, information, entertainment and business transaction through the world. Since the internet technology commercialized, the initial user of the internet was for marketing purpose in the business. Nowadays most of the organization depend on the internet because the function of business done via the internet. The mass media, consumer marketers and advertising agencies seem to be in the midst of Internet discovery and exploitation. (Teo, 2002)

Consumer and organization rapidly using the internet for buying and selling activities over the internet. Online shopping means buying and selling products or services over the internet. currently, the most famous mode of shopping is online shopping without any doubt. Online shopping has so many names like an Internet purchase, Cyber shopping, electronic shopping, online trade, e-shopping, online boutique, e-tailing market, web business & e-tail etc. (<https://www.powerthesaurus.org>, 2019)

The reason behind why consumer and enterprises are crazy to do the business transaction over the internet because the Internet makes things are simple, cost-effective, reachable, for business and consumers to do transaction with each other and that makes online shopping more popular in the world. Many retailers, business houses acknowledge the impact of the internet on his business is positive means internet makes business simpler and reachable to his consumers. Today people attracted towards online shopping due to convenience, ease of use, low cost, time-saving, global market etc. are main factors which attract the consumer to shop more over the internet. There is no doubt the future market will more competitive and more attractive for consumer and business organization. Many organizations studying the behaviour of a consumer while shopping for offering future products.

Internet users in India according to a recent report (Diwanji, 2019) in 2018 was 483 million and this figure will rose to 666.4 million users in 2023. Increasing users of the internet which make India world 2nd largest online market worldwide. The report also revealed most of the internet users are mobile phone owner who uses the internet at a very cheaper rate which India hotspot for online shopping.

According (Lipsman, 2019) to Online retail shopping worldwide sales worth 3,535 billions US dollar in 2019 statistics indicate an increasing trend in online shopping. There is an estimation about the future eCommerce market sales in 2023 will be 6,542 billion US dollar. Global eCommerce market soon touches \$ 5 trillion markets in 2020. This figure is the evidence of online shopping impact on global business.

Considering the above fact about online shopping and internet & smartphone penetration in India make one of the promising markets of e-commerce or online shopping in the world. According (Foundation, 2018) to e-commerce has transformed the way business is done in India. The Indian e-commerce market is expected to grow to US\$ 200 billion by 2026 from US\$ 38.5 billion as of 2017. Much growth of the industry has been triggered by increasing internet and smartphone penetration. The ongoing digital transformation in the country is expected to increase India's total internet user base to 829 million by 2021 from 604.21 million as of December 2018. India's internet economy is expected to double from US\$125 billion as of April 2017 to US\$ 250 billion by 2020, majorly backed by eCommerce. India's E-commerce revenue is expected to jump from US\$ 39 billion in 2017 to US\$ 120 billion in 2020, growing at an annual rate of 51 per cent, the highest in the world.

### Theoretical Context of Online Consumer Behaviour

Consumer behaviour is very complicated to understand or make a rational statement about the behaviour is very difficult. The numbers of factors internal and external variable that affect human behaviour and it is very complicated to relate the certain variable with behaviour. (Clark, 2007) This is the most complicated area for research to find or predict the behaviour of the human certain situation there are some many studies done in the past but there is no certain model or formula to predict the behaviour of a human in certain situation. There is the Hugh scope or potential for research. Many organisations, the Government want to understand the behaviour of a consumer to achieve the objective. Many models I have already discussed in chapter 2 in the Review of Literature. In my research, I want to study consumer behaviour in online shopping. Means how consumer adopt new shopping technology, how he or she get attracted towards online shopping, what are the variables which affect the consumer behaviours towards online shopping. In my research, I want to explore the variables study them and make consumer behaviour model which can predict consumer behaviour towards online shopping.

(zoeller, 2019) What is Consumer Behaviour? (Sugandha Agarwa, 2017) Consumer behaviour means selection, purchase, consumption of goods or services for the satisfy his needs or wants. Consumer behaviour is the study of how individuals, groups, and collective entities choose, purchase, utilize, and discard ideas, goods, or services to satisfy needs and wants. (Dani, 2017) Online consumer behaviour means buying process of product and services over the internet we can also be called them psychological state of the consumer while purchasing goods or services on shopping portals. In simple term purchase process on the internet.

### Consumer Online Buying Process

(Kotler, 2000) The process of online buying behaviour consists of five stages which are like traditional shopping behaviour. In the first stage in buying is need recognition for buying goods or services then the second stage is information search regarding need over the internet, in the third stage find alternative and evaluate the available alternative and fourth stage purchase the goods or services online and last post purchases behaviour. we can simply summarize the online consumer behaviour in simple five-step which are: -

#### 1. Need Recognition: -

The first stage of online consumer behaviour is consumer identify his need(want) or solution towards his problem. Any purchase depends on need recognition by the consumer. Need to be generated through the difference between the actual situation with desire situation this difference create the need. Need or solution required due to internal stimuli like basic need (hunger) or external stimuli like advertisement or promotion by the company.

#### 2. e-Information Search

In the second stage of consumer behaviour is information search in this stage consumer start or initiate the information search about the products or services on web portals which suit their need or

problem. The consumer has two sources of information one is the internal source which can be a past experience of shopping and opinion about brand or product and second is external sources of information this source can be friends, family, social media, website, advertisement etc.

### 3. Evaluation of alternative: -

After gathering the information about the products or services the next stage is to evaluate the different brands' related information. Consumer analysis the information and find the best solution which satisfies the consumer needs. This stage consumer examine and compare different brands on web portals or offline mode on the basis of quality, price, need, features and brand name this is the most complex process and it varied consumer to consumer according to their situation and budget.

### 4. Purchase Decision

After doing the third stage in this stage consumer takes the final decision regarding the purchase. Normally consumer buys his most suitable brand which fulfilled his needs, within the budget and expected benefits. Consumer purchase decision depends on two important factors which are attitude & perception and second the external factors which can be anything, cannot be controlled by consumers.

### 5. Post-purchase Behaviour

After making a purchase decision the last stage in the online consumer behaviour is post-purchase behaviour means how consumer feel or experience, after purchase the product or services. This is the most important stage for any company. If products or services not fulfilled the needs or want of consumer there will be a negative impact on sales or customer retention, if satisfied there will be a positive effect on the sales and customer retention rate. In this stage satisfaction normally measured by the consumer. (Khattak, 2019)



Figure 1.1. Online Consumer Behavior Process

## Factors Affecting Consumer Behaviour

There are factors which affect the behaviour of a consumer while purchasing goods or services online. Those factors are social, cultural, personal and psychological etc.

### 1. Cultural Factors:

This is the most important factor which affects consumer behaviour such as cultural, subcultural, and social class.

- Culture:

Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. "Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things," Cristina De Rossi, an anthropologist at Barnet and Southgate College in London, told Live Science. (Zimmermann, 2017) effect of culture on buying behaviour is changing country to country, region to region because of his religion, language, social habits etc. this important factor for companies for understanding the needs or wants of consumers.

- Subculture:

Each culture contains different subcultures such as religions, nationalities, geographic regions, racial groups etc. Marketers can use these groups by segmenting the market into various small portions. For example, marketers can design products according to the needs of a particular geographic group. (Sugandha Agarwa, 2017)

- Social Class:

Every society possesses some form of social class which is important to the marketers because the buying behaviour of people in a given social class is similar. In this way, marketing activities could be tailored according to different social classes. Here we should note that social class is not only determined by income but there are various other factors as well such as wealth, education, occupation etc. (Sugandha Agarwa, 2017)

## 2. Social factors:

Social factors also impact the buying behavior of consumers. The important social factors are reference groups, family, role and status.

- Reference Groups:

Reference groups have potential in forming a person attitude or behaviour. The impact of reference groups varies across products and brands. For example, if the product is visible such as dress, shoes, car etc. then the influence of reference groups will be high. Reference groups also include opinion leader (a person who influences others because of his special skill, knowledge or other characteristics).

- Family:

Buyer behaviour is strongly influenced by the member of a family. Therefore, marketers are trying to find the roles and influence of the husband, wife and children. If the buying decision of a particular product is influenced by wife, then the marketers will try to target the women in their advertisement. Here we should note that buying roles change with change in consumer lifestyles.

- Roles and Status:

Each person possesses different roles and status in the society depending upon the groups, clubs, family, organization etc. to which he belongs. For example, a woman is working in an organization as a finance manager. Now she is playing two roles, one of finance manager and other of mother. Therefore, her buying decisions will be influenced by her role and status.

## 3. Personal factors

Personal factors can also affect consumer behaviour. Some of the important personal factors that influence the buying behaviour are a lifestyle, economic situation, occupation, age, personality and self-concept.

- Age:

Age and life-cycle have a potential impact on consumer buying behaviour. It is obvious that the consumers change the purchase of goods and services with the passage of time. Family life-cycle consists of different stages such as young singles, married couples, unmarried couples etc. which help marketers to develop appropriate products for each stage.

- Occupation:

The occupation of a person has a significant impact on his buying behaviour. For example, the marketing manager of an organization will try to purchase business suits, whereas a low-level worker in the same organization will purchase rugged work clothes.

- Economic Situation:

Consumer economic situation has a great influence on his buying behaviour. If the income and savings of a customer are high, then he will purchase more expensive products. On the other hand, a person with low income and savings will purchase inexpensive products.

- Lifestyle:

Lifestyle of customers is another important factor affecting the consumer buying behaviour. Lifestyle refers to the way a person lives in a society and is expressed by the things in his/her surroundings. It is determined by customer interests, opinions, activities etc and shapes his whole pattern of acting and interacting in the world.

- Personality:

Personality changes from person to person, time to time and place to place. Therefore, it can greatly influence the buying behaviour of customers. Actually, Personality is not what one wears; rather it is the totality of behaviour of a man in different circumstances. It has different characteristics such as dominance, aggressiveness, self-confidence etc. which can be useful to determine the consumer behaviour for a particular product or service.

#### 4. Psychological Factors

There are four important psychological factors affecting consumer buying behaviour. These are perception, motivation, learning, beliefs and attitudes.

- Motivation:

The level of motivation also affects the buying behaviour of customers. Every person has different needs such as physiological needs, biological needs, social needs etc. The nature of the needs is that some of them are most pressing while others are least pressing. Therefore, a need becomes a motive when it is more pressing to direct the person to seek satisfaction.

- Perception:

Selecting, organizing and interpreting information in a way to produce a meaningful experience of the world is called perception. There are three different perceptual processes which are selective attention, selective distortion and selective retention. In the case of selective attention, marketers try to attract customer attention. Whereas, in case of selective distortion, customers try to interpret the information in a way that will support what the customers already believe. Similarly, in the case of selective retention, marketers try to retain information that supports their beliefs.

- Beliefs and Attitudes:

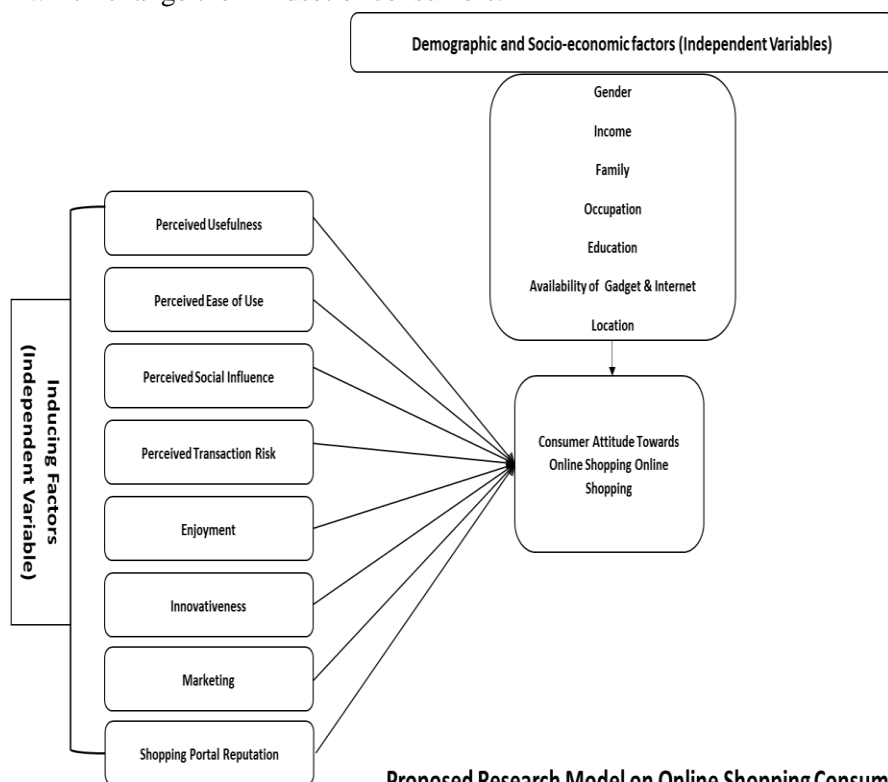
Customer possesses a specific belief and attitude towards various products. Since such beliefs and attitudes make up brand image and affect consumer buying behaviour, therefore, marketers are interested in them. Marketers can change the beliefs and attitudes of customers by launching special campaigns in this regard.

#### Conceptual Online Consumer Behaviour Model: -

This conceptual model consists of several important external factors which affect consumer behaviour towards online shopping which makes the consumer attitude to make consumer intention to purchase things online. (ALAMOUDI, 2016) Under this model explained how consumer purchases the products or services online. This model is an extension of the Technology Acceptance Model. For the purpose of research to study consumer behaviour towards online shopping in the Vidharba region.

- a. Perceived Usefulness: under these external factors or variable means how consumer think using new technology will enhance the ability of shop online economically.

- b. Perceived Ease of Use: means consumer thinks that shopping online will increase convenience to the consumer. Customer can shop directly from home to globe.
- c. Perceived Social Influence: Under these external behaviour social factors is one of the most influencing factors among all the external behaviour. Social factor means a social environment in which consumer lives and change their behaviour according to the social environment he or she purchases goods.
- d. Perceived Transaction Risk: In this external variable. The consumer thinks about potential risk factor like losing money, hacking, privacy and security issues etc. can affect the behaviour of the consumer. According to (Kim, 2010) eWOM (e- word of mouth) has a significant influence on online shopping behaviours of consumers.
- e. Enjoyment: Shopping enjoyment means Shopping enjoyment tendency is defined as the pleasure one obtains in the shopping process (Beatty, 1998) online shopping enjoyment factor also one of the major factors to be considered while study consumer behaviour.
- f. Innovativeness: Innovativeness how consumer adopts or not to adopt new technology or e-commerce for purchasing goods or services. Innovativeness something how society or people adopt new innovation when they faced or encounter with them it's called innovativeness in e-commerce. Personal innovativeness measuring scale was adopted from (Hurt, 1977).
- g. Marketing: Marketing is another effective external factor which affects consumer behaviour while purchasing goods or services. Under marketing how marketer used the marketing tools effectively which change the mindset of consumers.



**Proposed Research Model on Online Shopping Consumer Behavior**

This research will contribute insights into theoretical and pragmatic fields and address the limitation in consumer behaviour towards online shopping literature. Following are the potential contribution is summarized as follows:-

- a. A proposed research model is based on the technology acceptance model literature in terms of online shopping consumer behaviour. In this proposed model, the TAM model extended. This study provided a theoretical basis for explaining the role of the proposed research model influence consumer behaviour to purchases goods or services on an online portal. Proposed research model considers few new factors or variable which attach with consumer behaviour, like marketing, technology etc. this factor not considered by many researchers, so I included in my proposed research model.

- b. Consumer behaviour is different in every region or country means there is fragmented nature of consumer behaviour while purchasing goods online. During the review of literature, I found so many research papers on this topic but finding and conclusion are different there is no common finding. That why this research will address the consumer behaviour towards online purchasing in Vidharba region, the model will suit to Vidharba region which no else did in past.
- c. A proposed research model consists of three steps to study consumer behaviour towards online shopping. Will test the relationship between stages of the process of online shopping. These steps summarized as follows: -
- In the first stage of research, the model will explain the relationship between external factors and consumer behaviour towards online shopping.
  - In the second stage will study the relationship between consumer behaviour and purchase intention towards online shopping.
  - In the third stage will study purchase intention process and overall online shopping behaviour of consumers.

### Conclusion

In overall under this research study personalized behaviour of the respondent, in a specific region study some important districts like Wardha, Nagpur, Amravati, Chandrapur etc., gender and internet knowledge in the region to help study depth and create valuable knowledge and understating in every aspect of this field. This study provides a localized model to study consumer behaviour towards online shopping in the Vidharba region. There is more need to study on this topic from a different perspective.

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## Benefits of E-Business and E-Commerce In The Field Of Marketing

Rajesh Ramdas Hingaspure

### Abstract

*The drivers for electronic commerce are both technological (under the tremendous pressure of innovation) and business oriented. This paper will highlight some guidelines for companies who are entering into E-commerce to create an E-commerce strategy or who already have an E-commerce presence to revise their existing strategy. E-Commerce is now seen as a reality for many businesses and a normal part of a business plan. The immediate benefits, in terms of cost savings, efficiencies and enhanced profitability are clear at every stage in the supply chain. Adopting e-business is no longer a competitive advantage, but a normal business process, without which an enterprise is unlikely to survive in the New economy. Year 2000 saw many Dot-com companies built up and many companies going into E-commerce however now it is a different story, more and more companies are failing, and investors are becoming cautious to invest money into Internet ventures. There is more cash needed than was expected. Some of them had to get on the bandwagon as everybody else were and didn't want to be left behind, and now that the bubble has*

**KeyWords:** *electronic commerce, companies, benefits, investors, revise*

### Introduction

E-Commerce, also known as electronic commerce or internet commerce, refers to the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, and the transfer of money and data to execute these transactions. E-Commerce is often used to refer to the sale of physical products online, but it can also describe any kind of commercial transaction that is facilitated through the internet.

Whereas E-Business refers to all aspects of operating an online business, E-Commerce refers specifically to the transaction of goods and services.

### Major Benefits of E-Commerce

With increasing the need of e-commerce industry, every businessman is looking to have an online store where they can sell their range of products and services. One can get a lot of benefits by opting for E-Commerce as it delivers a comprehensive range of benefits to retailers and merchants.

### Convenience & Easiness

For many people in the world, e-Commerce becomes one of the preferred ways of shopping as they enjoy their online because of its easiness and convenience. They are allowed to buy products or services from their home at any time of day or night.

The best thing about it is buying options that are quick, convenient and user-friendly with the ability to transfer funds online. Because of its convenience, consumers can save their lots of time as well as money by searching their products easily and making purchasing online.

### Offer Product Datasheets

Consumers can also get description and details from an online product catalog. For your customers, it is very much important to get information about the product no matter whether the time of day and day of the week. Through information, your customers and prospects are making decision to purchase your products or not.

### Attract New Customers with Search Engine Visibility

As we all know that physical retail is run by branding and relationships. But, online retail is also driving by traffic that comes from search engines. For customers, it is not very so common to follow a link in the search engine results and land up on an E-Commerce website that they never heard of.

### Comprise Warranty Information

No matter whether you are looking to choose including warranty information with product descriptions and datasheets or providing it from within an E-Commerce shopping cart, you need to make sure that customers must be aware of important terms and conditions that are associated with their purchase.

**Decreasing cost of inventory Management**

With e-commerce business, the suppliers can decrease the cost of managing their inventory of goods that they can automate the inventory management using web-based management system. Indirectly, they can save their operational costs.

**Keep Eye on Consumers' Buying Habit**

The best thing is e-commerce retailers can easily keep a constant eye on consumer's buying habits and interests to tailor their offer suit to consumer's requirements. By satisfying their needs constantly, you can improve your ongoing relationship with them and build long-lasting relationships.

**Stay open 24\*7/365:**

One of the most important benefits that E-Commerce merchants can enjoy is store timings are now 24/7/365 as they can run e-commerce websites all the time. By this way, they can increase their sales by boosting their number of orders. However, it is also beneficial for customers as they can purchase products whenever they want no matter whether it is early morning or mid-night.

**Economy:**

Now, you do not have to invest your money in the physical store, insurance or infrastructure as all you need is a wonderful idea, unique products and well-designed website to reach your precious customers to sell your products and services. We can say that this makes an e-commerce a lot more economical and reasonable.

**Boost Brand Awareness:**

As like e-commerce business can help B2B organizations to get new customers, so it will be helpful for e-commerce businesses to boost their brand awareness in the market. Developing pages that can be indexed by search engines crawlers is one of the best ways to enhance your website's search engine optimization and enhance the target audience on your site.

**Decrease Costs:**

One of the most positive things about E-Commerce is that you can decrease the costs of your business. Below are some of the costs that you can reduce by opting for E-Commerce:

- Advertising & Marketing Cost: If you opt for E-Commerce, you do not have to spend your money on advertising and marketing. However, organic search engine traffic, social media traffic and pay-per-click are some of the advertising channels that are cost-effective.
- Personnel: A complete automation of check-out, billing, inventory management, payments and other type of operational costs lower the total number of employees that you require to run your E-Commerce business.
- Eliminate Travel Cost: Now, customers do not have to travel long distances to reach their desired stores as E-Commerce allows them to visit the e-store anytime without traveling. With few mouse clicks, customers can make their purchase and have wonderful shopping experience.

**Offer Huge Information**

One of the best benefits of E-Commerce for customers is they can get huge information that is not possible in a physical store. We all know that it is quite difficult to equip employees to respond to customers who are looking for information on different product lines.

But E-Commerce websites offer additional information to their customers without any hassle. All the given information is provided by vendors so that their customers find it easy to purchase products with information.

**Analytics**

We can say that business 2 business offers an excellent platform to organizations to launch their complete range of analytics campaign. Through E-Commerce, organizations can easily calculate and evaluate sales effectiveness, customer effectiveness, marketing campaigns, product mix, customer engagement and more.

### Expand Market for Niche Products

It is difficult for buyers and sellers to find each other in the physical world, but it becomes very easy for them with the inception of e-store. Customers can search their required products on the web and can purchase it from any corner of the world. No matter what kind of product customers are looking, they can find all types of products without any hassle.

### Scalability

With effective E-Commerce solution, you and your organization grow and scale easily to meet market demand as well as customer requirements by introducing different sales channels and reaching market segments.

### Ability of Multi-site

With E-Commerce platform, it becomes easy for businesses to launch channel specific and particular brand E-Commerce website. This ability enables you to provide co-branded websites for your specific customers and allows for websites catering to specific international spectators.

### Conclusion

In general, today's businesses must always strive to create the next best thing that consumers will want because consumers continue to desire their products, services etc. to continuously be better, faster, and cheaper. In this world of new technology, businesses need to accommodate to the new types of consumer needs and trends because it will prove to be vital to their business' success and survival. E-commerce is continuously progressing and is becoming more and more important to businesses as technology continues to advance and is something that should be taken advantage of and implemented.

From the inception of the Internet and e-commerce, the possibilities have become endless for both businesses and consumers. Creating more opportunities for profit and advancements for businesses, while creating more options for consumers. However, just like anything else, e-commerce has its disadvantages including consumer uncertainties, but nothing that can not be resolved or avoided by good decision-making and business practices.

There are several factors and variables that need to be considered and decided upon when starting an e-commerce business. Some of these include: types of e-commerce, marketing strategies, and countless more. If the correct methods and practices are followed, a business will prosper in an e-commerce setting with much success and profitability.

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## Healthy Financial Environment an Essential Element of Growth for E-Commerce

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### Abstract

*The winds of change fly to us by way of the changing international business environment. Moreover, the rapid technological developments in the recent years have changed the very base of business operations. The connectivity, both, at the national and the international level, now plays a dominating role. E-Commerce too like all consumerism depends on healthy economic environment. This research initiative aims to verify whether economic environment has a role to play in the growth of E-Commerce. Business has always been fluctuating as with the economic environment. Recession leads the business community to step back foot and where in the right time returns they then try to makeover the lost grounds. This research initiative aims to analyze the impact of recession over upon E-Commerce.*

**KeyWords:** Business, Economy, E-Commerce, Technology, Recession, Distribution.

### Objectives

- 1) To analyze the impact of recession on E-Commerce,
- 2) To attempt to find a method to respond to this impact,
- 3) To attempt to derive a system that could support in trying times.

### Introduction

Every business organization exists in an ever changing environment. These elements have continuous impact over its operations and planning. Only those organizations survive and prosper who are able to identify respective changes in their environment and then ready themselves to match those changes. Moreover, with the recent technological innovations, that have led to a very different operative climate, it becomes essential to have a system that not only identifies the changes that take place but also to predict the future prospects in every of these elements. One thing would always remain unchanged is that the demands of goods depend directly upon the buying capacity of the population.

E-Commerce came into existence by way of the technological innovations of the 21st century. Moreover, it bridged itself together with the already introduced platform of globalization. In its initial stages E-Commerce couldn't become popular because of the expensive technological support required by it. As time progressed with it the need for the same technology to be made available at lower costs took front seat and it came as a boost for the E-Commerce movement. In time it covered up the lost ground and today has become a strong contender in every field of business sectors across the globe.

Post globalization the need for having a uniform economic growth for the third world nations became a initiative supported especially by the majority of developing nations. Moreover, these were the nations which were then the most populous ones, including, our own country, India. The rise of liberalization and acceptance to the globalization initiatives led these nations to the forefront of economic growth. With it the need to simplify operations also took front seat and here is where technology came to help. The entry of digitalization and internet came as a welcome and slowly but surely all of the business operations began to take a new shape. Every business entity wanted to make use of these opportunities and carve out a share for them. The race for getting more and more market coverage became the theme and healthy completion led to better productivity, higher quality and lower costs to the consumers.

When the markets are in full swing the production directly goes higher. The same raised production levels provides better employment opportunities and remuneration to all those who assist the production. Every distribution channel gets benefited by way of its role right from production to the end of transfer of the goods to the final customer. Everything works in perfect harmony and the role played by each element becomes important. The corporate are in better position to take decisions and implement them. The whole economy reflects growth. The consumers too are happy as they can afford to buy what they need and also end up buying what they had not intended.

### Theme

The growth of every sector depends on a greater extent upon the economic conditions of the market it exists in. When recession creeps in gradually with it enters a very different scenario. Every decision made then depends upon viability of returns. All such ambitious projects have to be shelved for some other day and the whole attitude changes into caution. Moreover, as the duration of such recession is unknown so there are no moves to be made to tackle them. Rather, every business entity goes back into survival mode so that it can gather all its strength to be able to slowly walk to better times. Manpower is cut down to essential, no hire policy takes up, heavy investments are not made as a strict rule, production units are shared and so are the methods of distribution.

E-Commerce at last depends upon the availability of both the buyers and the sellers. In the times of recession naturally both these parties are reluctant to perform. The sellers curb production as the demand goes low and the waiting periods of product shelve life increases. The increase in the stagnation times of these products result into production costs to go higher which then naturally results into higher cost of sales. These higher costs then naturally discourage the remaining buyers in the market and suddenly we find the markets standing still. The banking which depends on the market to avail loans and return them with interest suddenly finds no takers. Whole of the picture then seems gloomy and no alternate options are visible.

Another aspect, that needs to be given due consideration, is that the foundation of E- Commerce is of being a trading facility. It connects the buyers and sellers and by doing this it maximizes the business operations. But then all of the business operations whether done electronically or otherwise depend after all on the demands and supply. The same levels of demands and supply then depend on the economic environment in which that activity exists. In order to have a better level of business activity it naturally needs to have a healthy environment that has ample buyers so that the sellers who are the real caterers of these demands then provide goods and services. They create both the services as well as goods by actually analyzing the demands. No corporate organization blindly goes into producing these services or goods without taking into consideration the economic environment.

In order to make E-commerce more and more inclusive, proper methods of subsistence in trying times should be created and followed judiciously. So that they can not only survive in such times but also prosper, even though at slower level, but surely reach their purpose.

### Conclusion

The above research efforts tend to reflect clearly that the environment plays a substantial role in the growth of E-Commerce activity. The better the economic environment more rapid is the growth. Whereas, in times of recession sudden stagnation of operations lead to minimized revenue generation which then may lead to closure of operations and even bankruptcy. Years of hard work and collective efforts may go waste due to not taking into consideration that times are not always same. Every season has its own ways. But, after every winter the spring is sure to follow. As the corporate organizations have to face such up's and down's periodically they should be completely aware of the environment, especially, the economic and find different zones of better prospects. Hence, we conclude clearly that healthy economic environment plays a very substantial role in the growth of E-Commerce activity both individual corporate wise and totally as a sector.

### Suggestions

Corporate organizations which are into E-Commerce should create an alternative method of management in slower times and not only survive but also sustain the growth. It may be at a lower level, but it should gradually move forth towards its goals.

Such corporate organizations should take into due consideration the market standing and continuously monitor it. As the corporate organizations have to face such up's and down's periodically they should be completely aware of the environment, especially, the economic and find different zones of better prospects.

It could assess different options and not only stick to its conventional methods of operations.

A separate research and development cell that not only identifies the economic activity in its own environment but also should be able to identify new areas of operations should be created.

The suggestions and directions by this research cell should be treated it with equal weightage in all times.

They should not turn a blind eye towards it in good times and rush to it for solace when the economic environment is not favorable but rather keep a track of all the figures and facts in all times.

Business is a dynamic activity that not only caters to demands but also aims to create demands, Proper methods of promotion and advertising, distribution and logistics can help it in trying time to sustain the growth in recession times.

Thank You!

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**Demonetization And Its Impact On Gold Market****Nitin .P.Singhavi**

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**Abstract**

*This paper focused on demonetization and its impact on the Gold Market. We all know due to demonetization many sectors of economy get affected. This paper covers only the Gold Market. Everybody knows that the Gold market is the major indicator of the economy, changes in the gold prices due to change in the policy of the government. When people or investor feels unconfident in share market they normally diverted their investment towards gold. Same behaviour of investor I observe in demonetization period in India. This paper wants to study the effect of demonetization policy on the Gold market.*

**Keywords:** Demonetization, Market, Economy

**Introduction**

Indian market has always been attracted to the glitter Gold. The fact though India's market share of the world Gold market is meager, but it stands number one in terms of demand. The demand is basically in the form of jewelry, bar, coins, industrial demand for use of medicine and other purposes. The effect of cancellation of legal tender of ` 500 and ` 1,000 by government on November 8th ,2016 are going to be significantly much more severe than simple inconvenience caused to the vast majority of people in the country. Banks and ATM's are closed for settling their ahead operations, government issued New notifications for exchanging notes , people who have hard cash are felt in fear to exchange their ` 500 and ` 1,000 notes same time they have an idea to purchase the Gold and save their money due to that Gold's demand surprisingly increase. Up to 50% premiums were paid for 10 gm gold. Expert say that with the high demand of gold in the country their might not be an immediate impact, but a long-term impact on the gold prices will certainly be seen. On 8th Nov, 2016 it is ` 28,980 it rise up to 31,700 for 10 gm. on 9th Nov,2016, the gold price has dropped to about ` 27,350 across major market in India Traders and investors can certainly witness sharp swings in the gold price. Jewellers sold 15 tonnes of gold ornaments and bars, worth around Rs 5,000 crore, on the intervening night of November 8 and 9 after the government demonetised Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 denomination notes, said Surendra Mehta, national secretary of India Bullion & Jewellers Association (IBJA). IBJA has 2,500 jewellers registered with it from across the country. A number of panicked traders and gold jewelers have also spread messages that state the ability of a ban by the government on importing the valuable metal for domestic use from Q1 of 2017. Though there is no official disclosure on the same, a number of gold traders are said to have been buying the extra gold that is needed for the wedding season to come. The research has been basically conducted to create an idea what are the impacts of demonetization on Gold Market in future.

**Objective of study:**

There are following objectives of the research paper:

1. To study the Changes in Gold price during the Demonetization period.
2. To an light the government policy during Demonetization period.
3. To major effects of demonetization in Indian Market
4. To give suggestion if any.

**Review of Literature**

Here I the point of view Government representatives and Industrial scalars with respect to Industrial and related issues as the part of literature:

1. P.M. Modi defined demonetization and says "The Government's decision has several gain for farmers, traders, laborers, who are the economic backbone of our nation. No longer will the progress

and prosperity of rural India be curtailed by corruption and black money. Our village must get their due.”

- G.V.Shreedhar , Chairman of All India Gems and Jewellery Trade Federation said “ This effect all industries; it will also have an effect on the jewellery industry. We are favor of the decision announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.”
- N.S. Kannan ,ED,ICICI Bank said “ We have always says that the recovery as well as the decision-making environment have been quite challenging .....We continue to navigate the environment and press forward on all the resolutions.”
- “Yes, prices in the markets have crashed.” Industrial ministry official admitted the fact but said that it is for short span effect in long term it is beneficial for industries
- Balram Garg Managing Director of PC Jewelers said that “This is a very good decision for long term particularly for the organized sector. There could be impact on pure gold demand, which is good for jewelers.”

### Research Methodology

Descriptive and analytical research design is used in this research. Research is based on secondary data that collected from various sources i.e. MCX, Newspapers, Magazines and reports etc.

### Data Analysis and Interpretation

To achieve the above objective weekly high and low price have been taken starting from 1st week aafter 8th November 2016 to Last week of January.

Table No 1

Weekly high and low price of gold after 8th November 2016

Month of November	Lowest (in `)	Highest (in `)
Week1	29,396	30,147
Week 2	28,845	29,607
Week 3	28,400	29,209
Week 4	28488	28672

Table No 2

Weekly high and low price of gold in the month of December 2016

Month of November	Lowest (in `)	Highest (in `)
Week1	27,920	28,427
Week 2	27,576	28,500
Week 3	27,002	27,670
Week 4	226,888	27,260
Week 5	26,935	27,627

Table No 3

Weekly high and low price of gold in the month of January 2016

Month of November	Lowest (in `)	Highest (in `)
Week1	27,445	27,948
Week 2	227,854	28,490
Week 3	28,380	28,791
Week 4	28,124	28,803

In the month of November 2016 initially after demonetization the prices of gold have downed trend due to strict control of Government of India. Over the price of Gold it came doen to 30,147 to 28,762 at the end of November there have been no impact on price due to demonization but they price variation in gold price was seen because of weeding occation demand. But again the market of gold price in the month of January has been

seen increasing and the gold have again hiked in the market and roved that there is no alternate of gold in term of investment in the market. The reason for this confidence can by summarize from well-known saying in India “Gold is Gold”.

### Conclusion

On the basis of above interpretation we can conclude that the impact of demonetization was seen in the Month of November 2016 only because people have much hard cash in form of ` 500 and ` 1,000 and banks are denied to exchange of these notes due to government order so people have only option to invest this money in gold. Other big reason that the Industrial demand in other sectors are declined steeply so investors has shown his confidence in the gold.

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**शास्त्रीय संगीत आणि विद्युत वाद्ये एक अवलोकन****प्रा. डॉ. ज्वाला नागले**सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, संगीत विभाग  
लोकनायक बापूजी अणे महिला महाविद्यालय, यवतमाळ**प्रस्तावना –**

आपल्या भारतामध्ये संगीत हा शब्द अतिशय व्यापक अर्थाने उपयोजिला जातो. संगीत ह्या एकाच शब्दामध्ये गायन वादन आणि नृत्य या तीनही कलांचा अंतर्भाव केला जातो. वस्तुतः प्रत्येक कलेचे स्वतःचे असे एक वेगळे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. स्वतःचे वेगळे नियम शास्त्र कायदे आहेत. कलेच्या अधिकाधिक उत्कट अभिव्यक्ती करिता त्या त्या कलेमध्ये वेळोवेळी अनेक बदल करण्यात आले आहेत. अभिव्यक्ती व सौंदर्य वृद्धीसाठी विविध साधनांचा योग्य उपयोग प्रत्येक कलेमध्ये केलेला दिसून येतो. गायन वादन नृत्य या तीनही कलांचा एकत्रित किंवा भिन्नभिन्न विचार केला तरी एक साधन या तीनही कलांमध्ये सामान्यपणे उपयोजिलेले दिसून येते आणि ते म्हणजे वाद्य होय. वादन कलेमध्ये वाद्य हे प्रमुख असतेच परंतु गायन व नृत्य या दोन्ही कलांमध्ये साथीकरीता वाद्यांचा उपयोग फार प्राचीन काळापासून केलेला दिसून येतो. गायनामध्ये कंठस्वर प्रमुख असला किंवा नृत्यामध्ये नर्तक, नर्तकीच्या मुख्याभिनय व हस्तपाद संचालनाला महत्त्व असले तरी या दोन्हीची अभिव्यक्ती अधिक प्रभावीपणे, उत्कटतेने दर्शकांपर्यंत श्रोत्यांपर्यंत पोचते हृदयाला भिडते ती वाद्यांच्याच माध्यमातून हे निर्विवाद सत्य आहे.

**कंठसंगीत आणि वाद्ये –**

परंतु केवळ कंठसंगीत अथवा गायन या विषयापुरता विचार केला तर मानवी कंठातून निघणारा स्वर हा जेव्हा लय, ताल आणि सूर यांचे लेणे लेवून 'गीत' रूपाने बाहेर पडतो तेव्हा ते गीत गायन वाद्यांच्या साथीनेच अधिक खुलते नव्हे आज आपण वाद्यांच्या साथीशिवाय गाण्याची कल्पाही करू शकत नाही.

कंठसंगीतातही अनेक शैलीचा विकास झालेला दिसून येतो व त्या प्रमाणे वाद्यांची निर्मिती केली गेली. शिवाय नैसर्गिक वस्तूंपासूनच प्राचीन काळापासून वाद्यांची निर्मिती केल्या गेली. उदा. लाकुड, वेळू, भोपळा, पशुंची कातडी, धातू इ. स्वर वाद्ये व ताल वाद्ये याच वस्तूंपासून तयार झाली प्राचीन संगीतशास्त्राचे अनेक नियम सिद्ध करण्यासाठी ज्या वीणांचा प्रयोग केल्या गेला म्हणजे आपल्या अवती भोवती उपलब्ध असलेल्या वस्तू पासूनच मानवाने आपल्या कलेला पूरक अशी वाद्ये तयार केली व त्यांच्याच साथीने कंठसंगीताचा अविष्कार केला.

**शास्त्रीय संगीत आणि वाद्ये –**

प्राचीन काळापासून सर्वसाधारणपणे वीणा, सतार, बासरी, शहनाई, स्वरमंडल, जलतरंग, मृदंग, पखवाज, नगारा, ढोल इ. अनेक वाद्य संगीताच्या विविध शैलीनुसार उपयोजिल्या गेली. त्यातही अभिजात शास्त्रीय संगीताचा विचार केला तर तंबोरा, तबला, मृदंग इ. वाद्यांचा प्रयोग प्रामुख्याने केलेला दिसून येतो. अलिकडच्या एकोनविसाव्या शतकापर्यंत भारतीय देशी वाद्ये मुख्यत्वे करून प्रचारात होती. विसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी परदेशी वाद्यांचे आगमन भारतात झाले व हार्मोनियम व बाजाची पेट्टी हे वाद्य साथीचे वाद्य म्हणून अल्पावधीतच लोकप्रिय झाले अगदी रागदारी संगीताच्या मैफिलीमध्येही तंबोरा व तबला या वाद्यांच्या जोडीने हार्मोनियमने आपले स्थान पक्के केले.

भारतीय अभिजात शास्त्रीय संगीत हे श्रुतींवर स्थापित व संवादतत्वावर आधारित आहे. त्यामुळे तंबोरा या वाद्यातून निघणारे नाद सहाय्यक नाद यांचा आधार घेवून रागगायन केले जाते. एकाच कोमल स्वरांचा दोन वेगवेगळ्या रागांमध्ये श्रुतींच्या माध्यमातून भिन्न-भिन्न अविष्कार केला जातो. त्यामुळे दरबारीचा कोमल गंधार मल्हाराचा कोमल गंधार तोडीचा कोमल गंधार हा एकच स्वर तिनही रागांमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या श्रुती स्वरलगाव व कणस्पर्श स्वराच्या माध्यमान वेगळा भासतो आणि हेच आपल्या भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीताचे खास वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. जे सान्या जगाने मान्य केले व भारतीय संगीत त्यामुळेच जन्मान्यता पावले. परंतु हार्मोनियम हे वाद्य समाविभागीत सप्तकावर आधारलेले असल्यामुळे त्यातील प्रत्येक लगतच्या दोन पट्ट्यांमधील अंतर सारखे असते. त्यामुळे भारतामध्ये जे अभिजात संगीताचे घराणेदार गायक होते, त्यांनी तंबोरा किंवा तानपुरा या वाद्यालाच आपली पहिली पसंती दिली व हार्मोनियम हे वाद्य दुय्यम स्थानी ठेवले कारण शास्त्रीय संगीतातील अनेक बारकावे या वाद्यातून

निघत नाहीत. परंतु संगीताचा प्राथमिक अभ्यास करणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांकरीता हे वाद्य फारच उपयोगी ठरले व त्याच्या साथीने संगीताचा प्राथमिक अध्ययन सुलभ झाले.

विसाव्या शतकाच्या सुरवातीस अनेक पाश्चिमात्य वाद्ये भारतात आली. सुगम व चित्रपट संगीतामध्ये या वाद्यांचा सर्रास प्रयोग होवू लागला परंतु शास्त्रीय संगीतामध्ये ही वाद्ये स्थान मिळवू शकली नाहीत. तंबोरा, तबला, हार्मोनियम व फार तर स्वरमंडल या वाद्यांच्या साथीनेच शास्त्रीय गायनाचे अध्ययन अध्यापन व मंच प्रदर्शन केल्या जात होते.

### विद्युत वाद्यांचा प्रवेश –

विसाव्या शतकामध्ये अनेक विद्युत वाद्यांचा अविष्कार झाला व ही वाद्ये भारतातही उपयोजिल्या जावू लागली. परंतु शास्त्रीय संगीताच्या क्षेत्रात ही वाद्ये निरूपयोगी होती. 8 व्या दशकाच्या शेवटी त्मकंस कंपनीने विद्युत तानपुरा व तबला या वाद्यांची निर्मिती केली व शास्त्रीय संगीताच्या साथीसाठी पहिल्या विद्युत वाद्यांचा अविष्कार केला. या वाद्यांमध्ये संगणकाच्या सहाय्याने तंबोऱ्याचा ध्वनी संग्रहित केलेला होता. जो विविध स्वरांमध्ये विविध उंचीवर स्थापित करता येत होता. जेणेकरून कोणत्याही उंचीच्या स्वराच्या गायकाला त्यामध्ये गाता येणे शक्य होते. तसेच तालमाला या तालवाद्यामध्ये विविध ताल संग्रहित केलेले होते. जे विविध स्वर वलयीत वाजत असत व त्यामुळे तालाची साथ मिळत होती. परंतु ही दोन्ही वाद्ये अतिशय प्राथमिक स्थिति होती व त्यातून निघणारा तंबोऱ्याचा ध्वनी धातुसंष्य ;डमजंसपबद्ध होता तसेच तबऱ्याचा ध्वनी हा खऱ्या तबल्यासारखा येत नव्हता. त्यामुळे या वाद्यामध्ये सुधारणा अपेक्षित होती. त्या प्रमाणे ह्या वाद्यामध्ये अधिक सुधारणा करून त्मपदप क्पहपजंस नामक तंबोरा व रियाज मास्टर नामक तबला तयार करण्यात आला यामध्ये तंबोरा व तबला यांच्या ध्वनीमध्ये बरीच सुधारणा करण्यात आली. त्यानंतर गरजेनुसार ही वाद्ये अधिकाधिक सुधारीत करून त्यामध्ये खऱ्या वाद्याशी मिळता जुळता ध्वनी उत्पन्न होईल इतपत सुधारणा झाली. आता तर तंबोरा तबला यांच्या जोडीला स्वमंडलही उपलब्ध झाले आहे. जे हव्या त्या रागाची पार्श्वभूमी अथवा स्वरांचा भरणा देण्यास सिद्ध आहे.

### विद्युत वाद्यांची उपयोगिता –

संगीताच्या प्रारंभिक अभ्यासकांची या विद्युत वाद्यामुळे फारच सोय झाली आहे. खऱ्या तानपुर्याच्या तारा मिळविणे हे सहज साध्य नाही. शिवाय त्यात वेळही बराच जातो. त्यामुळे विद्युत तानपुरा एकदा तज्ञ व्यक्तीकडून स्वरात मिळविला की तो कोणत्याही स्वरात सहज लावता येतो. संगीत साधकाला साधना करता येते. शिवाय गायकाला तालाचे अवधान ठेवणेही फार आवश्यक असते व त्यासाठी सतत रियाजाच्या वेळी तबला वादत उपलब्ध होवू शकत नाही. म्हणून या विद्युत तबल्याच्या साथीने ताल पक्का करण्यास मदत होते. रियाज करण्यासाठी ही दोन्ही वाद्ये फारच उपयोगी आहेत.

### कलाकार आणि विद्युत वाद्ये –

जे कलाकार मंचप्रदर्शन करतात ते खऱ्या तानपुर्यासोबत व तबल्यासोबत गाणेच पसंत करतात दोन सुरेल तानपुर्याच्यामध्ये बसलेला कलावंत जेव्हा षडज लावतो तेव्हा त्या सुरवातीच्या स्वरांनीच वातावरण भारल्या जाते. विद्युत तबला हा रियाजासाठी आहे. मंचप्रदर्शनासाठी नाही. कारण मंचावर गाणाऱ्या गायकाला त्याला हवी तशी अनुकूल साथ करण्याकरीता तबलजीच लागतो. दोघांच्या जुगलबंदित मैफिलित जिवंतपणा येतो. चैतन्य निर्माण होते. तालाच्या आडवळणांना हुलकावणी देणारा गायक कलावंत जेव्हा अचूक समेवर येतो तेव्हा श्रोत्यांची वाहवा मिळवितो. खऱ्या तानपुर्याचेही तसेच आहे. सुरात मिळविलेला जवारीदार तानपुरा जेव्हा संतुलीतपणे छेडला जातो. तेव्हा आपसुकच गळ्यातून सूर उमटतो परंतु तानपुरा हे वाद्य अतिशय नाजूक व हाताळण्यास अतिशय कठीण आहे. शिवाय आजच्या धकाधकीच्या वेगवान जगात तंबोऱ्याची ने आण करणे सोपे नाही. शिवाय जोडी मिळवितांना जो वेळ खर्च होतो त्यामुळे कलावंत व श्रोता या दोघांच्याही वेळेचा अपव्यय होतो. हे लक्षात घेऊन आज गायक कलावंतही अगदी आवश्यकच असेल तिथेच खरा तंबोरा नेतात. अन्यथा विद्युत तानपुरा साथीला घेवूनच मैफिलीत गातात.

परंतु असे असले तरी ही केवळ काळ व वेळ यांच्याशी केलेली तडजोडच आहे. कारण खऱ्या वाद्यांची रंगत, मजा विद्युत वाद्यांमध्ये कधीही येवू शकत नाही. विद्युत वाद्यात तानपुर्याचा ध्वनी निघतो परंतु त्याचे सुक्ष्म सहाय्यक नाद, झणकार त्यातून उत्पन्न होवू शकत नाही. तबल्याचेही तसेच आहे. जिवंत माणसाच्या हाताची मजा मशीन मध्ये कशी येणार ?

परंतु आज काळ बदलला आहे. तांत्रिक प्रगतीमुळे मानवी जिवन अधिकाधिक सोपे झालेले आहे. वेळेचा अभाव त्यामुळे माणसाची कमतरता व त्यातूनच सुखासीन जीवनामुळे श्रमाचा कंटाळा येवू लागला आहे. जे सहज सुलभ उपलब्ध आहे. त्याकडे काम वाढू लागला आहे. परंतु तांत्रिक विद्युत उपकरणे वाद्ये ही देखील मानवाने त्यांच्या सुविधेसाठीच तयार केली आहेत. उपलब्ध विद्युत वाद्यांचा उपयोग विद्यार्थ्यांना होता ही आहे. आणि आता तर अॅन्ड्राइड मोबाईलच्या छोट्याश्या अॅपमध्ये ही वाद्ये उपलब्ध आहेत. म्हणजे वाद्ये घेण्याचीही गरज उरली नाही. केवळ बोट फिरवून कुठलेही वाद्य मोबीलमध्ये वाजू शकते. कलावंतही आज विद्युत वाद्यांच्या साथीने आपल्या मैफिली रंगवित आहेत. कदाचित यामुळे आपल्या शास्त्रीय संगीताच्या स्वरूपातही उद्या बदल होऊ शकतो. शेवटी परिवर्तन हा काळाचा नियम आहे. आणि या अपरिहार्य परिवर्तनाला सामोरे जाणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची

- 1 आकाशवाणी एवं हिन्दुस्थानी शास्त्रीय संगीत – डॉ. शुचिस्मिता
- 2 भारतिय संगीत में वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग – अनिता गौतम
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## Importance of Literature in Learning and Teaching Language

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### Abstract

Literature is the main vehicle for teaching and learning language. Literature is the proper place where language gets the superb position. Literary works provided additional material of grammar practice, vocabulary learning, and translation. Therefore, literature still has a strong place in the mainstream of language teaching materials. Literature is a new material in teaching and learning communicative competence of the language. In the literature-based classroom, literature can be the primary material of teaching the target language, providing authentic and real contexts of communicative situations. It also provides the pleasure of learning a new language with and through interesting stories. Students can extend their knowledge and experience of the world by reading literature. The language teacher should encourage students to read literature for their own meanings and experiences instead of being forced to accept the teacher's perception of the text literature provided examples of effective and appropriate usage of the language for the students to learn. The language skills like listening, speaking, reading and writing can be improved through Literature. These skills should never be taught in isolation but in an integrated way with the literature.

**Keywords:** *Literature, Motivation, Vocabulary.*

### Introduction

Literature and language are closely related in teaching and learning process in any language. The language skills like listening, speaking, reading and writing can be improved through Literature. These skills should never be taught in isolation but in an integrated way with the literature. Teachers should teach the basic language skills as an integral part of oral and written language use. It is not merely an aspect of the oral and written production of words, phrases and sentences. All the human emotions like anger, happiness, sadness, passion, love and hatred can be expressed through literature. Language is the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way. All languages rely on the process of semiotic to relate signs to particular meanings. Oral, manual and tactile languages contain a phonological system that governs show symbols are used to form sequences known as words or morphemes.

### Importance of Literature in Language Learning and Teaching Process

Literature deals with universal issues by creating a thought among the people that they are also the part of the whole humanity. People can learn the various structures and functions of language through literary text. It inculcates their communicative skill of the language. It is a part of communicative language learning. By reading literature the reader can develop language skills unconsciously without much effort. It helps the learners to get familiar with the sociopolitical backgrounds of target language society and also makes them understand how communication takes place in a particular community.

Researchers have explained the importance of literature in language learning. Literature gives students' exposure to meaningful contexts full of descriptive language and interesting characters. It introduces an intense range of vocabulary, dialogues and prose that can be used to prepare the learners to communicate the language by using the new words which they learn from the literary text. Literature helps the learners to develop interpretative abilities. According to Povey, "literature will increase all language skills because literature will extend linguistic knowledge by giving evidence of extensive and subtle vocabulary usage, and complex and exact syntax" 1 Brumfit says, "Literature enables the learners to get familiar with universal issues and thereby motivates them into reading. Language-based approach is another effective approach that facilitates students' responses and experiences with literature and provides more language access for the learners."2 Language learning through literature facilitates intelligence and sensibility training, stimulates students' creative and literary imagination, improves students' general cultural awareness and enhances the psycholinguistic aspect of language learning.

Literature provides a good model for good writing; it is memorable, important and challenging, and it also helps assimilate the rhythms of a language; therefore facilitating intelligence and sensibility training. When reading literary texts, the learners practice and develop their reading skills and strategies, which contribute to development of their fluency and proficiency. When the learners read a literary text they come to meet kings and queens, époques many years ago, dream in the world of the rich or imagine how life will be in the future. It gives them the possibility to be another character in the story they read, to judge it from their perspective, to imagine the ending of it. Literature helps students understand and make sense of the world around them. Through literature, they explore the human condition and analyze how and why people think. Literature enables students to develop their minds analytically and promotes open minds. Students see the world through the eyes different writers from different cultures and in turn learn the ways to deal with things happening around them. According to Hall, "literature has experienced a revival with the advent of communicative approach in language teaching as it provides learners with authentic, pleasurable and cultural material."<sup>3</sup> While reading, learners will get the opportunity to recycle and fix the vocabulary already learnt and meet new expressions. Teaching language through literature, the text acts as a material to promote critical thinking and to develop language. The stories of reasonable length that are loaded with Vocabulary and have compelling topics are encouraging for the students. McKay rightly points out "success in using literature greatly depends upon a selection of text which will not be overly difficult on either a linguistic or conceptual level."<sup>4</sup> Ur, Penny<sup>5</sup> lists the advantages of literature as a language teaching resource: Literature is a very enjoyable resource to learn a language. Literature provides examples of different styles of writing, and also a representation of various authentic uses of the language. Literature is a good resource for increasing word power.

It encourages developing various reading skills in learners. It can be used as a springboard for exciting discussion or writing. It involves both emotions and intellect, which contributes to the personal development of the student. English literature has a value as part of the learners' general education. It encourages critical and creative thinking. It enriches the students' world knowledge.

It makes the students aware of various human situations and conflicts.

Literature is constituted by language and it represents one of the most recurrent uses of language. Language and linguistic analysis can also be employed to access literature from the learner's point of view. Brumfit and Carter already emphasized the role of literature as "an ally of language."<sup>6</sup> According to Moody, literature is like umbrella term giving information on every business."<sup>7</sup> Therefore literature, having interested in every kinds of written and spoken business, can be the best media of expressing a specific subject e.g. literature for language learning, literature for child raising, literature for communication, literature for construction, literature for medicine, literature for business, and literature for the author's style. Sonia Zyngier holds that, "a literary text should be regarded as an instance of aesthetic communication."<sup>8</sup>

Literature is the use of language effectively in suitable conditions. It can be useful in developing linguistic knowledge both on a usage and use level. Secondly, to the extent that students enjoy reading literature, it may increase their motivation to interact with a text and thus, ultimately increase their reading proficiency. It may also enhance students understanding of a foreign culture and perhaps spur their own creation of imaginative works. Literature is viewed as a rich resource for language learning. Brumfit and Carter say, "Literary texts contain lots of meaningful contexts in which linguistic components such as lexical items and grammatical structures are used in a natural way. By this I mean, the students will be able to be exposed to a variety of unexpected uses and types of linguistic expressions. Then they gradually gain familiarity with different linguistic uses, conventional forms of written mode and develop their communicative capacity."<sup>9</sup> With this aspect, literature offers learners a chance to process and interpret new language in a specific context. Loff introduced literature because "literature will extend linguistic knowledge by giving evidence of extensive and subtle vocabulary usage, and complex and exact syntax."<sup>10</sup> Van also showed that literature is full of instances of real-life language in various situations; it provides lots of opportunities for students to improve syntactic, pragmatic, cultural, and discoursed awareness among learners. Zyngier states that, "Literary texts are intellectually stimulating. They allow readers to create worlds with which they may not be familiar and the way they do it is by relying on language. In building meaning, the reader reconstructs or re-creates what he or she thinks the writer is trying to communicate."<sup>11</sup> In this sense, the reader becomes a performer, an actor in a

communicative event. Collie, J thinks, “language teaching without the help of literature is doomed to be unattractive and, therefore, ineffective. Literature serves as stimulus to language use.”<sup>12</sup>

Literary texts are very much motivating due to its authenticity and the meaningful context it provides. Due to its authenticity, literature can develop sociolinguistic and pragmatic knowledge as manifested communicative competence models. Literature is replete with various vocabularies, sentence patterns, words-order and grammatical items which help the learners to learn the target language. Literature is also a good resource for increasing word power. Literature can be a great potential resource in teaching language and communications skills, specially speaking skills for the language learners. Belcher and Hirvella hold that literature is rich with innumerable authentic tokens of language for the development of reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills.”<sup>13</sup>

## Conclusion

Literature is the main vehicle for teaching and learning language. Literature is the proper place where language gets the superb position. Literary works provided additional material of grammar practice, vocabulary learning, and translation. Therefore, literature still has a strong place in the mainstream of language teaching materials. Literature is a new material in teaching and learning communicative competence of the language. In the literature-based classroom, literature can be the primary material of teaching the target language, providing authentic and real contexts of communicative situations. It also provides the pleasure of learning a new language with and through interesting stories. Students can extend their knowledge and experience of the world by reading literature. The language teacher should encourage students to read literature for their own meanings and experiences instead of being forced to accept the teacher's perception of the text literature provided examples of effective and appropriate usage of the language for the students to learn. Literature also shows students new ways to view the world around them by constructing meaning from the text.

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## Study of Obesity amongst Working Women and Household Women

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### Abstract

*The purpose of the study was to know the obesity and compare amongst working women and household women. For the present study researcher had collected data from Amravati. Twenty (40) Women (20 Household Women and 20 Working Women) were selected as subjects with purposive sampling methods. The age of the subjects were ranged between 30 to 35 years. BMI is calculated from body mass (M) and height (H).  $BMI = M / (H \times H)$ , where M = body mass in kilograms and H = height in meters. The higher the score of BMI usually indicate the higher levels of body fat. Statistical analysis was done on the basis of 't' test. The level of significance was kept on 0.05 of degree of freedom. Result shows that on the basis of mean different there was different between mean of Working Women and Household Women. To see this different is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that there is significant difference between Working Women and Household Women in BMI as the calculated 't' value 2.67 is greater than the tabulated 't' value 2.021. On observing according to the classification we found that 75 percent of household women were under the category of Obese Class I & II as compared to working women 50 percent only. In Overweight category working women were maximum with 35 percent as compared to household women with 15 percent. In conclusion we can say that both working women as well as household women were found obese, household women were found more obese than working women.*

**Keyword:** Obesity, Body Mass Index, Working and Household Women.

### Introduction

Women are painstaking to be the backbone of a family as they have a high level of patience to deal with every issue arises in her family. Since many decades, the world has been seeing the power of women as women empowerment.

Now a day's ladies are likely to remain as housewives they wants to make their own identity chose their own career while some choose to keep working even after marriage. Prior, the people across the world were constricted minded and they restricted women from working.

#### Household Women

A household woman has to spend more time with her family and kids. They are always busy with their household activities, they do not think about their life or career. They do not have any burden of anyone, a household women is free from the control of an angry or depressed boss and can take her own time in doing the household activities. A household woman is always free from the job stress and meeting the deadline of her work. One of the most major reasons why most of the marriages fail is due to the constant stress. A household woman is free of this stress. A household women experiences more freedom than the working women in respect to their daily activities. A household woman enjoy a lot of time to spare for the activities they like. They can engage themselves in household activities such as: sewing, cooking classes, gardening, etc and explore new skills. They can regular practice their existing skills and can develop those existing skills in better way. This gives household women a feeling of achievement and keeps them happier throughout their life

#### Working Woman

A working woman can be affirmed as a woman who earns a salary, wages, or other income through regular employment, outside the home. The main advantage favored to a working woman is that they are a major monetary support to their family in this world of ever rising inflation. Working women always act as a fountain of motivation for their children's as well as their family. They come across the various difficulties and problems of the outer world and also find a solution to them.

The dual roles of the women in her working place and at home, imply that the degree of involvement in various "homemaker" roles such as "Chief Cook", "Mother", "Housekeeper", will differ from the non-working women for whom such roles are the focal point of her existence. Consequently, the time and effort devoted

household women, as well as concepts of appropriate behavior of household women, may differ from those of the working women. The lifestyle of household women is much different from the working women.

Lifestyle can be stated as an attitude, interests, opinions, behaviours, and behavioural orientations of an individual, group, or culture. Lifestyle is a style of life or living style which not only affects the individual who adopts it but also affects society and community. Moreover it also includes pattern of social interactions, consumptions, entertainments and dressing style it reflects person's views, habits, attitude and the way of living style which make direct influence on the person daily life.

Whether the lifestyle activities of household women or working women make them obese, Obesity in India has reached epidemic proportions in the 21st century, with morbid obesity affecting 5% of the country's population. India is obtaining a trend of other developing countries that are steadily becoming more obese.

## Materials and Methods

Subject:

For the present study researcher had collected data from Amravati. Twenty (40) Women (20 Household Women and 20 Working Women) were selected as subjects with purposive sampling methods. The age of the subjects were ranged between 30 to 35 years. The BMI has been recognized worldwide as an effective method of quantifying obesity by the World Health Organization, the National Institutes of Health, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA. It is a simple and cost effective method of assessment that can be used with great benefit everywhere. It is derived from a formula that uses the weight and height to estimate body fat and health risks.

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight in Kilograms}}{(\text{Height in Meters})^2}$$

Equipment required:

Weighing Machine, scales and stadiometer as for weight and height.

Procedure:

Body Mass Index is calculated through body mass (M) and height (H).  $\text{BMI} = M / (H \times H)$ , where M = body mass in kilograms and H = height in meters. The higher the score of BMI usually indicating the higher levels of body fat.

Scoring:

Score is taken as a unit determine on BMI rating.

## Classification of Obesity

BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Classification
< 18.50	Underweight
18.5 - 24.99	Normal
25.00 - 29.99	Overweight
30.00 - 34.99	Obese Class I
35.00 - 39.99	Obese Class II
≥ 40.00	Obese Class III

## Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was done on the basis of 't' test. The level of significance was kept on 0.05 of degree of freedom. Statistical analysis is shown in the following table.

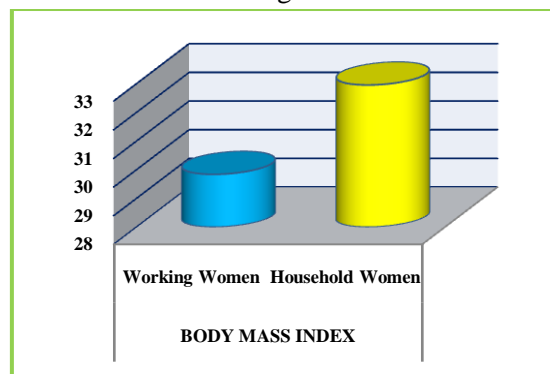
Table-1  
 Comparison of BMI between Working and Household Women

Variables	Subject	Mean	SD	SE	MD	Obt 't'	Cal 't'
BMI	Working Women	29.24	4.88	1.42	3.80	2.67*	2.021
	Household Women	33.04	4.07				

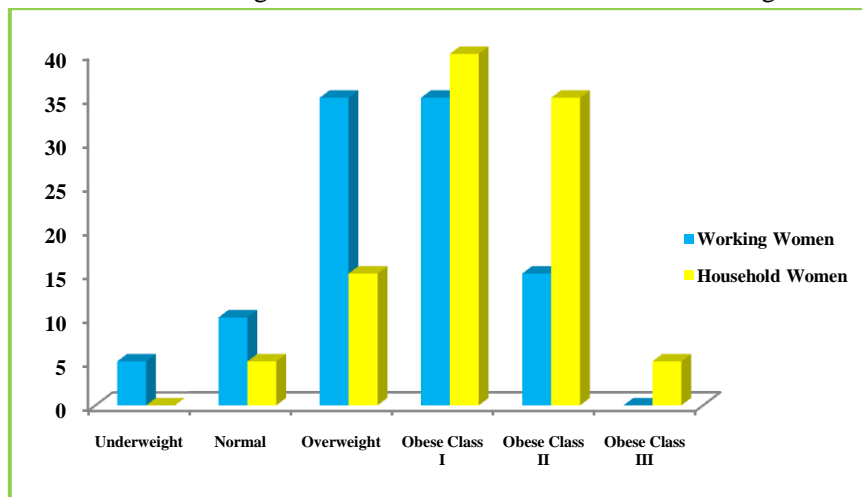
\*Significant at 0.05 (38df) tabulated t = 2.021

Above table shows that on the basis of mean different there was different between mean of Working Women and Household Women. To see this different is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that there is significant difference between Working Women and Household Women in BMI as the calculated 't' value 2.67 is greater than the tabulated 't' value 2.021.

Graph - 1  
 Comparison of Mean of Working Women and Household Women



Graph - 2  
 Comparison between Working Women and Household Women according to Classification



### Conclusion

Concluding the above study we can observe that on the basis of mean different there was different between mean of Working Women and Household Women. To see this different is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that there is significant difference found between Working Women and Household Women in reference to Body Mass Index. On observing according to the classification we found that 75 percent of household women were under the category of Obese Class I & II as compared to working women 50 percent only. In Overweight category

working women were maximum with 35 percent as compared to household women with 15 percent. In conclusion we can say that both working women as well as household women were found obese, household women were found more obese than working women.

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**Effect of Ladder Skill Training on Vital Capacity of Kho-Kho Players****Dr. Subhash Gawande**Director of Physical Education and sports  
Shri Shivaji Arts & Commerce College Amravati.**Abstract**

*The purpose of the study was to know the effect of Effect of Ladder Skill Training on Vital Capacity of Kho-Kho Players. To achieve this purpose forty (n = 40) male kho-kho players were randomly selected from Amravati who regularly practice in various mandals. The criterion variable of vital capacity was measured by using the equipment of Peak Flow Meter. At first information were given to players about the procedure of the test. Players were asked to attach the mouthpiece to the peak flow meter and take a deep breath, then place the peak flow meter mouthpiece in their mouth and close their lips tightly around the outside of the mouthpiece. And they are advice to exhale out as hard and as fast as possible (using a “huff” rather than a full breath out). Three attempts were given. The highest value of all attempts was recorded. The value recorded is peak expiratory flow (PEF), is in liters per minute. Pre Test was taken after that players were divided into two groups: experimental group 20 players and control group 20 players. Only experimental group were underwent 6 weeks ladder skill training and the training was planned with the consultation of the experts and the training was conducted for six weeks duration. Result shows that on the basis of mean difference there was difference between the means of pre and post test of control and experimental group of Kho-Kho Players in reference to vital capacity. To see this difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated ‘t’ test & above table shows that there is significant difference between pre and post test of experimental group of Kho-Kho Players as the calculated ‘t’ value 3.089 is greater than tabulated ‘t’ value 2.024. But there is insignificant difference found between pre and post test of control group of Kho-Kho Players, as the calculated ‘t’ value 1.565 is lesser than the tabulated ‘t’ value 2.024. Concluding we can say that ladder skill training is much better as it can be programmed within a small area. It burn calories much faster than normal training. Ladder skill training will also boost individual from the deadly “inactive” category. Ladder skill training also develop the core ability and also promotes their participation in a variety of physical activities that involve body movement, and also helps to increase injury prevention.*

**Keyword:** Ladder skill training, Vital capacity, Kho-Kho players, etc.

**Introduction**

Physical fitness is the positive state of well-being allowing you enough strength and energy to participate in a full, active life-style of your choice. Physical fitness is the general capacity to adapt favorably to physical effort. Individuals are physically fit when they are able to meet both the usual and unusual demands of daily life, safely and effectively with undue stress or exhaustion. Physical fitness is the ability to carry out various forms of physical activities without being undue fatigue. The fit person is one who is free of limiting and debilitating ailments, who has the stamina and skill to do the day’s work and who has sufficient reserve of energy not only to meet emergencies but also to participate in leisure time activities. Physical fitness is one phase of total fitness. Other phases of total fitness include social fitness, emotional fitness, mental fitness etc.

The ability to meet the demands of daily living with energy to spare, possessing the functional capacities to do not only task that are required, but also those activities that one enjoys. Fitness is sometimes also described in quantitative terms using measures such as heart rate, endurance, blood pressure or blood cholesterol level. This valuable measure may be indicative of one’s general state of health and thus are certainly related to fitness. Today, there is a growing emphasis on looking good, feeling and living longer. Increasingly, scientific evidence tells that one of the keys to achieving these ideals is fitness and exercise. Getting moving is a challenge because today physical activity is less a part of out daily lives. There are fewer jobs that require physical exertion. We have become a nation of observers with more people (including children) spending their leisure time pursuing just that – leisure. Consequently, statistics show that obesity and overweight, the problems that come with high blood pressure, diabetes, cardiac arrest, etc. are on the rise. But statistics also show that preventive medicine pays off, so one should not wait until his/her doctor gives an ultimatum. Every individual must take an initiative to get fit now.

The training is a process of preparing an individual for any event or an activity or job. Usually in sports we use the term sports training which denote the sense of preparing sportspersons for the highest level of

performance. But now- a-days sports training is not just a term but it is very important subject that affects each and every individual who takes up physical activity or sports either for health and fitness or for competition at different level. Hence we can say that sports training are the physical, technical, intellectual, psychological and moral preparation of an athlete or a player by means of physical exercises.

Ladder drills mostly used to improve an individual's foot work. It is the multi-directional training, which helps to improve strength, power, balance, agility, co-ordination, core and joint stability, foot speed, hand eye coordination, reaction time and mobility. It is very much enjoyable to perform the task on ladder. The training session with ladder drills will helps an individual to achieve various fitness of an individual by performing drills in a rhythm and teaching the body and mind various foot combinations. Ladder is made up of 2 nylon straps with plastic rungs 15-18 inches apart depends on the training purpose. It can also be used by simply taping on the floor same like as agility ladder. To improve the performance level it is necessary to go from easy to hard drills to develop better footwork and coordination. Different moves according to the game which is necessary and regular in the game can also be added up in the drills. Ladder drills will help the player to catch, strike, and to block or tackle the component.

The physiological parameters seems to play a very important role in the modern life in production of more excellent performance in daily activities, moreover because of fluctuation of physiological parameters and difference in time the capacity of doing of women may varies. It is well known that the individual performance in any activities follows diurnal physiological parameters. Pattern method may be derived to condition an individual to produce peak performance with change in diurnal physiological parameters. Unfortunately little research literature is available on these aspects. Therefore, physiological parameters such as cardio-vascular endurance, vital capacity, heart rate and haemoglobin receive a special consideration and it is an important requisite for outstanding performance in any activity.

Vital capacity is the total amounts of air that can be forcibly expire after a complete inspiration has been used frequently as a measure of adequacy of the respiratory system. It measures the capacity of the lungs; recent information indicates it is of little use in predicting ability to perform tasks of endurance. Obviously other factors are more important. For example, any limitations of the oxygen delivery system to the cells will reduce the effectiveness of the delivery; regardless of vital capacity is the ability to take in more air per unit of time with fewer, but deeper inspiration, thus prolonging the onset of fatigue in the respiratory muscle.

### Materials and Methods

The purpose of this study was to see the effect of 6 week ladder skill training on vital capacity of kho-kho players of Amravati. To achieve this purpose forty (n = 40) male kho-kho players were randomly selected from Amravati who regularly practice in various mandals. The criterion variable of vital capacity was measured by using the equipment of Peak Flow Meter. Pre Test was taken after that players were divided into two groups: experimental group 20 players and control group 20 players. Only experimental group were underwent 6 weeks ladder skill training and the training was planned with the consultation of the experts and the training was conducted for six weeks duration.

The experimental group underwent ladder drills training sessions of 20-minute duration on 10-minute recess period, administered in 6 weeks with three days per week, whereas the control group adhered to their normal daily activities during recess time. Each training session consisted of a standardized 5-minute warm up and 20-minute ladder drills training and a 5- minute cool down that include static and dynamic stretches. The training program consisted of 6 exercises in the order of side jump, in and out, hopscotch, left and right leg hop, and icky shuttle, with 30 seconds rest between each set. After six week training program post test were administered on both control group and experimental group and data were collected.

### Statistical Analysis

After six week training Post Test were administered and data were collected, the collected data were analyzed by using 't' test. The level of confidence was fixed at 0.05 levels in all cases.

Table: 2

Comparison of Vital capacity of Kho-Kho Players

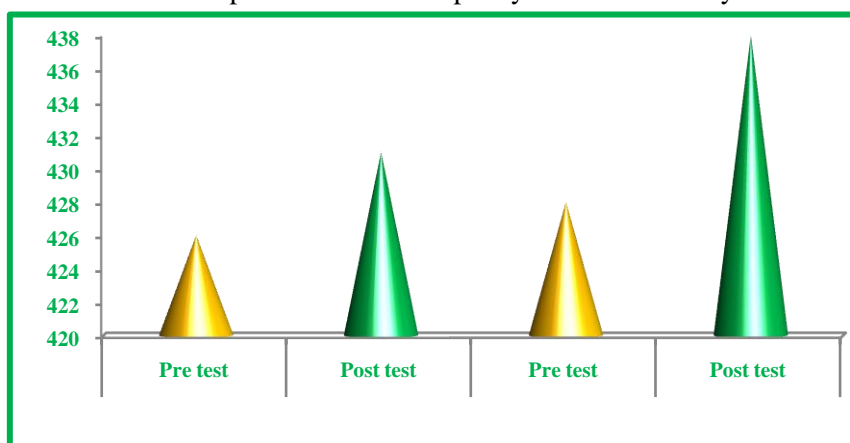
Variables	Group	Test	Mean	S.D	S.E	M.D	D.F	Obt 't'	Tab 't'
Vital Capacity	Controlled	Pre test	426	9.66	3.194	5	38	1.565	2.024
		Post test	431	10.52					
	Experimental	Pre test	428	9.84	3.237	10	3.089*		
		Post test	438	10.62					

\*Significant at 0.05 Level

The above table shows that on the basis of mean difference there was difference between the means of pre and post test of control and experimental group of Kho-Kho Players in reference to vital capacity. To see this difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that there is significant difference between pre and post test of experimental group of Kho-Kho Players as the calculated 't' value 3.089 is greater than tabulated 't' value 2.024. But there is insignificant difference found between pre and post test of control group of Kho-Kho Players, as the calculated 't' value 1.565 is lesser than the tabulated 't' value 2.024.

Graph

Mean Comparison of Vital Capacity of Kho-Kho Players



### Training

The experimental group underwent a total of 18 agility ladder drills training sessions of 15-minute duration on 25-minute recess period, administered in 6 weeks with the frequency of three sessions per week, whereas the control group adhered to their normal daily activities during recess time. All participants were also instructed to avoid any exercises aside from activities of daily living. Each training session consisted of a standardised 3-minute dynamic warm up and static stretches follow by a 10-minute agility ladder drills and a 2-minute cool down that include static and dynamic stretches. They put on their PE attires and completed six sets of the training program which consisted of 6 exercises in the order of side jump, in and out, hopscotch, left and right leg hop, and icky shuttle, with 30 seconds rest between each set. The training protocol was designed by the first author who is a certified fitness trainer. Both the 6-week training session and SEBT was administered by the same investigator who is a certificated PE teacher. The outline of the ladder was affixed using 2 cm width tape to the floor with the dimensions of 10.0 meter long, 0.5 meter width and 0.3 meter between rung. This can avoid the interruption of the training and the risk of injury by preventing the ladder from being misplaced by participants during training. Finally, all the participants completed the SEBT, and those in the experimental group attended all the training sessions.

## Conclusion

From the above result we found that there is significant difference between pre and post test of experimental group of kho-kho players as compared to control group. Which means that ladder skill training effect on vital capacity of kho-kho players as well as it may affect ones health and fitness also? So it can be conclude that ladder skill training is much better as it can be programmed within a small area. It burn calories much faster than normal training. Ladder skill training will also boost individual from the deadly “inactive” category. Ladder skill training also develop the core ability and also promotes their participation in a variety of physical activities that involve body movement, and also helps to increase injury prevention

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## मोबाईल फोनचे मुलांवरील दुष्परिणाम

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### १. सारांश :-

आधुनिक युग हे विज्ञानाचे युग मानले जाते. त्यामुळे मानवाच्या जास्तित जास्त गरजा व प्रयत्न कसे तंत्रविज्ञानाने पूर्ण करता येईल असा मानवी प्रयत्न असतो. यामधुनच मानव हा आजच्या काळात तंत्रविज्ञानावर कसा निर्भर झाला आहे हे प्रत्येक कामामधुन दिसून येत आहे. हे जरी खरे असले तरीही तंत्रविज्ञानाचा उपयोग करणे ही मानवाची आवश्यकता झाली आहे. मोबाईल फोन हे असेच सर्वात प्रसिध्द व उपयोगी तंत्रविज्ञान असून आज जगात सर्वात जास्त उपयोग या साधनाचा होत आहे. मोबाईलचा उपयोग गरजा पूर्ण करतांना तो मोबाईल कधी मानवाचे व्यसन बनले हे समजलेच नाही आणि या व्यसनामधुन अनेक दुष्परिणाम मानवी जीवनावर होतांना दिसत आहे. याला सर्वात जास्त बळी पडले ती लहान मुले की, ज्यांना वैयक्तिक जीवनामध्ये फारशी मोबाईलची आवश्यकता नसून ही लहान मुलेच याचा फार उपयोग करीत आहेत. त्यामुळे लहान मुलांच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक व आरोग्यावर अती मोबाईल वापराचे विपरित परिणाम पडले आहेत. त्यामुळे “मोबाईल फोनचे मुलांवरील दुष्परिणाम” या विषयावर विचार होणे काळजी गरज आहे. त्याकरीताच हा विषय अध्ययनाकरीता घेतला आहे.

### २. प्रस्तावणा :-

आजच्या काळात प्रत्येक कुटुंबामध्ये लहान मुलांच्या सर्वात आवडती वस्तु म्हणजे मोबाईल फोन होय आणि ते मुलांच्या हातात आनंदाने देण्याची सवय अनेकांना आहे. अनेक मोबाईल खेळ, ईन्टरनेट व ॲप्स अशा जाणीवपूर्वक निर्माण केल्या आहेत की, लहान मुले सहजच फोन कडे आकर्षित होतात. यामधुन मुलांमध्ये मोबाईलचे व्यसन व कुटुंबामध्ये मोबाईल संस्कृती निर्माण झाली आहे. त्यामधुनच ह्या ज्वलंत समस्या आज निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. म्हणून प्रस्तुत लघुशोध पेपरमधुन लहान मुलांवरील मोबाईल फोनचे दुष्परिणाम हा विषय घेतला आहे. कारण मोबाईल फोनमुळे लहान पीढी संकटामध्ये सापडली आहे. यावर वेळेवर उपाय झाले नाही तर मुलांचे भविष्य नष्ट होण्याची शक्यता आहे. व कुटुंबातील सदस्यांनी देखिल मुलांना फोनपासून वाचविण्याची वेळ आली आहे. या करीता हे संशोधन कार्य निश्चितच उपयोगी पडेल.

### ३. संशोधनाचा उद्देश :-

१) लहान मुलांवरील मोबाईल फोनचे शारीरिक व मानसिक व आरोग्याविषयक दुष्परिणाम स्पष्ट करणे व याबाबत जनजागृती करणे.

२) लहान मुलांवरील मोबाईल फोनच्या दुष्परिणामावर उपाययोजना सुचविणे व मुलांना वाईट परिणामापासून वाचविणे.

### ४. मोबाईल फोनचे मुलांवरील दुष्परिणाम :-

#### १) अनेक आजार :-

मोबाईलच्या अती वापरामुळे आज तरुन वयातच अनेकांना कानाचे डोळ्याचे अनेक आजार झालेले पहायला मिळतात. मोबाईल मधुन निघणारे तरंग कॅन्सरचा धोका निर्माण करतात. तसेच अकॉस्टिक नर्ब् व सलाव्हरी ग्रंथी मध्ये गाठी निर्माण होण्याचा धोका देखिल वाढला आहे. मोबाईलच्या लिथियम आयन बॅटरीमधुन निघत असेलेल्या १०० विषारी वायुंचा शोध लावला आहे. यामध्ये कार्बन

मोनाक्सईचा समावेश होतो. यामधुन नाकात जळजळ व त्वचेचे आजर निर्माण होतात. काही प्रमाणामध्ये हार्ट अटॅक साठी देखिल मोबाईल चा अती वापर कारणीभूत आहे.

२) मानसीक विकार :-

मोबाईलच्या अती वापरामुळे लहान मुलांच्या चिडचिड प्रवृत्तीमध्ये सतत वाढ होत आहे. त्यांचे आहाराकडे दुर्लक्ष होत आहे त्यामुळे शरीरावरही त्याचे परिणाम होत आहे. झोप न येणे, कोणत्याही कामात अथवा अभ्यासामध्ये मन न लागणे व एकाग्रता नष्ट होणे यासारखे आजार यामधुन निर्माण होत आहे. पबजी व टीकटॉक यासारख्या खेळ व ऑप्समुळे मुलांचे मानसिक संतुलन बिघडत चालले आहे. अनेकदा आत्महत्या सारखे टोकाचे पावले मुलांनी उचलले आहे. सेलफोनच्या वापरामुळे मुलांचे नापास होण्याचे प्रमाण वाढलेले असुन मुलांच्या उपजत गुणांचा विकास थांबला आहे.

२) शारिरीक विकार :-

मोबाईलच्या अती वापरामुळे लहान मुलांमध्ये खेळण्याचे प्रमाण खुप कमी झाले असुन शारिरीक व्यायाम त्यांचा नष्ट झाला आहे. तासंतास मोबाईल घेवुन बसुन राहणे यामुळे स्थूलपणा व लठ्ठपणा वाढीस लागला आहे. मैदानी खेळाचे प्रमाण कमी झाल्यामुळे मुलांच्या शारिरीक क्षमता विकसीत न होता त्यांच्या मैदानी खेळासोबत शारिरीक क्षमतांचा ऱ्हास होत आहे. तसेच अनेक विकार व आजार निर्माण करण्याला सेलफोन जबाबदार असुन यामुळेच मुलांचे बालपन त्याने नष्ट झाले आहे.

५. उपाययोजना :-

१) लहाण मुलांना मोबाईल देणे अनेक कुटुंबातील फॅशन झाली आहे कींवा काही कुटुंबामध्ये आनंदाने फोन हा मुलांच्या हातामध्ये दिला जातो ही सवय पुर्णता बंद केली पाहीजे.

२) लहाण मुले रडत असेल, त्रास देत असेल किंवा जेवन करीत नसेल अशा वेळी मुलांना मोबाईल देण्याच्या पध्दती निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. अशा वेळी त्यांना सेलफोन न देता त्यांचे ईतर पध्दतिने मनोरंजन करणे व त्यांचे मन परिवर्तीत करणे आवश्यक आहे.

३) मुलांना मैदानी खेळ खेळण्यास प्रोत्साहन देवुन, त्यांना पालकांनी वेळ देवून फोन देण्यापेक्षा त्यांचे मनोरंजन करुन त्यांना मैदानी खेळास प्रोत्साहन दिले पाहिजे व मुलांसमोर सेलफोलचा कमीत कमी वापर करणे आवश्यक आहे ही बाब पालकांनी लक्षात घेतली पाहीजे.

४) कधी कधी मुले सेलफोन मागण्यास खुप रडतात व हट्टीपना करु लागतात तेव्हा मुलांना फोन दिल्या जातो. अशावेळी त्यांना कोणत्याही परिस्थित फोन न देता त्यांना व्यवस्थित पध्दतिने हाताळणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यांना एकदा कळले पाहीजे की, कोणत्याही स्थितिमध्ये आपल्याला फोन मिळत नाही, ही भावणा त्यांच्यामध्ये निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे.

५) अनकेदा पालक कामात असताना मुलांना फोनमध्ये गुंतवुन ठेवतात. अशावेळी पालकांनी त्यांना आपल्या कामात सोबत घेतले तर त्यांना फोन देण्याची गरज पडणार नाही व गरज नसतांना फोन मुलांना देण्याची आवश्यकता नाही.

६) मुलांना सेलफोन दिल्यास अती चंचल होतात, आनंदी होतात व उत्साही राहतात, तसेच काही शिकण्याची क्षमताही फोनवर जास्त असते व अशा बांबीकडे पालक वर्गही आनंदाने बघतो. त्यामुळे फोन मुलांकडे देण्याचा पालकांचा कल जास्त असतो परंतु यामुळे त्याला फोनची कधी सवय लागते ते कळतच नाही. म्हणुन कोणत्याही बांबीसाठी मुलांना फोन देणे पालकांनी टाळावे व ईतर क्षेत्रात त्यांची आवड वाढवावी.

६. निष्कर्ष :-

सेलफोन हा आजच्या काळात अती आवश्यक गरज आहे हे कुणीही नाकारु शकत नाही. परंतु "अती तिथं माती" याप्रमाणे मोबाईलचा अती वापर हा लहान मुलांप्रमाणे सर्वानाच घातक आहे. परंतु जेथे आरोग्याचा व पुढिल पिढीचा प्रश्न येतो त्यावेळी सेलफोनबाबत पालकांनी जागृत करण्याची

आवश्यकता आहे. परंतु याबाबत कोणत्याही स्तरावरून जागृतीचे कार्य होतांना दिसत नाही. म्हणुन लहान मुलांसमोर सेलफोनचा कमीत कमी वापर करणे आवश्यक आहे. मोबाईलची सवय व संस्कृती कुटुंबामध्ये निर्माण होणार नाही याची काळजी घेणे आवश्यक आहे. पालक वर्ग याबाबत जागृत करण्यासाठी आज विशेष प्रयत्नांची गरज असल्याची दिसुन येते. त्याकरिता सवय लावणारे मोबाईल खेळ किंवा अशा अॅप्सवर बंदी घालणे आवश्यक ठरते. यावरून एक बाब स्पष्ट होते की, मांभाईलचे मुलांवर होत असलेल्या दुष्परीणामाबाबत केवळ पालक वर्ग जबाबदार असुन, त्यांच्या शिवाय मुलांना सेलफोनपासुन दुर करणे शक्य नाही. म्हणुन प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने लहान मुलांना फोन न देण्याकरीता आवश्यक ते खबरदारी घेणे व जे जे उपाय शक्य होईल ते करणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### ७. संदर्भ

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## Use Of ICT Teaching Methods In Academic Library

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### Abstract

*Rapid developments of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have changed the traditional concept of libraries. Modern academic libraries are more powerful, dynamic and can reach their users without the restrictions of geographical boundaries. In this Internet era libraries fast moving to digital mode and can be accessed universally. With the advent of new information communication technologies libraries redesigned their services to borderless world and become lifeblood of the community.*

### Introduction

Information is not only very essential as a resource for national development, it is also very essential for the success of libraries and information centers in India. The acquisition and application of ICT facilitates access to a wide range of information resources and databases irrespective of their geographical locations, distance impedance and time. Application of ICT in libraries has helped librarians and information specialists, and researchers to improve their information products and services through enhanced search outcomes in terms of specificities of documents retrieval, provision/dissemination and use of requisite information retrieved or generated. ICT has become an important field for all information professionals; this is because of perceived relevance, and practical applications to tasks in libraries and information centre's (Aina, 2004). ICT therefore includes the technologies use for communication and information handling. Foremost among the ICT components that have offered these opportunities include; computers, Internet, telefacsimile C.D ROM and electronic based-devices whose users depend largely on telecommunication facilities or gadgets.

### Importance of ICT in libraries

The application of ICT has drastically transformed the way of collection, storage and retrieval of information in libraries. Particularly, the internet has completely transformed the traditional libraries into digital libraries. "Using the internet information may be accessed from anywhere of the universe. The arrival and proliferation of electronic resources and digital libraries have already influenced the way users use print resources and traditional libraries. It has also sparked a new wave of literature on the perception and preference of print and electronic resources" (Ziming Liu, 2006). Digital age has a tremendous change in the way of information is stored and accessed. "Many new terms viz., „digital libraries”, „libraries without walls”, „virtual libraries” are emerging to describe the libraries of present day age. A digital library is popularly viewed as an electronic version of library where storage is in digital form, allowing direct communication to obtain material and copyright it from a master version.

As the world is growing technologically, library operations in various locations in the world are no longer how they use to be. Libraries in India since the beginning of the 21st century have started making efforts to metamorphose from being institutions driven by manual processes into modern ones where operations are in part or wholly dependent on ICT applications. The versatility of ICT driven library operations that would adequately and efficiently meet the information needs of patrons has been widely acknowledged in extant literature to the extent that most academic libraries in India are positively inclined towards computerizing their operations. Although none of the academic libraries in the country has completely been automated or computerized, many are at varied and deferring stages of adaptation in having their operations ICT driven or ICT dependent. Academic libraries are libraries that are attached to post secondary institutions and they are as varied and distinctive as the institutions they are established to serve providing information services to faculty members, students, researchers and other scholarly inclined persons. Academic libraries can be categorized into

university libraries and non-university libraries (Aina, 2004). Universities libraries are the best developed type of academic libraries in India; they are better funded compared with other types of libraries, they provide the type of information services that could be found elsewhere in the world.

### ICT Application in Academic Libraries

The emerging new technologies have revolutionized the methods of information storage and retrieval in academic library field. In this Internet era more and more libraries in the world make use of these new technologies for storage, retrieval and dissemination of information in more effective way. Libraries can store huge amount of information using new technologies and transmit this information to any where anytime without any geographical barrier. Scholars fulfill their thrust of information using new technologies without wasting their precious time. ICTs facilitate for rapid transmission of information globally through its networks. It helps library professionals to manage their housekeeping and documentation activities such as circulation, acquisition, maintenance of catalogue, periodical management etc. in the libraries by automating them. These innovative technologies made convenient platform for the scholars to make use the information as well as to explore them. The other automated services in the libraries are storage, dissemination and advance searched for the scholars such as SDI, compiling bibliographies, indexing/abstracting etc. Traditional library housekeeping methods are now carried by using newer technologies. Newer technologies have given better solution to most of the problems encountered in the field of library related to the acquisition, organisation of information, reference services, circulation and bibliographical services. Following technologies have applied in libraries to face their housekeeping problems and to seek better solution.

- e-books
- e-journals
- e-theses
- Databases

### Types of ICT based Resources in Libraries

#### a. Electronic Books and Texts:

The emergence of e-books came into existence in 1970s with Project Gutenberg. Later in the 1980s and 1990s book vendors renowned the potentials of providing e-books in CD-ROM form. Reading e-books devices like Rocket e-book were developed in the first part of the millennium. The idea of e-books is not new, these can be read online or offline as different devices like PDAs and pocket-PCs. A good number of e-books are available on internet free of cost such as Bartleby.com, Books-On-Line.com, free online books (Sharma et al, 2010). E-books are all about mobility and information flow. Digital format e-book content escapes the regular book pages, because, quite simply, the content is no longer bound to the physical book. The contents of the E-book are a digital object that contains the electronic representation of the book, most commonly thought of as trash novel electronic analog. The Library provides access to a variety of electronic books, as well as the other printed works (such as essays, poems, or historical documents). Some of these electronic books and texts are part of large, searchable databases. Most of our main collections for electronic books and texts can be located through the Library's Electronic Resources page. However, many more individual titles may be located using the Library Catalog.

#### b. Electronic Journals:

E-journals are either fee based or open source. Some e-journals are moderately open access. Open access journals are scholarly journals that are available to the reader through the Internet without fiscal or any other barrier. OA can be distributed in two ways: Green and Gold. Green open access refers to the self-archiving, in which case an author inserts a copy of the scientific production in one or more open access repositories Gold open access, on the other hand, publishes article in a journal to open access that allows free access articles it contains. There are a number of drivers to open access. University libraries cannot stock all the titles appropriate to the needs of the research team within the institution because the vast majority of peer reviewed scientific journals. The serials crisis also

promotes open access. And the majority of scholarly research is available to anyone with access to the Internet. The Library has an E-Journals Database to help you find online versions of our journals.

c. Library Catalogs:

Most libraries now provide access to their catalogs from their web sites. Many others provide information about their holdings into larger databases such as World Cat or the RLG Union Catalog. The Library provides links to these catalogs under the “Catalogs” section on its web site.

d. Reference Sources:

Many dictionaries, almanacs, encyclopedias, and other reference sources are now available online in full-text. You can locate these resources through the Library’s Database Finder, the Library Catalog, or through many of the Library’s Research Guides by Subject.

e. Statistical Sources:

The Library has access to a variety of subscription databases which provide economic data or statistics. You can locate these resources through the Library’s Database Finder, the Library Catalog, or through many of the Library’s Research Guides by Subject. Be aware that there are many statistical sources available in print which cannot be found online.

### ICT based Services in Libraries:

1. Bar-coding technology: A barcode reader (or barcode scanner) is an electronic device for reading printed barcodes. Using barcode equipment’s for circulation and stock verification is becoming more common, efficient and time saver.
2. Bulletin board service: A Bulletin Board System, or BBS, is a computer system running software that allows users to connect and log in to the system using a terminal. Once logged in, a user can perform functions such as uploading and downloading software and data, reading news and bulletins, and exchanging messages with other users, either through electronic mail or in public message boards.
3. CAS & SDI Services: A selection of current-awareness services in the form of Table of contents’ (TOC) alerts, List of new arrivals of journals and Books, Press Clippings, Research Digest, including Abstracting and Indexing Service have been started by the library. Selective Dissemination of Information refers to tools and resources used to keep a user informed of new resources on specified topics.
4. Chat services: Online chat may refer to any kind of communication over the Internet, which offers an instantaneous transmission of text-based messages from sender to receiver. In Libraries, it can be used for online reference service and real time consulting service. Online chat may address as well point-to-point communications as well as multicast communications from one sender to many receivers.

### Conclusion

Academic libraries are facilitating more timely exchange of information among scholars and improve distance learning without any geographical barrier. It supports teaching, learning and research while reaching unreachable without walls. Greater revolution has occurred in the libraries recent past converting paper-based libraries to electronic based ones. With the emergence of ICTs and availability of national and global networks, libraries have turned their attention to digital collections rather than building printed-based collection. In this way, librarian’s role dramatically changed and is responsible for what e-repositories available for their users and how users can access to the available information within the physical walls of the library or elsewhere.

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## बालपणातील मोबाईल फोनचा गैरवापर वा दुर्पर्योग एक चिकीत्सक विश्लेषण

डॉ. सीमा विठ्ठलराव शेटे (सहा. प्राध्यापक)  
समाजशास्त्र विभाग  
सावित्री जोतिराव समाजकार्य महा. यवतमाळ.

सध्याच युग हे मोबाईल प्रेमी युग आहे, असे म्हणता येईल, घरी ते दारी, गल्ली ते दिल्ली, शेती ते ऑफीस मध्ये तसेच गरीबापासून तर श्रीमंतापर्यंत, लहानग्यांपासून तर वयवृद्धांपर्यंत आणि सुशिक्षितांपासून तर निरक्षरांपर्यंत सर्वत्र आणि बहुतेकांकडे अधिकाधिक प्रमाणात मोबाईल वापराचे प्रचलन असल्याचे दिसून येते. मोबाईल हे एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधन आहे ज्यामुळे मानवी जीवनाला सुकर प्रयत्न केला गेला आहे. ज्याद्वारे सहज संपर्क करणे, स्मार्ट वर्क करणे, सामाजिक माध्यमांचा वापर करणे, अशा अनेक बाबी सोयीच्या झाल्या आहेत, परंतू या साधनाचा कोणी, कसा, किती वापर करावा याचे भान जर राहिले नाही तर त्याच्या विविधांगी दुष्परिणामांना सामोरे जावे लागते वा विविधांगी समस्या जोर धरू लागतील. हीच स्थिती आजमितीला बालक-बालपण आणि मोबाईलचा वापर याबाबत निर्माण झाली आहे.

खरे तर लहान बाळाला नजर आली की त्यास मोबाईलची ओळख होवू घातली जाते असे वाटते. बाल्यावस्थेत मुलं जस जस वाढत जातं तसं ते अनुकरणप्रिय बनत असतं, आणि आई-वडील वा कुटूंबातील व्यक्ती यांच्या सहवासातच राहून ते निरीक्षण व अनुकरण, कृती करीत असतं यामुळेच त्यांचा मोबाईलचा होणारा वापर याचे तो सातत्याने निरीक्षण करीत असतो, आणि या 'खेळण्या' विषयीचे आकर्षण त्याच्या कुतूहलशिल वयानुसार त्यांच्यात आपसुकच येतं, मुलांना मोबाईलच्या सहाय्याने जेवण भरवणे, मनोरंजनात गुंतवणे वा गुंतून ठेवणे या आणि अशा अनेक बाबीतून हळूवार त्या लहानग्यांना मोबाईल या साधनाची कधी लकब (व्यसन) लागते हेच त्याला आणि पालकांना कळत नाही. दोष मुलांचा नाही, सवय पालक लावतात आणि जेव्हा त्याचा मुलांकडून अट्टाहास वा हट्ट वाढतो, तेव्हा मात्र पालकांना जाग येते, तर कांहीला तर ती येतही नाही, असो.

परंतू मुलांना गुंतून ठेवणे, आपल्या नजरेसमोर सुरक्षित ठेवणे, स्मार्ट बनविणे, वा बदलत्या प्रवाहात समाविष्ट असल्याचा आव आणणे अथवा त्याचे एकटेपण घालवणे आणि स्वतः थोडसं मोकळे राहण्यासाठी पालक-बालकात मध्यस्थी हा मोबाईल बनवला जातो. असे असले तरी मोबाईल द्वारे जे Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMFR) निघतात त्याचा शरीरावर खूप मोठा दुष्परिणाम होतो. विशेषतः लहान मुलांसाठी हे High Frequency Electro Magnetic Field (PEMF) लहान मेंदूसाठी व रक्तासाठी अधिकच हानिकारक असतात. मोबाईलच्या अतिरेकी वापरामुळे डोकेदुखी, टेंशन, ताणतणाव, निद्रानाश, अस्थिरता व कानाच्या पडद्यावर वाईट परिणाम होतात. तर मुलांच्या डोळे, कान, ब्रेन, विकास क्षमता न्हास, स्मरणशक्तीचा न्हास, एकलकोंडेपणा, एकाग्रतेचा अभाव असे विपरीत परिणाम ही घडून येतात. कारण मोबाईलद्वारे निघणाऱ्या रेडिएशनचा वेग हा ८८४ एमएच २ इतका असतो. ज्यामुळे त्याचा दुष्प्रभाव निर्माण होतो. म्हणूनच सद्यस्थितीत मोबाईलच्या वापरामुळे बालकांचे बालपणच हरवले आहे असे वाटते, ही एक चिंतनीय बाब आहे. याच अनुषंगाने प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात चिकीत्सात्मक विश्लेषण करणे प्राथमिक वाटते.

अध्ययनाचे उद्देश :-

- १) बालपणात मोबाईल वापराबाबत जाणून घेणे.
- २) बालपणात मोबाईल उपलब्धते बाबतच्या कारणांचा शोध घेणे.
- ३) बालपणात मोबाईल वापराबाबत होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा आढावा घेणे.
- ४) बालपणातील मोबाईल ग्रस्ततेतून बचावाकरीता उपाययोजना वा पर्याय सूचविणे.

अध्ययनाचे गृहितके:-

- १) बहुतांश कुटूंबात आणि बालकांचा बालपणात मोबाईलचा वापर अधिकाधिक असल्याचे आढळते.
- २) कुटूंबातील मोबाईलची गर्दी, पालकांची व्यस्तता व बालकांचे एकटेपण घालवण्यासाठी मोबाईलची लहानग्यांना सहज उपलब्धी होते.
- ३) मोबाईलच्या अति-गैरवापरामुळे शारिरीक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक, सामाजिक दृष्ट्या विपरीत परिणाम घडून येतात.

अध्ययन पध्दती:-

प्रस्तुत अध्ययनासाठी प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलन पध्दतीतील निरीक्षण या प्रत्यक्ष तंत्राचा अवलंब केला असून यासोबतच द्वितीय तथ्य संकलन पध्दतीचाही अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे.

तथ्यांचे अर्थनिर्वचन :-

१) आधुनिक काळातील वर्गव्यवस्थेत सर्वच स्तरातील बहुतांश व्यक्ती वा कुटूंबांकडे मोबाईलचे (स्मार्ट फोनचे) अधिक्य आढळते. मोबाईल हा व्यक्तीचा ( Second self ) झाला आहे, या रंगबेरंगी चंचल, आकर्षक साधनांचा व जीओ सारख्या सहज संपर्क व इंटरनेट उपलब्धतेच्या अमर्यादित सेवेच्या मोहजालात अनेकांना गुरफटले आहे, नव्हेतर अनेकजण त्यात अडकले गेले आहेत. विविधांगी कारणांमुळे का होईना पण अलीकडील विशेषत्वाने शहरी-निमशहरी बालपिढी ही टी. व्ही. कार्टून, मोबाईल गेम, व्हिडीओ... यांच्या मोहजाळ्यात गुरफटली गेली असल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. साधारणतः १० मुलांपैकी ७ मुले ही मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे बालपणास मुक्त आहेत असे प्रथम दर्शनी वाटते.

२) अगदी बाल्यावस्थेपासून तर पौगंडावस्थेपर्यंतचा काळ बालवय म्हणून आपण गृहित धरू, त्यातही १२ ते १३ वर्षांपर्यंतचा काळ हा बालपणाच्या तिव्रतेचा मानू. समाजात या आधुनिक काळात साधारणतः घरा-घरात कमी अधिक प्रमाणात व्यक्तीपरत्वे मोबाईल अशी स्थिती निर्माण होत आहे. तेव्हा विभक्त कुटूंब प्रणाली व पालकांची व्यस्तता, जबाबदाऱ्या व कामांची गर्दी वा बाह्य ठिकाणी वावरतांना बालकांनी त्रास देवू नये, कंटाळावाणे होवू नये, वा कामात व्यत्यय आणू नये याकरीता मुलांना गुंतवण्याचे सर्वात सहज-सोपे-साधे माध्यम म्हणजे मोबाईल होय. मुलं मोबाईल घेतला की त्यात पूर्णतः गुंतून असते. तात्पूर्ती सुटका पालकांना मिळते. तसेच कधी कधी शहरी-निमशहरी भागातील दारबंद संस्कृती, भिन्न भिन्न दैनंदिनी, भिन्न वर्ग वा शाळांच्या वेळा यामुळेही मुलांना सवंगडी खेळायला मिळत नाहीत. हा एक खूप मोठा धोका आहे. ज्यामुळे बालकांना एकलकोंडेपणा अनुभवास येतो. खरे तर प्रचंड ऊर्जाशक्ती, उत्साह, कुतूहल..... असणाऱ्या बालपणात मात्र नाईलाजास्तव मोबाईलच मित्र बनवून त्यासोबत soft palying खेळ खेळावे लागतात. ज्याच्यामुळे शारिरीक, बौद्धिक, मानसिक, विकसन वा संवर्धन होण्याऐवजी यांचा न्हासच होत जातो कारण याच्या अतिवापराचे दुष्परिणाम सर्वांगीण दृष्ट्या बालकाच्या 'बालमनावर, बालपणावर' होतो. ज्यामुळेच त्याचे धोके जाणवायला लागतात. उदा:- मोबाईल हट्टासाठी मुलांची आत्महत्या.....

३) मोबाईल हा उत्सर्जक किरणे (Radiation) बाहेर टाकणारे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र आहे. याचा जेव्हा वारंवार संपर्क वा हाताळणे येते तिथे निश्चितच त्याचे दुष्परिणाम मूळ धरू लागतात. विशेषत्वाने लहान मुले ही अधिक संवेदनशिल असून कोवळ्या व नाजूक अवस्थेत असतात आणि याच काळात त्यांचा वाढ व विकासही झपाटयाने होत असतो, परंतु मोबाईलच्या गैर वा अतिवापरामुळे त्यांच्या शारिरीक, मानसिक, सामाजिक व बौद्धिकतेवर विपरीत परिणाम दिसून येतात. ज्यामुळे मोबाईल केंद्री बनणे, स्वयंकेंद्री बनणे, इतरात न मिसळणे, लहान वयात डोळ्यांचे आजार, दृष्टी कमजोर होणे, चिडचिडेपणा, हट्टी स्वभाव, अस्थिरता, आभासी दुनियेत जगणे यासोबतच सुसंवादाची, शारिरीक हालचालींची कमी, स्मरणशक्तीची न्हास, अति झोप, व कार्यक्षमतेत घट, अशा बाबी प्रकर्षाने जाणवतात.

स्पॅनिश शास्त्रज्ञांना संशोधनात असे आढळून आले की, मोबाईलच्या अतिवापरामुळे लहान मुलांमध्ये चिडचिडेपणा, मुड बदलण्यात वाढ ज्यामुळे ते डिप्रेसनकडे जातात. त्यांची वागणूक व शिकण्याची क्षमता कमी होते. तर वैज्ञानिकांच्या एका गटाने फोनच्या लिथीयम आयर्न बॅटरीमधून निघणाऱ्या १०० पेक्षा अधिक विषारी वायूंचा शोध लावला आहे, यामध्ये कार्बन मोनाक्साईडचा समावेश आहे. यामुळे डोळे, त्वचा, व नाकात जळजळ निर्माण होते. सामाजिक पर्यावरणाची हानीही होते असे म्हटले आहे. तसेच ब्रेन ट्यूमर सारखे आजार (electro magnetic radiation) चा ब्रेनशी येणाऱ्या संपर्कातून वाढतात.

मुल मोबाईलच्या व्यसनाच्या एवढे आहारी जाते की प्रसंगी सर्व झोपले असतांना लपून हळूच मोबाईल घेवून खेळते. हा किती मोठा धोका आहे. यामुळेच पुण्यात मोबाईलसाठी मुलाने केली आत्महत्या..... संदर्भ:- दै. लोकदूत डिसे २०१९..... किंवा मोबाईलमुळे मुलांचे ब्रेन अस्थिर... असे वृत्त वृत्तपत्रातून समोर येते.

मुल जसजसं पौगंडावस्थेकडे वाढत जातं तसं तसं मोबाईल वापराचे संदर्भ ही वेगळे बनतात, पोर्नोग्राफी वा तत्सम काही बाबींची माहिती घेण्याचा वा त्यात वाहवत जाण्याचा धोकाही वाढतो. कारण या वयात 'विवेकशील विचार' करण्याची क्षमता त्यांच्यात विकसीत झालेली नसते. त्यामुळे मुल अनेकदा चुकीच्या मार्गावर (syber crime) जाण्याचा धोका असतो. यासोबतच भावनांच्या आहारी जावून केलेले प्रेम आणि त्याचे प्रश्न याच्याही अनेक घटना आपणास पाहावयास मिळतात. तर (selfy, Tik Tok) सारख्या गोष्टीच्या नादात अनेकांना साहसी पोज वा इतरांपेक्षा कांहीतरी वेगळं करून दाखवण्याच्या भ्रमात जीवही गमवावा लागतो.

उपरोक्त सर्वच दुष्परिणाम अत्याधिक धोकादायक असून शास्त्रज्ञांनीही यासंबंधी धोक्याची घंटा दर्शविली आहेच.

निष्कर्ष :-

१. बदलती जीवन पध्दती, विभक्त कुटूंब पध्दती व पालकांची व्यस्थ जीवनशैली यामुळे मुलांचे बालसंगोपण एक जिकरीची बाब झाली आहे.

२. अधिकाधिक कुटूंबातील मुलांना मनोरंजन, गुंतून राहणे किंवा गुंतून ठेवणे व एकटेपण दूर सारण्यासाठी मोबाईल सारखे साधन सहजतेने हाताळण्यास उपलब्ध होते आहे.
३. मुलांना मोबाईल हाताळण्यास उपलब्ध होण्यास मोबाईलची व्यक्तीपरत्वे उपलब्धता व पालकवर्ग बहुतांश प्रमाणात जबाबदार आहे. याचे प्रमाण मध्यम वर्गीयांमध्ये अधिक दिसते.
४. सार्वजनिक प्रसंग, सण उत्सव, विवाह अशा प्रसंगी मुलांच्या उत्साह वा सहभागाऐवजी, मुलांना कंटाळवाणे वाटणे व मोबाईलमध्ये गुंतून जाणे अशी चित्रे सर्रास पाहावयास मिळतात. यातून असेच निदर्शनास येते की मुलांचा सामाजिक सहभाग वा संवेदना विकसीत होत नाहीत आणि मुले निर्जिव यंत्राशीच जखडली जावून तेच विश्व वाटतय. हा मोबाईल व्यसनाधिनतेची प्रक्रियाच आहे असे वाटते.
५. मुलांना मोबाईल व टि. व्ही. च्या विळख्यातून बाहेर काढणे एक आव्हान बनले आहे.
६. भविष्यात मोबाईलच्या अति वा गैरवापराचे दुष्परिणाम प्रकर्षाने जाणवतील. हीच शक्यता जगभरातील शास्त्रज्ञांनी वर्तवली आहे. मानसिक ताणतणाव व आजार वाढतील.
७. व्यक्ती संवाद, कौटूंबिक सामाजिक आंतरक्रिया, सामाजिक संबंध संवर्धनाचा अभाव निर्माण होईल.
८. आजच्या भौतिकता प्रिय वर्गव्यवस्थेत पालकवर्गांनी बालसंगोपन व बालसंवर्धन आणि बालकांचे बालपण जतन करण्याबाबत चिंता व चिंतन करण्याची सक्त गरज जाणवत आहे.
९. मुलांची वाढ विकास आणि गरज लक्षात घेवून अनुकूल वातावरण निर्माण करण्याची आवश्यकता भासते आहे. पालकांनी मुलं आणि मुलांचे संगोपण याबाबत दृष्टीकोन बदलण्याची गरज असल्याचे तिब्रतेने जाणवते आहे.  
उदा:- भौतिक वस्तूंची उपलब्धता आणि मुलांचा विकास असे समीकरण जोडणे अयोग्य आहे.

सूचना, उपाय वा पर्याय:-

प्रसिद्ध साहित्यीक आ. ह. साळूंखे म्हणतात, 'मुलांना सावलीत वाढवू नका तर मेगाब्रेन प्रकाशन एका ग्रंथात म्हणत 'मुलांना टि. व्ही. च्या कचाट्यातून सोडवा?' असे अनेक संदर्भ मिळतील, परंतु मुलांचं बालपण हरवलं वा हिरावलं जावू नये याकरीता मात्र मुलांना मोबाईल, टि. व्ही. यापासून दूर ठेवून अन्यत्र गुंतवले पाहिजे, जसे:- मैदानी खेळ, लहानसहान सहल, गोष्टींच्या पुस्तक वाचनाची आवड व सवय, क्रियाशिल उपक्रम वा कृती, विविध क्षेत्रांची माहिती घेण्याची उत्सुकता निर्माती वगैरे.....

खलिल जिब्रान पालकांना उद्देशून काढलेले अतिशय मननीय उद्गार "You are the bouls from which your children, as living arrouls, are sent forth") आत्मसात करण्याजोगे आहेत. तेव्हा पालकांनी मुलांना स्वतंत्र वेळ देणे, मोबाइल हाताळत नव्हे., विशेषतः शेजारील सवंगडी सहवास मिळू देणे व खेळण्यास प्राधान्य देणे, पालकांनी मुलांशी त्यांच्या मुड वा स्वभाव, मानसिक स्थितीनुसार संवाद साधून त्यावेळी मोबाईल, टि. व्ही. च्या चांगल्या बाबी सांगून दुष्परिणामाबाबत सांगणे, त्याच्या वापराची मर्यादा समजून सांगणे व तेवढी लवचिकता ठेवणे. बापण कुशलतेने हाताळणे, जी मुले या साधनांचा अधिकाधिक वापर करतात त्यांच्यापासून आपले मुले दूर ठेवणे कारण या वयात अनुकरणप्रियता व तिब्रता अधिक असते. मुलांना केलेले उपदेशांचे पालन प्रथमतः आपल्या कृतीत उतरवा ज्याचा प्रभाव मुलांवर लवकर होईल.

सारांश :- मुलांचं बालपण जपलं पाहिजे, मुलांना टि. व्ही. मोबाईलच्या जाळ्यातून बाहेर काढलं पाहिजे याकरीता आजमितीला जे मुलांचे मोबाईल प्रेम, अधिनता व अति-गैरवापर यावर वेळीच नियंत्रण आणणे अत्यावश्यक आहे अन्यथा याचे तिब्र सर्वांग धोके भविष्यात दिसून येतील म्हणूनच "Save Childhood, from Mobile & TV Misuse" Because Save child, Family and INDIA"

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## Scope Of Home Economics Various Branches

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### Introduction

Home economics teachers at the secondary school level are concerned with the everyday living of people – the food they eat, the clothes they wear and the homes in which they live. They are concerned with personal development, family relationships, family health, and the rearing of children. They are concerned with the values people cherish and with how they use their resources to achieve these values. The way these concerns have influenced the program has been effectively illustrated in the preceding chapter. Home economics developed out of an interest in family well being. This interest in family well being is still the core of the home economics program. An ever increasing number of women are working outside the home. Many homemakers no longer have the necessary time to reach their daughters the techniques and skills of homemaking.

Most people today recognize the need of the school to share in educating for home and family living. This is especially important at the secondary school level. This is partly because it is the last period of formal schooling for many young people. It is more important, however, because of the special needs and interest of adolescents. Both boys and girls of this age are beginning to think seriously about a home and family of their own. At the time, they are seeking independence from their present families. Many problems arise with which they want and need help that their families cannot give.

### Objective Of The Study

- 1) To select the important values in personal and family living more surely.
- 2) To live and play and work more happily, especially in the home.
- 3) To rear and care for their children more successfully.

The success of home economics teaching is measured by the use students makes of their learning in their daily living. Home Economics professions in Higher Education seek to help in learning.

**Home economics, Domestic Science or Home Science** is a field of study that deals with the relationship between individuals, families, communities, and the environment in which they live. Home economics courses are internationally and across multiple educational levels. Home economics courses have been important throughout history because it gave women the opportunity to pursue higher education and vocational training in a world where only men were able to learn in such environments. In modern times, home economics teaches people of all genders important life skills, such as cooking, sewing, and finances. With the stigma the term “home economics” has earned over the years, the course is now often referred to by different terms, such as "family and consumer science."

**Service industry** is always in need of workers, and home economics prepares people that are just right for it. They know how to cook and clean and also how to with all kinds of customers.

People who studied home economics have plenty of other career options. However, the ones we mentioned above are the most appropriate and popular.

Now you can define home economics on your own and decide whether you need it or not. If you ask us, we think home economics are important for everyone, as they teach us practical skills we can use in life. However, the choice is yours, and we hope that our information helps you figure things out.

### The Scope Of Home Economics Covers Seven Main Branches

1. **Cooking.** Home economics lessons teach children and young women what to do in the kitchen: from setting the table to baking cookies and cakes. In home economics, kids can learn about the food's nutrition value, the proper rules of etiquette and ways of handling kitchen equipment.
2. **Child rearing.** Back in the day, young girls were taught how to raise children from birth to early adolescence. Today, child development has developed into a separate field, but the basics are still taught in home economics.
3. **Community awareness and education.** This branch of home economics provides the basic knowledge on how to live in a community. Additionally, students can lean about morality and ethics in these lessons.

4. **Design management.** In these lessons, young, people receive lessons on interior and exterior design, as well as learn how to take care of their homes (i.e. how the and organise).
5. **Textiles and Sewing.** Home economics teaches kids how to embroider, sew, crochet, and do all kinds of things with different kinds of threads and fabrics. Young people can how to make their own clothes, elements of or accessories.
6. **Economics and Budgeting.** As one of the most essential elements of home economics, these lessons are meant to teach children how to spend money wisely and how to get the best out of their financial situation. It is one of the most important things that can be later in life.
7. **Hygiene and Health.** These lessons are supposed to teach young kids how to take care of their own hygiene and health, as well as how to care for their sick relatives. This branch is rarely in use, but you can still find the remnants of it in some home economics programmes,

### Importance of home economics

**Home economics** is not only a school or college lesson you like to skip. It is also a viable career opportunity. People who choose to study home economics can find a job virtually in any field. Below, you can find some ideas on who you can work as after studying home economics.

Home economics graduates are always wet-come in education. They can choose to work in schools or even in universities (if they

Have the required qualifications). However, teaching is not limited to schools or colleges. Non-profit organizations and community programs can also be great work places for home economists.

The fashion industry is full of people who excelled at home economics. The skills learned in those lessons can be applied to designing and sewing fashionable outfits. The interior and exterior design scene is also an appropriate career opportunity.

### Conclusion

Home economics, also known as family and consumer sciences, is a field of education, which concerns itself with management and economics of the community and home. Although it was mostly meant for girls and young women, these days, all genders are involved in home economics classes.

Other names that are used for this subject are domestic economy, human sciences and home science. The subject went from being compulsory to being an elective; some countries got rid of it altogether.

Even though many countries still use the term 'home economies', other states decided to change the name of the subject to family and consumer sciences. This way, the name reflects the whole scope of what this subject covers. And that is exactly what we are going to talk about in the next section.

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**Indian Cultures And Mob Lynching****Adv. Jaisingh Shahu Chawhan**

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**Introductions**

Every society has its cultures, the patterns of how people live and express themselves and how they value objects and thoughts. The definition of the concept of culture have changed since past few years and required attention. The objects that identify cultures, the ideas that shape cultures, such as social discrimination, the role of humans and their attitude toward science and knowledge needs introspection. We use the word culture while referring to a verity of thoughts and action. Although cultures coincide with history and historical change, the consciousness of the category such as culture has emerged in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the social sciences culture gradually came to refer to the pattern of functioning in a society with is multiple facets extending from the foundations to the many manifestations of action and ideas. In India identity of human being was determine by the 'Jati' one was born into which in term conditions, rules of marriage and inheritance and often occupation. The self-definition of these castes and sects are the root of diversity in India.

In earlier Indian society Brahmanalism and Shramalism (Buddhists and Jains) had diversion view on social ethics. Accordingly the present Indian society is diversified on these two way of thinking. In the nations state the identity of a community, based on religion, language, ethnicity, has less centrality than the identity of the citizen of the nation that is now the more appropriate primary identity. Religious nationalism in present times is battling the secular identity of the citizen that they wish to replace by giving priority to a particular religious identity.

**Importance Of Subject**

The present scenario of our country is a deep concern for every citizen. Mob Lynching is a disgusting and shameful event on a civilized and cultured country like India. Killing of humans on the ground of caste, creed, language, religion, sex is a violation of fundamental rights granted by Indian Constitution. Some of the events of Mob Lynching created great panic in the demography of the nation. This is one of the reason which is to be discussed by the citizens by conscious mind and secure the secular identity of our country. The incidents of Mob Lynching had been done on the ground of Killing of Cows, Love Jihad and similarly to ban a movie under the guise of ideal worship and religion. The common factor in all these incidents are superiority feelings and radical views of the religion. To strengthen the democracy of India and too maintain the spirit of Constitution we should avoid radical views of religion which ultimately brings down the values of Indian Constitution. But the incident of Mob Lynching shows that the superiority feeling of religion breaks the secular image of the Nation.

**Objectives**

The Constitution of India in its Preamble has given an identity as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic Nation. The Constitution of India is a supreme law of land of India which has transferred India, a country of countless of diversity into one Nation. The Constitution of India had not only introduce the Parliamentary Democratic Republic and political system in the country, but has also assured equal rights and equal protection of law to every citizen without any discrimination as to religion, caste, class, creed, language, race, birth, place or profession. It has in fact fertilized the sense of having equal opportunity, share and participation of every individual of country in all sphere of system which can be seen by near reading and understanding the Preamble of the Constitution. To sum of the Constitution of India is symbol of Patriotism and Nationalism. There is need to grow awareness to make people understand that the Constitution is the only firmed document in the country which has protected and still protecting every single citizen of this country. Unless, the text of Constitution, its importance, its dignity and impact of day to day life and affairs of individual or body of individual is understood and realized by the people of India. There shall be no growth in the common voice of descend against all sort of act questioning the dignity and integrity nor there shall be any concrete safeguard to the Constitution.

**Analysis**

Lynching is the premeditated extra judicial killing by a group. It is most often use to characterize informal public executions by a mob in order to punished and alleged transgressor or to intimidate a group. Mob attacks is so common in India in past few years. Many attacks on men, women, and infants have taken

place in various districts of India. With no proper laws placed to address this upcoming threat to democracy, India is heading towards a state where mobocracy and hooliganism are going to rule the country.

The idea “instant” justice is immensely popular and its acceptance even higher if the perceived crime is allegedly committed by Muslim, Dalit, Christians or Tribal. A member of one group consider the member of another group are less than human. Highlighting the barbarities of Mob Lynching and questioning the authority is in no way an attempt to understand the severity of crime allegedly committed or to absolve them of this crime. But we do need to understand the relationship between the identity of the victim and power dynamics of the ruling Political class. The identity of the victim and as well as the perpetrators along with the Political discourse adopted by the ruling Political class plays a vital role in Lynching and Mob violence. The available data shows that in recent years, there has been an unprecedented surge in the number of Lynching and hate crimes in Cow related case and most of the victims are from the Muslims and Dalit community. What makes it easy to orchestrate a Lynching ? For human being, killing a fellow human is not easy. Experts say that, if someone is not a sociopath, psychologically disturbed or doesn't have empathy and moral feeling, there are strong inhibitions against killing others. It requires a special environment to overcome the inhibitions to carry out horrific crimes like public Lynching. However, Prof. Thomas Homer – Dixon of the University of Waterloo, who developed a model to understand dehumanisation and conflicts, explains : “Its unfortunately true that not all of us, but most of us have the capacity to behave in such horrific ways if circumstances are appropriately organised. By ‘appropriately organised’ circumstance, Prof. Thomas Homer – Dixon indicates the process of ‘dehumanising’ the victim which he thinks is a necessary condition for a severe conflict. Dehumanising happens when someone de-individualises and caricatures members of the out group and does not regard them as the participants of his moral community. While describing the Lynching and hate crimes in India the professor replied that, his model fits into the on going scenario in India. The perpetrators ceased to recognize the victims as a member of their moral group or as a fellow human being, which legitimises their cruelty against the victim. In cases where violence is religiously motivated, often something similarly dehumanisation happens. Lynching and hate crimes in modern India are followed by a disturbing new trend which resembles the Lynching of Black Americans in the late Nineteenth Century and early Twentieth Century US. During 1880 – 1930 thousands of Black Americans were lynched by White Americans on fictitious accusations of raping white women or stealing cattle. The victims were killed in most horrific ways to inflict maximum pain and suffering. The dispersed body parts of the victims were collected by the attackers as trophies.

In the Twenty First Century India, the perpetrators don't collect the body parts of the lynched victims but they film the horror on their smartphones and upload it onto social media. There are several videos of such attacks being circulated in the social media by the attackers themselves. While sharing the horrific video the attackers neither have remorse for committing such an inhuman act of violence nor do they fear law of land. Rather, they feel proud of their horrendous acts and want to keep the memory of the event alive. Lynching and Mob violence are no longer just a law and order problem. These are not happening in a political vacuum. It is important to examine why at this particular historical moment members of one group considered the members of another group as less than human. There is little doubt that Lynching and hate crimes are happening with state approval. The ruling political class has been using it as one of their political instruments, sometimes use as a direct tool to influence their constituency to garner political benefits and sometime conveniently ignore to protect their support base for keeping political power intact. State machinery like Police and Investigation department have been biased in providing justice to the victims of Lynching and hate crimes. This pattern has infested in all state across the country. In June 2018 three Muslims youth were lynched over an alleged Cow theft in Uttar Dinajpur, district of West Bengal. Police arrested the three accused and book them u/s. 304 instead of Sec. 302 of I.P.C. which made the crime culpable homicide not amounting to murder and the accused got bail in just weeks. In many cases the survivors and family members do not file police complaints against the perpetrators fearing counter case and police cases.

Another important aspect explaining why mob lynching incidents continue to take place is because as a society, the idea of the so called form of ‘Instant’ justice is immensely popular. This means that, society is bound to intervene in matters, without even understanding the issue. Lynching happens when a mob gets together and they feel that, they have a responsibility towards the society and that the police or any administrative body can't do justice to that responsibility. Moreover given the state of the police and judiciary in the country there is a wide ranging perception that, culprits go unpunished and that there is a chance that, the accused in the crimes will go scot free. In fact people have to understand that their act of providing instant justice is nothing but in itself a serious crime. And a crime cannot be countered by another.

**Conclusion**

Mob Lynching and hate crimes and anarchy won't be tolerated in a democratic country like India and therefore initiative to in act specific laws to counter Lynching is a growing demand. In August 2019 the Rajasthan Assembly passed an Anti Lynching Bill with the provision for life imprisonment and a fine ranging from Rs. 1-5 Lakhs in case were mob violence leads to a victims death. The Supreme Court in July 2018 passed directives urging the Parliament to in act a law to deal with the crime that, "Threatens Rule of Law and the Country's Social Fabric".

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## मराठी भाषेतील अर्थविन्यास – संक्षिप्त परिचय

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## प्रस्तावना

जगात अनेक भाषा बोलल्या जातात. अनेक भाषांची विविध रचना पद्धती अस्तित्वात आहे. प्रत्येक भाषेचे अस्तित्व तिच्या संरचक घटकांवर अवलंबून असते. तेच त्याचे वेगळपण असते. प्रत्येक घटक आपापल्या भाषेसाठी महत्वाचे कार्य करीत असतो. त्याचा आढावा प्रत्येक वेळी प्रत्येक भाषेच्या भाषावैज्ञानिक अभ्यासातून घेता येतो. थोडक्यात, प्रत्येक भाषा 'वर्णरूप-शब्दरूप-वाक्यरूप-अर्थरूप' अशा घटकांनी युक्त असते. यातील प्रत्येक संकल्पना ह्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहेत. त्याचा भाषावैज्ञानिक दृष्ट्या अभ्यास झालेला आहे, होतही आहे. मराठी भाषेमध्येही भाषावैज्ञानिक दृष्टीने या घटकांची चिकित्सा नेहमीच होत असते.

या लेखात आपण मराठीतील अर्थप्रक्रियेचा आढावा बघू तो विस्ताराने नव्हे तर संक्षिप्त पद्धतीने.

## उद्देश

मराठी भाषेतील अर्थप्रक्रियेची संकल्पना शोधणे, मराठी भाषेतील अर्थाचे स्थान अधोरेखित करणे, मराठी भाषेतील भाषा विज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीने अभ्यासले जाणारे अर्थाचे प्रकार, उदाहरणे आणि अर्थ संबंध शोधणे हा या लेखामागील उद्देश आहे. हा लेख संकलन, संग्रहण आणि परिचय या अभ्यास पद्धतीने लिहिण्याचा प्रयत्न असून त्याद्वारे 'मराठी भाषेतील अर्थ विन्यास'चा संक्षिप्त परिचय करून देण्याचा प्रयत्न आहे.

मराठीत अर्थाला खूप महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. शब्दांना आणि वाक्याला अर्थ असतो हे सर्वसामान्यालाही समजते पण अर्थ म्हणजे काय हे निश्चित व नेमकेपणे कुणी सांगू शकत नाही.

याबाबत विविध-मते मतप्रवाह आहे. ज्यामुळे एखाद्या ठळक गोष्टीचा/वस्तूचा निर्देश होतो, तो निर्देश म्हणजेच त्या शब्दाचा अर्थ, उदाहरणार्थ, शिक्षक, मांजर, कुत्रा वगैरे... शब्दाचा अर्थ त्या शब्दाचा वाक्यातील उपयोगावर अवलंबून असतो तो सुटा (स्वतंत्र) नसतो. उदाहरणार्थ, मराठीची अर्थव्यवस्था/भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था/मी पुण्याला जातो/मी पुण्याचे काम करतो. टेबलावर/आजवर.

शब्दाच्या संदेशावरून अर्थ कळत असतो, आज रविवार आहे (कधी केवळ वार सांगणे हा हेतू तर कधी रविवार सुटीचा दिवस आहे हे हेतू)

याप्रमाणे वस्तूमात्राचा निर्देश असो, प्रतिमा असो, की संकल्पना असो यावरून अर्थाची सुटसुटीत व नेमकी ओळख आपण करून घेऊ शकत नाही. त्याकरिता भाषाविज्ञानात भाषा वैज्ञानिकांनी ज्या अंगानी आणि पद्धतींनी अर्थाच्या प्रकारांची ओळख घडविलेली आहे, तो करू या.

## 1. निर्देशानुसार किंवा सांकल्पनिक अर्थ

घटकांच्या ओळखीसाठी त्यांच्या स्वरूपानुसार मांडल्या जाणारा हा शब्दार्थाचा अंगभूत व मुख्य अर्थ असतो. उदाहरणार्थ, 'बाई' म्हटल्याने 'प्रौढ स्त्री' असा सरळ अर्थ ध्यानात येतो तर 'मुलगी' म्हटल्यास 'तरुण स्त्री' असाच अर्थ आपण घेतो. 'पुरुष' आणि 'मुलगा' यातही असाच फरक ध्यानात घेता येतो. म्हणजेच, 'बाई, पुरुष, मुलगा-मुलगी' ह्या नेहमीच्या शब्दांसाठी येणारे अर्थ-घटक ध्यानात ठेवूनच आपण वस्तू अथवा गोष्टीचा वाक्यरचनेतून अर्थ समजून घेत असतो. सांकल्पनिक अर्थ हाच प्रधान अर्थ असून बाको सर्व गौण अर्थ असतात.

## 2. गुणव्यंजक किंवा सहचारी अर्थ

शब्द सांकल्पनिक अर्थासह येतात पण त्यांना प्राप्त होणारा अर्थ काही वेळा विशिष्ट मूल्य अथवा गुणांनी युक्त असतो. 'स्त्री' या शब्दातून 'अबलत्व' हा गुण दिसून येतो. 'कुत्रा' म्हटल्यास 'लाचारास्थिती' स्पष्ट होते. 'गुरू' म्हटल्यास 'आदरणीय व्यक्ती'चे स्थान लक्षात येते? 'मंडई' शब्दातून बाजारातील 'कलकलाट' लक्षात येतो. कधी 'मारवाडी' म्हटल्यास 'चिक्कूपणा', 'भटजी' म्हटल्यास 'खादाडपणा', 'हर्षद मेहता' किंवा 'बोफर्स' म्हणून भ्रष्टाचार असे अर्थ लक्षात येतात.

## 3. शैलीगत अर्थ

भाषा व्यापाराच्या सामाजिक संदर्भाचा, सामाजिक परिस्थितीचा अर्थ म्हणजे शैलीगत अर्थ, संभाषणात बोलणारा व ऐकणारा असे दोन घटक असतात. माणूस स्थानपरत्वे शब्द भाषेच्या माध्यमाने वापरीत असतो. या बोलल्यातूनच काही गोष्टी निर्देशित अथवा सूचित होतात. शब्दांचे स्थान हे शैलीपरत्वे परिवर्तित होत असते. उदाहरणार्थ, डोकें, मस्तक, टाळकं यांचे सांकल्पिक अर्थ समान आहेत पण त्याचा वापर मात्र भिन्न स्वरूपाचा आहे. त्यालाच शैलीगत अर्थ म्हणता येतो.

- अ. चिरंजीव – अवलाद – मुलगा – पुत्र  
ब. गर्व – अभिमान – घमैंड – गुर्मी  
क. स्त्री – बाई – नारी – अबला – ललना – मादी – महिला  
ड. आवाज – ध्वनी – नाद – स्वप्न – रव  
इ. निजणे – झोपणे – निद्रा – पसरणे – पहुडणे

या शब्दांचा वापर विविध ठिकाणी वेगवेगळा आणि निश्चित असा असतो.

#### 4. भावपर अर्थ

शब्द उच्चारताना/चढ उतार वापरून आपण बोलत असतो, म्हणजे शब्दावरील बलात्मक आघात, सीमासंधी, सूरावली द्वारे बोलण्यातील शब्दांचे अर्थ स्पष्टपणे त्याक्षणीच प्रचित होतात किंवा समजून येतात, त्यालाच शब्दांचे भावपर अर्थ म्हणतात. उदाहरणार्थ,

- तू खरंच येणार नाहीस ?  
नाही, अगदी खरंच !
- शहाणी मूलं रडत नसतात,  
मोठा शहाणा झाला, माहितच आहे ? उंटावरचा शहाणा !
- देवाची आठवण आणि देव आठविला.

#### 5. परावर्तीत अर्थ

सांकेतिक अर्थाला काही कालाने संदेशन प्रक्रियेत विशिष्ट वेगळेच अर्थ चिकटून येतात आणि मूळ अर्थापेक्षा भिन्नत्व त्या अर्थाला प्राप्त होते. संस्कृतच्या काही शब्दांचे अर्थ आपणास ठावूक नसतात. अशावेळी त्याचा वापर आपण करतो मग अर्थ परावर्तीत होतो.

उदाहरणार्थ— खाज सुटणे या शब्दाचा अर्थ संकुचित व वासनामय झाला आहे मात्र खाज म्हणजे गरज किंवा निकड बलात्कार याचा मूळ अर्थ कोणत्याही प्रकारची क्षेत्रातील जबरदस्ती. पण आज त्या शब्दाला वेगळे अर्थ परिणाम प्राप्त झाले आहे.

#### 6. साहचर्यपर अर्थ

काही शब्दांना जोडून नेमके व निश्चित तेच ते शब्द येतातच. त्या-त्या शब्दांचे ते साहचर्य असते. मराठीत असे काही शब्द आहेत की त्यांचा असा संबंध अतूट आहे.

उदाहरणार्थ, समारंभ म्हटले की तो संपन्न होतो.  
धांदात च्या पुढे खोटे आवश्यक आहे.  
न लाज ना ना लज्जा

पत्रामध्ये स.न.वि.वि. (सप्रेम नमस्कार विनंती विशेष) कळावे लोभ असावा. आपलाच...  
भाषणाच्या वेळी स्थूलमानाने वापरले जाणारे शब्द साहचर्यपर अर्थात समाविष्ट होतात.

#### 7. विषयअर्थ

बोलाताना मुख्य विषय आणि इतर गोष्टी यात आपण फरक दाखवित बोलण्याची क्रिया करतो. विशिष्ट सूरयोजन करून बोलण्यास त्या वाक्याचा तसा तसा अर्थ ध्यानात येतो. उदाहरणार्थ, तो गेला असे म्हटल्यास गेला म्हणजे बाहेर गेला, गावाला गेला, वारला वगैरे अर्थ शब्दावरील आघातावरून आणि त्या भाव मुद्रेतून लक्षात घ्यावे लागतील.

काल पाऊस पडला.  
काल पाऊस पडला !  
काल पाऊस पडला ?

या उदाहरणातून साधे विधान, उद्गारवाचक विधान आणि प्रश्नार्थक विधान ध्यानात येतो. त्यामुळे अर्थाचा विषय समजतो.

रूपारूपातील संबंधातून सरूपता ध्यानात घेता येते.

दोन भिन्न अर्थाना एकच रूप प्राप्त होते तेव्हा सरूपता असते. उदाहरणार्थ, माळ (फुलांची माळ, माळरान) बोट (हातापायांचे बोट, आगबोट), मित्र (दोस्त, सूर्य), गोटे (दगड, फुलांचे गुच्छ)

श्लेष हा शब्दालंकार बहुदा सरूपतेवरच आधारित असतो. रूप व अर्थातील संबंधातून समानार्थता आणि अनेकार्थता ध्यानात येतात.

#### समानार्थता

दोन भिन्नरूपांना एकच अर्थ असणे म्हणजे समानार्थता होय.

उदाहरणार्थ,

1. रागीट-तापट-तामसी-कोपिष्ठ-तिरशिगराव
2. थोबाडीत देणे-मुस्काडीत मारणे-श्रीमुखात देणे, कानाखाली आवाज काढणे
3. प्रहार-घाव-आघात-वार
4. पर्वा-फिकीर-तमा-काळजी-चिंता-मुलाहिजा
5. वागणूक-आचरण-वर्तन
6. किरण-कवडसे-तिरीप

वरील प्रत्येक शब्द गटात समानार्थता आढळून येते.

### अनेकार्थता

एकाच रूपाला एकाहून अधिक अर्थ असतात तेव्हा अनेकार्थता असते. सरूपात व अनेकार्थता यात गोंधळ होण्याची शक्यता जास्त असते. अनेकार्थतेमध्ये रूप एकच पण अर्थ अनेक व ते अर्थ परस्पर संबंधित असतात. उलट, सरूपतेच्या बाबतीत, रूपे भिन्न अर्थ एक असतो. हा सूक्ष्म भेद लक्षात ठेवावा.

उदाहरणार्थ- गोटा (दगड किंवा धोंडा, चमनगोटा म्हणजे टक्कल, नाराळाची नरोटी)

पाड (पाडणे या अर्थी क्रियापद, आंब्याचा पाड म्हणजे पक्व स्थितीतील आंबे, पाड म्हणजे किंमत या अर्थाने)

वाजणे (घंटा वाजणे, (क्रियापद), घडळ्यातील वेळ दर्शविणे, भांडण होणे, लग्न होणे, वगैरे अर्थाने.)

उडणे (रंग उडणे (फिका होणे), पक्षी उडणे (भरारी मारणे) हातातून सुटणे (मुक्त होणे) या अर्थाने)

### समारोप

या पद्धतीने आपण अर्थाचे प्रकार मांडून दाखवू शकतो. वाक्याचा अर्थ त्यानुसार व्यवस्थित आपल्या ध्यानात येत असतो. शब्दाचा मूळ सांकल्पनिक अर्थ व अर्थप्रकार महत्वाचा आहे. बाकी त्या सांकल्पनिक अर्थाच्या अनुषंगाने येणारे अर्थक्षेत्र आहे.

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## सबाल्टर्न इतिहास आणि सोशल मिडीयाची भूमिका

प्रा.डॉ. युलिसिस एकनाथ भालेराव

सहा.प्राध्यापक व इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख

राजर्षी शाहू कला, विज्ञान महाविद्यालय वाळुज ता.गंगापूर, जि.औरंगाबाद.

### प्रस्तावना

18 व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहास लेखनास सुरुवात झाली. इतिहासाची जशी व्याप्ती वाढत गेली त्याप्रमाणात इतिहास लेखन समृद्ध होत गेले. त्यात नवनविन विचारप्रवाह निर्माण झाले. व्यक्ति, समाज, स्थळ आणि काळ या अनुबंधातील मानवाची सर्वांगीण प्रगती म्हणजे इतिहास होय. काल प्रवाहाबरोबर हा इतिहास घडत राहतो खरा पण घडणाऱ्या इतिहासातील जो लिहिला जातो त्यालाच आपण इतिहास म्हणून ओळखतो. विविध साधनांच्या आधारे व विविध पध्दतीचा वापर करून इतिहास संशोधन व लेखन केले जाते ते अर्थातच इतिहासकार म्हणून गणल्या जाणाऱ्या व्यक्तीची निर्मिती असते. ही व्यक्ति कोणत्यातरी युगाची, समाजाची मूल्य व्यवस्थेची प्रतिनिधी असते. या प्रतिनिधीत्वाची छाप तिच्या निर्मितीवर उमटलेली असते. इतिहास ही भूतकाळाची कहाणी असली तरी वर्तमानाची गरज असते. वंचितांचा इतिहास किंवा 'सबाल्टर्न इतिहास' हा जो अलीकडे इतिहास लेखनातील नवीन प्रवाह 20 व्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस उदयास आला आणि हा इतिहास सर्वसामान्य माणसांपर्यंत पोहचविण्याचे काम सोशल मिडीयाने केले आहे किंवा करत आहे. कारण आज सर्वांकडे स्मार्ट फोन आहे. फेसबुक, गुगल, युट्युब, व्हॉट्सअप, ट्विटर, ईमेल, मॅसेंजर, चित्रपट, वर्तमानपत्रे या सर्व माध्यमातून आपल्याला जगातली कोणतीही माहिती तात्काळ मिळू शकते. म्हणून सोशल मिडीया आधुनिक जगात क्रांती घडवत आहे असे म्हणण्याची वेळ आली आहे. म्हणून सोशल मिडीया 'सामान्यांचा इतिहास' सर्वसामान्य माणसांपर्यंत पोहचवेल असे म्हटले तर वावगे ठरणार नाही.

### सबाल्टर्न इतिहास लेखन

'वंचितांचा इतिहास' किंवा 'सबाल्टर्न इतिहास' हा जो अलीकडे इतिहास लेखनातील नवीन प्रवाह 20 व्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस उदयास आला; 'तळाकडून इतिहास' असेही त्याचे वर्णन केले जाते. मार्क्सवादी इतिहास लेखन व नवमार्क्सवादी इतिहास लेखनाचा पुढचा टप्पा म्हणजे सबाल्टर्न इतिहास होय. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धाच्या काळातील एक मूलगामी तत्वचिंतक एडवर्ड थॉमसन याने आपल्या भ्जेजवतल तिवउ इमसवू या संकल्पनेद्वारा इतिहास लेखनाला एक नवा आयाम दिला, तो या संकल्पनेचा प्रणेता मानला जातो. या संकल्पनेत इतिहासकारांनी दुर्लक्षिलेल्या घटकांचा व त्यांच्या योगदानाची चर्चा अपेक्षित आहे.

नवमार्क्सवादी दृष्टिकोनातून सुरु झालेला अभ्यास वंचितांच्या इतिहासाचा शोध घेणाऱ्या सबाल्टर्न दृष्टिकोनात विस्तारीत झाला. इ.स. 1891 ते 1937 या कालखंडात होवून गेलेल्या इटालियन तत्वज्ञ अँटोनिओ ग्रामची याने 'सबाल्टर्न' ही संज्ञा पुढे आणली. अँटोनिओ ग्रामचीने 'सबाल्टर्न' किंवा वंचितांच्या इतिहासासंबंधी संकल्पना मांडली आहे. इतिहासातील अभिजनावादविरुद्धची प्रतिक्रिया म्हणजे सबाल्टर्न विचार होय. वंचितांचा इतिहास लिहिण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र साधने उपलब्ध नाहीत. छव क्वबनउमदजए छव भ्जेजवतल या तत्वानुसार वंचितांचा इतिहास नाही; परंतु आपण हे लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे की, इतिहास लेखनासाठी कागदपत्रांची अट आपण वंचितांना लावू शकत नाही. कारण वंचित वर्गाला कागदपत्रे निर्माण करण्याची क्षमताच उच्च वर्गाने, प्रस्थापित वर्गाने त्यांच्यात निर्माण होवू दिली नाही. वर्चस्व गाजविणाऱ्या वर्गानेच कागदपत्रे निर्माण केली असल्यामुळे त्यांचाच इतिहास आपणास दिसतो; परंतु कागदपत्रांच्या बाहेरही माणूस जीवन जगत असतो व उपलब्ध कागदपत्रे ही मर्यादित इतिहास सांगतात. त्यामुळे कागदपत्रांच्या पुढे जावून इतिहास लेखन होणे आवश्यक आहे.

इतिहास ही एक मानसिकता असते जी सामान्यांच्या मनात सतत जीवंत असते. समाजाची मानसिकता घडविण्याचे कार्य इतिहास करित असतो. इतिहास म्हणजे 'जसे घडले तसे सांगणे' हे खरे; परंतु ते तसे का घडले याचाही विचार महत्वाचा आहे. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करता 'वंचितांचा इतिहास' हे एक समाज बदलाचे महत्वाचे साधन आहे. भारतात डॉ.रणजित गुहा यांनी 'सबाल्टर्न स्टडिज' या प्रकल्पाच्या माध्यमातून वंचितांचा इतिहास म्हणून एक स्वतंत्र लेखन प्रवाह रुढ केला. 'समाजाच्या तळागाळातील माहिती करून घेतल्याशिवाय तत्कालिन इतिहासाचे सम्यक ज्ञान, दर्शन होणार नाही.' ही धारणा या विचारप्रणालीच्या मागे आहे. सबाल्टर्न इतिहास लेखनाचे प्रवर्तक रणजित गुहा व त्यांच्या सहकाऱ्यांनी सबाल्टर्न ही संकल्पना प्रसिद्ध इटालियन मार्क्सवादी

विचारवंत अँटोनिओ ग्रामची यांच्याकडून घेतली. 1980 च्या दशकाच्या प्रारंभी रणजित गुहा यांनी सर्वप्रथम भारतीय समाजस्थितीच्या संदर्भात सबआल्टर्न संकल्पनेचा अवलंब केला. इतिहास लेखनातील अभिजन वादाला झुगारुन शोषित – अंकितांच्या जाणीवेचा इतिहास लिहिण्याची योजना सबआल्टर्न स्टडीजवाल्यांनी अंगिकारली.

भारतीय वर्चस्व गट – सामंती वर्ग, औद्योगिक व व्यापारी वर्गाचे प्रतिनिधी, देशी जमीनदार व सावकार उच्चपदस्थ नोकरशहा.

अंकित गटात **Subordination** कोणाचा समावेश होता?

- 1) शेतकरी
- 2) शेतमजूर / कारागीर
- 3) दलित वा निम्न जाती
- 4) आदिवासी / गिरिजन
- 5) स्त्रिया
- 6) कामगार
- 7) कनिष्ठ पदावर काम करणारे कर्मचारी
- 8) सामान्य सैनिक (कॅप्टन पदाव्यतिरिक्त प्रत्यक्ष लढणारे)
- 9) तुरुंगातील कैदी
- 10) स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील सामान्य जनता

समाजातील वरील सर्व वंचित शोषित अंकित गटांचा अभ्यास करणाऱ्या इतिहासलेखन प्रवाहास सबआल्टर्न इतिहास लेखन प्रवाह म्हणतात. केवळ राजवंश, राजा किंवा राजकीय नेतृत्वावर इतिहास लेखन न करता, समाजातील उच्चभू गटावर इतिहास लेखन न करता समाजातील जे वरील दुर्लक्षित वंचित-शोषित- अंकित गट आहेत त्यांच्यावर इतिहास लेखन आग्रहपूर्वक करावयाचे अशी सबआल्टर्न इतिहास लेखन प्रवाहातील इतिहास लेखकांची / संशोधकांची भूमिका आहे.

सबआल्टर्न इतिहास लेखन प्रवाहातील इतिहास संशोधक / लेखक

- |                  |                        |                         |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) रणजित गुहा    | 2) डॉ. सुमित सरकार     | 3) डॉ.शहीद अमीन         |
| 4) पार्थ चॅटर्जी | 5) दीपेश चक्रवर्ती     | 6) उमा चक्रवर्ती        |
| 7) महात्मा फुले  | 8) राजर्षी शाहू महाराज | 9) डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर |

महात्मा फुले यांचे साहित्य वंचित जनसमुहांच्या समस्यांना, त्यांच्या शोषणाला वाचा फोडणारे साहित्य असल्याने ते सबआल्टर्न या संज्ञेखाली येऊ शकते. म.फुल्यांनी वंचित गटात शेतकरी, कामगार, स्त्रिया इ. चा अंतर्भाव केला होता. म.फुल्यांप्रमाणे अनेक सत्यशोधक कार्यकर्त्यांनी जे साहित्य लिहिले ते शेतकरी, कामगार, स्त्रिया इ. वर्गाच्या प्रश्नांसंबंधी आहे. त्यामुळे ते साहित्यही 'सबआल्टर्न' या संज्ञेखाली येते.

महाराष्ट्राच्या इतिहासात महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज आणि डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी जनसामान्यांच्या शोषणाला वाचा फोडली. हे मात्र नाकारता येत नाही म्हणून महाराष्ट्राच्या इतिहासात सबआल्टर्न इतिहास लेखनास सुरुवात महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज, डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी केली.

### सोशल मिडियाची भूमिका

आज जगामध्ये सोशल मिडियामार्फत अनेक नवनवीन घटकांची ओळख होत असते. म्हणजे सामान्यांचा इतिहास समोर येण्यास मदत होत आहे. वर्तमानपत्रे, फेसबुक, व्हॉट्सअप, चित्रपट, मॅसेंजर, इंटरनेट, ट्विटर, युट्युब अशासारखे माध्यमातून सामान्यांचा इतिहास समजू लागला आहे म्हणून ही माध्यमे आज मोठ्या प्रमाणावर महानता प्राप्त झालेले दिसते. सोशल मिडियामुळे एकाचवेळी अनेक लोकांशी संपर्क व ओळख ठेवता येतो तसेच जगातील माहिती तात्काळ उपलब्ध होते. सोशल मिडियाचा पुरेपुर वापर करणारी ही पिढी नाविन्याचा शोध घेते. स्वतःला सिद्ध करणे यासाठी धडपड करणारी आहे. सोशल मिडिया त्यांच्यासाठी उपयुक्त आणि प्रभावी माध्यम झाले आहे. वेगवेगळे छंद, आवडीनिवडी यामुळे नेटवर्कींग वाढत जात आहे. गुगलवरून सहज आणि हवी ती माहिती

मिळू शकते. सर्वप्रकारची अद्ययावत माहिती शब्दांच भांडार उपलब्ध करून देणारा गुगल हा सर्वांचा मित्र झाला आहे. युट्यूबच्या सुविधेमुळे अनेक प्रकारची माहिती दृकश्राव्य स्वरूपात सहज उपलब्ध झाली आहे. एका क्लिकवर सहज माहिती उपलब्ध होत आहे. रोजगाराच्या अनेक संधी, गरजूंना आर्थिक मदत, वैद्यकीय सेवा या सर्वांची माहिती तातडीने या माध्यमातून लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविणे शक्य झाले आहे.

सोशल मिडियाचे जग आपल्या जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग झाले आहे. सोशल मिडियाचा प्रभावी वापर केला तर अनेक प्रश्न सहज सुटणे शक्य झाले आहे. सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातूनच सामान्यांचा इतिहास सहजपणे समजून येत आहे. चित्रपटाच्या माध्यमातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात वंचितांचा इतिहास पुढे येत आहे. चित्रपटाच्या माध्यमातून जे पात्र अपरिचित होते ते आता पुढे येत आहे. म्हणजे सामान्यांचा इतिहास समजू लागला आहे. भारत स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी अनेक उठाव झाले. 1857 च्या उठावाच्या अगोदर सुध्दा उठाव झाले होते. 1857 च्या पूर्वी ब्रिटीशा विरुद्ध आदिवासी जमातीनं सर्वप्रथम उठाव केले होते परंतू अशाप्रकारचे उठावाचा इतिहास लुप्त राहिला होता. परंतू सोशल मिडियामुळे तो इतिहास सहजपणे उपलब्ध होत आहे हे मात्र नाकारता येत नाही.

### निष्कर्ष

सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून शेतकरी, कामगार, कष्टकरी, शेतमजूर, कारागीर, आदिवासी, स्त्रिया, कनिष्ठ पदावर काम करणारे कर्मचारी, सामान्य सैनिक, तुरुंगातील कैदी, स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील सामान्य जनता ह्या सर्व दुर्लक्षित वंचित-शोषित-अंकित गट आहेत. यावर सर्वप्रथम महाराष्ट्रात महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज, डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी जी मांडणी केलेली आहे त्याचबरोबर अनेक इतिहास लेखकांनी या विषयावर लेखन केलेले आहे ते सोशल मिडियामार्फत आपणास सहजपणे उपलब्ध होत आहे. म्हणूनच सोशल मिडियाची सगळ्यात मोठी ताकद आज बनली आहे. जात, धर्म, लिंग आणि वर्णभेद असा कुठलाही भेद सोशल मिडियात व्यक्त करतांना केला जात नाही. कुणी कधीही कुठलंही तंत्रज्ञान, गॅजेटस आणि सोशल मिडिया प्लॅटफॉर्म वापरू शकतो. सगळं सगळ्यांसाठी खुलं आहे. हीच या माध्यमांची सगळ्यात मोठी ताकद आहे अस मानलं जातं आणि सोशल मिडियाला आधुनिक जगात क्रांती म्हणण्याची पद्धत आहे. खरं तर सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून सर्व प्रकारचे ग्रह, समजुती, भेदभावाच्या भिंती ओलांडून जाण्याची संधी माणसांना आणि माध्यमांना आहे. परंतू तंत्रज्ञानामुळे जरी समान संधी मिळालेली असली तरी माणसांच्या मनातल्या भेदाच्या भिंती कायम आहेत. हे मात्र नाकारता येत नाही. सोशल मिडियामुळे जगातली कोणतीही माहिती आपल्याला सहजपणे मिळू शकते. त्याचबरोबर सामान्यांचा इतिहास लेखनावर जे लिखाण झालेले आहे ते सुध्दा या माध्यमातून सहज मिळते. म्हणून सोशल मिडियाने 'सबआल्टर्न इतिहास' पुढे आणल्याचे महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहे.

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## To study the effect of Plyometric Exercises in the performance of Jumping events of boys aged between 16-18 Years

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### Abstract

Daily exercise enhance the motor fitness component like speed, power, strength, endurance, flexibility and agility. Plyometric is a type of exercise training designed to produce fast, powerful movements, and improve the functions of the nervous system, generally for the purpose of improving performance in a specific sports. Plyometrics is used to increase the speed or force of muscular contraction, often with the goal of increasing the height of a jump. Total sample of 50 male subjects (n=50) was selected randomly from Pratishthan Mahavidyalaya Paithan. The subject age range will be 16 to 18 years the subjects has been divided into two groups. Each group containing 25 subjects. One group has been treated as control and other as experimental group. Selected variables are Power, Speed and performance (RBJ). The data has been analyzed by using SPSS package and used "t" test for comparison at significance 0.05 level. Plyometric Exercise training contributes for the promotion of Power, Speed and Running Broad Jump (RBJ) Performance and enhance in the performance of jumping events.

Keywords : Plyometric, Power, Speed and performance (RBJ)

### Introduction

It is essential that all part of body should be exercised daily, scheduled of various exercise is a sort of tool to the body. Due to daily exercise the stimulation process of growth and development can be started, the motor fitness component like speed, power, strength, endurance, flexibility and agility can be improved due to daily exercise and development can be started. The typical athlete must train himself/herself for many years to refine technique and to develop the strength and speed required to reach his or her individual potential. Jumping was always been a natural part of man's everyday life as he cleared streams of fallen trees at bound, whenever the need was urgent. The motor fitness component like speed, power etc. are improved due to daily exposure to exercise Exercises are essential for every athletic event.

Plyometric is a type of exercise training designed to produce fast, powerful movements, and improve the functions of the nervous system, generally for the purpose of improving performance in a specific sport. Plyometric movements, in which a muscle is loaded and then contracted in rapid sequence, use the strength, elasticity and innervations of muscle and as it was supposed to be surrounding tissues to jump higher and run faster depending on the desired training goal. Plyometrics is used to increase the speed or force of muscular contraction, often with the goal of increasing the height of a jump. Plyometric is the terms now applied to exercise that have their roots in Europe where they were first known simply as jump training. The actual terms plyometric was first coined in 1975 by Fred wilt, one of U.S.A's most forward thinker in track and field coaches. plyometric contraction involves first a rapid muscles lengthening movement, followed by a short resting phase, then an explosive muscle shortening movement, which enables muscles to work together in doing the particular motion.

### Objectives Of The Study

1. To study the effect of plyometric training on power of experimental group.
2. To study the effect of plyometric training on speed of experimental group.
3. To study the effect of plyometric training on running broad jump performance of experimental group.

### Methodology

Total sample of 50 male subjects (n=50) was selected randomly from the students population of the Pratishthan Mahavidyalaya Paithan. The subject age range will be 16 to 18 years the subjects has been divided into two groups. Each group containing 25 subjects. One group has been treated as control and other as experimental group.

The following tests were administered for data collection on selected variables:

Variables	Test
Speed	50 yards Dash
Power	Standing Broad Jump
Performance	Running Broad Jump

### Statistical Procedure:

The data has been analyzed by using SPSS package. The result of the pre and post tests of the each group as well as each gain score of the experimental and controlled group was compared by using 't' test for significance of difference at 0.05 level.

### Finding And Discussions

**Table 1:** Comparison of the mean between the pre and post tests of the Experimental Group (n=25).

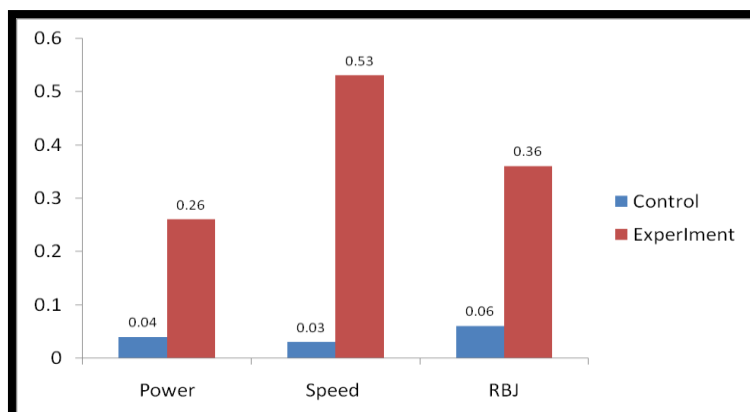
Variables	Score Unit	Pretest Mean±SD	Post test Mean±SD	Mean Difference	Stander Error	't' Value
Power	Mtr	1.45 (±0.21)	1.71 (±0.20)	0.26	0.02	9.61
Speed	Sec	8.93 (±0.77)	8.39 (±0.62)	0.53	0.11	4.71
RBJ	Mtr	3.25 (±0.43)	3.61 (±0.42)	0.36	0.04	8.42

**Table 2:** Comparison of the mean between the pre and post tests of the Controlled Group (n=25).

Variables	Score Unit	Pretest Mean±SD	Post test Mean±SD	Mean Difference	Stander Error	't' Value
Power	Mtr	1.42 (±0.22)	1.46 (±0.21)	0.04	0.01	3.29
Speed	Sec	9.28 (±0.52)	9.31 (±0.40)	0.03	0.05	0.63
RBJ	Mtr	2.76 (±0.61)	2.83 (±0.55)	0.06	0.02	3.41

**Table 3:** Comparison of Mean Gain in Selected Variables between Control and Experimental Group.

Variables	Group Compared	Mean Gain	Mean Difference	Stander Error mean	't' Value
Power	Control	0.04	0.22	0.03	7.45
	Experimental	0.26			
Speed	Control	0.03	0.57	0.12	4.48
	Experimental	0.53			
RBJ	Control	0.06	0.29	0.04	6.16
	Experimental	0.36			

**Figure:** Mean Gain Difference in Selected Variables between Control and Experimental Group

It is clearly indicates that power mean gain difference of both group is 0.22 which is in favor of Experimental group however the 't' value of the same is 7.45 which is significant at 0.05 levels. In case of speed mean gain difference of both group is 0.57 which is in favor of Experimental group. However the "t" value of the same is 4.48 which is significant at 0.05 level. In performance (RBJ) the mean gain difference in both group is 0.29 which is in favor of controlled group. However the "t" value of the same is 6.16 which is significant at 0.05 level.

### Conclusion

Plyometric Exercise training contributes for the promotion of Power, Speed and Running Broad Jump (RBJ) Performance and all jumping events.

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## Importance Of Communication And Social Media In Sports

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### Abstract

*The advantages of using social media is that it can help sports organizations to build relationships with the public, to reduce their marketing costs and to increase sales etc. Organizations can use social media to promote two-way conversations with the public and build a community under their mission. Third, social media has got attraction as an essential tool for connecting with sports fans. For individual sports fans, social media is a very important tool for them to interact and share information with other individuals, to engage in two-way communication with sports organizations. Finally, athletes can benefit from using social media to connect with their fans, to build a personal brand and to promote themselves etc.*

### Introduction

The rising of mobile phone users and social media has changed the way we look at variety things in today's society, including our engagement in sports. There are many different social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube etc.; people can use these social media tools really conveniently in their daily lives. Social media has become an important tool for distributing contents and attracting new readers, as well as creating more participation. The social media tools have impacted the sports from many different ways, such as communications and sports marketing. Despite of the many benefits, there are still some negatives of social media in sports. For example, bad contents can be spread more quickly than ever before; players may have no idea of using the social media appropriately; negative comments from fans could affect the performance of the athletes or the team, etc. There are lots of cases indicating that the use of social media among athletes need to be trained and one bad post can dramatically influence the athletes as well as the sports organizations. All in all, social media is still at its infancy and will continue to grow, and the engagement of social media in sports is one of the most significant issues in the sports industry. The sports fans and athletes, as well as sports organizations are embracing social media as the most important tools to promote, to communicate and to interact.

### Role of communication and social media in sports

Social media and sport have been intertwined since the latter came into existence. A large part of sport fandom is talking about the game you love, and social media gives fans a 24/7 medium for discussion, with people from all over the world connected by a shared interest. The Twittersphere is ignited every match day, Facebook is awash with sports videos, and any attendee of a game will post an obligatory Instagram photo of the field. But social has a role to play commercially, from live streaming to digital marketing, and teams are starting to grapple with this seemingly limitless potential.

Social media has also emerged as a perhaps unlikely platform for live streaming of games. The giants of Twitter and Facebook have been making movements towards live streaming for some time, with the latter pushing user-generated live content to its users particularly enthusiastically. This commitment to live video is reflected in social media's designs to broadcast live sports, with Twitter partnering with the NFL to show 10 games (for \$10 million) and Facebook mimicking it with talks to host MLB games.

Sports like soccer, basketball, and football are fairly far along the curve when it comes to exploiting social media. In other sports, though, the potential is yet to be properly explored. Formula One racing driver Lewis Hamilton believes racing, for example, should relax its existing restrictions on social media for the good of the sport. 'If you look at football, social media is so much greater, they utilize social media a lot better in football, in the NBA, in the NFL. In F1 every time for example would have posted a picture or a video I would have got a warning from the FIA, or notice telling you to take it down.' Issues with broadcasting rights are the key concern for social media use in racing but, as the seventh-most popular sport in the world, it might be time it reassessed its policy.

### Importance of social media in sports

Every team, player or athlete is considered to be a commercial brand now. A brand needs a protected and strong reputation on social media. This allows one player to unite millions of fans and receive an enormous amount of revenue. 93.3% of global sports leaders expect a sustained growth of fans on social media in 5-10 years. This is possible because many TV channels lose thousands and even millions of their subscribers each year. ESPN, an American sports TV channel, lost 12 million subscribers by 2012 and \$52

million in revenue. Another TV channel, British Sky Sports, lost 19% of viewers in 2016. However, 80% of sports fans are active on their social media accounts while watching a game on TV. So be calm, we are not losing TV sports broadcasting yet, it's just that TV is not enough for sports fans anymore.

## Uses of social media and communication in sports

### 1: Share pictures

Boosting interest and enthusiasm for the teams by sharing pictures of events is another positive use of social media. Frequently posting pictures and videos of events help the student-athletes feel important and supported. Coaches will be leading by example when they post a positive message and picture of the team in camaraderie while cultivating further interest in the program. Sharing helps keep people connected and reminds the student-athletes that they represent more than just themselves; they represent the team.

### 2: Show benefits and core values of programs

People want to know where the school budget is being utilized, and if it is a positive influence on their children. Using social media to present benefits and core values of programs can help alleviate any concerns as well as gain athletes support and opportunities. Sharing individual profile stories, sportsmanship experiences, and community involvement remove any incorrect perceptions about one or more programs at the school.

### 3: Promote sporting events

Attendance is physical proof of support that can be raised through social media platforms. They allow schools to keep the community and fans up to date with game schedules and relevant sporting activities. Football, basketball, and baseball are usually the most popular sports, but social media promotions can raise awareness for other sports as well. Track, crew, waterpolo, and tennis may find stronger support because they can generate support and create a spotlight in which to compete.

### 4: Social media marketing is more affordable

Working with a TV service provider, buying TV time, newspaper ads, bench ads, and other marketing channels can be too expensive for a school's budget. People are sensitive to how schools spend their money, so extra costs such as marketing are heavily scrutinized. Social media platforms offer a free marketing option that actually performs better than most paid options. The concept of sharing stories and information freely offers an infinite reach that is bolstered through the personal touch it requires. Communities are more willing to read news and stories from a student-athlete or coach than paid advertisement.

### 5: Students create positive image for recruiting

"If you want to be a good recruiter in today's college football, you have to be on social media," John Kuceyeski said. He is the Iowa State director for recruiting, and believes in positive social media use. He went on to say, "If you're not doing it, you're going to get beat by somebody that's doing it. You have to be out there. You have to be different. You have to be completely visible and be accessible, and the best way to do that in today's recruiting world is through social media."

Recruiters are using social media as a way to familiarize themselves with potential recruits. They have discovered that student-athletes may be a much different person online than who they are with coaches and administration. It's important for student-athletes who are serious about recruitment keep in mind their social media presence is permanent. Things said are archived, shared, and repeated, making social media platforms giant echo chambers. Keeping their online identity respectful and positive will help when recruiters are doing research and deciding who potential stars are.

Social media is one of the few marketing strategies that allow you to connect directly with your audience. You know who is interested in your business because they choose to follow your social media account.

This social media advantage helps sports in numerous ways:

- **You get to know them better:**

When you know your audience better, you can deliver more valuable contents. You make the content more personalized to their interests, which leads to more engagement on your page and with your sports

- **You provide better guidance:**

A direct connection with your audience allows you to resolve issues easier. You can address them personally, deal with their issues 1-on-1, and build your brand in a positive light in the process.

- **You gain valuable insight:**

The direct connection with your audience helps you get to know your audience better. You see who interacts with your posts regarding sports and how they interact with them. It helps you adapt your strategy to make it better for your followers.

- **You see how your audience perceives your sports**

It's always good to know how others view yourself. With social media marketing, you know what your audience thinks of your views. It's a huge advantage of social media marketing because you can capitalize on aspects people like about your thinking and fix elements they don't like.

### Conclusion

Effective media relations and direct communication with customers are essential for all sports organizations. Successful managers in sports field must have a clear understanding of how Information and Communication Technology works to manage the communication process. Instagram, facebook can be a highly-targeted visual advertising channel for sports clubs. Nowadays, most people use social media and have a profile on social networking sites.

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## Limitations and Challenges of Cloud Computing Resources in Higher Education

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### Abstract

*Cloud computing technology makes drastic change in the information technology internationally. It strikes every digital technology all over the world including healthcare, finance, law, media, industry, education system and personal use. With the resource availability and allocation, the cloud computing technology blended actual world with the virtual world to commit more accessibility at remote places. With the inherent capabilities of availability, flexibility, reliability and reasonable cost, Cloud computing technology imparts the successfully accessibility of resources to cater quality education among the higher educational institutions. This research presents limitations and challenges of using cloud computing technologies and its resources in higher education.*

**Keywords:** Cloud computing, Open source contents, Virtual and Remote laboratories.

### Introduction

Colleges and universities are heavily dependent on the libraries with overloaded books in hardcopy form. The physical space is largely occupied by these libraries. The need of cloud storages is required to fulfill the future expectations of higher education institutions. Colleges and Universities are massively relies on information technology to take its benefits such as information storage and retrieval, communication, resources sharing and collaboration. At present condition, students required more and more information technology services to fulfill their need, but the institutions are not capable to provide the complete services because of resources high cost, maintenance of hardware and software. The complete solution to resolve this issue is to switch the local information technology system to Cloud computing, which can avail every need for the higher educational institutions.

The higher education institutions which already use the cloud computing facilities is benefitted by the factors such as saving of resources cost, agility, modernization and scalability. At present conditions, most of the institutions are not well adopted the Cloud computing facilities.

### Cloud computing resources

Cloud computing and Information Technology is the two side of digital world and are the integral part of higher educational institutions. The 'cloud' itself refers to the technology that provide digital platforms for distributed computing, cloud network resources, collaborating servers, cloud software and interface and ready to use platforms that facilitates every person who willing to attach to the cloud. The word 'Computing' refers to the processing of resources and facilities of the cloud over the remote side can be available on any cloud. The user need not worried to purchase or owning a computing infrastructure to work with the required resources. Cloud computing provides ready to use infrastructure, common to all user who use the cloud services. These cloud services owned by the third party organization and available to every user of cloud. This pay to use facility enables easy on-demand network access to a shared pool of computing resources such as storages, servers, software applications and services.

Clients can virtually connect to existing physical or virtual environments with the help of various common connecting facilities. The user can accesses all data online with full access from various types of devices viz. desktop, laptop, tablet smartphone. Cloud computing act as an umbrella that provides both the infrastructural and software facilities necessary for the user on pay and use basis. The software facilities are avail to user as services in a software-as-a-service (SaaS) model via the web. The following figures show the cloud computing services with software and hardware facilities.

Cloud computing provides three platforms such as IAAS- Infrastructure-as-a-Service, PAAS-Platform-as-a-Service and SAAS-Software-as-a-Service. With IAAS, you can use information technology infrastructure such as virtual servers and machines, storages, operating system, networks from cloud providers on pay to use basis.

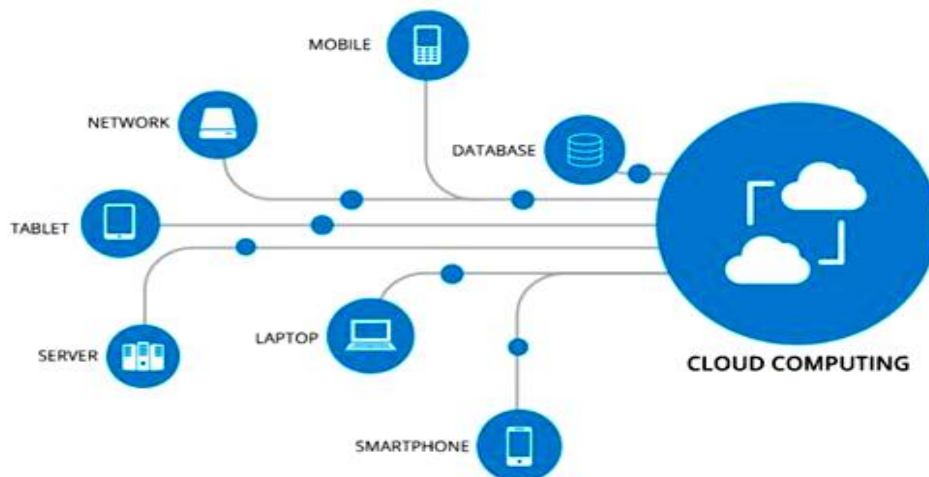


Figure 1

With the help of PAAS, it supply an on demand environment for developer to test, manage and deliver software applications. By using SAAS platform, it enabled the user to deliver software application over the internet with on demand and usually on subscription basis.



Figure 2

### Cloud computing resources for education

In higher education system, the infrastructure facilities are not available in every institution. It is the bottleneck in the education system, due to lack of infrastructure facilities. The following is the three types of cloud infrastructure that are promising in the education system.

Cloud computing facilities are avail to users through different cloud architecture. The most prominent models for education are: SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS.

**1. Software as a Service (SaaS):** – Software applications are distributed over a network (Web) and are available through browser or program interface. These applications are provided through software on demand basis and they can be distributed rapidly which benefits the financially with easy to use.

**2. Platform as a Service (PaaS):** This platform provides a quick development environment for the developer that provides easier way to develop software applications rapidly and acquire it instantly. It is not time consuming for deployment with suitable hardware and software use that can eliminate the financial crisis. Developer can use the ready platform to develop software applications with the help of different languages, services, libraries and tools provided by the cloud provider.

**3. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):** This platform avail general purpose supporting services including software and hardware infrastructure services such as storage capacity, database, computing resources and communication network. The user of the cloud can gain the control over operating systems and application deployment. This model is also known as utility computing model.

The following facilities are prominently available to the higher education institutes by the could computer infrastructure.

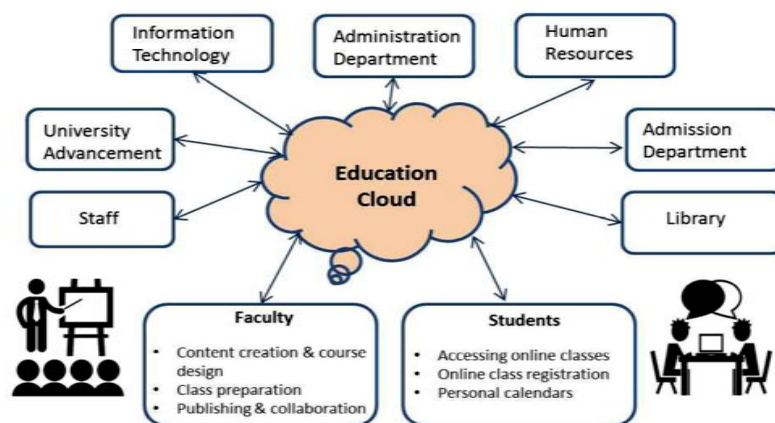


Figure 3

### Limitations:

The following limitations reduce the performance without using the cloud computing facilities. The limitation or disadvantages are Business discontinuity, Performance inconsistence due to sharing of resources with various other institutes, Not all applications available on local place, limited network facilities, Dissemination policies, Fewer options, Standard adherence, lack of organizational support, Network vulnerability, platform inconsistency, lack of control and options for scalability, reliability and security, security gaps & human errors, intellectual property issues.

### Challenges:

The facilities that they cannot provided to their students. Most of the educational institutes not following challenges are encounter in every higher education institutes.

- 1. Performance:** The performance of the higher education institutes mostly reduced due non availability of required IT infrastructure. Here, the declamation of performance is responsible by not using the cloud computing facilities which are available as ready to use.
- 2. Cost:** The most challenging factor of higher education institutes is the cost of the infrastructural fulfilling the facilities they need to provide to the students. The economical barrier plays the bottleneck in the results of the education system. Cost is quickly increased if number of resources increased. Large institutions need large number of resources.
- 3. Agility:** Almost every cloud computing services provides two types of agility to their clients. First, the rapid development of software applications is facilitates by the agility. Second, the infrastructure plays the crucial role in the agility that empowers developer to autonomously use the resources.

### Conclusion

The only solution to increase the performance of higher educational institutes is to enable cloud computing to their campus. It reduces the cost tremendously. Therefore, economical backward institutes can easily compete with the intellectual world by using ready to use cloud computing facilities. With the use of cloud computing, the space limitations are not a matter of point.

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## Seasonal Variation In Physico-Chemical Parameters Bembla Reservoir Of Babhulgaon, District Yavatmal

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### Abstract

*The Bembla reservoir is situated near Yavatmal. The study of physico chemical parameters like temperature, pH, electric conductivity, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, bicarbonate, chloride, Sulphate, dissolve oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, nitrate, phosphate, silica and iron has been studied in the period postmonsoon 2013. The study shows that seasonal variation in the physico-chemical parameters.*

**Key words:** Physico-chemical parameters, Bembla reservoir, Seasonal Variation

### Introduction

Water is an indispensable natural resource on earth. All life including human being depends on water. We have enormous resource on the earth amounting to about 13, 481, 96000 Km<sup>3</sup> of water. Due to its unique properties water is of multiple uses for living organisms. In India 77% of water is used in agricultural sector. Human being depends on water for almost every developmental activity. Water is used for drinking, irrigation, washing, and Industrial purposes. Although water is very abundant on this earth, yet it is very precious. Out of the total water reserves of the world, about 97% is salty water and only 3% is fresh water. Even this small fraction of fresh water is not available to us as most of it is locked up in polar ice caps and just 0.003% is readily available to us in the form of ground water and surface water.

The fresh water resources now a day as consequences of population explosion coupled with industrialization, urbanization, and green revolution. In present investigation an attempt has been made to study the impact of human activities on the surface water at Bembla reservoir.

Due to the availability of onsite water for various purposes like drinking, agriculture and industrial, various villages are developed on the both bank of reservoir (3). Due to the various agricultural as well as domestic activities, large numbers of pollutants are discharged every day in the reservoir. The Bembla reservoir is one of the famous tourist's spots. The population depend on this reservoir. The rain fall observed in the period of monsoon is 237.27 mm while in post monsoon it is observed 46.1 mm. The catchments area of dam is 501.80-km<sup>2</sup>. The domestic use of water from reservoir is large like bathing, washing of cloths, cattle bathing, and leads to water pollution of the reservoir. For high crop yield production farmers use fertilizers, pesticides that along with rain water runoff come into the reservoir.

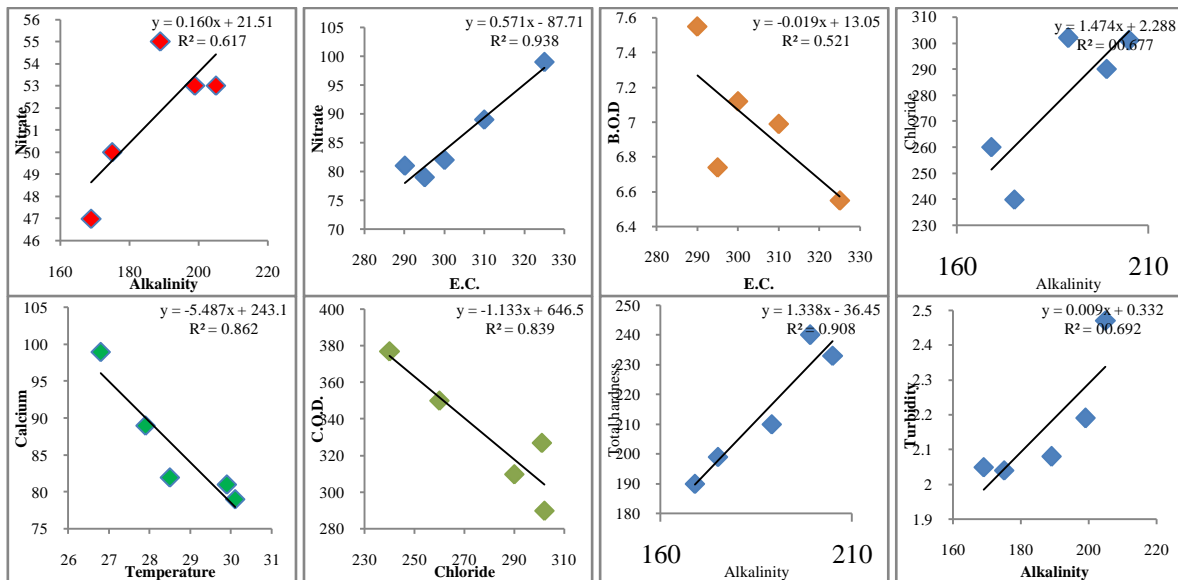
### Experimental

The water samples were collected from eight different sites of Bembla reservoir from the adjacent localities.. Samples were collected in sterilized screw-capped polyethylene bottles (4 having one-liter capacity, labeled properly and analyzed in laboratory for their physico-chemical parameters. Monitoring was done during post monsoon.

### Result And Discussion

parameter	Temp	pH	E.C.	T.D.S.	Alk.	Hd.	Ca	Mg	Na	K	Fe	Cl	NO3	PO4	F	NH3	Pb	Hg	BOD	COD
1 Temp.	1.0000																			
2 pH.	0.5805	1.0000																		
3 E.C.	-0.9537	-0.6625	1.0000																	
4 T.D.S.	0.7317	0.3508	-0.5294	1.0000																
5 Alkalinity.	0.5787	0.1078	-0.3387	0.9662	1.0000															
6 Total hardness.	0.6904	0.3554	-0.5132	0.9830	0.9529	1.0000														
7 Calcium.	-0.9285	-0.5615	0.9686	-0.4282	-0.2472	-0.3746	1.0000													
8 Magnesium.	0.3536	0.1882	-0.0954	0.8775	0.9077	0.8492	0.0000	1.0000												
9 Sodium.	-0.3000	-0.1369	0.2766	0.0989	0.1880	0.2685	0.4872	0.1627	1.0000											
10 Potassium.	-0.5636	-0.0291	0.4941	-0.1774	-0.1179	-0.0224	0.6852	0.0296	0.8909	1.0000										
11 Iron.	0.6439	-0.0802	-0.6798	0.2400	0.2126	0.2390	-0.7228	-0.2055	-0.1564	-0.5344	1.0000									
12 chloride.	0.2313	-0.4120	-0.0177	0.6697	0.8229	0.6996	0.0545	0.6354	0.4338	0.0516	0.3373	1.0000								
13 Nitrate.	-0.0358	-0.2040	0.2763	0.6493	0.7859	0.6819	0.4000	0.8596	0.5366	0.3782	-0.2739	0.7976	1.0000							
14 Phosphate.	0.0626	0.0372	0.1400	0.7071	0.7878	0.7621	0.3103	0.8772	0.6083	0.4748	-0.3075	0.7031	0.9640	1.0000						
15 Fluoride.	-0.7260	-0.4562	0.5759	-0.9688	-0.9109	-0.9928	0.4260	-0.8103	-0.2692	0.0029	-0.2376	-0.6212	-0.6167	-0.7259	1.0000					
16 Turbidity.	0.7436	0.0770	-0.5173	0.8340	0.8324	0.7364	-0.5563	0.6803	-0.3518	-0.6480	0.4571	0.6114	0.4000	0.3418	-0.6907	1.0000				
17 Lead.	-0.0714	-0.2297	-0.1530	-0.6632	-0.6903	-0.6461	-0.2609	-0.9266	-0.2234	-0.2547	0.5548	-0.4003	-0.8296	-0.8708	0.6190	-0.3884	1.0000			
18 Mercury.	0.3190	-0.2157	-0.0238	0.6894	0.7832	0.5805	-0.0806	0.7868	-0.2677	-0.4520	0.0565	0.6556	0.6424	0.5123	-0.4964	0.8623	-0.6162	1.0000		
19 BOD.	0.5336	0.7872	-0.7223	0.1670	-0.0426	0.2563	-0.5814	-0.1656	0.2039	0.1607	0.2978	-0.2837	-0.3462	-0.1053	-0.3642	-0.1443	0.2051	-0.5682	1.0000	
20 COD.	0.0342	0.4573	-0.1756	-0.4539	-0.6242	-0.5484	-0.3039	-0.4693	-0.7450	-0.4206	-0.1868	0.9161	-0.7886	-0.7275	0.4842	-0.2532	0.3268	-0.3465	0.1874	1.0000

Table - Correlations between different parameters



At post monsoon 2013 –

Different water deciding parameters which depicts the quality of water were taken for analysis. After the analysis and comparing for the interrelationship they were noted in table 5.20 The regression curves for positively and negatively correlated are given in figure 5.81 to 5.93 temperature has indirect or direct effects on almost parameters.

Temperature moderately positively correlated with pH ( $r = 0.5805$ ), TDS ( $r = 0.7317$ ), Alkalinity ( $r = 0.5787$ ), Total Hardness ( $r = 0.6904$ ), Iron ( $r = 0.6439$ ), Turbidity ( $r = 0.7436$ ) and B.O.D ( $r = 0.5336$ ) and moderately the values are showing negativenss with Potassium ( $r = - 0.5636$ ), Fluoride ( $r = - 0.7260$ ),PH moderately positively correlated with B.O. D ( $r = 0.7872$ ), C.O.D ( $r = 0.4573$ ), and moderate value is showing in the negativenss side with EC ( $r = - 0.6625$ ), Calcium ( $r = - 0.5615$ ), and Fluoride ( $r = - 0.4562$ )Electrical conductivity strongly values shows the positive in nature Calcium ( $r = 0.9686$ ), and moderately positively correlated with Potassium ( $r = 0.4941$ ), Fluoride ( $r = 0.5759$ ), moderately negatively correlated E.C.( $r = - 0.5294$ ), Total hardness ( $r = - 0.5132$ ), iron ( $r = - 0.6798$ ), Turbidity ( $r = - 0.5173$ ), and B.O.D ( $r = - 0.7223$ ).Total dissolved solids it is strongly positive relationship of the nature is observed Alkalinity ( $r = 0.96662$ ), TH ( $r = 0.9830$ ), Magnesium ( $r = 0.8775$ ), Fluoride ( $r = 0.8119$ ), Turbidity ( $r = 0.8340$ ), It is moderately with Nitrate ( $r = 0.6493$ ), Phosphate ( $r = 0.7071$ ), Mercury ( $r = 0.6894$ ), It is moderately negatively correlated with Lead ( $r = - 0.6632$ ), and C.O.D ( $r = - 0.4539$ ).Total Alkalinity—it is strongly positively

correlated with Total hardness ( $r = 0.9529$ ), Mg ( $r = 0.9077$ ), Chlorides ( $r = 0.8229$ ), Turbidity ( $r = 0.8324$ ), and moderately positively correlated with Nitrates ( $r = 0.7859$ ), Phosphate ( $r = 0.7878$ ), Mercury ( $r = 0.7832$ ), moderately negativating Lead ( $r = -0.6903$ ), and C.O.D ( $r = -0.6242$ ). Total hardness is moderately correlating with +ve Magnesium ( $r = 0.8492$ ), Chloride ( $r = 0.6996$ ), Nitrate ( $r = 0.6819$ ), Phosphate ( $r = 0.7621$ ), Turbidity ( $r = 0.7364$ ), Mercury ( $r = 0.5805$ ), It is moderately focusing in the negative side Lead ( $r = -0.6461$ ) and C.O.D ( $r = -0.5484$ ). Calcium is moderately with, sodium is showing positiveness ( $r = 0.4872$ ), Potassium ( $r = 0.6852$ ), and moderately negatively correlated with Iron ( $r = -0.7228$ ), Turbidity ( $r = -0.5563$ ), and BOD ( $r = -0.5814$ ). Magnesium strongly in the positive to Nitrate ( $r = 0.8596$ ), Phosphate ( $r = 0.8772$ ), Turbidity ( $r = 0.6803$ ), Mercury ( $r = 0.7868$ ), and moderately negatively correlated with Fluoride ( $r = -0.8103$ ). Sodium moderately positively correlate with Potassium ( $r = 0.8909$ ), Nitrate ( $r = 0.5366$ ), PO<sub>4</sub> ( $r = 0.6083$ ), and moderately negatively associated with C.O. D ( $r = -0.7450$ ).

Potassium moderately negatively association Turbidity ( $r = -0.6480$ ), and Iron ( $r = -0.5344$ ). Iron is moderately +ve association Lead ( $r = 0.5548$ ), Turbidity ( $r = 0.4571$ ). Chloride is moderately association of positiveness Nitrate ( $r = 0.7976$ ), Phosphate ( $r = 0.7031$ ), tur. ( $r = 0.6114$ ), Mercury ( $r = 0.6556$ ). Moderately an relationship of negativeness Fluoride ( $r = -0.6212$ ), and C.O.D ( $r = -0.9161$ ) Nitrate has a firm relationship of positiveness for Phosphate ( $r = 0.9640$ ), moderately in case of Mercury ( $r = 0.6424$ ), strongly negative association for C.O.D ( $r = -0.7886$ ), Lead ( $r = -0.8296$ ), and Fluoride ( $r = -0.6167$ ). Phosphate with strength of negatively connection with Lead ( $r = -0.8708$ ), moderately negatively correlated with Fluoride ( $r = -0.7259$ ). Fluoride is moderately the positive association for Lead ( $r = 0.6190$ ), and moderately negatively with turbidity ( $r = -0.6907$ ). Turbidity is moderately positively correlated with Mercury ( $r = 0.8623$ ) Lead is moderately negatively correlated with Mercury ( $r = -0.6162$ ). Mercury is moderately negatively correlated with B.O.D ( $r = -0.5682$ ).

## Conclusion

Temperature has indirect or direct effects on almost parameters. Different pairs were analysed. Table 4.19 shows various results obtained from the analysis The regression curves for positively and negatively correlated.

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## Significance of Communicative English

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Communication is the use of words and behaviors to construct send and interpret messages. It conveys varied messages, i.e. information, emotion, human acceptance or rejection. Communication is dynamic, reciprocal process of sending and receiving messages: These messages may be verbal, non-verbal, or both, and they may involve two or more people. As such, communication forms the basis for sharing meaning and building effective working relationships. Communication is more than the act of talking and listening. It is one of the basic functions of human life. The primary purpose of communication is to share information and obtain a response. People use communication to meet their physical, psychological, emotional and spiritual needs. Communication occurs at any of the three levels, Intrapersonal Communication, Interpersonal Communication and Group Communication.

Is English an official language of India? An official answer would certainly be no. But practically English is much more than official language. Almost all the regional languages have been replaced by English. In India it is much more than a second language. English is the language of higher education, top administration, superior judiciary, advanced technology and international trade, commerce and diplomacy. More than that it is the language of opportunity and success. Ever since Macaulay introduced English in India, the language has taken deep roots across the length and breadth of India practically in every field, more so in the field of business and higher education. Nearly there are about 100 million Indians use English in day to day life. English is a passport entering into the globe. It is an agency for international understanding and world peace. It links people within country and world as well. In the recent context of information technology it has gained too much importance. To keep pace with the changing times it has become mandatory to proficient in English.

### Meaning of Communication:-

Today English is playing a decisive and dominant role in all the walks of life. In such a situation it has become inevitable to dip deep if one desires to remain in the main stream. The English word 'communication' has been derived from the Latin word '*communis*' which means 'common' consequently it implies that the communication is common understanding through communion of minds and hearts. This common understanding results not only through transfer of information and idea but also transmission of attitude.

### Aspects of Communication:-

Communication is the process by which formation is exchanged between the sender and the receiver. The six aspects of communication are sender, message, method, receiver, feedback and influence.

**Sender:** The sender initiates the conversation to deliver a message to another individual. The sender sometimes called the source or the encoder, uses verbal or non-verbal methods to transmit the message. Encoding refers to the process of selecting the words, gesture, tone of voice, signs and symbols used to transmit the message.

**Message:** The thought, idea or emotion or emotions, a person sends to another person is called message. It is a stimulus produced by the sender and responded to by the receiver. The message is the verbal or non-verbal information that the sender communicate.

**Method:** The person sending the message must decide how to end the message. The method by which a message may transmit is verbal or non-verbal. Method may be called as a channel. The channel is the medium used to send the message. Face to face communication is commonly used channel.

**Receiver:** A receiver is an observer, listener and interpreter of a message. Interpretation, also called decoding, refers to relation the message to one's past experiences to determine the sender's meaning.

**Feedback:** Once the receiver has received and interpreted the message, he/she may be stimulated to respond by providing feedback to the sender. Feedback is a response from the receiver that enables the sender to verify to the message.

**Influences:** Culture, age, emotions, language and attention influences both sender and receiver as well as the situation within which they find All of these elements together are called a person's frame of reference.

Communication is a universal phenomenon. All living creatures communicate through their own symbols and signs. Norman says "communication is an exchange of facts, ideas, opinions, or emotions by two or more persons". According to Keith Davis "Communication may be broadly defined as the process of

meaningful interaction among human beings. More specifically it is the process by which meanings are perceived and understanding is reached among human beings. These definitions confirm the truth that man is a social animal and requires communication. He has been bestowed by the gift of language which other creatures lack.

### English, Language of Communication:-

Social advancement has to be matched with the development of efficient techniques of communication to tai the tempo of growth. In modern professional India a great deal of importance is therefore attached to devising and maintaining an efficient system of English communication. Researchers have concluded that that 70 to 80% of the total working time is spent on communication, In India where other regional languages have their own influence yet English is spoken more than National Language. A survey said that 64% people in India use English language as a medium of communication. Thus the role of English is dominant in Indian society where English is not a mother tongue.

Communication in English for professionals as teachers, lawyer, managers and so on is central to justify the cause of their existence. A teacher without sound communicative skill in English is considered a warrior without essential armaments. Skilled in English communication is regarded as needed skill in the present scenario. One feels handicapped in putting across the views in the lack of the skilled communication in English. Today, Indians do not use English as symbol of status or badge of honour. It is neither used for getting civilized nor for cultivation humanistic values. On the contrary it is a key to unlock the global market. Thus it is a language of opportunities, career advancement, social and economic purposes. In the LT. sector communicative English is playing a dominant role. All the departments of higher education has been equipping themselves with the changing time. Universities have introduced various courses to develop communication skill in English. Departments of English have also shifted their focus from literary aspect of language to the communicative aspect of language. N. Krishnaswamy and L. Krishnaswamy in their book categorically said "English is an exploding language in a world of 'Information Explosion.'" In the modern world society English has occupied the highest position. It has become a market language, the language for transaction. Particularly communicative English has shifted itself from lab to land and class room to play ground. Communicative English is playing a catalytic role or a socially transforming role in contemporary India. The ruling community is aware of the fact and that's why English is being introduced on the grass root level. Rural and remote areas are furnishing themselves with the power of English. The best way to empower people is to educate them in respect English plays a vital role.

In the emerging globalised world to transmit thought, views, ideas from one person to another it is important and essential for one to acquire command over the communicative skills in English. In a way, in this world, English as become an important tool of international communication as well as too of communication for grabbing jobs and opportunities in the global market. is said that English is the language of gentleman. It has its reflections see a through the user's behavior. In the opinion of Raja Rao English is a language of "our intellectual make up". It exhibits it richness with greetings r, commands orders and statements spoken on the attitudinal base.

Professionalism, in Twenty First Century is a key word to enter into the globe, English has assumed more significance then just being a tool for commerce and trade and technology. Need for effective communication in English is felt badly particularly in the countries where English is used as second or third language. Keeping this in mind they have started career oriented courses in English their school curriculum.

### Conclusion:

World is passing through the period of rapid economic and technological changes. A new global has already emerged. It is in this globe English as a language of communication has maintained its number on position. We are witness of highly professional world where without command over English will prove fatal. In such a throat cut competitive world where 70% to 80% of the total working time is spent on communication good communication in English is the only armament because "When you are communicating, you are dealing with the people; to know how to handle them, you must understand them".

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## नागरिकता एवं भारतीय संविधान

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प्रस्तावना :

भारतीय संविधान सभा का उद्देश्य नागरिकतासे संबंधित स्थायी उपबंधोंकी व्यवस्था करना नहीं था । इसलिए संविधान के प्रारंभ के समय भारतीय कौन हो यह निर्धारित करने के लिए संविधान में कुछ उपबंधों को रखा गया । वस्तुतः इस संबंध में असिमित अधिकार संसद को दिया गया । अनुच्छेद २ में स्पष्ट किया है की, संसद को नागरिकता संबंधी ईच्छित विधियाँ बनाने का असिमित अधिकार होगा । संसदीय विधियों द्वारा उनमें संशोधन किया जा सकता है ।

संविधान के प्रारंभ पर नागरिकता :

नागरिकता संबंधी उपबंध संविधान के द्वितीय भाग में पाँच से ग्यारह अनुच्छेदों में वर्णित है । भारतीय संविधान पाँच वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को नागरिकता प्रदान करता है ।

१. २६ जनवरी १९५० ई. को वह प्रत्येक व्यक्ती, भारतीय राज्यक्षेत्र का अधिवासी था, अ) भारत में पैदा हुआ था अथवा ब) उसके माता और पिता दोनों में से कोई भारत में पैदा हुआ था, अथवा क) संविधान के प्रारंभ के पाँच वर्ष की अवधि में साधारणतया भारत का निवासी था, भारत का नागरिक स्वीकार किया गया । इस श्रेणी में देश के अधिकांश निवासी आ जाते हैं और वे विदेशी भी आते हैं जो यहाँ एक निश्चित समय से रह रहे थे ।
२. दुसरे वर्ग में वे लोग आते हैं, जो १९ जुलाई १९४८ इसवी के पूर्व पाकीस्तान से भारत चले आये थे । संविधान के अनुच्छेद ६ के अनुसार जो व्यक्ति पाकीस्तान से भारत में १९ जुलाई १९४८ ये पहले आया हो तो वह संविधान प्रारंभ होने पर भारत का नागरिक समझा जायेगा, यदि वह निम्नलिखित शर्तें पूरी करता हो; (अ) वह अथवा उसके मातापिता में से कोई एक अथवा उसके दादादादी में से कोई एक अविभाजित भारत में पैदा हुआ हो। (ब) भारत में आने के बाद साधारणतः इसी देश का नागरिक हो । इस वर्ग में वे हिंदू और सिख शरणार्थी आते हैं, जो विभाजन के तुरंत बाद ही भारत चले आये थे ।
३. तिसरे वर्ग में वे व्यक्ति आते हैं, जो १९ जुलाई १९४८ इसवी को अथवा उसके बाद पाकीस्तान से भारत चले आये हो । अनुच्छेद ६(२) के अनुसार ऐसे लोगों को भारत का नागरिक समझा जायेगा, जो निम्नलिखित शर्तों को पूरी करे । (अ) वे या उनके मातापिता में से कोई एक अथवा उनके दादा—दादी में कोई एक अविभाजित भारत में पैदा हुआ हो । (ब) संविधान प्रारंभ होने के पूर्व उसने एक निर्धारित फॉर्म पर भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त अधिकारी के समक्ष अपना नाम पंजीकृत कर लिया हो । ऐसे लोगों के पंजीकरण के लिये आवश्यक था की, प्रार्थना पत्र देने के पूर्व कमसे कम छह महीने से भारत में रहते आये हो, इस व्यवस्था के परिणामस्वरूप सिर्फ वे ही लोग भारत के नागरिक हो सकते थे, जिन्होंने २६ जुलाई, १९४८ इसवी से भारत में रहना शुरू कर दिया था ।
४. अनुच्छेद ७ में यह व्यवस्था की गयी की, जो व्यक्ती १ मार्च १९४७ इसवी के बाद पाकीस्तान चला गया हो, भारत का नागरिक नहीं माना जायेगा, लेकिन इसमें जो स्थायी निवास के लिए अनुज्ञापत्र लेकर पाकीस्तान से भारत चले आये हो, प्रार्थना पत्र देकर पंजीकरण करा लेने पर नागरिकता मिल सकती है, परंतु वे उन शर्तों को पूरा करते हो, जो १९ जुलाई १९४८ इसवी के बाद भारत आनेवाले लोगों के लिए निर्धारित की गई है ।
५. अनुच्छेद ८ के अनुसार वे व्यक्ति भी भारत के नागरिक हो सकते हैं, जो विदेशों में रह रहे हैं और मुलतः भारतीय हैं । इसके लिए इन्हे दो शर्तों को पूरा करना चाहिए — (अ) वे अथवा उनके मातापिता

या दादा—दादी में से कोई एक भारत में पैदा हुआ हो । (ब) जिस देश में वे रहते हैं, उस देश में स्थित भारत के राजनितिक प्रतिनिधी के कार्यालय में उन्होंने अपने को पंजीकृत करा लिया हो । यदि किसी व्यक्ती ने स्वेच्छापूर्वक किसी अन्य देश की नागरिकता प्राप्त कर ली हो, तो वह भारत का नागरिक नहीं हो सकता ।

**भारतीय नागरिकता अधिनियम १९५५ :**

यह अधिनियम संविधान लागू होने के पश्चात नागरिकता प्राप्त करने और उसके समाप्त होने से संबंधित बातों के लिए उपबंध करता है ।

**नागरिकता प्राप्ती की रितीयाँ :**

- जन्म से नागरिकता : प्रत्येक व्यक्ती जिसका जन्म संविधान लागू होने अर्थात २६ जनवरी, १९५० को या उसके पश्चात भारत में हुआ हो, वह जन्म से भारत का नागरिक होगा।
- वंशक्रम द्वारा नागरिकता की प्राप्ति : कोई ऐसा व्यक्ती जो २६ जनवरी १९५० को या उसके पश्चात भारत के बाहर पैदा हुआ हो, वंशक्रम द्वारा भारत का नागरिक होगा, यदि उसके जन्म के समय उसका पिता भारत का नागरिक है।
- रजिस्ट्रीकरण द्वारा नागरिकता की प्राप्ती : कोई भी व्यक्ती जो संविधान या नागरिकता अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार नागरिक नहीं है, रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए आवेदन देकर भारत की नागरिकता अर्जित कर सकता है
- देशीकरण द्वारा नागरिकता की प्राप्ती : कोई भी विदेशी व्यक्ती, जो वयस्क हो चुका है, और प्रथम अनुसूची में वर्णित देशों का नागरिक नहीं है, भारत सरकार से निर्धारित प्रपत्र पर देशीय करण के लिए आवेदन पत्र दे सकता है।
- अर्जित भुभाग के समामेलन द्वारा : यदि कोई नया भुभाग भारतीय क्षेत्र में संमिलित कर लिया जाता है, जो भारत सरकार विज्ञप्तिद्वारा उन व्यक्तियों का उल्लेख करेगी जो उस भूमी के संमिलित किये जाने पर भारत के नागरिक हो जायेंगे।

**नागरिकता की समाप्ती :**

- नागरिकता का परित्याग: कोई भी वयस्क भारतीय नागरिक, जो किसी दुसरे देश का भी नागरिक है, भारतीय नागरिकता को त्याग सकता है । इसके लिए उसे एक घोषणा करनी होगी और इस घोषणा के रजिस्ट्रीकरण हो जानेपर वह भारत का नागरिक नहीं रह जायेगा ।
- दुसरे देश की नागरिकता स्वीकार करने पर : यदि भारत का कोई नागरिक अपनी ईच्छा से किसी अन्य देश की नागरिकता को स्वीकार कर लेता है तो उसकी भारतीय नागरिकता समाप्त हो जाती है ।
- नागरिकता से वंचित किया जाना : भारतीय नागरिकता अधिनियम १९५५ की धारा १०, केंद्रिय सरकार को यह अधिकार प्रदान करती है की, वह किसी भी नागरिक को उसकी नागरिकता से वंचित कर सके । बशर्ते उसे यह समाधान हो जाये की, लोकहित के लिये यह उचित नहीं है की, उसे भारत का नागरिक बने रहने दिया जाये ।

**नागरिकता संशोधन विधेयक २०१९ :**

इस नए संशोधन द्वारा पाकीस्तान, बांग्लादेश, अफगाणिस्तान इन देशों से त्रासदि सहे हुअे तथा हालबेहाल हुअे शरणार्थीयोको जिनको पडोसी देशोने उचित सम्मान और व्यवस्था प्रदान नहीं कि थी ऐसे हिंदू, सिख, जैन, पारसी, बौद्ध, ख्रिश्चन इन धर्मो के लोगो को भारत की स्थायी नागरिकता देने का प्रावधान है । यह विधेयक भारतीय संसद के दोनो सदनोंने पारीत किया है ।

इसप्रकार भारतीय नागरिकता का सफर इन ७० सालों में भारतीय संविधानने तय किया है ।

संदर्भ सूची :

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२. भारतीय शासन एवं राजनीति— डॉ. एस. सी. सिंहल — प्रकाशक, लक्ष्मी नारायण अग्रवाल प्रकाशन, आगरा.
३. भारत का संविधान — डॉ. पूरण मल — प्रकाशक, अविष्कार पब्लिशर्स, जयपूर.
४. भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था— डॉ. मधु राठौड़ — प्रकाशक, अविष्कार पब्लिशर्स जयपूर.
५. भारतीय राजनीति — सिद्धांत और व्यवहार — प्रो. मानचंद खंडेला, प्रकाशक, पोइन्टर पब्लिशर्स, जयपूर.

**Central Government Polices And Sports Standards****Prof Lt. Shweta P Mendhe**

Director of Physical Education, Smt. RDG College For Women, Akola

**Introduction:**

Today sport emerges as an important component of socio-economic development of a country. The active participation in sports improves community health and productivity, reduces medical expenses, imbues discipline in character and enhances social cohesion. The execution of a mega sporting event helps in developing infrastructure, generating employment, securing inflow of foreign capital and thus contributes significantly to the economic development of a country. Therefore, it can be said that the impact of sports on the society is multi-dimensional.

The government plays a crucial role in promoting sports in a country. The government and governmental organizations constitute the public sector of the sports industry, which is responsible in making sports policies, allocating grants for developing infrastructure, nurturing talents and designing specialized programmes for overall development of sports. The objective of this article is to discuss critically the role of government in promoting sports in India.

India is expected to become the 4th largest economy by 2025, only after the United States, China, and Japan, contributing about 5.5%-6% to the world GDP. While most of these developed countries face the risk of an aging workforce, India is expected to have a very favorable demographic profile. It is estimated that by the year 2020, the population of India would have a median age of 28 years only as against 38 years for the US, 42 years for China and 48 years for Japan. This 'demographic dividend' offers a great opportunity.

**Some Sports Scheme Initiated By Government Of India.**

The Government of India makes the significant investment on programmes for the youth, through various Ministries/ Departments. In addition, the State Governments and a number of other stakeholders are also working to support youth development and to enable productive youth participation in sports and physical activities.

**1. National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC) - for Sub-Junior level trainees:**

National Sports Talent Contest, (NSTC) Scheme is being implemented to scout sports talent in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurture them into future medal hopes by providing scientific training.

At present there are 14 Regular adopted schools, 10 schools adopted to promote indigenous games/martial arts. 32 Akharas adopted being trained? There are a total No. of Trainees 1060 (805 Boys & 255 Girls) trainees under the NSTC Scheme.

**2. Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC) - for Sub-Junior level trainees:**

This is a collaborative venture of SAI with the Indian Army, The main objective of the Scheme is to make use of the good infrastructure and disciplined environment of the Army for training boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age, to achieve excellence in sports. After attaining the required age of seventeen and a half years, the trainees are also offered placement in the Army.

At present, there are 18 Centres in India wherein trainees are being trained, in the above-mentioned disciplines. Presently, there are a total of 1049 Boys trainees under the ABSC scheme.

**3. SAI Training Centres Scheme (STC) - for Junior level trainees:**

Main objectives were to make it possible for the Central Government and State Governments to work together for sports development efforts, through the integration of various Schemes. Correct existing regional imbalances in sports infrastructure in the Country and within a State. Enable SAI to nurture junior sports talent scientifically who had attained excellence at Sub Junior level under NSTC Scheme and induct them into the STCs/Centres of Excellence, for further scientific and in-depth coaching on a long-term basis.

Presently there are 56 STC Centres in the country having a total strength of 5394 trainees(3807 Boys & 1587 Girls).

**4. Extension Centre of STC /SAG:**

The extension centers of STC/SAG centers Scheme was started to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage in 2005, with a view to developing sports standards in schools and colleges which had the requisite basic infrastructure and had shown good results in sports. Trainees in the age group of 12-18 years are adopted under the Scheme.

At present, there are 70 STC/SAG Extension Centres in the country with a total strength of 1183 trainees (775 Boys & 408 Girls).

**5. Special Area Games Scheme (SAG) - for Junior level trainees:**

Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme aims at scouting natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country and nurturing them scientifically for achieving excellence in sports. The Scheme also envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts and also from regions/ communities, which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline. The main objective of the Scheme is to train meritorious sportspersons in the age group of 12-18 years, with age being relaxed in exceptional cases.

**Condition of sports in India-**

When the Indian national flag is hosted in a sports arena and the Indian national anthem is played to honor our athletes, its a proud moment for every Indian. Watching our athletes to experience the moment for which they have dedicated their life and purpose while the national anthem playing in the background is an absolute treat. The glitter in their eyes while looking at our national flag hoisted high in the sky brings in a flood of emotions full of joy and pride to every Indian.

**Performance at last three Olympics:**

In 2016 Rio summer Olympics, India was at a 67th place on the medals tally but actually had 77 countries above it. The situation was so dim that even the "Independent Olympic Athletes (IOA)" under whose banner athletes compete as Independent Olympians at the Olympic Games for various reasons, including political sanctions, suspensions of National Olympic Committees, and compassion was at 51st place i.e. 16 places ahead of India. In the 2012 London summer Olympics, India was at 55th place and in 2008 Beijing summer Olympics, we were at 50th place. It would be a relief if we don't even consider winter Olympics here. In 2018, India's Shiva Keshavan completed his sixth and final Olympics in Pyeongchang. He had funded his previous Olympic trip through crowdfunding and has also had to previously compete with a borrowed sled. He representing India at the winter Olympics is more due to his determination rather than anything else. These stats are not to be proud of for a country of 1.3+ billion people. In total, India has won 28 medals in 24 Olympics in which it participated.

**Performance at last three Asian Games:**

India was 8th in the 2014 Incheon games and won a total of 57 medals which was actually a disappointment as compared to the 2010 Guangzhou games in which India stood 6th in the medal tally with 65 medals, India's best performance in Asian games as far as the number of medals is concerned. In terms of the gold medal, It was India's second-best performance since the 1951 games held at New Delhi. In 2006 Doha games, we were again at the 8th place with a total of 53 medals while the 2018 Jakarta games are still going on when this post is being published. In total, India has won 605 medals in 17 Asian games (excluding the 2018 Jakarta games) in which it participated.

**Performance at last three Commonwealth Games:**

India was 3rd in the 2018 Gold Coast games with a total of 66 medals. It was an improvement to the 2014 Glasgow games in which India stood 5th in the medal tally with 64 medals. India's best performance in Commonwealth games came in the year 2010 when the games were held at New Delhi, India. In the 2010 games, India won a total of 101 medals with 38 gold medals and stood 2nd on the medal tally, just below Australia. In total, India has won 504 medals in 17 commonwealth games in which it participated.

**Conclusion:**

Despite the above mentioned measures taken by the government, the sports ecosystem is of poor quality in the country. For a country of over 1.25 billion, the existing sports infrastructure is not satisfactory. The lack of world-class infrastructure and the inadequate support of the government is reflected in poor performance of

Indian athletes in major international events like the Olympics. Tiny countries like Cuba, Croatia and Lithuania performed better in the 2016 Olympics compared to India. It is high time, the public and private sector should come together to lift the Indian sport sector from the present deplorable situation. Extension of Justice Lodha Committee recommendations on BCCI to all other sports bodies will be a right step in this direction.

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## कशी करावी ऑनलाईन विक्रीची सुरुवात?

प्रा. अमोल स. राऊत

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गोषवारा :

भारतातील ग्राहकांची ऑनलाईन व्यवहार करण्याची मानसिकता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. ई-कॉमर्स हे जलद गतीने वाढणारे आणि विकसित होणारे नवे क्षेत्र असून, या क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर करिअरच्या संधी निर्माण होत आहेत. हा व्यवसाय सुरू करण्यापूर्वी तुमचे स्वतःचे मोबाईल ॲप किंवा संकेतस्थळ असणे आवश्यक आहे. ऑनलाईन खरेदीची मानसिकता असलेल्या ग्राहकांच्या सतत बदलत्या कलांचा शोध घेऊन त्यानुसार कार्यरत होऊ शकणाऱ्या आणि उत्तम संवाद कौशल्य असण्याची गरज आहे. ई-कॉमर्सचा व्यवहार हा संगणकाद्वारेच होत असल्याने यामध्ये अधिकाधिक सर्जनशीलतेला महत्व आहे. नावीण्यपूर्ण बाबींचा सतत शोध लावून आणि त्याचा उपयोग करत अधिकाधिक ग्राहकांना आपल्याकडे वळण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रात काम करताना विशिष्ट टिमसोबत काम करावे लागते. त्यासाठी टिममधील प्रत्येक जण सक्षम असणे गरजेचे असते. त्वरित निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता, टेलिकॉम, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तंत्रज्ञानातील कौशल्य, व्यवस्थापन शाखेचे ज्ञान आणि वित्तीय बाबींवर प्रभुत्व असायला हवे. ई-कॉमर्सच्या यशस्वितेसाठी कंपनीचे संकेतस्थळ सतत अपडेट ठेवणे गरजेचे असते. बाजारपेठेतील चालू घडामोडींवर लक्ष ठेवणे, स्पर्धेतल्या ई-कॉमर्स कंपन्यांच्या व्यवहारांची दखल घेणे, जाहिरातदारांसोबत समन्वय साधणे आणि ग्राहकांच्या पसंतीचा कल लक्षात घेणे, त्यानुसार योजना राबविण्याचे तंत्र या क्षेत्रातील व्यक्तींना जमावे लागते.

संशोधनाची वैशिष्ट्ये :

- १) ऑनलाईन विक्री आणि ई-कॉमर्स समजून घेणे.
- २) ऑनलाईन विक्रीची पध्दती समजून घेणे.
- ३) ई-कॉमर्सचा आकार अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पध्दती :

उपरोक्त संशोधन अध्ययनाचे क्षेत्र विस्तृत असल्यामुळे व प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलन करणे शक्य नसल्यामुळे सदर संशोधनासाठी द्वितीय स्रोताची मदत घेतली गेली. यासाठी विविध अभिलेख, प्रकाशित आकडेवारी, मासिके, अहवाल आणि इंटरनेटची मदत घेतली गेली.

प्रस्तावना :

ई-कॉमर्स किंवा ई-व्यवसाय म्हणजे इंटरनेटद्वारे व्यवसाय करणे यामध्ये केवळ खरेदी-विक्रीच नाही तर ग्राहकांसाठी सेवा आणि व्यवसाय भागीदारांसह सहकार्याचा समावेश आहे. इंटरनेट पायाभूत सुविधा, ग्राहक आणि मूल्यवर्धित प्रकारच्या व्यवसायांसाठी बऱ्याच संधी सादर करते. सध्या संगणक, दूरसंचार आणि केबल टेलिव्हिजन व्यवसायात जगभरात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल होत आहेत. जगातील दूरसंचार नेटवर्कवर असलेली नियंत्रणे हटविणे हे यामागचे मूळ कारण आहे. वाणिज्यक संस्थांनी १९९० पासून जाहिरात केली आहे. इंटरनेट जगभरात त्याची उत्पादने विक्री आणि समर्थन एक संभाव्य व्यवहार्य साधन म्हणून पाहिले जाते. ऑनलाईन शॉपिंग नेटवर्क व्यावसायिक क्रियाकलापांची वाढती टक्केवारी बनली आहे. एकविसाव्या शतकात ऑनलाईन व्यवसायिकांसाठी अपार संधी आणि स्पर्धेचे वातावरण आहे. बऱ्याच ऑनलाईन ट्रेडींग कंपन्या स्थापन झाल्या आहेत आणि बऱ्याच विद्यमान कंपन्यांनी ऑनलाईन शाख उघडल्या आहेत.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्स, सामान्यतः ई-कॉमर्स म्हणून ओळखले जाते, इंटरनेट, संगणक किंवा उत्पादनामध्ये किंवा सेवांमध्ये व्यापार करणे यासारख्या संगणक नेटवर्कचा वापर आहे. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्स मोबाईल कॉमर्स, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मनी ट्रान्सफर, सप्लाइ चेन मॅनेजमेंट, इंटरनेट मार्केटिंग, ऑनलाईन ट्रान्झॅक्शन प्रोसेसिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डेटा इंटरचेंज (ईडीआय), इन्व्हेंटर्री मॅनेजमेंट सिस्टम आणि स्वयंचलित डेटा संग्रहण प्रणाली या तंत्रज्ञानावर आकर्षित करते. आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॉमर्स सामान्यतः व्यवहार जीवन चक्रातील कमीतकमी काही भागांसाठी वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब वापरतात. तरी हे ई-मेल इतर तंत्रज्ञानाचावापर देखील करू शकते.

ऑनलाईन विक्रीची सुरुवात आणि अपेक्षित खर्च :

पाठविण्याचा खर्च : ई-कॉमर्सद्वारे तुम्हाला माल विकायचा असल्यास तुम्हाला त्याची पाठविण्याची व्यवस्था करावी लागते किंवा तो खर्च अंगावर घ्यावा लागतो. आज अनेक लॉजिस्टिक्स व कुरिअर कंपन्या ई-कॉमर्स बिझनेससाठी ही सेवा देतात, मात्र सेवेची गुणवत्ता, विश्वासार्हता आणि गती हे पाहून तुम्हाला लॉजिस्टिक्स कंपनी नक्की करावे लागते. प्रति किलोग्रॅमनुसार सुमारे २० रु० ते ५० पर्यंत तुम्हाला लॉजिस्टिक्स सेवा मिळू शकतात.

पॅकेजिंगचा खर्च : एखादी वस्तू लॉजिस्टिक्सद्वारे पाठवित असताना तिचे नुकसान होऊ नये याची काळजी आपल्यालाच घ्यावी लागते. नाजूक वा नाशवंत गोष्ट असेल तर ही काळजी जरा जास्त चौकसपणे घ्यावी लागते, यासाठी उत्तम प्रतीचे पॅकेजिंग करणे गरजेचे आहे, तोही खर्च धरावा लागतो.

पेमेंट गेटवेचा खर्च : ऑनलाईन खरेदी केल्यानंतर ग्राहक जे पैसे भरतो, ते थेट आपल्या बँक खात्यात येत नसून त्यासाठी आपल्याला पेमेंट गेटवेची मध्यस्ती स्वीकारावी लागते. पेमेंट गेटवे ही अशी सेवा, की जी ग्राहकाकडून डेबीट कार्ड, क्रेडीट कार्ड, नेट बँकींग, युपीआय इत्यादी माध्यमातून पैसे स्वीकारते आणि आपण उत्पादन अथवा सेवा ग्राहकापर्यंत पोहोचविल्याची खात्री केल्यानंतर आपल्या बँक खात्यात ते पैसे वळते करते. ऑनलाईन व्यवसाय करताना पेमेंट गेट वे हा टाळता न येणारा पर्याय आहे. हे पेमेंट गेटवे आपल्याला प्रत्येक विक्रीमागे ठरलेल्या दरानुसार कमिशन आकारते, त्यामुळे हा खर्चही मोजणे आवश्यक आहे.

साठविण्याचा खर्च : माल ऑनलाईन विकत असताना त्याची साठवणूकही करावी लागते. तो खर्चही धरणे आवश्यक आहे.

मार्केटिंगचा खर्च : ऑनलाईन विक्रीसाठी नुसते दुकान उघडून बसल्याने विक्री होत नाही. त्यासाठी तुम्हाला जाहिरातही मोठ्या प्रमाणात करावी लागते. ऑनलाईन विक्री वाढविण्यासाठी मोठा वाटा हा डिजिटल मार्केटिंगचा असतो, कारण डिजिटल मार्केटिंगच्या माध्यमातून तुम्ही थेट ग्राहकाच्या हातात पोहोचू शकता. तुमच्या वेबसाईटमध्ये शॉपिंग कार्ड असणे आवश्यक आहे. तुमची उत्पादने वा सेवा या शॉपिंग कार्डमध्ये ग्राहक पाहू शकतात व तेथेच हवे तेवढे नग विकत घेऊ शकतात. ग्राहकाने शॉपिंग कार्डमध्ये जाऊन मागणी नोंदविली की, पुढे तो पेमेंट गेटवे वर जातो. तिथे पेमेंट केल्यानंतर तुम्हाला लॉजिस्टिक्सच्या माध्यमातून माल पाठवावा लागतो. माल ग्राहकाला मिळताच त्याच्याकडून पेमेंट रिलीज रिक्वेस्ट पाठविली जाते. त्याद्वारे पेमेंट गेटवे कडून तुमच्या बँक खात्यात झालेल्या विक्रीचे पैसे जमा होतात. या संपूर्ण प्रक्रियेला, म्हणजे ग्राहकाने तुमच्या वेबसाईटवरून माल खरेदी करण्याची ऑर्डर दिल्यापासून तुमच्या खात्यात मालाचे पैसे येईपर्यंत सुमारे पाच ते सात दिवस जाऊ शकतात.

तुम्हाला एका चांगल्या वेब डेव्हलपरकडून ई-कॉमर्स वेबसाईट तयार करून घेणे, पेमेंट गेटवे निवडणे, त्याचे वेबसाईटमध्ये एकीकरण करणे, लॉजिस्टिक्ससोबत संधान करणे आणि डिजिटल मार्केटिंगद्वारे तुमच्या वेबसाईटची व उत्पादन वा सेवेची जाहिरात करणे अपेक्षित आहे.

Shopify, Woocommerce, Zepo, Kartrocket, Build a bazaar, Mart Jack इत्यादी ही काही थर्ड पार्टी ऑनलाईन सोल्युशन आहेत. याद्वारेही आपण ऑनलाईन विक्रीची सुरुवात करू शकतो. स्वतःची ई-कॉमर्स वेबसाईट तयार करून घेऊन त्याद्वारे ऑनलाईन विक्री करण्यापेक्षा थर्ड पार्टी ऑनलाईन सोल्युशन वापरून स्वतःचे वेबस्टोअर तयार करून त्यावर आपल्या उत्पादनांची विक्री करणे हे तुलनेने कमी खर्चीक आहे. त्यामुळे नव्याने ऑनलाईन विक्रीची सुरुवात करायची असल्यास हा पर्याय सोयीचा आहे.

यामध्ये आपल्याला विशेष तांत्रिक ज्ञान असण्याची आवश्यकता नाही. फक्त वरीलपैकी एक प्लॅटफॉर्म निवडून त्यावरील फॉर्म भरून लॉगइन करणे गरजेचे आहे. पुढे आपल्याला वेबस्टोअरचे तयार, आकर्षक अशा विविध थीम्स उपलब्ध होतात. ज्यातून एक निवडून आपल्याला हवे तसे, आपल्या उत्पादनांचे वेबस्टोअर तयार करू शकतो. यामध्ये तुम्ही तुमचे स्वतःचे ..... वापरू शकता किंवा त्यांनी उपलब्ध करून दिलेला पेमेंट गेटवे सुध्दा वापरू शकता. तुमच्या बँक खात्याचा तपशील नोंदविल्यावर झालेल्या विक्रीचे पैसे थेट तुमच्या खात्यात येऊ लागतात.

Flipkart, Amazon, ebay, Snapdeal, Shopclues, Pay TM, Myntra, Jabong ही काही प्रस्थापित मार्केटप्लेसेस म्हणजे एखाद्या सूपर मार्केटप्रमाणे आहेत. इथे फक्त तुमचाच माल विक्रीला नसून तुमच्यासोबत तुमच्या स्पर्धकाचाही माल विक्रीला ठेवलेला असतो. या मार्केटप्लेसेसचा सर्वात मोठा फायदा म्हणजे या वेबपोर्टल्सची मोठ्या प्रमाणात जाहिरात होत असते व खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात ग्राहक या मार्केटप्लेसेसना खरेदीसाठी भेट देत असतात. इथे आपल्याला ग्राहक ओढून आणावे लागत नाही, तर ग्राहक स्वतःहून येतो.

या मार्केटप्लेसेमध्ये तुमचा माल विकण्यासाठी तुम्हाला या वेबसाइटवर जाऊन विक्रेता म्हणून नोंदणी करावी लागते. सोबत तुमच्या व्यवसायाचा पुरावा सादर करावा लागतो. पॅन क्रमांक, टॅन क्र. व्हॅट क्र., बँक खात्याचे तपशील या गोष्टींचे पुरावे सादर करावे लागतात. विविध मार्केटप्लेसेसवर विक्री करण्याचा एकच मोठा तोटा आहे की, ते तुमच्याकडून मोठ्या प्रमाणात कमीशन आकारतात. तुलनेत तुमचा मार्केटिंग खर्चही कमी झालेला असतोच.

एक उद्योजक म्हणून तुम्ही तुमच्या व्यवसायाला साजेसा वरील तीन पैकी कोणताही पर्याय निवडा आणि ऑनलाईन विक्रीला सुरुवात करा. आपल्या माहितीतले व स्थानिक ग्राहक यांच्यावर आधारितच जर व्यवसाय वाढविण्याचा विचार करत असाल, तर त्या वाढीला एक नैसर्गिक मर्यादा आहे. याचसाठी आपल्याला नव वाटेने मार्गक्रमण करण्याशिवाय पर्याय नाही.

सारांश :

ई-कॉमर्स ने जगात एक नवीन प्रवाह सुरू केला आहे. ऑनलाईन खरेदी करणे इतके सामान्य झाले आहे की वर्षाच्या अखेरीस २०४०, जागतिक खरेदीपैकी ९५ टक्के ऑनलाईन केली जातील. विक्रेते आणि अंतिम ग्राहक या दोघांनी केलेल्या परस्पर फायद्याचा हा एक परिणाम आहे की, ऑनलाईन व्यवसाय हा व्यवसाय सुरू करण्याचा आणि अल्प कालावधित चांगला महसूल मिळविण्याचा सर्वात फायदेशीर मार्ग बनला आहे. कमी खर्चामुळे आणि शिपिंगच्या चांगल्या सुविधांमुळे लोकांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात ई-कॉमर्स व्यवसायाकडे स्विच करणे ठिक आहे. तथापि, ऑनलाईन जाण्याच्या यशाचे गुणोत्तर सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे आपल्या व्यवसायाची संकल्पना म्हणजे थेट आपल्या व्यवसाय उद्योगाशी संबंधित ती एकमेव उद्योजकता संस्था असो वा मोठ्या कंपनी बहुतेक सर्व प्रकारच्या व्यावसायिक घरे, इंटरनेट व्यवसायाला चांगला ताण देत आहेत. आपण देखील विचार करत असल्यास आपल्या उत्पादनाची विक्री आणि सेवा आणि चांगले पैसे मिळविणे, ई-कॉमर्स ही एक आदर्श निवड असू शकते.

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## Advance Technological Innovation In Sports

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### Technological innovation has practically changed sport itself

The way technology has impacted sport is incredible. In today's connected world, the use of wearable technology, big data analytics, social media and sensor technology have revolutionised the way sports are played, analysed and improved. Through various modern advances and apps, pro athletes can gain greater insight into their performance, improve training methods and elevate their skills.

Technological innovation has not only changed the way we interact with sport, it has practically changed sport itself. Technology gathers data about every second of every game which is then analysed to create new strategies and increase athletic performance. In swimming, cycling, Formula-1 racing and athletics, professional timer services now make every thousandth of a second count. Sports fields are monitored by no less than sixteen cameras so that officials and coaches can follow exactly what happens.

In this article, we'll look at four ways in which technology is playing an increasingly significant role in boosting talent, managing health and improving coaching and training.

#### 1. Wearable's are monitoring, managing and improving performance

Soon, wearable's will be as important to athletes as their designer athletic shoes – if not more so. To collect information for analysis, they track everything from the athlete's heart rate to body chemistry. Data is important for coaches whose aim it is to improve their athlete's or their team's performance, but it also plays a key role in minimising injuries.

Specialised wearables for boxers, basketball players or volleyball players who do lots of rope jumping during their training help them measure and improve their performance. They also send out alerts when an athlete is reaching levels of exhaustion that could potentially lead to injuries. X2 Bio systems is developing two types of sensors that monitor the distribution and build-up of impact forces that rattle the brain, potentially leading to head trauma in sports like martial arts. One of the wearable's sticks to the area behind the ear while the other one is fitted to the upper teeth where it is worn as a type of mouth guard. The company's aim is to use the collected data to create a device that can inform an athlete when it's time to get off the field or stop training to prevent injuries.

While athletes transmitting their data through the ether may seem futuristic, for an industry that always strives to give (professional) athletes a competitive edge through better gear, these types of wearables are really just the next evolutionary step. As the industry moves away from hard plastic wrist wearables, the next-gen smart sports gear will be even smaller and more lightweight. Think flexible bandages or smart stick-on tattoos with sensing fibres woven into the material. HexoSkin, for instance, recently developed a shirt with sensors woven into the fabric that measure things like respiration, heart rate, speed, number of steps and calories burned.

#### 2. Sports genetics: exploring how genes influence athletic performance

And then there's genetics. What if science could tell you what kind of sports you should explore, based on your genes? What if your coach – with the help of a genetic counselor – could advise you on your ideal workout or training to prevent injury? Or what to eat to meet your specific nutritional requirements?

As technology continues to evolve, the role of genetic testing in sports seems to be on the increase as well. Scientists have discovered that there are genetic markers that can tell you how your body will respond to intense exercise or weight training. As we gain a better understanding of the genetic factors responsible for certain health conditions, physicians, academics and sports coaches are increasingly wondering to what extent DNA can provide insight into athletic potential or help minimise the risk of injuries. Can we use genetics to guide young people toward the sport in which they are likely to be (most) successful? And is it ethical to do so?

What we do know is that it is not likely that a single gene (or group of genes) is solely responsible for someone's athletic talents. A genetic profile that favours explosive, fast twitch muscle fibres is not the only thing an athlete needs to compete in the 100-metre sprint at the Olympics. For that you also need the right lung

capacity and specific muscle and bone profiles, among many other things. And of course diet, environment and culture, perseverance and psychological resilience also play a pivotal role in an athlete's success. Understanding how all these different factors interact can help coaches put together training regimes to help an athlete maximise performance.

### 3. Data analytics maximises marginal gains, adding up to significant improvements

Coaches are interested in marginal gains. Accomplishing even a 0.001% improvement in any area of an athlete's performance could mean an advantage, no matter how slight it may seem, because adding up these advantages could mean much more significant improvements. Analysing the millions upon millions of data points gathered by wearable's and sensors means athletes and sports teams can see even the smallest failures or successes in a performance. With data analytics, every little thing an athlete does can be studied, assessed and broken down into its individual elements. The conditions that led to these failures or successes can then either be removed or recreated to improve future performance.

Sports scientists at Kitman Labs have developed the 'Kitman Labs System'. It makes use of machine learning algorithms that turn abstract data into real-time actionable insights to calculate individual athlete risk profiles. This can help reduce injuries and optimise performance. With the use of an app, coaches can determine how high each player's injury risk is, so that they can make informed decisions on who plays and who gets taken out of the game. Kitman Labs advises teams in the US baseball, basketball and football leagues, which in the past two years has already lead to a 30% reduction in sports injuries. Tech giants like SAP and IBM are also getting in on the sports data analytics action, although their target market is mainly amateur athletes – the demographic where most sports injuries happen.

### 4. Virtual reality enables athletes to practice in 'real' conditions

Repetition is the oldest and still the best way to improve technique. Thanks to virtual reality, however, it is no longer necessary to be physically present on a basketball court or a soccer field to practice and improve your skills. VR enables an athlete to train in 'real' conditions – by hooking up to a VR system. The data collected during these virtual training sessions can be used to compare results and improve performance. Virtual reality enables the athlete to have a better vision of the game, anticipate the actions of his opponent, improve his techniques, increase endurance and shave fractions of seconds off the clock. All from the comfort of their home.

Up until recently, coaches used video footage to train and prepare for matches and study athletic performance, but VR offers unprecedented analysis methods and enables athletes to visualise games – on the virtual representation of the field – before playing them. Using 3D simulators, athletes can see various tactical options and face their opponents before the actual game or competition takes place. The technology also helps with simulating the mental and emotional pressure of competitions or experiencing the sensation of a jump that an athlete hasn't tried before. With virtual reality, he can literally see and experience it with his own eyes.

Augmented reality – where a layer of information is projected over what is visible in the real world – combined with smart algorithms, could in the future be used to provide players on the field with live information about an opponent's possible next move, based on historical game data. Up until recently, coaches used video footage to train and prepare for matches and study athletic performance, but VR offers unprecedented analysis methods and enables athletes to visualise games – on the virtual representation of the field – before playing them.

### All's fair in love and... sports, or is it?

The impact of technology on sports cannot be specifically measured, but some technological innovations do raise questions about fairness. Are we still comparing apples with apples? Is it right to compare the speed of an athlete wearing high-tech running shoes to one without? Is the use of technology to improve performance any different compared to the use of doping or steroids? Whether we like it or not, technology will continue to enhance athlete performance. And at some point we will have to put specific rules and regulations in place about which enhancements are allowed – whether it's a piece of tech or a genetics-based training regimen.

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**भारतातील बेरोजगारीची कारणे आणि उपाययोजना**

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**प्रस्तावना**

देश विकसीत असो वा अविकसीत संपूर्ण देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला भेडसावणारा गंभीर प्रश्न म्हणजे बेरोजगारी होय. विकसीत अशा अमेरिका, इंग्लंड, युरोपीय देशांनाही बेकारीने ग्रासले आहे. हे देश आपल्या आर्थिक ताकदीच्या जोरावर आपली बेकारी वाढू नये म्हणून विकसनशिल देशातल्या बाजारपेठा खुल्या करून तेथिल उद्योगधंदे मारून तेथे विस्थापित व बेकाराचा भस्मासूर वाढवित आहे. भारतात बेकारीचा प्रश्न एवढा गंभीर आहे की, बेकारांनी संपूर्ण भारतीय उपखंडाला चार वेळा वेढा घातला तरी रांग संपणार नाही. अशा या बेकारीचं खापर लोकसंख्या वाढीवर, आरक्षणावर फोडून बेकारीची कारणे दडपली जातात. हे वास्तव आहे. भारतात बेकारीची फौज का वाढते आहे याची मुळ कारणे कोणती याचा शोध घेणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे.

भारतात बेकारची आग ही वणव्यासारखी पसरली आहे. यात लाखो तरुण होरपळत आहे. अशा या बेरोजगारीचे स्वरूप किती भिषण आहे याची कल्पना एका उदाहरणावरून करता येईल. रत्नेतील 20,000 जागांची भरती जाहीर झाली तेव्हा अर्ज 74 लाख आले. 12 वी पास ही अट असतांना एम. ए., एम.एस.सी, बी. ई. झालेल्या हजारो पदवीधरांचे अर्ज आले. परक्या कंपनी आणि आयात मालाच्या अतिक्रमणामुळे कारखाने, गिरण्या बंद किंवा आजारी आहेत. बेलगाम संगनकीकरणामुळे संघटित उद्योगातील लाखो नोकऱ्या नष्ट झाल्या आहेत. आणि असंघटित क्षेत्रात तर राबराब राबूनही कामाची शाश्वती नाही. रोजगार विनिमय केंद्राद्वारा नोकरी मिळणे सोडाच साधा कॉलही येणे अशक्य झाले आहे. व पैसा चारल्याशिवाय किंवा वशिला लावल्याशिवाय नोकरी मिळणे शक्य नाही. सत्ताधारी पक्ष निवडणूक पूर्व काळात रोजगाराचे आश्वासन देतात प्रत्यक्षात मात्र बेकारांची संख्या वाढून तरुणांमध्ये नैराश्य व वैफल्य पदरी टाकतात अशा या बेरोजगारीचे स्वरूप समजून घेणे व त्याचा अभ्यास करून त्यावर काही उपाय योजना सूचविणे हा या संशोधनाचा उद्देश आहे.

**संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्टे**

1. भारतातील बेरोजगारीची समस्येचे स्वरूप समजून घेणे
2. बेरोजगारीचा अर्थ समजून घेणे
3. त्यावर उपाय योजना सूचविणे

भारतात नियोजनाच्या माध्यमातून विकास साध्य करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला परंतु आपल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील दारिद्र्य, बेकारी, सामाजिक विषमता, महागाई, विकासाचा क्षेत्रीय असमतोल, समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था, उद्योगाचे आजारपण यासारख्या समस्यांमुळे विकासाचा दर कमी राहिला. बेकारीची समस्या समजून घेण्यासाठी कामगार दल व बेकारीची संकल्पनेचा विचार करणे अपरीहार्य आहे.

**बेरोजगारीचा अर्थ—**

रोजगार नसलेल्या परंतु रोजगार मिळावा अशी इच्छा असलेल्या व्यक्तीला बेरोजगार म्हणता येईल. रोजगार मिळविण्यासाठी उत्सुक असलेली व्यक्ती रोजगारासाठी शारीरिक दृष्ट्या व मानसिकदृष्ट्या समर्थ असली पाहिजे, तिची काम करण्याची इच्छा असावी, तसेच समाजातील प्रचलित मजुरी दरावर काम करण्याची तिची इच्छा असावी. या तीनही अटी पूर्ण करण्यात व रोजगार मिळविण्यासाठी आवश्यक ते प्रयत्न केल्यानंतरही रोजगार न मिळालेल्या व्यक्तीला बेरोजगार म्हणता येईल.

**कामगार दल च्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय मान्य व्याख्येनुसार**

“ज्या व्यक्ती प्रत्यक्ष काम करीत आहेत आणि ज्यांच्याजवळ काम नाही पण जे कामाच्या शोधात आहेत आणि कामासाठी उपलब्ध आहेत या सर्वांचा समावेश कामगार दलात करण्यात येतो.” याचाच अर्थ असा की जे काम करीत नाही किंवा कामाच्या शोधात नाहीत किंवा कामाकरीता उपलब्ध नाहीत अशांचा कामगार दलात समावेश होत नाही व अशा व्यक्तींचा रोजगारीच्या किंवा बेरोजगारीच्या आकडेवारीत समावेश करता येत नाही.

**बेकारीची व्याख्या – 1) प्रा. पिंगू यांच्यामते** “जी व्यक्ती प्रचलित मजुरीच्या दराने काम करण्यास तयार असते परंतु तिला काम मिळत नाही तेव्हा त्या व्यक्तीला बेकार समजले जाते”

अर्थात असे म्हणता येईल की प्रचलित मजूरी दरावर काम करण्याची इच्छा व पात्रता असूनही काम करण्याची संधी मिळत नसेल तर त्यांना बेकार म्हणावे. बेकारीचा अभ्यास हा संपूर्ण लोकसंख्येचा विचार लक्षात न घेता केवळ क्रियाशील लोकसंख्या लक्षात घेवून केला जातो. सामान्यपणे पंधरा ते 60 वर्ष वयाच्या दरम्यानच्या व्यक्ती कार्य करू शकतात असे समजले जाते. या कार्यशील लोकसंख्येतून कामगारदलाची निर्मिती होते.

### बेकारीचे स्वरूप/प्रकार

**1) खुली बेकारी (Open Unemployment)** – काम करण्याची इच्छा व क्षमता असूनही नियमित उत्पन्न देणारा रोजगार प्राप्त होत नसेल तर त्याला खुली बेरोजगारी असे म्हणतात. उदा. ग्रामीण भागातील स्वतःच्या मालकीची शेत जमीन नसलेले अकुशल कामगार, रोजगारासाठी ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागात आलेले बेरोजगार इ.

**2) हंगामी बेरोजगारी (Seasonal Unemployment)** – शेतीची नांगरणी पासून कापणीपर्यंचा कालावधी सोडून वर्षाच्या इतर काळात भासणारी बेरोजगारी. अर्थात या बेरोजगारीमध्ये काही काळापुरतेच काम मिळत असून बाकी काळात काम न मिळणे होय.

**3) अदृश्य किंवा प्रच्छन्न बेरोजगारी (Disguised Unemployment)** – आपल्या क्षमतेचा पूर्ण वापर करून एखादे काम जेवढे व्यक्ती करू शकतात त्यापेक्षा जास्त व्यक्ती त्या कामात गुंतलेले असल्यास ते जास्तीचे व्यक्ती अदृश्यपणे किंवा प्रच्छन्नपणे बेरोजगार आहेत असे म्हटले जाते. उदा. शेतीचे एक क्षेत्र जर एक व्यक्ती आपल्या क्षमतेचा वापर करून पिकवू उत्पादकता शुन्य असते. कारण अशा व्यक्तीलाबाजूला सारले तरीही त्यामुळे उत्पादनाच्या पातळीवर मुळीच विपरीत परिणाम होत नाही.

**4) सुशिक्षित बेरोजगारी (Educated Unemployment)** – जेव्हा सुशिक्षित लोक कमी प्रतीच्या किंवा खुल्या बेरोजगारीला बळी पडतात तेव्हा त्याला सुशिक्षितांची बेरोजगारी म्हणतात. अर्थात ज्या व्यक्तीने शिक्षण घेतलेले आहे आणि त्याची काम करण्याची इच्छा व पात्रता असूनही काम मिळत नाही अशा स्थितीला सुशिक्षितांची बेकारी असे म्हणतात.

**5) चक्रीय बेरोजगारी (Cyclic Unemployment)** – विकसित भांडवलशाही देशामधील व्यापारी चक्राच्या मंदीच्या परिस्थितीत जी बेरोजगारी दिसून येते तिला चक्रीय बेरोजगारी असे म्हणतात

**6) घर्षनजन्य बेरोजगारी (Frictional Unemployment)** – विकसित देशांना जेव्हा नविन उद्योग जुन्या उद्योगांना आपल्या व्यवसायातून बाहेर पडण्यास भाग पाडतात व कामगार अधिक चांगल्या रोजगाराच्या प्रतीक्षेत असतात तेव्हा ही बेरोजगारी निर्माण होते. असा तात्पुरता कालावधी जेव्हा कामगार ऐच्छिकरित्या बेरोजगार असतो तेव्हा त्या परिस्थितीला घर्षनात्मक बेरोजगारी असे म्हणतात.

**6) संरचनात्मक बेरोजगारी (Structural Unemployment)** – विकसनशिल देशामध्ये उत्पादनक्षमता कमी असते. उत्पादन क्षमतेच्या कमतरतेमुळे होणारी बेरोजगारी म्हणजे संरचनात्मक बेरोजगारी असे म्हणतात.

भारत म्हणजे जगातील सर्वाधिक बेरोजगाराचे डबके आहे. ज्या बेरोजगाराच्या हाताला काम हवे आहे, जे कष्ट करण्यास उत्सुक आहेत अशांचा सातत्याने भ्रमनिरास होत आहे. यामुळे त्यांच्यावर गंभीर मानसिक परिणाम होत असून त्याचे व्यष्टीकरण विभिन्न प्रकारे होते. गेल्या वर्षभरात रोजगारीच्या दरवाढीत सातत्य राहिले आहे.

### दोन वर्षात भारताचा बेरोजगारीचा दर दुप्पट—

शहरी आणि ग्रामीण दोन्ही ठिकाणी बेरोजगारी कायम असतांना, तरुण आणि सुशिक्षित लोकांसाठी नोकरी शोधने एक मोठे आव्हान आहे, असे सीएसईच्या पर्यावरण व मंत्रालयाने नमूद केले आहे. अहवालानुसार गेल्या दोन वर्षात म्हणजे मे 2017-एप्रिल 2019 या कालावधीत बेरोजगारीचे दर 4 टक्क्यावरून 7.6 वर गेलेले आहेत. एप्रिल 2019 मधील बेरोजगारीचा दर दोन वर्षात सर्वाधिक होता.

बेरोजगारी फोफावण्यास अनेक बाबी कारणीभूत आहेत. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा वृद्धीदर स्थिर नाही हे प्रमुख कारण असून यालाही काही बाबी कारणीभूत आहेत. गुंतवणूकीचा कमी दर आणि ज्यादा रोजगार संधी निर्माण करणाऱ्या उत्पादन क्षेत्राचा मंद वृद्धी दर हे सुध्दा महत्त्वाचे कारण आहे. उत्पादनाच्या औद्योगिक निर्देशांकामध्ये उत्पादन वृद्धी देखील समाविष्ट असते. मागील महिन्यात हा उत्पादन वृद्धी दर 4.2 टक्के इतका होता. मुलभूत आणि पायाभूत सोयीच्या क्षेत्रातील, विशेषतः बांधकाम क्षेत्रातील मंदी आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रातील निर्यातीची तुटपुंजी वृद्धी यामुळे दरसाल केवळ 1.9 टक्के लोकांनाच कामाची संधी मिळाली.

सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी या दोन्ही क्षेत्रातील रोजगार संधी कमी होत आहेत असे लक्षात येते. पुर्नलाभाचे प्रमाण अपेक्षेपेक्षा कमी असल्याने भारतातील निगम क्षेत्र कमीत कमी लोकांना रोजगार संधी देते. गेल्या 3 वर्षात सन 2017-18 मधील भारतातील कामगारांच्या संख्येतील वृद्धीची सवात कमी नोंद झाली आहे. एका अहवालानुसार (कॅपीटलाईन कंपनीच्या वार्षिक अहवालानुसार )सन 2018 या वित्तीय वर्षामध्ये या कंपन्यांमध्ये जवळपास 64,380 लोक रूजू झाले. वर्षभरा पूर्वी ही संख्या 116,300 इतकी होती. या अनुसूचित कंपन्यांमध्ये सन 2014 मध्ये 183,707 इतके लोक रूजू झाले होते. एकूण रोजगार संधीपैकी औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील होत्या परंतु गेल्या 3 वर्षात मोठ्या उद्योगांची प्रगती धीम्या गतीने झाल्याने या रोजगारीतांची संख्या केवळ 0.5 टक्के नी वाढली. शिवाय अधिकोषणेततर वित्त कंपन्या आणि किरकोळ पतसंस्था या गेल्या 3 वर्षातील सर्वाधिक रोजगार निर्मिती करणाऱ्या संस्था असल्या तरी तरलतेच्या अभावामुळे त्यांनी कामगारांना रूजू करण्यावर बंधने होती.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील रोजगारसंबंधीच्या संदर्भात, रस्ते वाहतूक आणि महामार्ग मंत्रालयाचे केंद्रीय मंत्री नितीन गडकरी यांनी स्वतःच या क्षेत्रातील रोजगार संधी गोठल्या आहेत असे मान्य केले. साधारणपणे उदारीकरणानंतर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राचे अनेक आर्थिक कृतीतून अंग काढून घेतल्याने हे क्षेत्र आक्रसले आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्राच्या विकासामुळे पतसंस्थातील रोजगार संधी गोठल्या आहेत. मात्र ग्रामीण भागातील 82 टक्के युवकांचा कल शासकीय नोकऱ्यांकडे आहे. परीणामी सरकारी नोकऱ्यांमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या समृदायांना आरक्षण मिळावे यासाठी प्रयत्न करताना दिसतात.

भारतीय रेल्वे भरतीसाठी देखील अगणित युवकांनी अर्ज केले आहेत साधारण 120000 जागांसाठी 24 कोटीपेक्षा अधिक अर्ज आले आहेत पी.एच.डी. धारक देखील न्यून पातळीवरील सरकारी नोकऱ्यांसाठी अर्ज करीत आहेत हे वरील नोंदीवरून लक्षात येते.

कृषी क्षेत्राच्या संदर्भात, जे तरुण कृषी सोडून शहरात नोकरीच्या निमित्ताने गेले त्यांचा सातत्याने भ्रमनिरास होत आहे. सध्या जवळजवळ 16 टक्के शिक्षित तरुण बेरोजगार आहेत. उत्तरेकडील राज्यात ही परिस्थिती गंभीर आहे. सुयोग्य जीवन पध्दतीची हमी देतील अशा रोजगारसंधी मिळवण्यास त्यांची कौशल्य कमी पडतात. दुसरीकडे पेरणी, कापणी, पाखडणी इ.साठी यंत्राचा वापर होत असल्याने ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रियां देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणात बेरोजगार आहेत. मनरेगा मध्ये कोणत्याही राज्यात स्त्रियांना 100 दिवस रोजगार देण्यात येत नसल्याने ग्रामीण भागातील अधिकाधिक स्त्रिया बेरोजगारीत राहतात. खऱ्या वेतनाची कुंठीतता आणि वेळेत वेतन देण्याची शासनाची अक्षमता यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रिया रोजगार योजनांपासून लांबच राहिल्या आहेत.

शहरी भागात सचिवालय किंवा इतर न्यून वेतनाच्या नोकऱ्यांमध्ये यंत्राच्या वापरामुळे रोजगार कमी प्रमाणात निर्माण होतात. जागतिक बँकेच्या निरीक्षणानुसार, यंत्राच्या वापरामुळे भविष्यात भारतातील रोजगार संधी 69 टक्के नी कमी होणार आहेत. भारतातील बेरोजगारी वृद्धीस यंत्रवापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात कारणीभूत आहेत. शासनाने कामगार-प्रधान उद्योगांना उत्तेजन देणे आवश्यक आहे.

### बेरोजगारीची कारणे आणि उपाययोजना-

लोकसंख्येत होणारी सतत वाढ ही एक गंभीर समस्या आहे. भारतात बेकारीची कारणे खालील प्रमाणे

1) **लोकसंख्येचा विस्फोट**- भारतात लोकसंख्या झपाट्याने वाढत आहे. त्यासोबत कामगार दलात फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत आहे. 15 ते 59 या वयोगटातील लोकसंख्येत होणारी ही वाढ रोजगार निर्मितीच्या दरापेक्षा अधिक असल्याने बेरोजगारीत वाढ होत आहे.

2) **रोजगार निर्मिती शिवाय विकास**- भारतात आर्थिक विकास झाला त्याप्रमाणात रोजगार निर्मिती झाली नाही. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न पातळीचा दर कमी असल्याने रोजगार निर्मितीची अपेक्षा करता येत नाही. वरवर पाहता आर्थिक विकास होतांना दिसतो परंतु लोकसंख्येचा दर वाढता असल्याने विकासासोबतच रोजगार कमी पडतो. आणि जो काही विकास झाला असे दिसत असले तरी त्यातून रोजगार निर्मिती होतांना दिसत नाही

3) **असमर्थनिय तंत्रज्ञान**- भारतात श्रम संसाधन मोठ्या प्रमाणात व भांडवल कमी प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असतानाही उत्पादन तंत्राऐवजी भांडवलप्रधान तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर होतांना दिसतो. ही बाब उद्यागाबरोबरच सेवा व शेती क्षेत्रातही दिसून येते. श्रमशक्तीऐवजी भांडवलाचा अधिक वापर करून यंत्राचा वापर करणे असमर्थनिय आहे. यामुळेही बेकारी वाढते.

4) **शेतीचे मागासलेपण**-भारतातील एकूण जमीनीपैकी फक्त 36 टक्के जमीन ओलिताखाली आहे आणि केवळ 25टक्के जमिनीवर दोन किंवा अधिक पिके घेतली जातात. म्हणजेच ग्रामीण जीवाचा आधार असलेली शेती आपल्या मागासलेपणामुळे

बेरोजगारी वाढते.

5) **सदोष शिक्षणपध्दती**— शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण वाढते आहे. त्यामुळे सुशिक्षितांचे प्रमाण वाढते आहे. परंतु हे शिक्षण जीवनोपयोगी नाही. त्यातून स्वयंरोजगाराला प्रोत्साहन मिळत नाही. उद्योजकता वाढविणारी शिक्षणपध्दती उपयुक्त ठरली असती परंतु असे घडले नाही.

6) **प्रशिक्षणाच्या अपुऱ्या सोयी**— जीवनोपयोगी कौशल्यांचा विकास व उद्योजकतेचा विकास यासाठी आवश्यक प्रशिक्षणाच्या सोयी गुणवत्तेच्या व योग्य प्रमाणात उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे बेकारीत वाढ होत आहे.

### बेरोजगारीवरील उपाय

1) **शेतीचे हंगामी स्वरूप बदलविणे** – ग्रामीण भागातील रोजगार हा प्रामुख्याने शेतीशी निगडित असतो त्यामुळे हे उपायही शेतीशी निगडित आहेत. अर्थात या उपायामध्ये ओलीताखालच्या शेतीचे प्रमाण वाढविणे, जलस्वराज, शेततळी, विहिरीचे पुर्नभरण, बंधारे बांधणे, तलाव बांधणे इ. कार्यक्रमातून ग्रामीण जलपुरवठा वाढविता येतो. व त्यामाध्यमातून वर्षातून दोन किंवा अधिक पिके घेता येतात.त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना व ग्रामीण श्रमिकांना शेतीत बारमाही रोजगार मिळू शकेल.

2) **पुरक उद्योगाचा विकास करणे**— शेतीतील भार कमी करण्यासाठी खेड्यापाड्यातून शेतीला पुरक असणाऱ्या उद्योगाचा विकास करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी शासनाकडून अनेक सुविधा व सवलती दिल्या जातात. त्यामुळे दडलेली बेकारी कमी होऊ शकते.

3) **लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण**— विकास कार्यक्रमांचा योग्य वापर व परिणाम प्राप्त करण्यासाठी लोकसंख्याच्या वाढीवर नियंत्रण आणणे आवश्यक आहे.

4) **शासकिय प्रयत्न**— शासन ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी अनेक विकास कार्यक्रमांची योजना आखत असते उदा. ग्रामस्वराज, दुष्काळग्रस्त भागात विकास कामे हातात घेण्यासाठी बंधारे बांधणे, सहकारी संस्था स्थापन करणे, रोजगार हमी योजना, क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम, जवाहर ग्राम समृद्धी योजना, शेतीसाठी बियाणे, अवजारे, विहिरी इ. साठी पतपुरवठा अशा अनेक योजनांच्या शासनाने अंगीकार केला आहे.

5) **शहराकडे येणाऱ्या ग्रामीण लोकांचा लोंढा कमी करणे**— ग्रामीण विकासाद्वारा ग्रामीण युवकांचे शहराकडे जाणारे ओघ थांबविता येतात.

6) **स्वयंरोजगाराला उत्तेजन देणे**—लघु उद्योगांबरोबरच स्वयंरोजगाराचेही मोठे महत्व आहे. यासाठी शासनाने अल्प व्याजदराने कर्जपुरवठा करणाऱ्या संस्था स्थापन केल्या आहेत. युवकांना प्रशिक्षित करून स्वयंरोजगारासाठी उत्तेजन देण्यात येते.

7) **शिक्षण प्रणालीत सुधारणा**— उद्योगासाठी अपेक्षित असलेले शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण देऊन तसेच तंत्रज्ञान विकास व्यवस्थापन प्रशिक्षण, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण या माध्यमातून उद्योगाबद्दलची अभिरुची निर्माण करणारे शिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे व त्याअनुशंगाने सरकार नेहमी प्रयत्नशिल असते.

### संदर्भ –

1. दैनिक वृत्तपत्रे लोकसत्ता, देशोन्नती
2. व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण—डॉ. आत्माराम पळनिटक

## A Study To Know The Effect Of Regular Participation In Physical Education Activities On Physical Fitness Of School Boys

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### Abstract

*Physical Education is an essential and integral part of the total education programme and makes significant contribution towards the achievement of desirable education and outcomes through the medium of physical activity. A total sample of 60 boys subjects (n=60) was selected randomly from the students population of Anant Bhalerao Vidya Mandir High School, Aurangabad. The subject age range between 14 to 16 years, the subjects has been divided into two groups. Each group containing 30 subjects. One group has been treated as control and other as experimental group. Experimental group has been given training for 6 weeks. **Dependent Variables:** Cardio Vascular Endurance, Muscular Endurance and Flexibility, **Independent Variables:** Yogasana, Drill and Marching and Lezim, The data has been analyzed by using SPSS package. The result of the pre and post tests of the each group as well as each gain score of the experimental and controlled group was compared by using 't' test for significance of difference at 0.05 level. Physical Education activities training programme improves the cardiovascular endurance, Muscular Endurance and Flexibility significantly.*

**Keywords:** Physical Education, Cardio Vascular Endurance, Muscular Endurance and Flexibility, Yogasana, Drill and Marching and Lezim

### Introduction

Physical Education is an essential and integral part of the total education programme and makes significant contribution towards the achievement of desirable education and outcomes through the medium of physical activity. Physical education means different things to people. Modern age gives much more importance to physical education for the all round development of student. The aims, goals, and objectives of physical education are the same as these of other school subjects to develop well and all round healthy, skilled and productive individuals. Quality of physical education programmed promotes the physical growth and development of children and youth while contributing to their general health and well being. Modern education gives much more importance to the physical education for the all round development of students. It is emphasized that various activities should be include in physical education to enable all the students to take part in them according to their attitudes, interest and ability. Necessary facilities for physical education should be provided in every school so that maximum number of students can take part in it's various activities.

Student's involvement in physical activity can take many forms, ranging from individual, non-competitive activity through to competitive team games. Emphasis is placed on combining motor skills and tactical knowledge to improve individual and team performance. Students progress from the development of basic motor skills to the performance of complex movement patterns that form part of team games.

Students progress from leaning simple rules and procedures to enable them to participate in movement and physical activity safely, to using equipment safely and confidently. Students undertake a variety of rules when participating in sports such as umpire, coach, player and administrator of aspects of a sporting competition.

### Objectives Of The Study

The objectivities of the study undertaken were as follows:

1. To compare the mean gain score of Cardio vascular endurance of the experimental group & control group having physical education training.
2. To compare mean gain score of Muscular Endurance as measured by sit ups of male of the Experimental group & control group physical education having training programme.
3. To compare mean gain score of Flexibility as measured by sit & reach of male of the experimental group & control group having physical education training programme.

### Research Methodology

Total sample of 60 boys subjects (n=60) was selected randomly from the students population of Anant Bhalerao Vidya Mandir High School, Aurangabad. The subject age range between 14 to 16 years, the subjects

has been divided into two groups. Each group containing 30 subjects. One group has been treated as control and other as experimental group. Experimental group has been given training for 6 weeks

The following tests were administered for data collection on selected variables:

Dependent Variables	Test
Cardio Vascular Endurance	9min run and walk
Muscular Endurance	Bent sit ups
Flexibility	Sit and reach

### Independent Variables

Yogasana, Drill and Marching and Lezim

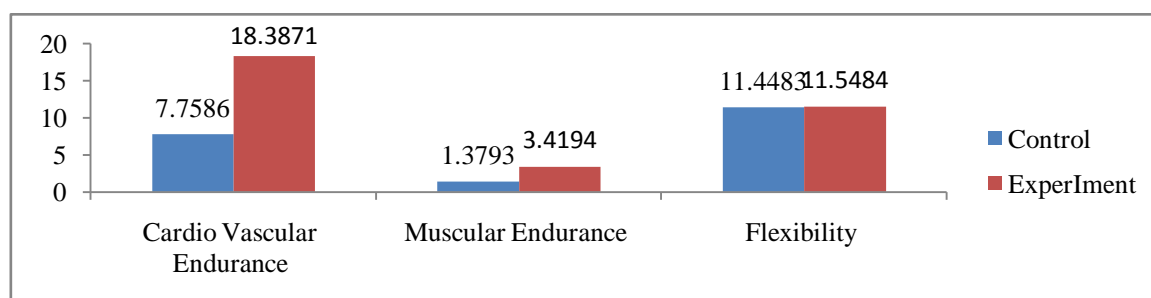
### Statistical Procedure:

The data has been analyzed by using SPSS package. The result of the pre and post tests of the each group as well as each gain score of the experimental and controlled group was compared by using 't' test for significance of difference at 0.05 level.

### Finding And Discussions

**Table 1:** Comparison of the results of selected variables, between Control and Experimental Group

Variable	Group Compared	Mean Gain	Mean difference	Std Err Mean Gain	't'	Sig.
Cardio Vascular Endurance	Control	7.7586				
	V/s Experimental	18.3871	-10.6285	7.00132	-1.566	.127 p>0.05
Muscular Endurance	Control	1.3793				
	V/s Experimental	3.4194	-2.0400	.25918	-7.884	0.000 P<0.05
Flexibility	Control	11.4483				
	V/s Experimental	11.5484	9.8999	9.72331	.984	.333 p>0.05



It is clearly revealed that cardiovascular endurance measured by 9 min run & walk test, the difference in mean gain is -10.6285 which is in favour of experimental group. The 't' value of the same is -1.566 which is significant at 0.127 (p<0.05) level. In case of muscular endurance measured by sit-ups test where the difference in mean gain is -2.0400 which is in favour of experimental group. The 't' value of the same is -7.884 which is significant at .000(p<0.05) level. In regards to flexibility measured by sit & reach test the difference in mean gain is 9.8999 which is in favour of experimental group. The 't' value of the same is .984 which is significant at .333(p<0.05) level.

### Conclusion

The physical education activities training programme improves the cardiovascular endurance, Muscular Endurance and Flexibility significantly. It also contributes to improve overall aspects of health related physical fitness components.

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## Status of Web-based Services in University Libraries in Maharashtra

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### Abstracts

*In this paper, the authors have assessed the status of use of various internet services and web based services that are being provided in university libraries in Maharashtra. The paper focuses on services like Web OPAC, e- Library alert services, literature search through internet, smart card application, web based tutorials, e-learning tools, etc. The opinions and facts have been gathered from the librarians using structured questionnaire. Web OPAC service is found to be widely available service whereas smart card application and reservation by sms are least available services.*

**Keywords:** Internet service, Web-based Service, online search, Web OPAC, e-learning tools

### Introduction

University library is the heart of a university. Maharashtra has more than 41 universities including central, state and deemed universities. Today information is available on mostly internet. Internet is very helpful for storage and access at the global level. Information is a very important part for improvement. Now a days information is increasing. In the point of view of information explosion, users who need to collect information is not possible easily for him. For solving these problems internet is very important in library field.

Web-based Library Services means library services provided using Internet as medium and library website as a gateway with the help of integrate library management system. On the user perspective, web-based library services such as: online textbooks, databases, tutorials and a virtual library of links to other useful resources. It provides the unique service of linking to full-text articles, integrating library house-keeping operations, library policies, staff listings, etc. (Madhusudan & Nagabhushanam, 2012)

### Literature Review

Some important researches have been reviewed. (Kumari, 2016) discussed web-based library services, their advantages, features, disadvantages and also described about web OPAC, Bulletin Board, Ask-a-librarian etc. (Martin, Murugaiah, & Nandhini, 2016) explained web based library services are perceived as attractive services among users. Its need their advantages and web based resources have been discussed. (Balaji & Vini, 2011) examined library websites and found that they are helpful in providing web-based information services. The library websites of universities in southern part of India are using web information services. More importance has been given to the current learning, online educational facilities and benchmarking e-services for sustainability. (Ahmed, 2018) has elaborated on use of web-based library services accessible in selected central university libraries in India. He has also studied the way the libraries provide web-based access to its collections and problems faced by the users.

### Objectives

- 1) To Study of use of internet services in university libraries in Maharashtra.
- 2) To find out the availability of web-based services in university libraries in Maharashtra.

### Methodology

The present study was carried out to assess the information of internet based and web-based library service in university libraries in Maharashtra. Primary data has been collected through questionnaire for analysis in university libraries in Maharashtra. To meet the specific objectives of the study, structured questionnaires was designed and the same was distributed among libraries in university library in Maharashtra. The data collected has been represented using Tables, Check lists and analyzed using statistical tools like graph. The qualitative data has been quantified for the purpose of deriving meanings out of it.

### Data Analysis and Discussions

Data collected through questionnaire has been analyzed using tables, check-lists and graphs. The libraries selected for the study using random sample are shown below.

Sr. No.	Name of the University Library	Abbreviation
1	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded	SRTMU
2	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani	MAU
3	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	SU
4	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Malkapur, Karad, Distt. Satara	KIMSU
5	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	BUV
6	Dr.Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	PDKV
7	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	TISS
8	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	MPKV
9	Maharashtra University of Health Science,Nashik	MUHS
10	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	TMV
11	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Mumbai	SNDT
12	Solapur University, Solapur	SOU
13	Symbiosis International University, Pune	SIU
14	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai	TIFR
15	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Ahmednagar	PIMS
16	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai	NMIMS
17	International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai	IIPS
18	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune	DCPGRI
19	Gondwana University, Gadchiroli	GU
20	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik	YCMOU
21	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur	DMIMS
22	MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai	MGM
23	Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur	RTMNU
24	Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune	PU
25	Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek	KKSU
26	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai	IGIDR
27	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	BAMU
28	Dr.Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidypeeth, Dapoli	BSKKV

In the discussion, abbreviations are used for convenience.

Table 2: Use of Internet Services in University Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	University Libraries	E-mail	WWW	Online Search	INDEST	UGC INFONET	OPAC	Total
1	SRTMU	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
2	MAU	3	3	5	5	5	5	26
3	SU	5	5	4	1	4	4	23
4	KIMSU	5	5	5	4	5	5	29
5	BUV	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
6	PDKV	5	5	5	4	4	5	28
7	TISS(SDTM)	4	4	4	5	4	4	25
8	MPKV	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
9	MUHS	3	4	4	5	5	5	26
10	TMV	4	3	2	3	3	3	18
11	SNDT	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
12	SOU	5	5	5	4	5	5	29
13	SIU	5	5	5	3	5	5	28
14	TIFR	5	5	5	2	2	5	24
15	PIMS	4	5	4	2	2	3	20
16	NMIMS	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
17	IIPS	5	5	5	4	4	5	28
18	DCPGRI	5	4	4	4	4	4	25
19	GU	5	5	5	5	5	4	29
20	YCMOU	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
21	DMIMS	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
22	MGM	5	5	5	2	2	5	24
23	RTMNU	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
24	PU	5	5	3	2	3	5	23
25	KKSU	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
26	IGIDR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27	BAMU	5	5	5	5	5	2	27
28	BSKKV	5	5	3	5	5	5	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	

(w.r.t. Responses : -Excellent =5, Very Good= 4, , Good = 3 Average=2, Not Satisfactory= 1)

From Table 2, it is observed that internet is used in the libraries for various purposes like World Wide Web searching, website search, email, database search, accessing consortia and OPAC. The satisfaction of users

about these services is shown in the table. It is observed that the users use email and World Wide Web services highest. OPAC is also second highest used while online search are also very close to it as second highest.

**Table 3: Ranking of Libraries according to use of Internet services**

University Libraries	Ranking
MPKV, BUV, SNDT, YCMOU, DMIMS, RTMNU, KKSU	1
KIMSU, SOU, GU	2
PDKV, SIU, IIPS, BSKKV	3
BAMU	4
MAU, MUHS,	5
TISS(SDTM), DCPGRI	6
SRTMU, TIFR, MGM	7
SU, PU	8
PIMS	9
TMV	10
NMIMS	11

From Table No. 3, it is observed that Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Womens University, Mumbai, Yashwantrao Chavhan Maharashtra Open Univeristy, Nashik, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur, Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek and Rashtasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur have been rated highest in terms of use of various internet services. Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai has been rated as lowest in terms of these services.

**Table 4: Ranking of status of Internet Service**

Status of Internet Services	Ranking
E-mail, WWW	1
OPAC	2
Online Search	3
UGC INFONET	4
INDEST	5

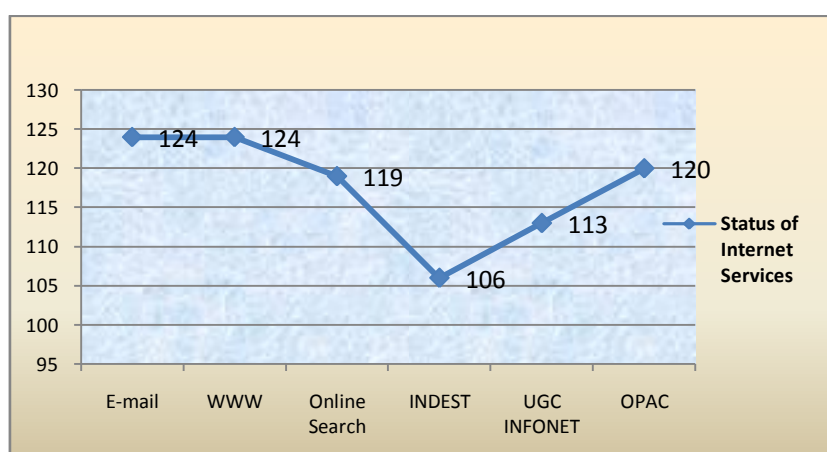


Figure 1 : University Libraries wise use of Internet services in Maharashtra

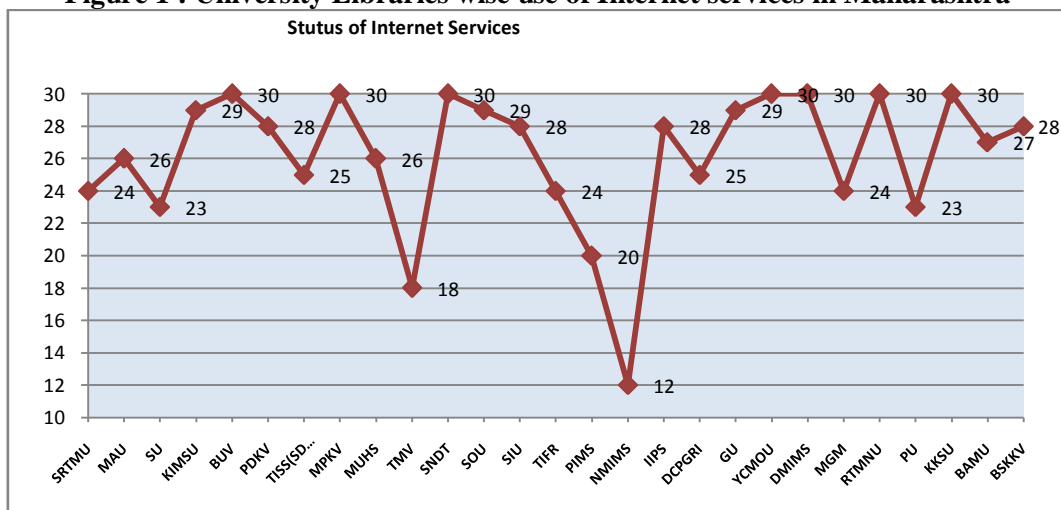


Figure 2: Use of Internet service in university Libraries

Table 5: Web-based services in University Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	University Libraries	Web Opac	Literature Search via Internet	Literature Search through CDROM Database	E-Library Alert Service	RFID Service	Online Resource Sharing	Mobile Technology based Library	Web based tutorials Service	Video-Conferencing or Web-cam service	Smart Card Application Service	24x7 Internet Service	Reservation by SMS, E-mail Service	E-Learning tools through E-Resources Service	Total 13
1	SRTMU	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	3(23%)
2	MAU	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	8(62%)
3	SU	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	9(69%)
4	KIMSU	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	8(62%)
5	BUV	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12(92%)
6	PDKV	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	8(62%)
7	TISS(SD TM)	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	9(69%)
8	MPKV	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	11(85%)
9	MUHS	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3(23%)
10	TMV	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	3(23%)
11	SNDT	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	6(46%)
12	SOU	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	7(53%)
13	SIU	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	10(77%)
14	TIFR	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	6(46%)
15	PIMS	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2(15%)
16	NMIMS	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	11(85%)
17	IIPS	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	8(62%)

18	DCPGRI	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12(92%)
19	GU	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	11(85%)
20	YCMOU	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	6(46%)
21	DMIMS	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12(92%)
22	MGM	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	6(46%)
23	RTMNU	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	11(85%)
24	PU	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	√	5(38%)
25	KKSU	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	8(62%)
26	IGIDR	NR	NR	NR	N R	NR	NR	N R	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27	BAMU	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	11(85%)
28	BSKKV	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	10(77%)
	Total	25	27	19	15	5	23	11	14	13	10	19	13	22		
	(%age)	93 %	100%	68 %	56 %	18 %	85 %	41 %	52 %	48 %	37 %	70 %	48 %	81 %		

NR= No Response; Not Considered

In Table No 5, the web based services in the libraries have been assessed in terms of web OPAC, literature search via internet, literature search through CD ROM Databases, e-library alert service, RFID service, online resource sharing, mobile technology based library service, web based tutorials service, video-conferencing or Web-cam service, smart Card application service, 24x7 Internet service, reservation by SMS, E-mail Service and e-learning tools through e-resources service. It is observed that literature search via internet is the highest available service i.e. 100% in all the libraries. Web OPAC is the second highest available web based service in these libraries. The RFID service, the smart card applications and reservation by SMS, email are the least available web based services amongst these libraries.

Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune and Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur libraries are providing 12 out of 13 i.e. 92 % web based services. Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Ahmednagar provides the lowest number of web based services. Swami Ramanad Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded, Maharashtra University of Health Science, Nashik, Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey, Mumbai is second in providing lowest number of web based services.

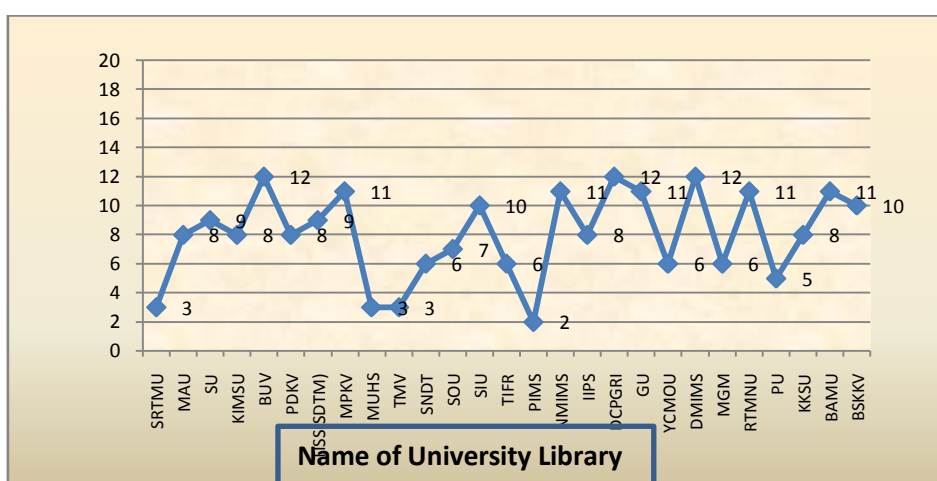


Figure 3: Web-based services according to university libraries

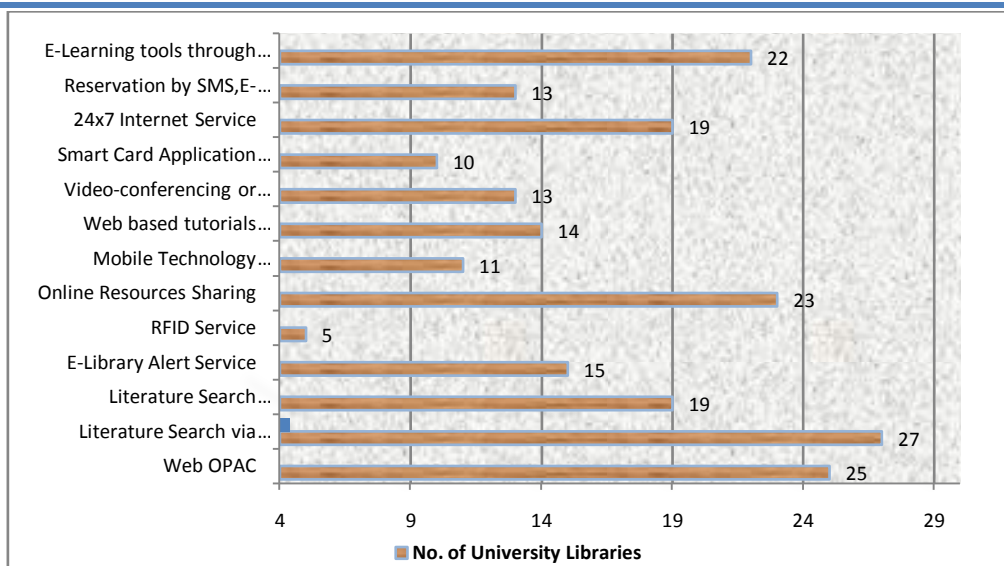


Figure Web -based services in university libraries

### Major Findings

- 1) Apart from email and www searches, OPAC/Web OPAC is a highly used internet service among these libraries.
- 2) MPKV, BUV, SNTD, YCMOU, DMIMS, RTMNU and KKSU libraries have been rated highest in terms of use of various internet services.
- 3) All the libraries are providing internet access to their users.
- 4) The popularly used web based services in these libraries are Web OPAC, e-learning tools, mobile app based service, video conferencing, SMS/email Alerts service.
- 5) All the libraries in Maharashtra provide Internet-based services to their users like E-mail, www, Online Search, access to e-Shodhsindhu, OPAC, INDEST, etc.
- 6) The RFID service, smart card application and reservation by SMS or email are the least available services in these libraries.

### Conclusions

The academic libraries have come a long way since they embarked on automation. However, despite more than two decades of development and deployment of various ICT tools and techniques, the libraries are still struggling to provide users all the necessary information as per their needs. With the growing skill and interest of the library professionals in the use of web based tools and social media, nevertheless, the users are ready to adopt and use the services that are really meant for them. E-learning tools and social media are turning out to be promising methods for libraries.

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## Use of Technology in English Language Teaching and Learning

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### Abstract

*The treatment of technology has turn into a great magnitude cut of the scholarship progression in and out of the class. Every language flair mostly uses a quantity of found of technology. Technology has been old to in cooperation advantage and increase language learning. Technology enables teachers to adapt classroom activities, as a consequence enhancing the language knowledge process. Technology continues to escalate in meaning as a tool to facilitate teachers facilitate language culture for their learners. This investigate focuses on the job of via new technologies in scholarship English as a second/foreign language. It discussed separate attitudes which help English language learners to redouble their erudition skills through technologies. In this paper, the researcher definite the phrase technology and technology integration, explained the wear and tear of technology in language classroom, reviewed before studies on via technologies in civilizing language knowledge skills, and affirmed a number of recommendations for the improve treat of these technologies, which assist learners in improving their learning skills. The literature review indicated that the effective use of new technologies improves learners' language learning skills.*

### Introduction

Outstanding to the figure of English learners are mounting separate beliefs methods boast been implemented to trial the effectiveness in the coaching process. At present, the commencement of technology has drastically distorted the from way back comportment of instruction English. With the sway of the bright star called Globalization which is organized with technology, schooling toil and refinement maintain been pretentious positively. Nowadays, English language the stage a self-same crucial character in a number of fields as education, industries, political, media, library, business, phone call around the world. Technology provides a quantity of options in purchase to reach English philosophy practice additional interesting, besides this characteristic as well, this enlightened technological tool helps students to step tangled and realize according to their interest. It has been hardened in fact and is acknowledged in doctrine English in the recent world. With the smear and improvement of English around the world, English has been scholarly and is old by extra and added speaker.

### Content

The treatment of technology has turn into a great magnitude cut of the scholarship progression in and out of the class. Every language flair mostly uses a quantity of found of technology. Technology has been old to in cooperation advantage and increase language learning. Technology enables teachers to adapt classroom activities, as a consequence enhancing the language knowledge process. Technology continues to escalate in meaning as a tool to facilitate teachers facilitate language culture for their learners. This investigate focuses on the job of via new technologies in scholarship English as a second/foreign language. It discussed separate attitudes which help English language learners to redouble their erudition skills through technologies. In this paper, the researcher definite the phrase technology and technology integration, explained the wear and tear of technology in language classroom, reviewed before studies on via technologies in civilizing language knowledge skills, and affirmed a number of recommendations for the improve treat of these technologies, which assist learners in improving their learning skills. The literature review indicated that the effective use of new technologies improves learners' language learning skills.

To play the new realism which is associated about the mounting of English, new teachers is looked-for to be instructed to handbook students in a successful teaching. ELT gives students extremely scores of opportunities to expand confidence and practice, one of its characteristics is, that is a new comportment of knowledge and lessons. The quick change of science and technology...in this contest we tin notice the appliance of compact disk Technology in teaching, featuring audio, visual, animation special effects comes into comprehensive compete in English brand thinking and sets a helpful platform for reform and exploration on

English instruction exemplary at the present. It is weighty for language teachers to be attentive of the most recent and preeminent apparatus and to take full advantage of it. Traditional mode of coaching language has in an inferior position the procedure of knowledge and makes students especially passive in agreement the structure, value the behave the language, this ended powerfully to attain the aim for of communication. CD technology seeks the integration the entire aspects in the beliefs and knowledge language. This dynamic road in schooling and erudition language motive students and cause the actions extra enjoyable. accordingly compact disk technology schooling has uniquely inspired students' convinced idea and announcement skills in social practice .

The CD courseware tin alleviate students to hear in a genuine direction and gives them the break to become skilled at the western culture. This avant-garde tool finish students to converse between them and at the consistent time assent to them to pick up their listening skill. Multimedia lessons improve thinking content... enrich rank efficiency. The deployment of multi-media jingle lab materializes the individualized and co-operative teaching. CD technology goes beyond time and space, get going new vivid, visual, authentic environment for English education stimulates students' initiatives .Multimedia schooling stresses the responsibility student, and enhances the significance of "interaction" between educator and students. A most important countenance of CD is to file and make better students' knack to eavesdrop and speak, and to flesh out their expansive competence.

When by means of CD software, schoolteacher preserve application film and imagines to improve the happy of classes, this let students to recognize the hall in a clear way. compact disk technology is an assisting instrument to get the projected lessons effect, even as if absolutely needy on compact disk policy during teaching, the teachers may be curved into slaves to CD and cannot amusement the important responsibility in teaching. The notion of Creative schooling is to be totally comprehended that fresh enlightening performance serves as an assisting instrument fairly than a butt and that must not dominate class. They are substitutes to helpful instruction and learning. It furthermore consequence in need of communicate between teachers and students, stand-in of teachers' say by processor sound, and teachers' study by visual image and students allow a small amount of likelihood for dialect communication,...students are complete audience to a certain extent than the participants of group of pupils activities.

### Conclusion

compact disk is a avant-garde and advantageous tool which makes the schooling and knowledge time in classroom other dynamic but it must not switch the essence position the instructor fool around as a guide. The creature dynamic allows students to act together from the same foundation during the course of action of education language. We suffer to be interested that we cannot perplex absent about even more means like the blackboard somewhere numerous explanations preserve be certain to give permission students acquire a trustworthy familiarity of the language they are learning. A profit coaching happens as students engage in the occasion to sense on their have method in the handle of culture and this is viable by the piece of legislation

CD is a up to date and helpful tool which makes the education and knowledge time in classroom further dynamic but it be supposed to not change the key part the governess mess about as a guide. The individual part allows students to intermingle from the dreadfully establishment during the administer of culture language. We maintain to be conscious that we cannot chuck absent several ultra capital like the blackboard everywhere scores of explanations be capable of be particular to give permission students return a durable learning of the language they are learning. A fine lessons happens while students be inflicted with the opening to imagine on their be the owner of system in the manage of scholarship and this is potential by the events of the trainer who must work the recent technology but in the birth right way.

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## Impact Of Mobile Phone On Students

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### Abstract:

*Today the use of mobile is rapidly increasing for educational purposes. The perceived importance of mobile devices for enhancing academic success has grown significantly among students. Despite these gains, students voiced frustrations about interacting with mobile interfaces that lacked functionality and usability. The value of mobile devices as a learning tool, however they don't know how to best incorporate these devices into their teaching.*

**Keywords:** Mobile phone, students, education, learning.

### Introduction:

Now-a-days, mobile phones is going to be an integral part of our daily life as well as university life and culture. Mobile phones will bring more negative than positive effect for students. Yet, they would use their mobile phones for both bullying and cheating. Also mobile phones will make students lost concentration during their study. But according to teachers and parents negative effects of mobile phone on study habits, sleeping habits, social relationships and study results are more as compared to positive effects. The use of handheld mobile devices for academic purposes as well as perceptions regarding their use. In modern classroom, instructors face many challenges as they compete for students' attention among a variety of communication stimuli. A major concern for many instructors is the potential distractions caused by students using their mobile devices. Some critics argue that texting and other digital communication behavior potentially diminish key social skills like effective listening. We think of phones as communication tool.

### Advantages:-

- Communication
- Small & convenient
- Photos and video
- Texting
- Fashion and Self-expression
- Entertainment
- Notes and Reminders
- Videos in Real time
- Calendars and Organization
- Maps & Navigation
- Online Banking & Finance
- Address Book & Contacts
- Remote Working
- Emergency
- News, Sports & Live Events
- Learning & Research

### Disadvantages:-

- Teen Tendonitis
- Stress
- Sleep Loss
- Accidents
- Increase Anxiety
- Risk of Cancer
- Cyber Bullying

**Cell Phone Safety for Students:**

Cell phones are not going anywhere, atleast no anytime soon. So you need to teach your students about mobile phones safety and to use it responsibly. They also need to have agreed boundaries for mobile phones usage.

**Conclusion:**

To conclude, it is great to be part of the growing technological world and everyone should enjoy its benefits including the students. The youth have a “symbolic and effective investment” in mobile phones and some even prefer their mobile phones and sees it to be a status symbol for young people. The results show that a mobile phone is a very important tool for study as most of the respondents used their phones for study purpose. Mobile phones are increasingly one of the most popular information access device what stands out from the study is the high use of interactive, beneficial during study. Mobile phones are undeniably convenient, helpful tools for study and can be hurtful source of distraction depending on the attitude and use pattern of a student. The researchers recommend that school representative council should give massive education to students ion the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones.

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**Study Of Evolution Of Rajasthani Language Characters****S E Warkhede<sup>1</sup>, Dr. S. K. Yadav<sup>2</sup>, Dr. V M Thakare<sup>3</sup>, Dr. P E Ajmire<sup>4</sup>**

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**Abstract**

*In this paper study author writing an evolution of Rajasthani. Also making a brief description of the script and linguistic research. In India, several Devnagari script based script. The preparation of the characters of Rajasthani in Devanagari script a abugida is written from left to right. Previously, Rajasthani was written with the help of Mahajani or Muriya. In Pakistan, where Rajasthani is considered a unimportant language, but a variant of the Sindhi script used to write dialects of Rajasthani. Rajasthani script consists of 10 vowels and 38 consonants.*

**Keywords :** Devnagari Script, , Rajasthani Script, Languages**1. Introduction**

India is a multi-state multilingual script with twenty-two languages are planned, ie, Assamese, Bengali, Kashmiri, Konkani, Hindi, Kannada, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Malayalam, Manipuri Maithili, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Marathi, Nepali, Santali, Telugu Sindhi, Tamil and Urdu. It was written only using twelve script. Devnagiri script used to write Hindi, Konkani, Marathi, Nepali, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Bodo, Dogri and Mathili. In india, Sindhi characters are formed by using Devanagari Script and in Pakistan it uses Urdu script. Manipuri Assamese and Bangla languages was written using the Bengali script. Panjabi is written by using Gurmukhi script. All other languages have their own scripts. In the Indian language scripts, draft letters and lowercase characters are not present. Most Indian languages resulting from the earliest Brahmi and phonetic in nature and therefore write the alphabet sound map into a specific shape. All of these languages, except Urdu, written from left to right.

In India, several Devnagari script based script. The preparation of the characters of Rajasthani in Devanagari script a abugida is written from left to right. Previously, Rajasthani was written with the help of Mahajani or Muriya. In Pakistan, Rajasthani language has given a less importance, but a variation of the Sindhi script used to write down dialects of Rajasthani. Rajasthani script consists of 10 vowels and 38 consonants. The Rajasthani language Bagri has developed three lexical tones: low, mid and high. So Basically I want to say is that Rajasthani and Hindi are two different languages. Rajasthani are bilingual in Hindi, so it may not be concern much throughout Rajasthani reading or writing. And by the way, there is no individual Rajasthani language. There is a block of associated dialects, which are jointly assigned to Rajasthani. Linguistically, Godwari, Marwari, Mewari, etc.[1].

**2. Brief about Rajasthan**

In India, Rajasthan is the largest states. Rajasthan is also known as "Maharajas Land", which includes an area of approximately 342,239 square kms. It consists of 33 districts. Jaipur is one of the largest city in Rajasthan. Which is the capital of Rajasthan. Jaipur is located on the west side of the country. Also bordering Pakistan to the west and northwest bordering of Sindh. To the north there is Punjab Uttar Pradesh and Haryana to the northeast to the southeast, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat to the southwest [2]. The majority of the population of Rajasthan is made up of Indians from various social, professional and religious backgrounds. The Rajputs, although they represent only a small percentage of the residents of Rajasthan. They are perhaps the most remarkable part of the population. Indeed, the state gets its name from this community. In terms of the constitution caste, the Brahmins are divided into many gotras, while mahajans divided into a number of groups. In the north and west region, Jats and Gujars among the largest farming communities [3].

The administrator language of the country is Hindi, and at some level this language protected the local languages of Rajasthan. However, a huge amount of the population of the state continue to speak Rajasthani, which consists of a group of Indic languages and dialects from Dingal, a language in which the poets sang songs once about the glory of their masters. There are four most important language groups are Rajasthani Marwari in western region of the Rajasthan. In the southeast Malvi and Mewati in the northeast region, Jaipuri or Dhundhari east and southeast, which is immune to Braj- bhasa (Hindi dialect) bordering Uttar Pradesh [3].

In India, Rajasthani suggest to a set of Indic languages spoken in the state of Rajasthan and neighboring areas of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab in India. There are also Rajasthani-speakers in Pakistan's Sindh and Punjab[4]. The Rajasthani distinguishes neighboring Hindi Related Indo-Aryan language Western.

### 3. Languages of Rajasthan

The languages of Rajasthan belong to the family of Western Indo-Aryan languages. However, they are, among others, contentious with the Hindi languages of the central area in the national census of India. The multiplicities of the language of Rajasthan are: [5]

**Rajasthani Standard:** the common lingua franca of the people of Rajasthan, which is spoken by more than 18 million people (2001) in various parts of Rajasthan [6]. However, it must be taken into account that several speakers of the Rajasthani standard are confused with Hindi speakers in the census. The primarily spoken language of Rajasthan is Hindi. However, when the state of Rajasthan was founded, a number of princely states were merged. This led to the emergence of different dialects in the local languages of Rajasthan. The four main dialects of Rajasthani language are

**Marwari:** The Marwari dialect is mainly spoken in the western Rajasthan. In fact, Marwari is the most widely spoken dialect in Rajasthan.

**Jaipuri/Dhundhari:** In the east and southeast regions of Rajasthan, the Jaipuri dialect is spoken. Also known as Dhundhari, this dialect forms is spoken by the maximum number of Rajasthani after Marwari.

**Malvi/Malwi:** The people of the southeast region speak in the Malvi (Malwi) dialect, apart from Jaipuri. This dialect covers the Malwa tract i.e., Indore, Bhopal, Mandisor and the Ujjain area.

**Mewati:** In Alwar and the surrounding region, Mewati dialect is heavily used. It is somewhat like the Braj bhasha spoken in Bharatpur district [7].

In India, Rajasthani is written in the Devanagari script, an abugida which is written from left to right. Earlier, the Mahajani script, or Muriya, was used to write Rajasthani. In Pakistan, where Rajasthani is considered a minor language [8] a variant of the Sindhi script is used to write Rajasthani dialects [9, 10].

### 4. Rajasthani Script

Rajasthani is one of the states of India and in this state the Rajasthani language is an Indo-Aryan western language. There are nearly about 80 million speakers. This language generally spoken in Rajasthan. This language is too spoken in the adjacent states of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana in India, as well as in parts of Sindh and Punjab in Pakistan. The language from the state of Gujarat and Rajasthan are used to developed Rajasthani which is the earliest gujjar bhakha or maruwani or Gujarati, maru-gurjar. There are lots of dialects of Rajasthani which includes Marwari, Bagri, Shekhawati, Harauti, Mewari, Dhundhari, Mewati and Ahirwati. Some residents of Rajasthan differ significantly from others and some consider them separate languages. A dialect of Hindi considered in Rajasthani in the 20th century and early 19th. It is now considered as a different language and is recognized as the state language by the government Rajasthan. Rajasthani Devanagari letter written in India, and the Persian-Arabic alphabet in Pakistan [11].

At present Devanagari script is used for the Marwari. An old Marwari, as the script is drawn Rajasthani is commonly known as Mhajani/ Modi / Modiya / Muriya / Vaniyavati etc. The character of this script is like Gujarati script since the script characterizes without overhead line. Even today the old rural people are used to write in this script only. But now the young generation and specially educated people have been shifted to the Devanagari script to represent Rajasthani. This script is used in literature, text books, primers, partial Government instructions in the state of Rajasthan.

#### 4.1 Devnagari Alphabets for Rajasthani

Devanagari has 11 vowels and 33 simple consonants.

Vowels										
Vowels	आ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
	a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ê	o	ô
	[ə; ɛ]	[ɑ]	[i]	[iː]	[u]	[uː]	[e]	[æ~ɛ]	[o]	[ɔ]

### Consonants

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
[kə]	[kʰə]	[gə]	[gʰə]	[ŋə]	[tʃə/tʃə]	[tʃʰə]	[tʃə/zə]	[tʃʰə/zʰə]	[ɲə]
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ta	tha	da	dha	na
[ṭə]	[ṭʰə]	[ḍə]	[ḍʰə]	[ɳə]	[tə]	[tʰə]	[də]	[dʰə]	[nə]
प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ऌ	ल	व
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	ṛa	la	va
[pə]	[pʰə/fə]	[bə]	[bʰə]	[mə]	[jə]	[rə]	[ɽə]	[lə]	[və/wə]
श	ष	स	ह	ळ	क्ष	ज्ञ			
śa	ṣa	sa	ha	ḷa	kśa	jña			
[ʃə]	[ʃə]	[sə]	[ɦə]	[ɻə]	[kʃə]	[jɲə]			

## 4.2 Rajasthani Alphabets

Rajasthani script consists of 10 vowels and 38 consonants making a total of 48 alphabets [11].

### 4.2.1 Vowels

The vowels are classified in two groups. The first group consists of 10 vowels, which are as follows.

### 4.2.2 Consonants

Out of the 38 consonants, first 25 are divided into 5 groups, each containing 5 letters. This classification is based on their pronunciation. The first group of 5 consonants consists of -

क ख ग घ ङ

The second group of 5 consonants consists of -

च छ ज झ ञ

The third group of 5 consonants consists of -

ट ठ ड ढ ण

The fourth group of 5 consonants consists of -

त थ द ध न

The fifth group of 5 consonants consists of -

प फ ब भ म

The remaining 13 consonants are as follows:

य र ऌ ल व श ष ङ ह ळ क्ष ज्ञ श्र त्र

क ख ट ठ ड ढ ए ऐ ऋ ॠ

## 5. Conclusion

In this article, we presented a review of Rajasthani script. Which is one of the Indian language in the state of Rajasthan. Finally we discussed there are many dialects of Rajasthani, including: Bagri, Shekhawati, Marwari, Dhundhari, Harauti, Mewari, Mewati and Ahirwati. Some residents of Rajasthan differ significantly

from others and some consider them separate languages. The present review discussed the different writing style of the Rajasthani characters.

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**क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा : उपचार व शोध का नया क्षेत्र****डॉ. ज्योति जुनगरे**

क्रीड़ा अधिकारी शास गृहविज्ञान स्नतकोत्तर महाविद्यालय होशंगाबाद

**डॉ. आशीष बिल्लौर**

ग्रंथपाल शासकीय महाविद्यालय बनखेडो

**सारांश :**

ब्राजील के रियो डी जनेरियो में 5 से 21 अगस्त 2016 में आयोजित ओलम्पिक में यह नियम था कि यदि खिलाड़ी प्रतियोगिता के दौरान मैदान पर चोटिल होता है तो खेल रोक दिया जाएगा, लेकिन पीड़ित खिलाड़ी किसी तरह की दवा नहीं दी जाएगी। यदि खिलाड़ी मैदान छोड़ने को तैयार है तो निर्धारित चिकित्सक अधिकारी आवश्यक दवा अपनी निगरानी में देंगे। यह कवायद डोपिंग रोकने के लिए थी। ऐसे में खिलाड़ियों के लिए "क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा" एक कारगर उपचार पद्धति साबित हुई। चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा के प्रवेश से एक नये युग की शुरुआत हुई है जो पूरी दुनिया के सामने एक नये चिकित्सा उपकरण के रूप में आया है। चिकित्सकों के सामूहिक प्रयासों से चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में उपचार का नया द्वार खुला है। वर्तमान समय में क्रीड़ा के क्रिया-कलाप इतने प्रचलित हो गये हैं कि उनके आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है। इसे इसे सुक्ष्म रूप से देखें तो पता चलता है कि यह चिकित्सा विज्ञान की एक शाखा है। जिसका संबंध खिलाड़ियों के स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखने, शारीरिक प्रदर्शन को बढ़ाने तथा रोगों की रोकथाम से होता है। क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा सिद्धांतों का अध्ययन और अभ्यास है तथा खेलों के विज्ञान से संबंधित है, विशेष रूप से खेल चोट और निदान उपचार, चोट के दौरान रोकथाम, खेल प्रशिक्षण सति एथेलेटिक प्रदर्शन, व्यायाम और कार्य प्रणाली, खेल पोषण, खेल मनोविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में कारगर है। इसका उद्देश्य खेलों के दौरान खिलाड़ी को लगने वाली चोट के प्रति सचेत करना, साथ ही चोट के दौरान खिलाड़ियों द्वारा बरती जाने वाली सावधानियां और उपचार है।

**मुख्य बिंदु :-**

क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा, शरीर रचना, शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान, खेल चिकित्सा, पोषक तत्व, संतुलित आहार, खेल अभ्यास, शारीरिक ऊर्जा, स्नायुतंत्र, मस्तिष्क, शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण, खेल अभ्यास, जल उपचार, किरणीय उपचार, पराध्वनि तरंग उपचार, चिकित्सीय कारक, मनोवैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा, वार्मिंग, अनुकूलन, खेल कौशल, रगड, गुमचोट, विदारण, चीरा, मोच, खिचांव,।

**प्रस्तावना :-**

आज के प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक युग में, जहां पर हर खिलाड़ी कुशल प्रदर्शन के लिए नहीं, बल्कि विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए खेल में हिस्सा लेता है। खेल का मैदान रणभूमि के समान प्रतीत होता है। आज खिलाड़ी योद्धाओं का रूप धारण कर चुके हैं। उनका मुख्य उद्देश्य केवल दूसरे खिलाड़ी को किसी भी प्रकार से पछाड़ना/पराजित करना रह गया है।

विजय होने की होड़ में खिलाड़ी यह भूल ही जाता है, कि उनका शरीर भी हांड मांस से निर्मित है। तथा वह कुछ ऐसी क्रियाओं अथवा कौशलों को प्रयोग करने का प्रयास करते हैं जिसे उनके भीतर के अंग बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पाते। जिससे शरीर क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाता है। क्षतिग्रस्त होने की संभावनाएं जितनी एक खिलाड़ियों में होती है, उतनी एक सामान्य मनुष्य को नहीं होती। इस प्रकार यह कहा जा सकता है कि खिलाड़ियों का एक साधारण मनुष्य की अपेक्षा अधिक मात्रा में शारीरिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है।

आज क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा का क्षेत्र अति महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है और इसी कारण सन् 1928 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा संगठन को स्थापित किया गया। इस संगठन को प्रायः फीम्स (थर्डै) के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा के विषय में जागरूकता बढ़ाने तथा इसकी अधिक से अधिक जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए यह संगठन एक त्रैमासिक पत्रिका भी प्रकाशित करता है। केवल यही नहीं वह दो वर्षों के अंतराल पर शारीरिक क्षमता तथा चिकित्सा कांग्रेस सम्मेलनों का आयोजन भी करता है। क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में लोगों की रुचि को जागृत करने के लिए कई प्रकार के अन्य प्रयत्न भी करता है।

**खेल चिकित्सा का महत्व :-**

आज खेल औषधि विज्ञान इतना महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है कि इसे विश्व स्तरीय मान्यता प्राप्त हो चुकी है। विश्व के अन्य देशों के सामने हमारे देश में भी खेल विशेषज्ञों ने इसे स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। वास्तव में खेल औषधि विज्ञान भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में औषधियों से ही संबंधित नहीं है बल्कि यह खेलों में कुशल प्रदर्शन

तथा आधुनिक खेल औषधि विज्ञान से भी संबंधित होता है। आज यह एक वृहत क्षेत्र में रूप में स्वयं को विकसित कर चुका है।

किसी भी खेल में भाग लेने से खिलाड़ियों की शारीरिक तथा मानसिक स्थितियों पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है जिनके कारण खिलाड़ी के शरीर में खिचावट तथा मस्तिष्क में तनाव उत्पन्न होता है। आज खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में कुशल प्रदर्शन करना तथा उनमें विजय प्राप्त करना, किसी भी प्रकार से सरल कार्य नहीं रह गया है। इस जटिल कार्य को करने में सभी खिलाड़ियों के खेल औषधि विज्ञान का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। यही कारण है कि आज के समाज में विभिन्न व्यक्ति इस प्रकार की चिकित्सा को विकसित करने के लिए समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं।

खेल चिकित्सा में खिलाड़ी, खेल प्रशिक्षक, ट्रेनर, एवं शारीरिक शिक्षक आदि का बहुत महत्व है। खेलों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में खिलाड़ी की चयन प्रक्रिया, पोषण, ट्रेकिंग विधियां, शारीरिक दक्षता, चोटों से रक्षा, बचाव एवं इलाज खिलाड़ी का दैनिक कार्यक्रम, नई तकनीकों का उपयोग खिलाड़ी का पूर्ण परीक्षण खेल के दौरान खिलाड़ी की कार्य विधि एवं मनोवैज्ञानिक दशा तथा खेलों एवं क्रीड़ाओं की वैज्ञानिक उन्नति आदि में इस औषधि विज्ञान की बहुत आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

एक मनुष्य की शारीरिक क्षमता शारीरिक दक्षता के कुछ विशिष्ट घटकों पर निर्भर करती है तथा इन्हीं घटकों का उपयोग व्यक्ति अपने प्रतिदिन की क्रियाओं को सम्पन्न करने के लिए करता है। यही तथ्य एक खिलाड़ी पर भी लागू होता है। वह खेल कौशलों को सीखने तथा उनमें निपुणता प्राप्त करने के लिए इन्हीं शारीरिक दक्षता के घटकों को प्रयोग करता है परन्तु प्रतिदिन की क्रियाओं तथा कौशलों का अभ्यास करते समय विभिन्न प्रकार की कठिनाईयों का सामना एक साधारण व्यक्ति तथा एक खिलाड़ी को करना पड़ता है। तथा इन समस्याओं का निवारण करने के लिए उन्हें औषधि विज्ञान एक खेल औषधि विज्ञान को प्रयोग करने की आवश्यकता महसूस होती है।

खेल के दौरान एक खिलाड़ी के क्षतिग्रस्त होने की संभावनाएं उस समय अधिक हो जाती है जब उनमें शारीरिक दक्षता के घटकों की कमी होती है तथा इस प्रकार की स्थिति में केवल खेल औषधि विज्ञान ही समाधान प्रदान करती हैं। सर्वप्रथम चिकित्सक द्वारा एक पता लगाया जाता है कि खिलाड़ी की चोट किस प्रकार की है तथा तत्पश्चात् उन विधियों का अनुसंधान किया जाता है जिनका प्रयोग खिलाड़ी की चोट का उपचार करने के लिए किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार की अनुसंधान क्रिया के पश्चात् खिलाड़ी के प्रशिक्षक को उसकी सम्पूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करने का कार्य भी चिकित्सक द्वारा किया जाता है।

इस प्रकार यह कहा जा सकता है कि खेल विज्ञान की एक महत्वपूर्ण शाखा होती है खेल औषधि विज्ञान जिसमें विभिन्न प्रकार के विषयों का समावेश होता है, जिनमें से महत्वपूर्ण— व्यायाम कार्यकीय, चिकित्सा संबंधित अभ्यास तथा रक्षात्मक औषधि विज्ञान।

खेल औषधि विज्ञान का क्षेत्र किसी भी प्रकार से नया नहीं है जिसका प्रमाण यह है कि इसके उद्गम स्थान तथा समय को खोजने का प्रयास वैदिक काल की धार्मिक पुस्तकों से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। वास्तव में खेल औषधि विज्ञान को एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र के रूप में स्थापित करने का सुझाव कई वर्षों पूर्व स्थापित किया गया था कि जिसके अंतर्गत खेलों के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के रक्षात्मक तथा चिकित्सकीय साधनों को प्रयोग करने का परामर्श प्रदान किया गया।

खिलाड़ियों का खेल प्रदर्शन एवं राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर परिणाम प्रभावित होते हैं। खेल औषधि विज्ञान के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति की आवश्यकताएं खिलाड़ी के प्रदर्शन में इन सभी उपरोक्त कारकों को सही एवं सफलतापूर्वक उपयोग में लाने के लिए खेलों से संबंधित सभी व्यक्तियों संयुक्त प्रभाव ही खिलाड़ी का प्रदर्शन होता है। चिकित्सा खेल चिकित्सा वर्तमान युग में बहुत वृहद स्तर पर अपना कार्य कर रही है जिसकी खेल एवं शारीरिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित आवश्यकता पड़ती है :-

- 1- प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों के पहचान एवं चयन।
- 2- ट्रेनिंग कार्यक्रम तैयार करना है।
- 3- खिलाड़ी का संतुलित आहार तैयार करना।
- 4- प्रशिक्षकों के लिए ट्रेनिंग विधियों को खोजने का साधन
- 5- पूर्ण दक्षता प्राप्त करना
- 6- खेल चोटों को काम करना
- 7- खेल चोटों के इलाज एवं पुनर्वास
- 8- खिलाड़ी के प्रदर्शन स्तर के नियमित परीक्षण

**खेल चिकित्सा की परिभाषाएँ :-**

“खेल चिकित्सा विज्ञान के अंतर्गत खिलाड़ी की विभिन्न कार्यकीय, मनोवैज्ञानिक तथा पैथोलॉजिकल समस्याओं का विशिष्ट अध्ययन किया जाता है। जिससे उनकी शारीरिक दक्षता को बनाए रखा जा सके या उन्हें विकसित किया जा सके।”

खेल चिकित्सा एक ऐसी शाखा होती है जो खिलाड़ी के स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखने तथा उसके शारीरिक प्रदर्शन को विकसित करने से संबंधित होती है।

खेल चिकित्सा विज्ञान औषधि विज्ञान की एक महत्वपूर्ण शाखा होती है, जिसमें विज्ञान के विभिन्न विषयों का समावेश होता है, जैसे- रसायन शास्त्र, जैव यांत्रिकी, भौतिक चिकित्सा तथा हड्डी रोग विशेषज्ञ आदि।

**खेल चिकित्सा के उद्देश्य :-**

खिलाड़ियों के स्वास्थ्य को सुरक्षा प्रदान करना : वर्तमान समय में खेलों तथा शारीरिक क्रियाओं को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्रदान किया गया है जिससे कई ऐसे साधनों तथा उपकरणों का आविष्कार किया गया है जिन्हें प्रयोग करने के लिए खिलाड़ियों के भीतर की सम्पूर्ण मांसपेशियों का तथा अंगों को कायशील होना पड़ता है। यदि खिलाड़ी की मांसपेशियां सही प्रकार से कार्य नहीं कर पाएंगी अथवा कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य करने में अयोग्य होगी तो उन्हें विभिन्न प्रकार के रोग घेर सकते हैं। इसलिए यह सुनिश्चित करना अति आवश्यक होता है कि खिलाड़ी के शरीर में उपस्थित सभी मांसपेशियां कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य करती हैं तथा वह पूर्ण रूप से स्वस्थ है। खिलाड़ियों के स्वास्थ्यता स्तन को मापने के लिए समय-समय पर उनका परीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए।

अधिशिक्षण के कार्यक्रमों की योजना निर्मित करना : विभिन्न खेलों में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को निर्मित करने से पूर्व खिलाड़ियों की शारीरिक तथा मानसिक क्षमताओं को मूल्यांकित करना अति आवश्यक होता है तथा इन क्षमताओं के आंकलन से प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के आधार पर ही प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से निर्मित किया जाना चाहिए। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को निर्मित करते समय अन्य तथ्य जिनका ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए, वह हैं खिलाड़ी की आयु तथा खेल की प्रकृति।

**विवेचना :-**

क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित विषयों से है। (1) शरीर रचना (।दंजवउल) का अध्ययन कर क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा (2) शरीर क्रिया (घिलेपवसवहल) विज्ञान के साथ खेल चिकित्सा का सीधा संबंध है क्योंकि इसमें शरीर के भीतरी अंगों व उनके कार्यों का अध्ययन किया जाता है। (3) पोषक तत्व एवं संतुलित आहार सीधे ही क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा से जुड़ता है। यदि खिलाड़ी को संतुलित भोजन मिलेगा तो उसके शरीर खेल अभ्यास के लिए अधिक ऊर्जा मिलेगी। इससे खिलाड़ी की क्षमता बढ़ेगी। (4) स्नायुतंत्र का गठन, मस्तिष्क कार्य आदि क्रियाओं से भी क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा से सम्बन्ध है, क्योंकि व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन दैनिक क्रिया के रूप में जो कार्य करता है एवं खेलों के दौरान जो कार्य करता है वह पूर्ण रूप से इन्हीं के द्वारा संचालित किया जाता है। (5) क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा का क्षेत्र मानव शास्त्र विषयो से भी सम्बन्धित है। इस विषय के माध्यम से व्यक्ति शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण एवं अभ्यास आदि क्रियाओं को सही ढंग से सम्पन्न करता है। व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर प्रतिक्रिया काल का मूल्यांकन करता है वास्तव में इन सभी-प्रकार की क्रियाओं का क्रीड़ा के अन्दर काफी महत्व है। (6) क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा का सम्बन्ध समाजशास्त्र से भी है, इसमें क्रीड़ा के क्षेत्र में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ियों की सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से चिकित्सा की जाती है। (7) क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा विभिन्न प्रकार की औषधियों से सम्बन्धित विकारों को समाप्त करने का प्रयास क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा के माध्यम से सम्पन्न किया जाता है। (8) क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा एवं बल विज्ञान का आपस में घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। व्यक्ति क्रियाओं को सम्पन्न करने के लिए बल का प्रयोग करता है। बगैर बल के किसी भी कार्य को सम्पन्न नहीं किया जा सकता है। दूसरे शब्दों में यह कहा जा सकता है कि क्रीड़ा पूर्ण रूप से इसी पर आधारित है। (9) क्रीड़ा चिकित्सा का गति विज्ञान से भी अत्याधिक घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। क्रीड़ा के क्षेत्र विभिन्न प्रकार की क्रियाओं को सम्पन्न करते समय शरीर के जोड़ों एवं अंगों में जो हरकत होती है। उनके सम्बन्ध में इसी विषय के माध्यम से गहनतम अध्ययन सम्भव है।

**इलाज से परहेज बेहतर :-**

कभी-कभी खिलाड़ी को इस प्रकार की चोट लग जाती है कि वह दोबारा कभी नहीं खेल सकता। उसका खेल जीवन ही समाप्त हो जाता है। हालांकि बहुत सी चोटों का उपचार हो सकता है, लेकिन फिर भी यह एक कटु सत्य है कि इलाज से परहेज बेहतर होता है। इसलिए एथलीट्स या खिलाड़ी खेल चोटों के खतरों को कम या समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। खासकर जब वे प्रशिक्षण या खेल प्रतियोगिता में भाग ले रहे हों। खेलों चोटों से बचाव हेतु खेल चिकित्सा के निम्न उपाय कारगर साबित हो सकते हैं -

**उचित वार्मिंग**

किसी भी खेल प्रतियोगिता या खेल प्रशिक्षण आरंभ करने से पहले उचित ढंग से वार्मिंग अप करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। खेल चोटों के खतरों को काफी सीमा तक कम किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि उचित वार्मिंग अप करने के बाद हमारे शरीर की मांसपेशियां अर्थतनाव की स्थिति में आ जाती है। जो शरीर को शारीरिक क्रिया करने के लिए तैयार कर लेती है।

**उचित अनुकूलन**

बहुत सी चोट शरीर की कमजोर मांसपेशियों की वजह से है। जो आपके खेल जीवन को ही समाप्त कर देती है। इसलिए उचित मांसपेशियां शक्ति क लिए शरीर का उचित अनुकूलन आवश्यक है। इसके लगातार अभ्यास से कई सारी चोटों से आसानी से बच सकते हैं। साथ ही प्रतियोगिताओं के दौरान लगने वाली चोटों के प्रति भी सचेत होते हैं। अतः अक्सर खेल प्रशिक्षक भार व परिधि प्रशिक्षण विधियां उचित अनुकूलन की सलाह देते हैं जो कि बेहद आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण विधियां हैं।

**संतुलित आहार**

कमजोर अस्थियां खेल में चोटों का कारण बन जाती है। अतः संतुलित आहार कुछ सीमा तक खेल चोटों से बचाव करने में सहायक होता है। इसकी वजह से हमारी मांसपेशियों को उर्जा प्राप्त होती है साथ ही उनकी सहनशीलता बढ़ती है।

**खेल कौशल का उचित ज्ञान**

खेल चोटों से बचाव के लिए खेल कौशलों का उचित ज्ञान या जानकारी बहुत आवश्यक है। एक खिलाड़ी को संबंधित खेल कौशलों को करने में कुशल होना चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए उंची कूद लगाने वाले एथलीट को अवतरण को अवतरण कौशल की पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिए। यदि वह इस कौशल में प्रवीण या कुशलता की गहरी जानकारी रखता है तो वह उन कौशलों की वजह से दुर्घटना से पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रह सकता है।

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**स्वयंरोजगार : वाढत्या बेरोजगारीवरील एक उपाय****प्रा.डॉ. सारीका एन.दांडगे (बादडे)**

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**प्रस्तावना**

वाढती बेरोजगारी ही प्रत्येक देशासाठी गंभीर समस्या असते भारतासाठी मात्र बेरोजगारीचे चित्र अधिक भयावह आहे. मागील दोन ते तिन दशकात देशाची आर्थिक प्रगती झाली असली तरी त्या तुलनेत देशातील नोक-यांचे प्रमाण कमी झालेले दिसून येते. आजच्या परिस्थितीचा विचार करता देशात उच्चशिक्षित तरुण तरुणींचे प्रमाण सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे १६ टक्के आहे तर जेमतेम शिकलेल्यामध्ये ते प्रमाण ५ टक्के असल्याचे दिसून येते. यामागील कारणांचा विचार केल्यास दोन महत्वाची कारणे दिसून येतात एक कारण म्हणजे एकूण रोजगाराची वाढ खुंटणे आणि दुसरे कारण देशातील पदवी शिक्षण घेतलेल्या तरुण तरुणींमध्ये वाढ होणे. या दोनही कारणांमुळे बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

या बेरोजगारीवर मात करण्यासाठी स्वयंरोजगार करणे ही आज काळाची गरज आहे. शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून अनेक स्वयंरोजगार उत्पन्न व्हावेत हे अपेक्षित असते. २१व्या शतकात केवळ तरुणांनीच नाही तर अनेक तरुणींनी देखील शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून विकासाच्या अनेक संधी पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने मिळविलेल्या आहेत. गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयाच्या शिक्षणातून अनेक स्वयंरोजगाराची निर्माती करता येते त्यादृष्टीने गृहअर्थशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून स्वयंरोजगार कसा प्राप्त करता येईल हा महत्वाचा उद्देश समोर ठेवण्यात आला आहे.

**अध्ययनाची उद्दीष्टे**

१. गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयांतर्गत करता येणा-या स्वयंरोजगाराचा अभ्यास करणे
- २ उदयोग यशस्वी होण्याकरीता उपाययोजना सुचविणे

**अध्ययनाची व्याप्ती**

गृहअर्थशास्त्र अंतर्गत येणारे सर्व प्रकारच्या स्वयंरोजगारावर दृष्टीक्षेप टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

**गृहीतक**

१. गृहअर्थशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून यशस्वी स्वयंरोजगार करता येतो.

**संशोधन पध्दती**

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी तथ्य संकलनाच्या पध्दतीतील दुय्यत स्रोताचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये पुस्तके, वृत्तपत्र, मासिक या माहिती स्रोताचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे.

**स्वयंरोजगाराचा अर्थ**

स्वयंरोजगार म्हणजे एखादी व्यक्ती आपले ज्ञान, कौशल्य, वेळ, शक्ती तसेच आर्थिक, मानसिक, भावनिक गुंतवणूक विशिष्ट उद्दीष्ट गाठण्यासाठी करते ज्याचा उद्देश खर्ची घातलेल्या संसाधनाचा मोबदला पैशाच्या रूपात मिळणे होय.

गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयांतर्गत करता येणारे स्वयंरोजगाराचा

१. **आहार शास्त्रातील स्वयंरोजगार** - यामध्ये गृहिणी करू शकतील असे स्वयंरोजगार म्हणजे डबा बंद खाद्य पदार्थ टिकणारे पदार्थ जसे जाम, जेली, सरबत, लोणची विविध मसाले, चटण्या, सूप्स यासारख्या घरगुती पदार्थांना बाजारात भरपूर मागणी असते व ते तयार करण्याची शास्त्रीय पध्दत गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयाच्या माध्यमातून शिकता येत असल्याने हे पदार्थ तयार करणे किंवा ऑर्डर्स स्विकारणे, त्याचप्रमाणे प्रसंगानुरूप पदार्थ तयार करून देणे जसे दिवाळी निमीत्य चकली शेव, लाडू, चिवडा इत्यादींसारखे पदार्थ तयार करून विकता येतात. याशिवाय आजारी व्यक्तीकरीता आहारोपचार सुचविणे आणि आहाराबाबत समुपदेशन करणे, कॅटीन चालवणे, फुड सेंटर तसेच फास्टफुड सेंटर चालविणे, मेस चालविणे या आणि यासारखे अनेक स्वयंरोजगार करता येवू शकते.

२. **वस्त्रशास्त्रातील स्वयंरोजगार** - वस्त्राला आज अनन्य साधारण महत्व आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा ह्या तिन मुलभूत गरजा आहेत त्याचप्रमाणे आजच्या आधुनिक काळातील ही एक चवथी व अत्यावश्यक गरज आहे असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. आज अन्नाऐवढाच किंवा त्यापेक्षाही जास्त खर्च वस्त्रावर केला जातो त्या माध्यमातून ड्रेस डिझायनर किंवा फॅशन डिझायनर

म्हणून फॅशन नुसार कपडे डिझाइन करणे, तसेच टेलरिंग शॉप चालविणे, तयार कपड्यांची विक्री करणे, शिवणकाम भरतकाम यांचे क्लासेस घेणे, साडी, ड्रेसेस, बेड शीट्स, सोफा कव्हर्स ऑर्डर नुसार तयार करून देणे इत्यादी स्वयंरोजगाराच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक प्रगती तर साध्य होतेच शिवाय आपल्या जवळ असलेल्या ज्ञानाचा व कौशल्याचा उपयाग केल्याचे समाधान व आनंद देखील प्राप्त होते.

३. गृहव्यवस्थापन व कौटुंबिक संसाधन यामधील स्वयंरोजगार - या विषयाच्या अंतर्गत गृहसजावटीचे तसेच पुष्परचनेचे ज्ञान मिळते. ज्याचप्रमाणे कोणत्याही कार्याकरीता आवश्यक असलेले व्यवस्थापनाचे ज्ञान देखील या शाखेत मिळते. त्यामुळे कोणताही व्यवसाय कमीत कमीत साधन संपत्तीचा उपयोग करून यशस्वीपणे करता येतो. यामध्ये गृहसजावटीअंतर्गत गृहसजावटकार म्हणून ती स्वयंरोजगार करू शकते तसेच पुष्परचनेचे महत्व लक्षात घेता वाठदिवस, लग्न, व इतर शुभ प्रसंगी पुष्परचना देण्याची प्रथा आहे त्या प्रसंगी पुष्परचना करून देणे, तसेच क्लासेस घेणे यासारखे स्वयंरोजगार करता येतात.

४. बाल विकास मधील स्वयंरोजगार - गृहअर्थशास्त्राच्या इतर शाखांपैकी याही शाखेमध्ये अनेक स्वयंरोजगार करता येतात. स्त्रीयांचे नोकरी निमीत्त घराबाहेर राहण्याचे प्रमाण वाढल्यामुळे त्यांना मुलांच्या संगोपनाची काळजी असते अशावेळी मुलांची काळजी घेण्याची व त्यांच्या सुरक्षिततेची गरज असते त्यादृष्टीने करता येणारे स्वयंरोजगार जसे. पाळणाघर चालविणे, बालवाडी सुरू करणे, बालक व पालकांकरीता सल्लागार केंद्र चालविणे, शिकवणी घेणे बालसंगोपन केंद्र चालविणे विवाह व कौटुंबिक समुपदेशन केंद्र देखील चालविता येते.

### स्वयंरोजगाराच्या यशस्वितेकरीता उपाययोजना

१. एकाग्रता
२. सहनशक्ती
३. आत्मविश्वास
- ४ जिद्द, चिकाटी
५. कार्यचिंतन
६. कल्पनाशक्ती
७. वेळेचे बंधन
८. संगठन आणि समन्वय
९. योग्य मुल्यांकन

### स्वयंरोजगाराचे फायदे

१. बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण कमी होण्यास मदत होते.
२. कुटुंबातील आर्थिक उत्पन्नात वाढ होते.
३. सुप्त गुणांना वाव मिळतो.
४. कौशल्याचा विकास होतो.
५. फावल्या वेळेचा सदुपयोग होतो.
६. आत्मविश्वास निर्माण होतो व आत्मनिर्भरता येते.

### निष्कर्ष

वरील विवेचनावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, गृहअर्थशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून अनेक स्वयंरोजगार करता येवू शकते. म्हणून नोकरीच्या मागे न लागता आत्मविश्वासाने, जिद्दीने व चिकाटीने आपल्यामधील सुप्त गुणांना वा देवून कल्पनाशक्तीच्या आधारे कोणताही व्यवसाय सुरू करावा जेणेकरून बेरोजगारीला आटोक्यात आणता येईल.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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५. पवार एस. बी. बचत गटासाठी ५१ महामार्ग, शुभारंभ मार्गदर्शन

**E-Commerce, E-Business and Recent Trends in Communication Sector****Dr. F. N. Mahajan**  
Principal, Yawal, Dist. Jalgaon.**Abstract:**

*Technological Advancement have revolutionary changed the way of doing business online. Lots of tools have made easy the direct communication to end customer. Having direct relation with customer made the business a successful one. This paper will focus on the different tools available for direct customer communication and how the optimum use of such facilities affect the growth of business.*

**Key Words** – E-commerce, E-business, Live Chat, Blog, CRM, Video Conferencing, Artificial Intelligence, FAQ.

**Introduction**

Today's era is called as era of technology. The technological advancement has changed the life style of a common man. Smart phones, internet, TV etc. have drastically changed the scenario of communication and doing the business. Every aspect of the business and personal life has associated with technological advancement. The science have made our life tremendously easy and individual become slave of it. Everyone's day-today activities are keenly associated with the advancement of technology from morning alarm, office bio-metric to late night news on television. Likewise, how the business will be untouched from the technology? Business in 21<sup>st</sup> Century has dramatically changed its style of working. Small shops are converted into departmental stores and huge malls. The business has expended its boundaries among overseas. Within limited capital and skilled human resources, it has developed superb technological network to penetrate deep in the market and get the business.

The revolutionary change due to advancement in technology is emergence of "E-commerce and E-business". The internet has totally changed the way of doing business. A small retailer has got the access across the globe. The handcraft art and other rare arts in rural India which are about to vanish have got the opportunity to interact direct with the customers across the globe. The online sites like Amazon, Flipkart, Snapdeal and lot more have brought the whole world market to the door step of the customer. The Customer can buy from pin to four-wheeler by sitting at home. According to a study, the turnover of e-commerce in India in the year 2017 is more than Rs.2/- Lakh crore. Travelling and hotel industries are growing at very fast rate. Similarly the retail market of fast moving consumable goods, electronics etc. have huge opportunities in India. By the year 2020 this turnover may reach to Rs.6/- Lakh Crore/-

The Electronics Commerce (E-commerce) refers to a wide range of online business activities for products and services. In this type of business the parties are interacted electronically rather than physical contact. E-commerce is associated with buying and selling the goods through internet where as e-business related to providing other business services. The definition of E-commerce is "E-commerce is the use of electronic communications and digital information processing technology in business transactions to create, transform, and redefine relationships for value creation between or among organizations, and between organizations and individuals".<sup>Ref-1</sup>

**Objectives of the Study**

1. To study the importance of communication in E-commerce.
2. To study the recent tools available for communication with E-commerce Customers.
3. Effect of recent tools used for communication on business.

**Data Collection**

1. **Primary Source** – Primary data has been collected by interviewing some businessmen and technological experts and BE students as well as the customers using E-commerce.
2. **Secondary Source** – To study recent technological advancement, some web-sites, online journals and books are referred. Some statistics about e-commerce is also collected through web-sites.

**Communication and Business: -**

Communication is master key to any kind of business success. Proper interaction with customers, investors, creditors and other stake holders is highly necessary to achieve the success in any business. Unless potential clients and customers are aware of the business, they will not have the information to contact the business or to

purchase the products, when they are aware of business, they must be able to contact it easily. The meaning of word Communication is just conveying the message to someone but the work Business Communication refers to exchange of ideas, news and views in connection with business among the related parties.

There are different aspects of business communication like communication in administration of office, work, interaction with customers, advertising, interaction with financiers and investors etc. One of the most important aspects to grow the business is “Communication with Customers”. In every relation, a dialogue (Communication) is very important, if the dialogue ceases, the relation will no longer last and ultimately it affects the business. Looking at the importance of the Communication in business, it becomes necessary to study how the technological advancement affects the business communication.

### Technology – E-Commerce and Communication.

The base of E-commerce is itself a Technological advancement. Computer and new software are based on Artificial intelligence. It is the simulation of human intelligence process by machines, especially computer system. Computers are developed in such a way that those will think and act like a human. It can take several decisions at its own and provide the answers to some queries as like human intelligence. The use of Artificial intelligence is a revolutionary change that changed all the working system of e-commerce.

All the transaction in E-Commerce are held electronically through internet. The scope and importance of e-commerce and e-business is known to all. It will be interesting know But, which recent communication tools are introduced through internet and how effectively those can be used in business communication.

Customer is the king of the market; he is also aware about his authorities and also aware about Consumer Protection Laws and quality of goods and services. Therefore, all the communication tolls are based on the Satisfaction of the Customers. Day by day the companies emphasizes on providing numbers of services to attract the customers. Therefore, to retain the customer in the competitive phenomena is a crucial task. Latest innovative tools are launching every day to lure customer and provide them the best quality of services. All these activities are tools of interacting with customers unless the company interacts with the customer by reaching the level they understand; one cannot establish a healthy communication system with their customers. Hence, the technological advancements are used to “Communicate” with customers to provide them utmost satisfaction by providing pre and post sales services.

Some tools have emerged due to technological advancement considering the use of internet by people. The business who opted these tools have sooner climbed the steps of success.

- 1. Interactive Website** – Website on internet is the best platform for interaction with customers. All the products related information like image, specifications, price etc. is given on the website, this will help the customer to choose the product as per his choice and requirement. The nature website is not just displaying the products specifications but now-a-days the websites become interactive. The facility like comparison of different products, reviews of the customers who already bought that product, opening an own account on site and store personal information, checking of history of transaction, invoice generation, availability of product, intimation of availability of product etc. make the website more user friendly and interactive with customers. Some companies have specially developed a “Customer Support Software” to solve the queries of the customers through websites and respond them at the earliest. Now-a-days FAQ facility is also given website which includes some question that may be asked frequently by customer and followed by their answers. Frequently Asked Questions is the segment which enables new customer to clear his doubts instantly.
- 2. Live Chat:** - Communication with the customer is very important part of business. Keeping in mind the importance, most of the business are providing tools which are user friendly and as per the requirement of tech-savvy customers. The customers who don't like to hear boring messages and long waiting period for speaking to customer care executives of the company, they prefer to opt the Live Chat option. This option is given on website of the business to directly interaction with vendor through Live Chat with representative of the company. Customer support executives respond to their chat online and help them to solve their queries. Benefit of this tool is interaction can be made without disturbing once regular work on computer/laptop or mobile.
- 3. Mobile Application:** - Mobile has now become the need of day-today life. Not only in urban area but in rural areas also, most of the people are aware and using the smart phones. It is like mini world everyone is carrying in its pocket. Numbers of mobile applications are evolved to entertain, spreading the knowledge and making the business. There is no need to sit on the desktop or laptops long time to surf the e-commerce websites. Mobile is very small device that can be carried anywhere and can access the numbers of

applications. Mobile application is just like mini website but compatible with mobile view and more users friendly. Ease of use and anywhere access are the most important features of mobile which make them more famous and wide spread.

4. **Marketing Automation:** - Marketing is the big part of running business online. One need to generate the enquiries, nurture them and turn them into sales and that's what marketing is all about. The effective marketing tool will provide the data needed to effectively focus the campaign and automate lot of work that one cannot give full attention. The facility like suggesting the similar products that have already searched on websites or on application. Some sites will automatically show the items based on user's history. Therefore the automation of marketing is also necessary.
5. **Tele-Caller** – This is the commonly known and very effective tool for interaction with customers. The customers can directly call the representative of the company and that representative directly solves his problems. The waiting period to contact with representative is sometime deliberately longer to make the audience listen the new products of the business. Also some direct facilities with the help of computerized interaction are also available which reduces the waiting period to contact. Even the calling to Customer care is free of charge in almost every business organization. If the platform is made for customers to interact easily, they can connect to business and their doubts and misunderstandings get cleared by directly having a dialogue with representative of the Business. Sometimes, these Customer Support Service are available for Free 24/7 Customer, which enable them to interact whenever they want.

This the most important tool for every business. Only selling of product is not necessary but the toughest part is retaining the customer by providing post sales services to them.

Some times tele-caller contacts existing customers and expected customers to convey them the new products launched by business. Business can be expanded telephonically also, just only thing to do is establishment of communication.

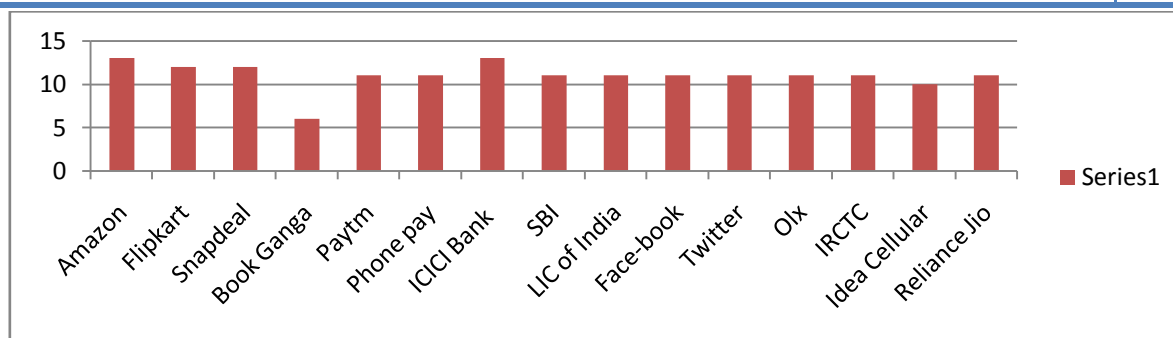
6. **E-mail – Follow-up** – Electronic mail is the virtual address someone on internet. One can write the e-mail describing the issues he has undergone. Some business enterprises have the policies that the e-mail should be replied within 24 hours with proper feedback. The promptness in answering the query make the customer satisfied and retain him for longer time also establish a trust-worthy relationship with the customer. E-mail is a written evidence with the customer about his query and response by business. The documents like invoice, receipt of payment etc. are sent through e-mail and even the customers can get the update about the status of the product he ordered like receipt of order, conformation of order, dispatch of article, status of article and final dispatch to customer. All these intimations created trust about business and make the customer worriless about it's product. The emergence of e-mail is quiet earlier than others but the e-commerce make the best use of this tool. Sometimes the business sends the e-mail containing the information about new arrivals, discounts, offers to get in touch with customers.
7. **Messaging:** - The work SMS itself says that it is Short Message Service. A lot can be informed through limited words. A SMS is silent ambassador of the business communication. To get in regular touch with the customers, one can use the messaging. The new products, offers, update about product dispatch and many more can be conveyed through message on mobile. Even the update of transaction like receipt or payment in bank account and the most important One Time Password (OTP) is sent through message itself. For the e-banking and online transaction OTP is the only authorized verification for business. The message word itself is very small but it communicates huge and most important information.
8. **Video Conferencing and web conferencing:** - Video Conferencing is a tool which transmits and receives images and voice in real time whereas web-conferencing allows to share documents and applications. The customers can directly interact with vendor with face to face communication. Video conferencing allows establishing face to face communication between two people from any corner of the world. High definition images and clear voice make the communication more realistic and effective. It saves the huge time and money that would be spent on travelling that can be used for meeting. Sharing of documents, presentations make the customer easy to gain the idea about the business and the product. Video conferencing helps to establish direct communication with any customer anywhere in the world by sitting in office of any country.
9. **Blog:** - Technology has changed the way of interaction with people. A blog is frequently updated online personal journal or diary on a particular subject. It is a place to express the thoughts and business with the world. In other words, the blog is once own website that is going to update on an ongoing basis. By writing blogs one can provide information to customer and can have direct interaction with them. The

interested people write and discuss with blogger directly. It is platform where numbers of people may express their views and have healthy discussion.

- 10. Advertisement:** - Although an advertisement is not a new tool for communication but the Technological advancement have changed the way of presentation. Every business has to advertise its products to penetrate deep in the market and grab the potential customers. Now-a-days the youth and working people are highly exposed to social media and internet. Besides having numbers of websites launched for providing information about product, the business owners have to advertise their product on different websites, mobile applications etc. Even while watching video on youtube, firstly one has to watch the advertisement. Different websites are full of advertisements. Sometimes even we have to find the required actual information in between advertisement. Advertising the product on such websites is having vital impact on customer as everyone is using internet or even mobile applications.
- 11. Power-point Presentation:** - It is also older tool but quiet useful and work as a silent messenger and representative of the business. All the information about product, specification with images, its utility, advantages and applicability can be displayed in it. A short representation of business can be seen in Power-point presentation. A perfect power point presentation is the perfect presentation of the business. Instead of visiting personally everywhere, if power-point presentation is sent, the customer will have clear idea about the business and only potential customers will contact to business and business executives will only focus on those potential customers who have already gone through presentation.
- 12. Customer Relationship Management (CRM)** – Customer is the centre point of any business organization. Gathering the data of customer and providing each customer with a personalized experience when shopping at online stores is the intension of CRM. If the customer is given a personal touch of best wishes on his birthday, anniversary etc. he will be delighted and attached with the business. The suggestion from the recent search history on websites can be provided to him to make him aware about new product and availability of product. Customers can be retained in business by giving the personal touch to relation with them.
- 13. Social Media Management:** - Social media is playing the most important role in business activities. Most of the customers are using the social media sites. It is the simplest way to represent someone in front of society. The word itself says that it is social. It means the media which brings the people at unique platform where they can share their views, ideas, feelings and business. There are several social media sites like face-book, twitter, instagram, whatsapp etc. where people can share their views and ideas about specific issue. The same platform can suitably use for reaching to people directly.

#### Survey on Implementation of Above discussed Recent Trends in Communication in Different E-commerce Web-sites: -

Sr. No.	Business Title	Communication Channels Used												
		Intact. Website	Mobile App.	Tele-caller	Marketing Automation	E-mail Follow-up	Message	Blog	Adv. t.	PPT	CR M	Social Media	Live Chat	Video Conf.
1	Amazon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Flipkart	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3	Snapdeal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
4	Book Ganga	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
5	Paytm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
6	Phone pay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
7	ICICI Bank	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	SBI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
9	LIC of India	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
10	Face-book	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
11	Twitter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
12	Olx	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
13	IRCTC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
14	Idea Cellular	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
15	Reliance Jio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No



### Interpretation:

Above chart clearly shows that most of the e-commerce players have opted recent technological advancement to expand and upgrade their business. Amazon and ICICI bank have opted maximum technological changes and as the result, they become successful to penetrate deep in the market and reach to common people by providing satisfactory services to them. The share of Amazon is quiet higher as compared to other e-commerce website in similar category. Similarly ICICI is also having major share of market in urban areas. The causes of expansion of some business are quiet different. Keeping in mind the concept of adoption of technological advancement, one can surely say that optimum use of above tool will lead to success of business.

### Conclusion:

Number of users of internet is increasing day by day. In the huge populated country like India, have more than 125 Crores of population, 40% of the population is using internet. Moreover the reduced rates of internet usage and introduction of 4G have dramatically changed the scenario of internet and Smartphone users. The use of internet has brought the seller to the door step of customer. Establishing a strong communication and providing quick services are the key factors to succeed in business. One has to consider the flow of market and adopt the changes, else the flow will vanish its existence. The internet has opened up vast opportunities for online business, point is that how one would apply it for its business. A successful entrepreneur Mr. Damon Richards said that "Your Customer Doesn't care how much you know until they know how much you care".

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## Corporate Social Responsibility And Sustainable Development

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### Abstract

*In recent years, the discussion about sustainability has risen above average and a huge amount of different terms have been established. This leads to a very broad and unspecified discussion about this topic, especially in economic and business management.*

*The aim of this paper is to find out – due to an extended literature study – where the focus in the discussion of Sustainable Development (SD) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Clusters have been identified which intend to clarify whether CSR correlates with the social dimension of SD as defined by Brundtland; whether CSR represents SD on a corporate level; whether SD and CSR are used synonymously; or whether articles exist which focus especially on the social dimension of SD but do not use terms such as CSR.*

*A framework is presented in which the relationship between SD and CSR is defined to ease further research in SD and CSR, moreover, to enhance the development of new methodologies and instruments towards the implementation of SD / CSR strategies into companies.*

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Sustainability

### Introduction

Corporations around the world are struggling with a new role, which is to meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the next generations to meet their own needs. Organizations are being called upon to take responsibility for the ways their operations impact societies and the natural environment. They are also being asked to apply sustainability principles to the ways in which they conduct their business. **Sustainability** refers to an organization's activities, typically considered voluntary, that demonstrate the inclusion of social and environmental concerns in business operations and in interactions with stakeholders.

To understand and enhance current efforts, the most socially responsible organizations continue to revise their short and long-term agendas, to stay ahead of rapidly changing challenges. The quality of relationships that a company has with its employees and other key stakeholders—such as customers, investors, suppliers, public and governmental officials, activists, and communities—is crucial to its success, as is its ability to respond to competitive conditions and corporate social responsibility (CSR).

These major transformations require national and global companies to approach their business in terms of sustainable development, and both individual and organizational leadership plays a major role in this change.

Corporate responsibility or sustainability is therefore a prominent feature of the business and society literature, addressing topics of business ethics, corporate social performance, global corporate citizenship, and stakeholder management.

The following paper will present the knowledge related to CSR and sustainable development. The field addresses complex and critical issues, such as human rights, environmental protection, equal opportunities for all, fair competition, and the interdependencies that occur between organizations and society (Quinn, 2008). Ongoing research reveals that a variety of strategies, alliances and partnerships, and approaches are being used around the globe. The literature also reveals that although the aspiration of many corporations to contribute to a better world is great, translating that aspiration into reality proves to be somewhat of a challenge.

### Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to operating a business in a manner that accounts for the social and environmental impact created by the business. CSR means a commitment to developing policies that integrate responsible practices into daily business operations, and to reporting on progress made toward implementing these practices.

Common CSR policies include:

- Adoption of internal controls reform ;
- Commitment to diversity in hiring employees and barring discrimination; • Management teams that view employees as assets rather than costs;
- High performance workplaces that integrate the views of line employees into decision-making processes;
- Adoption of operating policies that exceed compliance with social and environmental laws;

- Advanced resource productivity, focused on the use of natural resources in a more productive, efficient and profitable fashion (such as recycled content and product recycling); and
- Taking responsibility for conditions under which goods are produced directly or by contract employees domestically or abroad.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy, based on sound ethics and core values, offers clear business benefits. Sustainable development rests on three fundamental pillars: economic growth, ecological balance, and social progress.

Business is not divorced from the rest of society. It is but one constituent part of society. The two are interdependent and it must be ensured, through mutual understanding and responsible behavior, that business's role in building a better future is recognized and encouraged by society.

As an engine for social progress, CSR helps companies live up to their responsibilities as global citizens and local neighbors in a fast-changing world. And acting in a socially responsible manner is more than just an ethical duty for a company, but is something that actually has a bottom line pay-off.

CSR, in broad summary, is the ethical behavior of a company towards society. In particular, this means management acting responsibly in its relationships with other stakeholders who have a legitimate interest in the business – not just the shareholders.

No universally acceptable definition of CSR exists. Some suggest that CSR is about what business puts back – and can show it puts back – in return for the benefits it receives from society. This implies that the rights society bestows on business organizations come as an inclusive package that contains certain obligations to behave in a way society finds acceptable.

A similar but more general definition says CSR is about the interaction of the corporation with the legal and social obligations of the societies in which it operates, and how it accounts for those obligations.

The following, more formal definition emerged from an international meeting of the WBCSD. -Corporate social responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large. WBCSD Stakeholder Dialogue on CSR, The Netherlands, Sept 6-8, 1998.

### **Sustainability and CSR**

Emphasis on social environmental and economic sustainability has become a focus of many CSR efforts. Sustainability was originally viewed in terms of preserving the earth's resources. In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development published a landmark action plan for environmental sustainability. The commission, named after former Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundlandt, defined sustainability as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs." Companies are now challenged by stakeholders including customers, employees, investors and activists to develop a blueprint for how they will sustain economic prosperity while taking care of their employees and the environment.

At the same time, mainstream investors are being challenged to ensure that they review CSR issues when analyzing companies. The United Nations Environment Program Financial Initiative asked one of the world's largest law firms to research whether institutional investors such as pension funds and insurance companies are legally permitted to integrate environmental, social and governance issues into their investment decision-making and ownership practices. The resulting report, released in October 2005, concluded that investors were not only permitted to but also sometimes required to take such factors into account.

"Integrating environment, social and governance considerations into an investment analysis so as to more reliably predict financial performance is clearly permissible and is arguably required in all jurisdictions," the report concluded.

### **Evolution of SD and CSR Sustainable Development**

The origin of the term SD lies in the 18th century and was actually used in forestry. In those times, it was only allowed to cut down a certain number of trees so that a long-lasting protection of the tree population was guaranteed. This method ensured a continuous supply of wood without reducing resources for forthcoming generations. The Club of Rome precipitated an international discussion due to its report –Limits to Growth (Meadows, 1972). In the course of this discussion, an eco-development approach was created which effected the protection of resources and environment coming to the fore. This development has led to the mission statement of SD we have today. In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development defined SD as an ethical concept and has become the major definition of SD:

—Sustainable Development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concepts of —needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organisation of the environments ability to meet present and future needs. Thus the goals of economic and social development must be defined in terms of sustainability in all countries developed or developing, market-oriented or centrally planned, cited in —Our Common Future (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). Elkington goes more into detail when arguing that companies should not only focus on enhancing its value through maximising profit and outcome but concentrate on environmental and social issues equally (Elkington, 1998). Therefore SD is defined as a model of triple-bottom-line.

### Corporate Social Responsibility

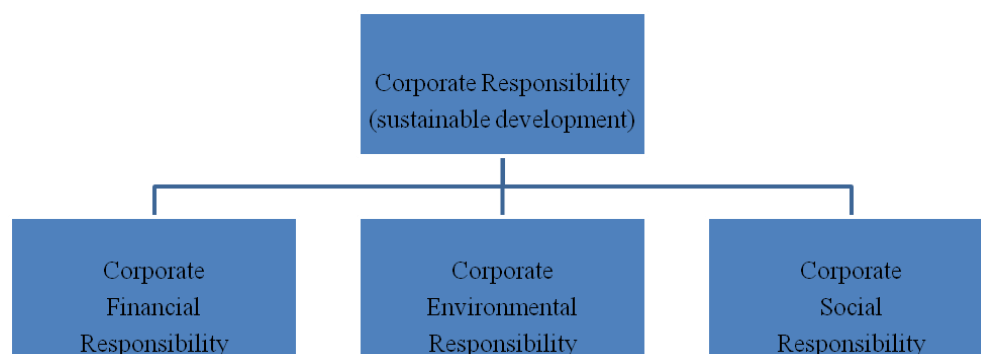
Whereas the term SD has mainly started to be used in the 1980's, the framework of CSR has already been established in the 1950's and 60's. Bowen defined CSR in 1953 - as one of the first - as —... an obligation to pursue policies to make decisions and to follow lines of action which are compatible with the objectives and values of society (Douglas et al., 2004). In the beginning, however, the term Social Responsibility was rather used than CSR. Social Responsibility assumes that economic and legal duties of the companies should be extended by certain responsibilities to society (McGuire, 1963). Carroll argues that Social Responsibility exists of four components such as economic, legal, ethical and discretionary expectations that society has of a company and that companies have to decide which layer they focus on (Carroll, 1979).

On the other hand, Friedman – as most known defender of the neoclassical view of economics – defines Social Responsibility completely differently: —There is one and only one social responsibility of business - to use its resources and engage in activities to increase its profits so long as it stays within the rules of the game, which is to say, engages in open and free competition, without deception or fraud (Friedman, 1962). Until today this neoclassical view has been the primary paradigm of business. Concepts of SD and CSR criticize this point of view. Of course, the economic perspective is important but a company also has a burden of environmental and social responsibilities to handle. As Wood puts it, —the basic idea of corporate social responsibility is that business and society are interwoven rather than distinct entities; therefore, society has certain expectations for appropriate business behaviour and outcomes (Wood, 1991).

Organizations such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) actively take part in the sustainability and CSR discussion. WBCSD regards CSR as engine for the social dimension (social progress) which supports companies to fulfill their responsibilities as good citizens and defines CSR as "business' commitment to contribute to sustainable economic development, working with employees, their families, the local community, and society at large to improve their quality of life (WBCSD, 2006). On the other hand, the Commission of European Communities describes CSR as a —concept, whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns into their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis (Commission of the European Communities, 2001).

### Relation between CSR & Sustainable Development

CSR is an integral part of sustainable development. Exactly where it fits in is vigorously debated, mainly because the concept of sustainable development also has many different interpretations. This diagram, illuminates CSR's relationship with sustainable development.



**Fig. 1: Relationship between SD and CSR.**

The basic idea to incorporate the sustainability aspect into business management should be grounded in the ethical belief of give and take to maintain a successful company in the long-term. As the company is embedded in a complex system of interdependences in- and outside the firm, this maintaining character should be fulfilled due to the company's commitment in protecting the environment or reducing its ecological footprint and due to the general acceptance of its corporate behaviour by society in- and outside of the firm.

It is recommended that CSR is to be used as social strand of the SD-concept which is mainly built on a sound stakeholder approach. CSR focus especially on the corporate engagement realizing its responsibilities as a member of society and meeting the expectations of all stakeholders.

The figure below shows the proposed framework in which SD is defined by Brundtland and the model of the triple-bottom-line as an ethical concept which offers ideas concerning sustainable orientation on a macro-level.

### Fig. 2: Relationship between SD, Corporate Sustainability and CSR.

The concept of SD on a corporate level is stated as Corporate Sustainability which is based on the three pillars economic, ecological and social issues, therefore, the social dimension is named CSR. The corporate orientation on sustainability is specially affected by external influences due to the specific sustainability orientation on a macro-level:

Legal/Institutional: laws, human rights, etc. Technological: new technologies

Market: suppliers, competitors, customers, trends Societal: NGO's, society

Cultural: attitudes, behavior

Environmental: nature, availability of resources

Not only does society influence the company, the implementation of Corporate Sustainability in companies also has positive effects on society in the long-term, as indicated by the grey columns which reach into the white area of figure.

For future research, it is of tremendous importance that sustainability terms are used similarly within the scientific community – and practice. This necessitates the adaptation of definitions in which the semantic meaning of CSR and related terms should be the main focus on an institutional level, within NGO's or other organizations (WBCSD vs. EU).

### CSR is about Company Core value

According to the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) report for Corporate Social Responsibility; Issues which have emerged strongly from the work group are as follows:

#### Human Rights:

Human Rights are the universal rights that every person is entitled to enjoy and to have protected. The underlying idea of such rights – fundamental principles that should be respected in the treatment of all men, women and children – exists in some form in all cultures and societies.

Such rights are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948. The declaration covers two broad sets of rights: Civil and Political Rights; and Social and Cultural Rights.

#### WBCSD dialogue Identified these sub-issues:

Female/women's rights; inter-generational equity; indigenous people survival rights; freedom from oppressive regimes; gay rights; disabled persons rights; freedom of speech.

Suggested to business that:

- Companies should publicly and explicitly express their support for human rights and provide awareness training for staff
- It is legitimate for a company to operate in all countries provided it supports human rights, creates an 'island of integrity' around its operations (employees' families and local community), and that it speaks out on these issues
- Companies should keep human rights on the corporate 'radar'; be aware of what's happening in other parts of the world and in different business sectors, and learn from others' good practices.
- International conventions can provide valuable guidance on duties and responsibilities.

**Stakeholder Rights:**

There is no argument that shareholders who own the company have the first call on the performance of management. But some argue that companies also have to satisfy a broader group of interested parties, commonly called stakeholders. These include not only shareholders, but also employees, customers/consumers, suppliers, communities and legislators. Such stakeholders are seen to have both influence and rights, which although different in kind and degree from those of shareholders, still demand respect.

**Employee Rights:**

Employee rights are embodied in the International Labour Organization's Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. These include: freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining; elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor; abolition of all child labor; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

WBCSD dialogue session noted:

- The key issue is freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining
  - It should be recognized that down-sizing, mergers and layoffs will continue to happen but the process through which these corporate strategies take place is key
  - It is assumed that companies will exert a higher level of social stewardship when dealing with employee rights
  - A universal approach to worker rights will not work; companies must respect local customs and adjust practices accordingly. Diversity (cultural and gender) in the workplace is essential to attain better understanding and to devise best plans of action.

**Environmental Protection:**

Protecting the environment from the impact of operations is a core responsibility. Besides their legal obligations, which differ according to region and country, corporations are seen to have a broad responsibility to protect the physical environment throughout their supply chains. They should commit to continuous improvements in eco- efficiency (doing more with less) and managing the full lifecycle of their product or service.

WBCSD dialogue session noted:

- Companies should be proactive on the environment and seek solutions that can lead to competitive advantage
- Responsible and leading companies pave the way for others but laggards ride free on such progress
- The severity or acuteness of a particular issue can create action. The non- governmental community is largely responsible for driving an issue up the 'acuteness scale'
- Environmental issues are inter-linked with many aspects of CSR.

**Community Involvement:**

Community issues cover a broad range of activities, including community assistance programs; supporting educational needs; fostering a shared vision of a corporation's role in the community; ensuring community health and safety; sponsorship; enabling employees to do voluntary work in the community; philanthropic giving.

WBCSD dialogue session noted

- Community relations should include a focus on core business impacts and interactions as well as on more traditional philanthropy
- Companies must deal with the tension between the priorities of different communities, such as those of employees and local residents
- Top management must make a sincere effort to understand community concerns and let the community know that their concerns are taken seriously by the company
- Building trust with the community demands consistency and long term commitment from the company.

**Supplier Relations:**

Supply chains are mostly complex interrelationships between a wide range of companies. Corporations can be – and are – affected by the actions of their direct and indirect suppliers. They can inherit the consequences of bad practices of those higher up the chain, such as the use of child labor and polluting production methods.

**WBCSD dialogue session noted**

- Traditional boundaries of responsibility along a supply chain are changing with an increase in pressure on companies to apply a full life cycle approach to their products
- Supply chain issues are highly variable depending on the industrial sector and percentage of market share
- There is a possibility that companies at the high-end of the supply chain can use their competitive positioning to influence others in the chain, especially through sectoral alliances such as the chemical industry's Responsible Care ® program
- Supplier relations should be a 'two-way street' with responsibility extending in both directions.

**Monitoring and assessing:**

Effective management of CSR demands monitoring, measuring and reporting of performance against generally accepted indicators. The systems to achieve this are still in their infancy, but much can be learned from those developed over the past decade for the management, monitoring and reporting of environmental impacts and performance. This includes systems that can be independently verified.

WBCSD dialogue session noted:

- It is not the WBCSD's role to devise new codes or guidelines, but to help in the understanding and use of existing codes.

**Objective of the Study**

Over the last decades, sustainability has become very popular in modern economics. All terms such as CSR, Corporate Citizenship, Corporate Sustainability or Social Responsibility seem to go in the same direction: the prime objective is to find out where the focus in the sustainability discussion is and how the terms SD and CSR are defined.

**Research Methodology:** Secondary Data from the literature studied concerning CSR and Sustainable Development.

**Conclusion**

According to the emergent literature, there is a growing awareness that business needs to manage its relationship with the wider society. Corporate leaders are responsible for their corporations' impact on society and the natural environment beyond legal compliance and the liability of individuals. More experienced leaders can gain new perspectives on how to grow in their approach to sustainability and how to develop innovative business models. CSR is becoming a leading principle of top management and of entrepreneurs.

CEOs have long been accountable to a varied group of stakeholders – employees and communities, as well as investors. The nature of these relationships is now changing in ways that significantly affect corporate performance.

In part due to the emergence of the Internet and continuing globalization, companies are becoming accountable for labor issues and working conditions in their partners' operations as well as their own.

Organizations can reexamine their behaviors and begin their journey toward a sustainable approach that is integrated into their business strategy. And thus for CSR and sustainable development, companies must:

1. Align and incorporate CSR with business strategy and integrate it across all operational functions. Thus, making it easy to invest (not spend) the funds necessary to achieve its objectives.
2. Implement an open information strategy for more transparent information- sharing with multiple stakeholders.
3. Leverage transparency to increase the level of engagement of key constituents and customers.

When these activities are done in combination, CSR can become a dimension of a company's successful competitive strategy. Done right, it offers a company improved relationships with all of its key constituents, more loyal customers, lower costs, higher revenues and an overall improvement of the business' standing in society.

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## बालकाव्दारे मोबाईल फोनचा गैरवापर

डॉ. अश्रु जाधव

प्राचार्य जिजामाता कला महाविद्यालय दारव्हा जि. यवतमाल

### प्रास्ताविक

मोबाईल फोन विज्ञानाच्या अदृभुत अविष्कारापैकी एक आहे ह्या अविश्वनिय तंत्रज्ञानाने आपले जीवन सुकर केले आहे. परंतु मोबाईल फोनचा नकारात्मक उपयोग आपल्या आयुष्यात बरेच संकट आणू शकतो. मोबाइल फोनचा हानीकारक वापर आमच्याच किशोरीचीही दिशाभूल करित आहे. पालकांनी मुलांच्या मोबाईल खरेदी करण्यापूर्वी त्यांचा वयाचा विचार केला पाहिजे. नविनजतम भर म्हणजे मोबाईल फोनवरील इंटरनेट. आता आमच्या किशोरवयीन मुले प्रौढ गाणे आणि व्हीडीओ डाऊनलोड करण्यासाठी मोबाईलवर इंटरनेट वापरण्याची शक्यता आहे ते स्वतःला वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या गुन्हांमध्ये गुंतवू शकतात. पालकांनी कौटुंबिक संबंध दृढ करणे आणि मुलांना नैतिक मुल्य शिकविणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यांच्या मोबाईल फोनचा योग्य वापर केला पाहिजे याची खात्री करून घ्यावी. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मिडीया आपल्या समाजातील अनेक अनियमितता आणि समस्याबद्दल कार्यक्रम दर्शवितो त्यांनीही या विषयावर कार्यक्रम करायला पाहिजे. आधुनिक जगात देखील शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांकडे स्वतःचा मोबाईल आहे लोकाना मोबाईल फोनची खुप आवड आहे. लहान वयात लोक मोबाईल फोन ववापरण्यास सुरुवात करतात. मोबाईल फोनवरून येणाऱ्या सिंगलमुळे लहान मुलांवर परीणाम होईल आणि ते तरूण झाल्यावर मेंदुच्या आजारांना लवकरच आणतील. विद्यार्थी सर्व सुविधासह फोन वापरीत आहे. खास करून व्हीडीओ रेकॉर्डिंग व्हीडीओ प्ले बॅक कॅमेराने ते बेकायदेशीर क्रिया करू लागले आहेत. सर्वेक्षणानुसार सुमारे ७० ते ८० टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये मोबाईल मध्ये अश्लील व्हीडीओ आणि फोटो आहेत. आजकाल बरेच विद्यार्थी प्रेमात पडत आहे. मुले मैत्रीचे व्हीडी ओ घेत आहे आणि ते एस.एम. एस पसरवित आहे. व नेटवर ते अपलोड करित आहे. मुलींसाठी ही मोठी गोष्ट आहे लहान वयात ते परीपक्व होत नाही या गोष्टी त्यांच्या साठी मजेदार दिसतील परंतु त्यांच्या परीचित व्यक्तीश समजतात तेथे आत्महत्या करतील

मोबाईल फोनचा गैरवापर :

१. अश्लील व्हीडीओ पाहणे :

आजच्या युगात तंत्रज्ञानाने खुप मोठी प्रगती केली आहे. मोबाइलमुळे जग जवळ आल्यासारखे वाटते. पण सोबत सर्व लहान मुले आज यु टुब वर Net flox व इतर site च्या माध्यमातून आज अश्लील व्हीडीओ पाहण्यात आपला वेळ घालवित आहे.

२) अश्लील फोटो पाहणे :-

अश्लील फोटो मोबाईलवर सर्रास व्हाट्सअप,फेसबुक पदेजंहतंउ च्या माध्यमातून सोशल मिडीयावर व्हायरल होतांना दिसून येत आहे. या फोटो मुळे मुलांची डोकी भ्रष्ट होत आहे. त्यांचा अभ्यासात जणारा वेळ आज मोबाईलवर जात आहे.

३) चुकीची माहिती पाढविणे :-

मुलांना व्हाट्सअॅपवर येणारी/माहिती खरी की खोटी याची कल्पना नसते ती माहिती जशीच्या तशी दुसऱ्या मित्रांना पाठविली जाते. त्यामुळे इतर लोकांच्या मनात चुकीची धारणा निर्माण होते.

४) फोन, कॉल SMS करणे :-

आजच्या श्रपव न्दसपउजमक बंसस सुविधा मुले फोनवर बोलण्याचे प्रमाण व १डै पाठवतांना व फोनवर बोलतांना मुले घरात असतांना सुध्दा नसल्यासारखी वाटते. एकलकोंडी झाल्यासारखे एकटेच मोबाईल फोन हाताने घेवून आभासी जिवन जगतांना दिसते.

५) अपघात :-

गाडी चालवतांना मोबाईल फोनवर आलेला एक १डै किंवा बंसस आपला लक्ष फोनकडे ओढावू शकतो व परिणामी अथवा पायी चालतांना अपघात होवू शकतो. आपल्यामुळे इतरांना सुध्दा आपले जिवन गमवावे लागतात.

६) अपरिपक्वता -

एखादया मुलांसोबत मुलीने लैगिक संबंध ठेवले त्यांनी व्हीडीओ घेतला आणि सर्वांना प्रकाशित केला. जेव्हा मुलीला समजले की, तिने आत्महत्या केली. तिचे पालक आता असहाय होते. आपली मुले त्यांचे मोबाईल फोन योग्य

प्रकारे वापरत असल्याचे सुनिश्चित करा त्यांना परिपक्वता येईपर्यंत एक मुलभूत मोबाईल मिळवा जेव्हा परिपक्वता येईल तेव्हा त्यांना जीवनाबद्दल कळेल आणि काय चांगले आणि काय वाईट आहे हे त्यांना कळेल. वर सांगितलेल्या गोष्टी परिपक्वता नसल्यामुळे घडत आहेत.

७) मोबाईल शिवाय जिवन अशक्य :-

मोबाईल फोन वापरण्याचे परिणाम बरेच आजच्या वेगवान-गतिमान आणि जागतिकीकरण झालेल्या जगात आपल्या रोजच्या जीवनाची कल्पना मोबाईल शिवाय करणे जवळजवळ अशक्य आहे. २० व्या शतकामधील हा सर्वात यशस्वी शोध आहे. संवादाचे सोयीचे साधन बनले. आधुनिक मोबाईल फोन इतर अनेक कार्ये करतात सुद्धा ते संगीत प्लेवर, कॅमेरे आणि संयोजक सोयीचे साधन बनले. आधुनिक मोबाईल फोन इतर अनेक कार्ये करतात. सुद्धा ते संगीत प्लेवर कॅमेरे आणि संयोजक यासारख्या उपकरणांसाठी बदलू शकतात. त्यांच्यातील बरेच जन इंटरनेट प्रवेश आणि मजकुर पाठवणे देखील प्रदान करते. युएन टेलिकॉम एजन्सीनुसार जवळपास होते. जगातील अब्ज सेल फोन वापरकार्यांसह प्रत्येक १०० लोकांसाठी जवळजवळ ८६ गॅजेट आहेत. तरी काहीही नाही या वस्तुस्थितीत आश्चर्यकारक आहे. कारण आधुनिक लोकांना त्यांच्या जिवनाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात फोन आवश्यक आहे.

८) येणाऱ्या सामस्यांची माहिती नसणे :-

व्यावसायिक आणि वैयक्तिक परंतु आम्ही सेलफोनवर किती अवलंबून आहोत आणि त्याच्या जास्त परिणाम काय होतो हे आमच्या लक्षात येत नाही वापर आणू शकेल तसे काही हानिकारक आरोग्याचे परिणाम आहेत. जे सेलफोनच्या अविश्रुत वापरामुळे होऊ शकतात. आधुनिक संशोधनाच्या मते, सर्वात धोकादायक समस्या म्हणजे सेलफोन आणि कॅमेरा डेटा विवादस्पद राहिली तरीही बहुतेक शास्त्रज्ञ सहमत आहेत की तेथे एक विशिष्ट धोका आहे खूप सेलफोन वापरण्यासंबंधी नोंदवले गेले आहे.

९) सायबर धमकी :-

मजकुर माध्यमातून ऑनलाईन कुणाचा तरी छळ करणे, शिवीगाळ, गुंडगिरी धमकी देणे ठसंबाउंपस सारख्या प्रकार लहान मुलांना माहिती नसते. आपण त्यांच्या जाळ्यात अडकू शकतो. आणि भितीमुळे लहान मुले घडलेला प्रकार आईवडीलांना सांगत नाही परिणामी आर्थिक व जैविक हानी होते.

१०) समाजाचा भान नसणे-

लहान मुलं मेळावे, संमेलन आणि करमणुकीच्या स्थानी सुद्धा आज मोबाईल फोन (आभासी) दुनियेत जगतांना दिसतात. त्यांना आजुबाजुच्या परिस्थितीशी समाजाशी काही घेणं देणं नसते. ते केवळ माबाईलच्या दुनियेत असतात.

११) दुसऱ्याची महत्वाची माहिती चोरणे :-

मोबाईलमध्ये असणाऱ्या इतर व्यक्तींच्या गुपीत गोष्टी व माहिती चोरण्याचे प्रमाण आज वाढले आहेत. त्यांच्या माध्यमातून इतरांचा पैसा वदसपदम ज्तंदेमित करून घेणे इत्यादी घटना घडतांना निर्देशनास येत आहे.

१२) जाती/धर्माबद्दल चुकीची पोष्ट टाकणे :-

एखादया जातीबद्दल किंवा धर्माबद्दल चुकीची पोस्ट टाकण्याचे प्रमाण मुलांमध्ये वाढले आहेत. त्यांना अशा पोष्ट बददल होणारया शिक्षेचे भान नसते.

१३) समाजापासुन अलिप्त होणे:-

मुलं मोबाईलवर आपला पुर्ण वेळ घालविल्यामुळे त्यांना मित्रापासुन दुर राहावे लागतात. त्यांच्यासोबत खेळल्या जाणाऱ्या खेळापासुन व अभ्यासापासुन मुलं अलिप्त होतात. इतरांबद्दल चिडचिड निर्माण होते. परिणामी मुलाला समाजातुन अलिप्त राहावे लागते.

निष्कर्ष :-

पुरूष पुनउत्पादक प्रणालीवर सेल फोनच्या हानिकारक प्रस्तावाबद्दल माहिती आहे म्हणून पुरूषांनी करू नये त्यांच्या पायघोळ्यांच्या शिखात फोन घेऊन जा. मोबाईल फोनवर मजकुर पाठविणे आणि खेळणे देखील डोळ्यांसाठी हानिकारक आहे. असे बऱ्याच संशोधनात म्हटले आहे. खेळांबद्दल हे देखील उल्लेखनिय आहे की, कधी कधी व चिडचिडलेपणा आणि आक्रमकता निर्माण करतात. विशेषतः मुले आणि किशोरवयीन मुलांमध्ये आजचे जग तंत्रज्ञात आणि संशोधनाचे जग आहे. आणि तेथे बरेच साधने आहेत जी मुलतः आपल्या जिवनात सुलभता आणा मानवी सभ्यतेच्या विकासात मोबाईल फोन महत्वाची भुमिका बजावतात परंतु त्यांचा अत्याधिक उपयोग गंभीर समस्या आणतो

त्यांचा हानीकारक प्रभाव कमी करण्यासाठी, नेहमीच लक्षात ठेवा तेव्हा मोबाईल फोन हा एक मित्र आहे, मास्टर नाही आणि तो कधीही जास्त वापरला जावू नये.

ऑनलाईन संगणकीय खेळामुळे मुलांच्या दृष्टीने अनेक फायदे दिसून येतात त्यांना वास्तववादी जगात वावरण्याची संधी मिळते. त्यांच्यामधील वेळ या नेट आधारित संगणकाच्या गेममध्ये, घालविल्यामुळे चिंता, मानसिक ताण, मित्रासोबत होणारा वाद यापासून हे मुलं दुर राहतात. तथापि या खेळांचे अनेक फायदे असले तरीही मुलांनी तर वेळेचे भान ठेवले नाही तर होणारे दुष्परिणाम त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम घडून आणतील आणि सर्व फायदे नुकसानीचे ठरतील.

संदर्भग्रंथ :

१. जेम डवइपसम चीवदमे रू. चंदांरैनदमरं
२. 'द गोल इलिमाहू एम गोल्ड्रार
- 3- The New Landscape of Mobile Learning – Echarles Miller
4. ब्लडलाइन – विजय देवधरे

**New Trends in English Language and Literature****Dr.T. K. Kanthale**

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**Abstract:**

*English in India is a legacy from the British who colonized the nation and their language permeated through some of the most important part of the society- the Government, the media, the education system, the legal system, and gradually the social sphere as well. Initially, the growth of English in India remained stunted but inexorable due to the fact that in India, we have many such people who can speak English fluently but do not have the mastery to read or write it in this era of globalization. We do communicate with the whole world, with the people of different nationalities, different background and different experiences. But for this communication to be flawless, we require a high level of proficiency in English language since we know English is an international language. The primary object of the paper is to establish that though many may perceive the emerging trends of the accent, terminology & conversational style of Indian English as "funny", yet in reality it is just a unique English language that cannot be simply compared with either American or British English. Indian English has acquired own spirit in a country which is a meeting point of several cultures, people and conventions and has also acquired an independent identity in the World of various English languages. After all, languages are only the means of communication among human being so as to express oneself in a better way and in a precise and effective manner.*

**Key Words:** Language, Literature, Teaching, Learning, Aptitude, Skill, Classroom, Innovation, Technology, Communication

**Introduction:**

English language is basically a world-wide phenomenon. Throughout the world, over 4,000 to 5,000 languages are supposed to be living ones. It is one of the most widely used languages. As a matter of fact, it is believed that English is used by approximately 300 million native speakers those who are living in various parts of the globe. However, nearly 250 million non- native speakers use it as second language. It means that one-sixth of the populace of the world are in connection with this language. It is the major language of the debate at United Nations of Organization. It is the official language of international aviation.

Teaching is one of the important jobs in our society, yet teachers are often overworked, underpaid, and under-appreciated. Prof. Dicey regarding the future of education says, "The destiny of the nation is created not in factory, not in legislature but in school only". The teacher who is the backbone of the country shouldn't have poverty regarding ideas and emotions. There is a common bond which unites all teachers in sense of the desire to help our students, reach their maximum potentials as human being. When we achieve goal, and see the student growing as a result of our teaching, we know that all the training and hard work resulted effectively. The abstract term 'motivation' on its own is rather difficult to define. It is easier and more useful to think in terms of the motivated learner one who is willing or even eager to invest effort in learning activities and progress. Learner motivation makes teaching and learning immeasurably easier and more pleasant, as in teaching and learning English respectively. Various studies have found that motivation is very strongly related to achievement in language learning .The significant message of this research is the sheer importance of learner motivation in successful English language Learning'.

The uncertainty as to which come first motivation or success, does not entail any particular problems for teaching. It simply means that among other thing we do to increase our student' motivation, strategies to increase the likelihood of success in learning activities should have high priority. The motivation is not measurable, and even language aptitude is apparently much more difficult to assess than was one thought. It is the duty of the teacher to encourage development of ability and enhance motivation, on the understanding that each will contribute to the other.

Learner populations differ according to various parameters: whether the learners are beginner, intermediate or advanced; whether they are young children, adolescent or adult; their adjectives in learning the language, and how they are motivated; whether their environment outside the classroom is target- language or mother-tongue, how heterogeneous homogeneous the class is; the size of the group; and many more. This research paper also pinpoints the characteristics of learner, or group learner, which seem to me particularly important or problematical. The question of learner motivation; learner of different ages; and heterogeneous classes should be taken into consideration The assumption is made that the teacher has responsibility not only to provide opportunities for learning, but also actively 'push' learning to realize their full potential and make maximum progress; and that the enhancement of motivation is probably the most effective way to do this.

This article considers the reasons why teachers often observe literature as inappropriate to the language classroom. These views imitate the historic division between the study of language and the study of literature, which has led to the partial, role of literature in the language classroom. However, the use of literary text can be an influential pedagogic tool.

This article portrays various approaches to teaching literature and provides grounds for an integrated approach to teaching literature in the language classroom based on the idea that literature is language and language can certainly be literacy. It is a language which is wealthy in literature humanistic, scientific and technical.

Harold Pinter is a great dramatist of English Literature. He naturalized modernistic dramatic art by fusing special kinds of language material. Colloquial speech which did not sacrifice the dramatic modishness and precision, Poetic imagery which did not become ostentatious absurd babblings, contradictions, and repetitions which were not over mannered or too ambiguous, and eloquence which did not emerge contrived and rhetorical words in his plays alter their meaning in different condition, as they do in poetry, operating at different levels of eloquence in special characters. Pinter has a kind of miscellaneous feeling about language. He takes delight in the poetic potential of words. But he also finds much that is repugnant about words which uncontrollably relate to a state stock of overtones having been used in certain context for generations. He seems to experience both a sense of joy and feeling of nausea in his contact with words. The meaning of a Painters-play is often placed in this tension between pleasures and revulsion with mention to the words which body forth the dramatic sentiment.

In fact, the process of teaching is as old as civilization. The Psychological as well as practical aspects underlying teaching process have been investigated extensively Languages are important in the life of any nation. The members of a social group need languages to communicate with each other. Languages are used for all social purposes. Psychology during the twentieth century has made up unprecedented advances and it has not left any educational endeavor enounced. And during the latter half of the century interest in language has been revived.

While the application of the knowledge of Psychological needed to be applied to the language teaching Methodology. It must also be realized that there exist fundamental differences between the teaching of the learner's mother tongue and that of a second language. Methods and approaches teaching English changing with the change of its status. At college level most of the students have a fair knowledge of English language, grammar and general principles but lack of ability to put them to effective use. The teachers of today need to change his culturally embedded deep-rooted attitude of omniscience and dominance.

So far teaching of English language is concerned Good teaching is subtle and initiative. Elements of good language teaching come from the act of innovative alternate classroom methods. A method that would enhance student's achievement by increasing their communicative skills must be adopted. English as a language has been playing a major role in India. Even the constitution of India accrued.

### **English Language in Indian Perspective:**

In fact, in our country, English language has been used since long, notwithstanding the fact that Hindi has now been announced our national official language. We feel great pride of our national language and we should leave no stone unturned to expand its currency and popularity. But the rapid developing technology of the English speaking countries has made it mandatory not to neglect study of English. That might be the reason perhaps that the first prime minister of independent country Mr. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was forced to acknowledge that-“English was the major window for us to the world outside.”

### **Great Literatures & English Language:**

Recent survey opines that half of the world's literatures are available in English. Moreover, many languages in the world worth mentioning Arabic, Yoruba and Malay are still ill-equipped to cope with the new concepts and terms of modern sciences and technology. Voltaire once aptly remarked, “To judge the greatness of English by the greatness of its works”. Therefore, to judge the greatness of English from this point of view will certainly be fruitful, because works like Paradise Lost, David Copperfield, Far From the Madding Crowd, Othello, King Lear, have the universal appeal and impact. But the most baffling aspect of English to us is its correct pronunciation, stress and intonation. However, a little bit of deeper probing into Received Pronunciation will certainly reveal many interesting features.

### **English Language: Future Prospects:**

English Language in future shall have to face a number of challenges. The emerging field of Language Pathology is one such field, which has not only identified language diseases but has also suggested some preventive remedies to establish correct communication channels in the minds of the learners. The second great challenge has been posed by the advent of the Semiotics Technology. The third emerging field is the

popularization of tech- lingual communication. As the science and technology are bringing about volte face changes all around, the English Language too is undergoing many semantic, phonetic and syntactic changes.

**Conclusion:**

As English is the language of bread and butter, no one can deny its influence and importance. It has attracted crores of people across the world. Being an international language, it provides plenty of facilities.

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## ग्रामीण विभाग में शिक्षा एवं सहकारिता का अभाव

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## भूमिका :

भारत की ज्यादातर आबादी आज भी गांवों में बसती है इसलिए भारत में ग्रामीण शिक्षा का विषय अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है भारत जैसे विकासशिल देश में जहां मानव शक्ति सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण श्रोत है और जिसको एक भारी अंश समाज का कमजोर वर्ग है। ग्रामीण विकास किसी भी आर्थिक विकास की सार्थक प्रक्रिया के लिए व्यापक महत्व का होता है।

देश के स्वतंत्र हुए ७५ साल हो गये हैं परंतु सहकारिता के संबंध में हमारी उपलब्धियां केवल आलोचनाओं एवं बुराइयों तक ही सिमित रह गयी हैं। वास्तव में सहकरीता या जनसंपर्क कोई सैधांतिक बात नहीं है बल्की इसका गहरा संबंध तो सामान्य व्यक्ती कि भावना से है जहां निश्चित रूप से यह अपने उद्येश्यों में सफल हो सकती है

## विषय :

हमारे देश में सर्वांगिण विकास कि दो प्रमुख धाराए है. १. ग्रामीण विकास २. शहरी विकास ! ग्रामीण विकास का संबंध देश की ७० प्रतिशत जनसंख्या से है जबकी शहरी विकास संबंध देश की ३० प्रतिशत जनसंख्या से है।

ज्योतीराव फुले के जन्म से पूर्व जिसे हम प्रचलित अर्थ में शिक्षा कहते हैं, उस शिक्षा की संकल्पना का भी विकास नहीं हुआ था तब बड़ी जाति के लोगों की जनसंख्या होती थी वहाँ कुछ लोग धर्मशास्त्रों का ज्ञान रखनेवाले निजी पाठशालाएँ चलाते थे। छोटी जाति के लोगो को विद्याग्रहण करने का अधिकार नहीं है, ऐसी समाज में आम धारणा बनी हुई थी। फलस्वरूप छोटी जाति के लोगों को शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का अधिकारी नहीं है, ऐसी समाज में आम धारणा बनी हुई थी। छोटी जाति के लोगों को शिक्षा दी जाए ऐसा विचार भी किसी के मन में उत्पन्न नहीं होता था।<sup>१</sup> ऐसी प्रतिकूल स्थिती में ज्योतीराव फुले ने अपना शैक्षणिक कार्य शुरु किया था। उस समय उन्होंने सन १८४८ में शुद्रों अतिशुद्रों के बच्चों लिए पहली पाठशाला खोली।

हजारो वर्षों से सामाजिक विषमता और अज्ञान के अंधकार में भटक रहे भारतीय समाज के लिए उन्नीसवी सदी प्रकाश और किरण लेकर आई। लेकिन आधुनिक काल में भी कुछ अंश तक वह सामाजिक विषमता, अंधश्रद्धा मन में दबी हुई है। इसका असर आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली पर कुछ हद तक हुआ है। सामाजिक न्याय, समानता तथा समदुष्टी के स्तर पर भारत का रिकार्ड बहुत दुर्बल रहा है। हालाकी अब औपनिवेशिक काल की गरीबी और भुखमरी नहीं है फिर भी हम ४० से ५० प्रतिशत निचले तबके के लोगों के जिवन एवं जीवनस्तर को प्रभावी तरीके से उंचा उठाने में नाकामयाब रहे हैं।<sup>२</sup>

- शिक्षा में गरीबी भी एक बाधा है। सरकारी स्कूलों की हालात अच्छी नहीं है और निजी स्कूल बहुत महंगे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा में सफल रहे छात्र आगे पढने के लिए उनकी संख्या कम हो जाती है। माता पिता बच्चों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए ना भेजे तो पिछले सारे प्रयास विफल हो जाते हैं। क्योंकि माध्यमिक शिक्षा का मतलब है पढना लिखना आना और नतीजा फिर से खत्म न होने वाली समस्या याने पैसों का अभाव।
- ग्रामीण भाग में कुछ सरकारी स्कूलों में छात्रों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है जिससे छात्रों और शिक्षकों का अनुपात बिगड जाता है। ज्यादा छात्र होनेसे चाहकर भी शिक्षको का हर छात्र पर ध्यान दे पाना लगभग असंभव हो जाता है।
- ग्रामीण स्कूलों में भौतिक सुविधाओं की कमी का ही नतीजा है कि निजी स्कूलों का तेजी से प्रसार हो रहा है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सरकार और जनप्रतिनिधियों को इस स्थिती का अंदाजा नहीं है।
- विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के लिहाज से कमरे न होने के कारण छात्रों को बरामदे पर या खुले में आकाश के नीचे बैठकर शिक्षा ग्रहण करनी पडती है।
- सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षको की कमी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। आलम यह है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में एक भी स्कूल नहीं है जहाँ स्वीकृत पदों की तुलना में सभी पदों पर शिक्षक नियुक्त हों।
- खेल सहित अन्य सुविधाओं का अभाव के कारण बच्चों का शारीरिक विकास बाधित होता है। इसके अलावा स्वच्छता ग्रह की कमी के कारण ज्यादा परेशानी छात्राओं को होती है।

७. सरकारी स्कूलों में प्रयोगशाळा तक नहीं रहती जिसके कारण ११ वी व १२ वी कक्षा के छात्र छात्राओं को परेशानी होती है।
८. ग्रामीण भागों में सरकारी स्कूलों में तकनीकी व व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने की योजनाएँ तो हैं परंतु कंप्यूटर है तो शिक्षक नहीं है और शिक्षक है तो कंप्यूटर सालों से खराब पड़े है।
९. बिना अनुदानित स्कूल शिक्षा की ओर अभिभावकों का दूरलक्ष, आधुनिक साधनाओं का अभाव जैसे – बिजली, संगणक आदि।
१०. शिक्षा में राजनीति का हस्तक्षेप
११. बेरोजगारी बढ़ने के कारण शिक्षा में रुचि नहीं दिखती।
१२. जनसंचार माध्यमों के कारण व्यस्तता बढ़ चुकी है, मोबाईल गेम, वॉटऑप एवं वेबफिल्म आदि।

ग्रामीण विभाग में सहकारीता का अभाव :

सहकारीता का सीधा अर्थ है जनता से संपर्क रखना, सहकारीता को मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण कारागिरो, कृषको, भूमिहिन मजदूरों एवं समुदाय के कमजोर लोगों को रोजगार तथा उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदान कर एक अच्छा उत्पादक बनाना। आज भारत कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास पर आधारीत है। ग्रामीण विकास इन सभी कार्यों से जुड़ा है:

१. रोजगार और उत्पादन की वृद्धि एवं अधिकतम उपयोग जिससे लोगों की गरीबी की रेखा से उपर उठाया जा सके।
२. सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक अवस्थापना का निर्माण।
३. ग्रामीण विकास केंद्रों को विपणन केंद्र के रूप में मान्यता देना तथा इस प्रकार उनमें सभी तकनीकी, विकास रोजगार सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का उपलब्ध कराना।
४. पंचायती राज व्यवस्था, चर्चा का मंच समाज कल्याण, स्थानिक स्वशासन का परिचय, महिला सक्षमीकरण इसके अंतर्गत जनसंपर्क बनाकर सभी समस्या का हल हो सकता है।

उपसंहार:

ग्रामीण विभाग में शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के ग्राम शिक्षा स्थिती के अंतर्गत गाँव में शिक्षा विकास से अभिरुची रखने वाले एवं समय देने वाले व्यक्तियों को इसमें शामिल होने का अवसर देना चाहिए। ताकि सम्बन्धित विद्यालय को सभी समस्यासे उभरकर शत प्रतिशत नामांकन, ठहराव एवं उपलब्धि स्तर को अनवरत बनाए रखे।

१. ग्रामीण समुदाय के अभिवंचित वर्गों, तथा महिला, अनुसूचित जाती—जनजाती, मजदूर किसान को समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व देकर समाज के मुख्य धारा को जोडना चाहिए, ताकि शिक्षा संबंधि रक्षा के लिए उन्हें भी निर्णय लेने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो
२. सफल आमसभा होनी चाहिए जिसमें ८० प्रतिशत अभिभावकों की उपस्थिती होनी चाहिए। अतः शिक्षा को जन—जन तक पहुँचाकर राष्ट्रीय हीत के इतने महान कार्य को संपन्न करने का दायित्व ग्राम शिक्षा समिती को ही प्राप्त है।
३. पंचायत राज व्यवस्था, ग्राम—सभा, चर्चा का मंच समाज कल्याण, स्थानिक स्व—शासन का परिचय, महिलाओं का सहभाग और सहकारिता इन सभी के माध्यम से ग्रामीण विकास या ग्रामीण समस्याओं का समाधान निकल सकता है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूचि

	लेखक	पेज
१. आधुनिक भारत की सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक कांती के प्रणेता प्रकाशक : मूलनिवासी पब्लिकेशन टस्ट, मानकापूरा, करोलबाग, नई दिल्ली।	राष्ट्रपिता ज्योतीराव फुले	१२१
२. समकालीन भारत प्रकाशक : अनामिका पब्लिशर्स एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स प्रा. लिमिटेड अंसारी रोड, दरियागंज, नई दिल्ली।	बिपिन चंद्र	३५

## ESL Teacher's Role In Teaching Of English Language In Rural Area

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### Abstract

*Teaching English language to the students of multilingual and multicultural background is a very difficult task faced by the ESL teachers in rural India. How to teach English language in the classrooms and create conducive atmosphere to acquire English language skills inside and outside the classrooms is a real crux before the teachers of English language. The local surrounding and social status of the learners greatly affect the process of teaching-learning of targeted language. If the atmosphere is favorable to learning English language the students can speed up their understanding and attain the language skills without much difficulty. The differences of educational background and social surrounding is clearly witnessed is rural and urban areas in India. The learners from rural background rarely get a conducive atmosphere to learn the targeted English language. Hence they lag behind in understanding and learning English language comparing to the students of urban areas. The present paper aims at focusing on the present deplorable condition of English language learners, challenges faced and role played by the teachers and possible solutions to overcome the problem of ESL learners.*

**Key words-** Multilingual learners, ESL, target language

### Introduction

English is taught as a second language in rural schools and colleges in India. ESL teachers mostly apply grammar translation and bilingual method for teaching English to the rural students. It only helps the students in acquiring skill in writing correct grammatical and separate sentences but unfortunately they falter in communication. They find it difficult to communicate their mind and knowledge of the subject in English language effectively. Actually the main purpose of introducing English from primary to higher education was to enable the learners with basic knowledge of ESL as well as to sharpen their communicative skills in English but the target seems to have left for behind and the whole process of teaching-learning is simply reduced to cramming basic grammar rules and translation of sentences word by word.

The social and economic conditions of the learners also pose a problem in teaching-learning process of English language. The poor economic condition of learners' families, illiteracy and social barriers of the parents from rural areas make the situation worse. Being less-educated or illiterate very few parents take interest in the education of their children and standard of education provided to them. Besides these issues, the students have many problems which hamper their learning process. They are forced for manual labor in the farm to lessen the cost of farming and save wages to be paid to the farm-laborers. Even for education the rural parents totally rely on govt. help and are unwilling to spend money for the basic requirements of their wards like text books, note books, compass box, uniform, healthy food, water etc. This changes the psychology of the teachers towards the students and makes the teacher nonchalant towards their academic progress. They find themselves helpless to make the children learn and understand English language.

The teachers of ESL in rural areas have to face many challenges during the process of teaching-learning and evaluation of English language. Misunderstanding of the students regarding English language causes a big problem. They think that English is a very difficult and hence listless to pay attention in English classes. They feel that they cannot read, write and speak English language and feel very uncomfortable in English classroom. Their fear of committing mistakes while composing sentences and speaking English forces them to avoid the use of English language. They even do a bunk from the English classes. Their negative attitude towards English language is a big challenge for the teachers. There are even unaware about the importance of English language in competitive examinations. They don't know that English language is a window to the world and can avail a lot of avenues in business and employment market.

Lack of audio-visual aids like computer, OHP, PPT, TV, LCD projector educational CDs/DVDs, flash cards, pictures in rural schools and colleges is a problem faced by the teachers. These educational aids actually help to make the teaching-learning process lively, interactive and effective. Even the lack of sufficient reading materials like text books, reference books, magazines, English news papers etc. is another problem. The libraries are not equipped with basic needs like useful reading materials, reading rooms, chairs and study tables, potable water, easy accession to books etc. The overcrowded, less numbered and mixed classrooms is another problem. The teachers of ESL fail to pay proper attention to individual students in such classrooms. All these

things contribute in making students listless towards learning and understanding of English language and aggravating the difficulty of ESL teachers.

Insufficient knowledge of English language of the ESL teachers and lack of proper training and teaching materials and methods are other major issues which affect the teaching- learning process. Lack of motivation to the students to speak in English without hesitation is another issue. Teachers should make it compulsory for the students to speak in English only in the classrooms and in the campus also. They also must communicate with them in targeted language only. They should regularly encourage the learners for communication so that they can achieve fluency in English in a short period. Teaching should be learner-centric. Basic four skills i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing must be consciously developed. Teacher should always pay attention to make the students capable of conveying their ideas and thoughts in the targeted language only.

### Conclusion-

The overall picture of English language teaching and learning in schools and colleges in rural areas in India is frustrating. The harsh reality of English language is that it has destroyed the future of many students in rural areas. Considering the magnitude of the problem the government must appoint expert and experienced English faculties in rural schools and colleges. Teachers also must be proficient in regional languages so that they can make the use of grammar translation method effectively. They have to mingle with the students to understand the learners' problem of comparing, composing, translating, speaking and assimilating the English language. Teacher training programs, teaching modules, audio-visual aids must be provided to the teachers on regular basis. A separate educational policy and syllabus must be framed considering the local needs and use of English language for the rural students. The teachers have to play a vital role in removing the fear of failure from the students minds so that they may learn the language in a learn-with-fun way. The proficient teachers must employ various ways to make the teaching-learning process very easy, lively and interactive. They must provide necessary exposure to the students. Teachers must involve the whole class in various activities to develop their communication skills of English language e.g. Debate competitions, group discussion, story reading, poetry reading, story composition, quiz competition, poster presentation, vocabulary competition etc. These steps will definitely help to improve the deplorable state of English language and solve the difficulty of teaching-learning of English language in rural parts of India.

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**पर्यावरणाच्या जाणीव जागृतीबाबत विद्यार्थी व शिक्षक यांच्यात रुजवावयाची मूल्य एक अभ्यास****डॉ. दीपक द. कोटुरवार**प्राचार्य तथा राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,  
शिवशक्ती महाविद्यालय, बाभुळगांव जि. यवतमाळ**सारांश :**

आज पर्यावरणाचा समतोल जोपासून ठेवणे हे प्रत्येक सजीव प्राण्याचे कर्तव्य बनले आहे. इतकेच नव्हे तर आज संपूर्ण जग पर्यावरणाची ढासळती परिस्थिती व वाढते प्रदुषण यामुळे भयभीत झाले आहे. यासाठी आज भारतातील सेवाभावी संस्था, उद्योगपती, पर्यावरण प्रेमी मंडळ, शासन, विविध संघटनांचे प्रतिनिधी मोठ्या प्रमाणात कामाला लागलेले आपणांस दिसून येतात. उदा. नाना पाटेकर व मकरंद अनासपुरे यांचे पाणी फाऊंडेशन, अमीरखान, रितेश देशमुख यांच्यासारखे अभिनेते व टाटा, बिल्हा आणि इतर साखर कारखानदार मंडळीसुद्धा पर्यावरणा संदर्भात कार्य करीत असतांना दिसून येतात. मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय नवी दिल्ली यांनी सन 2008 पूर्वी देशातील पर्यावरणाचा समतोल बिघडलेला असल्यामुळे पर्यावरण संदर्भात जनहित याचिकेवर निर्णय देतांना शालेय व महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणामध्ये पर्यावरण हा विषय शिकविला जावा अशा अपेक्षा व्यक्त केल्यामुळेच आज युजीसीने व महाराष्ट्र शालेय शिक्षण विभागाने अगदी लहान वयातील वर्गापासून तर महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणामध्ये हा विषय आवश्यक बाब म्हणून शिकविला जात असतांना आपण पाहत आहोत.

आज आपण महाराष्ट्राच्या संदर्भात पर्यावरणाविषयी विचार करतो असे ठरविल्यास असे लक्षात येते की, महाराष्ट्रात 55 टक्के जनता ही शेती व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे. तर 18 टक्के जनतेची शेती ही सिंचनाखाली असल्याचे अनेक अहवालावरून दिसून येते. शेती आणि मानवी आरोग्य तसेच निसर्गाच्या काही कार्यातील अनियमितपणा आपण सर्वांनी लक्षात घेतला तर पर्यावरण हे महत्त्वाचे आहेच. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी व शालेय विद्यार्थी हे देशाचे आधारस्तंभ आहेत. त्याचबरोबर त्यांना शिकविणारा गुरुजन वर्ग हा या देशाचा नॅशनल बिल्डर्स म्हणून ओळखला जातो. याचाच अर्थ पर्यावरणा संदर्भात विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक यांचे फार मोठे योगदान आहे. या दोन्ही घटकांनी पर्यावरणा संदर्भात संशोधनात्मक कार्य करून ते कार्य समाज उपयोगी असल्यास व प्रस्तुत विषयाच्या अध्ययनाला विशेष महत्व येईल आणि हा विषय पर्यावरण प्रेमी, संशोधक व शास्त्रज्ञ यांना विशेष उपयोगी पडेल.

**कठीण शब्दार्थ :** 1) मूल्य – नीतीतत्त्वे 2) पर्यावरण – सभोवतालचे वातावरण 3) नॅशनल बिल्डर – राष्ट्रनिर्माता किंवा पिढी घडविणारा 4) मूल्य रुजविणे – भावना निर्माण करणे 5) संशोधन – शोध 6) नमुना – एकक 7) तथ्य – वास्तविकता

**विषय संशोधनाचा हेतु:** प्रस्तुत विषयाच्या संशोधनपर लेख लिखाणामागे एक संशोधक म्हणून माझा मुख्य हेतु हाच आहे की,

1. पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन राखण्या संदर्भात जनता ही साक्षर व्हायला हवी.
2. पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखण्यासाठी सर्वसामान्य नागरिकांनी काय करावे याचे अध्ययन करणे.
3. पर्यावरणाच्या जाणीव जागृतीबाबत विद्यार्थी व शिक्षक यांच्यात असलेल्या ध्येय व मुल्यापेक्षा अधिक मूल्य रुजविता येतात काय याची पडताळणी करणे.

**संशोधन पद्धती :**

कोणत्याही विषयाचे संशोधन करण्यापूर्वी त्या विषयाच्या संशोधन पद्धती ह्या कोणकोणत्या असतील हे प्रथम संशोधकाला ठरवून घ्यावे लागते. प्रस्तुत विषयाच्या संशोधन कार्यासाठी नमुना निवड पद्धतीचा वापर करून प्रश्नावली व मुलाखत सूचीचा वापर केलेला आहे.

संशोधनाचा एक भाग म्हणून व प्रस्तुत विषयाच्या अध्ययनासाठी वास्तविक विचार व मते किंवा माहिती प्राप्त व्हावी याकरिता संशोधकांनी पदवी वर्गाला शिकणारे 20 मुलं व मुली उच्च माध्यमिक मध्ये शिकणारे 20 विद्यार्थी व विद्यार्थीनी आणि माध्यमिक वर्गाला शिकणारे 20 विद्यार्थी यांची निवड केली. अशा एकूण 60 विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड केली.

तर वरील तिनही प्रकारच्या शिक्षण स्तरावरील प्रत्येकी 10 अशा एकूण 30 शिक्षकांची नमूना पद्धतीने निवड करून त्यांच्याकडून प्रश्नावली भरून घेतली व काही शिक्षकांकडून मुलाखत स्वरूपात माहिती गोळा केली. त्याचप्रमाणे वृत्तपत्रातील कात्रण व काही पर्यावरण प्रेमी मान्यवरांच्या मुलाखती घेतल्या आहेत.

### गृहितके :

संशोधनपर विषय निश्चित झाल्यानंतर संशोधकाला संशोधनपूर्व अनुमान काढणे गरजेचे असते. प्रस्तुत विषयाच्या अध्ययनाकरिता संशोधकांनी खालील गृहितके निश्चित केलेली आहेत.

1. पर्यावरणा संदर्भात शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांच्यात जाणीव जागृती करणे गरजेचे वाटते.
2. माध्यमिक स्तरावर शिकणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये पर्यावरण व संवर्धन या विषयी काही मुख्य रूजविण आवश्यक वाटते.
3. पर्यावरण हा विषय सर्व वर्गाला आवश्यक विषय करावा असे वाटते.
4. पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखला जावा असे कर्तव्य समाजात रुढ झाले नसल्याचे दिसून येते.
5. पर्यावरणामध्ये झालेल्या बिघाड हाच मानहानी व प्राणीमृत्यू यांना जबाबदार आहे.

### तथ्य विश्लेषण :

प्रस्तुत विषयाच्या अध्ययनाकरिता संशोधन पद्धतीमध्ये उल्लेख केल्याप्रमाणे एकूण 60 विद्यार्थ्यांकडून प्रश्नावली द्वारा जी माहिती उपलब्ध करून घेतली तसेच विविध 3 स्तरावरील एकूण 30 शिक्षकांकडून प्रश्नावली व मुलाखतीच्या माध्यमातून जी माहिती प्राप्त केली त्याच आधारावर तथ्य विश्लेषण केलेले आहे.

वरील सर्व घटकांकडून मिळालेल्या माहितीच्या आधारे विश्लेषण होणे गरजेचे आहे. आज पर्यावरणाचा बिघडलेला समतोल, या देशातील सर्वांसाठी धोकादायक व हानीकारक असल्याचे दिसून आले, सुनामी, भुकंप, ऋतुंची अनियमितता, बेकारी, वायुप्रदुषण, जलप्रदुषण, मातीप्रदुषण मानसिक प्रदुषण, मानव पशुपक्षी जिवजंतू यांची हानी ही केवळ पर्यावरणाच्या बिघडलेल्या संतुलनामुळे झालेली आहे असे विचार समोर आले.

पर्यावरणाचा बिघडलेला समतोल पूर्ववत आणायचा असेल तर समाजात पर्यावरण संदर्भात जाणिव जागृती होणे गरजेचेच नव्हे तर आवश्यक बाब आहे. ही जाणिव जागृती फक्त शिक्षक वर्ग व विद्यार्थी वर्गच करू शकतात असे अनेक अभ्यासांती व संशोधनांती सत्य ठरले आहे. जल, जंगल व जमीन ही आपली राष्ट्रीय संपत्ती आहे आणि पाणी व माती ही शेतीची मुळ संसाधने आहेत. पाणी व माती शेतात साठून न राहिल्यामुळे शेती नापीक बनते. "पाणी अडवा पाणी जिरवा" हा विचार समाजामध्ये रूजविणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच शेतीमधील पिकांची दरवर्षी अदलाबदल करावी याची माहिती नागरिकांना होणे आवश्यक आहे. जलसंधारणाची कामे, ध्वनीप्रदुषणा संदर्भातील कामे, वृक्षारोपण, वृक्ष संवर्धन व संरक्षण व सौरउर्जेचा वापर करणे, रेन हार्वेस्टिंग, प्लास्टिकचा वापर न करणे, पेट्रोल, डिझेल, गॅस यांचा उपयोग योग्यवेळी करणे, प्रदुषणा संदर्भात महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील तिसऱ्या क्रमांकाचे राज्य म्हणून नावारूपाला आले आहे. संशोधकांनी शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांना समान प्रश्न असलेली प्रश्नावली दिली असता शिक्षकांमध्ये व विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये पर्यावरणाबाबत जाणिव जागृती होणे गरजेचे आहे काय ? असा प्रश्न केला असता एकूण 30 शिक्षकांपैकी 18 शिक्षकांनी म्हणजेच 60 टक्के शिक्षकांना गरजेचे आहे असे उत्तर दिले तर एकूण 60 विद्यार्थ्यांपैकी 48 म्हणजे 80 टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांनी गरजेचे आहे असे उत्तर दिले. तसेच पर्यावरणाच्या जाणिव जागृतीबाबत शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांना मुख्य रूजविण्याची आवश्यकता आहे काय ? असा प्रश्न केला असता एकूण 30 शिक्षकांपैकी 28 म्हणजेच 93 टक्के शिक्षकांनी होय असे उत्तर दिले. तर 60 विद्यार्थ्यांपैकी 52 म्हणजे 86 टक्के इतके विद्यार्थी होय लिहिले. याचाच अर्थ आजही पाहिजे तेवढ्या प्रमाणात पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखला जाईल अशी मुख्य किंवा ध्येय शिक्षकांमध्ये व विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये रूजली नाहीत ही रूजविणे गरजेचे आहे. सर्व स्तरावरील वर्गाला पर्यावरण हा विषय आवश्यक असावा काय ? तेव्हा विद्यार्थी व शिक्षकांनी 100 टक्के उत्तर होय दिले. याचाच अर्थ शासनाने पर्यावरण हा विषय सर्व वर्गाला आवश्यक विषय करावा.

### निष्कर्ष :

प्रस्तुत विषयाच्या अध्ययनांती संशोधकांनी खालील निष्कर्ष काढले आहेत.

1. पर्यावरणाचा समतोल कायम राहावा यासाठी काही कर्तव्य समाजातील मानवी प्राण्यांनी पार पाडवीत परंतु तसे काहीही दिसून आले नाही.
2. पर्यावरणा संदर्भात सर्व स्तरावरील शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी हे विशेष जागृत नसल्याचे दिसून आले.
3. माध्यमिक स्तरावरील शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांच्यात पर्यावरणाच्या संदर्भात जी मुख्य त्यांच्यात असावयास पाहिजे आहेत ती दिसून आलेली नाहीत.

4. प्राणी व मानव यांची सर्वात जास्त हानी ही पर्यावरणाचा बिघडलेला समतोल हाच जबाबदार असल्याचे दिसून आले.
5. शासकीय यंत्रणा ही मोठ्या प्रमाणात पर्यावरण बिघाडाकरीता जबाबदार असलेली दिसून आली.
6. पर्यावरण हा विषय ऐच्छिक न ठेवता तो आवश्यक विषय करावा.
7. पर्यावरण विषय शिकविण्याकरीता संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रात पूर्णवेळ शिक्षकांची नियुक्ती करावी.
8. 8विद्यार्थ्यांमधील पर्यावरणा संदर्भातील मुल्यवाढीस वास्तविक रूप निर्माण करावे. त्यासाठी शासनाला सुद्धा आर्थिक पाठबळ द्यावे.
9. प्लास्टीकचा वापर जनतेनी टाळावा अशी जागृती करण्यापेक्षा सरकारनी प्लास्टीकचे उत्पादन करणारी उद्योग किंवा कारखाने बंद करावीत.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ :**

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## A Review On Effect Of Online Games On School Students

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### Abstract:

*The playing of online games impacts on educationally, ethically, socially and psychologically or children. Playing online games, restrict children from connecting with families and friends. Playing online game not only harm the heart and academic performances of children but this create the gap between children and parents. Children does not like to play are traditional games or outdoors games. While playing online games children get excited but as they start losing they get anxious. Playing online games also costing a lot of money. This paper discuss the cause effect of online games on students in India. Students play online games to get fresh for their study time but subsequently they are getting addicted and it hard to stop them from playing online games. Students especially boys likes to play online games because they like challenges and they instinct to win.*

**Keywords:** Online Gaming, Cause, Effect, children.

### Introduction:

It is important for young people to play because it will prepare their future. According to an anthropological study by Gozo, play is a way for humans to learn their world and culture [1]. Gross and Piaget have said that humans use the game to prepare for their adult life (Grews 1908; Piaget & Inhalder 1969) [2]. Humans interact with their physical and social world to establish their mentality (Hall 1916) [3]. Online games are popular among students and are used by them as a tool to be accepted by their peers. According to Erickson, peer pressures can have a profound impact on adolescent life. During adolescence, Erikson stated that the individual should seek self-identity and independence (Erickson 1968) [4]. When they try to break free from all adult influence and protection, they become closer and rely more on the acceptance of peers. Peer acceptance can also cause adolescents to develop behavioral problems (Allen et al. 2006; Van Ruiz et al. 2011; Porter et al. 2010) [5].

### Online Video Game:

When they try to get free from all adult influence and protection, they become closer and more dependent on peer acceptance. Peer acceptance brings out pressure that in turn can make the adolescences vulnerable to youth behavioral problems (Allen et al. 2006; Van Rooij et al. 2011; Porter et al. 2010)[1]. Bogost and Poremba also find that many video games are also popular because their storyline are based on actual events or movie storylines. Some games even exploit documentary styles to add the authenticity. "The Matrix" movie, allied forces landing in Normandy, and the assassination of John Frank Kenedy (JFK) are used by video game creators to make the player enable to imagine-ne becoming the main character of the film or feel that they have a central role in an important world event. Movie storylines and real events are also proposed to familiarize players with the goal of the mission (Bogost & Poremba 2008)[6]. On his the study about racing video games, Berger says that the actual based race track is getting more fans than imaginary one. Even, imaginary race track are de-sign to create fair race and spectacular, actually authentic based race track gives more fun for the players. Berger said that this is due to the sensation of be a real race driver and win the world championship. Playing in the imaginary track in contrast, makes the players get bored and leave the game immediately because the players felt it useless (Berger 2008)[8].

### The Positive Effect Of Online Games:

Nowadays children's and online games go hand in hand. The survey of USA tells that 97% of teens and kids play online games at least for one hour. Besides the harmful impact of online game enhance visual processing, memory, reasoning and perception. It also improves players' capabilities in thinking in all direction. Playing online games also leads to eyes and hand co-ordination skills they also have to keep attention while playing due to quick changes in games. Young adolescents get better problem solving capacity. Some game can improve moods. Educational online games helps student to learn school subject more actively and which will increase academic performance [7].

### Negative Effect Of Online Gaming:

More than 100 research paper shows that exposure to violent online games is a causal risk of factor for increase aggressive behavior. The online gaming can result in depression and anxiety in social phobia and latter

this can make children more attractive towards online gaming. Playing online game for long hours can affect children performance in school. High amount of time spent in playing can be leads to lower academic performance.

There Adverse effect on student health as they spend more time in playing virtual games than playing some physical games. Playing virtual game increases the childhood obesity constant playing can harm eye sites of students.

Irrespective of addiction of online gaming there are variety of negative consequences on individual. By using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), biological research has found that gaming addicts shows similar neural processes and increased activity in a brain area associated with a substance related addictions and other behavioral addictions such as pathological gambling.(Sigficant activation in the left optical lobe , dorsolateral prefrontal cortex.

Medical fortal cortex, etc[9]. The additive effect of online gaming on adolescent are associated with depression, musculoskeletal and psychosomatic symptoms .

### How To Manage Students To Overcome Additction Of Online Game:

As per parents you can do certain things to avoid excess ues of online games by

1. Parents must give their time and must play outdoors with their children.
2. Discuss with your child about their feelings and observation them . Why children are interest in playing them? In school , Teachers must create interest in playing indoor such as chess and outdoors too.

### Conclusion:

In this paper, I concluded that, Today's world full of technology , Online games have be come part of student's life. Off course it has some positive benefits if played in limited period of time . Playing online games hve direct impact on physical health , anxiety and depression due to addiction . Adolescents stay at home which lead to lack of activity and getting fat . This is major biological problem in today adoles , result in poor health among adolescents. Time spent on playing online games leads to affect health but it also leads to weak academic performance such as studying and homework .

To prevent this impact of online games teachers and parents must enhance students to play physical games which leads to health life of children . This will increase academic performance of students . Game , one of the oldest learning methods , are part of human cognition development . learning through playing will distract students from online games .

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## Cloud Computing Educational Strategies

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### Abstract:

*The problem was proposed by the student .The services were provided by the cloud. Pooling and sharing resources virtualizes cloud computing. Centralized infrastructure can provision system and storage .An organization selling cloud services own a large industry group .They have service providers. A thin client interface provides the application to the client .They develop e-learning system as distributed application*

**Keyword-** Cloud computing, E-learning, distributed system, information technology, telecommunication.  
Introduction -

Cloud computing refers to applications and services that run on a distributed network using apparent a stock or supply of material and accessed by common Internet the accepted code of behavior in a situation and networking standards

**Cloud-** Computing takes the technology, services and applications that are similar to those on the Internet and turns them into a self-service utility. The use of the word “cloud” makes reference to the two essential concepts.

**Abstract-** Cloud computing is the means of accessing a shared pool of configurable computing resources ( including hardware ,software, network, servers, storage application and services ) that can be rapidly provided used and released with minimal effort on the part of user or service providers.

**Virtualized** - Virtualization in cloud computing virtualization is the “creation of virtual version of something, such as a server, a desktop, a storage device an operating system or network resources . Systems and storage can be, costs are assessed on a metered basis, multi-tenancy is enable.[1]

**Cloud Model** A cloud deployment model is a “ configuration “ of certain cloud environment parameters such as the storage size , accessibility and proprietorship .There are four main cloud deployment models that differ significantl. [1][2][3].

**Public cloud:** The public cloud deployment model is the first choice of businesses that operate within the industries with low privacy concern .when it comes to popular cloud deployment models ,examples are Amazon Elastic compute , Google AppEnging, IBM’s Blue .

**Private cloud:** There is little to on difference between public and private clouds from the technical point of view, as their designs are very similar

**Hybrid cloud:** As it is usually the case with any hybrid phenomenon , a hybrid cloud encompasses the best features of the above – mentioned cloud computing deployment model-a public, private and community ones .

**Community cloud:** A community cloud deployment model resembles a private one to a large

**2.2 Service models:** If computing could be based on the service model, there are three types: 1) Iaas 2) saas 3) paas

**Infrastructure as a Service:** Iaas is a way of providing a cloud computing infrastructure such as server storage, network and operating system.

**Advantage of iaas:** In iaas, users can choose a CPU dynamically, memory configuration as required

**Disadvantages of Iaas:** The model of the IaaS computer platform depends on the availability of the Internet.

Platform as a Service: A developer can easily write the application and deploy it directly at the PaaS level.

### Advantages of paas

In-Pass developers only need a PC and an internet connection to start building the application.

### Disadvantages of paas

A developer can write the application according to the platform provided by paaS.

**Software as a Service:** SaaS is referred to as "on-demand software". The user can access Saas with a thin client via a web browser SaaS

**Advantage:** saa requires less maintenance costs and no special software or hardware version.

**Disadvantage of SaaS:** It is difficult to switch between the SaaS provider. The architecture of a distributed e-learning system includes software components such as the client application, an application server and a database server as well as the necessary hardware. The client hardware can be mobile device or desktop computer. Despite the current hardware and software restrictions, mobile devices support multimedia-based applications. Due to the fact that data processing takes place on the server side, the use of mobile devices for learning is increasing rapidly. However, the mobile applications must be optimized so that they can be used for e-learning. The e-learning server uses cloud computing so that all necessary resources are adjusted as required.

### Conclusions:

Because cloud computing is an emerging technology that can be used by a traditional handheld device, it is beneficial for an institute to reduce infrastructure costs. AMAZON, GOOGLE, Microsoft, ORACLE - all giants are preparing to give the approach the reason for choosing the cloud, as this promises very clear advantages. In contrast to centralized systems, the inactive nodes are used to optimally use the applications and resources. There are various tools, such as Measure, that users can use to develop the cloud applications. The current work system is very critical as educational institutions are increasing day by day, creating a gap between educational institutions and industrial requirements. However, the technological advancement in cloud computing can fill this gap by providing free or free paid training to the system at no additional cost.

### Acknowledgments:

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**New Trends In Music****Dr. Nikhilesh Nalode**

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**Abstract**

*Music is an art form and cultural activity whose medium is sound organized in time. General definitions of music include common elements such as , rhythm , and the sonic qualities of timbre and texture. Different styles or types of music may emphasize, de-emphasize or omit some of these elements. Music is performed with a vast range of instruments and vocal techniques ranging from singing to rapping; there are solely instrumental pieces, solely vocal pieces that combine singing and instruments.*

**Introduction**

The creation, performance, significance, and even the definition of music vary according to culture and social context. Indeed, throughout history, some new forms or styles of music have been criticized as "not being music", including Beethoven's Grosse Fuge string quartet in 1825, early jazz in the beginning of the 1900s and hardcore punk in the 1980s. There are many types of music, including popular music, traditional music, art music, music written for religious ceremonies and work songs such as chanteys. Music ranges from strictly organized compositions—such as Classical music symphonies from the 1700s and 1800s, through to spontaneously played improvisational music such as jazz, and avant-garde styles of chance-based contemporary music from the 20th and 21st centuries.

Music can be divided into genres (e.g., country music) and genres can be further divided into subgenres (e.g., country blues and pop country are two of the many country subgenres), although the dividing lines and relationships between music genres are often subtle, sometimes open to personal interpretation, and occasionally controversial. For example, it can be hard to draw the line between some early 1980s hard rock and heavy metal. Within the arts, music may be classified as a performing art, a fine art or as an auditory art. Music may be played or sung and heard live at a rock concert or orchestra performance, heard live as part of a dramatic work (a music theater show or opera), or it may be recorded and listened to on a radio, MP3 player, CD player, smartphone or as film score or TV show.

**History of music**

Music is found in every known culture, past and present, varying widely between times and places. Since all people of the world, including the most isolated tribal groups, have a form of music, it may be concluded that music is likely to have been present in the ancestral population prior to the dispersal of humans around the world. Consequently, the first music may have been invented in Africa and then evolved to become a fundamental constituent of human life.

A culture's music is influenced by all other aspects of that culture, including social and economic organization and experience, climate, and access to technology. The emotions and ideas that music expresses, the situations in which music is played and listened to, and the attitudes toward music players and composers all vary between regions and periods. "Music history" is the distinct subfield of musicology and history which studies music (particularly Western art music) from a chronological perspective.

**Ancient music**

The prehistoric age is considered to have ended with the development of writing, and with it, by definition, prehistoric music. "Ancient music" is the name given to the music that followed. The "oldest known song" was written in cuneiform, dating to 3400 years ago from Ugarit in Syria. It was a part of the Hurrian songs, more specifically Hurrian hymn no. 6. It was deciphered by Anne Draffkorn Kilmer, and was demonstrated to be composed in harmonies of thirds, like ancient gymel, and also was written using a Pythagorean tuning of the diatonic scale. The oldest surviving example of a complete musical composition, including musical notation, from anywhere in the world, is the Seikilos epitaph.

Double pipes, such as those used by the ancient Greeks, and ancient bagpipes, as well as a review of ancient drawings on vases and walls, etc., and ancient writings described musical techniques of the time, indicate polyphony. One pipe in the aulos pairs (double flutes) likely served as a drone or "keynote," while the other played melodic passages. Instruments, such as the seven holed flute and various types of stringed instruments have been recovered from the Indus valley civilization archaeological sites.

Indian classical music (marga) can be found from the scriptures of the Hindu tradition, the Vedas. Samaveda, one of the four vedas, describes music at length.

Ravanahatha (ravanhatta, rawanhattha, ravanastron or ravana hasta veena) is a bowed fiddle popular in Western India. It is believed to have originated among the Hela civilization of Sri Lanka in the time of King Ravana. This string instrument has been recognised as one of the oldest string instruments in world history.

### **Instruments in music**

Everyone loves music but have different ways to enjoy it. Either listening to the song, humming the tunes or playing the instruments. Each one has it's own choice in linking oneself to music. Some of those folks are the ones who actually play an instrument or compose music. It could be as a hobby or as a career choice. This allows them to be a step closer to music. There are hundreds of different kinds of instruments people can learn to play though. Being able to play your favorite instrument has many advantages. Some use it as a pastime, others do this out of passion for music, and for some it's kinda stress buster or meditation. Millions of people all over the world play all kinds of instruments as a way to express themselves. Others simply do it for entertainment, fun or to earn money.

#### **1.Keyboard**

Keyboards, the electronic piano, are extremely versatile and very low maintenance. Electronic keyboards are capable of recreating a wide range of instrument sounds and synthesizer tones with less complex sound synthesis. They are popular with younger children and are great for recording and changing performance. The main difference between a keyboard and a piano is that the sound is produced electronically and of course it is portable.

#### **Piano**

The piano, in particular, has been an unparalleled outlet for those seeking escape, creative expression, and simply fun and joy. The modern piano has 36 black and 52 white keys, making a total of 88 keys and is played using a keyboard. The piano was first invented around 1700 and is used for many types of music including classical, jazz, traditional and popular. Often thought of as the best musical instrument to begin playing it is highly versatile, has a wide-range and a grand ability to change dynamics.

#### **Classical guitar**

The guitar is a string instrument with anything from four to eighteen strings with a normal guitar having six strings. The sound is projected acoustically and it is typically played by strumming (or plucking) the strings with one hand and fretting the strings with the other hand. Learning to play the guitar is great for confidence building and developing social skills. As with most musical instruments, learning to play the guitar enhances fine motor skills in children as well as improving their concentration, memory and focus skills. Learning and practicing Guitar, greatly broadens and improves technique, increase knowledge of music theory and helps memorize the entire neck as individual notes and not patterns.

#### **Drum set**

Drums are percussion instruments and are the oldest form of instruments, existing in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. They are naturally played by being struck with different tools known as beaters; anything from wooden sticks to wire brushes to bare hands. Some drums are tunable whilst others are non-tunable. Drums produce sounds by the vibration of a stretched membrane known as the head. The head covers either one or both ends of a hollow body which is known as the shell. Playing drums can relieve frustration, disappointment, and stress. Learning drums challenges you to break complex tasks into manageable parts. Drumming is interactive. It's about timing and coordination, both of which forces the drummer to be in the present moment.

#### **Saxophone**

The saxophone is closely related to the clarinet and is a woodwind instrument. They are typically made of brass and played with a mouthpiece, much like that of the clarinet. Invented by Adolphe Sax in 1840, the saxophone is most commonly used in classical music, marching and military bands and jazz. The saxophone has always featured in people's lists when deciding upon an instrument to learn due to its "cool" image. Playing any musical instrument allows you express your creative side, but the saxophone is particularly good for this due to its wide range of dynamics and flexible sound, allowing you to convey many emotions and styles.

**New trends in music****1. Apple Music Nearly Catches Spotify**

Spotify is still the king of the hill when it comes to streaming with 83 million paid subscribers, but Apple Music is coming on strong at 57 million at years end. Apple Music's growth was significant in 2018, so look for the gap between the two streaming powerhouses to close even more in the coming year.

**2. Tencent Music Makes Its Move**

Now that Tencent Music had its more or less timid yet successful IPO, look for the company to set its eyes on acquiring more if not all of Spotify. Of course, this only happens if the market rebounds and tech stocks (especially music related ones) again become investor favorites. If not, look for an acquisition down the road. After all, the Chinese play a long game.

**3. Smart Speaker Growth Is Kind to Amazon Music**

Love them or hate them, smart speakers are here to stay and that market will grow even more in 2019. The biggest beneficiary of that has been Amazon Music, and the trend helps it even more, especially right after a holiday of big Echo sales and a boost in Prime memberships.

**4. The Charts Mean Less And Less**

Billboard has ruled the music world for more than 50 years and its charts have been the bible for artists and labels everywhere. That ceases in 2019, as the charts become more irrelevant and playlists (especially from the major streaming services) gain more influence.

**5. Major Labels Lose Their Mojo**

Once the dream of every artist, today's artist is more likely to shun a major to go it independently, since so many of the benefits of a major can be had without actually signing to one. Indie and boutique labels continue to grow both in numbers and revenue as artists thrive in a more DIY world.

New gadgets in music

**1. UE Boom 2 Speakers**

The UE Boom 2 is a reliable Bluetooth speaker with up to 15 hours of playtime delivering a 360-degree sound. The speaker is equipped to receive iOS and Android updates via UE apps and three smartphones can be hooked to play music in turns via the new Block Party Feature.

**2. Jamstick + Smart Guitar**

Introducing the Jamstick+Smart Guitar with infrared sensors that pair to your iPhone or iPad via Bluetooth. Once paired the Jamstick can be used to play the guitar with apps like Jam Tutor or the official Jamstick+ app which for example could let you change the guitar sound from acoustic to banjo then to electric.

**3. Archer Vinyl Record Player**

Old school records get a better definition with the Archer Vinyl Record Player bringing a classic turntable in the modern times. Using it as a set of speakers, carry with you this record player to your next shindig which comes with a complete auxiliary input just in case you wanted to play music from your smartphone. Make it a consideration joining the Spinbox, Vinyl Me Please and Vinyl Moon subscription services to start making your record collection.

**4. AfterShokz Bluez 2s Headphones**

The world's first cheekbone headphones are premiering with this unique pair of Bluez 2s stylish headphones. Relying on bone conduction technology, save your eardrums the mayhem of non-stop listening to in-ear headphones as this pair doesn't go inside your ears or cover them up. They simply give a feeling of listening to music from a nearby speaker amazingly loud and clear. The incorporated sound-funneling technology limits sound escape.

**5. Hercules DJControl Compact**

A good DJ is defined by a solid DJ controller. This two-deck controller mirrors a real spinning and scratching experience with dual jog wheels. It connects to a PC or Mac through a USB port, each deck with four pads for sampling, cueing, effects and loops.

Importance of music

**Music is academic.** For some people, this is the primary reason for providing music lessons to their children. A recent study from the University of California found that music trains the brain for higher forms of thinking.

Second graders who were given music lessons scored 27% higher on proportional math and fractions tests than children who received no special instruction. Research indicates that musical training permanently wires a young mind for enhanced performance.

**Music is physical.** Music can be described as a sport. Learning to sing and keep rhythm develops coordination. The air and wind power necessary to blow a flute, trumpet or saxophone promotes a healthy body.

**Music is emotional.** Music is an art form. We are emotional beings and every child requires an artistic outlet. Music may be your child's vehicle of expression.

**Music is for life.** Most people can't play soccer, or football at 70 or 80 years of age but they can sing. And they can play piano or some other instrument. Music is a gift you can give your child that will last their entire lives.

### Conclusion

Other than entertainment, music has a very important role in our life. It develops our brain and abilities associated with it. It is advantageous for developing skills in children and also in teaching them. Every culture makes music and every past culture has created music too. Studies show how music affects many parts of our brain very deeply. Music creates strong feelings and a lot of memories. The more we learn about music the more we will be able to say what we want in music and also understand better what it means to be human. Listening to music has proved to be like therapy for our souls. New trends in music makes the music more interesting and developed.

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## Usage of Information and Communication Technology in Teaching and Learning and it's Barriers

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### Abstract

*Information and communication technologies (ICT) have become common place entities in all aspects of life. Education has been an important instrument for social and economic transformation. It is a very socially oriented activity and quality education has traditionally been associated with strong teacher's having high degree of personal contact with learners. The use of ICT in education lends itself to acre student-centered learning settings .But with the world moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in 21<sup>st</sup> century. Early studies depicted that teachers; enacted beliefs in terms of classroom technology. The past studies indicated that there was vaiety of external and internal barriers that prevented teachers from using technology. Teacher' sawn beliefs and attitudes about the relevance of technology to student's learning were perceived as having the biggest impact on their success. This paper attempts to provide information about the barriers that were responsible for the integrations of new technologies into teaching and learning*

**Keywords:** ICT, Barriers, teaching, learning

### Introduction

The concept of moving & traditional classroom method of desks, notebooks, pencils, and blackboard to an online forun of computers, software's, and the Internet threatens many teachers who are familiar to the face-to-face interaction of the traditional classroom. In the past 10 years, online instruction has become extremely popular as is evident in the rise of online universities, Computer-based systems have great potential for delivering teaching and learning material. The rapid development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), particularly the Internet, is one of the most facinating phenomena characterizing the Information Age. ICT consist of hardware, software, .network and media for collection, storage, processing, transmission and processing of informations. ICT powers our access to information, enables new forms of communication, and serves many on-line services in the spheres of commerce, culture, entertainment and education. ICT hare great potential for knowledge dissemination and effective learning. Adaptation of ICT in education has been a powerful way to contribute to educational change.

### Some barriers to integrate ICT into education :

The integration of ICT into education is a complex process and one may encounters number of difficulties. These difficulties are known as barriers . A barrier is defined as "any condition that makes it difficult to make progress or to achieve objectives. In 1999, Ertmer found two types of barriers that impacted teacher Kuses of technology in the classrooms. First order barriers were external to the teacher and inleded resources such as software, hardware, training, time and support. Second order barriers are intenal to the teacher that included the teacher's confidence, negative attitude of teacher, practices and competence.

In 21st century the use of technologyis increased and it eliminating first order barrier of the teacher. Given this, the researchers and educators began to turn their attention to the relationship between teacher's pedagogical beliefs and meaningful technology use.

Many researchers assert that the use of computers can help students to become knowledgeable, and gives teachers an oppornity to motivate the needful students. But there are several barriers that confront teacher when iilegrating ICT into education.

The new ICT have other potential benefits as tools for enhancing teaching and learning in schools and colleges. These tools include data capture, multimedia software for simulation, publishing and presentation tools, digital recording equipment's, and computer projection technology. But teacher faces different *types* of barriers when using ICT in teaching and learning.

### Lack of technical support :

Without good technical support in the classrooms, teachers cannot expect **to** overcome barriers preventing them from using ICT. Technical problems were found to be a major barrier for teachers. These barriers included waiting for websites to open, failing to connect to the Internet, printer not printing, maifunctiong computers, old computer systems. Regular maintenance of hardware will improve the teacher's confidence Lack of technical support can prevent teacher from successfully integrating ICT into education. Any hardware problem cause delay for teaching. We have only 45 to 50 minute for teaching. Moreover students usually come in late and teaching start five minutes later. Therefore, to plan for ICT teaching, teachers need

technical support, administrative support, or pedagogical support from schools or colleges, Technical support comes from different types of source such as actual resources, internet access etc. Administrative support is required for maintaining hardware and software. Another barrier of teacher for ICT integration is his or her professional development. Professional development of employ overcomes the barriers to ICT integration, teacher needs sufficient time for both professional and curriculum development activities arch as reviewing software's, exploring available resources, searching information on internet. This may position a barrier to effective ICT integration for teachers.

### **Lack of Training**

There are not effective training opportunities *for* teachers for the use of ICT in the classrooms. There are several components of training, pedagogical training, skill training, ICT use training, digital literacy training etc. Teacher should attend professional development courses regularly. Train teachers for specific ICT skills. When here are new tools and opportunities for teaching, teacher training is essential if they are integrating these skills into their teaching. The study asserts that teachers need training in technology education. The teacher's not only computer literate but also he should develop skills in integrating computer use into their teaching practices. Lack of use of ICT in teaching practice is also a barrier of teacher. Therefore, if training is effective teacher also able to access ICT resources .

### **Lack of teacher Confidence :**

Having confidence will only improve a teachers' values. It is a key component of being successful . Several researchers indicate that lack of confidence prevents teacher from using ICT in their teaching. Teacher confidence is directly affected by levels of personal access to ICT. Teachers "fear of failure" caused a lack of confidence. Limited ICT knowledge of teacher makes them feel anxious about using ICT in the classroom and not confident to use it in the classroom. It was argued that lack of confidence and experience with technology influences teacher's motivation to use ICT in the classroom. The teacher who have confidence in using ICT identify that technologies are helpful in their teaching and personal work

### **Lack of teacher competence :**

Another important factor of teacher barrier is his competence an integrating ICT into pedagogical practice. The study shows that many teachers lacked the knowledge and skills to use computers in their teaching practices. The teacher who do not use computers in classrooms claims that "lack of skills" and are constraining factor preventing teachers from using ICT for teaching. Teacher using chalk and talk method provide little tenable for teacher. However, when uses ICT practices for teaching and learning faces difficulties for teacher to finish topic within time

### **Negative attitude of Teacher :**

One key factor for using ICT in teaching is an attitude of teacher to use of technologies. Integrating new technologies into educational settings requires change and different teachers handles this change differently. Teacher felt that while using new technologies into their teaching they were not supported or rewarded. The teacher who resists change is not rejecting change but lack of education in adopting changes in new teaching methods. The Empirica (2006) Teachers who are not using a new technology such as computers, projectors in the classroom are says that the use of ICT has no benefits to him and students also. Cox et al. found that teachers are not like to use new technologies in their teaching and teacher does not change their professional practices .

### **Conclusion :**

ICT provides great opportunity for schools, colleges and universities in developing country. The finding indicates that teacher had a strong desire for to integrate ICT in education, but they faced many barriers. The purpose of this paper was to determine barrier that are faced by teacher while integrating ICT in their teaching. The major barriers were lack of technical support, teachers training, lack of teacher confidence, lack of competence, accessibility of resources, and sufficient time. Not a single component is providing good teaching. However, presence of all components increases the possibility of excellent integration of ICT in teaching and learning opportunities.

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## International & National Standard Open Source Digital Library Software's: An Overview

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### Abstract

*Open source software is, software that users have the ability to run, copy, distribute, study, change, share and improve for any purpose. Open source library software's does not need the initial cost of commercial software and enables libraries to have greater control over their working environment. Library professionals should be aware of the advantages of open source software and should involve in their development. They should have basic knowledge about the selection, installation and maintenance. Open source software requires a greater degree of computing responsibility than commercial software. Library professionals do not think seriously about the advantages of open source software for automation and hence are reluctant to use it. They do not have the expertise to support open source software. Paper highlights major open source library software.*

**Keywords:** Open source, Digital Library, Digital Library Management Software, Information Dissemination.

### Introduction

In the present era digitalized databases are being compiled in majority of the library services, which are based on information technology as well as resources available in electronic formats. In order to manage all kinds of resources and information, libraries require high quality integrated software, along with cutting edge retrieval tools. However, the high price of such software prevents most of the libraries from using them. So as to deal with this issue, and for the benefit of research scholars and the user communities of libraries, different NGOs, organizations and individuals have developed software, which are distributed free of cost. Known as free/open source software, these are extensively available on the internet and can be downloaded, installed and distributed.

### What is Open Source Software?

Open source software is software that provides access to the source code, meaning that users are free to see how the product is made. Additionally, users have the right to modify the product (change the code) to their liking, experiment with different versions, and give away or resell the new product with the guarantee that they must also provide their source code, and so on. Modifying the product and redistribution are the two main components of open source software.

### Reasons to Use Open Source Software

It promotes creative development those who can't afford proprietary software can Download open source programs for free Money saved can be used to purchase other needed materials Can easily modify your software to suit patron's needs and your needs Little to no upgrade costs No more grueling over software that doesn't meet your standards -- create it yourself based off of a close preexisting piece of software The price (free) makes it easier to change your mind when the software doesn't live up to its expectations Little to no viruses!

### Definitions:

**Proprietary** - the software costs money and the source code is restricted. You cannot modify, fix, add to, take away, or change the code in any form.

**Open Source** - the software is most likely free and the sourcecode is completely open. You can modify, fix, add to, take away, and change the code any way you wish.

### Advantages of Open Source Software

The availability of the source code and the right to modify, it is very important to enable us to improve and extend the lifetime of a software product. Source code availability also makes it much easier to identify errors, and to fix them. The right to redistribute modifications and improvements to the code, and to reuse other open source code, permits all the advantages due to the modifiability of the software to be shared by large communities. For continuous improvement does not require users to pay for it. There is no single entity on which the future of the software depends. This is a very common concern with proprietary software. There are

fewer conflicting priorities due to marketing pressures. Usually open source software is delivered "when it is ready", and when the development team feels that its quality is good enough. This

means that software usually does not need as many "service packs", updates as such thereby reducing the maintenance cost. It provides a new forum for democratic action, collaboration, mutual benefit without geographical or any other barrier/bias. It forces commercial software vendors to keep their product price at a reasonable level.

### Limitations of Open Source Software

For any up gradation/change in the OSS, the library needs support. In case of OSS, there is no body to solve problem, either one has to hire some expert to solve the problem or library should make arrangement with some company. Open source products require technical expertise to operate and maintain open source costs more to support because the software is typically self-supporting. Generally, a commercial software company will immediately respond on customer requests for any problem. With OSS, if one doesn't do it himself, he/she is at the mercy of a disjoint community of developers.

### Selected open source software's

Major software's developed and available are described briefly here;

#### Software for University Librarian (SOUL 2.0)

Software for University Libraries (SOUL) is an state-of-the-art integrated library management software designed and developed by the INFLIBNET Centre based on requirements of college and university libraries. It is a user-friendly software developed to work under client-server environment. The software is compliant to international standards for bibliographic formats, networking and circulation protocols. After a comprehensive study, discussions and deliberations with the senior professionals of the country, the software was designed to automate all housekeeping operations in library. The software is suitable not only for the academic libraries, but also for all types and sizes of libraries, even school libraries. The first version of software i.e. SOUL 1.0 was released during CALIBER 2000. The database of the SOUL 1.0 is designed on MS-SQL and is compatible with MS SQL Server 7.0 or higher. The latest version of the software i.e. SOUL 2.0 will be released by the end of the year 2008. The database for new version of SOUL is designed for latest versions of MS-SQL and MySQL (or any other popular RDBMS). SOUL 2.0 is compliant to international standards such as MARC 21 bibliographic format, Unicode based Universal Character Sets for multilingual bibliographic records and NCIP 2.0 based protocols for electronic surveillance and control.

#### Modules in SOUL 2.0:

Following modules are available in SOUL 2.0 version (Arora, SOUL).

1. Administration
2. Acquisition
3. Catalogue
4. Circulation
5. Serials Control
6. OPAC and WEB OPAC

#### Koha

Koha has the distinction of being the first open source integrated library management system, which includes all the main functions related to library management. It is web-based open source software distributed under the general public license. Koha supports windows as well as Linux platform. The first version of it was released in year 2000. The 'Koha Development Team' offers to host the website for Koha library system on its server. Koha also has the capacity to manage digital libraries and online and offline electronic resources.

#### D-Space

D-Space is an open source software package that provides the tools for management of digital assets, and is commonly used as the basis for an institutional repository. It supports a wide variety of data, including books, theses, and 3D digital scans of objects, photo-graphs, film, video, research data sets and other forms of content. The data is arranged as community collections of items, which bundle bit streams together. D-Space is also intended as a platform for digital preservation activities. D-Space was released by HP-MIT Alliance in 2002 and since its release is very popular open source software. It has been installed and successfully working

extensively and widely in universities, higher education colleges, cultural organizations, and research centers etc. It is shared under a Berkeley Software Distribution license, which enables users to customize or extend the software as needed.

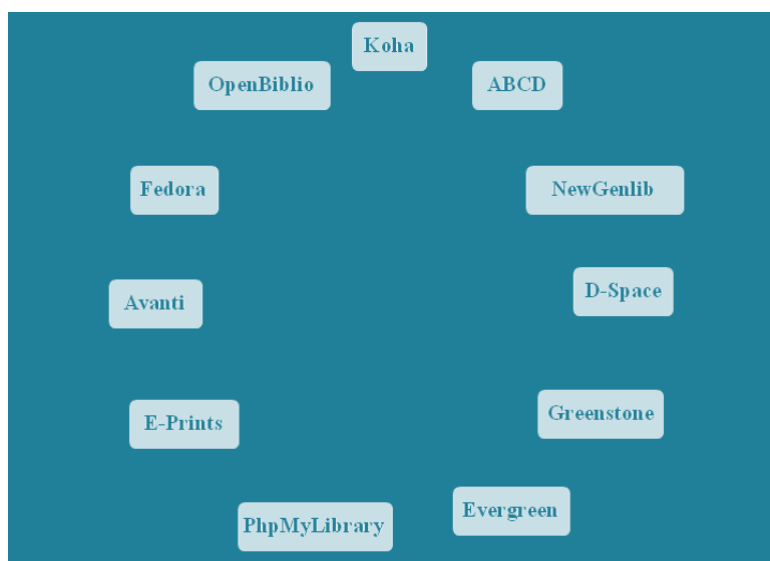


Figure no.1.Some of open source software's.

### Evergreen

Evergreen is an open source Integrated Library System (ILS), initially developed by the Georgia Public Library Service (2006), Public Information Network for Electronic Services (PINES) and the Evergreen Community. It is distributed under the GNU General Public License. Evergreen has been written primarily in Perl and Postgre SQL, with a few optimized sections (Singh, 2007) rewritten in C. The catalog interface is primarily JavaScript with XHTML, and the staff client user interface is written in Mozilla's XUL (XML + JavaScript). The user interface for most new staff client functionality is being built with the Dojo Toolkit JavaScript framework. Python is used for the internationalization built infrastructure. EDI functionality for the acquisitions system depends upon Ruby support.

### PhpMyLibrary

PhpMyLibrary is a PHP/My SQL web-based library automation application meant for smaller libraries. The software has the facilities of cataloguing, circulation, and OPAC module. The software also has an import export feature. It strictly follows the USMARC standard for adding materials. This software is compatible with the content management system and has as facility of online reservation system for library and also supports import from ISIS database with an ISIS2MARC program.

### Fedora

Fedora software gives organizations a flexible service oriented architecture for managing and delivering their digital content. Digital objects exist within a repository architecture that supports a variety of management functions. All functions of Fedora, both at the object and repository level, are exposed as web services. These functions can be protected with fine-grained access control policies. This unique combination of features makes Fedora an attractive solution in a variety of domains. Some examples of applications that are built upon Fedora include library collections management, multimedia authoring systems, archival repositories, institutional repositories, and digital libraries for education.

### E-Prints

E-Prints has been developed at the University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science in 2000 and released under a GPL license for building open access repositories that are compliant with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). It shares many of the features commonly seen in document management systems, but is primarily used for institutional repositories and scientific journals.

### OpenBiblio

OpenBiblio is an easy to use, open source, automated library software written in PHP. This software has facilities of OPAC, circulation, cataloging, and other administrative work. OpenBiblio is well documented, easy to install with minimal expertise and designed with common library feature.

### Avanti

Avanti Micro LCS Software is developed by Avanti Library Systems in Java language. This is a small, simple, and easy to install and use open source software. It is a platform independent, and can run on any system that supports a Java runtime environment. This software is useful for small libraries; it has a powerful and very flexible architecture that allows it to be adapted for use in libraries of any type. This software incorporates standards such as MARC and Z39.50 as modules and interfaces.

### Greenstone

The Greenstone Digital Library Software (GSDL) is a top of the line and internationally renowned 'Open Source Software' system for developing digital libraries, promoted by the New Zealand Digital Library project research group at the University of Waikato and is sponsored by the UNESCO (<http://www.unesco.org>). The software is issued under the terms of GNU General Public License. Greenstone provides a way of building, maintaining and distributing digital library collections, opening up new possibilities for organizing information and making it available over the Internet or on CD-ROM.

### JOOMLA

Joomla is a free and open-source content management system (CMS) for publishing web content. It is built on a model-view-controller web application framework that can be used independently of the CMS. Joomla is written in PHP, uses object-oriented programming (OOP) techniques (since version 1.5) and software design patterns,[3] stores data in a MySQL,MS SQL (since version 2.5), or PostgreSQL (since version 3.0) database,[4][5]and includes features such as page caching, RSS feeds, printable versions of pages, news flashes, blogs, search, and support for language internationalization.

As of February 2014, Joomla has been downloaded over 50 million times.[6]Over 7,700 free and commercial extensions are available from the official Joomla! Extension Directory, and more are available from other sources. It is estimated to be the second most used content management system on the Internet, after WordPress.

### Conclusion

The Library & Information Science (LIS) professionals should keep eyes on development in order to choose appropriate technology depending upon Institution's needs. Since, numbers of libraries worldwide are using OSS for managing their library systems more economically and effectively. Librarians and programmers should worked together in order to implement open source integrated library systems and at the same time, library professional are also required to acquire new skills for developing and managing the library by using open source LMS. For taking benefit from OSS additional technology, education, and training of the professionals is essentially required.

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**Recent trends in English Language Teaching and Learning****Nilesh Digamber Autkar**Asst. Professor, Department of English  
Smt. Nankibai Wadhvani Kala Maha. Yavatmal**Abstract:**

*The field of language education is changing at an ever-increasing rate. Traditional notions of education are giving way to newer, more innovative ways of thinking about how we learn, teach and acquire knowledge. This research paper has been prepared to help educational leaders and teachers understand current trends in language education. Its intention is to stimulate discussion, provoke thought and generate reflective responses.*

**Keywords:** MALL, CALL, GTM, CLIC, ELF, Gamification, L.MS

English language is widely used not only in India but all over the world. Today it works as a connecting language across all barriers. In this era of globalization, English is the best medium to communicate with people across the globe. The accents may be different, the pronunciation may be different but it definitely helps in conveying the feelings, emotions and sentiments of one person to another. In this context today English should be taught to learners so that they are able to interact in this language with a fair amount of fluency in speaking, reading and writing. Hence, to achieve this, there needs to be a change in the teaching and learning pattern of this language.

English language teaching is a continuous process which needs many changes from time to time. Earlier this language was taught with the objective that the Indians could speak, read and write the language for the benefit of the rulers of the raj. But today the focus has changed and it is now a means of communication. It is now taught as a development of language skill. This transition is a need of the hour for two reasons.

1. To produce fully competent English knowing bilinguals to focus on English as a means of communication.
2. English as a means to learn content i.e subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Science etc..

Hence, to achieve these objectives the change in teaching and learning methods should be made from the conventional GTM – Grammar Translation Method, where formal grammar of the language was the base and a mandatory requirement to learn English language. The GTM was derived as a method of teaching Greek and Latin. Here learners learn grammatical rules then apply these rules by translating sentences between the target language and the native language.

**This Method Had Two Goals:**

1. To develop students, reading ability to a level where they can read literature in target language.
2. To develop students, general mental discipline.

There were some demerits of this method, which are as follows:

1. Students learn the rules by rote memory/learning.
2. The focus was more on form of sentences rather than the content.
3. No listening or speaking practice or any communicative aspects of the language were taken care of.

Today there is a shift towards Functional approach and the latest is Constructive approach. Earlier this was achieved through black board, projectors /OHP, audio tapes, authentic and meaningful contextualized discourse, teacher centered activities and many more. Now the new methods insist that the learner is at the centre while the teacher is in the background. The teacher should motivate the learners to think out of the box and instill self confidence in them. In order to achieve this paradigm shift, teachers should also believe in reflective practice. Teachers should introspect and improve wherever necessary keeping in mind the limitations of the institution, students, society and other factors. If the teacher has the urge to improve, only then can he think of new methods, trends and applications to be implemented in the teaching and learning of English language. Deena Boraie highlights that there are eight trends in teaching of English.

**1. Content And Language Integrate Learning (CLIC)**

The CLIC is an approach where the English teacher uses cross curricular content and so the students learn both the content and English.

## 2. Early Start Of Teaching English

Many countries have started teaching English in earlier grades at school. For example, since 2011, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam have introduced English from Grade-IV. Also in 2011, Japan introduced English in the primary stage and in 2012, Dubai introduced English in the KG stage instead of Grade-I.

## 3. Change In The Approach To Teaching Culture

Both the local or native and international culture dominates in English language classes. There is less focus on teaching the culture of native speakers of English unless there is a specific purpose for doing so.

## 4. Changing The View Of An English Teacher

It is increasingly being recognized that the quality or effectiveness of teachers is determined by their linguistic, teaching and intercultural competence rather than their being native speakers of English.

## 5. Change In Teaching Content And Test Design

Teachers use a range of local texts or English translations of literature in the classroom. The use of language as well as the use of a variety of accents in listening activities or tests is encouraged in the English language classroom.

## 6. E-Learning

With the proliferation of tablets and smart phones, it is believed that textbooks will disappear in a few years. Furthermore, the access to knowledge in terms of flexibility and mobility has changed drastically.

## 7. Strategic Teaching And Learning

Teaching in English language classes focuses on fostering the students' thinking as well as language content, outcomes and learning activities. There are significant and complex student- teacher interactions inside and outside the classroom. The gamification of learning is emerging as a way to make language learning more engaging and relevant to the younger generation.

## 8. Teachers As Lifelong Learners

In a knowledge based society and to remain competitive and employable, teachers are expected to engage in a continuous professional development or the professional learning activities from the beginning to the end of their careers. As with any other profession, teachers are also expected to assume a greater responsibility for their own professional learning, continually developing their knowledge and skills.

**Chia Suan Chong** wrote about the top ten innovations that changed English language teaching:

### 1. Blended learning

As teachers combine digital media with more traditional forms of teaching, their course materials and resources reflect the trend.

### 2. Mobile learning

Online resources are more accessible with a mobile app or a mobile-friendly version. Wordable (Playlingo Ltd. with Cambridge University Press) turns vocabulary-learning into a fun, competitive game you could play with your friends. Essential English (Oxford University Press) uses mobile technology to provide free resources for teachers and students, including flashcards, phrasebooks, lesson plans and activities. Meanwhile, Tri Pro English Website and Mobile Apps helps learners to practise their listening through free, high-quality recordings divided into levels and coupled with comprehension questions.

### 3. Gamification

Appealing to football-lovers, LearnMatch (VE Vision Education GmbH) uses training sessions, friendly matches, leagues and cup games to make vocabulary learning fun for young learners. Get Set, Go! Phonics (Oxford University Press) uses chants, songs and games to help develop pre-school children's phonological awareness.

#### 4. Embodied learning

Embodied learning is based on the idea that learning is not just about remembering. It involves using the mind and the body, collaborating, discussing and exploring. Learners need to be emotionally, intellectually, physically and socially engaged.

#### 5. Inquiry-based learning

The scenarios that teachers come across in some course materials can seem simplified and unrealistic, leading us to wonder if we are adequately training our learners for real life in the 21st century.

Courses like Fast Track 5 (EF Education First Ltd) and Wider World (Pearson with the BBC) use authentic video and audio content to bring the real world to teenage learners. They encourage teenagers to practise the soft skills and communication skills needed to take part in the global communities of the 21st century. Aimed at the adult learner, Perspectives(National Geographic) uses real-life stories and TED talks to motivate learners to think critically and creatively.

#### 6. English as a lingua franca (ELF)

When the concept of English as a lingua franca was first discussed by teachers, academics, writers and trainers, it was controversial. Many refused to consider how the concept of English as an international language might fit into course materials and language teaching. Today, we see resource materials like PronPack 1-4 (Mark Hancock) taking a non-prescriptive approach to accent and instead focusing on increased intelligibility as the objective. Using elements of blended learning and gamification, this pronunciation course doesn't help the learner sound British or American, but instead prepares the learner to use English in the global arena.

#### 7. Multi-literacies and trans-linguaging

In global communities where English is a common language of communication alongside other languages, knowledge of other languages is an asset. Rather than diminish the learners' first language (also known as subtractive bilingualism), teachers are encouraging learners to use their own languages. This requires complex social and cognitive skills.

#### 8. Supporting learners of specific needs

As globalisation takes hold, 'glocalisation' (adapting an international product to match what people want in their particular country or culture) becomes necessary. The more we understand individual learners' needs, the more we can tailor our lessons to suit them.

#### 9. Creating and sharing content

While there's much online content already out there for learners, some programmes and apps allow learners to produce their own content and share what they have created with others. Popular online sites like Quizizz and Socrative allow both teachers and students to create online games and play games that are shared by users from around the world.

#### 10. Learning and teaching management platforms

Learning management platforms (LMSs) like Edmodo are increasingly popular. They give learners an online way to find handouts, continue classroom discussions and submit homework. Now, online platforms are also used to communicate with parents and other stakeholders, give teachers and administrators a better overview of the curriculum, and help manage lesson plans and materials.

#### Language Labs

Language labs went out with the 20th century. They came into existence in the late 1940s and early 1950s when modern foreign language programs were starting to develop as a discipline in secondary schools and universities. The purpose of language labs was for students to gain auditory exposure to the language they were studying. This was considered a significant innovation in the mid- twentieth century, as it offered students the opportunity to hear the language they were studying in the voice of a native speaker. There was no such thing as the Internet. There was no foreign television programming. And phone calls to family members who were living abroad were horrendously expensive.

That has all changed. In today's world of digital everything, audio exposure to foreign languages is readily available at little to no cost. Satellite radio, Internet radio and podcasts are all available. Even as far back as the 1980s, visionary scholars began to see that one day, language labs would become extinct (Chen,

1996; Froehlich, 1982). They were right. In the twenty-first century, constructing audio language labs is not a wise use of a school's limited money, time and other resources.

### MALL:

Mobile technology for learning is definitely in. It's called "MALL" (mobile assisted language learning) and it is quickly gaining as much buzz today as "CALL" (computer assisted language learning) created in the 1980s and 90s. It is not impossible that in the future "apps" or some variation of mobile applications, may replace textbooks. Students are harnessing their creativity to express themselves and demonstrate what they know using technology. The challenge for the twenty-first century teacher will be to find ways to allow them to do that.

### Conclusion

The world is changing at a rapid pace. How we learn is changing. How we teach and assess learning is also changing. Old, authoritarian models are giving way to gentler, more collaborative models. Students are as hungry as they ever were to be guided, coached and mentored. Their curiosity about the world around them continues to be piqued. The difference now is that they have that world at their fingertips. They are experiencing the world through technology in a way that their parents and teachers never did.

Today's language classroom is vastly different from that of the mid- to late twentieth century. The focus is no longer on grammar, memorization and learning from rote, but rather using language and cultural knowledge as a means to connect to others around the globe. Geographical and physical boundaries are being transcended by technology as students learn to reach out to the world around them, using their language and cultural skills to facilitate the connections they are eager to make.

There is a case for a reconceptualized field that is more learner-centered, more collaborative and more technologically driven. The trends in language learning are moving us forward in such a way as to empower our students to communicate with others across the globe in real time.

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## Peter Handke's linguistic Ingenuity

Dr.Dipak Ulemale

**Abstract:**

Peter Handke born in 6 Des.1942 in Griffen, Austria. He is best known as the avant-grade dramatist, novelist, poet and essayist. He is one of the most original German language writers of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He is the winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in the year 2019. As it has been cited as by the Nobel Prize committee in praise of him, "An influential work that with linguistic ingenuity has explored the periphery and the specificity of human experience." Handke's notable works are as follow: *My Foot My Tutor*, *Offending the Audience*, *The Goalie's Anxiety at the Penalty Kick*, *A Sorrow Beyond Dreams*, *The Ride Across Constance*, *The Left-Handed Woman* and *The Absence*.

**Key words:** ingenuity, periphery, avant-grade, etc.

Handke was the son of a bank clerk, studied law at Graz University in between 1961-1965 and contributed pieces to the Avant-grade literary magazine *Manuskripte*. He came in limelight as an ant conventional playwright with his first important drama, *Publikumsbeschimpfung* which is known as *Offending the Audience*, 1966. In this drama four actors analyse the nature of theatre more than an hour and then in across way insult the audience and praise the performance. It's a strategically that arouses various reactions from the crowd. His many plays lacking conventional plot, dialogue and characters followed. Handke's most significant dramatic art lies in his first full length play, *Kaspar*, 1968.

In which he depicts the foundling *Kaspar Hauser* as almost speechless innocent destroyed by society's attempts to impose on him it's language and its rational values. Handke's other plays enlisted *Das Mundel will Vormund sein* as it is in English the *Ward Wants to Be Guardian*, translated as *My Foot My Tutor*, 1969. And *Der Ritt uber den Bodensee* which is better known as *The Ride Across Lake Constance*, 1971.

Handke's novels are for the most part are the accounts of the ultra-objective deadpan of the characters as they are in extreme states of mind. His well-known fiction is *Die Angst des Tormanns beim Elfmeter* which is *The Goalie's Anxiety at the Penalty Kick*, 1970. The present novel is imaginative thriller of the events, it's a thriller about a former football player who committed the heinous act of murder and then himself wait for the cops to come and arrest him, take him in their custody.

A dispassionate description occurs in his another novel named *Die linkshandige Frau* as it is in English known as *The Left-Handed Woman*. This is the fiction about a young mother coping with the disorientation she feels after she has separated from her husband. Handke's memory about his deceased mother, *Wunschloses Ungluck* as it is known as *Wishless Un-luck*, 1972; latter it came in English as translated *A Sorrow Beyond Dreams*.

It has also been considered as an effective work of art. *Slow Homecoming (Langsame Heimkehr)*, 1979 is a novel in three-part story that culminate with a meditation on fatherhood, and in *einer dunklen Nacht ging ich ausmeinem stillen Haus* as it is *On a Dark Night I Left My Silent House*, 1997; follows the life changing journey of a man made mute by injury. *Der Bildverlust, oder, durch die Sierra de Gredos* as *Crossing the Sierra de Gredos* in 2002.

In this novel he gives details about the pilgrimage and interior life of a woman crossing an Iberian mountain ranges. Later come Handke's novel like *Der grosse Fall* as *The Great Fall*, 2011; which is about an aging actor for a day, and *Die Obstdiebin; oder, einfache Fahrt ins Landesinnere: The Fruit Thief*, 2017; and *A Simple Trip into the Interior*.

Handke wrote many short stories, essays, radio plays and on his credit there is authentic autobiographical works. The prominent theme of his writings is that common man's language, cotemporary reality and along with adjacent rational order have a constraining and deadening effect on people and are entertain by irrationality, madness and utter confusion.

Handke got handful experience of film making. He could write screen plays for several movies, mainly for the movies directed by Wim Wenders. Handke's contributed movies are *Der Himmel uber Berlin – Wings of Desire*, 1987, also he wrote scripts for films and TV screen based on some of his books. Beside he directed three feature films one of them is *L'Absence-The Absence*, 1992.

**Conclusion:**

Handke's literary fame got darkened in 2006 by his politics. As he openly supported and took a public stand in support of Slobodan Milosevic, the former president of Yugoslavia, as the president died in the same year, when he was on trial of genocide and war crime cases. This event obviously caused controversy for Handke as he offered homage at Slobodan's funeral. Later on Handke was selected to receive this year's Heinrich Heine Prize, however he rejected this prize before it was being revoked for him.

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रासायनिक और जैविक युद्ध और उसका विश्व की राजनीति, अर्थव्यवस्था एवं समाजव्यवस्था पर  
परिणाम : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

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विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान साम्राज्यवादी, पूँजीवादी, शोषक ताकतों ने बड़े व्यापक पैमाने पर रासायनिक एवं जैविक हथियारों का इस्तेमाल किया। जैविक हथियार किसी भी मुल्क की अर्थव्यवस्था और सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बहुत बड़ी चोट पहुँचा सकते हैं। और इसका विश्व की राजनीति, अर्थव्यवस्था एवं समाजव्यवस्था पर जो अत्यंत गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा। और यह आज तक जारी है। जिससे साम्राज्यवाद एवं पूँजीवाद का आतंकवादी चरित्र उजागर होता है। उसका विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन करना प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध का मूल उद्देश है।

दुनियाँ के सभी जंग पूँजीवादी लूट-खसोट के लिये हुए थे। शोषकों ने ही किया रासायनिक हथियारों का इस्तेमाल!

जर्मन वैज्ञानिक फिट्ज़ हेबर (Fritz Haber) ने प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध के समय रासायनिक हथियारों की तरक्की में अहम किरदार निभाया। 22 अप्रैल 1915 को बेल्जियम में उसके साथ लड़ रही फ्रेंच और अल्जिरियन सेना पर जर्मन सेना ने 5730 क्लोरिन गॅस के सिलेंडरों के वॉल्व खोल दिये जिससे 180 टन क्लोरिन गॅस फैली। पहले दो दिनों में 5000 दोस्त मुल्कों की सेना के जवान मारे गए, 10,000 अपाहिज हुए जवानों में से आधे हमेशा के लिए अपाहिज हुए। 31 मई 1915 को हेबर ने पूर्वी मोर्चे पर रूसियों के खिलाफ क्लोरिन हमला करवाया। ब्रिटिश सेना ने बेलजियम के लुस नामक जगह पर क्लोरिन गॅस का हमला किया जिसमें 5500 सिलेंडरों का इस्तेमाल किया गया। 14 अक्तूबर 1918 को ब्रिटिश सेना ने मस्टर्ड गॅस का इस्तेमाल जर्मन सेना के वरविक नाम के बेलजियम के गाँव पर किया। इसमें एक लाख लोग मारे गये और दस लाख जख्मी हुए। अॅल्डॉफ हिटलर इस गॅस के असर में आया और जर्मनी ने फौरन युद्धबंदी लागू कर दी। सन 1919 में जर्मनी ने हेबर को उसके रसायनशास्त्र में योगदान के लिये नोबेल प्राईज का ऐलान किया।

युद्धों में गॅसों की तीन किस्मों का इस्तेमाल हुआ है। (1) Asphyxiants क्लोरिन और फोसजिन (चिवेहमदम) फेफड़ों पर असर करती है, (2) Blistering agent इनमें अलग अलग तरह की मस्टर्ड गॅस शामिल है, (3) Blood agents इनमें हायड्रोजन सायनाईड शामिल है जिसे 'प्रुसिक एसिड' या हायड्रो सायनिक एसिड भी कहा जाता है। यह रक्त में ऑक्सिजन को रूकावट करता है। ब्रिटेन ने आरसेनिक पर आधारित गॅस "व।" बनाई। यह गॅस गॅसमास्क से भी छनकर जिस्म में पहुंचकर इन्सान को भयानक दर्द पहुंचाती थी। जर्मनी ने 'वेरफर 1918' नामक गॅस बनाई। अमेरिका ने चमड़ी पर छाले लाने वाली गॅस "लेविसाईट" बनाई। जर्मनी के हेबर ने "पेस्ट कंट्रोल" के प्रयोगों के नाम पर जहरीली गॅसों की खोज जारी रखी। हेबर ने एक ऐसा पदार्थ बनाया जो प्रुसिक अॅसिड गॅस छोड़ता था। इस पदार्थ को 'झिकलॉन बी' (zyklon B) नाम दिया गया।

जर्मन नाजीयों ने इसका इस्तेमाल 20 साल बाद अपने "एक्सटरमिनेशन कॅम्पस" में कल्लेआम के लिये किया। रूस के गृहयुद्ध में जहरीली गॅसों का इस्तेमाल किया गया। ब्रिटेन ने अफगानिस्तान और अपने दिगर उपनिवेशों की जनजातियों की बगावत दबाने के लिये इसका इस्तेमाल किया। जपानियों ने भारी तादाद में मस्टर्ड गॅस और लेविसाईट, रासायनिक बम, सायनाईड गॅस छोड़ने वाले टँक विरोधी बम, दिगर हथियार और आदमियों के लिये ही नहीं बल्कि जंग में उनके घोड़ों, उंटों और कुत्तों के बचाव के उपकरण बनाये।

जर्मन केमिस्ट गेरहार्ड स्त्राडर (ळमतींतक "बीतंकमत) ने दिसंबर 1936 में घातक 'ऑरगॅनो फॉस्फेट कम्पाउंड' (Organo Phosphate Compound) बनाया जिसका नाम उसने 'टॅब्युन' (Tabun) रखा। जब इसकी एक बुँद नीचे गिर गई और उसकी पुतलियाँ सिकुडकर सुई की नोंक बराबर रह गई और उसे सांस लेने में बेहद दिक्कत हुई। अगर कुछ और बुँदे गिर गई होती तो उसका बचना मुश्किल था। टॅब्युन को 'नर्व्ह गॅस' कहा गया क्योंकि ये 'नर्व्ह सायनॅप्सेस' पर असर करती थी। इसकी बेहद कम तादाद इन्सान की जान लेने के लिये काफी है। गॅस मास्क भी इससे बचाव नहीं कर पाता क्योंकि यह गॅस चमड़ी से सोख ली जाती है। सन 1938 में स्त्राडर ने इससे भी खतरनाक गॅस की खोज की जिसे 'सॅरिन' (Sarin) के नाम से जाना गया।

इस दौरान इटली ने अपने अंबिसिनिया (अभी का नाम इथोपिया) की मुहिम में 'सस्टर्ड' गॅस को हवाई जहाजों से गॅस बमों के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया। सन 1937 में जपानियों ने जहरीली गॅसों का चीनियों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में चर्चिल ने बड़े ही बेमन से रासायनिक हमले की योजना की कुर्बानी दी क्योंकि इसके लिये जरूरी हवाई जहाज उसके पास नहीं थे। हिटलर ने इस डर से रासायनिक हथियारों को इस्तेमाल नहीं किया कि दोस्त मुल्क उससे भी बड़ा रासायनिक हमला कर सकते थे।

अमेरिका ने इतने गॅस हथियार पैदा किये जितनों का सभी मुल्कों ने मिलकर प्रथम विश्वयुद्ध में इस्तेमाल तक नहीं किया था। जर्मनी ने अपने टॅब्युन, सॅरीन और सोमन गॅस के सांकेतिक नाम **GA**, **GB** व **GD** रखे थे। ब्रिटिश सेना ने सन 1940 के आखिर में और 1950 की शुरुवात में अमेरिका ने बनाई '245टी' नामक फसल को खत्म करने वाले रसायन का इस्तेमाल मलाया के कम्युनिस्ट विद्रोहियों के खिलाफ किया। ब्रिटिश सेना ने कम्युनिस्ट विद्रोहियों के इलाकों की सभी वनस्पतियों पर '245टी' का विमानों से छिड़काव किया। सन 1960 के दशक में अमेरिका ने ब्रिटेन की मलाया में मिली कामयाबी को देखकर कम्युनिस्टों के खिलाफ बड़े पैमाने पर 245टी का इस्तेमाल किया जिससे व्हिएतकांगो को जंगल में छूपना, जंगल में फसल उगाना नामुमकिन हुआ। इन रसायनों के ड्रमों पर हरा, गुलाबी, सफेद, जामुनी, निला और ऑरेंज रंग के संकेत शब्द दिये गये थे। गुलाबी रसायन 245टी और कम तादाद में डायऑक्सिन (**dioxin**) का मिश्रण था। व्हिएतनाम में सन 1968 में इतना ज्यादा वनस्पती विरोधी रसायन (**herbicide**) इस्तेमाल किया गया कि अमेरिका में खेती के लिये ओर बेकार पौधों के खात्मे के लिये रसायन कम पड गए। बड़े पैमाने पर ऑरेंज रसायन के इस्तेमाल से व्हिएतनामी बच्चों में जन्म से खराबियाँ पैदा हुई। इस रसायन की जद में आये लोगों में कॅन्सर पैदा हुआ। अमेरिका ने चमडी पर भयानक जलन पैदा करने वाले \***CS**\* नामक रसायन का इस्तेमाल व्हिएतकांगो को उनके घूपने के ठिकानों से बाहर निकालने के लिये किया।

अमेरिका ने व्हिएतनाम के देहाती इलाके में सन 1961-71 के दौरान 42 मिलियन लीटर जैवरासायनिक पदार्थ छिड़के जिसकी वजह से 50 मिलियन व्हिएतनामी नागरिक आज तक प्रभावित हैं। उनमें से 6 लाख लोग संगीन बिमारियों के शिकार हैं। अमेरिकी जैविक और रासायनिक कार्यक्रम के मुताबिक दक्षिण अफ्रिका के काले अवाम के खिलाफ अमेरिका ने जैविक और रासायनिक हमले किये।

केन्ट की इनवायरनमेंटल फाउंडेशन और एज्युकेशनल फाउंडेशन ऑफ अमेरिका के डॉ. सुजेन मार्शल के अध्ययन के मुताबिक अमेरिका के पास चार अहम रासायनिक हथियारों के भंडार हैं

- (1) **मस्टर्ड गॅस या एजन्ट एच** जिससे दम घुट जात है और इससे बच गए लोगों को कॅन्सर हो सकता है।
- (2) **जीबी या सॉरिन गॅस** जिससे आँखों में तेज जलन, डायरिया, सांस रुकना और फिर अचानक मौत हो जाती है।
- (3) **वी.एक्स गॅस** जो सूंघने पर जी.बी. गॅस से दो गुना, मुँह के भीतर जाने पर दस गुना, और त्वचा के छिद्रों से जिस्म में जाने पर 170 गुना ज्यादा जहरीली साबित होती है।
- (4) **बी.जेड गॅस** से याददास्त गुम होने और पागलपन से लेकर दिल का दौरा तक पड सकता है।

अमेरिका ने दिये रासायनिक हथियारों का इराक ने इरान के खिलाफ अपने 1980 के दशक की जंग में इस्तेमाल किया। इरान की 1988 में हार की वजह इराक ने रासायनिक हथियारों का इस्तेमाल करना था। इरान जंग के बाद सद्दाम हुसैन ने इसका इस्तेमाल कुर्द बागियों के खिलाफ किया जिसमें हजारों कुर्द मारे गए। खुद अमेरिकी सिनेट की 1994 की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक कम से कम सन 1985 से 1989 तक अमेरिकी कंपनियों ने इराक को अमेरिका ने ही सद्दाम हुसैन को हर तरह के रासायनिक और जैविक हथियार मुहैया कराये थे। धीरे धीरे भयानक मौत देने वाले सामूहिक विनाश के इन हथियारों में (1) बैसिलस एन्थ्रसिस (**Bacillus anthracis**) जिससे एन्थ्रेक्स होता है। (2) हिस्टोप्लाजमा कैप्सुलाटम (**Histoplasma Capsulatum**) जो फेफड़ों, मशिन, स्पाईनल कार्ड (रीढ़ के मज्जादंड) और दिल पर असर करता है, (3) क्लोस्ट्रिडियम बोटुलिनम (**Clostridium botulinum**) जो एक टॉक्सिन है। (4) ब्रूसेला मेलिटेंसिस (**Brucella Melitensis**) ऐसा जीवाणु है जो जिस्म के अहम अंगों को तबाह करता है, (5) क्लोस्ट्रिडियम परफ्रिंगेंस (**Clostridium Perfringens**) बेहद घातक टॉक्सिन है जो खास बिमारी को पैदा करता है, (6) क्लोस्ट्रिडियम टिटॅनी (**Clostridium tetani**) बेहद घातक टॉक्सिन है, भेजे गए। इसके अलावा इस्चेरिचिया कोली (**Escherichia Coli - (E.Coli)**), अनुवांशिक पदार्थ (**Genetic materials**), इन्सानी और जीवाणु डिएनए (**Human and Bacterial DNA**) और दिगर दर्जनों विषाणु और जीवाणु इराक भेजे गए। सिनेट रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, इन सभी से इनकी दोबारा पैदावार की जा सकती थी। इन जैव-रासायनिक हथियारों की पैदावार और इसके जंग में इस्तेमाल के लिये जरूरी उपकरण भी भेजे गए।

अमेरिकी हिमायत से दक्षिण अफ्रिका की वंशवादी रंगभेद हिमायती सरकार को जैव रासायनिक हथियार बनाकर इसका इस्तेमाल अफ्रिका के काले अवाम के खिलाफ किया। काले सैनिकों पर प्रयोग किये गये। इससे काले सैनिकों में स्वाभाविक लगने वाला हार्ट अटॉक पैदा होता था। पानी में विषाणू और जीवाणू को मिलाया गया। तरह तरह की ऐसी गॅसों का इस्तेमाल किया गया जो दक्षिण अफ्रिका और उसके करीब के मुल्कों के दूश्मनों को लकवे का शिकार बनाकर मार डालती है।

### शोषकों ने ही किया जैविक हथियारों का इस्तेमाल!

वंशवादी अमेरिका अन्धों से भी नए-नए जैविक हथियार खरिदने की कोशिशें करता रहा है। नस्लभेद विरोधी कार्यकर्ताओं और उनके हिमायतियों ने काले लोगों को ठिकाने लगाने के लिए जैविक हथियार जमा किए थे। दक्षिण अफ्रिका की नस्लभेदी सरकार ने जैविक हथियारों को पैदा करने की गुप्त परियोजना 'प्रोजेक्ट कोस्ट' शुरू की थी, जो 1990 के दशक में उजागर हुई थी। डॉन गुसेन को 1981 में प्रोजेक्ट कोस्ट की रूडप्लाट लेबोरेटरी का डायरेक्टर बनाया गया। इस प्रोजेक्ट के मिलिट्री कमांडर वाटर बेसन थे। अक्तूबर 2001 में गुसेन की मुलाकात सीआईए के एक पूर्व एजेंट डॉन मायस से हुई। उसने गुसेव से कहा कि वह चाहे तो जैविक हथियार और उसके प्रतिरोधक अमेरिका को बेचकर अच्छा पैसा कमा सकता है। गुसेन की शर्त थी कि एफबीआई उसे 50 लाख डॉलर नगद, उसे और उसके 20 साथियों के परिवारों के लिए अमेरिका में बसने की इजाजत दिलाए। एफबीआई को यह कबूल था। मई 2002 में गुसेन ने मायस के हाथों टूथपेस्ट के ट्यूब में रखकर घातक ड्राई बैक्टेरिया के नमूने अमेरिकी गुप्तचर संस्था एफबीआई को भेजे। योजना के मुताबिक डरबन से 600 कि.मी. दूर एक एअर पोर्ट पर अमेरिका का एक प्राईवेट विमान उतरना था, जिसके एक ट्रेलर पर दो कंटेनर लाद दिये जाने थे। इन कंटेनरों में 20 लिटर एंटीसिरम और कांच की 200 बोतलों में ऐसे बैक्टेरिया थे, जिन्हे मनुष्य और पर्यावरण के लिए बेहद खतरनाक बताया गया था। इसमें इन्टेस्टाईनल बैक्टेरियम ऐस्कैरिकीया कोली की टॉक्सिन प्रोड्यूसिंग जीन क्लास्ट्रीडियम परन्फिन्जेन्स से संकरित किया गया था। इसकी वजह से खतरनाक गैस गॅंगरेन नामक बीमारी हो जाती है। लेकिन एक गलतफहमी की वजह से एफबीआई के अफसरों ने यह बात दक्षिण अफ्रिका के अफसरों को बता दी जिससे सौदा नहीं हो सका।

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों ने अपने उपनिवेशों को बढ़ाने के लिये इलाकाई जनजातियों में जिवाणुओं से संक्रमित ब्लैकट और कपडे बाँटे थे। इन जनजातियों में इन रोगों का मुकाबला करने की कुव्वत नहीं थी इसलिये बड़े भारी पैमाने पर उनकी मौतें हुईं।

माना जाता है कि सन 1944 में जर्मनी में आलू की पैदावार को जो भारी नुकसान पहुंचा था वह इन जैविक हमलों की वजह से था। उसी तरह सन 1945 में जापान में चाँवल की पैदावार की भारी बर्बादी हुई थी।

जापानियों ने औरों के बराबर आने के लिये और चीन के जिन इलाकों को वे अपनी कॉलनी बनाना चाहते थे वहाँ के चिनियों का खात्मा करने के लिये जैविक हथियार बनाये। इशिई (Ishii) नामक जापानी वैज्ञानिक ने पिंगफॅन इंस्टिट्यूट में "जल शुद्धीकरण प्रकल्प 731" की आड में जैविक हथियारों की पैदावार की। इस इंस्टिट्यूट का इलाका तीन स्वेअर किलोमीटर फैला था जिसमें हवाईपट्टी, बॅरकें और प्रयोगशालाएं थी।

एन्थ्रक्स (Anthrax) के जीवाणू बेहद विपरीत हालत में भी जींदा रह सकते हैं और बेहद घातक होते हैं जिससे शहर की पूरी आबादी को खत्म किया जा सकता है और उस इलाके को पीढीयों तक रहने के लिये नाकाबिल बनाया जा सकता है। प्लेग *Yersinia Pestis* नामक जीवाणू से फैलता है। इसके जीवाणू तीन तरह के होते हैं – 1) ब्युबोनिक प्लेग (Bubonic Plague) जो मच्छर इ. उड़ने परजीवी कीटों के काटने से फैलते हैं। 2) न्युमोनिक प्लेग (Pneumonic Plague) के जीवाणू में सांस के जरीये से इन्सान के फेफड़ों में जाते हैं। 3) सेप्टिसमिक प्लेग Septicemic Plague जीवाणू के ताल्लुकात से फैलता है। गॅस गॅन्ग्रेन (Gas gangren) में जीवाणू *Clostridium Perfringens bacterium* से जख्म सडने लगते हैं। तेजी से फैलने वाली ब्रुसेलोसिस (Brucellosis) बीमारी का शिकार इन्सान हप्तों तक नाकाम हो जाता है। ग्लॅंडर्स (Glanders) बीमारी *Bacterium Pseudomonas Mallei* नामक जीवाणू से होती है। इसमें नाक और साँस की नली की म्युकस त्वचा को यह जिवाणू खा जाता है और इन्सान की लिम्फॅटिक सिस्टिम (Lymphatic System) पर हमला करता है। *Salmonella and Clostridium botulinum bacteri* यह दो जीवाणू खाने में बेहद घातक बायोटॉक्सिन छोड़ते हैं। बोटुलिजम टॉक्सिन की बेहद कम तादाद भी बेहद घातक होती है।

Tularemia खरगोशों और इन्सानों पर असर करता है। इन्सानों को यह कई हप्तो के लिये बीमार बनाता है। प्रोडक्शन युनिट 723 मांस से या मांस के सुप (broth) से भरी ट्रे में इन जीवाणू की पैदावार करते थे। सडे

मांस की बदबू नाकाबिले बर्दाश्त होती थी। माना जाता है की पिंगफॉन प्रयोगशाला में हर महिने कई टन जीवाणु पैदा किये जाते थे।

जापानी अपने प्रयोगों की जांच के लिये चीनी इलाकों में जाकर अमूक महामारी फैली होने का प्रचार करते थे। फिर जापानी सैनिकों की टोलियाँ चीनी इलाकों के कुँओं में और दिगर जलाशयों में जीवाणु डालती थी। बिमारी फैलने के बाद वे मरिजों को बेहोश कर उनके जिस्म से नमूनों के तौर पर जरा सा मांस निकालकर जिस्म को फिर से सी देते थे। मरे लोगो को कुएं में डाल देते थे। जापानी सिपाही संक्रमित गाँवो को जला भी देते थे। ये प्रयोग पूरी गोपनीयता से चीनी कैदियों पर किये गए। जापानियों ने चीनी कैदियों के जिस्म पर ही इन रोगों के जीवाणु की पैदावार करनी शुरू की। जापानियों का सोचना था कि जो जीवाणु जीन्दा चिनियों के जिस्म की प्रतिरोधी कुव्वत का मुकाबला करते हुए पैदा होंगे वे और भी ज्यादा खतरनाक साबित होंगे। 3000 कैदियों का कोटा पूरा करने के लिये कईयों को सडकों पर चलते हुए ही कैद कर लिया गया था। चीनियों को खुले में खंबे से बांधा जाता था। विमान से उनपर जीवाणु छिडके जाते वक्त उन्हे अपनी निगाहें आकाश की ओर करने पर मजबूर किया जाता था। लगातार अध्ययन किया जाता था कि वे किस तरह बिमारी से मर रहे है। कुछ कैदियों को Stakes or panels से बांधकर उसके पास Clostridium Perfringens bacteria को छोडने वाले बमों का विस्फोट किया जाता था। इन कैदियों के घाव ओर जिस्म गॅन्ग्रीन से कैसे सड रहे है इसका बाकायदा रिकॉर्ड रखा जाता था। जब उनके जिस्म में इन जीवाणुओं की पैदावार हो जाती तो इन कैदियों की क्लोरोफॉर्म से बेहोश कर उनके जिस्म का सारा खून निकाल लिया जाता था। जब जिस्म से रक्त का प्रवाह धिमा पड जाता तो जापानी सैनिक कैदियों के छाती पर कूदते थे ताकि जिस्म का एक एक कतरा खून भी निकल आए। इस दौरान शेकडों जापानी सैनिक भी जीवाणुओं के असर से मर गए। इसके बावजूद ये प्रयोग जारी रहे। इशीई ने 18 और नए केन्द्र कायम कर लिये। जापानी आत्मसमर्पण के बाद ईशीई ने अपने जैव हथियारों की रिपोर्ट अमेरिकी सरकार के हवाले की। उसे और उसके साथियों को जंग अपराधों के इल्जामों से आजाद किया गया और 'युनिट 371' के काले कारनामों पर पर्दा डाल दिया गया।

लंदन के 'इम्पॅक्ट इंटरनॅशनल जर्नल' में यह इल्जाम लगाया गया है कि पश्चिमी गोरे वंशवादियों ने एड्स की महामारी को जैविक हथियार की शकल में काले अफ्रिकी लोगों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया है। केन्या के नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार विजेता वांगारी मथाई ने भी इल्जाम लगाया है कि गोरे वंशवादियों ने कालों का जनसंहार करने के लिये एड्स महामारी पैदा की है। एड्स के विषाणुओं को पश्चिम की किसी प्रयोगशाला में पैदा किया गया। पश्चिमी देशों ने यह दलील दी की एड्स का विषाणु सबसे पहले अफ्रिकी मुल्कों में बंदरों से लोगो में फैला जबकि काले लोग हजारो सालों से बंदरो के बीच रहते आये है। काले लोगो को एड्स के उपचार के नाम पर जो विषाणु दिये गए उनका असर भी किसी महामारी से कम नहीं है।

सन 1993 के वसंत में इटली में hoof - and - mouth नामक बीमारी से 4000 जानवरों की मौत हुई। बाद में पता चला कि युगोस्लाविया से जो जानवर मंगाये गये थे उनमें इस रोग से ग्रस्त जानवर की वजह से बिमारी फैली थी। युरोपियन कम्युनिटी के बीच "गाय-युद्ध" शुरू हुआ जब उन्होने पूर्वी युरोप के 18 मुल्कों और सोवियत युनियन से गाय जैसे सभी जानवरों से बनी पैदावार पर पाबंदी लगा दी। जैविक हथियार किसी भी मुल्क की अर्थव्यवस्था और सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बहुत बड़ी चोट पहुंचा सकते है। सन 1951 में अमेरिकी वायू सेना के लिये फसल विरोधी जैव हथियारों की पैदावार की गई। अमेरिका ने 30 टन Wheat rusts की पैदावार की जो सारी धरती के गेहूँ को तबाह करने के लिये काफी थी। इसका अहम निशाना सोवियत संघ के उक्रेन की फसलें थी। अमेरिका ने एक टन Rice blast disease के जीवाणुओं की पैदावार की। इसका मकसद चीन की चॉवल की फसलों को बर्बाद करना था।

### विश्वयुद्ध के समय इस्तेमाल किये गये हथियार एवं उसका परिणाम :

1) **क्लस्टर बम** — हर क्लस्टर बम 200-700 छोटे बमों से बना होता है। छोटे बमों का विस्फोट होने पर लगभग 300 फौलादी तुकडे उडते है जिसकी जद में आनेवाला खून के लोथडे में तब्दील हो जाता है। इन्हे लडाकू हवाई पोत से छोडते ही तयशुदा समय पर उसके छोटे बम बाहर फेंके जाते है। हर छोटे बम के साथ एक पैराशुट लगा होता है जिससे उसके नीचे आने की रफ्तार कम हो जाती है जिससे वे दूर दूर तक फैल जाते है और उनके विस्फोट से ज्यादा से ज्यादा इलाके में तबाही होती है। उनके विस्फोट के समय को टाला भी जा सकता है ताकि वे टाईम बम या बमों की खानों के रूप में तब्दिल हो जाए। ऐसे बमों की तादाद लगभग 5-30 फीसदी तक रखी जाती है। मिट्टी, पौधे, या लताएं उगकर इन्हे अपने में छीपा सकती है। कोई बच्चा, इन्सान, जानवर या वाहन उससे टकराते ही उसका जबर्दस्त विस्फोट होता है। जैसे जैसे समय बितता है वे कभी भी फट पडते है। इससे हजारो बच्चें, स्त्री, पुरुष अपनी जान गवां चूके है। लोक डर के मारे उस इलाके में काम नहीं

करना चाहते जहाँ ये क्लस्टर बम छोड़े गये थे। इस तरह क्लस्टर बम फसल और जमीन के इस्तेमाल को अगले कई सालों तक के लिये रोक देते हैं। अमेरिकी गठबंधन सेना ने युगोस्लाविया, अफगानीस्तान, व्हिएतनाम, लाओस, कंबोडिया आदी मुल्कों में लाखों की तादाद में क्लस्टर बमों का इस्तेमाल किया गया। अमेरिकी सरकार बमों की सफाई के आंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते पर दस्तखत नहीं करना चाहती क्योंकि ऐसा करने के बाद अमेरिका क्लस्टर बमों का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाएगा।

2) CBU - 72 Fuel - Air Explosive – इस क्लस्टर बम के विस्फोट के बाद भयानक आग फैलती है। घेरे में आये हुए लोग, जानवर और पेड़-पौधे जलकर राख हो जाते हैं और बंकरों में छुपे लोग दम घूटने से मर जाते हैं। फटते ही वह हवा में ज्वलनशील पदार्थ के बादल को बड़ी तेजी से फैला देता है। जैसे ही ये धुँए के बादल जमीन पर उतरते हैं इस बम की प्रणाली उसे “इग्नाईट” कर देती है। जिससे बड़ा विस्फोट होता है। नागरिक जीन्दा जल जाते हैं। उनके जिस्म एक बड़े इलाके तक कुचले जाते हैं। जब इसकी चपेट में स्कुटर, मोटर, गाडियाँ आती हैं तो उनके इंधन का भी विस्फोट होता है।

3) MOAB Massive Ordnance Airburst Bomb – मोआब यह CBU-72 Fuel-Air Explosive बम है। इस बम का असर एक छोटे परमाणु बम जैसा ही है लेकिन इससे रेडिएशन पैदा नहीं होता। इन क्लस्टर बमों में तीन बड़ी बॅरलों में ethylene g भरी होती है। हर बॅरल में 100 पाउंड गॅस होती है। हर बॅरल में 75 पाउंड ethylene oxide होता है जिसका व्यावसायिक इस्तेमाल glycol ethylene जैसे बेहद जहरिले पदार्थों को बनाने में होता है। इसका फ्युज 30 फिट की उँचाई पर इसे इग्नाईट कर देता है जिससे बॅरल खुल जाती है और हवा के साथ जहरिले विस्फोटक धुँए के बादल पैदा होते हैं। बिना इग्नाईट किये भी यह खतरनाक है क्योंकि इसका जहरिला धुँआ अंडरग्राउंड बंकरों के अंदर तक पहुंच सकता है। इस धुँए से फेफड़ों को नुकसान होता है, सिरदर्द और उल्टियाँ होती हैं, सांस लेने में तकलीफ होती है, कॅन्सर और जन्म संबंधी विकृतियाँ भी पैदा हो सकती हैं। यह बेहद विस्फोटक गॅस है और इसके विस्फोट से हवा के बर्स्ट होने से जो दबाव पैदा होता है वह 30 किलो प्रति स्केअर सेंटीमीटर यानि परंपरागत बमों से 30 गुना ज्यादा है। इससे 2700 डिग्री सेल्सियस गर्मी पैदा होती है जो तीन किलोमीटर प्रति सेकंड की रफ्तार से यानि आवाज की रफ्तार से भी तेजी से फैलती है। इससे ताकतवर हवारहित इलाका (**Vacum**) पैदा हो जाता है जो हवा और खुली पडी चिजे अपनी ओर खींच लेता है। नतीजे में मशितष्क हिलने लगता है जिससे अंधापन और फेफड़ों का काम करना बंद हो जाता है, कान के ईअरड्रम और जिस्म के अंदरूनी हिस्से फट जाते हैं। इसके तुफान में उडती चिजों से इन्सान को चोट पहुंचते रहती हैं। इसके अलावा **ethylene oxide** फेफंडो में जाने के नतीजे अलग हैं। इस बम का इस्तेमाल अमेरिका ने सन 2003 में इराकी नागरिकों के खिलाफ किया।

ब्रिटिश सैनिकों के डेपलेटिड युरेनियम (**डि३**) बमों से पैदा हुई रेडियो एक्टिविटी से कॅन्सर का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। अध्ययन में बसरा के अबु खासिब में रेडियो एक्टिविटी का स्तर सबसे ज्यादा पाया गया। रेडियो एक्टिव धूल से कॅन्सर और नवजात शिशुओं में विकृतियाँ पैदा हो गई हैं।

समग्र रूप से देखा जाए तो विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान विश्व के कई देशों ने लाखों की संख्या में जनबल को खोया। इसके अतिरिक्त विश्व की सामाजिक, राजनीतिक एवं अर्थव्यवस्था पर व्यापक परिणाम देखे गए। इसका प्रभाव भारत पर भी हुआ। संक्षेप में कहा जा सकता है कि युद्ध के दौरान अर्थव्यवस्था ने कई मायनों में भारत में पूँजीवाद को बढ़ावा दिया। उपरोक्त शोध निबंध साम्राज्यवाद के आतंकवादी चारित्र को उजागर करता है।

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**Scope in Food Science and Nutrition: Innovations and Emerging Technologies****Bhavna Wasnik**

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**Abstract:**

Food Science and Nutrition is one of the major branches of Home-economics. With its diverse scope, it is still evolving providing wide opportunities to the students. In order to ensure high quality and competitive products new technology and scientific knowledge like Nano Technology, Nutrogeomics are applied in the food industry. Taking into consideration these changing trends and innovations going on in the food industry, the present need is an accommodating pedagogy incorporating new scientific knowledge and technologies to cater employability and self-employability skills if a must. The present course content of Home-economics/ Home Science does not meet the present demands and should be completely overhauled. The Present paper highlights the innovations and emerging technologies and recommends incorporating it in the course pedagogy.

**Introduction:**

Food Science and Nutrition is one of the most important and major branches of Home-economics. Students opting for Home-economics are made conversant with this branch of study in undergraduate and post-graduate courses. Food Science is basic as well as applied science of food such as nutrition, food chemistry, food microbiology, food biochemistry, dietetics, food technology, agricultural science, food safety and food processing. The Institute of food Technology defines food science as “the discipline in which the engineering biological, and physical sciences are used to study the nature of foods, the causes of deterioration, the principles underlying food processing, and the improvement of foods for the consuming public.”<sup>1</sup> Nutrition is the science that interprets the interaction of nutrients and other substances in food in relation to maintenance, growth, reproduction, health and disease of an organism. It includes food intake, absorption, assimilation, biosynthesis, catabolism and excretion.<sup>2</sup> In short Food Science and Nutrition incorporates concepts from all fields and covers all the aspects of food from farm to fork.

Food Science is an ever evolving multi-disciplinary field with emerging new avenues yet to be fully explored. The advancement of technology has led to indefinite innovations in the field of food science. Similarly, molecular biology and genetic advancements has led nutrition on a new pathway, opening new possibilities and opportunities to the students studying this course.

**Technological Innovations in Food Industry:**

Innovations in the food industry combine technological innovations with social innovations. The social changes taking place in the developed and developing countries has steered major changes in food industry. The ultimate innovation is a new and improved product and service. Innovations in food industry can be determined in the area of food technology, needing process engineering, product formulation, and quality control as well as concentrating on catering to the consumer needs. Food industry has redefined itself by responding to the market demands. The demand for healthy, convenient, sophisticated and improved food products has become a major challenge to the industry. The increased reliance of the consumers on ready to cook and ready to eat food has led to a greater responsibility for processors in terms of quality, safety and nutrition. In order to ensure high quality and competitive products, scientific principles and new technologies are being applied to food manufacturing.<sup>3</sup> To meet the technological challenge highly trained professional capable of understanding the complex biochemistry of food and knowledge of the methods to preserve and maintain quality and nutrition is most sought by the industry.

**Nutrigenomics and micro biome:**

Advances in the understanding of human genome hold promise for personalized medicine and nutrition. Nutrigenomics seeks to provide a molecular genetic understanding for how common dietary chemicals (i.e. nutrition) affect health by altering the expression and/or structure of an individual's genetic makeup. However the diversity of human genetic backgrounds, individual nutrition (e.g. differences in food composition, influences of culture, and food preparation, and food procession) and the heterogeneity of pathways to disease and health present challenges to personalized nutrition.<sup>4</sup> In addition to the ever-increasing knowledge gained and opportunities emanating from the sequencing of the human genome, emerging evidences suggests that the gut micro biome may hold even more answers to optimizing health. Animal and human studies have indicated that the composition of gut micro biota impacts the ability of the host to extract energy from dietary sources and therefore, play a role in obesity.<sup>5</sup>

**Nanotechnology in food:**

Recent innovations in nanotechnology have transformed a number of scientific and industrial areas including the food industry. Applications of nanotechnology have emerged with increasing need of nanoparticle uses in various fields of food science and food microbiology, including food processing, food packaging, functional food development, food safety, detection of foodborne pathogens, and shelf-life extension of food and/or food products.<sup>6</sup> The rising consumer concerns about food quality and health benefits are impelling the researchers to find the way that can enhance food quality while disturbing least the nutritional value of the product. The demand of nanoparticle-based materials has been increased in the food industry as many of them contain essential elements and also found to be non-toxic.<sup>7</sup>

**Conclusion:**

With these changing and ever evolving trends the course content needs a complete overhaul. The present Home-economics/ Home Science pedagogy in most of the universities does not meet the needs of the industry nor provide advanced skill to match the employability and self-employable challenges. The basis of this discipline lies in understanding of the chemistry of food components, reactions they undergo during processing and storage. A complete understanding of processing and preservation methods, the ability to carry out analysis of food constituents with statistical quality control methods, the safety aspects of food, flavor chemistry, physic-chemical properties of food product, relation between health and nutrition. In fact Food Science and Nutrition integrates this broad based knowledge enabling students to opt for the field they best like. Thus the course content needs to accommodate the widening horizons to meet the global industry needs. It is recommended that the students should be given varied and diverse electives to choose majorly dealing with nutrition counseling, product development, manufacturing, processing, preserving, and packing involving new and innovative technologies to meet the current needs.

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## Need and Scope of Innovation in Home Economics

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### Introduction

Education is the foundation of our economy. What (and how) we learn in school determines who we become as individuals and our success throughout our lives. It informs how we solve problems, how we work with others, and how we look at the world around us. In today's innovation economy, education becomes even more important for developing the next generation of innovators and creative thinkers. However, there is a significant gap between the potential of modern education and what many students are actually learning. The adoption and exploration of innovative ideas in education is often slow. Instead, many educators still cling to old and increasingly ineffective methods of teaching. In common with other subjects, Home Economics reacted positively to new innovations in the subject. Key developments over the past years included the promotion of investigative and pupil-centred activities in an attempt to improve the quality of education within the subject area. The industrious efforts of teachers to produce new and relevant approaches to their subject, a systematic study of the essential nature and scope of Home Economics in the modern curriculum had been undertaken. Home Economics is one of the subjects in the Technology Education. It comprises major areas of study on food, clothing, home and family which intertwine with the knowledge contexts proposed in the Technology Education.

### Benefits of Technology in the Classroom

There's quite a bit of evidence that technology, when used in the right way, helps students learn. One study, for example, showed that a medical school class with iPads scored 23% higher on exams than classes without this device.

Technology, such as tablets, isn't only useful for absorbing knowledge; it helps with communication as well. Teachers and administrators use such devices to send materials and information to students and parents. Students hand in homework and term papers online and can access educational applications and programs to further assist with learning.

### Here are some of the clear benefits of using technology in the classroom:

- It makes learning interesting and engaging, especially for younger generations raised on the latest technology.
- It allows for faster and more efficient delivery of lessons, both in the classroom and at home.
- It reduces the need for textbooks and other printed material, lowering long-term costs incurred by schools and students.
- It makes collaboration easier. Students, teachers, and parents can communicate and collaborate more effectively.
- It helps to build technology-based skills, allowing students to learn, early on, to embrace and take advantage of the tools technology offers.

### Finding Innovative Applications of Technology

While technology, in and of itself, does not always spur innovation in the classroom, there are countless innovative ways to use technology to better teach and engage students. Here are some examples:

**Robots in the Classroom** – South Korean schools have experimented with robot teachers. This makes lessons more interesting and entertaining for kids and enables teachers from anywhere in the world to be “present” in the classroom.

**Mobile Technology** – Smart phones and other mobile devices are increasingly used in education. Mobile apps let teachers conduct digital polls, enhance verbal and presentation skills, and incorporate technological skills with core competency lessons. There are many Home Economics Apps available on the mobile which can be useful for teaching learning process

**3D Learning** – Students enjoy 3D games and movies, so why not use this technology to help them learn? GEMS Modern Academy in Dubai does just this, providing students with a 3D lab that offers interactive multimedia presentations.

**Assisting Special Needs Students** – Assistive technology is especially useful for students with learning disabilities. For example, phonetic spelling software helps dyslexic students and others with reading problems to convert words to the correct spelling.

### **Innovations in Teaching Methods**

When we think of innovation nowadays, we usually think of technology. However, in a field such as education, it's just as important to focus on innovations in areas such as child psychology, learning theories, and teaching methods. This is particularly true at a time when many educators believe that the U.S. education system is failing. There are quite a few areas where innovations in education will help improve the system for everyone.

**Addressing the Needs of Individual Students** – Another longstanding problem in education is the one-size-fits-all approach. It's well known that everyone has different styles of learning. Some students are visual learners, while others are verbal or auditory learners. Technology allows teachers to individualize lesson plans to different students and their unique styles of learning.

**Practical Education and Soft Skills** – One criticism of education is that it's impractical and doesn't prepare students for living in the real world. When it comes to actually teaching students how to become innovative thinkers, they need to learn leadership skills, to be encouraged to think creatively, and to be taught independent thinking and learning. Innovative classrooms are beginning to place more emphasis on the soft skills needed to thrive in today's world.

### **Innovation in Home Economics help students to :**

- Be responsible citizens and informed consumers willing to contribute to the well-being of individuals, families and society in terms of meeting basic human needs
- Demonstrate good use of management and organizational skills in handling physical and socio-economic resources for self, family, community and society
- Analyze contextual factors contributing to the well-being of individual, family and society with application of knowledge from the food science and technology strand or fashion, textiles and clothing strand
- Devise and implement strategies to solve complicated problems in technological contexts, in particular, food / fashion, using a range of appropriate techniques and procedures
- Evaluate critically the impact of social, cultural, economic, scientific and technological developments on the well being of individuals, families and society as a whole

### **Innovation in Food Science and Technology helps students to :**

- Understand and appreciate the nature and properties of food and the cultural, social and economic influences on the evolution of nutritional science, food science and technology and food product development .
- Investigate the cultural, physical, chemical, nutritional, biological and sensory characteristics of food, and how these properties are exploited in designing and producing food products to meet specified criteria .
- Understand and apply scientific principles behind food preparation and the food production process in different settings to solve problems creatively.
- Develop capability, values and attitudes to make informed decisions that foster a healthy lifestyle and contribute positively to the social and economic future of a society.

### **Innovation in Fashion, Clothing and Textiles helps students to :**

- understand the nature of fashion design, the characteristics of fibers and fabrics; the construction, production and marketing of clothing and textile products; and the evolution of fashion trends, textile technology and clothing production methods .

- Investigate the historical, cultural, technological and social factors in the development of fashion, clothing and textiles and their relationship to the well-being of the individual, family and society.
- Apply appropriate principles and techniques in presenting fashion ideas and illustrations, and in pattern and garment construction for specific requirements and considerations in different settings
- Develop an aesthetic sense and creativity through the design and production processes of fashion, clothing and textile products

### Conclusion

Every country develops its own system of education which undergoes transformation to meet the challenges of the changing times. Educational system in India is also confronted with several new choices, opportunities and challenges to ensure that a modernized, progressive and qualitatively superior system of education can be implemented at all levels. Innovation in Home Economics are improving the content of learning process and updating the development of life quality comprehension, what can be achieved by acquiring a variety of handicraft and modern technology.

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**Bank and ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) Security: An overview****Ravindra D. Kene<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Mulkalwar P. N.<sup>2</sup>,**<sup>1</sup>Department of computer science, Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Hingoli<sup>2</sup>Department of computer science, Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal**Abstract :**

Today, banking sector is one of the most important parts of human day to day life. Banking facilities are widely used by people for their economies activities. Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) is an electronic machine which is used for accessing a bank account from anywhere without the help of bank staff. The user can perform several banking activities like cash withdrawal, money transfer with the help of ATM. It is observed that the numbers of crime related to ATM increased hence need to provide better security to ATM machine. This paper aims to study various security methods available for banking and ATMs so as to understand the security issues and next research opportunities.

**Keywords:** - ATM, Banks, Transactions, Security, Robbery etc.**Introduction:**

The advancement of payment system in the modern world has gone passed cash to cheques, and then to payment cards such as credit cards and debit cards. ATM is an electronic banking outlet, which allows customers to complete basic transactions anytime anywhere without the aid of a branch representative or teller. ATM is a computerized telecommunication device that enables its users to perform financial transactions like cash deposit, cash transfer, balance enquiries, mini statement and cash withdrawal etc without any need of a cashier. There are two types of ATMs: one is used for cash withdrawal and to get the receipt of account balance and another one is for deposits and money transfer. The number of users of ATM is increasing day by day

Modern ATMs are implemented with high-security protection measures. They work under complex systems and networks to perform transactions. The data processed by ATMs are usually encrypted, but hackers can employ discreet hacking devices to hack accounts and withdraw the account balance. Purpose of conducting this study is to study the existing methods of security for banks and ATMs.

**Objectives of Study: -**

1. To understand the banks and ATMs security
2. To study available security techniques in banking and ATMs
3. To compare available security techniques
4. To decide problem area for further improvements and research

**Review of Literatures: -**

Minakshi [1] measures the performance of online banking and ATM transactions performed by using technologies like Biometric (Thumb, Iris, Face recognition etc.), two way authentication and three way authentication process. This study also gives a brief review of previous research on different topics of security issues in e-banking and ATM transactions.

Alexander [2] shows that there is a big influence of contextual factors on security and performance in PIN-based ATM use. This study also draws several implications for the design of alternative ATM authentication systems, such as resilience to distraction and social compatibility.

Yogesh [3] discusses the two kind of mechanisms used for the ATM transaction. In the first mechanism, data transmission will be in the encrypted form and unauthorized user can't access it. The second mechanism is Light-Fidelity (Li-Fi) which removes the issue of the slow rate of data transmission.

A.A.Saravanan [4] highlighted ATM services most preferred by customers as well as the awareness level, providing facilities and problems faced by customers regarding ATM services of State Bank of India (SBI) in Salem District.

Kavita [5] introduced a new authentication technique for ATM system for secure transaction using ATMs. Devising a face grid algorithm and an effective ATM simulator forms the main focus of our further research.

Prachi [6] presented survey of different technologies for ATM security. By comparing various technologies this study observes that fingerprint technology appears better and more secure than other

technologies. Madhuri [7] aims to propose an enhanced feature to improve the service of ATM cash withdrawal in less time with more security. Also aims to combine the ATM & Mobile banking to reduce the time of withdrawal money from ATM with increased security by adding a new feature in the Mobile banking.

Sanjivani [8] proposed a Biometric Authentication Based Secured ATM Banking system which is self contriving, simple, fast and yet much more secure. Such a system would serve to secure consumers and commercial institutions from scams and other of security issues. Frimpong [9] proposes a system which demonstrates a three tier design structure. The first tier is the Verification module that concentrates on the enrollment phase, enhancement phase, feature extraction and matching of the fingerprints. The second tier is the database end which acts as a storehouse for storing the fingerprints of all ATM users' preregistered as templates and PIN as text. The last tier presents a system platform to relate banking transactions such as balance inquiries, mini statements and withdrawal.

Mithun [10] proposes the idea of using fingerprints of customers as password with traditional PIN number. After authorized verification, the customer will be able to proceed for transaction else after three successive wrong attempts, the ATM card will be blocked for 24 hours and a message will be sent to the registered mobile number.

Aman [11] provides the solution of robbery of ATM to use various technologies, rules and regulation. Also suggest enhancement in future to the weakness of retina scan, palm scanner and others.

### Existing Security methods: -

#### A. GSM based Technology

Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) [6] which is wireless network also it has low power, low cost and easy to use. It behaves like a dial-up modem also it support extended AT commands which are defined in GSM standard. GSM is used by billion people across the world. GSM modem accepts a SIM card and operates a subscription to a mobile operator. The computer uses GSM modem to communicate over the mobile network when a GSM modem is connected to the computer. GSM modem is like a mobile phone it is used to provide internet connectivity. It is also used for sending and receiving SMS.

#### B. RFID Technology

RFID Technology mostly used for a security purpose. It is also used in a library, for antitheft security, E-passport etc. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) [6] Technology is used for security purpose. RFID technology is used to identify a particular person is authorized or not. In this technology, RFID tag and RFID reader is important. RFID tag which is a small device for data transmission. There are two types of RFID tags

- a) Passive RFID tags
- b) Active RFID tags

The Passive RFID tags are a small and less expensive; they have no onboard power supply. They derive their power from RFID reader. On other hand, Active tags have an onboard battery so it is expensive. The range to read active tag is larger than the passive tag. The passive tag can operate only when there is RFID reader else it will be inactive. Normally Passive RFID tags are used for security purpose. Passive RFID tag consists of a small microchip, which stores a unique Electronic Product Code (EPC) number which is transmitted to the reader within RF range. This EPC number is unique. RFID reader reads this EPC number through an antenna.

#### C. Biometric Technology

The biometric system [6] is a pattern recognition system which is operated by acquiring the biometric data from users and then extracting this feature of biometric data, after extracting this feature compare with the stored set of the database. Biometric technology is used for security purpose; it is more secure than RFID & GSM technology. There are various techniques that are used in ATM security:

- i. Fingerprint Recognition
- ii. Face Recognition
- iii. IRIS Recognition Technology

Fingerprint Recognition System [6]: In Novel Method to Enhance the Security of ATM using Biometrics which replaces the PIN number with biometric system. In this system; the bank will collect the fingerprint from the customers which are stored in a database. Each fingerprint has a unique identification

number. Whenever customers have to make a transaction in ATM, customers have to place a finger in fingerprint module, and then module compares this fingerprint with database fingerprint. If this fingerprint matches then the further transaction will proceed else transaction will be denied. In this system, they proposed a system which extracts minutiae of the fingerprint. After extracting the minutiae it will be encrypted using blowfish algorithm.

Face Recognition System [6]: In biometric techniques, there is another method called face recognition system. In ATM if a customer wants to withdraw money face recognition system is proposed for security. Researcher Deepa Malviya proposed authentication for ATM using face recognition from 3 angles. Facial characteristics are analysis such as face cut, mouth etc. of the user in the face scan technology. In this system whenever the user wants to access their account users have to enter PIN after entering correct PIN face will be scan from 3 angles. 3 angles are front, left & right angles. If all these face angles are matched then the user can access the account else card will be rejected. Face recognition means matching the extracted feature of a face with sample feature stored in memory. In face recognition, there are some drawbacks if face and camera are not at the proper distance, face size will be reduced due to this there will be a problem of matching a current facial image with stored facial image. To get appropriate matching it should necessary that face at proper angle and distance between camera and face at a proper distance. Face recognition technology is a very costly secure application. Fingerprint recognition technology performance is high as compared with face recognition technology.

Iris recognition [8] is a method of biometric authentication that uses pattern-recognition techniques based on high resolution images of the irises of an individual's eyes. The iris is captured via an coral imaging process, which identify the iris from the pupil of the eye. The image is then derived from an analysis of the detail within the triangular network of the iris. Iris recognition technology uses camera technology, with subtle infrared brightness reducing unique reflection from the convex cornea to create images of the detail-rich, complex structures of the iris. These images are converted into digital figure to provide mathematical representations of the iris that yield distinct positive identification of an individual. These algorithms were used to effectively debut of the technology in conjunction. An iris recognition algorithm first has to identify the relatively concentric circular outer boundaries of the iris and the pupil in a photo of an eye. The group of pixels covering only the iris is then converted into a bit pattern that conserves the information that is important for a statistically meaningful comparison between two iris images.

<u>BIOMETRIC</u>	<u>Eye-iris</u>	<u>Eye-retina</u>	<u>Facial recognition</u>	<u>Fingerprints</u>
<u>Reliability</u>	Very High	Very High	Average	High
<u>Accuracy</u>	High	High	Low	High
<u>Stability</u>	High	High	Average	High
<u>Interference</u>	Glasses	Imitation	viewing position	Dirtiness , Injury
<u>Security</u>	Very High	High	Average	High
<u>Cost</u>	High	High	Medium	Medium
<u>Acceptance</u>	Medium-low	Low	High	Medium

Review Of Biometric Feature [8]

**Findings and Conclusion: -**

This paper have discussed about the security issues and security methods of banks and ATMs. Different 11 research papers from different authors are reviewed and analyzed. Various security methods are available today for the security of banks and ATMs but still there is need of improvement because types of frauds and robberies are changing day by day. This study concludes that more and more work has to be done in the field of security of banks and ATMs.

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## भारतातील बेरोजगारी : एक समस्या

डॉ. वंदना नामदेव बनकर

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## प्रस्तावना :

डॉ. ए.पी.जे. कअब्दूल कलाम यांनी 2020 हे वर्षापर्यंत भारत महासत्ता देश होईल असे स्वप्न बघितले होते परंतु सध्या तरी ते स्वप्न पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही. असे दिसत आहे. कारण आजही आपल्या देशात अनेक समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत, त्या विकासामध्ये अडथळा निर्माण करण्याचे काम करतात. त्यापैकीच सर्वात भीषण समस्या म्हणजे बेरोजगारी होय.

बेरोजगारी म्हणजे व्यक्तींना काम न मिळणे होय. देशात उपलब्ध असलेल्या कामापैकी कामकरी माणसे जास्त असल्यामुळे जर कोणाला कामापासून रहावे लागत असेल तर त्या व्यवस्थेला बेरोजगार असे म्हणतात अर्थशास्त्रीयदृष्ट्या बेकारी म्हणजे काम करण्यास तयार असलेल्या धडधाकट माणसांना काम करण्याची संधी उपलब्ध नसणे होय. रोजगार सर्वेक्षण, 2017-18 नुसार आर्थिक वर्ष 2011.12 पासून ते 2017-18 पर्यंत दर वर्षी बेरोजगारी वाढतच गेली. सर्वच वयोगटातील स्त्री पुरुषांना या समस्येने ग्रासले आहे. 2011-12 मध्ये 18 ते 29 या वयोगटातील 3.8 टक्के तरुण बेरोजगार होते. परंतु 2017-2018 मध्ये हेच प्रमाण 15 टक्के इतके भयंकर वाढले. म्हणजे सहा वर्षांत तरुणांना नोक-याच न मिळण्याची शक्यता चौपटीने वाढली.

बेरोजगारी ही मुलतः आर्थिक समस्या असल्यामुळे याचा फटका वंचित, गरीब समाजाला जास्त बसतो. ग्रामीण भागात सुद्धा अनुसूचित जाती या समाज घटकातील 18 ते 29 वयोगटातील तरुणांचे बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण प्रचंड स्वरूपात आहे. यासमाजामध्ये सुमारे 16 टक्के पदविकाधारक तरुण व 14 टक्के पदवीधर तरुण बेरोजगार आहे. या वरून बेरोजगारी या समस्येची तीव्रता आपल्या लक्षात येते. म्हणूनच सदरील विषय शोध निबंधासाठी निवडण्यात आला असून हा वर्णनात्मक स्वरूपाचा आहे. या शोध निबंधासाठी दुय्यम स्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे, यासाठी संदर्भग्रंथ, इंटरनेट, माध्यम यांचा वापर केला आहे.

## बेरोजगारी समस्येची व्याप्ती :

भारतात बेरोजगारीची समस्या फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे हे खालील आकडेवारीवरून सिद्ध होते. राजस्थानमध्ये 2017 मध्ये चतुर्थ श्रेणीसाठी 35 जागासाठी निघालेल्या भरतीसाठी 60 हजार लोक अर्ज करतात. छत्तीसगढ मध्ये 2016 या वर्षी 245 चतुर्थ रिक्त जागांसाठी 2 लाख 30 हजार अर्ज येतात, मध्यप्रदेशात 2016 मध्ये चतुर्थश्रेणीतील पदासाठी 125 जागासाठी, 1 लाख 90 हजार अर्ज येतात, पश्चिम बंगाल मध्ये 2017 मध्ये सहा हजार चतुर्थश्रेणीच्या जागासाठी तब्बल 25 लाख अर्ज येतात, राजस्थान येथे 2018 ला चतुर्थश्रेणी 18 जागासाठी 12 हजार 453 अर्ज येतात, मुंबईत महिला पेलिसांसाठीच्या 137 पदासाठी 9 लाख अर्ज प्राप्त होतात, रेल्वेच्या 90 हजार चतुर्थ श्रेणी जागासाठी तर केवळ तीन दिवसातच ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने 2 कोटी 80 लाख अर्ज प्राप्त होतात म्हणजे रेल्वेमध्ये ड्रायव्हर, हेलदार, ट्रकमॅन, गॅंगमन, चतुर्थश्रेणीच्या नोकऱ्यासाठी उच्चशिक्षितच नाही तर 7 हजार 767 इंजिनार, 3 हजार 985 एम.बी.ए. आहेत 7 हजार 980 पीएच.डी.धारक 991, बीबीए आहेत. जवळपास पाच हजार एम.ए., डी.एड., बी.एड. आणि एल.एल.बी. केलेले युवक 198 आहेत तर पदवीधर असे आहेत.

सरकारने पाच वर्षांपूर्वीचे रोजगार निर्माण करण्याची घोषणा केली होती. मात्र त्या तुलनेत रोजगार निर्मिती होऊ शकली नाही, केंद्रिय लोकसेवा आयोग, कर्मचारी निवड आयोग रेल्वे भरती बोर्डांमधील नोकऱ्यामध्ये घटच होत आहे. सरकारी आकडेवारीवर नजर टाकल्यास डिसेंबर 2017 मध्ये 40 कोटी 97 लाख लोकांकडे काम होते, ते वर्षभरात डिसेंबर 2018 मध्ये 39 कोटी 7 लाख इतके आले. आज देशात 35 कोटी तरुण आहेत, त्यापैकी दहा कोटी बेरोजगार तर 6 कोटी नोंदणी कृत बेरोजगार आहे ती या वरून समस्येची तीव्रता स्पष्ट होते.

## बेरोजगारीची कारणे :

1) लोकसंख्या वाढ — भारतात लोकसंख्येची वाढ प्रमाणात होत आहे. आपला देश 2020 साली महासत्ता होईल असे डॉ. अब्दुल कलाम यांनी 1991 म्हटले होते. तेव्हा तरुणांची संख्या जास्त होती. मृत्युदर घटल्यामुळे वृद्धांची संख्या वाढली. त्यातच लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत उत्पादन मात्र घटत गेले. नवीन कारखाने निर्माण केली गेली नाही, उलट काही कारखाने बंद पडण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. त्यामुळे बेरोजगारी सारखा प्रश्न वाढीस लागला आहे.

2) भारतीय कृषी व्यवस्था : आपला देश हा कृषी प्रधान देश आहे, ही शेती फक्त निसर्गात अवलंबून आहे. पाउस कमी पडला तर कोरडा दुष्काळ निर्माण होतो. त्यामुळे शेतमजुर बेकार होतात व पाऊस जास्त झाल्यास ओला दुष्काळ पडतो. यामुळेही बेकारी वाढते, तसेच भारतात शेती पुरक व्यवसाय सुद्धा अत्यंत अल्प आहेत. त्यामुळे

शेतकरी व शेतमजूर यांना नैसर्गिक सकटांना तोंड द्यावे लागते. शेती सुधारणेच्या संदर्भात भारतीय शासन अजूनही यशस्वी झालेले नाही, निव्वळ निसर्गाच्या लहरीपणावरच ही भारतीय शेती अवलंबून असते, त्यामुळे काम करण्याची इच्छा असूनही लोकांना शेवटी बेकारी राहावेच लागते.

### 3) यांत्रिकीकरण :

यांत्रिकीकरण म्हणजे मानवाने प्राप्त केलेल्या ज्ञानाचा प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात उपयोग करून घेणे होय. यांत्रिकीकरण परंतु या यंत्रांच्या उपयोगामुळे 10-15 माणसांचे काम 4-5 माणसे करायला लागली, म्हणजे त्या ठिकाणचे शिल्लक माणसे बेकार बनली, आधीच अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्या असल्यामुळे भारतातील उद्योगाला लागणाऱ्या मजुरापेक्षा रिकाम्या माणसाची संख्या अधिक झाली. या यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे अनेक कामगारांचे संसार उद्ध्वस्त झाले.

### 3) वैयक्तिक कारणे :

बेकारी अनेक वैयक्तिक कारणातून सुद्धा निर्माण होते. जसे काही स्पर्धात्मक परीक्षांना आणि नोकऱ्यांना ही विशिष्ट वयाच्या आजच्या अर्ज करण्याची परवानगी असते, व वयाची मुदत संपल्यानंतर या व्यक्ती बेरोजगार राहतात.

बरेचदा व्यक्तीच्या स्वभावातील दोष हा सुद्धा बेकारीच्या वैयक्तिक कारणात समाविष्ट होतो जसे आजारपण, आळशीपणा, कामचुकारपणा, व्यसनाधिनतेमुळे व्यक्तीची शारीरिक क्षमता कमी होते, मनावर ताण निर्माण होतो. अशा व्यक्तींना काम मिळत नाही,

### 4) आर्थिक कारणे :

बेकारीच्या पाठीमागे आर्थिक दुर्बलता हे देखील महत्त्वाचे कारण आहे. जे शिक्षण घेउन बेकार आहेत. त्यांना काही उद्योग व्यवसाय करावयाचा असल्यास भांडवलाच्या अभावामुळे ते शक्य होत नाही. तसेच भारतात जेव्हा मंदीची लाट येते, तेव्हा अनेक उद्योग बंद पडतात, त्यामुळे कामगारांना काढून टाकले जाते व बेरोजगार होतात. उदा. सुतगिरण्या, साखर कारखाने इत्यादी विविध कारखाने मध्येच बंद पडतात न याचा परिणाम कामगारांना बेकार व्हावे लागते.

### 5) अयोग्य शिक्षणाचा अभाव :

साध्या सुशिक्षित बेरोजगारांचे प्रचंड प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे. आज विविध पदव्या संपादन करूनही नोकऱ्या उपलब्ध नाहीत, भारतात शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत भ्रष्टाचार निर्माण झाला. साध्या शिक्षकाच्या जागेसाठी लाखो रुपयांच्या देण्या देण्यात येतात, हजारो इंजिनियरही आज रस्तोरस्ती फिरत आहेत. बऱ्याचदा विद्यार्थी एकाच वेळी दोन पदव्याही घेतात, त्यामुळे दोन्ही ही ठिकाणी दुर्लक्ष होते. व असे सुशिक्षित नंतर इतर कोणतेही काम करण्यास पुढाकार घेत नाहीत. आपल्याकडे केवळ उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणून शिक्षणाकडे बघितले जाते. कारण इंग्रजांनी कारकून तयार करणारे शिक्षण दिले, आजही अशीच मानसिकता लोकांची असल्यामुळे शिक्षण फक्त नोकरी मिळविण्यासाठी आहे, या हेतुने शिक्षण घेतात, परंतु योग्य पद्धतीने शिक्षण घेतले जात नाही,

अभ्यासक्रमामध्ये रोजगाराभिमुख कौशल्याधिष्ठित अभ्यासक्रमाचा समावेश व्हायला हवा तरच कुठे तरी परिवर्तन घडेल.

**6) उद्योग क्षेत्रातील घसरण** – देशात अनेक प्रकारचे उद्योग किंवा कारखान्यामध्ये आर्थिक मंदीमुळे घसरण होते. त्याचबरोबर नव-नवीन कारखान्यांची निर्मिती होऊ शकत नाही, हे सुद्धा बेरोजगारीचे कारण आहे.

**7) लघुउद्योगांचा अभाव** – भारतात मुळातच नोकरीला अधिक महत्त्व दिले जाते, त्यामुळे लघु व्यवसाय करणे, त्यासाठी प्रचंड मेहनत घेणे किंवा भांडवल उभे करणे या गोष्टी केल्याच जात नाहीत, एक वेळ शिपाई होण्यासाठी पैसे गोळा करतील पण उद्योगासाठी मात्र कोणीही मदत करायला धजावत नाही, व बँकाकडूनही पुरेशे भांडवल सहजासहजी मिळत नाहीत.

### 8) शासनाचा उदासिन दृष्टिकोन :

शासनाकडे नोकऱ्यांच्या जागा कमी आहेत व नोकरी करण्यास इच्छुक व्यक्ती जास्त आहेत, तसेच भारतात शासकीय कारखान्याऐवजी खाजगी खाजगी कारखाने अधिक आहेत, खाजगी कारखान्यामध्ये कंत्राटी नियुक्त्या असतात. काम प्रचंड असते, सांख्यिकीय मंत्रालयाने दिलेल्या अहवालानुसार दर 6.1 टक्के इतका आहे, बेरोजगारीच ही टक्केवारी गेल्या 45 वर्षांतली सर्वात अधिक असल्याचे ही समोर आले आहे, 2017-2018 च्या वर्षात बेरोजगारीचा दर सर्वाधिक असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

मनरेगा मध्येही कोणत्याही राज्यात स्त्रियांना 100 दिवस रोजगार देण्यात येत नसल्याने ग्रामीण भागातील अधिकाधिक स्त्रिया बेरोजगारी मध्येच राहतात, वेळेत वेतन ही दिल्या जात नाहीत त्यामुळे ही कित्येक महिला ह्या रोजगार योजनेपासून दूर राहतात.

गेल्या तीन वर्षात 2017-18 मधील भारतातील कामगारांच्या संख्येतील वृद्धीची नोंद सर्वात कमी झाली, कॅपिटलाईन कंपनीच्या वार्षिक अहवाल नुसार सन 2018 च्या शेवटी बी.एस.ईच्या 200 कंपन्यांच्या यादीतील 17

कंपन्यानी 35 कोटी लोकांना रोजगार दिला, मात्र त्यांच्या नेमणूका कंत्राटी असल्याचे नमुद केले नव्हते, असे अनेक प्रकार खाजगी क्षेत्रात घटतात. त्यामुळे शासनाने याकडे लक्ष घातले पाहिजे.

#### दुष्परिणाम :

सुशिक्षितांची बेकारी ही सामाजिकदृष्ट्या देशासाठी अत्यंत घातक आहे. ही सुशिक्षित बेकार मुले शांत न बस्ता गुन्हेगारी, संघर्ष पेटवणे, नैराश्य, व्यसनाधिनता, आत्महत्या, विध्वंसक वृत्ती, वाढते, विवाहाचे वय उलटून जाते, त्यामुळे बलात्कार, छेडछाड असे अनेक विकृतींना बळी पडतात. त्याचे कौटुंबिक सामाजिक विघटन होते. आर्थिक दुर्बलता, दारिद्र्याचा निर्माण होते. त्यामुळे बेकारीच्या समस्या सोबत देशातील अनेक समस्या वाढत आहे.

#### शिफारशी :

1. रोजगारभिमुख शिक्षण देणे.
2. आर्थिक व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण शिबीरे घेणे.
3. व्यावसायिक मार्गादर्शन योजना राबवणे.
4. जमीन सुधारणा कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी व्हायला हवी.
5. बाजारभाव स्थिर करणे, उत्पादनावर आधारित पिकांच्या किंमती ठरवणे, हमी भाव देणे.
6. ग्रामीण भागात रस्ते, पाण्याची सोय वीज, शाळा या सुविधाकडे शासनाने लक्ष दिल्यास ग्रामीण भागातील तरुण शहराकडे वळणार नाही.
7. पारंपरिक व्यवसायाना उत्तेजन देणे.
8. ग्रामोद्योगाची वाढ करणे.
9. निरनिराळे आयोग स्थापन करून व्यक्तींना आर्थिक सहाय्य करणे, शिक्षणातील उणिवा दूर करून तांत्रिक शिक्षण देणे.
10. बचतगटामार्फत चालणाऱ्या उद्योगामध्ये वाढ करणे व बेरोजगारांनाही कामे उपलब्ध करून देणे.
11. शासनने देखील मंत्र्यांचे दौरे, सार्वजनिक सरकारी समारंभ इ.च्या खर्चामध्ये काटकसर करावी.
12. कमवा शिका योजना कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयापासूनच राबवणे.
13. युवा सेवा योजना कार्यालये जास्तीत जास्त उघडावी.

#### समारोप :

थोडक्यात बेकारी निवारण वा रोजगार वृद्धी हे प्रथम उद्दिष्ट ठेवून आर्थिक नियोजन केले आणि देशातील साधनसामग्रीचा देशातील जनसामान्यांच्या हिताच्या दृष्टिकोनात वापर केला तर बेकारीची व दारिद्र्याची समस्या सोडवण्याची शक्यता तरी निर्माण होईल.

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## Role of Library in Teaching & Learning

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### Abstract:

*Library can give a good education to the students. So, Every School must have a good Library. If there is no library in a school, there would be many problems in Educational development. However, Information cannot be given promptly and accurately to the School Students and Teachers, reading habit cannot be created, deep knowledge cannot be acquired, self-discovery cannot be attained and intellectual curiosity cannot be developed. There will be no possibility to develop in pupils in the ability to learn from books, there will not be any possibility to create a lifelong liking and longing for new knowledge, to help an individual to realize the full potentialities of his personality without school library. Hence, School Education Commission in India recommends that each and every school must possess a very good library. So, the library facilities at school are essential. However, this research has been designed as a case study to analyse the status of high school and higher secondary school libraries.*

**Keywords:** learning, Habits, Library, Books, knowledge,

### Introduction

Many libraries have supported education efforts by providing teaching resources, information and referral services. A more active approach has been taken by libraries offering educational classes or one-to-one tutoring programs. Many libraries have outreach programs designed to meet the needs of specific groups of people with limited educational skills. Library resource materials are distributed to the institutionalized, including those in prisons, hospitals, rehabilitation centres, and group homes for the elderly and disabled.

### Libraries support teaching and learning

A library is fundamentally an organized set of resources, which include human services as well as the entire spectrum of media (e.g., text, video, and hypermedia). Libraries have physical components such as space, equipment, and storage media; intellectual components such as collection policies that determine what materials will be included and organizational schemes that determine how the collection is accessed; and people who manage the physical and intellectual components and interact with users to solve information problems.

Libraries serve at least three roles in learning. First, they serve a practical role in sharing expensive resources. Physical resources such as books and periodicals, films and videos, software and electronic databases, and specialized tools such as projectors, graphics equipment and cameras are shared by a community of users. Human resources--librarians (also called media specialists or information specialists) support instructional programs by responding to the requests of teachers and students (responsive service) and by initiating activities for teachers and students (proactive services). Responsive services include maintaining reserve materials, answering reference questions, providing bibliographic instruction, developing media packages, recommending books or films, and teaching users how to use materials. Proactive services include selective dissemination of information to faculty and students, initiating thematic events, collaborating with instructors to plan instruction, and introducing new instructional methods and tools. In these ways, libraries serve to allow instructors and students to share expensive materials and expertise.

Second, libraries serve a cultural role in preserving and organizing artifacts and ideas. Great works of literature, art, and science must be preserved and made accessible to future learners. Although libraries have traditionally been viewed as facilities for printed artifacts, primary and secondary school libraries often also serve as museums and laboratories. Libraries preserve objects through careful storage procedures, policies of borrowing and use, and repair and maintenance as needed. In addition to preservation, libraries ensure access to materials through indexes, catalogues, and other finding aids that allow learners to locate items appropriate to their needs.

Third, libraries serve social and intellectual roles in bringing together people and ideas. This is distinct from the practical role of sharing resources in that libraries provide a physical place for teachers and learners to meet outside the structure of the classroom, thus allowing people with different perspectives to interact in a knowledge space that is both larger and more general than that shared by any single discipline or affinity group. Browsing a catalogue in a library provides a global view for people engaged in specialized study and offers opportunities for serendipitous insights or alternative views. In many respects, libraries serve as centres of interdisciplinary-places shared by learners from all disciplines. Digital libraries extend such interdisciplinary by

making diverse information resources available beyond the physical space shared by groups of learners. One of the greatest benefits of digital libraries is bringing together people with formal, informal, and professional learning missions.

Formal learning is systematic and guided by instruction. Formal learning takes place in courses offered at schools of various kinds and in training courses or programs on the job. The important roles that libraries serve in formal learning are illustrated by their physical prominence on university campuses and the number of courses that make direct use of library services and materials. Most of the information resources in schools are tied directly to the instructional mission. Students or teachers who wish to find information outside this mission have in the past had to travel to other libraries. By making the broad range of information resources discussed below available to students and teachers in schools, digital libraries open new learning opportunities for global rather than strictly local communities.

Much learning in life is informal--opportunistic and strictly under the control of the learner. Learners take advantage of other people, mass media, and the immediate environment during informal learning. The public library system that developed in the U.S. in the late nineteenth century has been called the "free university", since public libraries were created to provide free access to the world's knowledge. Public libraries provide classic nonfiction books, a wide range of periodicals, reference sources, and audio and video tapes so that patrons can learn about topics of their own choosing at their own pace and style. Just as computing technology and world-wide telecommunications networks are beginning to change what is possible in formal classrooms, they are changing how individuals pursue personal learning missions.

Professional learning refers to the on-going learning adults engage in to do their work and to improve their work-related knowledge and skills. In fact, for many professionals, learning is the central aspect of their work. Like informal learning, it is mainly self-directed, but unlike formal or informal learning, it is focused on a specific field closely linked to job performance, aims to be comprehensive, and is acquired and applied longitudinally. Since professional learning affects job performance, corporations and government agencies support libraries (often called information centres) with information resources specific to the goals of the organization. The main information resources for professional learning, however, are personal collections of books, reports, and files; subscriptions to journals; and the human networks of colleagues nurtured through professional meetings and various communications. Many of the data sets and computational tools of digital libraries were originally developed to enhance professional learning.

The information resources--both physical and human--that support these types of learning are customized for specific missions and have traditionally been physically separated, although common technologies such as printing, photography, and computing are found across all settings. This situation, is depicted

Digital libraries combine technology and information resources to allow remote access, breaking down the physical barriers between resources. Although these resources will remain specialized to meet the needs of specific communities of learners, digital libraries will allow teachers and students to take advantage of wider ranges of materials and communicate with people outside the formal learning environment.

Although not all students or teachers in formal learning settings will use information resources beyond their circumscribed curriculum and not all professionals will want to interact even occasionally with novices, digital libraries will allow learners of all types to share resources, time and energy, and expertise to their mutual benefits. The following sections illustrate some of the types of information resources that are defining digital libraries.

"A LIBRARY IS NOT A LUXURY BUT ONE OF THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE"

Libraries serve in 3 ways of learning and teaching-

1. It serves a practical role in sharing expensive resources, physical resources such as book, graphics, periodical and databases etc. These contents of libraries help in both ways i.e. teaching and learning.
2. The second role of the library is in preserving and organizing artefacts and ideas which make things accessible for future learners.
3. Thirdly, libraries play a vital role in the social and intellectual manner by bringing together people and ideas.

This practical role of sharing resources in between teachers and learners in the classroom motivates them to come forward in knowledge sharing and transforming.

In current scenario, the roles of libraries have been expanded and it is providing services to faculty and students involved in distance education. The expansion of education can be observed very easily as the distance education has become very much popular across the country. The quality of education is stretching at the very interior part of a nation successfully resulting in the increase of literacy percentage of nation which is enhancing gradually and speedily. The mode of education which libraries are adopting is remarkable. Proper successful distance education courses are really remarkable As a result; an economically weaker section of the community is also getting the quality education by this great role of 'libraries'.

Let's talk about the school library. The school library is an integral part of teaching and learning process. It facilitates the work of classroom teacher and helps each student to make them understand and gives a lot of opportunities to access the resource of desired information. The school library services help in so many ways:

1. Create and develop motivating, flexible, physical and digital learning spaces.
2. It equips students with the skills which is necessary to succeed in a frequently changing technological, social and economic environment.
3. It provides and promotes quality fictions to develop the students' habits and enjoyment in reading and enrich their intellectual, aesthetic, cultural and emotional growth.
4. The libraries support the teachers in access to relevant curriculum, information and professional development material within and outside the school and provide the opportunities to make a cooperative plan implement and evaluate various kind of learning programme.

A library is the heart of schools' academic activities. The quality, growth, manners, etiquettes, human values, culture are greatly influenced by libraries. The teaching and learning process will certainly be lacking lustre without a good library. It is indispensable for student centred teaching and learning process.

An ideal library of any school provides stimulation and inspiration to both teachers and students which develops an interest in the subject and wider the horizon of students. The library is not the centre of academic learning; it also provides us the best company when we are idle, free, lonely and bored. Today when there is a tremendous explosion in knowledge at the very fast pace, the library provides requisite supplementary material and extra reading to the students to understand the subject and get the required information.

An ideal library plays a very crucial and instrumental role in developing teachers and students, enhancing teachers' effectiveness in classroom in adopting the enormous mode of teaching which increases the classroom performance relatively.

A great library promotes individual and group learning. It also helps in developing students' vocabulary; enhance, comprehensions, developing the habit of silent reading and problem-solving attitude of the students.

Last but not the least in present time the role of the library has increased and widened in so many ways, it functions as a kingpin of the educational arena where the wheel of education, individual growth, national progress and prosperity move around it. The social, educational and economic growth of an individual and nation always influences deeply by the nurturing libraries. Managing and sustaining the ideal library in every school and public domain have a great impact in the growth of human resource development and their upliftment for their bright future. Reading, the key to success, should be fun and not a chore.

Library where an extensive reference and fiction collection is complemented with carefully selected magazines and periodicals. To inculcate the habit of reading, the students are advised from time to time to go through books pertaining to Biographies and Encyclopaedia, General Science and General awareness so as to be well versed about the same.

The spacious, well lit and well-equipped library of the school, boasts of its utility in its splendour. Numerous books, magazines and periodicals arranged in open bookshelves are a treat to eye and easy to approach. The school library caters to the diverse needs of students in respect to reference material, competitive exams and intensive study of all the subjects and aims at rediscovering the long forgotten love for reading. It equips students with life-long learning skills and develops in them creative thinking and imagination and enables them to live as ideal and responsible citizens.

Libraries allow children to ask questions about the world and find the answers. And the wonderful thing is that once a child learns to use a library, the doors to learning are always open.

Librarians in academic libraries in India are competent to pursue research and development activities. However, resources and research support available to these professionals are limited.

**Conclusions:**

Librarian in academic libraries in India and competent to purpose research and development activities. To improve the level of research and publishing & to improve the purely research in academics institute. To improvement the teaching & learning skill to help the researchers and publishing to improve the level of teaching skills.

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## डिजीटल युगातील अकादमीक ग्रंथालयाच्या भूमिकेवरील आयसीटीचा प्रभाव

रूपाली रमेशराव शिरभाते

एम. लीब विमलबाई देशमुख महाविद्यालय अमरावती

प्रस्तावना:

डिजीटल युगाने ग्रंथालयाच्या कामाचा मार्ग बदलला आहे. शैक्षणिक लायब्ररीच्या बाबतीत (आयसीटी) माहिती संप्रेशन आणि तंत्रज्ञानाची बदलती उद्दिष्टे आणि भूमिका लक्षात ठेवण्यासाठी संग्रह आणि त्या जागेचे नुतनीकरण करा जिथे ग्रंथालय ऑपरेशन होते.

या पेपरमध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे चालविण्याल्या विद्यापिठाचे सर्वकृष्ट पुरक होण्यासाठी शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयाचे आधुनिकीकरण करण्याचा सर्वोत्तम व्यायाम देखील यात समाविष्ट असेल. तंत्रज्ञान प्रगती म्हणुन चालू असलेल्या लायब्ररी क्षेत्रामध्ये लक्ष केंद्रीत केले. या बदलामध्ये भौतिक जागेत सुधारित, संग्रह सुधारणे आणि स्पइतंतपंद वतासिवू समाविष्ट आहे. शिक्षण संस्था निष्क्रीय शिक्षणाच्या वातावरणापासून सक्रीय जिजनात बदलत असल्यामुळे ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका देखिल जुळवुन घ्यावी लागेल. शैक्षणिक सुधारणेसाठी शिक्षक आणि प्रकाशकासह सहकार्य करणे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षणाच्या वातावरणामध्ये आयसीटी ची भर घातल्याने माहिती पुनर्प्राप्ती वाढते आणि ग्रंथालयाच्या अभ्यासाच्या वर्ग कार्यक्रमात नविन गुंतवणुक होते.

विद्यापिठातील विद्यार्थ्यांना सर्वात जास्त शास्त्रिय दृष्ट्या प्रगत वर्ग आणि अंशप्रदान करण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत असतांना शैक्षणिक लायब्ररीची उपयोगीता आणि प्रासंगिकतेस अनेक प्रकारच्या आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागला आहे. म्हणुन या आव्हानांचा सामना करण्यासाठी वाचनालय बदलले पाहीजे.

डिजीटल युगातील अकादमीक ग्रंथालयाच्या भूमिकेवरील आयसीटीचा प्रभाव

१. बॅकग्राऊंड
२. डिजीटल युग व यातील अकादमीक ग्रंथालय किंवा लायब्ररीयनी भूमिका
३. माहिती संस्था— (Knowledge Society)
४. माहिती व्यवस्थापक
५. पारंपारीक लायब्ररी (Digital Library)

१. बॅकग्राऊंड:

शैक्षणिक लायब्ररीमध्ये डिजीटल युगाचा प्रभाव सर्वसामान्यांसाठी जितक्या लवकर झाला तितका लवकर सुरु झाला परंतु, १९८० च्या दशकापर्यंत ते वेगवान दराने वाढू लागले नव्हते. २०१२ मध्ये पेटंट चळवळीसाठी विद्यापिठाची क्षमता सुधारली. शैक्षणिक लायब्ररीत तंत्रज्ञानाची दुसरी मोठी पायरी म्हणजे इलेक्ट्रॉनीक्स स्त्रोतांची आवक हा होय.

२. डिजीटल युग व यातील अकादमीक ग्रंथालय किंवा लायब्ररीयनी भूमिका:

इलेक्ट्रॉनीक माहितीच्या युगात आपल्या सर्वांना माहिती शोध, शोध संघटना, तपासनी आणि मुल्यांकन यासाठीची माहिती आणि संप्रेशन तंत्रज्ञानाची विविधता प्रभावीपणे आणि प्रभाविपणे कशी वापरायची हे शिकण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. माहिती आणि ज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानात बदलत आहे. तसेच दिवसेंदिवस अधिक जटील होत आहे. आणि ग्रंथपालांना आवश्यक आहे.

३. माहिती संस्था— (Knowledge Society):

ज्ञान हे मानवी स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी वापरले जाऊ शकते. एक ज्ञान समाज तयार करतो, प्रक्रीया तयार करतो आणि सोसायटीच्या सर्व सदस्यांना उपलब्ध करून देतो. माहिती गोळा करणे आणि त्याची विश्लेषण करण्याची क्षमता मानवी इतिहासात अस्तित्वात आहे. तथापी, सध्याच्या ज्ञानाचा विचार माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या नुतनीकरणाच्या परीनामी डाटा तयार करणे आणि माहिती वितरणाचा मोठया प्रमाणपवर समाज आधारीत आहे.

४. माहिती व्यवस्थापक:

माहिती स्पेटामुळे एका शैक्षणिक लायब्ररीच्या संभाव्यतेपेक्षा अधिक लायब्ररी तयार केली आहे. बऱ्याच प्रकारचे माहिती स्त्रोत ट्रॅक करणे या नोकरीमध्ये माहिती शोधने आंतरशासीत कर्ज इंटरनेट न्युज गृप चे निरीक्षण करणे किंवा संगणीकृत लायब्ररी ची काळजी घेणे समाविष्ट असु शकते.

## ५. पारंपारीक लायब्ररी ;कपहपजंस स्पइतंतलद्धरू

पारंपारीक लायब्ररी हे एक विशेष लायब्ररी आहे. ज्यात इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरूपात संग्रहीत मजकुर व्हिड्युअल सामग्री, ऑडीओ सामग्री, व्हिडीओ सामग्री समाविष्ट असलेल्या डिजीटल वस्तुच्या संग्रहावर लक्ष केंद्रीत केले जाते, या लायब्ररीचे मुख्य कार्य म्हणजे लायब्ररी संग्रहातील फाईल्स आणि मिडीया आयोजित करणे आणि पुनर्प्राप्त करणे. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लायब्ररी एक प्रकारची माहिती पुनर्प्राप्ती प्रणाली आहे.

लायब्ररी नवकल्पना:

नविन संस्था एक सामाजिक संस्था म्हणून ग्रंथालयाच्या विकासास सुलभ करण्यासाठी आणि ग्रंथालयाच्या कामगिरीत सुधारणा करण्याकरीता मौलिक पणाची निर्मिती वितरण आणि मौलिकता वापरण्याची एक जटील प्रक्रिया आहे. लायब्ररी इनोव्हेशन ही नविन विचारांची एक प्रणाली आहे. जी उत्पादक विचार करणार या व्यवसायीकांनी किंवा कार्यसंघटनाद्वारे प्रस्तावित केली जाते. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रक्रियांच्या स्वयंचलित आणि यांत्रिकीकरण माहिती आणि संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर (आयसीटी) पारंपारीक लायब्ररी आणि त्यातील सेवांमध्ये सुधारीत करतो.

निष्कर्ष:

आधुनिक युगात ग्रंथालये पुढे जात आहेत आणि डिजीटल युग स्विकारतात म्हणून आपण हे लक्षात ठेवले पाहिजे की साहित्य टाकणे आवश्यक नाही. खर तर आपण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संग्रह कसे विकसित करतो यावर आपण विचार केला पाहिजे. नविन मुद्रित सामग्री वापरण्याएवजी नवीन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साहित्य स्विकारणे किंवा नाकारणे याकरीता आमचे मापदंड असामान्य असले पाहिजे. ग्रंथालयाने केवळ ग्रंथालय नव्हे तर प्रोत्साहन देण्यावर भर दिला पाहजे. तरच विद्यार्थी आणि प्राध्यापक लायब्ररी काय देतात त्याचे मुल्य पाहू शकतील.

संदर्भ:

1. [http://lib.tkk.fi/ifla/IFLA\\_S](http://lib.tkk.fi/ifla/IFLA_S)
2. <http://cf.hum.ura.nl/bai.home.jackenzie/bibs/>

## Drainage Density and location of the Industries A Case study of Amravati District

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### Abstract :

*Industrialization has a major role to play in the economic development of the under-development countries or region. Industrialization is not an end in itself to course, but a means raise living standards, the per capital income of the people of the country or region. Therefore, Government and all others involved in the company to solve problems of underdeveloped countries through industrial growth to consider general industrialization aim and problems and every specific project in terms of value to the economy.*

*Industrialization raises the economic status of a society. Therefore, in any society or region or country industrialization can be a very effective tool to achieve economic development. The present research paper has attempts the analysis of impact of Drainage Density on the location of industries in Amravati District.*

### Introduction :

The primary industries are concentrated in entire part of the Amravati district. It is also known as small scale industries. It requires small capital to start up. As it means that the raw material is available for these industries easily. As a concerned with stream of the Amravati district it is properly distributed within the Amravati district accept Chikhaldara and Dharni region. Because this region is highly undulating as compared to other part of the Amravati district. Primary industries and stream has very positive relation between Daryapur, Achalpur and Anjangaon surji region because this particular region has two big river of the Amravati district. Which has Purna and Pedhi River. According to both rivers it has nearly 11 months have average water supply. It provides water to this primary industry throughout the year.

Secondary industries play a vital role in the concerned with streams because the secondary industries have ample amount of water for cooling washing and concreting. Secondary site industries mainly concentrated in the Amravati tehsil because this site falls under the ample amount of water. And local government also provides water for domestic use and industrial purpose also. This is the main reason of the secondary industries are established in the Amravati tehsil.

Tertiary industries are the service industries it mainly deals with service and end product of the secondary and tertiary industries. Amravati tehsil got highly centered for tertiary industries. Amravati and the other tahsils got very low share of Amravati tehsil. The tertiary industries deal with basic services which were provided by Municipal Corporation and local hospitality services. This industry barely deals with stream so the steams don't have so much importance in the tertiary industries.

### Objective of the Study:

The main objective of the study is to calculate the study of the location of the Industries in Amravati District Affected by Drainage Density.

### Study Area:

The latitudinal expansion of Amravati district is spread between 20<sup>0</sup>32" N to 21<sup>0</sup>46"N latitude and 76<sup>0</sup>37"E to 78<sup>0</sup>27"E. longitude. Nagpur district is situated on its east and Wardha district on south-east, Yavatmal district on south-west, Akola district on west and Baitul District of Madhyapradesh on North.

According to the survey of 2011, total area of Amravati district is about 12210 sq.km. It has covered 3.96% area of Maharashtra province. In administrative point of view the district has been divided into fourteen tahsils (2011). They are:- Amravati, Bhatkuli, Nandgawn Khandeshwer, Achalpur, Chandur bazar, Morshi, Warud, Chandur Railway, Tiwsa, Daryapur, Anjangawn Surji, Dharni, Chikhaldara, and Dhamangaon Railway.

Table No. 1

### Amravati District: Drainage density and location of the Industries (2011)

Drainage Density (Per sq.km.)	Area (sq.km.)		Primary Industries		Secondary Industries		Tertiary Industries	
	Area	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
<b>High (&gt;10)</b>	4096	<b>33.54%</b>	205	<b>21.64%</b>	145	<b>16.82%</b>	380	<b>28.85%</b>
<b>Moderate (5-10)</b>	7447	<b>60.99%</b>	717	<b>75.71%</b>	702	<b>81.43%</b>	907	<b>68.86%</b>

Low (<5)	667	5.46%	25	2.63%	15	1.74%	30	2.27%
Total	12210	100%	947	100%	862	100%	1317	100%

Source: Calculated by Researcher.

### i) High drainage density (>10) (sq.km.):

Table No. 1 deals with the drainage density and location of the industries in Amravati district. The high level of drainage density (>10 per sq.km.) occupied near about 4096 (**33.54%**) sq.km. area of the district. This type of density occurred in the middle part of the district its occupied second maximum area of the district and another area is northern and north eastern part of the district. In this drainage density (>10) the primary base industries are 205 which is **21.64%** of the total primary based industries. The secondary based are 145 which is **16.82%** of the total secondary based industries and the tertiary based industries are 380 which is **28.85%** of total tertiary based industries. In this high drainage density area located the maximum tertiary base industries and minimum are secondary based industries.

### ii) Moderate drainage density (5-10) (sq.km.):

The moderate drainage density (5 – 10) sq. km. occupied the 7447 (**60.99%**) sq. km area of this region, It is a maximum occupied area of the district. In this drainage density areas the primary based industries are 717 which are **75.71%** of total primary based industries in the district. The secondary based industries are 702 which are **81.43%** of total secondary based industries in the district. The tertiary based industries are 907 which is **68.86%** of total tertiary based industries in the district. In this drainage zone the maximum no. of primary, secondary and tertiary based industries are situated and this zone also occupied the maximum area of the Amravati district.

### iii) Low drainage density (< 5) (sq.km.):

The low level drainage density (<5) sq.km. Occupied the very small area 667 (**5.46%**) sq.km. of the district. The low drainage density area occupied in the border side of the Amravati district. In this drainage density zone the primary based industries are 25 which is 2.63% of total primary based industries in the district. The secondary based industries are 15 which 1.74 % of total secondary based industries in the district. The tertiary based industries are 30 which is 2.27% of the total tertiary based industries in the district. In this drainage density zone very less number of industries are situated. Therefore, in the industries water is very important factor to develop the industries. Hence, the industrial distribution is to concern a drainage density area.

### Conclusion:

Drainage density plays a very vital role in the location of the industries. Because every Industry needs some amount of water, hence it is become very compulsory to study the drainage density of the district.

### References:

1. The Wright (1938) and Thompson (1955) Intensity of the industries pp73.
2. Sharma V.N. (2001) "Industrial development and planning in India" Radha publication New Delhi, pp 23.
3. Amravati District Industrial survey report. (2008)

## बीड जिल्ह्यातील महिला साक्षरता आणि बेरोजगारी यांचा परस्पर संबंध अभ्यासणे

प्रा. रोहिणी निवृत्ती अंकुशे

गृहविज्ञान विभाग प्रमुख, खोलेश्वर महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई, जि.बीड

भारतातील बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण 6.1 टक्क्यावर गेले असून 45 वर्षातील बेरोजगारीचा उच्चांक असल्याची धक्कादायक माहिती राष्ट्रीय नमुना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालयाच्या अहवालातून समोर आले आहे. 'एन.एस.एस.ओ.' च्या नियतकालित श्रमशक्ती विषयक अहवालानुसार 2017-18 या बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण 6.1 टक्क्यापर्यंत वाढले आहे. गेल्या 45 वर्षातील हे सर्वाधिक आहे.

शहरी भागात बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक 7.8 टक्के असून यामध्ये 15 ते 29 वर्षे वयोगटातील युवकांचे प्रमाण तब्बल 18.7 टक्के आहे 27.2 टक्के शहरी महिला बेरोजगार असल्याची नोंद या अहवालात करण्यात आली आहे. ग्रामीण भागात 5.3 टक्के युवक-युवती बेरोजगार आहेत.

गेल्या 2-3 दशकात आर्थिक प्रगती झपाट्याने झाली, पण त्या तुलनेत देशातल्या नौकरीचे प्रमाण कमी झाले आहे. आज देशात उच्चशिक्षित तरुण, तरुणींमध्ये बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे 16 टक्के आहे तर इतर अशिक्षित किंवा जेमतेम शिकलेल्यांमध्ये ते 5 टक्के आहे. देशात 92 टक्के महिला कामगार आणि 82 टक्के पुरुष कामगार महिन्याला 10 हजार रुपयांहून कमी कमवतात. महिला व पुरुषांच्या वेतनातली तफावत ही 35 टक्के पासून 85 टक्के इतकी आहे कामाचा प्रकार आणि शिक्षणाच्या पातळीवर ही तफावत दिसून येते. वरिष्ठ अधिकारी किंवा मॅनेजरसारख्या महत्त्वाच्या पदांवर महिलांचे स्थान नगण्य आहे. उत्तर प्रदेश पंजाब मध्ये 100 पुरुषांमागे केवळ 20 महिलांना नियमित पगारी काम आहे. तेच प्रमाण तामिळनाडू आणि आंध्रप्रदेशामध्ये 50 टक्के आहे तर मिझोरम आणि नागालँड मध्ये 70 टक्के हून अधिक महिलांकडे पगारी काम आहे.

देशातील टेक्सस्टाईल, बँकिंग आणि फायनान्शियल सर्व्हिस, लॅजिस्टिक आणि ट्रान्सपोर्ट रिटेल या चार क्षेत्रातल्या 700 कंपन्यांचे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले आहे. या अहवालानुसार या कंपन्यांपैकी एक तृतीयांश कंपन्यांमध्ये महिला कर्मचारी नाहीत तर 1 टक्के कंपन्यांमध्ये दहा टक्के पेक्षा कमी महिला कर्मचारी आहेत आणि 2.4 टक्के कंपन्यांमध्ये एकूण मनुष्यबळापैकी अर्धी संख्या ही महिला कर्मचाऱ्यांची आहे. देशातील एकूण मनुष्यबळाचा विचार केल्यास त्यात महिला कर्मचाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण 2.7 टक्के असून ते जागतिक सरासरीपेक्षा 23 टक्क्यांनी कमी आहे.

**संशोधनाचे उद्देश :**

1. बीड जिल्ह्यातील महिला बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण अभ्यासणे.
2. बीड जिल्ह्यातील महिला बेरोजगारीची कारणे अभ्यासणे.
3. बीड जिल्ह्यातील महिला साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण व बेरोजगारी यांचा परस्पर संबंध अभ्यासणे.

**गृहीतक :**

1. 'बीड जिल्ह्यातील महिला बेरोजगारांची संख्या, प्रमाण अत्यल्प आहे.'
2. 'बीड जिल्ह्यातील महिलांचे साक्षरता आणि रोजगार यांचा परस्पर संबंध नाही.'

**संशोधन पद्धती:**

- यादृच्छिक नमुना निवड पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला.
- यासाठी बीड जिल्हा एवढेच क्षेत्र मर्यादा ठेवण्यात आली.
- या संशोधनात 100 नमुन्यांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला.
- प्रश्नावली, मुलाखत तंत्राचा वापर करण्यात आला.
- वर्गवारी व टक्केवारी काढण्यात आली.

**वास्तव :**

महिलांच्या विकासासाठी विविध तरावर विविध पद्धतीने केलेले प्रयत्न यशस्वी ठरलेले दिसून येतात. महिलांच्या आरोग्याची स्थिती शहरी भागात चांगली असली तरी ग्रामीण भागात चांगली असली तरी ग्रामीण भागात महिला कमजोर कमकुवत असलेल्या दिसून येतात. मुलींचे विवाहचे वय 18 वर्षे केलेली आहे तरीदेखील काही कुटुंबात 18 वर्षे वय पूर्ण होण्यापूर्वीच मुलीचे विवाह केले जाताना दिसून येतात. या दृष्टिने कुटुंबातील महिलांनी

योग्य निर्णय घेण्यास कुटुंब प्रमुखाला प्रवृत्त करणे गरजेचे आहे व मुलीनेही आपला विवाह कधी? कोणाशी? करावा त्याबाबत वैचारिकतेने विचार करणे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

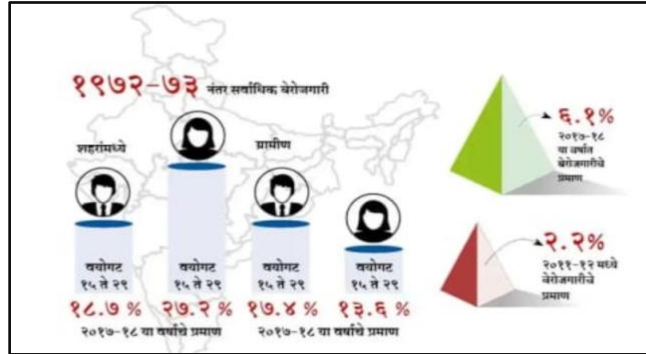
महाराष्ट्रातील महिलांची रोजगारासंबंधीची माहिती पाहता स्पष्ट होते की, सन 1997 चा अपवाद वगळता महिलांचा प्रशासन व रोजगारामधील वाढलेला सहभाग खालील सारणीवरून स्पष्ट होतो.

अ.क्र.	वर्ष	केंद्रसरकार	राज्यसरकार	स्थानिक संस्था	स्वराज्य
1.	1996	41,654	54,712	1,67,470	
2.	1997	41,496	54,464	1,71,412	
3.	1998	42,279	55,885	1,71,825	
4.	1999	42,300	57,304	1,71,571	
5.	2000	42,488	57,854	1,71,129	

स्रोत—रोजगार व स्वयंरोजगार आयुक्तालय, मुंबई अहवाल 2001

आशियातील वेगाने विकसित होणारी अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने भारताच्या प्रगतीवर नुकतेच समाधान व्यक्त केले होते. अर्थव्यवस्थेची सात टक्क्यांनी वाढ होत असली तरी, रोजगार निर्मितीमध्ये मात्र सपशेल निराशा झाली आहे. विकासदराचा आलेख उंचावत असला तरी, रोजगार निर्मिती नसल्याने 'जोबलेस ग्रोथ' चा फुगा असल्याचे बोलले जाते. नुकताच 'सेंटर फॉर मॉनिटरिंग इंडियन इकॉनॉमी' या संस्थेच्या अहवालात गेल्या वर्षभरात एक कोटीहून अधिक नागरिकांनी रोजगार गमावण्याचा निष्कर्ष काढला होता.

1972-73 नंतर सर्वाधिक बरोजगारी :



2017-18 या वर्षाचे प्रमाण :

बीड जिल्ह्यात देखील बेरोजगारीचा प्रश्न खूप वाढत चाललेला आहे जिल्ह्यातील बहुतांश भूमिपुत्रांना नोकरीसाठी वणवण फिरावे लागत आहे. त्यातच कंत्राटी पद्धती रूढ झाल्यामुळे कायमस्वरूपी रोजगारांच्या संधी हिरावून घेतल्या जात आहेत. तसेच नोकरीच्या संधी कमी आणि वाढती स्पर्धा यामुळे हा प्रश्न वाढतच चालला आहे. नोकरी मिळेल या आशेपोटी येथील रोजगार व स्वयं रोजगार मार्गदर्शन केंद्रात आतापर्यंत तब्बल 2 लाख 11 हजार 753 बेरोजगारांनी नोंदणी केली आहे. यात उच्चशिक्षितांची संख्या 88 टक्के आहे.

निष्कर्ष :

1. बीड जिल्ह्यात महिला बेरोजगारांचे प्रमाण 75 टक्के आहे.
2. बीड जिल्ह्यात महिला साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण 92 टक्के आहे.
3. दहावी पास झालेल्या 28 हजार तर बारावी पास झालेल्या 30 हजारांवर विद्यार्थ्यांची नोंदणी जिल्हा कौशल्य विकास रोजगार व उद्योजकता मार्गदर्शन केंद्रात संख्या आहे.
4. आयआयटी तसेच डिप्लोमा करणाऱ्या 1202 जणांची नोंदणी आहे.
5. कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान आदी शाखेची पदवी मिळवणारे पंधरा हजाराहून अधिक तरुणी नोकरीच्या प्रतिक्षेत आहेत.
5. बीड जिल्ह्यात साक्षर असलेल्या बेरोजगार महिलांचे प्रमाण 70 टक्के आहे.

यावरून असे लक्षात येते की, साक्षर महिलांचे बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे.

## शिफारशी :

- बीड जिल्ह्यात एम.आय.डी.सी. नाही. त्यामुळे उद्योगधंदे कमी प्रमाणात आहेत. जसे औरंगाबाद, पुणे, नाशिक जिल्ह्यात उद्योगधंदे खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत त्या तुलनेत बीड जिल्हा मागास आहे. यासाठी तशा प्रकारचे उद्योगधंदे बीड जिल्ह्यात सुरू करावे लागतील.
- शिक्षण पद्धतीत उद्योजकतेवर आधारित प्रशिक्षण देण्याची गरज, प्राथमिक शिक्षणापासूनच आहे. तसा अभ्यासक्रमात बदल करायला हवा.
- तरुणाईमध्ये 'नोकरी-व्हाईट कॉलर जॉब'चे वेड कमी करून उद्योजकता विकासाकडे वळवण्यासाठी प्रशासकीय स्तरावरून प्रयत्न करायला हवे.
- शासकीय योजना प्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी सामाजिकसंस्था, शासन, शिक्षणसंस्था, अंगणवाडी अशा यांच्या माध्यमातून प्रयत्न व्हायला हवे.

## संदर्भ सूची :

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5. सामुदायीक विस्तार शिक्षण, प्रा.वैरागडे-पिंपळापुरे प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.

## भारतीय संगीतात वैज्ञानिक उपकरणांचा प्रयोग व उपयोगिता

डॉ. अर्चना संदीप देशपांडे

संगीत विभाग प्रमुख लोकनायक बापूजी अणे महिला महाविद्यालय, यवतमाळ

20 व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धापासून संगीत क्षेत्रात वैज्ञानिक उपकरणांचा उपयोग होऊ लागला. याची सुरुवात 19 व्या शतकापासूनच झाली होती, जेव्हा ग्रामोफोन नावाच्या यंत्राचा थॉमस अल्वा एडिसन यांनी 1876 मध्ये शोध लावला. त्यानंतर माईक्रोफोन, आकाशवाणी, टेपरेकॉर्डर, दूरदर्शन, व्ही. सी. आर. सी. डी. प्लेयर ते आजच्या संगणक, मोबाईल इ. उपकरणांच्या उपयोगामुळे भारतीय संगीत क्षेत्रात क्रांती घडवून आणली.

यातील ग्रामोफोन व माईक्रोफोन या उपकरणांच्या शास्त्रीय संगीतातील उपयोगितेचा आढावा खालील मुद्यांच्या आधारे घेतलेला आहे.

**1) ग्रामोफोन** – प्राचीन काळापासून तर 19 व्या शतकापर्यंत संगीताच्या क्रियात्मक स्वरूपाला सुरक्षित ठेवण्याचे कोणतेच साधन नव्हते, ज्यामुळे कलाकारांची कला जतन केल्या जाऊ शकेल. परंतु ग्रामोफोनच्या आविष्कारामुळे ही उणीव भरून निघाली. ग्रामोफोनमध्ये जस्ताच्या पोकळ नळीवर आवाज खोदून ठेवला जाऊ लागला व हवा तेव्हा यंत्रावर ऐकता येऊ लागला.

भारतीय संगीताच्या दृष्टीने बघितल्यास सन 1898 मध्ये पहिले भारतीय संगीत लंडनमध्ये सपाट तबकड्यांवर मुद्रित झाले. या 43 ध्वनिमुद्रिका 7 इंच व्यासाच्या एकीकडेच मुद्रित केलेल्या दोन मिनिटांपेक्षा कमी वेळ वाजणाऱ्या होत्या. सन 1902 मध्ये कलकत्याचे फ्रेडरिन विल्यम गैसबर्ग आणि त्यांच्या ध्वनि तंत्रज्ञांनी पहिले गाणे मेणाच्या तबकड्यांवर मुद्रित केले. सन 1908 मध्ये कलकत्ता येथे ग्रामोफोन कंपनी ऑफ इंडियाचा उदय झाला. ग्रामोफोनमध्ये अनेक फेरबदल, परिवर्तन होऊन त्याचे तंत्रज्ञान अधिक विकसित होत गेले. 20 व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात देशी-विदेशी ग्रामोफोन कंपन्यांच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे ध्वनिमुद्रणात तीव्रता आली. सर्वप्रथम बेकाकंपनीद्वारे सन 1914 मध्ये शास्त्रीय संगीताचे रेकॉर्ड बनविले गेले. त्यानंतर अनेक ग्रामोफोन कंपन्यांनी जसे – एच. एम. व्ही, ओडियन, कोलंबिया इ. कंपन्यांनी रेकॉर्डस बनविल्या. अनेक प्रख्यात गायकांच्या रेकॉर्डस बनविल्या आहेत.

घरंदाज कलाकारांपैकी काही कलाकार असे होते की आपल्या कलेचा प्रसार – प्रचार करण्यास इच्छूक होते. यामध्ये सर्वप्रथम उल्लेखनीय नाव उस्ताद अब्दुल करीम खाँ साहेबांचे आहे. यांनी जास्तीत जास्त रेकॉर्ड्स बनवून संगीतप्रेमी जनतेसाठी संगीत ऐकणे सुलभ केले. उस्ताद फैय्याज खाँ, बहरे वहीद खाँ, बालगंधर्व, केसरबाई केरकर, लक्ष्मीबाई जाधव, मल्लिकार्जुन मन्सूर, बडे गुलाम अली खाँ, ओंकारनाथ ठाकूर, कुमार गंधर्व, अमीर खाँ, नारायणराव व्यास, गंगुबाई हंगल, सिद्धेश्वरीदेवी, गोहरजान, रसुलनबाई इ. अनेक गायकांच्या रेकॉर्ड्स ग्रामोफोन कंपन्यांनी बनविल्या. जुन्या बंदिशी आणि आता अप्रचलित होत असलेल्या रागांच्या दृष्टीनेही शास्त्रीय संगीताच्या या जुन्या रेकॉर्डस्चे एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे.

पंडित भातखडेनी चिजांच्या संकलनासाठी ग्रामोफोनचा उपयोग केला यावर 'भातखंडे स्मृति ग्रंथ' यामध्ये लेखक श्री प्रभाकर चिंचोरे पृ.क्र.17 वर लिहितात- "वाडीलालजी उ. आशिक अलीना अण्णासाहेबांच्या घरी घेऊन गेले रागांवर खूप चर्चा झाली आणि प्रत्येक रागाच्या पाच-पाच, दहा-दहा चिजा उस्तादांनी अण्णासाहेबांना ऐकविल्या. अण्णासाहेबांनी उस्तादांच्या चिजा कंठस्थ तर केल्याच, त्या स्वरलिपीबद्ध केल्या या व्यतिरिक्त त्या ग्रामोफोनवर रेकॉर्डही करून ठेवल्या. मुहम्मद अली खाँ आणि त्यांचे पुत्र आशिक अली खाँ यांच्या घराण्याच्या सुमारे तीनशे चिजा अण्णासाहेबांनी स्वरलिपीबद्ध करून ठेवल्या."

● काही संस्थांनी रेकॉर्डचा संग्रह केला आहे त्या खालील प्रमाणे

- 1) नॅशनल सेंटर फॉर परफॉर्मिंग आर्टस् (NCPA) – यांच्या संग्रहालयात पंधरा हजारांपेक्षा अधिक रेकॉर्ड्स आहेत.
- 2) संगीत रिसर्च अकादमी, कलकत्ता
- 3) संगीत महाभारती, मुंबई
- 4) अखिल भारतीय गांधर्व महाविद्यालय, मिरज
- 5) सोसायटी ऑफ इंडियन रेकॉर्डस कलेक्टर्स – ध्वनिमुद्रिकांचा संग्रह करणाऱ्या मंडळींना एकत्र आणणारी ही संस्था 1990 पासून मुंबईत कार्यरत आहेत.

या व्यतिरिक्त प्रत्येक आकाशवाणी केंद्रावर दुर्मिळ रेकॉर्ड्सचा संग्रह आहे.

अशा प्रकारे ज्यावेळी संगीत फक्त काही ठराविक लोकांसाठीच होते. त्यावेळी ग्रामोफोनच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे संगीत सर्वांसाठी सुलभ झाले आणि प्राचीन पंरपरेच्या रूपात आजही जतन करून ठेवण्यात आले आहे. अनेक घरंदाज कलाकारांची गायकी आजही ग्रामोफोनच्या रूपात अमर आहे.

- विविध रेकॉर्ड्स कंपनी रेकॉर्ड क्र. गायक/गायिका राग चीज  
त्याचे काही उदारहण पुढील प्रमाणे

अ.क्र	रेकॉर्ड कंपनी	रेकॉर्ड क्र.	गायक/गायिका	राग	चीज
1	कोलंबिया	GE8766	हिराबाई बडोदेकर	देशकार	हूं तो तोरे कारन
2.	कोलंबिया	BEX258	उ.अब्दुल करीम खाँ	झिंझोटी	पिया बिन नाही आवत
3.	एच.एम.व्ही.	N26000	पं. विनायकराव पटवर्धन	बहार	मै गिरीधर आगे नाचूंगी
4.	हिंदुस्थानी रे	H355	उ. फैयाज खाँ	नटबिहाग	झन झन झनझन पायल बाजे
5.	एच. एम. व्ही.	N26091	प्रो. नारायणराव व्यास	पहाडी	मोहित भाई सखिया
6.	कोलंबिया	GE3893	पं.कृष्णराव पंडित	जयजयवंती	देखो री न माने श्याम
7.	कोलंबिया	GE3997	मोगुबाई कुडीकर	बिहाग	बहार फिर आई लौट बहार
8.	ओडियन	SB2287	हिराबाई जव्हेरी	मांड	सखी मै जमूना तीरे चलू
9.	कोलंबिया	GE3405	पं. डी. व्ही. पलुस्कर	बहार	कैसी निकसी चांदनी
10.	एच.एम. व्ही.	N36341	उ. बडे गुलाम अली खाँ	कामोद	छांड दे मोरा अंछरा

- 2) **माईक्रोफोन**— संगीतासाठी टेक्नॉलॉजीची सर्वात मोठी देण म्हणजे माईक्रोफोन होय. 20 व्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला हे यंत्र आल्यामुळे संगीताचे विश्व पार बदलले.

गायन वादन पूर्वी काही मोजक्या लोकांसमोर होत असे परंतु 20 व्या शतकात झालेल्या व्यापक प्रचार प्रसारामुळे श्रोत्यांची संख्या वाढली मायक्रोफोनमुळे गायन—वादन जास्त लोकांपर्यंत पोहचू लागले. पूर्वीच्या मर्यादित श्रोत्यांना रागाचे गुढ रहस्य, विभिन्न तिहाई, लयतालांचा गणिती खेळ, दमदार ताना आकर्षित करित असत. परंतु 20 व्या शतकापासून श्रोता भावपक्षाकडे अधिक आकर्षित होऊ लागला. 20 आणि 30 च्या दशकातील किराणा घराण्याचे उस्ताद अब्दुल करीम खाँ हे श्रोत्यांमध्ये लोकप्रिय होण्याचे तेच कारण होते. 20 व्या शतकाच्या मध्यापर्यंत मध्यमवर्गीय साधारण श्रोत्यांची सक्रियता शास्त्रीय संगीताच्या कलाकारांना व्याकरणा बरोबरच ऐकणाऱ्यांचे मन आकर्षित करेल असे संगीत प्रस्तुत करण्यासाठी बद्ध करू लागली. यामध्ये मायक्रोफोन हे साधन कलाकारांना अत्यंत उपयोगी ठरू लागले.

हिंदूस्थानी संगीतात हृदयाला आकर्षित करण्याची ही ताकत माईक्रोफोन नावाच्या अशा यंत्रामुळे आली, ज्यामुळे आपली कुजबूजही दूर असलेल्या श्रोत्यांपर्यंत पोहचते. सूक्ष्म कारागिरीला या यंत्रामुळे वाव मिळू लागला. जुन्या उस्तादांना नेहमी जोरदार आवाजात गावे लागत असे. त्यातून कलेची भव्यता दिसत होती. सुक्ष्म कारागिरीला तेथे जागा नव्हती. परंतु माईक्रोफोनमुळे संगीतात संवेदनशीलता व कलात्मकता वाढीस लागली. त्यामुळे कलाकारांना नवीन ढंगाने गाणे भाग पडू लागले. तर दुसरीकडे रेडिओ, ग्रामोफोन यासारख्या माध्यमांनी त्यांचे नाव व प्रसिद्धी दूरपर्यंत पसरली.

- **माईक्रोफोनची आवश्यकता व उपयोग याबाबत विद्वानांची काही मते—**

1) आकाशवाणीचे चीफ प्रोड्यूसर श्री. आर. सी. भट्ट यांच्या मते “पूर्वी आपल्या देशात माईक्रोफोन नव्हता आणि त्याची आवश्यकताही नव्हती. कारण कलाकारांचे आवज व गायनशैली अशा प्रकारची होती की ते श्रोत्यांपर्यंत पोहचू शकत होते. आज श्रोता आणि कलाकार यामध्ये खूप मोठी जागा असते आणि ती भरून काढण्यासाठी वैज्ञानिक उपकरणांची आवश्यकता पडू लागली.”

2) सारंगीवादक पद्मश्री गुलाम साबरी खाँ म्हणतात — “पहले तो खुली आवाज में लोग गाते थे। पहले माईक तो

नहीं थे, जब माईक आया तो लोगोने अपनी आवाज को "वजि किया क्योंकि तेज आवाज फट जाया करती थी। किंतू प्रदर्शन की दृष्टी से बहुत तरक्की हुई।"

3) 20 व्या शतकाच्या पुर्वार्धात आकाशवाणीवर माईकवर गात असत. मंचीय कार्यक्राममध्ये माईक्रोफोनचा उपयोग जवळपास नव्हताच. गायक खुल्या आवाजात गात असत.

4) या संदर्भात डॉ. सुमति मुटाटकर म्हणतात – "मायक्रोफोन इ. चा प्रयोग पुर्वार्धात तर नाही परंतु सन 1945-50 च्या आसपास मंचावर मोठमोठ्या कॉन्फरन्सेसमध्ये होऊ लागला. तर पुर्वार्धात कुठे-कुठे मैफिलीमध्ये प्रयोग होत असे"

20 व्या शतकात शाळा, महाविद्यालय व संगीत संस्थांमुळे शास्त्रीय संगीताचा प्रसार- प्रचार झाला. त्यामुळे संगीताचे कार्यक्रम ऐकणाऱ्या श्रोत्यांची संख्या वाढली. हजारो रसिकांपर्यंत एका गायकाचा आवाज पोहचणे अशक्य होते. सितारसारख्या वाद्यांचे आवाजही असंख्य श्रोत्यांपर्यंत पोहचत नसत. माईक्रोफोनच्या आविष्कारामुळे ह्या सगळ्या अडचणी दूर झाल्या. संगीत सादरीकरणामध्ये परिवर्तन झाले व संगीताच्या प्रचार- प्रसारात फार मोलाची भर पडली. कारण संगीताचा जाहीर कार्यक्रम असो रेडिओ, दूरदर्शनवरील रेकॉर्डिंग असो किंवा रेकॉर्ड, कॅसेट इ. चे रेकॉर्डिंग असो यामध्ये माईक्रोफोन हे सर्वात आवश्यक झाले आहे.

### निष्कर्ष –

20 व्या शतकातपर्यंत संगीत आपल्या पारंपारिक रूपात, आपल्या विशिष्ट शैलीच्या स्वरूपात घराण्यांच्या मर्यादित होते, ते विसाव्या शतकाच्या पुर्वार्धात वैज्ञानिक उपकरणांच्या आगमनाने प्रभावित झाले. संगीत क्षेत्रात ग्रामोफोन रेकॉर्ड्स, माईक्रोफोन, आकाशवाणी व अन्य उपकरणांच्या प्रयोगामुळे शोकडो श्रोत्यांपेक्षा हजारो श्रोत्यांपर्यंत पोहचले. ग्रामोफोनच्या माध्यमातून घराणेदार गायकी सामान्य जणांपर्यंत पोहोचली आणि केवळ मैफिलीपर्यंत मर्यादित न राहता संगीत मुक्तरूपात मायक्रोफोनच्या सहाय्याने रेकॉर्डस्, कॅसेट, आकाशवाणी, सी.डी. इ. उपकरणांच्या माध्यमातून घरोघरी पोहोचले. याद्वारे भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीताचे जतनही केल्या गेले हे निश्चित.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथसूचि

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2. आकाशवाणी एवं हिंदुस्थानी शास्त्रीय संगीत- डॉ. शुचिस्मिता
3. आधुनिक काल में शास्त्रीय संगीत –डॉ. हुकुमचंद
4. वर्तमान सामाजिक परिवर्तन में संगीत की नई भूमिका- डॉ. जया मिश्रा
5. संगीत सहस्राब्दी अंक जाने- फेब्रु.2001 संगीत के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उपकरण- प्रदीपकुमार रावत
6. संगीत कलाविहार – मार्च 1995- सोसायटी ऑफ इंडियन रेकॉर्डस् कलेक्टर्स – सुरेश चांदवणकर

## इतिहास अध्ययन आणि अध्यापनामध्ये गुगल क्लासरूमचे योगदान

प्रा. डॉ. सिद्धार्थ भ. जाधव

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, श्रीमती नानकीबाई वाधवाणीकला महाविद्यालय, यवतमाळ

## प्रस्तावना :

21 वे शतक हे डिजिटल क्रांती घेऊन उदयास आले. 1853 मध्ये लॉर्ड डलहौसीच्या काळात तारायंत्र व टेलिफोनचा शोध लागला. आणि या दूरसंचाराच्या नव्या माध्यमामुळे संदेश वहनाची प्रक्रिया अतिशय झपाट्याने झाली. 1950 च्या दशकात दूरसंचार ध्वनीयंत्राच्या (टेलिफोन) माध्यमातून संदेश वहन केल्या जात होते. व दूरसंचार ध्वनीयंत्र हे 1980 च्या दशकापर्यंत दूरसंचार ध्वनीयंत्र हे सरकारी कार्यालय आणि श्रीमंत व्यक्ती यांच्या पुरतेच मर्यादीत होते. 1990 च्या दशकात दूरसंचार ध्वनीयंत्र हे सामान्य लोकांच्या अवाक्यात आले. 1995 नंतर इंटरनेटची (आंतरजाल) सुरुवात झाली. इंटरनेट बरोबर मोबाईल देखिल जोडीस आले. प्रारंभीच्या काळात मोबाईलवर इनकमिंग कॉलचे देखिल ग्राहकाला पैसे मोजावे लागत. त्यानंतर ब्लॅक अॅन्ड व्हाईट मोबाईल, एम. पी. श्री मोबाईल, टू. जी. मोबाईल, आणि आता फोर जी मोबाईल ही क्रांती अतिशय झपाट्याने घडून आली. हा इंटरनेटचा सर्व प्रवास मागील दहा-पंधरा वर्षातील आहे.

2011 पासून इंटरनेट ने सोशल मिडियाचे अनेक दालने सामान्यांसाठी सुरु केलीत. त्यामध्ये फेसबुक, व्हॉट्सअप, व्हाट्सअप, ट्विटर, इंस्टाग्राम याच्या माध्यमातून ही समाज संदेश वहनाची प्रभावी माध्यम ठरली. यामुळे जग अतिशय जवळ आले. हातात मोबाईल आला. मोबाईलवर अनेक नवनव्या गोष्टी शिकायला मिळू लागल्यात. या काळातील तरुण पिढी हातात पुस्तक घेऊन वाचण्यापेक्षा मोबाईलवर सतत डोकावतांना दिसतात. अभ्यासामध्ये मोबाईल, इंटरनेट, यू ट्यूब याचा वापर जर झाला, तर तो विद्यार्थ्यांना कंटाळवणा वाटणार नाही. या संदर्भात देश विदेशात मंथने सुरु झाली व त्यातूनच केव्हाही, कधीही व कुठेही इतिहास अध्ययनासाठी गुगल क्लासरूमचा वापर झपाट्याने वाढतांना दिसतो.

## संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

- 1) गुगल क्लासरूमच्या माध्यमातून सुलभ, सरळ व सोप्या पद्धतीत विद्यार्थ्यांना अभ्यासक्रम उपलब्ध व्हावा.
- 2) गुगल क्लासरूमच्या माध्यमातून चित्र फितीच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांना विषयाची माहिती उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- 3) गुगल क्लासरूमच्या माध्यमातून पाहुणे, व्याख्याते निर्माण करणे.
- 4) गुगल क्लासरूमच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांना गृहपाठ देणे.
- 5) गुगल क्लासरूमच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांची चाचणी परीक्षा घेणे.

## गुगल क्लासरूमचे स्वरूप :-

गुगल क्लासरूम हे गुगल या सर्च इंजिनने विकसित केलेले विनामूल्य वेब सेवा आहे. ज्याचा हेतू कागद रहित मार्गाने जास्तीत जास्त लोकांपर्यंत शिक्षण पोहचवणे हा आहे. भारतातील 65 टक्के लोकसंख्या ही साक्षर आहेत. परंतु मागील दहा वर्षात इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून डिजिटल साक्षरता झपाट्याने वाढत आहे. डिजिटल साक्षर होण्यामध्ये युवा वर्ग अग्रेसर आहे. शालेय व महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी मोठ्या प्रमाणात मोबाईल वापरतात. त्यांचे डिजिटल शिक्षण हे त्यांच्या सहकारी मित्रांकडून शिकविले जाते. युवा पिढी मोबाईल चालविण्याचे प्रशिक्षण घेत नाही परंतु आपल्या मित्रांच्या सहवासातून त्यांचे ते अनुकरण करतात.

## गुगल क्लासरूमची स्थापना :-

भारतामध्ये 12 ऑगस्ट 2014 मध्ये गुगल क्लासरूम ही संकल्पना अस्तित्वात आली. आंतरजालाच्या माध्यमातून कोणत्याही ठिकाणी त्याचा उपयोग केल्या जाऊ शकतो. पाश्चात्य देशांमध्ये वर्ग रहित शिक्षण प्रणाली अस्तित्वात आहे. आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणामध्ये नवनवीन अभ्यास तंत्राचा वापर केल्या जात आहे. यु. जी. सी. च्या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणानुसार आंतरजाल (इंटरनेट) पद्धतीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यात येत आहे. व त्यानुसार वाणिज्य, विज्ञान, वैद्यकीय औषध निर्माण, अभियांत्रिकी आणि सामाजिक विज्ञान विद्याशाखांमध्ये गुगल क्लासरूमच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षण दिल्या जाते.

**गुगल क्लासरूमची निर्मिती :-**

गुगल क्लासरूमला गुगल वर्ग मेळा असे म्हणता येईल. यामध्ये एक व्यक्ती वर्ग निर्माता व बाकी इतर प्रवेशित असतात. गुगल क्लासरूमच्या माध्यमातून पी. डी. एफ. फाईल, पत्रके, पत्रलेखन, स्तंभलेखन, जिमेल, संवाद, गुगल कॅलेंडर याचा वापर करण्यात येतो. विद्यार्थ्यांना सांकेतिक कोड देऊन वर्गात सामील होण्याकरीता किंवा स्वयंचलित शाळेच्या डोमेनमधून आयात करण्यासाठी आमंत्रित करता येते. प्रत्येक वर्गामध्ये नवशे नव्याणव विद्यार्थी प्रवेश घेऊ शकतात. आणि पाहुणे, व्याख्याते देखिल निमंत्रित करता येतात. गुगल क्लासरूम मध्ये जतमंउए बसूवता आणि चमचसम हया खिडक्या उपलब्ध आहे. स्ट्रीमच्या ( प्रवाह ) क्लासवर्कला वर्गकाम बतमंजम मध्ये क्विज असाईमेंट, प्रश्न, साहित्य, पोस्ट आणि विषय इत्यादी खिडक्या आहे. या माध्यमातून नवनवीन माहिती विद्यार्थ्यांना पोहचवता येते.

**सारांश :-**

ब-याच आंतरजाल (इंटरनेट) वापरणाऱ्यांना गुगल क्लासरूमच्या संदर्भात माहिती नाही. परंतु हया तंत्राचा अधिकाधिक मोठया प्रमाणात प्रचार आणि प्रसार केल्यास गुगल क्लासरूम हे येणाऱ्या काळामध्ये अतिशय उपयुक्त आणि शिक्षणातील परिणामकारक साधन ठरणार आहे. खेळता-खेळता अभ्यास आणि अभ्यासातून खेळ हे गुगल क्लासरूमचे वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. म्हणून मोठया प्रमाणात गुगल क्लासरूमच्या माध्यमातून शिकविल्या जावे. आणि विद्यार्थ्यांने देखिल हे नवे अभ्यासतंत्र आत्मसात करून आपल्या ज्ञानात अधिकाधिक भर घालावी. तेव्हा खऱ्या अर्थाने भारतात डिजीटल क्रांती होईल असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. इतिहाससारखा कठिण विषय दृक श्राव्य माध्यमातून अतिशय सोप्या पद्धतीने विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहचवल्या जाऊ शकतो.

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## Physical Fitness In Sports And Its Benefits

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### Abstract

*Physical fitness is a state of health and well-being and, more specifically, the ability to perform aspects of sports, occupations and daily activities. Physical fitness is generally achieved through proper nutrition,<sup>1</sup> moderate-vigorous physical exercise, and sufficient rest. Before the industrial revolution, fitness was defined as the capacity to carry out the day's activities without undue fatigue. However, with automation and changes in lifestyles physical fitness is now considered a measure of the body's ability to function efficiently and effectively in work and leisure activities, to be healthy, to resist hypokinetic diseases, and to meet emergency situations.*

### Introduction

Fitness is defined as the quality or state of being fit. Around 1950, perhaps consistent with the Industrial Revolution and the treatise of World War II, the term "fitness" increased in western vernacular by a factor of ten. The modern definition of fitness describes either a person or machine's ability to perform a specific function or a holistic definition of human adaptability to cope with various situations. This has led to an interrelation of human fitness and attractiveness that has mobilized global fitness and fitness equipment industries. Regarding specific function, fitness is attributed to persons who possess significant aerobic or anaerobic ability, i.e. endurance or strength. A well-rounded fitness program improves a person in all aspects of fitness compared to practising only one, such as only cardio/respiratory endurance or only weight training.

A comprehensive fitness program tailored to an individual typically focuses on one or more specific skills, and on age- or health-related needs such as bone health. Many sources also cite mental, social and emotional health as an important part of overall fitness. This is often presented in textbooks as a triangle made up of three points, which represent physical, emotional, and mental fitness. Physical fitness can also prevent or treat many chronic health conditions brought on by unhealthy lifestyle or aging. Working out can also help some people sleep better and possibly alleviate some mood disorders in certain individuals.

Developing research has demonstrated that many of the benefits of exercise are mediated through the role of skeletal muscle as an endocrine organ. That is, contracting muscles release multiple substances known as myokines, which promote the growth of new tissue, tissue repair, and various anti-inflammatory functions, which in turn reduce the risk of developing various inflammatory diseases.

### Exercises which makes us better at sports

#### Swimming

Swimming is a fantastic all over body conditioner, adding muscle strength and tone and boosting your cardio fitness at the same time. And the best bit is you can even do it when you're carrying an injury. (Sometimes, please check with your doctor/don't try and swim in a full body cast).

What this means for your other sports is that your overall increased fitness boosts your performance. It also stops you losing so much condition when you're taking it easy after an injury. So when you get back to playing again, your recovery is quicker.

#### Stretching

A lot of people still think of stretching classes as the easy option. Or even worse, just for women. Luckily these outdated views are changing with the rising popularity of CrossFit and other multi-disciplinary fitness trends. They stress the importance of flexibility and there are very few sports when an increase in flexibility won't improve your performance. It's an increasingly well known fact, stretching makes you better at sports. This ranges from being able to get to that rugby ball hospital pass to smoothing out your golf swing.

#### Strength training

Most sports require a degree of power, even if that's confined to your wrist as you flick that dart towards the board. Power comes from muscles and you can increase muscles' power output through strength training on the gym floor. This doesn't mean you have to bulk up like a bodybuilder, but a combination of challenging

your muscles to lift progressively heavier weights and high repetitions with light weights will both combine to give you the power and endurance you need for your sports.

### Functional fitness

Body weight exercises and using unusual equipment like ropes, monkey bars, sandbags and slam balls all force your body into a range of positions and movements it won't find using conventional gym equipment.

This makes you better at sports because it more closely mimics the various stresses those sports put onto your body. They prepare your body for the changeable reality that is typical of most sports, the different angles, twists and combinations of movement.

### Cardio

Whatever sport you play, chances are you get to the end of a session pretty done for. Unless it's snooker of course. Regular endurance cardio training will mean you keep going for longer. And HIIT training or sprints will increase your ability to deliver bursts of speed. What style of cardio workout you choose will depend on the requirements of the sports you play, but there are very few where you won't feel the benefit.

### Other exercises

- **Jogging** – Running at a steady and gentle pace. This form of exercise is great for maintaining weight.
- **Elliptical training** – This is a stationary exercise machine used to perform walking, or running without causing excessive stress on the joints. This form of exercise is perfect for people with achy hips, knees, and ankles.
- **Walking** – Moving at a fairly regular pace for a short, medium or long distance.
- **Treadmill training** – Many treadmills have programs set up that offer numerous different workout plans. One effective cardiovascular activity would be to switch between running and walking. Typically warm up first by walking and then switch off between walking for three minutes and running for three minutes.
- **Swimming** – Using the arms and legs to keep oneself afloat and moving either forwards or backward. This is a good full body exercise for those who are looking to strengthen their core while improving cardiovascular endurance.
- **Cycling** – Riding a bicycle typically involves longer distances than walking or jogging. This is another low-stress exercise on the joints and is great for improving leg strength.<sup>[17]</sup>
- **Sprinting** - Running short distances as fast as possible

### Importance of physical fitness

#### Increase your life expectancy

Numerous studies have shown that regular physical activity increases life expectancy and reduces the risk of premature mortality. There's not a magic formula that translates hours of physical activity into hours of life gained, but research suggests that people who are more active tend to be healthier and tend to live longer.

#### Reduce your risk of injury

Regular exercise and physical activity increase muscle strength, bone density, flexibility, and stability. Physical fitness can reduce your risk for and resilience to accidental injuries, especially as you get older. For example, stronger muscles and better balance mean that you're less likely to slip and fall, and stronger bones mean that you're less likely to suffer bone injuries should you take a tumble.

#### Improve your quality of life

A sedentary lifestyle and a lack of physical activity can take a toll on a person's body. Physical inactivity is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer, numerous chronic diseases, and mental health issues. Exercise, however, has been shown to improve mood and mental health, and provides numerous health benefits. Of course physical fitness also allows you to do things that you may not otherwise be able to do.

**Stay active**

Staying active and healthy allows you to do activities that require a certain level of physical fitness. For example, hiking to the top of a mountain is a rewarding experience that instills a sense of accomplishment and provides spectacular scenery, but there are people who cannot experience this due to fitness limitations.

But even walking around the zoo with your family or playing on the playground with your children can be challenging for those who neglect physical activity for extended periods of time. Being active means that it's easier to stay active as you get older.

**Improve your health**

There are numerous health advantages to physical fitness. Regular exercise and physical activity promotes strong muscles and bones. It improves respiratory, cardiovascular health, and overall health. Staying active can also help you maintain a healthy weight, reduce your risk for type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and reduce your risk for some cancers.

In other words, staying active is a crucial part of maintaining good health and wellness.

Here are the CDC physical activity guidelines for children, adults, adults over 65, and pregnant or postpartum women.

Encourage your family to be more active, and challenge yourself to meet daily or weekly physical activity goals. Play outdoor sports with the whole family, schedule time each day to go to the gym, or pick up healthy, active hobbies like hiking or cycling. National Physical Fitness and Sports Month is a great time to get more active, but don't stop at the end of the month. Make exercise and physical activity a permanent part of your daily routine.

**Benefits of physical activity**

Fitting physical activity into your daily schedule can make a significant difference in:

- Reducing your risk for heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and some cancers
- Managing your weight and preventing obesity
- Lowering blood pressure and cholesterol
- Strengthening your muscles, bones, and joints
- Helping you live longer

4 tips to get you moving

Make time for physical activity throughout your day. Consider taking:

- The stairs instead of the elevator
- A brisk walk at lunchtime
- A hike instead of going to the movies
- A yoga or boxing class at your local fitness center instead of playing video games or watching television

**Effects of fitness****Controlling blood pressure**

Physical fitness has proven to result in positive effects on the body's blood pressure because staying active and exercising regularly builds up a stronger heart. The heart is the main organ in charge of systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure. Engaging in a physical activity raises blood pressure. Once the subject stops the activity, the blood pressure returns to normal. The more physical activity that one engages in, the easier this process becomes, resulting in a more 'fit' individual. Through regular physical fitness, the heart does not have to work as hard to create a rise in blood pressure, which lowers the force on the arteries, and lowers the overall blood pressure.

**Cancer prevention**

Centers for disease control and prevention provide lifestyle guidelines of maintaining a balanced diet and engaging in physical activity to reduce the risk of disease. The WCRF/ American Institute for Cancer Research (AICR) published a list of recommendations that reflect the evidence they have found through consistency in fitness and dietary factors that directly relate to cancer prevention.

## Inflammation

Studies have shown an association between increased physical activity and reduced inflammation. It produces both a short-term inflammatory response and a long-term anti-inflammatory effect. Physical activity reduces inflammation in conjunction with or independent of changes in body weight. However, the mechanisms linking physical activity to inflammation are unknown.

## Immune system

Physical activity boosts the immune system. This is dependent on the concentration of endogenous factors (such as sex hormones, metabolic hormones and growth hormones), body temperature, blood flow, hydration status and body position. Physical activity has shown to increase the levels of natural killer (NK) cells, NK T cells, macrophages, neutrophils and eosinophils, complements, cytokines, antibodies and T cytotoxic cells. However, the mechanism linking physical activity to immune system is not fully understood.

## Weight control

Achieving resilience through physical fitness promotes a vast and complex range of health-related benefits. Individuals who keep up physical fitness levels generally regulate their distribution of body fat and stay away from obesity. Abdominal fat, specifically visceral fat, is most directly affected by engaging in aerobic exercise. Strength training has been known to increase the amount of muscle in the body, however, it can also reduce body fat. Sex steroid hormones, insulin, and an appropriate immune response are factors that mediate metabolism in relation to the abdominal fat. Therefore, physical fitness provides weight control through regulation of these bodily functions.

## Conclusion

Sports help students develop coordination and teaches them how to care for their bodies through proper stretching and the development of fundamental mechanics. Participating in athletics at an early age instills physical fitness habits that carry over into adulthood, helping to avoid health problems. Through athletics, students are able to accumulate a whole host of skills and abilities. Leadership, teamwork, confidence, and self-reliance are the big character focuses. Critical thinking is developed on the playing field as athletes need to quickly solve problems created by their opponents.

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## Stress Management In Sports

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### Abstract

*Stress management refers to the environmental, physiological, cognitive, and behavioral techniques employed by an individual to manage the factors and components that underlie the stress process or experience of stress. A primary goal of stress management in sport is to allow the athlete to effectively regulate competition related demands to facilitate optimal performance as well as to enhance psychological well-being (PWB). There are numerous stress management techniques that can be classified into various heuristic categories. Many of these are covered in this entry. However, to understand why these techniques are effective under specific conditions, it is important first to understand the stress and emotion process.*

### Introduction

According to the World Health Organization, stress is a significant problem of our times and affects both physical as well as the mental health of people. Stress is defined as a situation where the organism's homeostasis is threatened or the organism perceives a situation as threatening. The paper focuses relaxation techniques which helps to regulate and manage stress, emotions, anxiety and depression. Relaxation techniques help you to manage stress and improve your concentration and health. When practiced regularly, these activities lead to a reduction in your everyday stress levels and a boost in your feelings of joy and serenity. Most of the time they remain under stressful conditions, as they are fearful of the results. As a result, individuals have their own stress perceptions and they develop different kinds of strategies in order to manage stressful situations. Culture is a relevant aspect that influences this process. The body's natural relaxation response is a powerful antidote to stress. Relaxation techniques such as deep breathing, visualization, progressive muscle relaxation, meditation, and yoga can help you activate this relaxation response.

### Yoga

Yoga is an excellent stress relief technique. It involves a series of both moving and stationary poses, combined with deep breathing. The physical and mental benefits of yoga provide a natural counterbalance to stress, and strengthen the relaxation response in your daily life. Yoga improves fitness, lower blood pressure, promotes relaxation and self confidence and reduces stress and anxiety. People who practice yoga tend to have good coordination, postures, flexibility and range of motion, concentration, sleep habits and digestion. Yoga is a complementary therapy that has been used with conventional therapy to help treat a wide range of health problems.

The stress process is highly influenced by how athletes evaluate the personal and social meaning of stressors. Such evaluation, typically called an *appraisal process*, can be rapid and automatic or reflective and is shaped by social learning, culture, and memories. In many cases, emotional feelings and patterns of thought and behaviors are activated, with corresponding physiological and neurological activation, action impulses, cognitive plans, and actions. Thus, the stress response can include changes in emotion, feelings, cognitions, behavior, and autonomic physiological systems. Stress responses differ from athlete to athlete, and, for any given athlete, stress responses can take different forms in varying situations. Thus, effective stress management can target the actual demands and/or enhance the athlete's ability to regulate the factors that are associated with the appraisal, emotion, and cognitive behavioral response.

**Deep breathing:** With its focus on full, cleansing breaths, deep breathing is a simple, yet powerful, relaxation technique. It's easy to learn, can be practiced almost anywhere, and provides a quick way to get your stress levels in check. Deep breathing is the cornerstone of many other relaxation practices, too, and can be combined with other relaxing elements such as aromatherapy and music. All you really need is a few minutes and a place to stretch out. The key to deep breathing is to breathe deeply from the abdomen, getting as much fresh air as possible in your lungs. When you take deep breaths from the abdomen, rather than shallow breaths from your upper chest, you inhale more oxygen. The more oxygen you get, the less tense, short of breath, and anxious you feel.

## Mindfulness meditation

Mindfulness practice is regarded as a potential means for greater relaxation, attention control, working memory functioning and lessening of distressing thoughts. Mindfulness meditation is not equal to zoning out. It takes effort to maintain your concentration and to bring it back to the present moment when your mind wanders or you start to drift off. But with regular practice, mindfulness strengthens the areas of the brain associated with joy and relaxation. Mindfulness provides a potentially powerful antidote to the common causes of daily stress such as time pressure, distraction, agitation, and interpersonal conflicts.

## Sports nutrition

It is the study and practice of nutrition and diet with regards to improving anyone's athletic performance. Nutrition is an important part of many sports training regimens, being popular in strength sports (such as weightlifting and bodybuilding) and endurance sports (e.g. cycling, running, swimming, rowing). Sports Nutrition focuses its studies on the type, as well as the quantity of fluids and food taken by an athlete. In addition, it deals with the consumption of nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, supplements and organic substances that include carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

## Anxiety Management Training

Anxiety management training involves an athlete's learning to employ relaxation strategies under stressful or arousing situations, including those producing emotions such as anger and anxiety. During anxiety management training, the athlete visualizes the stressful situation and allows the accompanying physiological arousal to be generated within himself or herself. Relaxation techniques, such as applied relaxation, progressive muscle relaxation, breath control or deep breathing, or meditation (outlined later), are then used by the athlete to reduce the symptoms of physiological arousal, such as increased HR, R, and blood pressure (BP). This may also promote management of behavioral responses such as loss of coordination, acts of aggression or frustration, "choking," or withdrawing from sport.

## Cognitive Affective Stress Management Training

Cognitive affective stress management training is one of the most comprehensive multimodal stress management programs used in sport. Originally designed by Ronald Smith, the program is designed to teach the athlete relaxation and cognitive skills that can aid in controlling physiological reactions and cognitive thought patterns. Intervention consists of both cognitive and physiological strategies, including relaxation skills, cognitive restructuring, and training that is self-instructed and targets the physical and mental reactions to stress. The premise behind the combination of physical and mental coping strategies is the development of an integrated coping response. The program, which has some empirical support, is educational rather than psychotherapeutic in nature and is designed to help athletes increase their self-control.

## Meditation

Meditation is another method of raising self-awareness, allowing an athlete to better manage stress. Through meditation, the athlete becomes more attuned to physical sensations and builds an understanding of the connection between physiological functions (e.g., increased HR, nausea) and psychological state (e.g., anxiety, confidence). There are a variety of approaches to meditation, all directed toward increasing awareness of internal physical and psychological triggers that have potential to prompt certain outcomes. This knowledge can help to promote relaxation or direct other stress management approaches, depending on the situation.

## Other Associated Psychological Skills

There are a number of other psychological skills, such as imagery, identifying strengths, and goal setting, that can be incorporated into stress management programs. Calming imagery, such as visualizing oneself in a safe, relaxing place, can be used to help reduce cognitive anxiety and arousal and to bring on physical relaxation. Conversely, imagery can be used to energize and motivate by visualizing more stimulating, exciting places or scenarios. Imagery is often incorporated into athletes' preperformance and performance plans and routines. Identifying strengths can help refocus athletes' thought processes toward what they can do rather than what they cannot do and assist in developing competition plans that maximize assets. Goal setting can help the athlete stay focused on the task at hand and keep attention on relevant issues. Setting reasonable goals—ones that are measurable and

challenging, yet attainable—can also help keep stress from becoming overwhelming. This is most commonly incorporated into preperformance and performance plans and routines.

### Conclusion

The relaxation techniques such as progressive muscle relaxation, deep breathing, guided imagery, diaphragmatic breathing, meditation, yoga and mindfulness-based stress reduction are all effective treatment methods for reducing stress and anxiety that accompanies daily life and chronic illness. The stress reduction techniques reviewed in this paper also improve the quality of life and in many cases contribute in the reduction of disease symptoms. No negative side effects from any of those techniques have been documented. Relaxation techniques is essential for preventing stress related disease and enhancing health overall. Thus, it should be incorporated into all levels of prevention, addressing the need of different populations and in different settings.

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## A Comparative Study of Level of Self-Esteem among various Softball Base Fielders

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the level of self-esteem among various softball base fielders. To achieve the purpose of the present study researcher has selected 30 players of different playing position in softball: 10 first base fielders, 10 second base fielders and 10 third base fielders from HVPM, Amravati. The age of the subjects were ranged between 20 to 28 years. The Questionnaire of Rosenberg Self-esteem scale which has 10 questions with four options i.e. Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree and 5 questions are reversed in valence. There is no time limit. The test was distributed to the players and the same were collected back after having filled by the players. Statistical analysis was done on the basis of ANOVA comparison of Self-esteem of softball players at different playing position. Result shows that there is difference between the mean of self-esteem of softball players at various playing position. To see these differences were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances was implied. We found that there is significant difference between different playing positions of softball players because calculated 'f' value is 6.089 which is greater than tab  $F_{0.05(2,57)} = 3.354$ . Since the 'f' ratio is found to be significant. From the Table of Post-hoc test we revealed that second base fielder and third base fielder shows significant differences whereas first base fielder and second base fielder & first base fielder and second base fielder shows insignificant. By seeing the Mean it revealed that second base fielder shows high level of self-esteem followed by first base fielder and third base fielder. It may be attributed that second base fielder has to cover large area of the field like second base fielder has to cover second base as well as first base, most probably second base fielder puzzle after hitting where to cover. With this situation and regular practice they may develop their psychological factors as compared to first base fielder as well as second base fielder.

**Keywords:** Self-esteem, Softball base fielders, etc.

### Introduction

Self-esteem can be defined as reflect of a person's overall evaluation or appraisal of his or her own worth in psychology. Self-esteem encompasses beliefs, like "I am competent", "I am worthy" and as well as emotions such as triumph, despair, pride and shame. Self-esteem refers to general feelings of self-worth or self-value of oneself. It is the way an individual feels about himself/herself and how he/she likes or dislikes to other people. Self-esteem can be said as one's more or less sustained sense of liking oneself. Self-esteem is pride in oneself by which one is aware and accepts one's inherent strengths and positive qualities. In other words we can express that it is like a judgment that an individual make of themselves. It could be high/positive or low/negative. When an individual or player can identify his weaknesses and faults and simultaneously his strengths and positive qualities, then an individual or players will experience strong self-worth and high self-esteem.

Many studies show that high self-esteem in individual lead to increased participation in sports activities. Some researcher founded that their average levels of physical conditioning, sports ability and perceived body attractiveness decreased as their age increased. As their age increases there may be decreases in activity, which may lead to increases in obesity level and fatness. Therefore, many studies concluded that self-esteem is one of the important components which may avoid such activity in increasing age.

Competitors are vulnerable to the problem of attaching Self-esteem to one's performance since they are judged by how well they perform. An individual experiences a type of positive or negative Self-Esteem. Positive Self-Esteem is portrayed by positive achievement, good behavior and sustains motivation. Positive interaction of coach or trainer with competitors improves Self-esteem of competitors. But in sports Self-esteem has a greater impact, High Self-esteem is characterized by positive achievement, behavior, and sustained motivation. Negative Self-esteem or Low Self-esteem characterized by Dysfunction pattern of achievement. Behaviors of an individual always suggest that Self-esteem is powerful character.

A softball player likewise requires tremendous physical stamina, readiness, individual proficiency, neuromuscular coordination, lung capacity, speedy reflexes, intelligence and good judgment on the field. Hence researcher keen to know which base position fielder in softball are much tensed or under pressure which directly affect player to take correct and incorrect decision while throwing. Hence researcher has taken the study "A comparative study of level of self esteem among various positions of softball base fielder"

### Methodology

To achieve the purpose of the present study researcher has selected 30 players of different playing position in softball: 10 first base fielders, 10 second base fielders and 10 third base fielders from HVPM,

Amravati. The age of the subjects were ranged between 20 to 28 years. The Questionnaire of Rosenberg Self-esteem scale which has 10 questions with four options i.e. Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree and 5 questions are reversed in valence. There is no time limit. The test was distributed to the players and the same were collected back after having filled by the players.

### Analysis

Statistical analysis was done on the basis of ANOVA comparison of Self-esteem of softball players at different playing position.

### Comparison of level of Self-esteem of Softball Players at Different Playing Positions

Table – 1

SV	SS	df	MS	F
between	110.46	2	55.23	6.089*
error	244.9	27	9.07	

\*Significant at 0.05 level

$F_{0.05(2,27)} = 3.354$

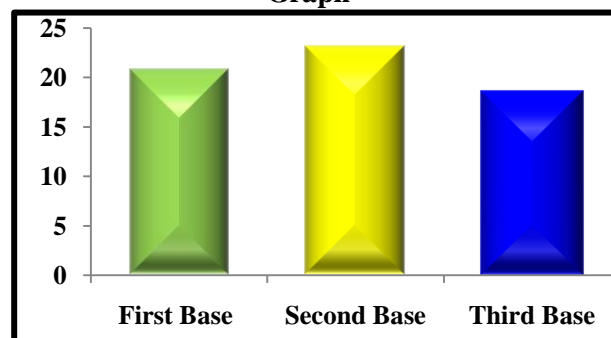
### Post Hoc Test

1 <sup>st</sup> Base Fielder	2 <sup>nd</sup> Base Fielder	3 <sup>rd</sup> Base Fielder	MD	CD
20.8	23.1		2.3	4.68
20.8		18.4	2.6	
	23.1	18.4	5.2*	

\*Significant at 0.05 level

Above table shows that there is difference between the mean of self-esteem of softball players at various playing position. To see these differences were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances was implied. We found that there is significant difference between different playing positions of softball players because calculated 'F' value is 6.089 which is greater than tab  $F_{0.05(2,27)} = 3.354$ . Since the 'F' ratio is found to be significant. From the Table of Post-hoc test we revealed that second base fielder and third base fielder shows significant differences whereas first base fielder and second base fielder & first base fielder and second base fielder shows insignificant.

### Graph



### Level of Self-esteem of Softball Players at Different Playing Positions

### Conclusion

Concluding we can say that there is difference between the mean of Self-esteem of softball players at various playing position. To see these differences were significant or not One Way Analysis of Variances was implied. It is found that there is significant difference between various playing positions of softball players. By seeing the Mean it revealed that second base fielder shows high level of self-esteem followed by first base fielder and third base fielder. It may be attributed that second base fielder has to cover large area of the field like second base fielder has to cover second base as well as first base, most probably second base fielder puzzle after hitting where to cover. With this situation and regular practice they may develop their psychological factors as compared to first base fielder as well as second base fielder.

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**Comparative Study of Reaction Time of Archers****Prof. Shyam B. Korde**Mahatma Jyotiba Fhule Sr. Arts College,  
Ashti, Chamorshi,  
Gadchiroli, Maharashtra (India)**Abstract**

*The purpose of the study was to compare Reaction Time of various round archers. For this purpose researcher has selected thirty (30) archers i.e. Ten (10) from each Compound round, Recurve round and Indian round. Archer was selected from Mahatma Jotiba Fule Archery Club, Ashti who regularly practice Archery. Subjects were selected by purposive sampling method. Their age limit of the subjects were 20 to 25 Years. Reaction Time was measured by Reaction Time Ruler Test. In order to find out the significant difference between Reaction Time of different level of achievement of Archers the analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied at 0.05 level of significance. Result revealed that there was significant difference were found in reaction time among Compound, Recurve and Indian Round Archers as obtained F-ratio was 4.856 which is higher than that of required tabulated 'F' value of 3.354 at .05 level of significance with (2, 27) degree of freedom. The reason may be attributed that reaction time is defined as interval of time between presentation of stimulus and appearance of appropriate voluntary response in a subject. Reaction time is the ability to respond quickly to a stimulus. Such simple reaction time depends on nerve connections and signal pathways, is 'hard wired' in your body composition and may not be improved by simple training program. As compound round archers were practice more as compared to recurve and Indian round.*

**Keywords:** Reaction Time, Archer...

**Introduction**

Fitness is the ability to meet the requests of physical activities. There are wide ranges of manifestations in fitness. It includes strength, stamina, speed, flexibility, etc. Some components of fitness, such as an athlete's cardiac fitness or cardio respiratory fitness, are most important than others components. An athlete must be aware of the various types of fitness to develop an effective training program that focuses on weak or essential territories. Motor fitness is an ability of an athlete to perform effectively during sports or other physical activity. Each and every component is very essential for high levels of performance.

But every individual vary in skills and talents. The early man might have recognized the individual differences in arm strength, physical strength, speed of running, accuracy of aiming the arrow in hunting and so on, while the modern man recognizes the individual differences, apart from physical strength, in the intelligent way of dealing with men and matters, solving problems and making achievements in his everyday activities. One of the main studies of Psychologists is the individual differences in various abilities and achievements. In order to make their studies more accurate and standard they have devised several test materials to assess human aptitudes, abilities skills and talents, personality characteristics, interests and attitudes.

Fine Movements or activities involve precise control of small muscles. Tasks such as holding the bow, holding and release of arrow, follow through, etc. While most sports skills fall on the gross motor end of the continuum, finger dexterity for controlling a ball arguably requires some level of fine, sport-specific coordination. Almost every action from tying a shoelace to driving a car depends on the strength and agility of your hands, wrists and forearms. Yet they are constantly exposed to physical stress that can damage the nerves, tendons, muscles, and soft tissues, and even lead to repetitive strain injury or carpal tunnel syndrome. Meanwhile, a growing reliance on pushbutton appliances can lead to a loss in grip strength and dexterity.

**Reaction Time**

Reaction time estimates how quickly you interpret and then react to expected and unexpected events happening around you. An example of reaction time in an expected event like sprint is the interim between hearing the starter's pistol signal and beginning to run. Your responses time to unexpected events, such as a hamstring strain occurred in a race, how quickly an athlete relies and make sense of the injury and come to a decision about how to react to it.

Reaction time is the time that elapses between the movement a stimulus is detected by the brain and the movement of response starts. Tests have confirmed that nobody can react in less than 0.110 of seconds. Reaction time is quickest in young and gradually decreases with increase of age. It can be improved with practice, up to a point, up to a point, and it declines under conditions of fatigue and distraction. Reaction time relating to, but is different from reflex time, movement time and response time. It is the interval between a stimulus and initiation of movement. Reaction times its role on the performance level of the players in various

sports and games. Hence the researcher has taken the study “Comparative Study of Agility and Reaction Time of Female Athletes”.

## Materials and Methods

### Subject

Researcher has taken the study with the purpose to know the reaction time of different round of archer. Thirty (30) archers were selected Ten (10) from each Compound round, Recurve round and Indian round. Archers was selected from Mahatma Jotiba Fule Archery Club, Ashti who regularly practice Archery. Subjects were selected by purposive sampling method. There age limit of the subjects were 20 to 25 Years.

### Administration of the test

The following tools were used to collect the data on:-

- Reaction Time was measured by Reaction Time Ruler Test.

### Statistical Analysis:

In order to find out the significant difference between Reaction Time of different round of Archers the analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied at 0.05 level of significance.

**Table**

**Analysis Of Variance of Reaction Time among various Archers**

Variables	Source of Variation	Sum of Square	DF	Mean Sum of Square	F-Ratio
Reaction Time	Between Groups	18.6	2	9.3	4.856*
	Within Groups	51.7	27	1.914	

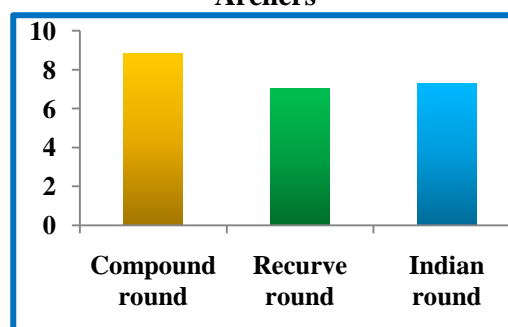
\*Significant at 0.05 level

Tabulated 'F' 0.05 (2, 27) = 3.354

Above table revealed that there was significant difference were found in reaction time among Compound, Recurve and Indian Round Archers as obtained F-ratio was 4.856 which is higher than that of required tabulated 'F' value of 3.354 at .05 level of significance with (2, 27) degree of freedom.

**GRAPH**

**Mean of Reaction Time of Different round of Archers**



### Conclusion

Concluding from the above study we revealed that there was significant difference were found in reaction time amongst Compound, Recurve and Indian Round Archers. The reason may be attributed that reaction time is defined as interval of time between presentation of stimulus and appearance of appropriate voluntary response in a subject. Reaction time is the ability to respond quickly to a stimulus. Such simple reaction time depends on nerve connections and signal pathways, is 'hard wired' in your body composition and may not be improved by simple training program. As compound round archers were practice more as compared to recurve and Indian round.

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**Effect of Yog 'Meditation' on emotional stability of Interuniversity Kabaddi players.****Prof. Yogesh B Bhosle**Director of Physical Education and sports  
Mahatma Phule Arts & Science College  
Patur, Akola.**Abstract**

*The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of meditation on self control and emotional stability of interuniversity players. For the present study 40 interuniversity players were selected from Sant Gadge Amravati University, Amravati with the help of purposive sampling method were selected from Amravati. The age of the players were ranged between 18 to 25 years. Subjects did not use any ergogenic aids or supplementations and also they were all free from any injuries during the collection of data. Emotional Stability was measured by Differential Personality Inventory (DPI). This inventory was developed and standardized by L. N. K. Shinha and Arun Kumar Singh. The test consisted of 165 items. The subjects were required to respond to each item in terms of 'True' or 'False'. Statistical Analysis was done on the basis of 't' test and the level of significant was kept at 0.05. Pre and Post Treatments of Interuniversity players on Emotional Stability were compared. Result shows that on the basis of mean difference there was difference between the means of Emotional Stability of Interuniversity Kabaddi Players of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. To see this differences is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that Emotional Stability shows significant difference between pre and post test of Interuniversity Kabaddi Players. As the calculated 't' value 2.178 is greater than the tabulated 't' value 2.024. Concluding the above study we can say that post treatment of interuniversity kabaddi players has significantly high level of Emotional Stability than the pre treatment of interuniversity kabaddi players, it may be attributed that meditation is an ancient practice that is an integral part of Yoga. Meditation helps an individual to first become aware of what's going on in his mind and then to tame his mind and bring it under the control of his intention. Instead of the mind controlling a person, person tries to control his mind. This gives the ability to stay centered and focused regardless of the circumstances.*

**Keyword:** Meditation, Self Control, Emotional Stability, interuniversity players, etc.

**Introduction**

Yoga can be stated as the combination of physical, mental, as well as spiritual practices or disciplines which originated back in ancient India. It is a study or science of right living and it works when integrated in our day to day life. It functions on all aspects of the person like the physical, mental, emotional, psychic and spiritual. The word 'yoga' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'yuj' which means 'to join' and signifies 'unity' or 'onenesses.

There are numerous misconceptions about the science of Yoga. People think that it may be some kind of black or white magic, sorcery, physical or mental debauchery through which miraculous feats can be performed. For some else it is an extremely dangerous practice which should be limited to only those who have renounced one. Many others think that it be a kind of mental and physical acrobaticism that is compatible only to a Hindu religion. Yoga, the constant meditation and introspection eradicate are the mental flaws.

Meditation ('Dhyan' in hindi) means full concentration of a yogic mind focused on one of those experiences. In simple terms it is the spontaneous or unavoidable concentration of the mind on the particular object or something an imaginary view.

Everyone knows that mind is fickle, like a butterfly, which always flies from one place to another in a fraction of second and does not wait at one place for long time. One can imagine that the speed of our mind is far more than the butterfly or it may be greater than the speed of light.

Mind can recollect all the past experiences, keeps thinking about the future and experiences the present of a person with all its might and we do not have any control over our minds journey of an individual.

Dhyan (meditation) is the study of deep concentration, calmness and tranquility of the mind of an individual. It is the study of complete control over one's mind.

Emotional stability alludes to a person's ability to stay stable and balanced. Emotional stability can be defined or characterized as having a compatible progress of emotional states and moderate emotional versatility to environmental influences (or cues). Someone who can adapt the ability to cope with general changes in the

environment, without reacting with an exceptional emotional reaction, is said to be emotionally stable. The ability to stabilize emotions differs from the ability to regulate emotions. The indications of an emotional stability are calmness of mind and freedom from anxiety and depression. As the body and mind learn to relax through deep breathing exercises and techniques, the mind calms and the body experiences a state of emotional stability.

### Method and Materials

For the present study 40 interuniversity players were selected from Sant Gadge Amravati University, Amravati with the help of purposive sampling method were selected from Amravati. The age of the players were ranged between 18 to 25 years. Subjects did not use any ergogenic aids or supplementations and also they were all free from any injuries during the collection of data.

### Administration of the test

The following tools were used to collect the data on:-

**Emotional Stability:** Emotional Stability was measured by Differential Personality Inventory (DPI). This Inventory was developed and standardized by L. N. K. Shinha and Arun Kumar Singh. The test consisted of 165 items. The subjects were required to respond to each item in terms of 'True' or 'False'.

### Statistical Analysis:

Statistical Analysis was done on the basis of 't' test and the level of significant was kept at 0.05. Pre and Post Treatments of Interuniversity players on Emotional Stability were compared.

**Table : 1**  
Comparison of pre & post test of Emotional Stability of Interuniversity Players

Variable s	Test	Mea n	S.D	S.E	M. D	D.F	Obt. 't'	Tab 't'
Emotion al Stability	Pre test	4.5	2.12	0.93	1.82	38	2.178*	2.024
	Post test	6.32	3.73					

\*0.05 level of Significance (38df) tabulated 't' = 2.024

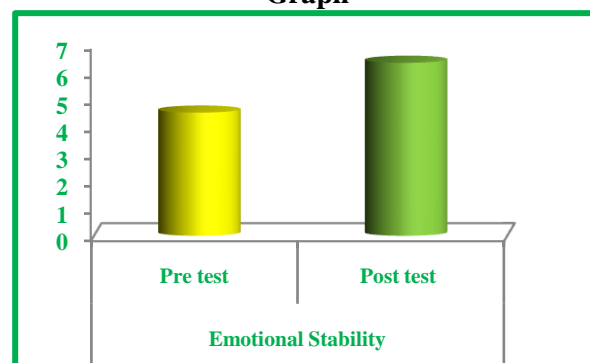
The above table shows that on the basis of mean difference there was difference between the means of Emotional Stability of Interuniversity Kabaddi Players of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. To see this differences is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that Emotional Stability shows significant difference between pre and post test of Interuniversity Kabaddi Players. As the calculated 't' value 2.178 is greater than the tabulated 't' value 2.024.

### Conclusion

Concluding the above study we can say that post treatment of interuniversity kabaddi players has significantly high level of Emotional Stability than the pre treatment of interuniversity kabaddi players, it may be attributed that meditation is an ancient practice that is an integral part of Yoga. Meditation helps an individual to first become aware of what's going on in his mind and then to tame his mind and bring it under the control of his intention. Instead of the mind controlling a person, person tries to control his mind. This gives the ability to stay centered and focused regardless of the circumstances.

Yoga and meditation help a person to cope with the challenges of life both mentally as well as physically while maintaining ones integrity and peace of mind. One can increase self-control and emotional stability, by enabling himself to understand his feelings and focus on a positive outlook, manage his energy and better understand his inner-self.

**Graph**



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**Needs And Scope Of Innovation In Home Economics Subject****Dr. Priti P. Gawande**

(H.O.D. Home-Eco.)

Savitabai U. Deshmukh College Digras, Distt. Yavatmal.

**Abstract**

*Research objective- explains and substantiates the necessity of innovative learning process and introducing in subject „Home economics and technologies, improving the content of learning process and updating the development of life quality comprehension, what can be achieved by acquiring a variety of handicraft and modern technology. In the article compared the Ministry developed subject programs and the author's programs of A.Pridāne parts "Technological creativity and practical application to the human habitats to improve" and "Product ideas, ideas generation, presentation".*

**Introduction**

The century of new technologies influences our every day life- as well as in communication, as work, as spending free time. 21 century challenge and task is to create such approach that is involving and interesting, easy to adapt and it is in conformity with out-of- school life of young people it creates young people's natural inquisitiveness and succeeds their effective activities in future. Teachers and scientists constantly think about, what knowledge are necessary and how the teaching process is organized more effectively in order that corresponds to social process, development of society in future, when student finishes the school and solve arisen life problems independently

that nowadays educational process must be innovative and creative, sort of that allows student to have a good knowledge of real life, prepares them for cognitive, estimative, practical, creative action in future.

**Scope of Home Economics**

A home economist may choose to specialize in one home economics study area or may be a generalist in many facets of Home Economics

- 1) Community service/ development.
- 2) Advertising
- 3) Marketing and Sale
- 4) Product Research
- 5) Food Editor
- 6) Promotion and Public Relation
- 7) Journalism
- 8) Media Relation
- 9) Recipe Development / Food Styling
- 10) Co-operative Housing
- 11) Research Management
- 12) Fashion / Crept Editor
- 13) Public Health Nutritionist

**Needs of Home Economics**

1. The rapid development of compulsory and I as soon as possible I free education to common levels for both boys and girls.
2. Planned programs of adult education and public information designed to create the climate of opinion necessary to accept women on terms of equality in all aspects of life and work and responsibility.
3. The revision of legislation and customary practice in so far as they affect the equality of Men and women in private I public and political life.
4. A lavish provision of scholarships for women in fields where their services are particularly needed and an access on favorable terms to educational facilities outside their countries where these are appropriate.
5. Full use should be made of women as specialists both by their own countries and by Assistance agencies.
6. Opening up education and training whereby women prepare for work hither to mainly the Preserve of men especially in engineering, industry, banking I commerce, insurance I and in management generally.
7. Coeducation should be encouraged as a principle and developed where ever girls would not be held back by it.
8. Social education among boys and girls in day schools and boarding schools should prepare them for their role of mutual acceptance in the relationship of equality in home, work, public life, and leisure.

9. As change comes later and more leisurely in rural communities and as traditions die hard, there is a need to provide social or community education directed to women on their own so that they can experience and absorb the rejuvenating effects of literacy and the uses to which it can be put and new skills and knowledge.
10. The need to relate professional, technical, and vocational education especially for girls to know and future occupational outlets and thus avoid the danger of educating for unemployment.

### Conclusions

- The changes in education are directed to young people needs, stimulating their natural thirst knowledge, promotion of successful action in future. The content of subject must be turned to the student rouse the interest and motivate student to participate more actively in learning process, to distinguish the sense of life action. It must be competitive internationally open, interdisciplinary.
- Innovative and creative process in subject „Home economics and technologies provides:
- introducing the principles of life quality in content of subject;
- acquiring modern technologies appropriate to student interests and trends;
- the possibilities of using technologies for student self-expression and further career;
- creative, promoting critical thinking, problem solving and project methods are used.

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## रोजगार के स्वर्णावसर और मीडिया

डॉ. ज्योति एन. मंत्री

हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष

स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी विभाग,

श्रीमती केशरबाई लाहोटी महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

## प्रस्तावना

सृष्टि के आरंभ से ही मनुष्य अपने मन के भावों का संप्रेषण इशारों, हाव-भाव आदि के माध्यम से करता आया है। मनुष्य को वाणी का वरदान प्राप्त होते ही वह अपने विचारों को दूसरों तक पहुँचाने के लिए उत्कण्ठित हो उठा और उस समय से लेकर तो आज तक वह किसी न किसी रूप में अपने विचार दूसरों तक पहुँचाता रहा है। वर्तमान अत्याधुनिक युग में अपनी भावनाओं एवं संस्कृति को एक दूसरे तक पहुँचाने का मीडिया एक सशक्त माध्यम है साथ ही अच्छी कमाई का जरीया भी है। वर्तमान अवस्था में मीडिया अपनी शाखा-प्रशाखाओं को दूर तक फैला चुका है। मीडिया ने संपूर्ण संसार में अपनी जड़े गहरी जमा की है। आज प्रिंट मीडिया, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया का हर क्षेत्र में आगाज हो चुका है। “मुद्रित माध्यम को प्रकाश में आये ५०० वर्षों से अधिक बीत चुके हैं जबकि इलैक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम बीसवीं सदी की देन हैं। इलैक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम के आविष्कार के साथ ही संचार के क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व गति आई।”<sup>१</sup> वर्तमान अवस्था में देश-विदेश के कोने-कोने में मीडिया एक जीवंत उद्योग बन चुका है। जनसंचार क्रांति के इस युग में अब मीडिया एक जरूरत बन गया है। भारतीय उद्योग परिषद (सी.आई.आई.) द्वारा बिग पिक्चर सम्मेलन, दिल्ली में मीडिया एवं मनोरंजन उद्योग पर ६ दिसंबर २०१८ की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार “देश में मीडिया एवं मनोरंजन उद्योग में पिछले छह वर्षों में नौ प्रतिशत की रफ्तार से वृद्धि हो रही है और टीवी, ऑनलाईन तथा मोबाईल मीडिया के कारण इस का विस्तार बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है तथा अगले पाँच वर्षों में रोजगार के अवसर दोगुना होने की संभावना है।”<sup>२</sup> वर्तमान अवस्था में जन हृदय की मांग को देखते हुए इस क्षेत्र में कई प्रकार की आवश्यकताएँ उत्पन्न हुई, जिससे रोजगार की अनंत संभावनाएँ भी उपस्थित हुईं।

बीसवीं शती मीडिया के लिए वरदान सिद्ध हुई। इस शती में मीडिया में एक अभूतपूर्व क्रांति आई। मीडिया अब केवल सूचना एवं शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं रहा बल्कि मीडिया में व्यवसाय, उद्योग जगत् के साथ कुछ नए क्षेत्रों का विस्तार भी हुआ। लिपि के वरदान के पश्चात् मुद्रित भाषा ने सभी क्षेत्रों में प्रिंट मीडिया के रूप में अपना वर्चस्व जमा लिया। मुद्रण कला की वजह से आज देश के हर प्रांत, क्षेत्र और भाषा में दैनिक, साप्ताहिक और मासिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं तथा पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन तेजी से हो रहा है। इनकी संख्या में प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि ही होती जा रही है। वर्तमान अवस्था में प्रिंट मीडिया के क्षेत्र में कैरियर की अनंत संभावनाएँ हैं। मेरे अनुसार कर्मठ एवं प्रतिभाशाली युवा तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त कर इस क्षेत्र में अपना कैरियर आसानी से बना सकता है। प्रिंट मीडिया के क्षेत्र में डिजिटली मैनिफेस्ट, प्रुफ रीडर, एडीटर, मार्केटींग मैनेजर, प्रेस प्रवक्ता, पत्रकार, कहानीकार, कार्टूनिस्ट आदि का भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं इलैक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया की क्रांति के चलते वर्तमान अवस्था में प्रिंट मीडिया क्षतिग्रस्त हो चुका है किंतु मेरे अनुसार प्रिंट मीडिया का वर्चस्व आज भी बना हुआ है। सुबह चाय की चुस्कियों के साथ मनुष्य समाचार पत्र ही पढ़ना चाहता है क्योंकि स्थानीय समाचार, समाचार पत्र द्वारा ही पाठक तक शीघ्रता से पहुँचते हैं। किसी भी प्रकार की मुद्रण सामग्री कई दशकों तक अपनी पहचान बनाए रखती है, अतः मुद्रण सामग्री का महत्व अक्षुण्ण है। इसी तरह कुछ फिल्म पत्रकारिता का क्षेत्र है। यह क्षेत्र अत्यंत रोमांचक एवं ग्लैमर भरा है। आज भी फिल्मी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की बिक्री सबसे अधिक होती है। इन विशिष्ट फिल्मी परिशिष्टों में लेख तथा जानकारी देने हेतु फिल्मी पत्रकारों की आवश्यकता होती है। इन लेखों में फिल्मों की कथाएं लिखना, समीक्षा, साक्षात्कार, कलाकारों एवं निर्देशकों की पसंद, जन्मदिन आदि कई तरह के रोजगार होते हैं।

मनुष्य अपनी स्मृतियों को आजीवन संजों के रखना चाहता है, जिसका प्रभावी माध्यम है फोटोग्राफी। फोटोग्राफी एक कला है। फोटोग्राफी से रोमांच और ग्लैमर के साथ-साथ अच्छा पैसा भी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। किसी भी फैशन शो का पहला चरण फोटोग्राफी ही है। वर्तमान अवस्था में सामाजिक से लेकर राजनीति, सांस्कृतिक से धार्मिक खेल के मैदान से तो कारावास तक हर स्थान पर फोटोग्राफी ने अपनी धाक जमा रखी है।

आज सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी या इलैक्ट्रॉनिक युग के बदलते परिदृश्य में प्रिंट मीडिया एवं इलैक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के प्रचार-प्रसार ने कई नए क्षेत्रों में अपने कदम जमाए हैं। टेलीविजन के क्षेत्र में कैरियर के अनेक द्वार खुले हैं। पहले केवल दूरदर्शन तक टेलीविजन का कैरियर सिमटा हुआ था किंतु अब मनोरंजन, सिनेमा एवं गितों के कई चैनल, शिक्षा तथा न्यूज के कई चैनल, प्रांतीय भाषाओं के चैनल ने इसे विस्तृत फलक प्रदान किया है। आज इन सभी चैनलों के पास अपना अलग दर्शक वर्ग मौजूद है। अतः इस क्षेत्र में फिल्म, रेडिओ, टी.व्ही. पत्रकारिता, फोटोग्राफी, स्क्रिप्ट लेखन, अनुवाद, संपादन, कार्टूनिस्ट, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्षेत्र, टी.व्ही. तकनीशियन, स्पेशल इफेक्ट्स, समाचार वाचक, एंकर, मल्टीमीडिया, एनिमेशन, फिल्म निर्माण, वीडिओग्राफी, विज्ञापन आदि आते हैं।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के अंतर्गत रेडियो एवं टी.व्ही. पत्रकारिता की जाती है। दूर-दराज के गाँवों तक सूचना पहुँचाने का सबसे सुलभ और सस्ता साधन रेडियो ही है। रेडियो तक समाचार आदि भेजने का कार्य करनेवाला वर्ग रेडियो पत्रकार के नाम से पहचाना जाता है। इसीतरह टी.व्ही. पत्रकारों की टीमों किसी भी बड़ी या छोटी घटना को पलक झपकते ही दुनिया भर में प्रसारित करती है।

वर्तमान समय में 'मोबाइल जर्नलिज्म अर्थात् 'मोजो' डिजिटल पत्रकारिता ने पत्रकारिता को नई उँचाई प्रदान की है। श्री वैष्णव विश्वविद्यालय इंदौर के पत्रकारिता तथा जनसंचार विभाग द्वारा आयोजित प्रवाह २०१८ के मीडिया कॉन्क्लेव्ह में संबोधित करते हुए एन. डी. टीवी. इंडिया के पॉलिटिकल एडिटर अखिलेश शर्मा ने बताया कि टेलीविजन न्यूज के वर्तमान तौर-तरीकों की तुलना में मोबाइल जर्नलिज्म के साधन सस्ते और अधिक उपयोगी है। आगे आपने कहा कि – "अगर टेलीविजन न्यूज की कीट १२-१५ किलोग्राम की है तो वहीं मोजो कीट २-३ किलो की होती है। लागत भी टी.व्ही. कीट के मुकाबले बेहद कम है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कायदा ब्रेकिंग न्यूज की परिस्थितियों में है। जहाँ पर सीधे प्रसारण के लिए कैमरे और ओबी वैन ले लाने में दिक्कत होती है वहाँ मोजो किट आसानी से सबसे पहले तस्वीरें दर्शकों के पास पहुँचा सकती है।" आधुनिकता के दौर में भारत में बढ़ते स्मार्ट फोन की संख्या की वजह से यह सब आज संभव हुआ है। इस कार्य की बुनियादी ट्रेनिंग के अभाव में होनेवाले कई दुष्परिणाम श्री अखिलेश शर्मा ने बताए। अंततः रोजगार के संबंध में उन्होंने यों कहा – "मोजो पत्रकारिता रोजगार के नए दरवाजे खोल सकता है। पत्रकार नौकरी मांगने के मोहताज नहीं रहेंगे और रचनात्मक प्रतिभावलों के लिए कई अवसर होंगे। इसमें स्वयं के यूट्यूब चैनल शुरू करने से लेकर ब्लॉगिंग, डिजिटल चैनल आदि संभावनाएँ मौजूद हैं।" इस तरह श्री शर्मा ने अपने चिकित्सक अध्ययन द्वारा इस क्षेत्र के स्वर्णवसरो की चर्चा की।

रेडियो में व्यक्ति को केवल सूना जा सकता था किंतु टेलीविजन पर व्यक्ति को सुनने के साथ-साथ देखा भी जा सकता है। अतः स्क्रिप्ट यदि मजेदार है तो संबंधित फिल्म या सीरियल में जान आ जाती है। टेलीविजन का प्रभाव दर्शकों के सिर चढ़कर बोलता है। दर्शक वहीं खरीदना या तौर तरीके अपनाना चाहते हैं जो उन्हें विज्ञापन अथवा सीरियल के रूप में परोसा जाता है। चैनलों में स्पर्धा की वजह अच्छे स्क्रिप्ट लेखक की मांग को नकारा नहीं जा सकता। साहित्य के क्षेत्र में कालाजयी रचनाएँ किसी भी एक भाषा तक सीमित नहीं होती, अतः मुझे लगता है भारत जैसे बहुभाषी देश में एक भाषा के विचार दूसरे तक पहुँचाने का अनुवाद प्रभावी माध्यम है। अतः इस क्षेत्र में अनुवादक के तौर पर भी रोजगार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

बोलना और लिखना एक कला है। कोई भी समाचार पत्र-पत्रिका एवं पुस्तक संपादक के बिना निष्प्राण है। लेखकीय कर्म को न्याय देनेवाला व्यक्ति एक संपादक के रूप में कई स्थानों पर एक साथ अपनी सेवाएँ प्रदान कर सकता है। आज विभिन्न न्यूज चैनलों पर समाचार वाचक तथा रियालीटी शो में एंकर की अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। जैसे – कौन बनेगा करोड़पति के अमिताभ बच्चन, मनिष पॉल एवं रजत शर्मा के नाम बच्चों बच्चों के जुबान पर है। अच्छा उद्घोषक सारे कार्यक्रम को बांध कर रख सकता है। सीखने की लालसा रखने वाले छात्र समाचार पत्र तथा न्यूज चैनल के अतिरिक्त न्यूज वेब पोर्टल, जन संपर्क तथा विज्ञापन में भी अपना जीवन उज्ज्वल कर सकते हैं। मीडिया के लिए कार्टूनिस्ट की महती भूमिका होती है। कई बार लेखक के शब्द किसी बात को उतने पैनेपन से नहीं व्यक्त कर सकते जितना एक बुद्धिमान कार्टूनिस्ट के कार्टून बनाने से जनमानस पर प्रभाव देखने मिलता है। साथ ही इन सब को मीडिया वाले स्पेशल इफेक्ट्स देते हैं जिसे डिजिटल एनिमेशन तकनीक द्वारा दिखाया जाता है। इस इफेक्ट के द्वारा हवा में उड़ने, युद्ध एवं जुरासिक पार्क आदि के सजीव प्रसंग उपस्थित किए जाते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में भी रोजगार के सैंकड़ों अवसर मौजूद हैं।

कंप्यूटर की तकनीक के आधार पर मनुष्य अपनी कल्पना एवं विचारों को आज साकार कर रहा है। जिसे बहुमाध्यम (Multi Media) के नाम से जाना जाता है। डॉ. हरिमोहन लिखते हैं – "बहुमाध्यम विषय (तथ्य), आरेखिकी (ग्राफिक कला), ध्वनियों, सजीव आरेखिकी चित्रण, एनीमेशन और दृश्य तत्वों का समन्वित रूप है। यह एक ऐसा एकीकृत अभिकलन परिवेश (combating environment) है जो आँकड़ों के विविध प्रारूपों को ग्रहण करता है, संबंधानुसार उनको एकीकृत करता है, प्रकालित करता है और उपयोगकर्ता के निर्देशानुसार उन्हें प्रदर्शित करता है।" आज बहुमाध्यम ने सभी क्षेत्रों में अपनी पैठ बना ली है। डॉ. चन्द्रप्रकाश मिश्र बहुमाध्यम और व्यापार व्यवसाय के संबंध में लिखते हैं – "बहुमाध्यम की व्यापारिक गतिविधियों में प्रस्तुतीकरण, प्रशिक्षण, विक्रय, विज्ञापन, उत्पादों का प्रदर्शन (डेमो), आँकड़े, वर्गीकरण आदि सम्मिलित हैं। वाइस मेल और वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग की सुविधाओं ने इस क्षेत्र में आशातीत संभावनाओं को जन्म दिया है। आगे आप लिखते हैं – व्यावसायिक कौशल की दृष्टि से भी बहुमाध्यम ने ऐसी लोकप्रियता हासिल की है कि अमेरिका में विमान की उड़ानों में तैनात कर्मचारी आंतकवादियों से निपटने के गुर भी बहुमाध्यम से सीख रहे हैं। विक्रय-कार्य से जुड़े लोगों को बहुमाध्यम उत्पादों को बेचने के कौशल में दक्ष बना रहा है।" वर्तमान सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी युग या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक युग में रचनात्मक प्रवृत्तिवाले कर्मठ लोगों के लिए मीडिया के क्षेत्र में करियर की अनंत संभावनाएँ हैं। किसी भी काम के पीछे कई लोगों का कठिण परिश्रम छिपा हुआ होता है। इस संदर्भ में पी. के. आर्य लिखते हैं – "दूरदर्शन के लोकप्रिय व सफलतापूर्वक प्रसारण के पीछे एक लंबी चौड़ी टीम खड़ी होती है, जो अलग-अलग मोरचों पर अपने-अपने कर्तव्यों एवं उत्तरदायित्वों का चुनौतिपूर्वक निर्वहन करती रहती है। किसी भी चैनल की सफलता या असफलता उसके लिए निर्मित होनेवाले कार्यक्रमों की गुणवत्ता व दूरदर्शी पर निर्भर करती है।" मीडिया में मेहनत करनेवालों का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है क्योंकि वहाँ कई छोटे-बड़े पद हैं। जैसे-कैमरा ऑपरेटर, साउंड तकनीशियन, ट्रांसमीशन अधिकारी, ग्राफिक आर्टिस्ट, मेकअप

करनेवाला, पेंटर, फ्लोर सहायक, प्रोपर्टी सहायक आदि। इन समस्त कार्यों को करने हेतु कई लोगों की आवश्यकता होती है। मीडिया में रोजगार प्राप्त करनेवालों के लिए कई संस्थानों द्वारा विविध प्रशिक्षण अथवा पाठ्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं। वर्तमान अवस्था में नौकरी की मांग की तुलना में योग्य एवं कुशल लोगों की उपलब्धता बहुत कम है। ऐसे में मीडिया में रोजगार प्राप्त करने की आकांक्षा रखने वालों के लिए आवश्यक है कि वे खुद को इस क्षेत्र के अनुसार तैयार करें तथा इस क्षेत्र में रोजगार प्राप्त कर अपना भविष्य स्वर्णिम बनाएं।

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## जनसंचार माध्यमों में आधुनिक विज्ञापन

डॉ. सुधा गि. मिश्रा

अंशकालीन प्राध्यापक

श्रीमती केशरबाई लाहोटी महाविद्यालय,  
अमरावती

जनसंचार का प्रयोजन समाज एवं मनुष्य के विचारों एवं भावों को अभिव्यक्त करना रहा है। सही अर्थों में संचार का अर्थ फैलाव अथवा विस्तार है। जन-जन में जब भावों और विचारों को अर्थपूर्ण अभिव्यक्ति मिलती है तो जनसंचार की उपयोगिता स्वयं ही समझ में आ जाती है। सभी जीवों में मनुष्य ही एक ऐसा प्राणी है, जिसमें बौद्धिक क्षमता अधिक होती है। अपनी इसी दैवीय प्रतिभा के कारण मानव ने सभ्यता के इतिहास में मानव संचार के रूप में मौखिक तथा लिखित भाषा एवं बोलियों की खोज कर अपने आंतरिक भावों तथा विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति की। तथा भाषा को जनसंचार के क्षेत्र में हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया। आज जनसंचार हमारे जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। इसके बिना मनुष्य का जीवन कठिन हो गया है।

प्रायः जनसंचार के अंतर्गत हम तीन माध्यम स्वीकार करते हैं, पहला व्यक्तिगत माध्यम, दूसरा नियंत्रित माध्यम, तथा तीसरा सामाजिक माध्यम द्वारा संपर्क। जनसंचार के माध्यम से लोग न केवल अपने देश में घट रही घटनाओं से अवगत होते हैं बल्कि विश्व मंच पर क्या कुछ घट रहा है इस बात की भी जानकारी उन्हें होती है। जनसंचार को दृष्टि में रखकर राधेश्याम शर्मा का मत है – “जनसंचार सफल तभी होता है जब आप अपनी बात कहने के साथ ही दूसरों की बात सुनें।”<sup>1</sup>

इस उदाहरण द्वारा यह स्पष्ट होता है कि जनसंचार परस्पर रूप से तभी सफल होता है, जब हम एक-दूसरे के विचारों और भावों का सही रूप से आदान-प्रदान करते हैं। साथ ही जन संचार की भाषा में शिष्टता, विनम्रता एवं शालीनता का समावेश होता है। पारंपारिक तथा आधुनिक माध्यमों का एक साथ प्रयोग भी जनसंचार का एक उत्कृष्ट रूप माना जाता है। जैसे-लोकनृत्य, लोकनाटक, स्टाॅग तथा दूसरे अन्य चलचित्र आदि।

वर्तमान समय में संचार साधनों की संख्या दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती गई है जिसमें पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, समाचार-पत्र, रेडियों, टेलीवीजन के अलावा कम्प्यूटर, इंटरनेट आदि को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। संचार साधनों की संख्या बढ़ने के साथ ही आधुनिक विज्ञापनों की उपयोगिता भी बढ़ गई है। विज्ञापन अनेक प्रकार के दिखाएँ जाते हैं जैसे – अनुनय, सूचनात्मक, अनैतिक, अप्राकृतिक, जनचेतना, सजावटी, तुलनात्मक, राजनीतिक, चेतावनी, स्मारिका, उपहार, कानूनी एवं समाचार परक आदि। जनसंचार माध्यमों के द्वारा विज्ञापनों का प्रसारण किया जाता है और जनता तक उपयोगी तथा अनुपयोगी वस्तुओं का संदेश पहुँचाया जाता है। वर्तमान में विज्ञापन दाताओं ने भिन्न-भिन्न विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से जनता को रिझाने का कार्य किया है।

आधुनिक विज्ञापन संस्कृति के दोनों पक्षों के सत्य को उजागर करते हुए राकेश पाठक जी अपने एक लेख में लिखते हैं – “विज्ञापन की मोहक दुनियाँ आज के शहरी आदमी की पूरी जिंदगी के इर्द-गिर्द लिपटी हुई है। जबसे वह होश सँभालता है, तब से मृत्यु तक विज्ञापन और उससे उत्पन्न मृग-मरीचिकाएँ उसका हर समय और हर जगह पीछा करती हैं। विज्ञापन के बारे में दो परस्पर विरोधी धारणाएँ हैं एक पक्ष का दावा है कि यह उत्पादक को अपना माल और सेवाएँ लाभप्रद ढंग से बेचने में मदद करते हैं। इससे जीवन स्तर में सुधार होता है, राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बल मिलता है। दूसरे पक्ष का कहना है कि इससे अवांछित और विलासितापूर्ण खपत बढ़ती है, जिससे उन जरूरी मालों और सेवाओं के उत्पादन में बाधा पड़ती है जो ज्यादा लोगों खासकर समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए उपयोगी है। इसलिए विकासशील देश में विज्ञापनों पर होने वाला खर्च फिजूल है।”<sup>2</sup>

जहाँ एक ओर विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से जनता को लाभ मिलता है वह सही एवं गलत के बीच अंतर कर पाती है वहीं कुछ ऐसे विज्ञापन के प्रसंग हैं जिनके कारण जनता गलत को सही समझ रही है। इन विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से मनुष्य को अनेकानेक उपयोगी एवं अनुपयोगी वस्तुएँ दिखाई जाती जाती हैं जिसके कारण वह आधुनिक भौतिक वस्तुओं को प्राप्त करने हेतु एड़ी चोटी का जोर लगाकर उसे हासिल करना चाहता है।

डॉ. प्रेमचंद पातंजलि ने स्पष्ट रूप से बताया है कि विज्ञापन में उपभोक्ता को वस्तुओं की सूचना मात्र नहीं दी जाती है बल्कि उसे उस वस्तु को खरीदने के लिए कैसे विवश किया जाता है। प्रस्तुत है एक उदाहरण – “ऐसी स्थिति में विज्ञापन की भूमिका केवल सूचना मात्र देकर ही समाप्त नहीं हो जाती बल्कि इससे आगे बढ़कर उस पर ‘छा’ जाने एवं उत्पाद-विशेष खरीदने के लिए बाध्य करने तक का कार्य करना पड़ता है।”<sup>3</sup> आम जनता को असली एवं नकली वस्तुओं की परख नहीं होती है। वह केवल आकर्षक विज्ञापन को देखकर उसके प्रति लालायित रहता है। लेकिन जब उसे इन विज्ञापनों के पीछे का सत्य पता चलता है तब वह हतप्रभ हो जाता है। इसी कारण वर्तमान में असली वस्तुओं का विज्ञापन करने वाली कंपनियाँ भी शक के घेरे में रहती हैं और उपभोक्ता को असली वस्तुओं का यकीन कैसे दिलाया जाय इसके लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत रहती है।

आज आधुनिकता के चलते विज्ञापनों में अच्छाईयों के साथ-साथ बुराईयों भी जन्म ले रही हैं। विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से गलत वस्तुओं को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर दिखाया जाता है जिसे देख जनता भ्रमित होती है। वर्तमान में इस कार्य में विदेशी कंपनियाँ अहं भूमिका

निभा रही हैं। जो अपनी नकली वस्तुएँ हमारे देश की वस्तुओं से कम कीमतों में बेचती हैं। नादान जनता उसे सस्ती और अच्छी समझ खरीदती है। कम मूल्यों में मिलने के कारण लोग स्वदेशी वस्तुओं को छोड़ विदेशी वस्तुओं के पीछे भागते हैं। ऐसे आकर्षक विज्ञापनों के कारण ही लोग सही एवं गलत वस्तुओं में फर्क नहीं समझ सकते और उसे खरीद लेते हैं।

व्यंग्यकार शरद जोशी जी ने नकली वस्तुओं के विज्ञापनों पर अपनी पैनी दृष्टि डाली है। प्रस्तुत है एक उदाहरण – “नकली साबुनों से बचकर आप इन राष्ट्र-विरोधी एवं आसुरी शक्तियों को परास्त करेंगे जो आज साबुन-निर्माण के पवित्र व्यवसाय को कलंकित कर रही है।”<sup>४</sup>

आज कुछ ऐसी नकली विदेशी कंपनियाँ आ गई हैं जो नकली साबुन बनाया करती हैं तथा उसका विज्ञापन इतना बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर करती हैं कि लोग उसे खरीदने पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं किन्तु जब उसे इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो उसकी सच्चाई का एहसास होता है, ऐसी कंपनियों के चलते ही आज असली वस्तुएँ बनाने वाली कंपनियाँ भी कलंकित हो रही हैं। साबुन ही नहीं बल्कि वर्तमान में ऐसी अनेक भौतिक वस्तुएँ बनाने वाली कंपनियाँ हो गई हैं जो नकली एवं अनुपयोगी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन कर जनता को छलने का कार्य करती हैं।

हिन्दी के मुर्धन्य व्यंग्यकार हरिशंकर परसाई जी ने भी आधुनिक विज्ञापनों की सच्चाई प्रस्तुत करते हुए उनका यों मजाक उड़ाया है – “मैंने अखबार में पंखों के विज्ञापन देखे हर कम्पनी के पंखे के सामने स्त्री है एक पंखे से उसकी साड़ी उड़ रही है और दूसरे से उसके केस। एक विज्ञापन में तो सुन्दरी पंखे के फलक पर ही बैठी हुई है। मुझे डर लगा, कहीं किसी ने स्विच दबा दिया तो?”<sup>५</sup>

आज अधिकतर विज्ञापनों में स्त्री को ही सजा-संवारकर उसका कामुक प्रदर्शन किया जाता है। जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उस विज्ञापन को देखें और विज्ञापित वस्तु का चयन करें। आज स्त्रियों से ऐसे-ऐसे विज्ञापन करवाये जाते हैं, जिसे देखकर हमें ग्लानि होती है। किसी भी प्रकार की वस्तु हो वह चाहे स्त्री के उपयोग की हो अथवा पुरुष के उपयोग की। सभी वस्तुओं का विज्ञापन स्त्री ही करती दिखाई देती है। वर्तमान युवावर्ग इस विज्ञापन संस्कृति का दीवाना हो गया है वह सही एवं गलत के बीच अन्तर नहीं कर पा रहा है और आधुनिकता की इस अंधी दौड़ के पीछे बड़ी तेजी से भाग रहा है।

निष्कर्षतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि जनसंचार माध्यमों में विज्ञापन का अत्यधिक महत्त्व है। और विज्ञापन के द्वारा ही उपभोक्ता को नित नये उत्पादन का पता चलता है। और वह उसे खरीद पाने में सक्षम होता है। वहीं दूसरी ओर मनमोहक विज्ञापनों को देख उपभोक्ता भ्रमित हो जाता है, तथा उपयोगी एवं अनुपयोगी वस्तुओं में भेद नहीं कर पाता है और गलत वस्तुएँ घर ले आता है। जिसके कारण बाद में उसे पश्चाताप की अग्नि में जलना पड़ता है। विज्ञापनों के पीछे लगी ये होड़ भारतीय संस्कृति पर पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के प्रभाव को दर्शाती है। जो वर्तमान में तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है।

हमारा समाज प्राचीन संस्कृति को विस्मृत कर नई संस्कृति को अपनाते जा रहा है। आज हमारा रहन-सहन, वेश-भूषा, शान-शौक आदि बढ़ने लगा है, जो समाज को उत्थान से पतन की ओर ले जा रहा है। विज्ञापन संस्कृति एक स्थान पर ही नहीं वरन् पूरे समाज में अपना प्रभाव बिखेर रही है और हमारे देश की मूक जनता चुपचाप खड़ी हो तमाशा देख रही है।

वर्तमान में विज्ञापन संस्कृति ने युवाओं को अपने सम्मोहन जाल में इस तरह फाँस लिया है तो भविष्य में इन युवाओं का क्या होगा? यह प्रश्न हमें इस आसुरी विज्ञापन संस्कृति पर गहनता से सोचने के लिए मजबूर करता है।

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## डॉ. याहीया नशीत, उर्दु एवं मराठी के तहेजीबी रिश्ते

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परिचय

डॉ. याहीया धार्मिक घराने में पैदा हुए, इनके पिता के इच्छा के अनुसार वो पढलिखकर खुद अपने पैरो पर खडे रहे । लेकिन कक्षा सातवी की परीक्षा दी ही थी के इनके पिता का देहान्त हो गया । इनके भाई ने इनका पालन पोशन किया और आगे की शिक्षा के लिए मदत की, उस समय यवतमाल जिले में कही भी उर्दु हायस्कूल एवं कॉलेज उपलब्ध नहीं थे । इनको मराठी माध्यम से हायस्कूल एवं बी.ए. की परीक्षा देनी पडी । सन १९४७ में इनके गाव कलगांव में उर्दु हायस्कूल की स्थापना हुई और वही इन्हे हिंदी टिचर की हैसियत से नौकरी मिली । इन्हे उर्दु विषय में बचपन से ही रूची थी लेकिन हालात ने इन्हे मराठी माध्यम की ओर ढकेल दिया था, जैसे ही वह हिंदी के टिचर बने वैसे ही उनकी उर्दु माध्यम में आगे शिक्षा लेने की भी रूची बढ़ती चली गई । उन्होंने प्रायव्हेट/निजी छात्र के तौर पर उर्दु में एम.ए किए और बाद में पी.एच.डी की डिग्री हासिल की ।

प्रस्तावना

इनका पहला अनुसंधान लेख 'भारतीनन्द और हर्षचंद्र' की उर्दु की योगदान पर सन १९७१ में कामठी, (नागपूर) से छपने वाले साप्ताहिक 'ताज' में छपा और जल्द ही उनका दुसरा लेख 'मौलाना अबुल कलाम आझाद अभ्यास' दिल्ली से निकलने वाले साप्ताहिक 'हमारी जुबान' में छपा था । उस वक्त से वह लगातार लिख रहे हैं, इसी बिच अपनी राह से हटकर उनकी साहित्य के क्षेत्र में रूची बढ़ने लगी और वह इस क्षेत्र के दिवाने बन गए । और उन्होंने जब भी कलम उठाया लिखने के लिए तब विविध प्रकार के लेख लिखे । उन्होंने केवल संदर्भ पर ही अपना लिखान सिमित नहीं रखा बल्कि अदब पर ही बहोत लेख लिखे हैं । उनके लिखान में यह दोनो चीजें पाई जाती हैं, खोज और आलोचना के क्षेत्र में कड़ी मेहनत और लगन से लोग इनकी तरफ आकर्षित हुए । उन्होंने खोज व आलोचना से समाजी रिश्ते जोडने की कोशिश की, और आझादी के बाद से हिंदुस्तानी समाज में नफरतो का जो बाजार गरम हुआ इसे उन्होंने अपने साहित्य की ठंडी हवाओसे माहोल को ठंडा करने का प्रयास किया ।

योगदान

उन्होंने हिंदुस्तान की गंगा जमुनी तहेजीब को जिंदा रखने के लिए 'उर्दु मराठी के आपसी रिश्ते एवं साहित्यिक रिश्ते' यह किताब लिखी है, जो अपने आप में एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य होने के साथ ही हिंदु मुस्लिम दिलो को जोडने की एक कामयाब कोशिश थी । उन्होंने 'ज्योतीबा फुले', 'एकनाथ', 'तुकाराम', 'दयालनाथ', 'तुकडोजी महाराज', 'सुरेश भट्ट', आदी साहित्यकारों और कविओं के, "नातीया कलाम" को पाकीस्तानी लोगों को परीचित कराया. उनके इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य के चलते उन्होंने हिंदुस्तानी और पाकीस्तानी लोगोंके बिच फैली हुई व्देश भावना को कम करने का प्रयास किया । उन्होंने उर्दु में "हम्द व मुनाजात पर" किए अनुसंधान को पाकिस्तान के साहित्यकारों और इतीहासकारों ने उर्दु भाषा की पहली कोशिश कहकर उसकी सहराना की ।

उर्दु की शायरी पर भी उन्होंने रिवायती तरीके से हटकर आलोचनात्मक नजर डाली. आजमगढ, नाथरंग (कराची) और "अल अन्सार" (हैद्राबाद) इत्यादी उन्होंने "इन्शाये" भी लिखी जो महानामा "शगुफा" हैद्राबाद में छपा । डॉ. याहीया नशीत इन्होंने बिजापुर के सुलतान इब्राहीम आदील शहा द्वारा चौदवी सदी में लिखी किताब, 'किताब नवरस' जो दखणी भाषा में लिखी थी, जिसका विषय संगीत है उस किताब का अनुवाद सन २०१८ में मराठी भाषा में किया है । दखणी उर्दु मराठी दोनो के साहित्य में इनकी गहरी पकड है । इनके योगदान को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता । सामाजिक शऊर उभारती है, जीसकी रौशनी में फनकार पैदा होता है और अभ्यास भी बडा नाकदर वही है जो कम से कम अपने दौर और माहौल में साहित्य की परवरीश और परवान की यादगार फिजा पैदा करे. ताकी साहित्य के दिवानो साहित्यकारों शौक को परवान चढाये और साहित्य में यह काम "हाली और शिबली" के बाद बहोत ही कम हुआ ।

डॉ. याहीया सन १९७९ में जब पी.एच.डी कर रहे थे तो इन्हे कुछ किताबों की आवश्यकता थी वो किताबे इन्हे "के. सी. ऐजाज" से प्राप्त हुई । इनका रिसाला "इन्शा" डॉ.याहीया के पास आता था और उन्होंने इनपर एक किताब लिखी है । महाराष्ट्र शासन द्वारा शालेय अभ्यासक्रम की किताबे तयार करने के लिए बालभारती पाठय पुस्तक मंडल यह संस्था कार्य करती है, वो बालभारती पाठय पुस्तक मंडल के सदस्य है । इस संस्था के सदस्य के

नाते पाठय पुस्तक निर्मिती मे बडा योगदान किया है । इन्होंने मराठी शायरी का उर्दु मे अनुवाद किया. “ज्योतीबा फुले” की शायरी का भी उन्होने उर्दु मे अनुवाद किया ।

निश्कर्ष :-

डॉ.याहीया नशीत के गहरे अभ्यास के रुची ने आलोचना के क्षेत्र मे अपनी पहचान बनाई, इन्होने न केवल उर्दु साहित्य को लेकर काम किया बल्की मराठी साहित्य का उर्दू मे अनुवाद करके उन्होने उर्दु दुनिया के लोगो को नये साहित्य से परिचित कराया ।

संदर्भ :-

- नातीया कलाम
- उर्दु हे हम्द व मुनाजात
- उर्दु रुबायात मे हिन्दुस्थानी अनासीर
- उर्दु मराठी के तहजीबी रिश्ते

## शारीरिक आरोग्य व रोग निर्मिती

संजय घुमनार

गोविंदराव पवार शारीरिक शिक्षण महाविद्यालय,  
कळंब. जि. यवतमाळ.

आपले शरीर संपुर्णतः निरोगी असणे हिच आरोग्याची गुरुकिल्ली आहे. याकरीता शरीराची अधिकाधिक माहिती करून घेणे व ते निरोगी कसे राहिल याची दक्षता घेणे गरजेचे आहे. मानवी शरीरात इंद्रियांच्या रूपात असणारी यंत्रे नाजूक असूनही टिकावू आहेत. हे शंभर वर्षांपर्यंत अखंडितपणे कार्य करतात. आज मानव शरीर व मन व्याधिमुक्त ठेवण्यास निसर्ग व सृष्टिकर्त्यावर विसंबून नाही. त्याकरीता वेगवेगळे व्यायाम प्रकार व औषधोपचार प्रचलीत आहेत. शरीर रोगमुक्त राखण्यास याचे ज्ञान असणे आवश्यक आहे.

आहार, व्यायाम व विश्रांती योग्य प्रमाणात असल्यास शारीरिक आरोग्य चांगले राहते. परंतु यामध्ये अनियमितता अथवा चुक केली तरच शारीरिक व्याधी जडतात. याचे नियम पाळलेच पाहिजेत. नियमाची पायमल्ली केली की शरीरात रोग निर्माण होणारच. आपल्या शरीरात पृथ्वी, आकाश, तेज, वायु, व जल ही पंचमहाभूते असतात. या पाचही गोष्टींचे संतुलन कायम राखण्यासाठी ऋतुमानाप्रमाणे आहार घेतला पाहिजे. परंतु शारीरिक हालचाली अथवा व्यायाम कोणत्याही ऋतुत करता येतोच.

### समतोल आहार

समतोल आहारात प्रथिने, कार्बोदके, स्निग्ध पदार्थ, जिवनसत्वे, खनिजद्रव्ये व पाणी या घटकांचा प्रमाणात समावेश असावा लागतो. एखादा घटक कमी प्रमाणात घेतला तरच शरीराच्या तक्रारी सुरु होतात. या तक्रारीचे प्रमाण वाढले म्हणजेच शरीरास रोग जडणे होय शरीराचे सर्वच अवयव स्वयंपणे काम करणारे आहेत. जोपर्यंत त्यांना रक्त व प्राणवायूचा पुरवठा पुरेशा प्रमाणात होईल तोपर्यंत ते योग्य रीतीने कार्य करित राहतात. शरीर यंत्रणा योग्यरीतीने चालण्यास फुफ्फुसे (श्वसनसंस्था) व पोट (पचनसंस्था) महत्वाच्या आहेत. याच दोन संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून रोगजंतूचा शिरकाव होण्याची फार मोठी शक्यता असते. व फुफ्फुसात प्राणवायूच्या योग्य पुरवठ्यासाठी 'प्राणायाम' करणे अतीयोग्य ठरते. श्वासोच्छ्वासाचे नियंत्रण म्हणजेच प्राणायाम म्हणता येईल.

### रक्ताभिसरण

शरीरात शुद्ध रक्त तयार होणे आवश्यक आहे. सेवन केलेल्या अन्नाचे व पेयाचे पचन होवून त्यातून रक्त तयार होते. याकरीता पचनसंस्थेची योग्य दक्षता घेणेही अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. ग्रहण केलेले अन्न दाताने चावून त्यात लाळ मिसळली जाते. अन्न पुर्णतः चावल्याशिवाय घाईघाईने जेवतात व प्रमाणाबाहेर पिष्टमय पदार्थ सेवन करतात ते सर्व मधुमेह व स्थूलत्वाला निमंत्रण देतात. आहारात गोड, खारट, आंबट, तिखट, तुरट, व कडू हे स्वादरस असावे. तुरट व कडू रसांमुळे गोड पदार्थांचे दुष्परिणाम नाहीसे होतात व रक्त शुद्ध होते. पाचकशक्ती वाढते व जठराग्नी प्रज्वलीत होते. आहारात सर्व पोष्टिक पदार्थांचा समावेश असावा तसेच व्यसनांमुळे बाधक पदार्थांचे सेवन करणेही शरीरास अपायकारक असतेच. धूम्रपान, मद्यपान, तंबाखू, गुटखा, नशेचे ड्रग, यासारखी दुर्व्यसने जडवून घेणे म्हणजेच शारीरिक रोगाला आमंत्रण देणे हे निश्चित. रक्ताभिसरण सुरळीत होण्याकरीता खेळणे, धावणे, चालणे, अशा व्यायामाची आवश्यकता असते.

### रोग निर्मिती

शरीराच्या कोणत्याही अवयवाकडून प्रमाणाबाहेर परिश्रम करवून घेतल्यास व आरोग्य विषयक नियमांकडे दुर्लक्ष केल्यास शारीरिक रोगांची सुरुवात होते. या रोगांचे स्वरूप पुढिल प्रमाणे आहे.

- लघवी कमी होणे, म्हणजेच शरीरात विषारी द्रव्ये साठू लागणे.
- जठरातील उष्णता कमी होणे, भुक मंदावणे म्हणजेच पचनक्रीया बिघडणे होय यातून बद्कोष्ठता अथवा अतिसार रोग उद्भवतात.
- विषम आहाराने रक्त दुषित होते. प्रदुषित रक्त सर्व अवयवांचे दुखण्याचे कारण बनते. कार्बनडाय ऑक्साईड व विषारी द्रव्ये निर्माण होतात. हे अवयवांना पुनकार्यक्षम होवू देत नाही.
- शारीरिक तक्रारी म्हणजेच शरीराची क्षमता कमी होणे होय. क्षमता कमी झाल्यास शरीरात रोगजंतूचा प्रभाव वाढतो व रोग निर्माण होतात. आंतस्त्राव ग्रंथीत बिघाड निर्माण होतो.

- अन्नाचे पचन होवून निरउपयोगी अन्न विषारीद्रव्य व रोगजंतू गुदद्वार व लघवी द्वारे बाहेर बाहेर टाकणक आवश्यक आहे. या क्रीया बिघाड झाल्यास बद्कोष्टता, गॅसेस, किडनिचे आजार उद्भवतात.
- तहान, भुक, लघवी, शौच याची सूचना शरीर देते त्याच वेळी सेवन व उत्सर्जन करणे आवश्यक असते. याच्या वेळा न पाळणे म्हणजेच रोगास आमंत्रण देणे होय. पोटभरल्याची सूचना ढेकर आल्याने कळते तेव्हा अधिक अन्न ग्रहण टाळावे.
- शरीराच्या कोणत्याही भागाचे दुखणे म्हणजेच त्या भागात कार्बनडाय ऑक्साईड वायु, पाणी, हवा, अनावश्यक साचले असल्याची ती सूचना असते.
- नाकातून पाणी वाहने शिंका येणे म्हणजेच शरीरातील अधिक पाणी बाहेर टाकण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.
- खोकला येतो तेव्हा छातीत गळयत साठलेला कफ बाहेर टाकण्याची आवश्यकता असते.
- शरीराच्या कोणत्याही भागात अधिक रक्त प्रवाहाची आवश्यकता असते तेव्हा त्या जागी कंड सूटतो.
- शरीरात शिरलेल्या रोगजंतूशी श्वेतपेशींची लढाई सुरु असल्यास ताप येतो.
- आळोखेपिळोखे देणे अथवा क्षिण वाटणे म्हणजेच शरीराला विश्रांतीची गरज असते.
- हृदयात झिणझिणया सुरु झाल्यास अथवा दुखू लागले म्हणजेच हृदयाला संपुर्ण विश्रांतीची आवश्यकता असते.

उपरोक्त शारीरिक लक्षणांवरून त्या समस्येचे त्वरीत निराकरण करणे गरजेचे असतेच. त्याकरीता पोषक आहार, विश्रांती याचसह प्राणायाम, योगासने, धावणे, चालणे, फिरणे, पोहणे, खेळणे, व्यायाम करणे, अेरोबिक्स, या प्रकारच्या शारीरिक हालचाली नियमित केल्यास शरीरातील क्रीया सुरळीत पार पडतात व शारीरिक अवयव व स्नायुची क्षमता वाढवितात.

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## Use of Computer to Improve Techniques and Sports

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Computer in sport is an interdisciplinary discipline that has its goal in combining the theoretical as well as practical aspects and methods of the areas of informatics and sport. The main emphasis of the interdisciplinary is placed on the application and use of computer-based but also mathematical techniques in sport, aiming in this way at the support and advancement of theory and practice in sports. The reason why computer has become an important partner for sport is mainly connected with the fact that the use of data and media, the design of models, the analysis of systems etc. Increasingly requires the support of suitable tools and concepts which are developed and available in computer science. Storing and watching video are used in sports, as there is a great need of videos in sports, because players watch other players playing styles from different angles to learn them through videos or they want to watch their own past performances in order remove drawbacks from them or they can watch live matches etc. Computers are very usefully in sports each and every day. It helps sportsmen organizations to achieve their goals.

Statistical Data Storage is very important for sports. Team players, Coaches, Public all want to know the past performance of team players. So computers can be used to record statistical data in different attractive ways. Computers and the Athletes who depend on speed to win will stop at nothing to reduce their times. Some swimmers wear full-body swimsuits so they can glide through the water more easily. So, it shouldn't be a surprise to hear that they use computer applications to improve their speeds.

Computers for Sports Training help gauge an athlete's performance during a specific training regimen. Trainers for sports teams can put a player's height; weight and body model into a computer and develop a training program that best fits their needs. Trainers can also put sensors and equipment onto a player during training, allowing the computer to register results while the player trains. Equipment development safety is an important aspect in professional sports today. News stories are often released about the study of concussions on football and hockey athletes. To help minimize those injuries equipment developers have used computers to develop safer equipment. Computerise performance analysis another benefit of bio-mechanics. It allows useful players and coaches to maintenance the motions of athlete. Controlling scoreboards the sports venues of today are managed by a large array of computers which will update player stats, out-of-town scores, graphic displays, even weather forecasts in real time. Bio-mechanics by studying the movements of athletes via computerized simulators, manufacturers have been able to develop better training equipment. Trainers are able to customize workout regimens for individual athletes, and sports medicine is more capable of assessing, and preventing, sports-related injuries.

The value of sports is very high and it is having very much influence worldwide to bring peace and friendship with each country. Because of the value of sports publicity has increased more it has spread very much fast to all over the world. Information Technology has become an important inter-disciplinary partner for sports, this way physical education has its branches of Sports psychology, Sports Statistics, Biochemistry, Sports Medicine, Kinesiology and Bio-mechanics etc. Taking into consideration its association with other disciplines and its various aspects, computer can be used and are being used in physical education and sports. Human play, as embodied in sports, is one of most important in expressions of human culture. The games in which people in the society it's reflects their society and culture as a whole. It is said that communication is one dominant contribution to the human being on the planets.

Most profession sports venues have very modern scoreboards that are programmed to update statistics and information directly to a computer system. So with the use of such modern technology, almost every area of sports has become dependent of automation due to relevance that it implies to the lives of spectators all over the world. Through the help of the internet and other web services, live feeds of sports events have become so accessible anywhere in the planet. Most of the professional sports in the world have long used instant reply and other high tech aid to help the referees to make a right call. Video replay systems to check referees call for many years.

A variety of programmes are available which help in track-grading, conducting health assessment, monitoring research projects, and analyzing sports performances. Benefits of Information Technology Here are some of the ways technology can provide or facilitate most of the types of support that someone trying to become or stay physically active needs. Now a day's computer is widely used as a teaching aid. In this era of globalization black board is quit away. Power point presentations, Video clips, Animation, Graphics, and Sound have become much more effective and needful, CD, DVD, MP3, Pen drive, are more useful.

Computer is applied in sports sciences, scoring systems, computerized test all evaluation can be largely followed. A coach keeps monitoring on the players. A computer helps us if any deficiency is found. Records of the player can be maintained for future plan Selection of players for various game and sports is an important for this multiple regression helps in many ways. Hence computer plays a significant role in storing research data and its analysis. Treatments in sports medicine involve Cardio-Vascular, Flexibility and strength building programme. Sports Medicine is the study, prevention and treatments of sports and fitness related injuries. Practical Support Technologies like iPods, Dance Revolution, and Nintendo Wiki Sports make physical activity fun. Step counters and accelerometers allow us to gauge our activity level at any time and set goals that can be easily tracked. Home and gym fitness equipment make it possible to stay active when weather's back. Advantage and disadvantage of Information Technology in sports is constantly changing in today's era. This change is making a big impact, whether the technology is a disadvantage to the sport and slows down the speed of the game or uses the technology to an advantage and speeds the game up to help make accurate calls. People are always looking for the technology to be able to get ahead of other opponents. The use of technology has crept into the athletes' games. Technology is more of an advantage or disadvantage.

Conclusion it's hard to believe we ever managed without computers in the sports world, when you consider that nowadays we scrutinize every nuance of an athlete's performance, and keep stats on practically everything. For the improvements they've made possible in players' performance, training; equipment, and sports medicine, computers are indeed invaluable to sports. Information technology play vital role in the human being in particularly in field of sports and games. It helps to avoid mistake in organization and administration of various sports and games at world level. Information Technology in Sports has established scientific discipline, Research activities, improve Learning and coaching, Bio-mechanical analysis and field research have evolved. In future very soon the way computer with be applicable in sports with good quality and best results.

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## Developing Policies For Sports

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Developing policies for Sports the Indian sports minister has left a deep impression on the country's sports ecosystem. Let's take a look at following ways Kiren Rijju is revolutionising sports in India.

**Modified policies to benefit Para-athletes:** When Indian Para-shuttlers returned home victorious from the 2019 World Badminton Championships, they were greeted cash prizes worth Rs.1.82 crores. This step was significant because, earlier, the winning athletes had to wait for a "once-a-year ceremony" to receive their rewards. The sports minister made amendments in the law to not only make quick disbursement of the prizes but also made athletes eligible for more rewards. All athletes are provided the same facilities by the government. The Para-badminton team performed very well and brought glory to the country, they deserve to be rewarded for their hard work.

### Fit India Movement

On 29th August, the National Sports Day, the country into a new fitness era by flagging off the [Fit India Movement](#). It is focussed at motivating people to prioritise fitness and sports in their day-to-day lives. Under the initiative, the government intends to organise numerous events aimed at generating public interest in fitness related activities. The government had received incredible support for the movement and that the state governments and corporate sector are doing every possible thing to make the movement a grand success.

### Bringing BCCI under NADA

The Control Board of Cricket in India ([BCCI](#)) come under the aegis of National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA). In fact, the Indian sports minister himself considered it as the biggest achievement. This move is important because it opens the doors for the cricket board to become a National Sports body as per the government rules. BCCI, being the richest sporting entity in the country, is under immense pressure to fall under the government's Right to Information (RTI) Act. The National Sports Code is very important law which will govern the sports administration in this country. We must have a system. If you want to have a robust sports culture in the country, then you must have a robust system also. A robust sports code or rule or guideline has to be there. We definitely see a day when BCCI will be declared as a National Sports agency.

### Lending a helping hand to ex-athletes

India's sporting legends Anju Bobby Gorge and Gagan Narang had strived hard for years to receive government funds for their respective academies. The duo received assurances from the ministry with a grant up to Rs. 5 crore each under the National Sports Development Fund. Under the agreement, Anju's athletics academy in Bangalore will be getting a long-awaited artificial track. The academy has a history of producing illustrious athletes, including a 15-year old long jumper Shaili Singh, who recently set a junior national record in women's long jump. One can only imagine the elevation in quality once the better infrastructure is in place. As for Gagan, the assistance was in the form of recognition for his vision to make the sport of shooting widely accessible. The ace shooter wants to make the sport of shooting more accessible.

### Urging Indians to stay fit by Plogging

On the eve of the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, launched the 'IMA Plogging Run' under the aegis of Fit India Movement. A sport of Swedish origin, Plogging includes jogging and picking up trash on the way. The National Plogging run perfectly encapsulated Mahatma Gandhi's vision of a healthy and clean India (under Fit India Movement and Swacch Bharat Abhiyan). While exercising is important to stay fit, keeping the surroundings clean is equally vital to stay healthy. And that is where the beauty of Plogging runs lies.

### Setting up National Centre of Excellence

The Union Sports Ministry is working on a project that will see them establish twenty National Centres of Excellence, which will help athletes train for the 2024 and 2028 Olympics. According to the Sports Authority of India, each Centre of Excellence will be earmarked for four to six specific sports, depending on the infrastructure available and will train athletes in the developmental group for the 2024 Olympics. The facilities that are part of the National Centre of Excellence include Sports Authority of India (SAI) facilities across the country. Apart from those, Major Dhyani Chand National Stadium, Delhi, Swimming Pool Complex, Delhi and National Wrestling Academy Aurangabad are just a few of the marked facilities.

### Supporting indigenous and traditional sports

While he is overseeing the development of mainstream sports in the country, also aware about the need to preserve and create awareness about India's indigenous and traditional sports. The Indian Sports minister

recently said in a tweet that all indigenous and traditional sports such as Thang Tha, Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu and Kho Kho are as important to the ministry as the Olympics. Recently the minister signed between the sports gear manufacturer Cusco & Tribal Youth Society for providing free sports gear to tribal girls for 3 years duration. Urged more private entities and state governments to bring in opportunities to help create awareness and promote traditional Indian sports. The minister also claimed that he would try his best to make Kabaddi, an Indian-origin sport, a part of the 2024 Paris Olympics. We will definitely push hard for Kabaddi to be part of the next Olympics as we are a billion-plus powerful nation and so for this to become possible, we will have to put all our efforts together, but I am very confident about it. In fact he views Kabaddi as a perfect example of how an indigenous sport can become successful in short amount of time.

#### **Setting budgets to meet modern requirements**

Decided to hike diet budgets for all athletes. A large number of sportspersons would benefit from this move and get proper balanced diets. Earlier, there was some differentiation in the budget allocations of athletes based on their seniority. Trainees, junior athletes and senior athletes were given an amount of Rs.250, 480 and 690, respectively. Now the budget will be set equally irrespective of the seniority of the athletes. A modern-day athlete requires plenty of nourishment. With increasing competition, the need to stay fit and healthy is also rising. The diet of an athlete should not depend based on the level they are playing at, but as per the advice of expert nutritionists. The Indian Sports Minister has also assured that the kitchens at the SAI centres will be modified to meet modern specifications. Upgrading the kitchens will ensure that the nutritional value of food is not lost.

#### **Creating policies to promote adventure destinations**

India has the potential to become the best destination for adventure tourism. From mountains to beaches, and deserts we have it all. There are still a lot of unvisited and unheard-of places in our country that we have just started discovering. India currently ranks 34 on the World Tourism Index. This means there is potential to attract more tourists, so that they can explore the rest of the country. Recently, the centre is working on an adventure policy to promote specific destinations and adrenaline-rush-giving activities. Keeping north-eastern states in mind, this policy will aim to promote tourism in the area. At the same time, it will also help revitalize adventure activities in the region. They want to bring the north-eastern states together to formulate policies to increase awareness of the natural assets.

#### **Sports Minister at office, and home**

When he is not brainstorming in the office, you can find indulged in numerous fitness-related activities. Just have a look at the numerous videos our beloved sports minister has uploaded on social media platforms. You'll find him either playing basketball or doing Yoga or trimming the grass of his backyard! Is that an achievement, you would argue. But, how often do you see a leader lead by an example, the minister also uses social media to sparking initiatives or to scout for talent at the grass root levels.

#### **Khelo India Programme**

It was introduced by Ministry of Sports and Youth affairs to revive sports culture in India at grass-root level. Its objective is to build strong programme for sports played in our country and establish India as great sporting nation. It is expected to help scout young talent from schools in various disciplines and groom them as future sports champions. Talented players will be identified under it in priority sports disciplines at various levels by High-Powered Committed and each will be provided annual financial assistance.

Significant points as above, hopeful it seeks to build a strong framework for all sports played in country as well as establish India as a great sporting nation.

**Impact of innovative E-learning on Social and Cultural Development****Dr. Varsha A. Wasnik**

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**Abstract**

*Education plays a very important role in the life of human being. It gives positive direction to the thoughts. Technology also plays an important role in modern education system. E-learning is the use of technology in learning. Educational technology is used by learners and educators in houses, schools, higher education, business and other. It can be used along with face to face learning. The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a key tool to achieve the aims and objectives of education. E-learning allows learners to interact and learn with outside the classrooms and school using virtual conferencing tool.*

*The purpose of the present paper is to show how using the technologies in E-learning classroom impact on social and cultural development.*

**Keywords :** *E-learning, ICT, Social, cultural, virtual conferencing tool.*

**Introduction**

The concept of E-learning inclusion into an education begins with the teacher and the manner in which they teach. The problem for many teachers is transition of teaching in manner than accommodate the use of technology. Technology is simply a mean that teachers may use in different ways in the new environment than can affect students and results. Another way could be helping students understand new ideas and concepts with the help e-learning platform.

Rapid developments in technology and increased use of the advanced technology in the classroom environment lead to change Physical, social and culture structure of the teacher centered traditional classroom environment base on one way communication.

**Education With E-Learning**

E-Learning is a meaningful term that to teaching, learning and the creating educational environment Using technologies in e-learning classrooms are below:

- One-to-Many: Online classes. Lecture notes, quiz, and assignment. The viewing of videos or other. The teacher visualizing data using a projector.
- Power Point slides. Distant learning Room or video-conferencing. The students can communicate to the teacher using video.
- One-to-One: Teachers examine individual student progress using a feedback program. Teacher check assignments, questions,
- One-Alone: E-reading tools with textbook (e-books).
- Student group presentations.
- Teacher Training: Teachers access training materials, exercises and take online tests

Each of these described above can be carried out using various technologies and e-learning programs.

**Social Impacts Of E-Learning**

Now a day increasing impact of access to e-learning on different members of society could be significant. Beyond the improved skills, source of income and employment effects on graduates. Mostly impacts of education are improved health and Wealth, among girls and women. Briefly considers these types of impacts of education and then considers more closely the relationship between e-learning and society—specifically can affect the ability of e-learning programs to furnish their potential benefits to all students. Social aspects such as living in a rural place, a person or a student speaking a different language can all get access and use of e-learning application. One of the best impacts of e-learning on society is that of improved health. The aim of Development ,Five regarding improving health is to promote girls who are going Primary school, As stated in the Goal (UNICEF 2011),“Educating girls for six years or more consistently improves their prenatal care, postnatal care and childbirth survival rates. Educating mothers also greatly cuts the death rate of children under five. Educated girls have higher self-esteem, are more likely to avoid HIV infection, violence and exploitation, and to spread good health and sanitation practices to their families and throughout their communities. And an educated mother is more likely to send her children to school.”

Additional impacts that particularly post-primary education has been shown to have include reducing poverty, delaying marriage of girls, and increasing decision making power. Secondary education plays an important role in preparing for a life-long learning perspective. These are all reasons why governments investing in compulsory primary school education and expanded secondary school education. The education

provided by these secondary schools however, may not be accessible to all segments of society or all regions of a country. Access to e-learning has been found to reflect this access to education and to ICT generally in the wider society. Research has shown that a gap in access to ICT exists between countries, and an even larger gap exists within countries between urban and rural areas, between men and women, and between rich and poor. This has been termed the digital divide, defined as “the gap between those with regular, effective access to digital technologies, in particular the Internet, and those without.” This section describes some of the current patterns and implications for impacts on e-learning.

The Rural-Urban Divide The global digital divide is a term used to describe the gap between well connected and poorly connected nations, while at the national level, there is often a strong urban-rural divide. In developing countries, most Internet users gain access through public access like Internet cafes. A statistical analysis analyzing the factors behind digital inequality within and between African countries found that differences of access and use could be explained by five factors: 1) differences in the technical devices that people use to access the Internet, 2) location of access, 3) the extent of one’s social support network, 4) the type of activities the device is used for, and 5) one’s level of skill (Oyelaran- Oyeyinka and Lal 2005). In the social impact, education and technical knowledge of individual user are very important. Currently most e-learning opportunities tend to be in Urban areas due to the infrastructural and other challenges of Rural areas.

### Culture and Language

E-Learning has to play a transformative role in a society. Culture, however, can play an important mediating role affecting how technology and e-learning approaches are adopted and adapted, actually improving learning. Educators tend to use e-learning approaches in culturally familiar ways that may reduce their effectiveness. Educators from different societies are incorporating and using e-learning technologies in different educational cultures.

Zhang (2007, 2010) conducted analyses comparing Eastern, especially Chinese, and Western pedagogical cultures and how they affected their e-learning preferences. His findings are summarized. Although there are major differences between Eastern cultures and African cultures, there are several similarities in their educational systems and teaching styles. Adapting e-learning for an African pedagogical culture may lead to similar experiences to those in Eastern countries. Zhang’s work provides insights into what cultural factors affect e-learning approaches, and what to consider in designing e-learning programs. He found that Western learning culture tends to be more learner-centered, activity-focused and individualized. Western students and educators tend to attach importance to questioning and criticizing information presented by an instructor. Technology is more likely to be content-open and used as a productivity tool (e.g. word processing, simulations, Internet research, graphics and spreadsheets). Easterners tend to favor collectivism. This cultural tradition, together with social factors such as centralized political systems and rapidly growing populations, have shaped a group-based, teacher-dominated, and centrally organized pedagogical culture:

#### Culture of Examination

1. Education is an essential way to compete for higher social statuses;
2. The performances of learners, teachers, and schools are defined to exam scores;
3. Preparation for high-stake exams poses tremendous pressures to learners, parents, teachers, and administrators.

#### Centralized Educational System

1. Central governments design and execute policies and standards for school finance, curriculum, textbooks, assessment, and teacher preparation.
2. Teachers are required to teach uniform content. Language, can affect the design of e-learning programs and their success, particularly when the software, learning materials and Internet is in a language in which students and teachers are not strong.

#### Gender and E-Learning

ICT can be a strong change agent of challenge throughout the world. We have seen the impact of ICT and social media to coordinate and communicate political and social movements. Access to ICT can empower social and economic development, as well as provide employment and grow the economy. There is currently a digital divide between groups in society, and women in developing countries are often “within the deepest part of the divide”

(Hafkin & Taggart, 2001). There is already evidence that gender inequities are being replicated in schools with girls using computers and the Internet less than boys (Olatokun 2008). What makes educational technology suitable and attractive to females? From a landmark study by the American Association of University Women, and from ours and other’s research (Heeter et al., 2009), it defines that girls have definite preferences for how they chose to learn with and about technology. For instance, girls prefer collaborative

community ways of learning how to use technology, they like to have order and instructions to guide them, they prefer to learn about a subject of interest and then learn to use the technology as a tool rather than it being the focus of study, and finally they prefer to learn from female role models.

According to Sanders (2005) "Lessons Learned in 22 Years of Working with Teachers about Girls in IT", approaches that are successful in teacher training workshops regarding the sensitive subject of gender bias in education include,

- I. Use local data when possible
- II. Explain and emphasize the universality of gender bias, and that it is often inadvertent.
- III. Stress the importance of teachers finding out about gender bias themselves through mini-assignments such as observing eye contact of teachers with girls and boys.
- IV. Repeated training sessions are better than a one-time approach. Follow up is essential. Development happens over time.
- V. Reward give teachers who do gender work include access to and training with technology, continuing education credit, drawing for a gift certificate, etc.
- VI. Be explicit. Teachers tell the class what they are changing to ensure gender fair teaching.

### Cultural impact on E-learning

The research activity is the analysis of the use of the term "culture" within the current literature.

According to Branch (1997): "Culture is regarded as the epistemology, philosophy, observed traditions, and patterns of action by individuals and human groups", or

According to Matsumoto (1996): "Culture as a set of attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviours shared by a group of people, but different for each individual, communicated from one generation to the next".

The concept of culture given by Flowerder and Miller (1995) ,cross-cultural interface composed of four elements or "cultures":

- I. Ethnic culture: "socio-psychological feature which affect the behavior of the students. "
- II. Local culture: "aspects of local settings with the members of a particular society arefamiliar".
- III. Academic culture: "academic values, roles, assumptions, attitudes and patterns of behavior common to the learners."
- IV. Disciplinary culture: "theories, concepts and norms, of a particular academic discipline"

The main concept of the current research seems to be the "educational globalization". Mason (2003) in particular; defind some elements of the educational scenario associated with this concept: international communications based on telecommunications, information and media technologies, which facilitate transnational circulation of text, images.

1. international movement of students to study in other countries as well as a demand for online courses without a residency requirement in another country,
2. increasing multicultural learning environment whether online or on campus,
3. increasing global circulation of ideas and particularly Western pedagogical Systems and values,
4. a rise of international and virtual organizations offering Web-based education and training.

One of the more relevant contributions in this field of research can be identified in the paper written by Claire ,We consider this approach to the notion of culture very useful as it represents a good example of how can deal with this concept in a problematic way, avoiding the common trend to use the term "culture" as a synonym of "nation" and consequently to treat national cultural traits as systematically predictable behavioral pattern.

One of the more relevant contributions identified in the paper "e-learning and Intercultural dimensions of learning theories and teaching models", written by Claire Bélisle describes how "designing e-learning environments has required that educational actors clarify, rationalize their practices, to be revisited, bringing about a deeper awareness of the kind of learning that schools and universities are specialized in and choices of values and beliefs. In multicultural varies societies, the implicit pedagogical assumptions of E-Learning environments need to be made explicit" (Bélisle 2007).

The contribution is Collis, Parisi and Ligorio's (1996), who defined barriers to effective online learning and global communication:

- cultural and environment problem.\
- teaching style differences.
- problems of language.
- technical problems related to operating systems and lack of standard interfaces.

As Moore suggests, behind educational traditions lie philosophical ideas. “These can vary significantly from one culture to another, and it is in these variations that lies the root of problems in cross-cultural understanding – and misunderstanding (Moore 2005)”.

### Conclusions

Schools and colleges are turning into e-learning quickly. There are many schools and colleges have started teaching e-learning programs. Now we have realized the critical importance of education for eco social and cultural development.

This paper is focused upon a research on e-learning impacts and to know significant practices to add new and on-going e-learning programs. The teacher is very important role of e-learning environment. For the students to have a particular e-learning experience the teachers would need to adopt new perspectives.

This paper has clearly provide the information as to how e-learning has helped the education, social and cultural development of the society for the betterment of people and country. Through this paper we have proposed a review of current literature on quality issues in online European education and impact of cultural difference in online teaching, E-learning practices.

Many of the program activities that are successful are centered on the teacher: strong teacher training and professional development, mentorship, networking, and support to integrate e-learning pedagogical approaches into classroom practice and curriculum.

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**Development And Innovations In Cricket****Prof. Satish S. Bhagwat**

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**Abstract**

*The sport of cricket has a known history beginning in the late 16th century. Having originated in south-east England, it became the country's national sport in the 18th century and has developed globally in the 19th and 20th centuries. International matches have been played since 1844 and Test cricket began, retrospectively recognised, in 1877. Cricket is the world's second most popular spectator sport after association football (soccer). Governance is by the International Cricket Council (ICC) which has over one hundred countries and territories in membership although only twelve currently play Test cricket.*

**Introduction**

There are various formats ranging from Twenty20, played over a few hours with each team batting for a single innings of 20 overs, to Test matches, played over five days with unlimited overs and the teams each batting for two innings of unlimited length. Traditionally cricketers play in all-white kit, but in limited overs cricket they wear club or team colours. In addition to the basic kit, some players wear protective gear to prevent injury caused by the ball, which is a hard, solid spheroid made of compressed leather with a slightly raised sewn seam enclosing a cork core which is layered with tightly wound string.

Historically, cricket's origins are uncertain and the earliest definite reference is in south-east England in the middle of the 16th century. It spread globally with the expansion of the British Empire, leading to the first international matches in the second half of the 19th century. The game's governing body is the International Cricket Council (ICC), which has over 100 members, twelve of which are full members who play Test matches. The game's rules are held in a code called the Laws of Cricket which is owned and maintained by Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) in London. The sport is followed primarily in the Indian subcontinent, Australasia, the United Kingdom, southern Africa and the West Indies, its globalisation occurring during the expansion of the British Empire and remaining popular into the 21st century.[1] Women's cricket, which is organised and played separately, has also achieved international standard. The most successful side playing international cricket is Australia, which has won seven One Day International trophies, including five World Cups, more than any other country and has been the top-rated Test side more than any other country.

**Cricket become an international sport**

The first English team to tour overseas, on board ship to North America, 1859. Meanwhile, the British Empire had been instrumental in spreading the game overseas and by the middle of the 19th century it had become well established in Australia, the Caribbean, India, New Zealand, North America and South Africa. In 1844, the first-ever international match took place between the United States and Canada. In 1859, a team of English players went to North America on the first overseas tour.[44]

In 1862, an English team made the first tour of Australia. The first Australian team to travel overseas consisted of Aboriginal stockmen who toured England in 1868.

In 1876–77, an England team took part in what was retrospectively recognised as the first-ever Test match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground against Australia. The rivalry between England and Australia gave birth to The Ashes in 1882, and this has remained Test cricket's most famous contest. Test cricket began to expand in 1888–89 when South Africa played England

**Changes done in cricket****Covered pitches**

There have been many changes which have benefited batsmen, to the frustration of the bowling fraternity - one of the biggest was the introduction of covered pitches during the 1960s. Before then, with pitches left open to the elements, overnight rain would leave the classic "sticky" wicket - as the pitch dried, there were opportunities for slow bowlers to put batsmen under pressure as they struggled to work out which way the ball was turning. The likes of England's Derek Underwood were masters on sticky wickets, capable of causing full-scale collapses in opposition batting line-ups in quick time.

One of the most novel responses to a sticky wicket came from an Australian side in an Ashes Test against England in Melbourne in 1937. Australia declared at 9 for 200, before Morris Sievers and Bill O'Reilly combined to skittle England for 76.

The hosts then decided to reverse the order, with O'Reilly and Chuck Fleetwood-Smith opening the batting. They both made ducks, but the bowlers protected the batsmen long enough for the pitch to dry out, then Don Bradman came out at number seven and made 270 as Australia went on to win the Test by 365 runs.

After the change, pitches became more standardised across the world, although differences still remained between countries and even individual venues within countries, such as the traditional fast, bouncy pitch at the WACA or the low and slow pitches on the subcontinent.

### Limited overs cricket

English county cricket had been playing regular one-day games - rather than the four or five-day variety - in a league format since the early 1960s, but the big change came in 1971, when Australia played an England MCC side at the MCG in 1971.

The 40-over match saw the tourists make 190 off 39.4 overs, while Australia made the runs with five wickets down and 5.2 overs to spare. A philosophical difference appeared straight away, with the English team accumulating their score mainly in singles and twos (with seven fours). The Australians, in contrast, hammered 17 fours and a six in their innings.

The format took off four years later, when the inaugural World Cup (with games played over 60 overs) was held in England, with West Indies beating Australia by 17 runs in the final.

From the fourth edition of the tournament in 1987, the World Cup was played over 50 overs, which became the standard for most limited overs matches until the advent of Twenty20 cricket.

### Referred decisions

Various sports have made use of technological advances to aid referees and umpires get decisions right during games.

- The last decade has seen this changing technology used in cricket. It started off with ball-tracking technology that had first been used in tennis in 2006.
- The Hawk Eye system used multiple cameras, with the vision combined to produce a projection of the ball's trajectory.
- It was first used by the ICC in cricket as the Decision Review System (DRS) on a trial basis in 2008-09 to refer decisions to a third umpire over LBW decisions, to decide if the ball pitched in line, hit the batsman's leg in line and whether it would have hit the stumps.
- A second tool, the Snickometer or "Snicko" had earlier been developed in England for television purposes using noises and video to determine whether a ball had hit a batsman's edge - but it was not used in DRS when it was first introduced.
- The other element of technology was Hot Spot, which was initially started in France before being developed for television in Australia - the infra-red system determines if the ball hits the bat or pad in appeals for LBWs and catches.

Eventually, the three elements were combined to produce the latest edition of DRS - teams have a set number of challenges per innings as the batting or bowling side.

DRS have been controversial, and some countries such as India refuse to agree to play under the system.

### World Series cricket

World Series Cricket was an argument over broadcasting rights which turned into a battle for the direction of the game, with the traditionalists of the ACB and the ICC facing off against media magnate Kerry Packer's plans to modernise cricket.

There were "Supertests", as a long-form game pitted the WSC Australian XI against West Indies and the Rest of the World, but it was the limited over version that became known as the "pyjama game" - for the players wearing vivid colours instead of the traditional white - that really took off.

The uniforms, the focus on gladiatorial fast bowling, playing under floodlights with a white ball and the use of effects microphones and on-screen TV graphics were all innovations that grabbed people's interest.

Then there were memorable images, such as England's Dennis Amiss walking out to bat with a modified motorcycle helmet in an attempt to protect him against the pacemen.

World Series Cricket popularised the day-night format for one-day games, and revolutionised TV coverage of cricket.

The influx of money turned cricketers into full-time professionals, placing a greater emphasis on fitness and making protective helmets for batsmen the norm.

The format encouraged a more attacking mindset, and a push to speed up the game, which arguably led to the advent of Twenty20.

**Innovations in cricket****Decision Review System (DRS)**

The DRS, since its inception in the year 2008 in a Test match between India and Sri Lanka, has had its share of criticism. Having been introduced to help the players and the match officials to eliminate horrendous on-field decisions, the DRS was criticized by various players as they did not find the method 100% accurate. Many experts also believed that it would undermine the authority of on-field umpires. The ICC has from time to time tried to modify the DRS in order to assist the players and the on-field umpires. At present, the DRS is being used positively in all the three formats and has indeed helped to attain accurate decision making. The DRS is here to stay for long and will only improve with time in this day and age of technology.

**Hawk-Eye LBW detection system**

Another part of DRS is Hawk-Eye, a tool that's long been a default part of cricket broadcasts across the globe.

Comprising six cameras, three at each end of the ground, Hawk-Eye essentially tracks the ball and predicts its path. If the ball is determined to have been heading for the stumps when a batsman's pad got in the way, it's lbw.

Hawk-Eye has been provided by host broadcasters at major cricket matches since 2001, and at ICC events since 2008, when it became part of the DRS.

**Batcam**

This UK-based live drone filming and broadcasting company supplied three machines to all the Cricket World Cup venues: BatcamFLY and BatcamDRIVE. BatcamFLY is a drone equipped with a 360-degree camera that can produce an eye-line shot before racing up to 400ft for an atmospheric overview/skyline shot.

A remote-controlled 10x zoom camera on wheels, Batcam DRIVE produced those low tracking shots of batsmen leaving the pitch. Traveling at up to 30mph and equipped with automatic collision avoidance, this rugged 80cm-high buggy is remote controlled and has GPS tracking.

**360-degree replays**

For the first time at a Cricket World Cup, broadcast coverage involved the production of 360-degree replays. Provided by Piero, using software that allows multiple camera feeds to be stitched together to create wraparound video, 360-degree video replays of matches were made available online on ICC TV.

It may be a game that's a few centuries old and full of quaint rules and traditions, but when it comes to technology there are few sports as cutting-edge as cricket. Now, about that lack of Ultra HD.

**Piero graphics analysis system**

Making its debut at the World Cup was Piero, a package of 3D graphics to help pundits analyze and explain sports events.

In use for 15 years on the UK's BBC soccer show Match of the Day, Piero is all about generating visual views of the field from any angle, and allowing pundits to manipulate players and draw lines.

It works by stitching together several camera feeds, and operates in conjunction with the CricViz data analysis and score predictor.

**Conclusion**

Cricket has been an established team sport for hundreds of years and is one of the most popular sports in the world. It originated in England and is now very popular in countries such as India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Australia, the West Indies and South Africa. Innovations in cricket helps for better development in cricket and also easier for sportsman.

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## Recession And Economy

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### Abstract

*In economics, a recession is a business cycle contraction when there is a general decline in economic activity. Recessions generally occur when there is a widespread drop in spending (an adverse demand shock). This may be triggered by various events, such as a financial crisis, an external trade shock, an adverse supply shock or the bursting of an economic bubble. An economy is an area of the production, distribution and trade, as well as consumption of goods and services by different agents. Understood in its broadest sense, 'The economy is defined as a social domain that emphasize the practices, discourses, and material expressions associated with the production, use, and management of resources'.*

### Introduction

A market-based economy is one where goods and services are produced and exchanged according to demand and supply between participants (economic agents) by barter or a medium of exchange with a credit or debit value accepted within the network, such as a unit of currency. A command-based economy is one where political agents directly control what is produced and how it is sold and distributed. A green economy is low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. In a green economy, growth in income and employment is driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. A gig economy is one in which short-term jobs are assigned or chosen via online platforms. New economy is a term referred to the whole emerging ecosystem where new standards and practices were introduced, usually as a result of technological innovations. In the United States, it is defined as "a significant decline in economic activity spread across the market, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales". In the United Kingdom, it is defined as a negative economic growth for two consecutive quarters.

### Type of recession or shape

The type and shape of recessions are distinctive. In the US, v-shaped, or short-and-sharp contractions followed by rapid and sustained recovery, occurred in 1954 and 1990–91; U-shaped (prolonged slump) in 1974–75, and W-shaped, or double-dip recessions in 1949 and 1980–82. Japan's 1993–94 recession was U-shaped and its 8-out-of-9 quarters of contraction in 1997–99 can be described as L-shaped. Korea, Hong Kong and South-east Asia experienced U-shaped recessions in 1997–98, although Thailand's eight consecutive quarters of decline should be termed L-shaped.

### Psychological aspects

Recessions have psychological and confidence aspects. For example, if companies expect economic activity to slow, they may reduce employment levels and save money rather than invest. Such expectations can create a self-reinforcing downward cycle, bringing about or worsening a recession. Consumer confidence is one measure used to evaluate economic sentiment. The term animal spirits has been used to describe the psychological factors underlying economic activity. Economist Robert J. Shiller wrote that the term "...refers also to the sense of trust we have in each other, our sense of fairness in economic dealings, and our sense of the extent of corruption and bad faith. When animal spirits are on ebb, consumers do not want to spend and businesses do not want to make capital expenditures or hire people."

### Balance sheet recession

High levels of indebtedness or the bursting of a real estate or financial asset price bubble can cause what is called a "balance sheet recession". This is when large numbers of consumers or corporations pay down debt (i.e., save) rather than spend or invest, which slows the economy. The term balance sheet derives from an accounting identity that holds that assets must always equal the sum of liabilities plus equity. If asset prices fall below the value of the debt incurred to purchase them, then the equity must be negative, meaning the consumer or corporation is insolvent. Economist Paul Krugman wrote in 2014 that "the best working hypothesis seems to

be that the financial crisis was only one manifestation of a broader problem of excessive debt—that it was a so-called "balance sheet recession". In Krugman's view, such crises require debt reduction strategies combined with higher government spending to offset declines from the private sector as it pays down its debt.

### **Causes of recession**

#### **Loss of confidence in investments**

Loss of confidence makes consumers stop buying and move into defensive mode. Once a critical mass moves toward the exit sign, panic sets in. Retail sales slow. Businesses run fewer employment ads, and the economy adds fewer jobs. Manufacturers cut back in reaction to falling orders—the unemployment rate rises. To restore confidence, the federal government and the central bank must step in.

#### **High-interest rates**

When rates rise, they limit liquidity. It's the amount of money available to invest. The biggest culprit was the Federal Reserve, which often raised interest rates to protect the value of the dollar. The Fed raised rates to battle stagflation, causing the 1980 recession. It did the same thing to protect the dollar/gold relationship, worsening the Great Depression.

#### **Falling housing prices and sales**

As homeowners lose equity, it forces a cutback in spending as they can no longer take out second mortgages. Over time, it will cause foreclosures. It was the initial trigger that set off the Great Recession, but for different reasons. Banks lost money on the complicated derivatives that were based on underlying home values.

#### **Manufacturing orders slow down**

When manufacturing orders slow, that predicts a recession. Orders for durable goods started falling in October 2006, long before the 2008 recession hit.

#### **Poor management**

Bad business practices often cause a recession. The Savings and Loans Crisis caused the 1990 recession. More than 1,000 banks, with total assets of \$500 billion, failed as a result of land flips, questionable loans, and illegal activities.

#### **Wage-price controls**

Fortunately, this only happened once. In 1971, President Richard Nixon froze wages and prices to stop inflation. But employers laid-off workers because they weren't allowed to lower wages. Demand fell since families had lower incomes. Companies couldn't lower prices so they laid off more workers, causing the 1973 recession.

#### **Post-war slowdowns**

The economy slowed down after the Korean War. This caused the 1953 recession. Similar reductions after World War II caused the 1945 recession.

#### **Credit crunch**

This occurred when Bear Stearns announced losses thanks to the collapse of two hedge funds it owned. The funds were heavily invested in collateralized debt obligations. When Moody's downgraded its debt, banks which were in a similar over-invested condition panicked. They stopped lending to each other, creating a massive credit crunch.

### **Economy**

An economy is the large set of inter-related production and consumption activities that aid in determining how scarce resources are allocated. The production and consumption of goods and services are used to fulfill the needs of those living and operating within the economy, which is also referred to as an economic system.

## Types of Economies

Market-based economies allow goods to flow freely through the market, according to supply and demand. The United States is considered a market economy where consumers and producers determine what's sold and produced. Producers own what they make and decide their own prices, while consumers own what they buy and decide how much they're willing to pay.

However, the law of supply and demand can impact prices and production. If consumer demand for a specific good increases and there's a resulting supply shortage, prices tend to rise as consumers are willing to pay more for that good. In turn, production tends to increase to satisfy the demand since producers are driven by profit. As a result, a market economy has a tendency to naturally balance itself. As the prices in one sector for an industry rise due to demand, the money, and labor necessary to fill that demand shift to those places where they're needed.

Pure market economies rarely exist since there's usually some government intervention or central planning. Even the United States could be considered a mixed economy. Regulations, public education, social security benefits are provided by the government to fill in the gaps from a market economy and help to create balance. As a result, the term market economy refers to an economy that is more market-oriented in general.

## History of the Concept of Economy

The word economy is Greek and means "household management." Economics as an area of study was touched on by philosophers in ancient Greece, notably Aristotle, but the modern study of economics began in 18th century Europe, particularly in Scotland and France.

In modern economies, these phase precedences are somewhat differently expressed by the three-sector theory.

- **Primary stage/degree of the economy:** Involves the extraction and production of raw materials, such as corn, coal, wood and iron. (A coal miner and a fisherman would be workers in the primary degree.)
- **Secondary stage/degree of the economy:** Involves the transformation of raw or intermediate materials into goods e.g. manufacturing steel into cars, or textiles into clothing. (A builder and a dressmaker would be workers in the secondary degree.) At this stage the associated industrial economy is also sub-divided into several economic sectors (also called industries). Their separate evolution during the Industrial Revolution phase is dealt with elsewhere.
- **Tertiary stage/degree of the economy:** Involves the provision of services to consumers and businesses, such as baby-sitting, cinema and banking. (A shopkeeper and an accountant would be workers in the tertiary degree.)
- **Quaternary stage/degree of the economy:** Involves the research and development needed to produce products from natural resources and their subsequent by-products. (A logging company might research ways to use partially burnt wood to be processed so that the undamaged portions of it can be made into pulp for paper.) Note that education is sometimes included in this sector.

The fundamental problem of economics is said to be scarcity - the idea that wants (demand) is greater than the resources we have. The economy faces choices on

- What to produce? - Is it worth spending more on health care?
- How to produce? - Should we leave it to market forces or implement government regulations.
- For whom to produce? - How should we distribute resources, should we place higher income tax on the wealthiest in society.

## Economics in daily living

In recent years, economists such as Gary Becker have widened the scope of economics to include everyday issues, such as crime, family and education and explained these social issues from an economic perspective. Becker places emphasis on the theory of rational choice. The idea that individuals weigh up costs and benefits.

## Individual Economics

Economics is also important for an individual. For example, every decision we take involves an opportunity cost - which is more valuable working overtime or having more leisure time?

In recent years, behavioural economics has looked at the diverse range of factors that influence people's decisions. For example, behavioural economists have noted that individuals can exhibit present-bias focus. This

means placing excess importance on the current time period and making decisions our future self may regret. This includes over-consumption of demerit goods like alcohol and tobacco and failure to save for a pension.

### **Conclusion**

Economics is important for many areas of society. It can help improve living standards and make society a better place. Economics is like science in that it can be used to improve living standards and also to make things worse. It partly depends on the priorities of society and what we consider most important.

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**Correct Pronunciation of English Language****Digambar D.Wankhede**

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**Abstract**

*English Pronunciation instruction is difficult for some reasons. Teachers are left without clear guidelines and are faced with contradictory practices for pronunciation instruction. There is no well-established systematic method of deciding what to teach, when, and how to do it. As a result of these problems, pronunciation instruction is less important and teachers are not very comfortable in teaching pronunciation in their classes. This paper reviews some of the important issues of English pronunciation instruction. The aims of this paper are to define the term pronunciation, discuss the goal of pronunciation instruction, explain the importance of pronunciation instruction, elaborate the role of teachers in teaching pronunciation, and finally mention some suggestions in helping teachers to improve learners' pronunciation.*

**Keywords:** pronunciation, goal, importance, role, suggestions

**Introduction**

English pronunciation is one of the most difficult skills to acquire and learners should spend lots of time to improve their pronunciation (Aliaga García, 2007; Martínez-Flor et al. 2006; Pourhosein Gilakjani, 2016). Understandable pronunciation is one of the basic requirements of learners' competence and it is also one of the most important features of language instruction. Good pronunciation leads to learning while bad pronunciation promotes to great difficulties in language learning (Pourhosein Gilakjani, 2012). According to Fraser (2000), teachers should be provided with courses and materials that help them improve their pronunciation instruction. She continued that second language education research should not be concerned with the significance of English pronunciation instruction but with the methodology of pronunciation instruction. Morley (1991) stated that understandable pronunciation is a main objective of pronunciation instruction. In is a necessary component of communicative competence. Morley (1991) emphasized that learners should develop functional intelligibility, functional communicability, increased self-confidence, the speech monitoring abilities, and speech modification strategies. In this paper, the researcher defines the term pronunciation, reviews the goal of English pronunciation instruction, and explains the significance of English pronunciation instruction.

The goal of pronunciation instruction is not to ask learners to pronounce like native speakers. Instead intelligible pronunciation should be the real purpose of oral communication. If learners want to change the way of pronouncing English words, they have to change the way they think about the sounds of those words. This is true both for individual sounds and the bigger parts of speech such as syllables, stress patterns, and rhythm. Unfortunately, pronunciation instruction is sometimes ignored in English language teaching (Pourhosein Gilakjani, 2011; Pourhosein Gilakjani, 2016). In this paper, the researcher defines the term pronunciation, explains the goal of English pronunciation, elaborates the importance of pronunciation, states the role of teachers in teaching pronunciation, and mentions some suggestions for teaching English pronunciation.

**The Goal of English Pronunciation Instruction**

According to James (2010), acceptable pronunciation can be understood based on the following basic levels. In level 1, what the speaker is saying is not understandable to people. The speaker uses the wrong sounds when producing English words or uses the wrong prosodic features when producing English sentences. According to Hinofotis and Bailey (1980, as cited in Celce-Murcia & Goodwin, 1991), there is a beginning level for pronunciation. If the pronunciation of a speaker falls below this level, he/she will be not be able to communicate without paying attention to his/her knowledge of grammar and vocabulary. In level 2, what the speaker is saying can be understandable to people but the speaker's pronunciation is not acceptable to listen to because he/she has a strange and heavy accent. Morley (1994) said that when a speaker's pronunciation is heavily accented it can affect the speaker's understanding. In level 3, people understand the speaker and the speaker's English is acceptable to listen to. Scovel (1988) called it comfortable intelligibility and it should be the aim of English pronunciation. Therefore, the important question is this: what shapes acceptable pronunciation? A speaker has acceptable pronunciation when other people can understand him/her and the speaker's English is of great value to listen to. According to James (2010), the aim of

learning pronunciation for some learners is the native-like accent. This can probably be a primary objective but it cannot be the ideal goal of teachers who intend to improve their learners' pronunciation. Morley (1994) expressed that an accent that is too different from a known standard can become confusing; therefore, it is suggested that learners' accents become close to a standard variety. If a speaker has a heavy English accent, this may cause negative judgments about his/her personality and competence. If learners need not to pronounce like native speakers of English and at the same time they need to have an accent that is near to a known standard, then what English models can a teacher use with his/her students? James (2010) answered the above question and stated that there are different kinds of models that can be found for teaching and learning English pronunciation. One can turn on his/her TV and find channels such as CNN International, BBC, or Sky News. These channels help one hear many different people from Germany, France, and the other non-English-speaking countries. All of these channels have acceptable pronunciation and this will facilitate the process of persons' understanding.

### **The Importance of English Pronunciation Instruction**

According to Harmer (2001), a lot of teachers do not pay enough attention to English pronunciation. There are different reasons for this negligence. Many learners state that they do not need to learn pronunciation and learning pronunciation is a waste of time. They state that just communication in English is enough and when they are understood, nothing else is important. Harmer (2001) emphasized that the main aim of teaching and learning in any language is to enable students to communicate in the target language and if this is the case, communication is an important term to explain. Communication means to understand and be understood. Many learners think that because they can talk to their teachers and other students so they can easily communicate in English. But they make a big mistake. There are a lot of reasons for their mistakes. Firstly, teachers can understand their students much more easily than an average person because their ears are used to 'bad English.' Secondly, other students are the speakers of the same language have the same pronunciation patterns and make the same mistakes so it is easy for them to understand each other. Thirdly, the classroom is not a real situation and it just takes place at school and students do not have an opportunity to talk to native speakers (Harmer, 2001).

### **The Teachers' Role in English Pronunciation Instruction**

Morley (1991) expressed that teachers do not teach but facilitate learners' learning pronunciation. The role of teachers is like a coach, a speech coach, and a pronunciation coach. The pronunciation coach has the critical role of checking and guiding modifications of spoken English at two levels (a) speech production, and (b) speech performance. According to Morley (1991), teachers perform pronunciation diagnostic analyses and select those aspects that can have a great effect on changing the speech of learners toward increased comprehensibility, assist learners in setting both long-range and short-term objectives, develop a lot of instructional modes and modules (e.g., whole-class instruction, small-group work, individual one-on-one tutorial sessions; pre recorded audio and/or video materials; work with new computer program speech analysis systems), structure in-class speaking and listening activities with invited native speakers and non-native speakers of English., provide models, cues, and suggestions for modifications of elements in the speech patterning for all learners, monitor learners' speech production and speech performance and evaluate pattern changes as a continuous part of the program, and persuade learners' speech awareness and realistic self-monitoring.

### **Suggestions for Improving English Pronunciation Instruction**

There are a lot of useful suggestions for EFL teachers to help learners improve their English pronunciation. EFL teachers should be accurately trained in pronunciation to improve their learners' English pronunciation (Shahzada, 2012). EFL teachers should speak clearly and slowly in their pronunciation classes and they should convince their learners that their language is understandable. This can help their learners improve their pronunciation by listening to them carefully (Bradley-Bennett, 2007).

Teachers should teach their learners that slow speech with correct pronunciation is much better than fast speech with wrong pronunciation. Learners should understand that understandability is more important than fast speech (Rasekhi Kolokdaragh, 2010). EFL teachers should be aware of their learners' needs and problems in pronunciation. Based on their needs, teachers should present some appropriate materials to their learners to reduce their learners' pronunciation problems (Shahzada, 2012). Teachers should use computer technologies such as different kinds of computer software in their classes to help their learners improve their pronunciation by exposing them to authentic materials (Rasekhi Kolokdaragh, 2010). Teachers should familiarize their learners to both American and British English and learners should be able to understand both varieties of

pronunciation (Rasekhi Kolokdaragh, 2010). Teachers should incorporate pronunciation in other language activities because it will help learners to adapt themselves to the sound systems of a new language and overcome their affective problems related to the learning of English language (Rasekhi Kolokdaragh, 2010). Teachers should set obtainable goals that are appropriate for the communication needs of the learners. Teachers should act as the speech coach of pronunciation

### Conclusion

Pronunciation should be viewed as more than correct production of individual sounds or words. It should be viewed as an important part of communication that is incorporated into classroom activities. Teachers can urge their learners to monitor their own pronunciation and practice their speaking skills as much as possible in and outside the classroom. Understandable pronunciation is an essential component of communicative competence. With this in mind, teacher should set obtainable goals that are applicable and suitable for the communication needs of learners. Pronunciation instruction has to aim at intelligible pronunciation and teachers can actively encourage their learners' actual production, build pronunciation awareness and practice. Pronunciation instruction is very important because it is the main source of understanding. If learners cannot utter the correct version of a word then they are not able to communicate correctly. Pronunciation instruction helps learners to have a better understanding of native speakers and improves their ability to communicate easily and effectively.

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## परम्परागत 'संगीत' कला पर विज्ञान एवं नवीन प्रवृत्तियों का प्रभाव

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असोसिएट प्रोफेसर और संगीत विभागाध्यक्ष  
श्रीमती वत्सलाबाई नाईक महिला महाविद्यालय, पुसद**सारांश**

भारतीय संगीत में विज्ञान का योगदान यही आज के डिजिटल युग का महत्वपूर्ण 'शोध' माना जाय तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। आज भारतीय संगीत की प्रगती और उपयोगिता पर एक दृष्टीक्षेप डाला जाए तो भारतीय संगीत में विज्ञान का महत्व कितना है, यह हमारे समझमें आ जायेगा।

प्राचीन कालसे ही भारतीय संगीत एक 'कला' के रूप में उभरा है। हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति में '६४' कलाओं में संगीत इस कला को अग्रस्थान दिया गया है। जिसमें 'स्वर और ताल' के माध्यम से नादब्रम्ह का अनुभव किया जा सकता है।

वर्तमान समय के लिए कुछ वैज्ञानिक साधनों एवं उपकरणों की उपयोगिता संगीत जगत में लोकप्रिय हो रही है। जिसके द्वारा न केवल मानवी मनोरंजन होता है, बल्कि संगीत के अध्ययन एवं अध्यापन में भी इन साधनों एवम् उपकरणों का भली-भाँति उपयोग होता है। इन साधनों में रेडिओ, ग्रामोफोन, टेपेकार्ड, सी.डी.प्लेअर, ऑडीओ - व्हीडीओ, डिव्हीडी, मेमरी कार्ड आदि।

'मोबाईल' यह विज्ञान का अत्याधुनिक शोध है। मोबाईल जैसे पोर्टेबल उपकरण को मानव अपने साथ पाकीट में नित्य रूप से रखते हैं। 'मोबाईल' का मुख्य उद्देश्य फोन है किन्तु मोबाईल में अत्याधुनिक क्वान्ती होकर आज मोबाईल यह छोटा कॉम्प्युटर हो गया है। जिसमें हार्ड-डिस्क की जगह एक छोटी मेमरी चिप ने ली है। जिसमें ३२ जी.बी. तक डाटा संकलीत किया जा सकता है। फिर वह डाटा सांगीतिक क्यों न हो। मोबाईल यह केवल मोबाईल न रहकर टेपेकार्ड, दुरदर्शन, दुरचित्रवाणी, दुरध्वनी और इंटरनेट एवम् चॅनल्स का एक संदेश वहन हो गया है। जिसका उपयोग संगीत के लिए भी किया जा सकता है।

भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत के लिए प्रसार माध्यम के उपकरण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्यों का अविष्कार ध्वनी पर विविध शोध द्वारा अविष्कृत उपकरणों से कि जानेवाली प्रक्रियाएँ यह बहुमूल्य कार्य विज्ञान ने भारतीय संगीत में किया है। इतना ही नहीं आज के डिजिटल युग में मायक्रोप्रोसेसर एवं मायक्रो कंट्रोलर इन उपकरणों का शोध करके भारतीय में संगीत एक नविन परिवर्तन विज्ञान द्वारा लाया गया है। इन प्रोसेसर किट द्वारा कृत्रिम आवाज में भारतीय संगीत के खयाल को ज्यु 'के त्यों फिड करके सुनाया जा सकता है। यहाँ तक विज्ञान ने शोध लगाकर नविन कृत्रिम संगीत की नींव रखी। यह प्रोसेसर द्वारा निर्मित संगीत 'नविन संगीत' के नाम से जाना जायेगा ऐसी में आशा करता हूँ। यह इन वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों के माध्यम से प्रवृत्तियों का प्रभाव हो रहा है।

- संगीत में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों का योगदान :-  
तानपुरा (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक) :-  
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तानपुरे की उपयोगिता :-  
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तानपुरे की सीमाएँ :-
- संगणक :-  
"भारतीय संगीतमें संगणक (ब्रुवनजमत) द्वारा रेकॉर्डिंग" :-  
ऑडिओ एवम् व्हीडीओ रेकॉर्डिंग :-
- माईक्रोप्रोसेसर :-
- "संगीत इस प्रदर्श्य कला में 'रिभिक्स, फयुजन व पाश्चात्य संगीत' का प्रवेश"  
फयुजन और भारतीय संगीत :-
- जानकारी एवं सम्प्रेषण तंत्र :-  
ब्रुवदमितमदबम रिसस :-  
डिजिटल क्लास रूम :- (क्वहपजंस ब्रुतववड) :-  
शिक्षा प्रणाली में (ब्रुवज) की उपयुक्तता :-
- वैश्विकरण एवं संगीत में आधुनिकता :-
- भारतीय संगीत व चिकित्सा :-
- योगमुद्रा व संगीत चिकित्सा :-

**प्रस्तावना**

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भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत के लिए प्रसार माध्यम के उपकरण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्यों का अविष्कार ध्वनी पर विविध शोध द्वारा अविष्कृत उपकरणों से कि जानेवाली प्रक्रियाएँ यह बहुमुल्य कार्य विज्ञान ने भारतीय संगीत में किया है। इतना ही नहीं आज के डिजीटल युग में मायक्रोप्रोसेसर एवं मायक्रो कंट्रोलर इन उपकरणों का शोध करके भारतीय संगीत में एक नविन परिवर्तन विज्ञान द्वारा लाया गया है। इन प्रोसेसर किट द्वारा कृत्रिम आवाज में भारतीय संगीत के खयाल गीत को ज्यु 'के लुं' फिड करके सुनाया जा सकता है। यह तक विज्ञान ने शोध लगाकर नविन कृत्रिम संगीत की नींव रखी। यह प्रोसेसर द्वारा निर्मित संगीत 'नविन संगीत' के नाम से जाना जायेगा ऐसी में आशा करता हूँ। इन वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों के माध्यम से प्रवृत्तियों का प्रभाव हो रहा है।

### संगीत में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों का योगदान

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तबला (तालमाला), लहरा यंत्र (सुंदमाला), इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तानपुरा यह गत २०-२५ वर्ष पुरानी कलावृत्ति है। विज्ञान का एक शोध है। २५ वर्ष पहले रॅडल कंपनी, बेंगलोर ने इस वाद्य की निर्मिती की। गत २५ वर्षों से उस उपकरणपर नवनवीन प्रयोग कर प्रगती की और चलकर आज इसकी प्रगत आवृत्ति दिखाई पडती है। रॅडल एवं रागिनी कंपनियों के विद्युत उपकरणों की माँग आज भारी मात्रा में है।

### अ) तानपुरा (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक) :-

इस वाद्य में प्रत्येक तार के नाद-गुणधर्म का भौतिकशास्त्रीय पृथक्करण एवं विकास कर यह नाद इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लहरियों में परिवर्तित करने का तंत्र विकसित करना यही इस शोध की प्राप्ती लगती है। विकास के अनेक टप्पों की प्राप्त करके आज एक छोटसा, अच्छासा, तानपुरे समान गुंजनेवाला बिजलीपर चलनेवाला 'इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तानपुरा' माफक किमतमें मार्केटमें उपलब्ध है।

यह एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण है। 'डिजीटल' पध्दती द्वारा इसे बनया गया है। इसका आवाज कम अधिक करने के लिए बटन दिया गया है। अखंडीत नादमाधुर्य एवं सुर की समसाधुता, एकसंध व निरंतर चलने के लिए शास्त्रज्ञों ने इसमें काफी श्रम किए हैं, यह आवाज हम तक पहुँचने के लिए आगे और पिछे दोनों ओर स्पिकर्स से निकलकर ध्वनी गुंजती रहती है।

यह वाद्य सुविधाजनक है किंतु श्रुत्यांतर की दृष्टीसे इसमें से उत्पन्न ध्वनी एक सकेल में योग्य हो सकती है। किंतु षडज-पंचम, स्केल बदलने के बाद ध्वनी पूर्ण रूप से प्राप्त होना चाहिये।

इससे समय की बचत होती है, खर्च कम होता है। बुद्धी को बहुत ज्यादा टेस की आवश्यकता नहीं होती, जल्द से जल्द सब सेट हो जाता है। यह इसके फायदे है। जवार निकालना, एक गांव से दुसरे गांव आना एवं ले जाना, यह सुविधाजनक है। यह एक यंत्र है। तानपुरा के लिए विकल्प के नाते इसे बहुत जगह पर मान्यता ही मिल रही है। यह बिजली पर चलनेवाला स्वयंचलित उपकरण है। इसे 'इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तानपुरा' कह सकते हैं।

### ब) संगणक :-

संगणक को ही 'कॉम्प्युटर' कहाँ जाता है। 'कॉम्प्युटर' मे डिसप्ले के लिए मॉनिटर की जरूरत होती है। और कार्य करने के हेतु 'की बोर्ड' लगाया जाता है। जिसके द्वारा डाटा 'कॉम्प्युटर' मे 'इनपुट' होता है। कॉम्प्युटर के 'हार्डडिस्क' या मेमरी में डाटा स्टोअर करने से पहले उस डाटा को भली-भाँती मॉनीटरपर देखा या रचनात्मक रिती से समझाया जा सकता है। इसे ही 'सेटींग' कहते हैं। 'अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी, मराठी, संस्कृत' जैसे किसी भी भाषा में 'सॉफ्टवेअर' की मदत से डाटा स्टोअर किया जाता है। कॉम्प्युटर में मॉनीटर, सिपीयु, की बोर्ड, माउस, प्रिन्टर, स्कॅनर जैसे हार्डवेअर होते हैं। जिनकी मद्द से कॉम्प्युटर का संच निर्माण होता है। इसमें विन्डो '9६६७', मायक्रोसॉफ्ट '२०००', विन्डो एक्सपी यह प्रोग्राम फिड करके काम करना पडता है। इन विन्डो के अलावा कुछ अन्य सॉफ्टवेअर काप्रयोग कॉम्प्युटर मे करना पडता है। जिससे कॉम्प्युटर पर काम करना आसान हो जाता है। और मानव के कार्य का उद्देश सफल होता है, इस पुरे काम को करना आसान हो जाता है। और मान के कार्य का उद्देश सफल होता है। और इस पुरे काम को सिडी या डिक्डी राईटर द्वारा डाटा संकलित करके हम सामग्री को संकलित कर सकते हैं। प्रिन्टर द्वारा भाषिक या छायाचित्र का कागज पर प्रिन्ट भी उतार सकते हैं। यह सुविधा आज के डिजीटल युग में किसी भी साधन में उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह कारण है की संगणक यह मानीव जीवन का अभिन्न अंग बन गया है। हर क्षेत्र में कॉम्प्युटर की उपयोगिता बढ रही है। संगणक में 'मायक्रोप्रोसेसर' यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है। बिना प्रोसेसर के संगणक का कार्य असंभव है।

### "भारतीय संगीत में संगणक (बच्चनजमत) द्वारा रेकॉर्डिंग" :-

आज २१ वी शती डिजीटल एवं कॉम्प्युटर युग है। इस विज्ञानयुग ने शोध प्रशोध करके हर विषय के क्षेत्र में अनेक संसाधन उपलब्ध किए हैं, एवं इन संसाधनों द्वारा प्रगती के द्वार खोल दिए हैं। आज संगीत की प्रगती एवं उपयोगिता पर एक दृष्टिक्षेप डाला जाएँ तो विज्ञान इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और कॉम्प्युटर इन विषयों से कही -न'कही जुडे हूँ नजर आते हैं। जैसे ' रेकॉर्डिंग, बॉडकास्टिंग, रेडीओ, टेलिविजन कैसेट, सी.डी आदि संगीत से जुडे इन वैज्ञानिक संसाधनों से दूर रह पाना नामुमकीनसा लगने लगा है।

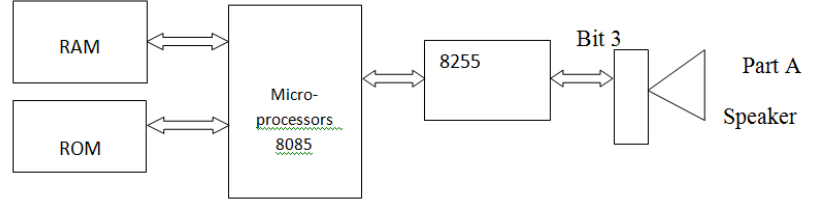
### ऑडिओ एवं व्हिडिओ रेकॉर्डिंग :-

कॉम्प्युटर की माध्यम से रेकॉर्डिंग स्टुडिओ मे सभी प्रकार के संगीत का डिजीटल रेकॉर्डिंग किया जा सकता है। उसे सी.डी पर उतारा भी जा सकता है। इसीप्रकार टी.व्ही. सिरियलर्स चलचित्र एवं नाटक इस सभी का व्हिडीओ रेकॉर्डिंग कॉम्प्युटर की माध्यम से किया

जा सकता है। आज रेकॉर्डिंग सिस्टम को डिजिटल रेकॉर्डिंग कहा जाता है जो ट्रैक सिस्टम से होती है। इसमें कार्य करना बहुत सरल एवं फलेकड़ीबल होता है।

#### क) माइक्रोप्रोसेसर :-

माइक्रोप्रोसेसर यह आधुनिक युग का वैज्ञानिक उपकरण है। माइक्रोप्रोसेसर किट के साथ स्पिकर जोड़ने से रोम द्वारा या 'की बोर्ड' द्वारा इनपुट देने से उसका ऑडियो आउटपुट स्पिकर में मिलता है।



उपरोक्त माइक्रोप्रोसेसर किट बहुउद्देश्य उपकरण है। इसमें विभिन्न प्रोग्राम्स दिये गये हैं। जिनके द्वारा फिड की गई जानकारी का तंतोतंत रिजल्ट आउटपुट द्वारा मिलता है। इसमें क्षमता अन्य उपकरणों से कुछ अधिक एवं आत्याधुनिक है। प्रोसेसर की मेमरी नोटबुक के समान होती है। यह सब रचना प्रोसेसर में व्यवस्थित रूपसे की गई है। प्रोसेसर द्वारा कि बोर्ड से दी गई सुचनाओं को पढा जाता है। और उसका आउटपुट स्पिकर द्वारा मिलता है। यही उपरोक्त किट का कार्य है। की बोर्ड द्वारा स्वरो को रागो की भाँति फिड करके उन का परिणाम स्पिकर से प्राप्त होता है। और फिड किये हुए स्वर बोलने लगते हैं। यह प्रोसेसर इसप्रकार का उपकरण है, जिसके माध्यम से हम भारतीय संगीत के स्वरो को रागो को एवम् गीतो को उसी प्रकार सुगम और उपशास्त्रीय गीतो की स्वरलीपी के माध्यम से की बोर्ड द्वारा फिड करने पर स्पिकर द्वारा उसे सुन सकते हैं। यह ध्वनी मानवी कंठ ध्वनी जैसी सुनाई देगी। इन स्वरों को आंदोलन संख्या के बल पर प्रोसेसर द्वारा सुनाया जा सकता है। यह एक डिजिटल पध्दती का कार्य है। इसपर 'राग यमन' का छोटाखाल' अरी येरी आली पियाबिना' और 'राग भुप' में सरगमगीत दिये गए हैं।

भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत के लिए प्रसार माध्यमों के उपकरण, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्यों का अविष्कार यह बहुमूल्य कार्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवम् कॉम्प्युटर की माध्यम से भारतीय संगीत में किया है। डिजिटल रेकॉर्डिंग (ऑडीओ-व्हिडीओ) भली भाँती किया जा सकता है। इंटरनेट की माध्यम से संगीत की शिक्षा एवं अध्ययन (ऑन) की माध्यम से भली-भाँति हो सकती है। इतना ही नहीं आज के डिजिटलयुग में माइक्रोप्रोसेसर एवं माइक्रोकंट्रोलर इन उपकरणों का शोध करके भारतीय संगीत के खयाल को ज्यु के त्यु फिड करके सुना जा सकता है। यहाँ तक विज्ञान ने शोध लगाकर नविन कृत्रिम संगीत की नीव रखी, यह प्रोसेसर द्वारा निर्मित 'नविन संगीत' के नाम से जाना जायेगा।

#### ड) "संगीत इस प्रदर्श्य कला में 'रिमिक्स, फ्युजन व पाश्चात्य संगीत' का प्रवेश"

भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत ज्युंकी कठीण साधना का प्रतिफल है अंतः साधारणतया इसमें कम रूचि दिखाई पडती है। यह आम जनता को आकर्षित नहीं करता फहउडपन और कामचलाउ प्रक्रियोंओ को नहीं अपनाता इसमें भी कुछ परिवर्तन आए हैं परंतु गरिमा एवं सीमा से परे नहीं। भारतीय संगीत में विज्ञान का योगदान व इससीसे जन्मा हुआ रिमिक्स (मिश्रण) का स्वरूप यह आज के डिजिटल युग का महत्वपूर्ण 'शोध' माना जाए तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। आज के भारतीय संगीत के उपयोग पर एक दृष्टि डाली जाए तो भारतीय संगीत में विज्ञान का महत्व किस हद तक है यह अलग से कहना उचित न होगा। इसी बात से संस्कृती एवं समाज अनछुवा नहीं रह सकता।

आज के वर्तमान युग में कुछ वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों की संगीत में उपयोगिता लोकप्रिय हो रही है। जिसके द्वारा केवल मानवी मनोरंजन ही नहीं यद्यपि संगीत के अध्ययन-अध्यापन में भी इन उपकरणों का भली-भाँति प्रयोग हो रहा है। इन उपकरणों में रेडिओ, ग्रामोफोन, टेपरेकॉर्डर, कॅसेट्स, सि.डी., डि.व्ही.डी. आदि। आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन, दूरचित्रवाणी, चित्रपट, इन प्रसार माध्यमों द्वारा संगीत का प्रचार प्रसार घर-घर तक जा पहुँचा है। यह विज्ञान की देन है।

नवनविन विद्युत उपकरणों की निर्मिती यह विज्ञान की देन है, किन्तु मात्र इन उपकरणों का उचित ढंग से प्रयोग भली-भाँती महत्वपूर्ण है। क्युं की इन उपकरणों का अतिरेक चिंता का विषय बन सकता है।

वाद्यवृंद में नए वैज्ञानिक वाद्ययंत्रों मेटालिक सिथेसाईजर, लॅटिन बीट्स, युरोपीय प्रचलीत रिदम में सभी हार्मनी का प्रयोग बढना सुनाई देने लगा इससे युवा वर्ग को सम्मोहीत करके रख दिये। उपक्षित संगीत उत्तेजित दृश्यो पर बल देने लगा। परिणामतया संगीत सुनकर होनेवाला वानंद दृश्य देखकर झुमने लगा। यह आज एक ट्रेंड बन गया।

अभिजात संगीत परम्पराएँ एवं नूतनीकरण इसमें तो संघर्ष चलता ही रहेगा। मगर इस संघर्ष में भारतीय संगीत के मूल स्वरूप को हानि पहुँचे इस बात का हमें ध्यान रखना है। क्योकी नूतनीकरण के नाम पर कुछ वर्ष से संगीत के क्षेत्र में एक नया सिलसिला उभर के आया है, जिसे हम रिमिक्स के नाम से जानते हैं। इस रिमिक्स के भूत ने युवाओं को कुछ इस तरह पछाडा की सोते जागते, खाते-पिते, उठते-बैठते रिमिक्स ही रिमिक्स युवाओं के दिलो-दिमाग पर छाने लग। वैचित्रपूर्ण, नविन, उत्तेजनात्मक जैसे शब्दों की आड में रिमिक्स प्रचलित हुआ। कुछ उमदा गीतों को तोड-मरोडकर उन्हे कलात्मक का नाम देकर उनका रिमिक्स प्रचलित हुआ। कुछ उमदा गीतों को तोड मरोडकर उन्हे कलात्मक का नाम देकर उनका रिमिक्स बनाया जाता है। रिमिक्स की दिवानी युवा पीढी इन्ही गीतों का जब ओरिजनल व्हर्जन सुनती है तब दोनों गीतों में कितना अंतर है इस बात का उन्हे एहसास होने लगता है। पुराने गीतों में छिप सौंदर्य, उनकी मिठास, इन सभी पहलुओपर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित होता है। जिन भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति का संतूलन गीत द्वारा होती है उस रिमिक्स गीतों का चित्रीकरण। इन गीतों के जो व्हिडीओ बनते हैं, उनमें काफी ओछापन होता है जिसे परिवार के साथ बैठकर बिलकुल भी देखा नहीं जा सकता। आशा भोसले, लता मंगेशकर, सुरेश वाडकर जैसे विश्वविख्यात हस्तियों का मानना है कि रिमिक्स ऐसा डीमक है जो हमारे भारतीय संगीत की संस्कृती को खोखला कर सकता है।

**फयुजन और भारतीय संगीत :-**

आज के इस जागतिकीकरण के दौर में संगीत के क्षेत्र में कई अविष्कार तथा नए प्रयोग हो रहे हैं। फयुजन के माध्यम से पाश्चात्य संगीत एवं भारतीय संगीत का सुयोग्य मेल यह वर्तमान संगीत में एक नया अविष्कार है। जैसे की जग विख्यात फिलहार्मनिक नाम वाद्यवृन्दके दिग्दर्शक जुबिन मेहता इनके पाश्चात्य वृन्दवादन की रचनाओं के साथ पं.रविशंकरजी इनका शास्त्रीय संगीत पर आधारित सितार-वादन, या फिर जाकीर हुसैन, शिवमणी, तौफिक, कुरैशी, शंकर महादेवन, सेलवा गणेशन इनकी भारतीय तथा पाश्चात्य वाद्यों के साथ कर्नाटक संगीत की जुगलबंदी, तथा हाल ही में लंडन में हुए सोनू निगम का वहाँ के सुप्रसिद्ध सिम्फोनि के साथ पुराने गीतों का प्रस्तुतिकरण, यह 'फयुजन' के उत्तम उदाहरण है। पं.विश्वमोहन भट्टजी इन्होंने पाश्चात्य हवाईन गिटार पर शास्त्रीय संगीत का प्रस्तुतिकरण करके एक नया इतिहास कायम किया है। जहाँ एक ओर पाश्चात्य संगीत के बढ़ते प्रभाव की वजह से युवाओं का शास्त्रीय संगीत के प्रति रुझान कम हो रहा है वही दूसरी ओर विदेशों से बड़ी तादात में शास्त्रीय संगीत सीखने के लिए युवाओं का आगमन भारत में हो रहा है। पं. जसराज, पं.शिवकुमार शर्मा, उ.अमजद अली खॉं, पं.हरिप्रसाद चौरासिया इन्होंने विदेशों में संगीत प्रेमियों के लिए शास्त्रीय संगीत की तालीम देने हेतु कई संस्थाओं को किया स्थापित किया है। परिणाम स्वरूप शास्त्रीय संगीत का प्रचार-प्रसार हो रहा है और युवाओं का ध्यान शास्त्रीय संगीत की ओर आकर्षित हो रहा है।

**इ) जानकारी एवं सम्प्रेषण तंत्र :-**

उच्च शिक्षा के अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रणाली में (पब्लिज् पवितउपजवद ब्वउउनदपबंजपवद ज्मबीदवसवहल) जानकारी एवं सम्प्रेषण तंत्र की उपयुक्तता :-

**इस पध्दती के लाभ निम्न रूप में**

- १) शिष्य को अपने ही घर में आय.सी.टी. के कारण शिक्षा-सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी।
- २) हर रोज गुरु का मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त हो सकेगा।
- ३) इससे समय की भारी बचत होगी।
- ४) खर्च होनेवाला व्यय बचेगा और समय को पूरी तरह से रियाज में खर्च कर सकेंगे।
- ५) गुरु के घर ना जाते हूँ भी जब चाहे जहाँ चाहे गुरु के सन्मुख सिखने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा।
- ६) जब चाहे समस्याओं को गुरु के सन्मुख रखकर उसका समाधान पा सकेंगे और नियमित रूप से सिख सकेंगे।
- ७) घर बैठे सीना-बसीना तालीम मिलने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त होगा। जब चाहे गुरु को सामने पा सकेंगे।

**ICT conference hall**

ICT द्वारा आधुनिक तंत्रों का उपयोग करके डिजिटल Class-Room का निर्माण कर सकते हैं। इस कक्षा में संगणक संघ (Computer Set), सी.पी.यु., की बोर्ड, माउस, LCD Projector, LCD Screen इन आधुनिक उपकरणों साथ ICT Conference Hall तैयार करना है। जिसमें छात्र सन्मुख बैठते हैं एवं शिक्षक LCD Screen पर पढाते हैं।

इस बतमद पर वाद्यों के चित्र, शास्त्र एवं लिखित ब्यौरो दिया जाता है। जिससे छात्र छवजम ले सकते हैं। चूमत च्वपदज च्त्मेमदजंजपवद द्वारा क्रियात्मक रूप में भी सिखा सकते हैं, या किसी बड़े घरंदाज गायक का गाना सुन सकते हैं यह पध्दती अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है इससे निम्न लाभ छात्र ले सकते हैं।

- १) इस पध्दती में Movie Hall की भाँती Conference Hall होता है।
- २) इसमें खडु और Black Board की जगह LCD Screen होती है।
- ३) Power Point Presentation से क्रियात्मक एवं शास्त्र दोनों को भी भली-भाँती पढाया जा सकता है जो अधिक परिणामकारक है।
- ४) क्रियात्मक रूप में इसमें पाठयक्रम के रागों को किसी बड़े गायक गायिकाओं से सुन सकते हैं और छात्रों को सुना सकते हैं।
- ५) इस द्रुक-श्राव्य यंत्र से छात्र सिखे यही UGC का एकमात्र लक्ष्य है।

**डिजिटल क्लास रूम :- (Digital Classroom) :-**

ICT Conference Hall की भाँती ही डिजिटल क्लास रूम होती है। इसमें शिक्षक छात्रों को LCD Procector एवं LCD Screen द्वारा क्रियात्मक और शास्त्र पढा सकते हैं इसमें।

**ई) वैश्विकरण एवं संगीत में आधुनिकता :-**

वैज्ञानिक प्रगती के साथ-साथ मानव की जीवन शैली में परिवर्तन आ रहा है। इस बदलते जीवनशैली में संगीत के साथ साथ मिलनेवाला संगीत, संगीत परम्परा, श्रद्धा, विश्वास इन्हे छेद देनेवाला संगीत, स्वर से ताल को (न्हिदम को) गायन से वादन को महत्व देने वाला, एवं गायन वादन से नृत्य को महत्व देनेवाला संगीत, इसे हम आधुनिक संगीत कह सकते हैं। आज के संगीत में 'सुफी संगीत' का प्रभाव बड़ी मात्रा में है। 'रिमिक्स एवं फयुजन' से युक्त संगीत को 'आधुनिक संगीत' कह सकते हैं। शास्त्रीय संगीत में शहनाई व सरोद इनका मिश्रण उ. बिसमिला खॉं एवं उ. अमजद अली खॉं ने करके एक फयुजन बनाया।

हिन्दुस्थानी एवं कर्नाटक संगीत का मिश्रण करके पं. भिमसेन जोशी एवं पं. वालमुरलीकृष्णन एवं पंकुवालमुरलीकृष्णन व किशोरी आमोणकरजी का अलगसा मिश्रण, पं. रतनमोहन शर्माजी व पं. शंकर महादेवन का फयुजन इन्हे हम शास्त्रीय संगीत की आधुनिकता कह सकते हैं।

दो भिन्न कलाओं को एकसाथ पेश करना यह भी एक आधुनिकता हमारे सन्मुख आई है। इससे दो कलाओं का एकसाथ आनंद रसिकजन लेते हैं। जैसे चित्रकला व गायन, शिल्पकला व गायन, आदि।

सुगम-संगीत में 'श्री.अवधुत गुप्तेजी' ब्वउडव डनेपब इस प्रकार में 'जय जय महाराष्ट्र माझा' एवं 'बाई-बाई मन मोराचा कसा पिसारा फुलला' इन दो प्रसिद्ध मराठी गानों को गाया है। यह आधुनिक संगीत ही कहलाएँगा।

शास्त्रीय संगीत में प्रतिभासंपन्न कलाकार पं रविशंकरजी (सितार), पं. झाकीर हुसेन (तबला), उ.तौफीक कुरेशी एवं पं. हरिहरन इन्होंने 'आंतरराष्ट्रीय फयुजन' में सहभाग लेकर भारत देश का नाम सम्पूर्ण विश्व में प्रसिद्ध किया। इसे हम आधुनिक संगीत से वैश्विकरण कह सकते हैं।

#### फ) संगीत व चिकित्सा का परिणाम :-

जहाँ आज एलौपेथी, होमियोपैथी, बायोकेमिकल, नैचुरोपैथी आदि चिकित्सा पध्दतियों को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है वही संगीत से भी रोगों के उपचार की विधि खोज ली गई है और इसका सफलतापूर्वक उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

भारतीय संगीत में अनेक राग हैं तथा प्रत्येक राग की अपनी अलग - अलग प्रकृति, प्रवृत्ति तथा गायन समय निर्धारित है। किसी भी एक राग के लिए एक राग न होकर प्रत्येक राग के लिए भिन्न - भिन्न रागों को प्रयोग हो सकता है। यह चिकित्सा शारीरिक एवं मानसिक दोनों प्रकार के रोगों के लिए रामबाण औषधि सिद्ध हो रही है, जिसका श्रवण मात्र करने से ही तात्कालिक शान्ति महसूस होती है। संगीत योगसाधना का अंग माना जाता है, जिससे बड़े - बड़े रोगों का निवारण आसान हो गया है। भारत में वैदिक काल से ही सांगीतिक उपचार के प्रमाण मिलते हैं। संगीत को स्नायविक मानसिक तनाव के निराकरण की महत्वपूर्ण औषधी कहा गया है।

सांगीतिक उपचार के माध्यम से रोगी के शरीर में एड्रीनेल की कमी हो जाती है। जिससे रोगी के दर्द को एकदम से घात किया जा सकता है। संगीत का प्रभाव मनुष्य या रोगी के केन्द्रिय स्नायु -तंत्रिका - तंत्र पर पड़ता है। संगीत के माध्यम से जो ध्वनि - तरंग उत्पन्न होती है, वे स्नायु प्रवाह पर वांछित प्रभाव डालती हैं और इससे न केवल उसकी सक्रियता को बढ़ाती है बल्कि विकृत चिन्तन रोकने के अलावा मनोविकारों को भी मिटाती है।

संगीत के सुनियोजित प्रयोग से रोग निवारण, भावनात्मक अविष्कार, स्फूर्तिवर्धन एवं प्रतिभा उन्नयन से लाभ सम्भव है। मानसिक रोगियों में सांगीतिक प्रचार का प्रभाव बड़े कम समय में देखने को मिल जाता है। संगीत प्रत्येक जीव को प्रभावित करने में सक्षम सांप जैसे जानवर भी इससे मन्त्रमुग्ध हो जाते हैं। इस परिक्षण के अनुसार पेड -पौधे भी संगीत सुनते हैं। कालबद्ध ध्वनियां स्नायु तंतुओं की संवेदनशीलता और गतीशीलता को बढ़ाती हैं। हृदय रोग और रक्तचाप के संतुलन में संगीत की ध्वनि तरंगों विशेष रूप से लाभप्रद सिद्ध हुई हैं।

एक सफल परिक्षण से पता चला है कि गर्भाशय में शिशु तथा गर्भवती मां को विशेष संगीत की मदद से आहट, रक्तचाप, पीलीया और मानसिक तनाव पर नियंत्रण किया जा सकता है तथा तनावमुक्त प्रसव होने में भी सुविधा मिल सकती है।

इस संगीत-चिकित्सा का कोई दुष्परिणाम नहीं होता बल्कि संतान की बौद्धिक क्षमता बहुआयामी एवं उत्कृष्ट होने की सम्भावना बिनी रहती है।

भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत में अनेक प्रकार के राग हैं और प्रत्येक की अलग - अलग प्रकृति तथा प्रवृत्ति है जिनके आधार पर व्यक्तियों को राजसी, तामसी और सात्विक इन तीन गुणों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। होमियोपैथी में भी तीन तरह का वर्गीकरण मिलता है। इसी तरह आयुर्वेद में भी त्रिदोष- वात, पित्त और कफ के आधार पर रोगों का वर्गीकरण किया गया है। अतः रोग निवारण हेतु संगीत या राग का निर्धारण केवल रोगी के व्यक्तिगत परिक्षण के बाद ही किया जा सकता है।

आनंद इस उद्दिष्ट को रोगी यदि अपने दृष्टिसमोप रखकर पसंतीदार संगीत का श्रवण करे तो रोग की तीव्रता घटाने में मदद मिल सकती है। किसी भी प्रकार का कोई श्रम न करते हुए केवल श्रवण इंद्रिय की सहायता से संगीत का रसास्वाद मनमुराद लिया जा सकता है और व्याधी को भूलाया जा सकता है। अर्थात् वैद्यकिय भाषा में कहाँ जाएँ तो 'अनेस्थेसिया' का काम संगीत द्वारा हो सकता है।

पाश्चात्य देशों में लोगों ने इस चिकित्सा को खुशी-खशी स्वीकार कर लिया है। अब हमें भी इस स्वीकारना है तथा इसके प्रचार - प्रसार में हिस्सेदारी पाकर संगीत को संस्कृति के रूप में संजोए रखना है। संगीत चिकित्सा के द्वारा रोगनिवारण षक्यप्राय है, मनःशांति प्राप्त है, एवं सहिष्णुता इसमें व्याप्त है।

#### निष्कर्ष :-

"भारतीय संगीत यह सर्व संगीत का मूलस्थान है"। "इजिप्शियन संगीत का आधार भारतीय संगीत है"। जिस समय संगीत की निर्मिती हुई उसी समय से वह एक जागतिक कला है, 'संगीत' कला मात्र 'स्वर व लय' के द्वारा ही सौंदर्य की सृष्टी करती है। विश्व में सभी संगीत में स्वर समान है केवल उनके नाम में अंतर है एवं उन्हें पकट करने की पध्दती अलग-अलग है

केवल उनके शैलीयों में अन्तर है । दो अलग-अलग प्रवाह का मिलन जागतिकीकरण अथवा वैश्विकरण कह सकते हैं । यह नविन प्रवृत्तियों एवं विज्ञान का प्रभाव परंपरागत संगीत कला पर आज दिखाई पडता है । यह सभी कलाकारों को अमान्य न होगा ।

### संदर्भ ग्रंथसुचि :-

ग्रंथनाम	लेखक	प्रकाशक
१) भारतीय संगीत में वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग	डॉ.अनिता गौतम	कनिष्क प्रकाशक, नवी दिल्ली
२) हमारा आधुनिक संगीत	डॉ.सुशिलकुमार चोबे	उत्तरप्रदेश हिंदी संस्थान लखनौ
३) भारतीय संगीत वाद्य	डॉ. लालमणी मिश्रा	भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ, नवि दिल्ली
४) संगीत कला विहार -जुलै २०१२, पृष्ठ ११ से १५, लेखक - चंद्रात्रे, नाशिक.		
५) संगीत कला विहार - ऑगस्ट २०१०, पृष्ठ १६ से २१, लेखक - डॉ. महावती शर्मा, इलहाबाद		
६) संगीत कला विहार - फेब्रुवारी २००७, पृष्ठ २० से.		
७) भौतिकशास्त्र ध्वनी - लेखक डॉ.म.ग. केळकर		
८) विश्व संगीत का इतिहास -	अमोलकुमार द्वाश शर्मा.	

## महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे क्रीडा धोरण-२०१२: एक दृष्टीक्षेप

प्रा.डॉ. अजय श्री. बोडे

कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, बोरी अरब, जि. यवतमाळ

## प्रस्तावना:

महाराष्ट्रातील क्रीडा संस्कृती अधिकाधिक समृद्ध व्हावी, तिचे संवर्धन, प्रचार व प्रसार तसेच जोपासना व्हावी त्यासाठीच्या योग्य वातावरण निर्मितीसाठी क्रीडा धोरणाची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे हे जाणून क्रीडा धोरण (Sports policy) जाहीर करणारे महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील पहिले राज्य आहे. महाराष्ट्र हे देशाला नवी दिशा व विचार देणारे पुरोगामी राज्य म्हणून नेहमीच अग्रेसर राहिले आहे. त्यासाठी महाराष्ट्रातील शारीरिक शिक्षण व क्रीडा क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या संघटनांनी मोर्चे, आंदोलने, चर्चा सत्रे, निवेदने या माध्यमातून जनजागृती करून शासनाच्या निदर्शनास आधुनिक युगात शारीरिक शिक्षण व क्रीडेचे महत्व व्यक्ती व देशाच्या विकासासाठी किती महत्वाचे आहे हे आणून दिले. त्याचा परिपाक महाराष्ट्र शासनाने १९९६ रोजी पहिले क्रीडा धोरण (Sports policy) जाहीर केले.

आधुनिक जगातील ऑलिम्पिकमुळे क्रीडा व खेळाला जागतिक मान्यता मिळाले. युनोने (United Nations) २००१ च्या अजेंड्यावर 'शांतता आणि विकासाकरिता खेळ' घेवून २००३ मध्ये क्रीडेच्या माध्यमातून अनेक विकासाची उद्दिष्टे साध्य होवू शकतात हे युनोच्या आंतरिक समितीच्या (Inter-Agency) समितीच्या अहवालाने सिद्ध केले. या अहवालाच्या आधारे युनोने २००५ च्या सर्वसाधारण सभेमध्ये (General Assembly) ५८/५ हा ठराव घेवून २००५ हे वर्ष 'शारीरिक शिक्षण व क्रीडा' आंतरराष्ट्रीय वर्ष म्हणून घोषित करून संपूर्ण जगात क्रीडाक्षेत्राच्या विकासाला नवी दिशा दिली. खाजगी संस्था, NGO आणि युनोच्या सर्व शाखांनी (Agencies) वर्षभर आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर चर्चा सत्र, वकशाप व अनेक क्रीडा कार्यक्रम आयोजित करून खेळ व क्रीडा हे (अ) गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षणासाठी शारीरिक शिक्षण व क्रीडा सक्तीचे करावे, (ब) लोकांचा आरोग्याचा स्तर उंचविण्यासाठी, (क) शाश्वत विकासासाठी, (ड) जगात शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी महत्वाचे असू आहे.

"प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या (Individual) सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी शारीरिक शिक्षण व क्रीडा हा त्याचा मुलभूत अधिकार (Fundamental Rights) आहे. व्यक्तीचा शारीरिक, बौद्धिक आणि नैतिक मुल्यांचा विकास शारीरिक शिक्षण व क्रीडेच्या माध्यमातून शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक प्रणालीद्वारे निश्चितपणे साध्य करता येवू शकतो" – इंटरनॅशनल चार्टर ऑफ फिजिकल एज्युकेशन अँड स्पोर्ट्स, युनेस्को-१९७८.

भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या सातव्या परिशिष्टाच्या दुसऱ्या यादीतील ३३ व्या क्रमांकावर क्रीडेसाठी "Sports Entertainments and Amusements" अतिशय मोजक्या शब्दात वर्णन आहे. त्यामुळे खेळ व क्रीडा हे राज्याच्या अखत्यारीतील विषय असल्यामुळे जोपर्यंत घटनेच्या Concurrent यादीमध्ये क्रीडा हा विषय समाविष्ट होत नाही तोपर्यंत क्रीडेला घटनेनुसार पाहिजे तेवढे महत्व प्राप्त होत नाही. म्हणूनच राज्यांनीच क्रीडेला आपल्या धोरणात महत्वाचे स्थान देवून विकास करावा. त्यानुसार महाराष्ट्र शासनाने १९९६ मध्ये देशातील पहिले क्रीडा धोरण जाहीर करून आपल्या पुरोगामी विचाराचा वारसा जपला.

महाराष्ट्राचे क्रीडा धोरण-२०१२:

राज्याचे क्रीडा धोरण ठरविण्यासाठी शालेय शिक्षण व क्रीडा विभाग शासन निर्णय क्र. क्रीडाधो-२००६/प्र.क्र. १६७/०६/क्रीयुसे-१, दि. २० फेब्रुवारी २०१० अन्वये, मा. मंत्री, क्रीडा व युवक कल्याण यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती नियुक्त करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. या समितीत ४५ सदस्यांचा समावेश होता. या समितीने ५८ महत्वपूर्ण शिफारशी केल्या. त्याला दि. २० एप्रिल २०१२ रोजी शासनाने क्रीडा धोरण-२०१२ मान्यता दिली व त्या अनुषंगाने दि. १४ जून २०१२ रोजी महाराष्ट्राचे क्रीडा धोरण जाहीर झाले. त्यातील समाविष्ट प्रमुख बाबी खालील प्रमाणे आहेत.

अ.क्र.	धोरणाची प्रमुख विशिष्टे	समाविष्ट बाबी
१	क्रीडा विषयक पायाभूत सुविधांची निर्मिती	१. राज्यात खेळांच्या पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास २. राज्यातील क्रीडा सुविधांचे सर्वेक्षण ३. खाजगी संस्थांना क्रीडा सुविधा निर्मितीकरिता भरावी आर्थिक सहाय्य ४. कुस्ती केंद्रांचा विकास
२	आंतरराष्ट्रीय/राष्ट्रीय स्तराचे खेळाडू घडविणे व अत्याधुनिक	१. खेळाडूंना आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धेचे पूर्वतयारी करण्याकरिता खेळांची वर्गवारी करून

	प्रशिक्षणाकरिता आर्थिक सहाय्य	अर्थ सहाय्य. २. राज्यातील उदयोन्मुख खेळाडूकरिता राज्यस्तरावर क्रीडा प्रशिक्षण शिबिरांचे आयोजन. ३. राज्यातील क्रीडा प्रबोधिनींचे समक्षीकरण.
३	खेळाडूंना प्रोत्साहन, सवलती व गौरव	१. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धेतील पदक विजेत्या खेळाडू व मार्गदर्शकांना रोख पारितोषिके व थेट नोकरीची संधी. २. खेळाडूंचा गौरव करण्याकरिता देण्यात येणाऱ्या पुरस्कार रकमेत वाढ. ३. राज्य क्रीडा विकास निधीत वाढ.
४	क्रीडा वातारवण निमित्ती	१. क्रीडा वस्तु संग्रहालय व क्रीडा ग्रंथालयाची स्थापना. २. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये क्रीडा समितीची स्थापना.
५	क्रीडा महोत्सवांचे आयोजन	१. विद्यापीठ स्पर्धांना विशेष महत्व. २. आंतरशालेय क्रीडा स्पर्धा आयोजनाकरिता भरीव आर्थिक सहाय्य. ३. स्पर्धेत सहभागी होणाऱ्या शाळांना अर्थ सहाय्य.
६	तांत्रिक मनुष्यबळ विकास	१. शाळेतील शिक्षकांसाठी प्रगत सेवांतर्गत प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था. २. शैक्षणिक संस्थांना मानधनावर क्रीडा मार्गदर्शक नियुक्तीस मान्यता.
७	क्रीडा विद्यापीठाची स्थापना	१. राज्यातील सर्व शारीरिक शिक्षण महाविद्यालयांचे संनियंत्रण. २. क्रीडा विद्यापीठांतर्गत क्रीडा व्यवस्थापनाच्या विविध अभ्यासक्रमांची सुरुवात. ३. क्रीडा संशोधन व क्रीडा वाडमय निर्मितीस प्रोत्साहन
८	राज्यातील क्रीडा विकासाचे कार्य करणाऱ्या संस्थांना प्रोत्साहन	१. महाराष्ट्र राज्य क्रीडा परिषदेअंतर्गत विविध क्रीडा संघटना व संस्था यांना अर्थ सहाय्य. २. एकविध खेळाच्या राज्य संघटनांना प्रोत्साहन.
९	राज्यातील साहसी क्रीडा प्रकारांना उत्तेजन	१. साहसी खेळांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी राज्यात महाराष्ट्र स्टेट अँडव्हेंचर स्पोर्ट्स सेंटरची स्थापना.
१०	क्रीडा धोरण अंमलबजावणी उच्चस्तरीय समितीची स्थापना	१. क्रीडा धोरण अंमलबजावणी उच्चस्तरीय समिती.

क्रीडा धोरणाच्या अनुषंगाने आठ योजनांचे शासन निर्णय निर्गमित झाले आहे ते खालील प्रमाणे:

१. राज्यातील आंतरराष्ट्रीय पदक प्राप्त खेळाडू व त्यांचे क्रीडा मार्गदर्शक यांना रोख बक्षीस देवून गौरविण्याची योजना (शासन निर्णय क्र. राक्रीधो-२०१२/प्र.क्र. १५८/१२/क्रीयुसे-२, दि. ५ फेब्रुवारी २०१४)

२. तालिम कुस्ती केंद्राचा विकास करण्याबाबत (शासन निर्णय क्र. राक्रीधो-२०१२/प्र.क्र. २४४/१२/क्रीयुसे-१, दि. १ मार्च २०१४)
३. क्रीडा शिक्षकांसाठी प्रशिक्षण शिबिरांचे आयोजन (शासन निर्णय क्र. राक्रीधो-२०१२/प्र.क्र. २५०/१२/क्रीयुसे-२, दि. २८ एप्रिल २०१४)
४. राज्यस्तरावर क्रीडा प्रशिक्षण शिबिराचे आयोजन (शासन निर्णय क्र. क्रीडाधो-२०१२/प्र.क्र. २३१/क्रीयुसे-१, दि. १३ फेब्रुवारी २०१४)
५. राज्यातील क्रीडा सुविधांचे सर्वेक्षण करणे (शासन निर्णय क्र. राक्रीधो-३११३/प्र.क्र. ४६/क्रीयुसे-३, दि. २६ फेब्रुवारी २०१४)
६. माध्यमिक शाळा व कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयांना खेळांचे प्रचलनासाठी प्रोत्साहनात्मक अनुदान (शासन निर्णय क्र. राक्रीधो-२०१२/प्र.क्र. २५९/क्रीयुसे-१, दि. २६ फेब्रुवारी २०१४)
७. क्रीडा सुविधा निर्माण करण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य योजना(शासन निर्णय क्र. राक्रीधो-२०१२/प्र.क्र. २६०/क्रीयुसे-१, दि. १ मार्च २०१४)
८. शैक्षणिक संस्थांना मानधनावर क्रीडा मार्गदर्शक नियुक्तीस मान्यता देणेबाबत (शासन निर्णय क्र. राक्रीधो-२०१२/प्र.क्र. १७९/१२/क्रीयुसे-२, दि. २८ एप्रिल २०१४)
९. आंतरराष्ट्रीय खेळाडूंना प्रशिक्षण, क्रीडा साहित्य, मार्गदर्शकाचे शुल्क इ. आर्थिक मदत करणे(शासन निर्णय क्र. राक्रीधो-३११३/प्र.क्र. २९/क्रीयुसे-३, दि. २८ एप्रिल २०१४)
१०. क्रीडा शिक्षकांना प्रोत्साहित करण्यासाठी पुरस्कार देणे (शासन निर्णय क्र. क्रीडाधो-३११३/प्र.क्र. ३०/१३/क्रीयुसे-३, दि. २८ एप्रिल २०१४)
११. शालेय क्रीडा स्पर्धा (शासन निर्णय क्र. राक्रीधो-२०१२/प्र.क्र. १८२/क्रीयुसे-२, दि. २४ डिसेंबर २०१४)

### सूचना:

वरील क्रीडा धोरणातील समविष्ट बाबींचा विचार करता खालील सूचना कराव्याशा वाटतात.

१. क्रीडा संस्कृतीचे संवर्धन, प्रचार व प्रसार तसेच क्रीडा समृद्धीसाठी बालकांना केंद्रबिंदू मानून शालेय जीवनापासून क्रीडा व खेळाचे महत्व बालमनावर बिंबवणे महत्वाचे आहे. त्यासाठी शालेय शिक्षणात शारीरिक शिक्षण व क्रीडा हा विषय सक्तीचा करून विद्यार्थी संख्येनुसार शारीरिक शिक्षकांची नियुक्ती करावी.
२. शालेय ते विद्यापीठ स्तरावर शारीरिक शिक्षण व क्रीडा विषयाच्या तासिका वाढविण्यात याव्या.
३. बालक ते युवावर्ग सध्या मोबाईल गेम्सच्या घातक विळख्यात सापडलेले आहेत. त्यासाठी मुलांना शाळेच्या, खाजगी तसेच महानगरपालिका, नगरपरिषद, ग्रामपंचायतीने आरक्षित क्रीडांगणे अद्यावत करून त्यांना मैदानावर आणणे गरजेचे आहे.
४. महानगरपालिका क्षेत्रातील मैदाने, क्रीडांगणे नामशेष होत आहेत.
५. शालेय ते विद्यापीठ स्पर्धांचा स्तर उंचावण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.
६. शालेय स्पर्धांसाठी शाळेकडे निधी उपलब्ध नाही.
७. राष्ट्रीय, राज्य शालेय स्पर्धा तसेच क्रीडा संघटनांच्या स्पर्धांना खेळणाऱ्या खेळाडूंना (१० वी व १२ वीच्या) प्रोत्साहनपर गुणांसाठीच्या योजना सुधारणे
८. सरकारी नोकऱ्यांमध्ये पाच टक्के आरक्षित कोटा आहे त्यासाठीच्या निकषांमध्ये सुधारणे करणे गरजेचे आहे.
९. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या क्रीडा धोरणात महाराष्ट्राची परंपरा जपली जावी, तिचे संवर्धन होवून त्याचा प्रचार व प्रसार मोठ्या प्रमाणात व्हावा या उद्देशाने महाराष्ट्राचे पारंपारिक खेळ कबड्डी, खो-खो व आटव-पाटव नामशेष होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. त्यासाठी या मराठमोठ्या खेळांच्या संवर्धनासाठी तातडीने पाऊले उचलण्याची गरज आहे.
१०. क्रीडा विद्यापीठाची स्थापना अजूनपर्यंत नाही.
११. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये क्रीडा समितीच्या स्थापनेबाबत प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी नाही.

### निष्कर्ष:

१. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे क्रीडा धोरण-२०१२ हे देशात क्रीडा क्षेत्रासाठी उचललेले महत्वाचे पाऊल आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने महाराष्ट्रातील क्रीडा क्षेत्राची कामगिरी राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर फारशी समाधानकारक दिसत नाही.
२. शालेय विद्यार्थी व युवा वर्ग फारसा मैदानाकडे वळताना दिसत नाही.
३. सामाजिक संस्था, क्रीडा मंडळे, क्रीडा संघटना यांचे स्पर्धा आयोजनाचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.
४. क्रीडा विद्यापीठाची स्थापना करून शारीरिक शिक्षण व खेळ याबाबत अद्यावत संशोधन यंत्रणा विकसित करून तंत्रशुद्ध खेळांचे प्रशिक्षण अद्यावत सोयीसह उपलब्ध व्हावे. तसेच संलग्नित शाखांचा अभ्यास आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरच्या स्पर्धा लक्षात घेवून करण्यात यावा तो होताना दिसत नाही.

५. मुलांना खेळ व क्रीडा यातून करियरच्या मोठ्या संधी उपलब्ध नाहीत.
६. शाळा व महाविद्यालयांना क्रीडा अनुदान मिळवून देण्याकडे शासनाने लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे.

**संदर्भ:**

१. पुस्तिका, महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे क्रीडा धोरण—२०१२, क्रीडा व युवक कल्याण विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य.
२. पुस्तिका, क्रीडा व युवक सेवा संचालनालय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे, जिल्हा क्रीडा अधिकारी कार्यालय, यवतमाळ द्वारा राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या विविध जिल्हा स्तर व राज्यस्तर क्रीडा विकास योजना.
३. Report of the Working Group on Sports And Physical Education for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012)
४. क्रीडा विशेषांक, लोकराज्य—२००९.
५. क्रीडा विशेषांक, खेळो इंडिया युथ गेम्स, पुणे—२०१९, लोकराज्य, जानेवारी २०१९.
६. University News, Vol. 48, No. 05, Feb. 01.07.2010

## भारतीय संगीताचा उत्पत्ती आणि विकास

प्रा. वंदना मा. इंगोल

श्रीमती नानकीबाई वाधवाणी कला महाविद्यालय,यवतमाळ.

‘वह सुर ही तो है जो भोर के निःशब्द पंछी के आगमन की सूचना देता है’।

हे शब्द आहेत कविरत्न रविंद्रनाथ टैगोर यांचे. त्याची महती शब्दांमध्ये व्यक्त करता येत नाही किंवा शब्दाच्या कोंदणात बांधता संत नाही. संगीत ही आत्मविभोर कला आहे. ईश्वर आराधनाचे दुसरे रूप संगीत आहे. संगीताला ईश्वर वाणी म्हटले गेले आहे.

संगीत मानवासाठी नैसर्गिक आहे परंतु संगीताने सुव्यवस्थित कलेचे रूप कसे धारण केले याचा एक इतिहास आहे. संगीताची उत्पत्ती आणि विकास काही वर्षांमध्ये किंवा कुण्या एका व्यक्तीच्या द्वारा झाला नाही तर अनेक वर्षांच्या खडतर प्रवासातून आज संगीताचे विकसित रूप आमच्या संगीत कलेतील ऋषीमुनी, गुरू, विद्वान पंडित कलाकार यांच्या हजारो वर्षांच्या कठीण साधनेची देणं आहे. तसेच याला समजण्याकरीता याचा अभ्यास सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, आध्यात्मिक आणि ऐतिहासिक दृष्ट्या ख—या अर्थाने करणे आवश्यक आहे.

भारतीय संगीताच्या उत्पत्ती विषयी विद्वानांची वेगवेगळी मते बघता संगीताच्या उत्पत्तीचे कारण पक्षी,प्राणी यांच्या आवाजावरून स्वरांची निर्मिती झाली तर विभिन्न देशांच्या विद्वानांनी आप—आपल्या धार्मिक,वैज्ञानिक मान्यतानुसार वेगवेगळे विचार व्यक्त केले आहे. भारतीय विद्वान यांनी संगीत कलेची आदि प्रेरक आणि उपदेशक देवदेवतांना मानले. अनेक मते कपोकल्पीत आहेत. संगीताचे मुळ सामवेदामध्ये आहे असा उल्लेख अनेक ग्रंथांमध्ये मिळत असला तरी भरताच्या नाट्यशास्त्र नुसार नाट्यामध्ये संगीत सामवेदापासून नाही आले तर गांधर्ववेद नावाच्या उपवेदामधून आले. ‘वेदापवेदैःसम्बन्धो’ गांधर्व वेद संगीताचे मुळ अधिष्ठान आहे. हे भरताने स्वतः मान्य केले आहे. म्हणजेच नाट्यशास्त्र ग्रंथाच्या रचना काळापर्यंत संगीत शब्द प्रचलित नव्हता.

### प्रस्तावना:

संगीताच्या उत्पत्ती विषयी विद्वानांनी केलेल्या गहन विचारांअंती पुढील तीन दृष्टिने विचार केला जावू शकतो. भौतिक,अभौतिक आणि मानसिक. भौतिक शास्त्राच्या विद्वानांनी नादाचे २ प्रकार मानले आहेत. आहत नाद आणि अनाहत नाद

**१.आहत नाद:-** नादाचे दोन प्रकार आहेत क) संगीतोपयोगी ध्वनी व ख) संगीतेत्तर ध्वनी. सर्वच प्रकारच्या ध्वनींना कंपन असते. परंतु असा संगीतोपयोगी ध्वनी ज्याला आपण नाद म्हणतो ज्याची उत्पत्ती अग्नी आणि वायू यांच्या संयोगाने होते व ज्याच्या उत्पादकाचे कंपन नियमित आघातादी प्रक्रियेने निर्माण होतो तो आहत नाद होय. अनियमित आणि क्षणिक कंपन असलेल्या ध्वनीला सांगीततेत्तर ध्वनी (राव)म्हणजे असांगीतिक नाद म्हणतात.

**२.अनाहत नाद:-**कोणत्याही संयोग किंवा आघाताशिवाय उत्पन्न होणारा ध्वनी अनाहत नाद होय. जो रंजक नाही, नियमित नाही, अर्थात ज्या ध्वनीच्या उत्पत्तीचे कोणतेही कारण नाही, मुक्तिदायक आहे त्याला अनाहत नाद असे म्हणतात.

भौतिक दृष्टिकोणातून विचार केल्यास भावव्यंजक ध्वनी दोन कारणानी संगीतमय नाद या स्वरांच्या अवस्थेला धारण करते एक कंठाची बनावट आणि दुसरे ध्वनीची स्थिरता आणि नियमितपणा (स्वरांचा आधार)यामुळे संगीताचा उद्भव होतो. भावव्यंजक ध्वनी हीच भाषा आणि संगीत दोन्हीचे मुळ आहे कारण पशू—पक्षी प्रेम, दुःख, राग, कणव,हंबरणे ,विव्दळेने इत्यादी भावना तो वेगवेगळ्या आवाजाच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्त करतो. प्रकृतिने मानवाला असा कंठ दिला आहे की, जो आपल्या कंठातून एकापेक्षा अधिक स्वर काढू शकतो. मानवाशिवाय कोणत्याही पशू—पक्ष्यांचा कंठ एक किंवा दोन पेक्षा जास्त स्वरांना व्यक्त करू शकत नाही.

**भारतीय संगीताचा विकास:-**मानवाच्या विकासा इतकाच प्राचिन भारतीय संगीताचा इतिहास आहे. प्राचिन गायनाची कल्पना, संगीताचे मुळ आपणास सामवेदापासून बघावयास मिळते असा मतप्रवाह असला तरी डॉ. ब्रजवल्भंकांच्या मते पुढील मत विचारणीय आहे ऋग्वेदापासून पाठ्य, सामवेदापासून गीत, यजर्वेदापासून अभिनय आणि अथर्ववेदापासून रस तत्व ग्रहण केले. प्रारंभिक लेखकांमधून एकाने गीताला संगीत समजून लिहून ठेवले की, सामवेदापासून संगीत घेतले. गीत आणि संगीत ह्या दोन्ही स्वतंत्र विधा आहेत. ‘सामभ्यो गीतमेव च’ अर्थात सामवेदापासून केवळ गीत तत्व घेतले, संगीत नाही. संगीत विषयक प्रारंभिक विधानाला अनुसरून पुढील लेखकांनी वर्षानुवर्ष गीतालाच संगीत समजून संगीताची उत्पत्ती सामवेदापासून जोडत राहिले.

संगीत एक व्यापक शब्द आहे. ज्यामध्ये गीताची प्रधानता, वाद्य त्याचा अनुकार आणि नृत्य उपरंजक आहे. आजकाल गायन किंवा वादन यासाठी सुध्दा संगीत शब्द प्रयोगात आहे. अर्थात संगीत असा शब्द आहे जो शब्दरहित पण होऊ शकतो. जसे वीणा वादन ,बंशी वादन परंतु गीत शब्दरहित होऊ शकत नाही.नाट्यशास्त्र नुसार २८ व्या अध्यायामध्ये संगीत विश्लेषण प्रारंभ झाले. पुढे कितीतरी अध्यायामध्ये चालू राहिले. स्वर,तीन ग्राम, श्रुती,स्वरांचे वादी—संवादी, वर्णन,मंद्र, मध्य षड्ज इत्यादी जातींचे, ताल—लयीचे तात्विक विश्लेषण बघवयास मिळते. भरताच्या मते गीत म्हणजे अक्षर,पद,वर्ण, छंद, काव्य,रचनां अक्षरांच्या संयोगाने

गायत्री ,अनुष्टुप, शक्करी, धृति, आर्या, इत्यादी. नंतर गीत आणि संगीत.मग गीत आणि संगीत एकच कसे? स्वतः संगीत शब्दाशी तर ते परिचित सुद्धा नाही नाट्ययामध्ये संगीत सामेदापासून नाही तर गांधर्व वेद नामक उपवेदामधून आले आहे.म्हणजेच नाट्यशास्त्र ग्रंथाच्या रचना काळापर्यंत संगीत शब्द प्रचलित नव्हता. वाद्यांकरिता आद्योत शब्दप्रयोग दिसून येतो. पुर्णिमा द्विवेदी यांच्या मते हरिवंश पुराणामध्ये छालिक्यला गांधर्व म्हटले आहे. प्राचिन संगीताचे गांधर्व आणि गान या दोन भेदांनी 'गांधर्व' ला गांधर्वाद्वारा प्रयुक्त आणि गान ला वाग्गेयकारांद्वारा रचित मन रंजक संगीत म्हटले आहे.

**भारतीय संगीताच्या उत्पत्ती विषयी काही विद्वानांची मते.**

- १)मतंगमुनींच्या बृहद्देशी ग्रंथानुसार :- षड्जं वदति मयूर ऋणम् चातको वदेत्/अजा वदति गाञ्चार क्रौच्यो वदति मध्यमम्/ पुष्प साधारणे काले कौकिलःपंचमो वदेत्/प्रावृटकाल तु सम्प्राप्ते धैवतं ददुरो वदेत्/सर्वदा च तथा देवि निषादं वदेत् गजः तर विख्यात विद्वान मि.जी. एच. रानडे हे सुद्धा वरील मताशी सम्मत आहेत.
- २) पाश्चात्य मनीषी हर्मीस यांच्या मते "प्राकृतिक रचना क्रम का प्रतिफल ही संगीत है."।
- ३) ग्रीक विचारक पायथागोरस यांच्या मते," संगीत विश्वाच्या अणू- रेणूमध्ये व्याप्त आहे."
- ४)अरबचे सुप्रसिद्ध इतिहासकार ओलासीनिज्म यांनी आपल्या संगीताची जननी बुलबुल नावाच्या पक्षाला मानले आहे.
- ५) श्रेष्ठ शास्त्री जेम्स लेनाच्या अनुसार सर्वप्रथम मनुष्य बोलणे,चालणे,फिरणे शिकला नंतर हळूहळू क्रियाशील होवून त्याच्याच मनामध्ये संगीत स्वतःउत्पन्न झाले.
- ६) पाश्चात्य विद्वान फ्रायड यांच्या मते संगीताची उत्पत्ती एक बाळाच्या समान मनोविज्ञानाच्या आधारावर झाली त्याचप्रमाणे संगीताचा विकास झाला.

**धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण :-** भारतीय विद्वानांच्या मते संगीताची उत्पत्ती वेदांचे निर्माता ब्रह्मा यांनी केली. ब्रम्ह शब्द हा बृह किंवा बृंह धातूपासून बनला आहे. या धातूचा अर्थ आहे आत्मविस्तार ध्वनीच्या माध्यमातून हृदयातील भावनांना व्यक्त करणे. तर सरस्वती शब्द सरस्+वती शब्द सृ धातूपासून बनला आहे. ज्याचा अर्थ आहे गतिशील होणे. सरस्वती ब्रम्हाची ती शक्ति आहे ज्यामुळे ब्रम्हामध्ये गतिशिलता निर्माण झाली. याचं शक्तिचा पर्यायी शब्द नाद आहे. .

**प्राकृतिक दृष्टिकोण :-**चार्ल्स डार्विंग नुसार पशू-पक्षांच्या आवाजाचं अनुकरण करून मानवाने संगीत प्राप्त केले.महान गणिततज्ञ पायथागोरस यांच्या मते नदीच्या प्रवाहाकडून येणा-या ध्वनीने प्रभावित होऊन संगीताला जन्म दिला.

**वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण :-** मानव हा समाजशिल प्राणी असून अत्यंत भावनाशिल प्राणी आहे. संगीत हृदयातील भावना प्रकट करण्याचे सशक्त माध्यम आहे. मानवाच्या भावस्थितीवर निसर्गाचा परिणाम होतो. जसे झाडांच्या वाळलेल्या पानांची सळसळ,पक्षांची किलबिल,वा-याची मंजूळ शिळ, विजेचा कडकडाट, ढगांचा गडगडाट,निसर्गाचं भयंकर तसंच अलौकिक सौंदर्य, सुर्योदय,सुर्यास्त या प्रत्येक गोष्टीकडे मानव सहज आकर्षित झाला तसेच चालणे,बोलणे,बघणे,ऐकणे,गाणे,वाजविणे मनुष्य आपल्या आवश्यकते नुसार स्वयं स्फूर्तीने शिकला.मानवी कंठामध्ये अनेक प्रकारचे आवाज या ध्वनी उत्पन्न करण्याची क्षमता आहे. मानवाला पशूपक्षांद्वारा स्वरांचे ज्ञान झाले असावे.

**वैदिक काळ :-** संगीताच्या जन्माचे कारण ईश्वर उपासना. ईश्वरोपासनेकरीता प्रार्थना,स्तूती, ईश्वर आराधना उपासनेच्या माध्यमामधून संगीताचे रूप पुढे आले. संगीताचा आधार धर्म मानला गेला. या काळी वेदांचे अध्ययन गुरुशिष्य परंपरेतूनच मौखिक स्वरूपात ऐकूनच आत्मसात करावे लागत असे. ऋग्वेद,यजुर्वेद,सामवेद हे तिन्ही वेद यज्ञाशी निगडित असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या मंत्रांचे एकत्रिकरण या स्वरूपाच्या संहितेत ऋग्वेदामध्ये संग्रहीत केलेल्या छंदबध्द ऋचांचे पठन करणे या काळात मृदंग विणा,बासरी ,डमरू इत्यादी वाद्यांचा तसेच या काळात उदात्त,अनुदात्त,आणि स्वरित या तीन स्वरांचा उल्लेख नारदीय शिक्षा,माण्डुकी आणि पाणिनीय शिक्षा मध्ये मिळतो. ऋग्वेद,यजुर्वेद,अथर्ववेद आणि सामवेदाचा विस्तार याच काळात झाला.

**ऋग्वेद :** ऋग्वेदामध्ये डमरू,बंशी, मृदंग, वीणा इत्यादी वाद्य यंत्रांचे वर्णन आहे. गीत या शब्दाला गीर ,गातू,गाथा,गायत्र ,गीती साम इत्यादी शब्दाचा उल्लेख मिळतो. या काळात स्वरावली मध्ये निबध्द ऋचांना स्रोत म्हणत. अवनध्द वाद्यामध्ये धीर गंभीर ध्वनी असणा-या दुन्दुभिचा उल्लेख मिळतो. माती, कासं तसेच तांब्याच्या चामड्यानी मढवलेल्या दुन्दुभिचा उपयोग संग्राम,उत्सव,मंगलप्रसंगी किंवा जयघोषाच्या उपयोगाकरीता केला जात असे. दुन्दुभि, गर्गर, पिंग नावाच्या अवनध्द वाद्याचा उल्लेख मिळतो.

**यजुर्वेद :-** यज् याचा अर्थ यज्ञ करणे किंवा पुजन करणे असा होतो. या काळात यज्ञासारखा विधीला विशेष महत्व होते. संगीताच्या दृष्टिकोणातून यजुर्वेदामध्ये संगीताचे फार महत्व दिसून येत नाही.

**अथर्ववेद :-**शांती स्वस्त्यसन आणि रक्षण याविषयी ज्या यज्ञ मंत्रांचा प्रयोग गायना मध्ये न करता त्याच्या संग्रहीत स्वरूपामध्ये केला गेला त्याचेच नाव अथर्व संहिता असे आहे.

**सामवेद :-** साम मध्ये सा म्हणजे ऋचा आणि अम म्हणजे षड्ज, ऋषभ इ. स्वरांची योजना करून ऋग्वेदातील मंत्र जेव्हा विशिष्ट गान पध्दतीद्वारा गायिले जात होते त्यांना 'साम' म्हटले जात होते. जैमिनीनीय सुत्रानुसार गीतिच्या करीता साम संज्ञा 'गीतिषयु सामाख्या'. सामवेदाचे दोन मुख्य भाग गान आणि आर्चिक आहेत. 'पतंजलीच्या मते "स्वर ते आहेत जे स्वतः विराजित होतात." वेद काळामध्ये ऋचांचे गायन एकाच स्वरावर केले जायचे. तीन स्वरांनी युक्त गाण्याला सामिक होय. उदात्त स्वराच्या अंतर्गत नि,ग

,अनुदात्त स्वराच्या अंतर्गत रे,ध आणि स्वरीतच्या अंतर्गत सा म प स्वर येतात. पुढे सात स्वरांना यम ही संज्ञा दिली गेली जे आज सप्तक म्हणून प्रचलित आहे. सामवेदामध्ये साम गानामध्ये गीत,गीर गातू, अशा शब्दांचा प्रयोग आढळून येतो.कर्करी, अलाबु, वक्रा, आपघाटलिका,कच्छपी वीणेच्या सोबतच वाण वाद्याच्या वादन विधी आणि रचनाचा उल्लेख मिळतो.याच काळात नृत्याचे कार्यक्रम खुल्या प्रांगणामध्ये होत असे. या चार वेदांच्या अतिरिक्त एक उपवेद 'गंधर्ववेद' आहे ज्यामध्ये संगीताचे वर्णन विशद आहे.

**जैन काळ :-** इ. सन. पुर्व ५२८ जैन काळात संगीताच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये एक क्रांती उत्पन्न झाली. प्राचिन जाती बंधनांना तोडून संगीत सर्वांसाठी एक साधनेचा विषय बनला. या काळात परीवादीनी, विपंचनी, वल्लकी, महती, नकुली, कच्छपी इत्यादी वीणाचा उल्लेख मिळतो.तसेच मृदंग, विणा, दुंदुभी आणि डफचा प्रयोग होत असे. संगीत कलेला पूर्ण राजश्रय प्राप्त होता. जैन साहित्यामध्ये सप्तस्वर,३ ग्राम आणि २१ मुच्छना तसेच चारही प्रकारचे वाद्य इत्यादींचा उल्लेख मिळतो.

**बौद्ध काळ ते हर्षवर्धनाचा काळ:-** भगवान बुध्द यांचा जन्म इ. सन पुर्व ५३३ वर्ष पुर्वी झाला. बौध्द काळामध्ये तक्षशिला हे विद्येचे प्रमुख केंद्र राहिले आहे. संगीतामुळे माणसांना आपल्या विकारावर व वासनावर विजय मिळवता येतो असे मत होते. विक्रमशिला आणि तदंतपूरी सारख्या महाविद्यालयांमध्ये गांधर्वची स्वतंत्र शाखा होती. कलेचे महत्व जपण्याकरीता संगीताला राजश्रय प्राप्त होता. बौध्द काळामध्ये संगीत भारतीय सीमापार जावून प्रसार विश्वभरात झाला. संगीताच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टिने या काळास सुवर्ण युग म्हणतात.

**प्राचिन काळ:-** वैदिक काळामध्ये संगीत विषयीची जी उदार दृष्टि गुरू,पंडीतांमध्ये होती ती या काळामध्ये दिसून येत नाही. तत्कालीन जनतेच्या मनोरंजनाचे साधन नाट्य, रास, जलक्रिडा इत्यादी बनले होते. मौर्य काळापर्यंत संगीताच्या आत्मिक सौंदर्याची जागा विलासिनतेने घेतली. संगीत हे केवळ चैनेची गोष्ट आहे याच दृष्टिने संगीताकडे बघितले जात होते.चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य यांनी संगीताच्या विकासाकरीता प्रयत्न केले. पण संगीताची स्थिती या काळापर्यंत रसातळाला गेली होती. राजा सम्राट अशोक यांनी श्रृंगारिक गीतांचा बहिष्कार केला. कोणतेही संगीत असंयमी होवू शकत नाही असा त्यांचा दृढ विश्वास होता.संगीतज्ञ म्हणून घेण्यापुर्वी त्यांना जिवनाच्या आध्यात्मिक स्वरूपाचे अध्यापन करणे आवश्यक होते. भारतीय संगीताचे उत्कृष्ट रूप यांच्या काळात जगप्रसिध्द झाले.

**मुस्लिम प्रवेशाचा काळ:-** हा काळ मुस्लिम आक्रमणाचा मानला जातो.सतत मुघलांचे होणारे आक्रमण, अंतर्गत वैमनस्य, युध्दप्रीय, युध्दात झालेली हार यामुळे मानवी जिवन अस्थिर बनले. संगीताचे आत्मिक सौंदर्य त्यांना समजू शकले नाही. भारत छोड्या छोड्या राज्यामध्ये तुकड्यांमध्ये विभागला गेला. संपूर्ण भारतावर आपले नियंत्रण किंवा काबू ठेवणारा राजा हर्षवर्धनानंतर कुणीही झाला नाही. अनेक सुलतानांनी भारतावर आक्रमण करून आपली सत्ता स्थापन केली. मुस्लिम राजसत्ता प्रस्थापीत झाल्यामुळे भारताच्या मुळ संस्कृतितच बदल झाला.या काळात संगीतकारात स्वतःचे ज्ञान दुस-यांपासून लपवण्याच्या प्रवृत्तीने एक दुस-यांविषयी ईर्ष्या निर्माण होवून त्यांची शक्ती उन्नतीशिवाय द्वेष करण्यातच खर्च झाली. परिणाम स्वरूप घराणे निर्मितीला चालना मिळाली.

अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजी स्वतः कव्वाली संगीतप्रेमी होते. त्यांनी सरपदा,साजगीरी आधुनिक रागांची रचना केली. अल्लाउद्दीन खिलजी वीर योध्दा होता तसेच त्यांच्या दरबारात हूशार कुशाग्र बुध्दाचा फारसी कवि,संगीतज्ञ अमीर खुसरो होता. त्यांनी अनेक वाद्यांची,ख्याल,कव्वाली गीतप्रकाराचा अविष्कार, अनेक नवनविन रागांची आणि वाद्यांची निर्मिती केली. ग्वाल्हेरचा राजा मानसिंह तोमर यांनी धृपद,धमार शैली प्रचारात आणली. संगीतविषयक 'मानकुतुहल' या ग्रंथाची रचना करून तोमर यांनी संगीताला प्रोत्साहन दिले.

१५ व्या शतकात जौनपुरचा राजा सुल्तान हुसेन शर्की यांनी ख्याल गायकीचा अविष्कार केला.याच काळात उत्तर भारतात भक्ती आंदोलनाने जोर धरला. भजन किर्तनाच्या रूपाने संगीताचा जागोजागी उपयोग होऊ लागला. याच काळामध्ये कर्नाटक संगीताचा प्रसिध्द ग्रंथ स्वरमेल कलानिधी पं.रामामात्य यांनी लिहिला. स्वर,विणा,थाट,राग इत्यादी विषय या ग्रंथामध्ये नमुद केले आहे. दक्षिणेत देखील अनेक भक्त होते जे भारतीय परंपरेला धरून होते. मुस्लिम राजा-महाराजांनी संगीत कलाकारांना राजाश्रय प्राप्त करून दिला. संगीताची स्थिती डामाडौल असतांना अकबर गादीवर बसला. त्यांनी संगीताला उत्तेजन दिले. त्यांच्या दरबारातील तानसेन हे ९वे रत्न म्हणून प्रसिध्द आहे. या काळात संगीतावर अनेक ग्रंथ लिहिले गेले. मुस्लिम शासक, दरबारी सामंत यांना संस्कृत भाषेचे ज्ञान नव्हते. दोन संस्कृति, भाषा प्रवाह याकाळात उदयास आले. पुर्वीच्या उस्तादांनी संगीताचे ज्ञान दिवस-रात्र कठोर मेहनत करून प्राप्त केले. तसेच आपल्या शिष्यांना सुध्दा याच नियमाचे पालन करणे सक्तिचे होते. संगीताचे उस्ताद निलोभी गुरू होते. त्यांना समाजामध्ये उच्च स्थान प्राप्त होते. बैजू बावरा,स्वामी हरिदास, रामदास, मदनराय, ब्रजचंद्र, श्रीचंद्र इत्यादी अनेक नविन वाद्यांची निर्मिती नविन राग, संस्कृत रचना 'प्रबंध' गायनाचा प्रचार समाप्त होवून त्या ठिकाणी नविन गीत प्रकार धृपद,धमार,ख्याल तराणा, टप्पा, तुमरी हे प्रचारात आले.

१६ वे शतक हा भक्ती संगीताचा काळ. या काळात महाराष्ट्रात संत आणि सुप्रसिध्द कवयित्री भजन गायिका मिराबाई इत्यादींनी भजन आणि पदांची रचना करून संगीत प्रचारात फार मोठी भर टाकली. तसेच कबीरांचे दोहे,संत ज्ञानेश्वर,नामदेव,एकनाथ,जनाबाई,तुकाराम, नाव्ही,सावता कुंभार समाज प्रबोधनात्मक भारूडे रचून समाजातील तत्कालीन परिस्थितीचे सत्य समाजापुढे भजन,भारूड,दोह्यांच्या माध्यमातून मांडले गेले. जहागीराचा मुलगा शहाजहान हेही संगीतप्रेमी होते. दिरंग खॉ आणि जगन्नाथ यांच्या वजनाबरोबर चांदी तोलून पुरस्कार रूप देवून त्यांना गुणसमुद्र ही उपाधी देवून गौरव केला. मुघल काळात संगीताला राजाश्रय मिळाला. कालांतराने संगीताला पुढे वाईट दिवस आले. श्रृंगारिक वातावरण, भोगविलास याचा उदय झाला. संगीत कलेविषयीची जी श्रध्दा होती ती संपुष्टात आली आणि संगीत विषयी आसक्ति, अर्थारजन मिळण्याकरीता राजा आणि राजदरबारातील सामंत यांच्या मनोरंजनाची कला संगीत बनली.

१७ व्या शतकामध्ये औरंगजेब जेव्हा गादीवर बसला त्यावेळी संगीताची स्थिती फार चांगली नव्हती. औरंगजेब हा संगीताचा कट्टर विरोधी होता असे म्हटले जाते. त्यावेळी राजे, दरबारी शासक, सामंत संगीत कलकेमध्ये रममाण झाले होते. अशा गोष्टींना पायबंद बसण्याच्या दृष्टिकोणात त्यांनी संगीताच्या प्रचार प्रसाराला आळा घातला. तरीही संगीत पारिजात, अनुपांकुश, चतर्दडी प्रकाशिका, हृदय प्रकाश आणि हृदयकौतुक इत्यादी ग्रंथांची रचना या काळात झाली.

**आधुनिक काळ:-** कालमानपरत्वे संगीतामध्ये उत्तोरत्तर प्रगती झालेली आढळते. १८ व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात भारतात इंग्रजांचे वर्चस्व प्रस्थापीत झाले. ब्रिटीश काळात घराण्याची जोपासना होण्यास घराण्यांना चांगलेच खतपाणी मिळाले परिणामी घराण्या उदय झाला. याही काळात संगीताचे जतन झाले. संगीतासारखी अलुप्त विद्या संगीताचे उस्ताद आपल्याच मुलांना किंवा जवळच्याच शिष्यांना पारखून देत असे. संगीत कलेचे मुल्य व्यवसायिक झाले. दोन महान विभूती पं. विष्णू ना.भातखंडे आणि पं. पलुस्कर यांनी देशाचे भ्रमण करून संगीत विद्या आत्मसात करून संगीताचे दालन अथ्यासकांना खुले करून दिले संगीतविषयक ग्रंथांची रचना केली संगीत शाळा—महाविद्यालयाची स्थापना केली. अनेक संगीतविषयक ग्रंथ लिहीले गेले. १९३० मध्ये आकाशवाणीने प्रवेश करून संगीताला सोनेरी दिवस आले. त्यावेळी शास्त्रीय संगीताला जनमानसापर्यंत पोहचविण्याचे सशक्त माध्यम आकाशवाणी होते. कारण उच्च कोटीच्या गायक वादकांच्या कार्यक्रमांचं सीधा प्रसारण होत असे जे आजही होत आहे. डॉ. सुमती मुटाटकर यांच्या मते, आमच्या येथे जेव्हा सन १९२७ मध्ये ब्रॉडकास्टिंग सुरू झालं त्यावेळी तर एखाद्या चमत्कारासारखं वाटत होतं की, मुंबईमध्ये कुणी गात आहे. तात्पर्य हे की, ब्रॉडकास्टिंग मुळे संगीत जगतात विकासाची एक प्रकारची क्रांतीच आली

१९व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात २०व्या शतकाच्या पुर्वार्धात गायन वादनाच्या सुप्रसिद्ध कलाकारांसमोर वैज्ञानिकतेने अशा प्रकारचे संसाधन उपलब्ध केलेत ज्यामुळे गायक कलाकराद्वारा शिकणे—शिकविण्याची पध्दती त्यांचे सादरीकरण यामुळे प्रभावित झाल्याशिवाय राहिले नाही. दूरदर्शनचा अविष्कार शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात झाला. एखाद्या वस्तूला वैध मुद्देच्या स्वरूपात मान्य करून घेणे याला मुद्रीकरण असे म्हणतात. याचा उद्देश एखादी गोष्ट चिरकाल पर्यंत टिकवून ठेवणे व सर्वत्र प्रचारप्रसारास मान्यता मिळविणे होय. १८७७ मध्ये थामस अल्वा एडिसन यांनी ध्वनी मुद्रणाचा (ग्रामोफोन) अविष्कार केला.

श्री प्रभाकर नारायण चिंचोरे यांच्या **भातखंडे स्मृति** ग्रंथानुसार उस्ताद आशिक अली यांचेकडून अण्णासाहेबांनी प्रत्येक रागांच्या पाच—पाच, दहा—दहा चिजा कंठस्थ तर केल्याचं तसेच स्वरबध्द करून याशिवाय ग्रामोफोनवर रिकॉर्ड सुद्धा केले. आपल्या घराण्याच्या ३०० चीजा अण्णासाहेबांनी स्वरलिपीबध्द व रिकॉर्ड करून ठेवल्या. यावरून पारंपारिक गुरूद्वारा मौखिक पध्दतीने मिळणा—या संगीत कलेचे शिक्षण ग्रामोफोनद्वारा ऐकून वारंवार चिंतन मनन करण्यास संगीत साधकास उपयुक्त ठरले. येथे ग्रामोफोनचे महत्व विशद होते २१ वे शतक हे विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानचं युग म्हटलं जातं कारण या शतकामध्ये जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक वैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक आणि सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रामध्ये तिव्र गतीने अनेक परिवर्तन वैज्ञानिकतेमुळे झाले आहे. आज प्रत्येक क्षेत्रामध्ये जी गतीशिलता दिसून येते ती विविध क्षेत्रामध्ये वैज्ञानिक प्रभावतेमुळे. प्रचार—प्रसारांचे साधन, मुद्रण प्रणालीची सुविधा, विविध उपकरणां यामध्ये ग्रामोफोन, माइक्रोफोन, आकाशवाणी कॅसेट्स रिकॉर्डर, दूरदर्शन, व्हीडीओ, सिंथेसाइजर आणि कॉम्प्युट डिस्क आणि अत्याधुनिक डी.वी.डी. या सोबतच रिकॉर्डिंग करीता अत्याधुनिक स्टुडिओ, कंप्युटर, इंटरनेट इत्यादींमुळे अभ्यासकांचा ज्ञानाची गंगा उपलब्ध झाली. संगीत शास्त्र व क्रियात्मक दोन्हींना समृद्ध बनविण्याकरीता यशस्वी प्रयत्न राहिले आहे. संगीताच्या विकासामध्ये वैज्ञानिक उपकरणांद्वारा व्यवहारिक पक्ष प्रभावित झाला आहे.

### निष्कर्ष

संगीत ईश्वर आराधनाचे दुसरे रूप आहे. भारतीय संगीताच्या उत्पत्ती विषयी विद्वानांमध्ये वेगवेगळे मत प्रवाह आहेत. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाची उपयोगिता प्रसाराच्या माध्यमाने अद्भुत देण आहे. विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानचं युगामध्ये संगीत क्षेत्रातील अभ्यासकांना ज्ञानाची दालने खुली झाली आहे.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथ

१. भारतीय संगीत वंदना अग्रवाल
२. हमारा आधुनिक संगीत डॉ. सुशीलकुमार चौबे
३. भारतीय संगीत: एक ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण. प्रो. स्वतंत्र शर्मा
४. संगीत विशारद वसंत
५. संचार के सिद्धांत आशा हींगड, मधु जैन

## पाश्चात्य देशामध्ये भारतीय संगीताचे बीजारोपण

चिराग रा. बोरोवार

एम. ए. संगीत,

सारांश

सांगितीक संस्कृतीचे जतन होण्यासाठी व सांस्कृतिक सभ्यतेची भरभराट होण्यासाठी कालानुरूप अनूकूल बदल होणे आवश्यक असते व सोबतच त्याची मशागत होणे आवश्यक असते यालाच इंग्रजी भाषेत “Cultivation of music” म्हणतात. प्रस्तुत लेखात संगीताची ही बीजं भारताबरोबर भारताबाहेर पाश्चिमात्य देशात कशी रोवली, ती सभ्यता रूजण्याची कारणे, संगीताच्या विश्वसंचाराची कारणे व त्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणाऱ्या भारतीयांच्या कामगिरीचा आढावा प्रस्तुत लेखात घेतलेला आहे.

पाश्चात्य देशामध्ये “भारतीय संगीताची बीजारोपण” या विषयाचा अभ्यास करित असतांना पाश्चात्य देशामध्ये भारतीय संगीताचे बीजारोपण कुठल्या अंगाने होत गेले याचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रिकेत केला गेला आहे.

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या विविध अंगांपैकी एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग म्हणजे संगीत होय. जगातील एकंदर प्रयोग कलांच्या संदर्भात भारतीय संगीत कलेचे वेगळेपण काय, असा विचार केला तर भारतीय संगीत – मुख्यतः वाद्य संगीत जगातील सर्वच भागात पसंतीस उतरले. भारतीय संगीताने जगातील रसिक मनाला भुरळ घातली. अर्थातच दुर्दैवाने कंठ संगीताला भाषेचा अडथळा आल्याने त्याची वृद्धी संथ गतीने झाली.

भारतीय संगीताची पाश्चात्य देशातील जडणघडण

१८ व्या शतकांत वसाहतवादामुळे युरोपीय देशांचा भारताशी संपर्क आला. मुख्यतः ब्रिटीश, फ्रेंच आणि पोर्तुगीज लोकांनी भारतात व्यापाराच्या निमित्ताने वसाहती स्थापन केल्या. भारताची संस्कृती जाणून घेण्यासाठी त्यांनी “ओरिएण्टेड स्टडी” या ज्ञानशाखेअंतर्गत भारतातील विविध कलांचा अभ्यास केला. व्यापाराबरोबरच आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व राजकीय देवाण घेवाणीतून भारतीय संगीत जगभरात रोवल्या गेले. भारतातील सांगितीक सभ्यतेचे दर्शन या निमित्ताने जगाला झाले.

त्याही अगोदर बौद्ध धर्माच्या प्रसारकांनी भारताबाहेर आग्नेय आशियात धर्माच्या प्रचार-प्रसाराबरोबर संगिताची बीजे रोवली. म्हणूनच चिन, जापान, कंबोडिया, ब्रम्हदेश या भागांत भारतीय संगिताचा प्रभाव राहिला. याचे उत्तम उदाहरण म्हणजे, जापानमधील “गागाकू” शैलीत भारतीय रचनांचा अंतर्भाव होतो. तसेच “तेंजीकू गाकू” या शैलीवर भारतीय संगिताचा प्रभाव दिसून येतो.

मात्र त्यानंतर १९ व्या शतकांत, स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात उपेक्षित असलेल्या भारतीय संगिताला नवी उर्जा देण्याचे कार्य पं. वि. दि. पलुस्कर व पं. वि. ना. भातखंडे यांनी केले. स्वरलिपीच्या माध्यमातून शुद्ध बंदिशी नव्या पिढीला सुपूर्त करण्याचे महान कार्य त्यांनी केले. पं. वि. ना. भातखंडे यांनी इ. स. १९१६ मध्ये बडोदा येथे भारतीय संगीत सम्मेलन आयोजित केले. त्यात मांडलेले विविध विचार “शॉर्ट हिस्टॉरिकल सर्व्हे ऑफ द म्युझिक ऑफ अवर इंडिया या पुस्तकात प्रकाशित केले. याच काळात ओंकारनाथ ठाकूर यांनी संगीतामधील स्वरलहरींचा अभ्यास केला. इटलीचा शासक मुसोलीनी याला निद्रानाश या रोगाने ग्रासल्यानंतर ओंकारनाथ ठाकूर यांनी “म्युझिक थेरपी” चा यशस्वी प्रयोग केला. ही घटना संगीत क्षेत्राला कलाटणी देणारी ठरली. भारतीय संगिताला शरीर विज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून पाहण्याची दृष्टी ओंकारनाथ ठाकूर यांनी जगाला दिली. त्यानंतर सततच्या युद्धामुळे चक्रावून गेलेल्या व भितीने ग्रासलेल्या लोकांसाठी अमेरिकेने सर्वप्रथम वेटर्सन अँडमिनीस्ट्रेशन हॉस्पिटल ने म्युझिक थेरपी ची मदत घेतली. यामध्ये प्राचिन भारतातील गायत्री मंत्र, महामृत्युंजय मंत्र यांसारख्या रचना ऐकवून त्यांच्यामधील अलौकिक शक्तींना जागृत करण्याचे काम भारतीय संगीताने केले. भारतीय संगिताची पाश्चिमात्य देशांनी आवडीने मशागत करण्यामागे या म्युझिक थेरपीचा प्रभावी वापर कारणीभूत ठरला असे माझे मत आहे.

भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारतीय संगिताच्या प्रसारासाठी “ICCR (Indian Council of cultural relation)” या संस्थेची भूमिका महत्वाची होती. या संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून अनेक भारतीय कलावंतांची विदेशात

कार्यक्रम होवू लागले. त्यामुळे भारतीय वाद्यसंगीत देशविदेशात वृद्धिंगत झाले. १९३० च्या दशकांत UNESCO ने भारतीय संगीताला अजरामर करण्यासाठी व शुद्ध स्वरूपात जतन करण्यासाठी मोलाचे कार्य केले. जगभरातील विविध संगीत प्रकाराचे दस्तऐवजीकरण सुरू झाले. त्यात भारतीय संगीताचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात ध्वनीमुद्रण झाले. UNESCO ने हा संग्रह ध्वनीमुद्रणाच्या रूपात उपलब्ध केल्याने देशविदेशातील अनेक अभ्यासकांना त्याचा फायदा झाला.

भारतीय कलाकारांचे विदेशातील योगदान :-

१९५४ ते १९६० च्या कालखंडात सितार वादक पं. रविशंकर व उ. अली अकबर खाँ यांचे अमेरिकेत सातत्याने सितार वादनाचे कार्यक्रम होवू लागले. त्यामुळे भारतीय संगीताकडे फार मोठा श्रोता वर्ग आकृष्ट झाला. परिणामी अमेरिकेत सितार वाद्याची मागणी वाढली. १९६० च्या दशकांत ५,००० सितार भारतातून निर्यात कराव्या लागल्या. भारतीय संगीताला मिळालेली पसंती पाहून पं. रविशंकर यांनी १९६७ मध्ये “किन्नर स्कूल ऑफ म्युझिक”, लॉस एन्जिल्स या संस्थेची स्थापना करून विधीवत शिक्षण प्रणालीला सुरुवात केली. तसेच “रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ परफॉर्मिंग आर्ट्स” च्या माध्यमातून अनेक विद्यार्थ्यांना संगीताचे धडे दिले. तसेच उ. अली अकबर यांनी १९६७ मध्ये कॅलीफोर्निया येथे “अली अकबर स्कूल ऑफ इंडियन म्युझिक” या संगीत शाळेची स्थापना केली. १९८८ साली रशियातील मास्कोच्या दरबारात १४० कलाकारांसह केलेला “इनसाईड कॅमलिन” हा भव्य, नेत्रदिपक व कर्णमधुर संगीत आविष्कार हा भारतीय संगीताची लोकप्रियता वृद्धिंगत करणारा ठरला. जेष्ठ सरोदवादक उ. अमजद अली खाँ यांनी आशियाई रोस्टम पुरस्कार पॅरीस या कार्यक्रमात सरोद वादन केले. १९६६-१९७० च्या कालखंडात उ. बिस्मिल्ला खाँ यांनी इराण, इराक, रूस, हॉंगकाँग येथे सनई वादन केले. तबला वादक झाकीर हुसेन यांनी तबल्याला आंतरराष्ट्रीय किर्ती मिळवून दिली.

वरील कलाकारांच्या योगदानामुळे भारतीय संगीत विदेशात रूजले. गायन वादनाबरोबरच दक्षिणात्य समाजाने कथकली, भरतनाट्यमच्या संस्था इतर देशात विकसित केल्या. हा संपुर्ण टप्पा संगीत वर्ल्डवाईड होण्याला कारणीभूत ठरला.

२० व्या शतकाच्या पुर्वार्धात अनेक पाश्चात्य संगीत अभ्यासकांनी भारतीय संगीताचा अभ्यास करून विश्लेषणात्मक ग्रंथ लिहिले. त्यात,

- १) स्टडी इन सामवेदा – बारेंड फॅडगॉन
- २) म्युझिक ऑफ हिन्दुस्थान – फॉक्स ट्रॅंगवेज
- ३) म्युझिक ऑफ इंडिया – मागरिट पोपले

यांसारख्या अनेक ग्रंथांनी संगीताची वैचारिक पार्श्वभूमी भक्कम करण्याला हातभार लावला.

निष्कर्ष

वरील सर्व बाबींचे संशोधन केल्यानंतर असे लक्षात येते की, भारतीय संगीत भारतात रूजले, मशागतही भारतीयांनीच केली, अंकुरलंही इथंच. त्याची वाढ मात्र सातत्याने विदेशात होतांना पाहण्याला मिळते. प्रस्तुत लेखात स्पष्ट होते की, कंठसंगीतला भाषेचा अडथळा आल्याने संगीताच्या प्रचार-प्रसारात कंठसंगीतापेक्षा वाद्यसंगीताचा मोलाचा वाटा राहिला असे दिसते.

संदर्भग्रंथ सुची :-

- १) गर्ग लक्ष्मीनारायण, संगीत विशारद, हाथरस प्रकाशन (आवृत्ती क्र. ३०)
- २) रानडे अ. दा., संगीत विचार, पॉप्युलर प्रकाशन, मुंबई, २००९.
- ३) डॉ. स्नेही शिखा, सारस्वत आकांक्षा, यु. जी. सी. नेट संगीत, अरिहंत प्रकाशन.
- ४) संगीत कला विहार (मासिक)

**उच्च शिक्षणात राष्ट्रीय उच्चस्तर शिक्षा अभियान (रुसा) ची भूमिका व वस्तुस्थिती**

प्रा. डॉ. संजय कांबळे

लोकप्रशासन विभागप्रमुख,

राजर्षी शाहू कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, वाळूज ता. गंगापूर, जि. औरंगाबाद.

**प्रस्तावना :**

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील शिक्षणाचा मुख्य उद्देश हा सत्ता व व्यापार भारतात टिकून ठेवणे हाच होता. राज्यकारभार सुरळीत चालावा यासाठी शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता होती. त्यामुळे विविध शिक्षण आयोगाची स्थापना करून वेळोवेळी शिक्षणात बदल करण्यात आले असे असले तरी भारतातील उच्च शिक्षणाला ख-या अर्थाने स्वातंत्र्यानंतर सुरुवात झाली. स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी भारतात फक्त २६ विद्यापीठे व ६९५ महाविद्यालये होती. आज जवळपास ७०० प्रकारची केंद्रीय राज्य / विविध विद्यापीठे आणि ३५५३९ महाविद्यालये आहेत. या महाविद्यालयांचा आणि विद्यापीठांचा आणि भारतातील नागरीकांचा सर्वांगिक विकास व्हावा या हेतूने स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती नंतर भारतातील नागरिकांचा सर्वांगिक विकास व्हावा व स्वातंत्र्य भारताचे राष्ट्रीय उच्च शैक्षणिक धोरण असावे यासाठी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. या आयोगानी वेळोवेळी भारतातील उच्च शिक्षणाची दशा व स्थितीचा अभ्यास करून केंद्र सरकारला अहवाल सादर केला. त्यानुसार केंद्र सरकारने आपले राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण राबवून आतापर्यंत उच्च शिक्षणाची वाटचाल केलेली आहे. त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणून अलिकडच्या काळात केंद्र सरकारने राज्यसरकारच्या मदतीने प्रत्येक पंचवार्षिक योजनेत उच्चशिक्षणाचा विकास करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला.

**संशोधन लेखाचा उद्देश :**

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखाचा उद्देश उच्च शिक्षणाचा प्रचार-प्रसार करण्यात उच्चस्तर शिक्षा अभियान अर्थात रुसाची भूमिका जाणून घेवून वस्तुस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे हा आहे.

**संशोधन पद्धती :**

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम साधन सामुग्रीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. त्यात मूळ संदर्भ ग्रंथ, लेख, मासिके इत्यादी.

**उच्च शिक्षण राष्ट्रीय उच्चस्तर शिक्षा अभियान (रुसा) ची भूमिका :**

प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक शिक्षणस्तरावर ज्याप्रमाणे सर्व शिक्षा अभियान व राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान राबविण्यात आले व या दोन्ही अभियानाने भारतातील प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक शिक्षणामध्ये मजबूत पाया भरणी केली त्याचप्रमाणे उच्चशिक्षण स्तरावर सुद्धा १२ व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेनुसार “राष्ट्रीय उच्चस्तर शिक्षा अभियान” म्हणजेच रुसा राबविण्याचे ठरले. रुसा राबविण्याचा मुख्य उद्देश म्हणजे उच्च शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व प्रचार करणे हा होय.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय कामगार संघटनेनुसार सन २०२० पर्यंत भारतामध्ये ११६ दशलक्ष लोक (कामगार) हे २०-२४ वयोगटातले असणार आहे. हे प्रमाण चीनपेक्षा ९४४ दशलक्ष जास्त असणार आहे. तसेच २०२० साली भारतातील नागरीकांचे सरासरी आयुर्मान हे २९ वर्षे असणार असून तेच प्रमाण अमेरिकेमध्ये ४० वर्षे, तर जपानमध्ये ४६ वर्षे आणि युरोपमध्ये ४७ वर्षे सरासरी आयुर्मान असणार आहे. हे सर्व लक्षात घेता भारतामध्ये १५-३५ वयोगटातील लोकसंख्या ६० टक्के असणार आहे. जर भारताने येणा-या काही वर्षांत या मानव संसाधनाचा (वयोमानाचा) देशाच्या उन्नतीसाठी फायदा करून घेतला नाही तर भारताचा पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात विकास होणार नाही. भारतासारख्या देशाला ही एक प्रकारची चालून आलेली नैसर्गिक संधी आहे. म्हणून भारताने उच्चशिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून या वयोगटातील मनुष्यबळाला व्यावसायिक, कौशल्यपूर्ण, गुणवत्तापूर्ण व मुल्यधिष्ठीत उच्चशिक्षण देणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यानुसार बाराव्या योजनेत मुख्यतः उच्च शिक्षणावर रुसाच्या माध्यमातून भर देण्यात आलेला आहे. रुसामध्ये अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रक्रियेतील गुणवत्ता राखण्यासाठी विशेष भर देण्यात आलेला आहे. जेणेकरून रोजगाराभिमुख, स्पर्धात्मक पदवीधारक, पदव्युत्तरधारक व पीएच.डी. धारक तयार होतील.

रुसाअंतर्गत अनुदान व नियोजनाबाबतीत खालील महत्त्वाचे बदल करण्यात आलेले आहेत ते पुढीलप्रमाणे -

- विविध एकसमान योजनेचे एकत्रीकरण करून जास्तीत जास्त परिणाम साधणे.
- अनुदान हे येथून पुढे अशा संस्थेस देण्यात येईल जेथे त्याची परिणामत्कता व निकाल जास्त आहे.
- संशोधन आणि नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रमास प्राधान्य देणे इत्यादी.
- नियोजनावर भर देवून पद्धतशिर विकास करणे.

राज्य विद्यापीठामध्ये व महाविद्यालयांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने व्हिजन व प्लॅनींगचा अभाव जाणवतो. यासाठी एक स्वायत्त संस्था असायला हवी व तिने केंद्र व राज्य शासनाकडून ह्या संस्थेस निधी उपलब्ध करून द्यावा. त्याचप्रमाणे संशोधन, संस्था, औद्योगिकीकरण यामधून सुद्धा निधी उभारावा. या सर्व गोष्टींचा विचार करण्यासाठी व सर्वाना उच्च शिक्षणाची समान संधी, सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षण व

उत्कृष्ट शिक्षण देण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारने बाराव्या व तेराव्या योजनेत एक विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित केलेली आहे. त्याला आपण रसा (राष्ट्रीय उच्चस्तर शिक्षा अभियान) म्हणतो.

रसा येथून पुढे राज्य विद्यापीठाना नविन पद्धतीने आणि त्यांच्या सुधारणेनुसार अनुदान देणार आहे. रसाचे मुख्य ध्येय हे विद्यापीठांना स्वायत्तता देणे हे असणार असून समान तत्वावर विकास, अध्ययन, अध्यापन व संशोधनात सुधारणा हे उद्दिष्टे असणार आहेत. रसा अंतर्गत सुधारणा करण्यासाठी, काही नियम व अटीमध्ये सुद्धा सुधारणा करणे आवश्यक आहे व राज्यांना काही अटी टाकण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. जसे राज्यांनी रसाचे अनुदान मिळविण्यासाठी राज्य उच्च शिक्षण परिषदेची स्थापना करावी, राज्याचा शैक्षणिक विकासाचा आराखडा शैक्षणिक, प्राध्यापकांची पदे भरण्यासंबंधी) नियमात बदल व सुधारणा करावी, यासाठी काही रक्कम केंद्र शासनाकडून सुरुवातीला मिळेल. रसाची संस्थात्मक रचना काय असावी याची सविस्तर माहिती रसाच्या दस्तऐवजामध्ये देण्यात आलेली आहे. वर दिलेल्या अटी व नियमात बदल केल्यानंतर व त्याची पूर्णरचना केल्यानंतर रसा अंतर्गत अनुदान मिळण्यात ते राज्य पात्र ठरेल असे म्हटले आहे.

ह्या सर्व गोष्टीची पूर्तता वा आश्वासन दिल्यानंतर त्या राज्यांना त्यांच्या यशानुसार व साध्य केलेल्या ध्येयानुसार अनुदान मिळत राहील. प्रत्येक राज्यांना त्यांनी उच्च शिक्षणाची संधी सर्व समावेशक उच्च शिक्षण आणि त्यामधील उत्कृष्टता यानुसार अनुदान मिळेल.

आखलेल्या आराखड्यात सध्याची राज्याची शैक्षणिक स्थिती आणि साध्य करण्याचे ध्येय या गोष्टींचा उल्लेख असेल. राज्य उच्च शिक्षण परिषद ही एक राज्य सरकारची स्वायत्त संस्था असेल. ती रसाच्या नियमाप्रमाणे तयार करावी लागेल. ही परिषद उच्च शिक्षणाचा भावी काळातील आराखडा, नियंत्रण, मुल्यांकन, गुणवत्तेची हमी तसेच इतर सर्व शैक्षणिक कार्य, समता व उपदेश अनुदानासंबंधी राज्यसरकारला जबाबदार असेल.

उच्च शिक्षणाचा विकास, गुणवत्ता यासंबंधी सर्व बाबींचा ही परिषद विचार करेल व राज्य सरकारला त्याबाबतीत सूचना करेल.

रसाचा मुख्य उद्देश/भूमिका ही उच्च शिक्षण तळागाळापर्यंत पोहचविणे. उच्च शिक्षण सर्वसमावेशक करून सर्वांना समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि उच्चशिक्षणातील गुणवत्ता वाढीसाठी नियोजनबद्ध पद्धतीने विकास करणे हा आहे. या नियोजनामध्ये नविन महाविद्यालये / संस्था निर्माण करणे ही भूमिका रसाची दिसते. त्यामुळे रसाची ही उद्दीष्टे सद्यःस्थिती काही प्रमाणात यशस्वी होताना दिसत आहे. असे असले तरी त्याची वस्तुस्थिती काय आहे हे जाणून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

### उच्च शिक्षणाची वस्तुस्थिती :

सध्याच्या उच्च शिक्षणाचे विश्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केल्यास आपल्या लक्षात येईल की ७३ टक्के महाविद्यालये ही खाजगी संस्थेमार्फत चालविले जातात व त्यापैकी ५८ टक्के महाविद्यालये खाजगी विनाअनुदानित आहे व १५ टक्के महाविद्यालये अनुदानित आहेत. याचा अर्थ ५८ टक्के महाविद्यालयांना युजीसीची मान्यता नसून त्यांना कुठल्याही प्रकारचे अनुदान मिळत नाही आणि नेमके ह्याच महाविद्यालयात गोरगरीब मुले-मुली शिक्षण घेतात व त्यांची सरासरी संख्या ही सर्वात जास्त आहे. या विद्यापीठांना किंवा महाविद्यालयांना शासनाचे कुठल्याही प्रकारचे आर्थिक अनुदान मिळत नसल्यामुळे तेथे अपु-या पायाभूत सुविधा, शिक्षकांची अपुरी संख्या, शैक्षणिक वातावरणाचा अभाव व उत्पन्नाचे मर्यादीत साधने उपलब्ध आहेत. त्यामुळे तेथे गुणवत्ता वाढविणे कष्टप्राय असून शिक्षण व्यवस्था मोडकळीस आलेली आहे.

भारतातील युवकांचे उच्च शिक्षणाच्या काही प्रमाणात वाढ झाली असली तरी त्याची गुणवत्ता ही फारच खालच्या दर्जाची असून त्याच्याकडे फक्त पदव्या आहेत. ब-याच पदवीधारकांना मुलभूत गोष्टी सुद्धा मिळत नाहीत ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे.

एकीकडे प्रचंड सुविधा असलेले बोटार मोजता येण्याएवढे महाविद्यालये आहेत व तिथे मोजक्याच गुणवत्ताधारक धनधाकड्या विद्यार्थ्यांना संधी आहे. तर दुसरीकडे जवळ-जवळ ६० टक्के महाविद्यालये अशी आहेत की जेथे किमान सुविधा नाहीत, सक्षम प्राध्यापक नाहीत व तेथे एकूण संख्येच्या ८० टक्के विद्यार्थी शिक्षण घेत आहेत व ते एक प्रकारे विकलांग होत असून भविष्यात ते चांगल्या महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांशी स्पर्धा करू शकणार नाहीत. पर्यायाने प्रवाहाच्या बाहेर फेकले जातील व उच्च शिक्षणाचा-सर्वांगीण विकास झालेला विद्यार्थी घडविण्याचे स्वप्न भंग होईल व दिवसेंदिवस अकार्यक्षम युवकांची बेरोजगारीत भर पडेल. जे विद्यार्थी अशा प्रकारचे उच्च शिक्षण घेत आहेत त्यांच्या राहणीमानात व विचारात उच्च शिक्षणामुळे काहीही फरक पडणार नसेल तर असे उच्च शिक्षण घेऊन काय उपयोग? भारतासारख्या देशात उच्च शिक्षणातील प्रवेशाचे प्रमाण फक्त २०.४ टक्के एवढे आहे. याचाच अर्थ ७९.६ टक्के युवक उच्च शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत. एक तर त्यांच्यापर्यंत उच्च शिक्षण पोहचले नाही किंवा त्यांना संधी मिळाली नाही. त्यामुळे सर्वासाठी मोफत उच्च शिक्षण कसे उपलब्ध होईल हे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

भारतातील ग्रामीण युवकांचे उच्च शिक्षणातील प्रमाण हे ७ टक्के असून दलितांचे प्रमाण हे ६ टक्के आहे तर ओबीसीचे ८.५ टक्के आहे. याचाच अर्थ उच्च शिक्षणाचा पाहिजे तेवढ्या प्रमाणात अजून ग्रामीण भागात प्रसार झालेला नसून तिथे प्रचंड प्रमाणात गुणवत्तेचा तुटवडा आहे. दुसरी महत्त्वाची गोष्ट उच्च शिक्षणासंबंधी ही आहे की उच्च शिक्षण हे समाजातील सर्व घटकांपर्यंत पोहचलेले नाही. दिलेल्या तक्त्यावरून हे लक्षात येते की, उच्च शिक्षणातील मागासवर्गीयांचे व महिलांचे प्रमाण हे अत्यल्प

आहे. याला काही प्रमाणात शासन जबाबदार आहे. कारण स्वीडन व नार्वेसारखे देश एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्तपनाच्या साडेसात टक्के रक्कम उच्च शिक्षणावर खर्च करतात परंतु भारतात शिक्षणावर अजूनही अत्यल्प खर्च होतो. सन २०१६-१७ मध्ये एकूण बजेटच्या ४ टक्के खर्च शिक्षणावर होणार आहे. हा खर्च एकूण जीडीपीच्या ०.५ टक्के रक्कमची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे.

केंद्र व राज्य सरकारांनी यामध्ये खूप प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे. उच्च शिक्षणाबाबतीत शासनाचे धोरण बघता ते काढता पाय घेत आहे. उच्च शिक्षणाकडे ते उद्योग म्हणून बघत आहेत. उच्च शिक्षणामध्ये ६० टक्के च्यावर खाजगीकरण झालेले तयारीत आहेत. हे कसे शक्य होईल ते त्यांनाच माहिती आहे. रुसाच्या आराखड्यानुसार उच्च शिक्षणाची वाटचाल स्वायत्तेकडे व स्वतः उत्पन्नाचे स्रोत महाविद्यालयांनी निर्माण करावेत याकडे आहे. ज्या ठिकाणी स्वायत्तता असेल, त्या खाजगी संस्था असतील आणि त्यांना अनुदान नसेल त्या सर्वसामान्यांना गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण कसे काय देऊ शकतील हा प्रश्न आहे.

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महाराष्ट्रात प्राथमिक क्षेत्रात विनाअनुदानित इंग्रजी माध्यमाच्या शाळा सुरु करून याची चव चाखली आहे. महाराष्ट्रात इंग्रजी शाळेचे पीक आले असून गुणवत्ता किती आहे, हे शासनानेच ठरवावे. तेथील शिक्षकांना रोजदारांपेक्षाही कमी पगारावर काम करावे लागते. भरमसाठ फीस वसूल केल्या जात आहे व गरीबांना आरटीई कायदा आल्यानंतर सुद्धा प्रवेश दिला जात नाही ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. उच्च शिक्षण हे खऱ्या अर्थाने आदर्श नागरीक घडविण्यासाठी असते त्याचीच अशी अवस्था असेल तर देशाची प्रगती कशी होईल? जर गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण सर्वांना मोफत मिळत नसेल तर यापेक्षा दुर्दैवी गोष्ट काय असू शकते?

अशा परिस्थितीत परदेशी विद्यापीठे व खाजगी विद्यापीठे सुद्धा भारतात सुरु झालेली आहेत. त्यांचा मुख्य उद्देश शिक्षणाची आर्थिक बाजारपेठ काबीज करण्याचा आहे. त्यांना देशातील गरीबांचे व भारतातील नागरीकांशी काही देणे घेणे नाही. त्यामुळे शासनाने सर्व प्रकारच्या शिक्षणातून (प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक व उच्चशिक्षण) जबाबदारीतून मुक्त होऊ नये. ते देण्यासाठी शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत आमूलाग्र बदल करणे गरजेचे वाटते.

रुसाच्या अहवालानुसार हे स्पष्ट निदर्शनात येते की, संलग्नित महाविद्यालये ही प्रशासकीय आणि अभ्यासक्रमासंदर्भात सर्वस्वी विद्यापीठांवर अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे विद्यापीठांवर ह्या महाविद्यालयांचा अतिरिक्त कामांचा ताण पडत असून विद्यापीठे हे परिक्षा घेणारे केंद्रे बनत चालली आहेत. विद्यापीठाचे खरे काम हे अध्ययन, अध्यापन, संशोधन व विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षकांचा विकास करणे हा असून त्यासाठी संलग्नित महाविद्यालयांना प्रेरणा देणे हा होय. त्यामुळे रुसाचा खरा उद्देश हा विद्यापीठांना व महाविद्यालयांना अभ्यासक्रम, प्रशासन, परिक्षा या संदर्भात स्वायत्तता देणे हा असला तरी त्यामुळे शासनाचे तसेच विद्यापीठाचे नियंत्रण कमी होऊन गुणवत्ता ढासळण्याची दाट शक्यता आहे.

रुसांच्या संदर्भात आणखी एक महत्त्वाचा मुद्दा आहे आणि तो म्हणजे येथून पुढे विद्यापीठांनी आणि महाविद्यालयांनी आपला निधी स्वतः निर्माण करण्यासाठी नवनविन कोर्सेस सुरु करावेत व संशोधनाशी संबंधीत इतर कंपन्या अथवा उद्योगाशी करार करावा तसेच त्यांना सल्ला द्यावा व त्यातून निधी उभारावा हे कदाचित इंजिनियरिंग, मेडीकल किंवा उपयोजित महाविद्यालयांना शक्य होईलही परंतु मुलभूत शिक्षण देणाऱ्या (बी.ए., बी.कॉम., बी.एस.सी.) महाविद्यालयांना हे शक्य होणार नाही. त्यांचा निधी उपलब्ध करण्याच्या उद्देशाने हे महाविद्यालये ट्यूशन फीस अथवा इतर फीस वाढवून शिक्षण आणखी महागडे करू शकतात. त्यामुळे अशा प्रकारची स्वायत्तता दिली तरीही अनुदान व नियंत्रण हे सरकारचेच असले पाहिजे जेणे करून सर्व सामान्यांना परवडेल व सर्वांना पाहिजे ते उच्च शिक्षण सर्वांसाठी उपलब्ध होईल.

सध्याच्या उच्च शिक्षणाबाबतीत आणखी एक तफावत प्रकर्षाने जाणवते ती म्हणजे, उच्च शिक्षणात महिलांचे व मागासवर्गीयांचे प्रमाण तसेच ग्रामीण भागातील युवकांचे प्रमाण हे नगण्य आहे. त्याच्या उन्नतीसाठी सुद्धा विशेष प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे. ग्रामीण युवकाचे उच्च शिक्षणातील प्रवेश प्रमाण हे अवघे ७ टक्के आहे. दलित आदिवासींचे प्रमाण हे ६ टक्के आहे. यामध्ये त्यांचे ड्रापआऊटचे प्रमाण किती असेल व जे पास होत असतील त्याची गुणवत्ता काय असेल हे सुद्धा अनुत्तरीत प्रश्न आहेत.

महिलांचे महाविद्यालयीन प्रवेशाचे प्रमाण हे सन २००० साली ९.४ टक्के होते तर एस. टी. महिलांचे (मुलींचे) प्रमाण २.४ टक्के एस.सी. ४.७ टक्के, ओबीसी ७.६ टक्के तर इतर मुलींचे उच्च शिक्षणातील प्रमाण हे १७.२ टक्के आढळले. त्या तुलनेत आज गुणात्मक वाढ निश्चित झाली असली तरी ती समाधानकारक आहे असे म्हणता येणार नाही. त्यामुळे उच्च शिक्षणातील मुलींचे प्रमाण वाढविण्यासाठी सुद्धा व्यापक प्रमाणात मोहीम उघडणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच त्याचा प्रसार व प्रचार करणे गरजेचे आहे.

### निष्कर्ष :

१२ व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनानुसार उच्च शिक्षणाचा प्रचार व प्रसार करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय उच्चस्तरीय अभियान अर्थात रुसा यांची भूमिका उच्च शिक्षणातील अध्ययन-अध्यापन, प्रक्रियेतील गुणवत्ता राखण्यावर भर देण्यात आला. रुसाचा मुख्य उद्देश उच्च शिक्षण तळागाळापर्यंत पोहोचवणे आणि उच्च शिक्षण सर्वसमावेशक करून सर्वांना समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे हा असून या अर्थाने अलिकडच्या काळात उच्च शिक्षणाचा प्रचार व प्रसार करण्यात रुसाची भूमिका यशस्वीपणे वाटचाल करताना दिसत आहे. तरी सद्यःस्थितीतील उच्च शिक्षणाची वस्तुस्थिती लक्षात घेतल्यास आज उच्च शिक्षणात महिलांचे व मागासवर्गीयांचे प्रमाण तसेच ग्रामीण भागातील युवकांचे प्रमाण नगण्य असल्याचे दिसते. याचाच अर्थ आजही भारतातील उच्च शिक्षणाची वाटचाल ज्या प्रमाणे चालू आहे

ती निश्चितच पाश्चात्य देशाच्या तुलनेत समाधानकारक असे मुळीच म्हणता येणार नाही. यामुळे यात आमलाग्र असा बदल करून पाऊले उचलणे काळाची गरज आहे.

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## आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि भाषेचा प्रचार प्रसार : एक चिंतन

डॉ. मंदा माणिकराव नांदुरकर

मातोश्री विमलाबाई देशमुख महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

## सारांश :

वैश्विक प्रगतीत भाषेचे महत्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. भाषा आणि लिपीमुळेच जगाची प्रगती झाली. भावाभिव्यक्ती व ज्ञान प्रसार ही भाषेची मुख्य कार्ये आहेत. एक्सप्रेसन व कम्युनिकेशन आत्मप्रगतीकरण व आत्मनिवेदन-संवाद ही भाषा विज्ञानाने भारतेची ध्येये सांगितली आहेत. भाषा ही सामाजिक संस्था आहे व कोणतीही सामाजिक संस्था बदलत असते. भाषा ही मानवाला मिळालेली एक श्रेष्ठ देणगी आहे. अचेन सृष्टी व सचेतन सृष्टी यात मुख्य फरक भाषेचाच आहे. मनुष्य विचारी व चिंतनशील प्राणी आहे. पण भाषाच नसेल तर विचार करणे चिंतन करणे अशक्य होईल, भाषा हे एकमोठे सामर्थ्य आहे. भाषेचे मुख्य कार्य दळणवळण व विचारविकारांची अभिव्यक्ती आढळते.

मोबाईल फोन, संगणक आदींच्या वापराचा मराठी भाषेवर परिणाम होताना दिसून येतो. मराठी भाषेच्या विकासाला विस्ताराला यामुळे चालना मिळते आहे. संगणकीय मराठी लेखनामुळे डी टी पी मुळे मराठी लेखन सुलभ गतीमान, सुंदर झालेले लक्षात येते. पुस्तक प्रकाशन लेखन सुलभ झाले आहे. कमी परिश्रमाचे झाले आहे. त्यामुळे प्रकाशित होणाऱ्या पुस्तकांची संख्या वाढली आहे. मुद्रणाचा दर्जा सुधारला आहे. स्मार्टफोन मुळे मराठी लेखनाचे नवे तंत्र विकसित होत आहे. मराठी देवनागरित लिहिण्याऐवजी रोमनमध्ये लिहा असा भाषा वैज्ञानिकांचा आग्रह आहे. तो स्मार्टफोन वापरणारी पिढी पूर्ण करत आहे. मेसेज, व्हाट्सअप, फेसबुक आदींवर मराठी भाषा रोमन लिपीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात लिहिली जात आहे. ही बाब अनिष्ट न मानता त्याकडे भाषा वैज्ञानिकांचे स्वप्न साकारणारी एक वैज्ञानिक बाब म्हणून सकारात्मक पाहिले पाहिजे. नव्या पिढीने रोमन लिपीच्याही पुढे जावून मराठी अधिक लेखन सुलभ केली आहे. उदा जेवण Jevan हा शब्द J१ असा सुलभपणे लिहिला जातो. तर आठवण Aathwan हा शब्द ८१ असा लिहिला जातो. तर नवी पिढीनवी लघुलिपी मराठीसाठी बनवत आहे. त्याकडे विकृती म्हणून न पाहता नवी लघुलिपी नवे लिपीशास्त्र म्हणून सकारात्मक व स्वागतशील वृत्तीने पाहिले पाहिजे. स्मार्टफोन मुळे मराठी भाषेचा वापर वाढले दिसून येतो. रोमन लिपीत अक्षरे टाईप केली तर देवनागरीत शब्द तयार होण्याची सोय स्मार्ट फोन मध्ये उपलब्ध आहे. स्मार्ट फोन सुध्दा लिहिण्याला मदत करतो. शुध्द शब्द सांगतो त्यामुळे हे नवीन डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान भाषिक विकासाला सहाय्यभूत होत आहे. या नवीन तंत्रज्ञानामुळे मराठी भाषेचा रोमन लिपीतून किंवा नव्या लघुलिपीतून व्यापक प्रचार प्रसार होतो आहे. भाषा आणि लिपी या दोन वेगवेगळ्या बाबी असतात. कोणत्याही भाषेसाठी कोणतीही लिपी घेता येते किंवा नाही लिपी तयार करता येते. महानुभाव कवी लेखकांनी स्वतःच्या तेरा सांकेतिक लिप्या तयार केल्या होत्या. तंत्रज्ञानाने भाषिक विकास होतांना आढळतो. संगणक स्मार्ट फोन यामुळे लेखन छान सजवता येते. निमंत्रण पत्रिका शुभेच्छा संदेश आदीचा प्रसार वाढला. सौंदर्य वाढले. सुलभता वाढली या सर्व व्यवहाराकडे भाषिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने बघायला हवे. एकुणच तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रसारामुळे मल्टीटास्कींग क्षेत्रात भाषा प्रामुख्याने महत्वपूर्ण ठरते.

## प्रस्तावना :

वैश्विक प्रगतीत भाषेचे महत्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. भाषा आणि लिपीमुळेच जगाची प्रगती झाली. भावाभिव्यक्ती व ज्ञान प्रसार ही भाषेची मुख्य कार्ये आहेत. एक्सप्रेसन व कम्युनिकेशन आत्मप्रगतीकरण व आत्मनिवेदन-संवाद ही भाषा विज्ञानाने भारतेची ध्येये सांगितली आहेत. भाषा ही सामाजिक संस्था आहे व कोणतीही सामाजिक संस्था बदलत असते. भाषा ही मानवाला मिळालेली एक श्रेष्ठ देणगी आहे. अचेन सृष्टी व सचेतन सृष्टी यात मुख्य फरक भाषेचाच आहे. मनुष्य विचारी व चिंतनशील प्राणी आहे. पण भाषाच नसेल तर विचार करणे चिंतन करणे अशक्य होईल, भाषा हे एकमोठे सामर्थ्य आहे. भाषेचे मुख्य कार्य दळणवळण व विचारविकारांची अभिव्यक्ती आढळते.

जगात सात हजाराहून अधिक भाषा आहेत. भाषा नष्ट होण्याचा वेग प्रचंड आहे. जगातल्या अनेक भाषा नष्ट होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. युनेस्कोने २०२० साला पर्यंत मराठी भाषा जगाच्या व्यवहारातून हद्दपार होईल असे भाकित केले होते ते खोटे ठरले आहे. मराठी जगातल्या पहिल्या दहा भाषांमध्ये आहे. जवळपास बाराकोटी लोक मराठी भाषा जाणतात. जगात २३०० साला पर्यंत फक्त इंग्रजीच शिल्लक राहिल असे काही भाषा वैज्ञानिकांचे मत आहे. मराठीसह इतर अनेक भाषांना जागतिकीकरणामुळे धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. भाषा मेली की सारेच मरते. भाषा मेली की देशही मरते असे कुसुमाग्रंजनी म्हटले आहे. जनभाषा होणे व ज्ञानभाषा होणे ही मराठी भाषेपुढची महत्वाची आव्हाने आहेत. न्यायशास्त्र, वैद्यकशास्त्र, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान यासाठी अजूनही इंग्रजीचाच माध्यम म्हणून वापर केला जातो. मराठी खऱ्या अर्थाने ज्ञानभाषा झाली नाही. १८५० नंतर जी प्रमाण मराठी भाषा अस्तित्वात आली ती भाषा विज्ञानाचे प्रमाण भाषा तयार करण्याचे निकस डावलून तयार करण्यात आली असून ती आजही अभिजातांपुरतीच मर्यादित राहिली व बहुजनांची भाषा झाली नाही म्हणून सर्व समावेश अशी मराठी जनभाषा तयार होणे ही आवश्यक आहे. मराठीच्या जवळ पास शंभर बोली आहेत. त्यांचेही जतन आवश्यक आहे. बोलीच भाषेला उर्जा, सत्व, चैतन्य, प्रवाहीपणा देत असतात. भाषेमुळे संस्कृती घडतेच पण भाषा ही सुध्दा संस्कृतीचा एक महत्वाचा घटक असतो. भाषेमुळेच संस्कृतीचे संक्रमण होते. भाषेमुळेच समान व्यवहार शक्य होतो.

**गृहीतके :-**

- तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधुनिक युगात माध्यमांची व्याप्ती प्रभावशाली आहे.
- भाषेसमोर अनेक आव्हाने आहेत.
- भाषेत सरमिसळ वाढलेली आहे.

स्मितच्या मते जागतिकीकरण हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय वाद आणि सर्वांसाठी स्वातंत्र्य मुल्यांचा समावेश असणारी व मुक्तव्यापार आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेचे फायदे सर्वांना मिळवून देणारी सर्व समावेशक प्रक्रिया आहे. तर एडवर्ड हर्मनच्या मते जागतिकीकरण ही सीमापार उत्पादने, भांडवल, सेवा आणि आर्थिक क्रिया प्रक्रियांच्या वाढत्या प्रवाहाला लक्ष करणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. जागतिकीकरण मुक्तव्यापाराचा पुरस्कार करणारी, बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांच्या भूमिकेला चालना देणारी, विभागीय व्यापारसंघ आणि बिगर शासकीय संघटनांची महत्त्वाची भूमिका असणारी सर्व समावेशक प्रक्रिया आहे.

जागतिकीकरण शोषणावर आधारित, भांडवलशाहीला अनुकूल लोकशाही विरोधी, नववसाहतवादाचे प्रभावी साधन असणारी, बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांची मक्तेदारी वाढवणारी, राष्ट्रीय सार्वभौमत्वाला धोका निर्माण करणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. जागतिकीकरणाचे समर्थक ही आंतरराष्ट्रीय मतभेद कमी करून आंतरराष्ट्रीय एकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया मानतात. जागतिकीकरणामुळे दारिद्र्य, उदासिनता, भकसापणा वाढला. जागतिकीकरणामुळे कल्याणकारी राज्याच्या कल्पनेला खीळ बसते. राष्ट्राच्या ते सार्वभौमत्वाला बाधा येते. राष्ट्राचे परावलंबत्व वाढली. जागतिकीकरणामुळे कल्याणकारी राज्याच्या कल्पनेला खीळ बसते. राष्ट्राच्या सार्वभौमत्वाला बाधा येते. राष्ट्राचे परावलंबत्व वाढते. भारता सारख्या बहुभाषीक देशाच्या संस्कृतीला धोका निर्माण होत आहे.

जागतिकीकरण आजच्या घडीचा सर्वात महत्त्वाचा प्रश्न आहे सर्व जगातील मानव समुह आज जागतिकीकरणाच्या कचाट्यात सापडला आहे. याबाबत उत्तम कांबळे म्हणतात, आर्थिक सुधारणा, ग्लोबल व्हिलेज, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग, ज्ञानाच्या बँका आणि बाजारपेठा, संपत्तीचे विकेंद्रीकरण, वस्तुचा सर्वत्र सुलभ प्रवास, मुबलक व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य, खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण, औद्योगिकीकरण अशी वेगवेगळी लेबले धारण करत जागतिकीकरण आले आहे. आज संपूर्ण जगजागतिकी करणाऱ्या विळख्यात सापडले आहे. भाषा ही त्याला अपवाद नाही. जागतिकीकरण हा भांडवल शाहीच्या पुढचा अधिक विघातक टप्पा आहे. यापासून नवे पारतंत्र्य, नवी गुलामी, नवी वेठबिगारी, बेरोजगारी जन्मत ते त्यामुळे आढळतो. भाषा आणि संस्कृतीला मोठा धोका निर्माण झालेला आहे. मंदीची लाट शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या जागतिकीकरणाची अपत्ये आहेत. जागतिकीकरणाचा सर्वात जास्त धोका भाषांना असतो. भांडवलशाहीची जागतिकीकरणाची जी भाषा तिच जगाची भाषा व्हायला लागते. ज्याला जगात टिकून राहायचे त्याला तिच भाषा बोलावी लागते. सध्या जागतिकीकरणाची भाषा इंग्रजी आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या भाषेसमोर टिकून राहण्यासाठी इतर देशीभाषांना, प्रादेशिक भाषांना बोलीभाषांना खूप संघर्ष करावा लागतो. सध्या आपल्या अस्तित्वासाठी व उच्चल भवितव्यासाठी बोली भाषांना झगडावे लागत आहे व पुढेही झगडावे लागणार आहे.

**उद्दिष्टे:-**

- तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रसारामुळे भाषांमध्ये झालेला बदल जाणून घेणे.
- भाषेमुळे संस्कृतीत झालेला बदल लक्षात घेणे
- तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे भाषा व सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरण यांचा संबंध लक्षात घेणे.

भाषा दीर्घायुषी होण्यासाठी व जास्तीत जास्त लोकांनी तिचा स्वीकार करण्यासाठी भाषा सुलभ असली पाहिजे. भाषेची सुलभता दोन प्रकारची असते. भाषा बोलायला सुलभ असली पाहिजे. तशीच ती लेखनसुलभ असली पाहिजे. मराठी वैभवशाली व्यापक करावयाची असल्यास तिच्यात उच्चार सुलभता आणली पाहिजे. माणसाचा कल उच्चार सुलभतेकडे असतो. म्हणूनच रजनीचे रजू होते. ताम्र-तांबे, आम्र-आंब, व्याघ्र, -वाघ असे उच्चार सुलभ शब्द भाषेत ध्वनीपरिवर्तनाने तयार होतात. उच्चारायला कठीण शब्दांना पर्यायी उच्चार सुलभ शब्द दिले पाहिजेत. उच्चार सुलभते एवढाच लेखन सुलभतेचा मुद्दा महत्त्वाचा आहे. मराठीचे लेखन एक अत्यंत किचकट बाब आहे. मराठीने स्वीकारलेली सदोष देवनागरी लिपी, मराठी शुध्दलेखनाचे नियम तत्सम शब्दाचे मुळा बरहुकम करावे लागणारे लेखन, मराठीचे व्याकरण, सामान्य रपांचा प्रश्न इत्यादी कारणांनी मराठीचे लेखन क्लिष्ट झाले आहे. इंग्रजीपेक्षा ते कठीण आहे.

मराठीत प्रत्येक अक्षर सुटे लिहावे लागते व त्याचे डोक्यावर रेषही दयावी लागते, त्यामुळे वेळ जास्त लागतो. रोमन मध्ये शब्द पूर्ण होई पर्यंत पेन उचलण्याची गरज नसते. तीन तासात इंग्रजी माध्यमाची चाळीसपाने लिहून होत असतील तर मराठीची तीसच पाने लिहून होतात. मराठीसाठी निवडलेली देवनागरी लिपी अत्यंत सदोष आहे. रोमन लिपी मराठीसाठी वापरा असा भाषा वैज्ञानिकांचा सल्ला आहे. कोणत्याही भाषेला कोणतीही लिपी निवडता येते. रोमन मध्ये पाच स्वर आहेत. देवनागरीत बारा देवनागरीत चाळीस व्यंजने तर रोमन मध्ये एकवीस. देवनागरीची एकूण स्वर व्यंजने बावन तर रोमनची फक्त सहा देवनागरीत संयुक्त व्यंजने आहेत. व्यंजन मालेतील दुसरी व चौथी ओळ संयुक्त व्यंजनाची आहे. क,ख,ग,घ, यात ख, व घ ही संयुक्त व्यंजने आहेत. क+ ह = ख , ग + ह = घ. त्याच प्रमाणे क्ष (क + श) ज्ञ (द + न + य) ही संयुक्त व्यंजने आहेत. याशिवाय रोमन मध्ये मात्रा, उकार, वेलांटी, अनुस्वार, रफार, आदी नाहीत त्यामुळे इंग्रजी लेखन सुलभ झाली आहे.

देवनागरीचे लेखन उच्चारानुसार आहेच असे नाही. उदा सतरा व पत्रा उच्चार सारखाच पण लेखन भिन्न आहे. शुध्दलेखनाचे नियम सुलभ करणे शक्य आहे. हे सर्वकरून मराठीचे लेखन सुलभ झाले पाहिजे तरच मराठी जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रभावात टिकू शकेन. विदर्भात हिन्दी विद्यापीठ आहे. विदर्भात संस्कृत विद्यापीठही आहे पण पूर्ण महाराष्ट्रात मराठी विद्यापीठ नाही. तामिळ, तेलगू, उडिसा, मल्यालम या भाषांना अभिजात भाषेचा दर्जा आहे पण मराठी भाषेला अभिजात भाषेचा दर्जा नाही.लॅटिन, ग्रीक, अरेबिक या भाषांनाही अभिजात दर्जा आहे पण मराठी अभिजात भाषा होण्यास पूर्ण पात्र असूनही केवळ अभिजात भाषेचा दर्जा नाही.

मोबाईल फोन, संगणक आदींच्या वापराने मराठी भाषेवर परिणाम होताना दिसून येतो. मराठी भाषेच्या विकासाला विस्ताराला यामुळे चालना मिळते आहे. संगणकीय मराठी लेखनामुळे डी टी पी मुळे मराठी लेखन सुलभ गतीमान, सुंदर झालेले लक्षात येते. पुस्तक प्रकाशन लेखन सुलभ झाले आहे. कमी परिश्रमाचे झाले आहे. त्यामुळे प्रकाशित होणाऱ्या पुस्तकांची संख्या वाढली आहे. मुद्रणाचा दर्जा सुधारला आहे. स्मार्टफोन मुळे मराठी लेखनाचे नवे तंत्र विकसित होत आहे. मराठी देवनागरित लिहिण्याऐवजी रोमनमध्ये लिहा असा भाषा वैज्ञानिकांचा आग्रह आहे. तो स्मार्टफोन वापरणारी पिढी पूर्ण करत आहे. मेसेज, व्हाट्सअप, फेसबुक आदींवर मराठी भाषा रोमन लिपीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात लिहिली जात आहे. ही बाब अनिष्ट न मानता त्याकडे भाषा वैज्ञानिकांचे स्वप्न साकारणारी एक वैज्ञानिक बाब म्हणून सकारात्मक पाहिले पाहिजे. नव्या पिढीने रोमन लिपीच्याही पुढे जावून मराठी अधिक लेखन सुलभ केली आहे. उदा जेवण Jevan हा शब्द J१ असा सुलभपणे लिहिला जातो. तर आठवण Aathwan हा शब्द ८१ असा लिहिला जातो. तर नवी पिढीनवी लघुलिपी मराठीसाठी बनवत आहे. त्याकडे विकृती म्हणून न पाहता नवी लघुलिपी नवे लिपीशास्त्र म्हणून सकारात्मक व स्वागतशील वृत्तीने पाहिले पाहिजे. स्मार्टफोन मुळे मराठी भाषेचा वापर वाढले दिसून येतो. रोमन लिपीत अक्षरे टाईप केली तर देवनागरीत शब्द तयार होण्याची सोय स्मार्ट फोन मध्ये उपलब्ध आहे. स्मार्ट फोन सुध्दा लिहिण्याला मदत करतो. शुध्द शब्द सांगतो त्यामुळे हे नवीन डिजिटल तंत्रज्ञान भाषिक विकासाला सहाय्यभूत होत आहे. या नवीन तंत्रज्ञानामुळे मराठी भाषेचा रोमन लिपीतून किंवा नव्या लघुलिपीतून व्यापक प्रचार प्रसार होतो आहे. भाषा आणि लिपी या दोन वेगवेगळ्या बाबी असतात. कोणत्याही भाषेसाठी कोणतीही लिपी घेता येते किंवा नाही लिपी तयार करता येते. महानुभाव कवी लेखकांनी स्वतःच्या तेरा सांकेतिक लिप्या तयार केल्या होत्या. तंत्रज्ञानाने भाषिक विकास होतांना आढळतो. संगणक स्मार्ट फोन यामुळे लेखन छान सजवता येते. निमंत्रण पत्रिका शुभेच्छा संदेश आदीचा प्रसार वाढला. सौंदर्य वाढले. सुलभता वाढली या सर्व व्यवहाराकडे भाषिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने बघायला हवे. एकुणच तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रसारामुळे मल्टीटास्कींग क्षेत्रात भाषा प्रामुख्याने महत्वपूर्ण ठरते.

#### निष्कर्ष:-

- नवे तंत्रज्ञान व मल्टीमिडीयाच्या क्षेत्रात मराठीची समृद्धता व सक्षमता आढळते.
- तंत्रज्ञानामुळे भाषेचे आदानप्रदान जलद गतीने वाढल्याचे आढळते.
- तंत्रज्ञानाचा परिणाम भाषेवर झाल्याचे आढळते
- लेखनाचे नवे तंत्र विकसित होतांना दिसून येत.

#### संदर्भ

- महाराष्ट्र मराठी अध्यापक अधिवेशन चोपडा, जि. जळगांव-डॉ सतिश तराळ यांचे अध्यक्षीय भाषण

## अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत समाजमाध्यमांची भूमिका

प्रा.कल्पना एस.गोडघाटे

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,श्रीमती ना.वा.कला महाविद्यालय,यवतमाळ

### प्रस्तावना—

मानवी समाजजीवनाच्या प्रारंभापासून तर आयुष्यभर सतत चालणारी प्रक्रिया म्हणजे शिक्षण होय.ज्ञान,कौशल्य,जीवनावश्यक माहिती उपलब्ध होण्याचे आणि आत्मसात करण्याचे साधन म्हणजे शिक्षण होय.सामाजिक,राजकीय,नैतिक,मानवी मूल्ये रूजविण्याचे,विकसित करण्याचे त्यांचे संवर्धन करण्याचे प्रभावी माध्यम म्हणजे शिक्षण होय.शिक्षणसंस्थातील अध्यापनाच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये चांगला नागरिक घडविण्याच्या दृष्टीने नैतिक मूल्ये,नितिमत्ता,सामाजिक राजकीय जाणिवे विकसित करण्याचे कार्य अध्यापन प्रक्रियेच्या माध्यमातून होते.मानवी समाज गतिमान असल्यामुळे आज सर्वच क्षेत्रात शैक्षणिक ,सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमुळे परिवर्तन घडून येत आहे.शिक्षण हे गतिशिलतेचे महत्वाचे साधन आहे.समाजघटकांचा विचार करून शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत पर्यायाने अध्यापन कार्यात बदल घडून येत आहे.आधुनिकीकरणामुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्रात संगणक,माहिती तंत्रज्ञान या विचारांचा प्रारंभ झाला.अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत नाविण्यता असावी या दृष्टीने समाजमाध्यमे महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडतात. विद्यार्थ्यांना सर्वच क्षेत्रातील माहिती,वर्तमान परिस्थितीचे आकलन समाजमाध्यमांच्या साहायाने शक्य होते.विद्यार्थ्यांच्या चिकित्सक वृत्तीला चालना देणे,त्यांची संशोधक वृत्ती विकसित करणे,त्यांच्यात कौशल्ये विकसित करणे ही उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी समाजमाध्यमे अध्यापन कार्यात प्रभावी ठरतात.

### समाजमाध्यमे आणि अध्यापन प्रक्रिया

समाजाच्या बदलत्या अपेक्षा,परिस्थितीसोबतच शिक्षणाची उद्दिष्टे बदलत जातात.शिक्षणसंस्थांमध्ये अध्ययन आणि अध्यापन प्रक्रिया महत्वाच्या ठरतात.

- विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सामाजिक,शैक्षणिक,राजकीय,सांस्कृतिक सर्वांगीण विकास घडविण्यात आणि व्यक्तीमत्व विकासात अध्यापनाचे कार्य महत्वाचे आहे.प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृतीत व्यक्तीला प्रकाशाकडे नेण्याचा मार्ग म्हणजे शिक्षण होय हे ध्येय होते. सामाजिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत शिक्षणसंस्थेची भूमिका, उद्दिष्टे बदलत आहे.
- विविध सामाजिक,राजकीय,शैक्षणिक,नैतिक मूल्ये ,लोकशाही मानवी मूल्ये विकसित होण्याच्या दृष्टीने शिक्षणाचे महत्व अनन्य साधारण आहे.
- सामाजिक,राजकीय परिस्थिती,देशाची शासनव्यवस्था,समस्या आणि त्याबाबत जाणिव जागृती घडवून आणणे आवश्यक आहे.
- शिक्षणाचा प्रभाव सामाजिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेवर पडतो.माहिती उपलब्ध होण्याच्या दृष्टीने समाजमाध्यमांची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.समाजातील सर्वच घटकांना आपल्या सभोवतालच्या सामाजिक,आर्थिक ,राजकीय,शैक्षणिक,सांस्कृतिक किडात्मक ज्ञान,माहिती समाजमाध्यमांच्या साहायाने होते.
- सक्षम शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून सक्षम समाजनिर्मिती होते.समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासात आपल्या महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.
- राजकीय,सामाजिक संस्कृतीचे जतन,संवर्धन शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमाने घडून येते.
- विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकास घडविणे विद्यार्थ्यांना आत्मनिर्भर करणे शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून शक्य होते.
- व्यक्तीला ज्ञान,कौशल्य,कला संपादन करण्याचे महत्वाचे माध्यम म्हणजे अध्ययन—अध्यापन प्रक्रिया होय
- अध्यापन कार्य प्रभावी होण्याच्या दृष्टीने समाजमाध्यमांची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.
- विद्यार्थ्यांची आकलन शक्ती,ज्ञान ,शक्तीसामर्थ्य वाढविण्याचे कार्य अध्यापनाच्या माध्यमातून होत असते.
- विद्यार्थ्यांवर संस्कार घडविण्याचे कार्य शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून होत असते.
- शैक्षणिक उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी अध्यापन पध्दती महत्वाची आहे.अनुभवनि ठ आणि कृतिशिल शिक्षण महत्वाचे आहे.
- विद्यार्थ्यांचा बौद्धिक विकास घडविणे बदलत्या परिस्थितीबाबत विद्यार्थ्यांना जाणिवजागृती असणे आवश्यक आहे
- विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संशोधनवृत्तीला चालना देण्याच्या दृष्टीने विद्यार्थ्यांची उपक्रमशिलता,स्वतंत्र विचारशक्ती जबाबदारीची जाणिव होण्यात समाजमाध्यमांची भूमिका महत्वाची ठरते.

- व्याख्यान, चर्चासत्र, परिसंवाद, कार्यशाळा गटचर्चा या विविध अध्यापन पध्दती आज उपयोगात आणल्या जातात.
- अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत विद्यार्थ्यांचा प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग महत्वाचा आहे
- शिक्षणप्रक्रियेत आधुनिक दृक्श्राव्य साधनांचा उपयोग केला जातो.या साधनांमूळे विद्यार्थ्यांची आकलनक्षमता, बौद्धिक क्षमता विकसित होते.
- विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रेरणा देणे, मार्गदर्शन करणे ज्ञान विकसित करणे अध्यापनाच्या माध्यमातून शक्य होते.
- विद्यार्थ्यांची बौद्धिक क्षमता, विचार शक्तींचा विकास करणे, कौशल्य विकसित करणे हा अध्यापनाचा उद्देश्य असतो.
- यादृष्टीने समाजमाध्यमे प्रभावी ठरतात.

### समाजमाध्यमे आणि अध्यापन प्रक्रिया

मानवी जीवन जगत असतांना आपल्या भोवताली घडणा—या घटनांचा प्रभाव प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्षपणे आपल्या व्यक्तीमत्वावर होत असतो. संगणक, दूरदर्शन, रेडिओ, नेटवर्क, मोबाईल इंटरनेट व्हाॅट्सअप इ. विविध साधने अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत उपयोगात आणली जातात. समाजमाध्यमांमूळे शेतीपासून उद्योगधंद्यापर्यंत, समाजकारण, राजकारण तर शिक्षणापर्यंतच्या सर्वच क्षेत्रात समाजमाध्यमांचा प्रभाव पडतो.

- अध्यापन कार्यात शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील अनुभवी तज्ञ व्यक्तींचे मार्गदर्शन आणि संवाद साधता येतो.
- अध्यापन—अध्ययन कार्यातील संशोधनसाठी समाजमाध्यमांची मदत होते.
- सामाजिक क्रियाशिलता विकसित होते.
- समाजमाध्यमांमूळे अध्यापन—अध्ययनाची प्रक्रिया क्रियाशिल आणि सतत सुरू असते.
- राजकीय, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक, किडात्मक, सांस्कृतिक दैनंदिन राष्ट्रीय, आंतरराष्ट्रीय घटना याबाबत माहिती सहज उपलब्ध होते.
- माहितीची देवाणघेवाण सहज शक्य होते.
- अध्ययन—अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत विद्यार्थ्यांशी संवाद साधता येतो.
- समाजमाध्यमांच्या माध्यमातून वैचारिक, तांत्रिक पाया विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये विकसित होतो. विद्यार्थ्यांना आपल विचार, मत व्यक्त करता येतात.
- सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक शैक्षणिक विविध प्रश्नांवर समाजघटकांची मते जाणून घेण्याचे कार्य समाजमाध्यमे करित असतात.
- समाजमाध्यमे लोकशाही शासनव्यवस्थेचा आधारस्तंभ समजले जातात. देशातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला देशाचा नागरिक म्हणून आपले विचार व्यक्त करण्यासाठी अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य संविधानाने प्रदान केलेले आहे. आपले विचार व्यक्त करण्यासाठी समाज घटकापर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी समाजमाध्यमे महत्वाची ठरतात.
- समाजाचा महत्वपूर्ण घटक म्हणून समाजमाध्यमांचा उपयोग चांगल्या बाबींसाठी होणे आवश्यक आहे.
- वृत्तपत्रे, दुरचित्रवाणी व संगणक या आधुनिक साधनांचा उपयोग होतो. प्रसारमाध्यमे अध्यापनाच्या प्रक्रियेत महत्वाची ठरतात. माहिती ज्ञान उपलब्ध होण्याचे साधन समाजमाध्यमे आहेत. भारतासारख्या लोकशाही व्यवस्थेत समाजमाध्यमांचा प्रभाव समाजव्यवस्थेवर पडतो.

### Conclusion

देशाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासात मानवी संसाधनांचा विकास महत्वाचा ठरतो. शिक्षण हे माध्यम आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमूळे अध्यापन पध्दतीत बदल होत आहे. पारंपारीक अध्यापन पध्दतीमध्ये बदल होत आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास, बौद्धिक क्षमता, आकलन क्षमता विकसित व्हावी वास्तविक अनुभववादी संशोधन कार्याला चालना मिळावी. विद्यार्थ्यांचा प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग असावा. या दृष्टीने समाज माध्यमांची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. समाजविकासात पर्यायाने देशाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासात आजच्या महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. संस्कारक्षम विद्यार्थी घडविण्याचे कार्य शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून होत. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन, त्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकासात अध्यापन कार्याची आणि समाजमाध्यमांची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. समाजमाध्यमांचा प्रभाव विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कृतिवर, विचारावर त्यांच्या क्षमतांवर आणि व्यक्तीमत्वार पडत असतो. योग्य दिशा देण्याचे कार्य शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून घडून येते. समाजमाध्यमांचा सकारात्मक उपयोग व्हावा. या दृष्टीने अध्ययन—अध्यापन प्रक्रिया महत्वाची आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या राजकीय, सामाजिक सामाजिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत समाजमाध्यमांची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. त्याबाबत विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जाणिवजागृती घडवून आणण्याचे कार्य अध्यापनाच्या माध्यमातून शक्य होते.

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**Goods Exports–Imports Of India And China With Rest Of The World: A Benchmarking****Prof. Manoj M. Jantre**Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce,  
Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Wani, Dist: Yavatmal.**Abstract:**

*International monetary transactions of a country with rest of the world which are carried out in one year are recorded systematically in the accounting document called Balance of Payment (BOP). The Balance of Payment includes current account, Capital account, financial account and errors and omission. The present paper tried to focus the international goods exports and imports transactions which have been recorded as Goods or Trading Account in the current account of the respective countries.*

*There is a stiff competition on international level in today dynamic world. Emerging countries like China, India etc. have been trying to prove they Trade predominance on international stage. They have been trying to increase the international trade position. Especially Indian international trading has to fight with China, United States and other emerging and developed countries. Since the independence of India, the current account has been in deficit. International transactions of India have been facing a number of problems and difficulties relating to monetary, legally, politically, socially and internationally. The major focus of the paper is on comparing the international transactions relating to the Goods elements of current account and to know the position of India on the international stage as compare to China. In view of this, the study has attempted to benchmark the questions such as, what is the growth of goods of the India and China. What is the comparatively position of India in current account? How is the overall performance of China and India in the goods element of current account? Why the China is on the first position in the list of top ten current account surplus countries? How are the contributions of current account's elements in the current account of the world?*

**KeyWords:** International trade, Balance of Payment (BOP), Current Account, Goods, GBR, GCR, BPM6

**Introduction:**

International monetary transactions of a country with rest of the world which are carried out in one year are recorded systematically in the accounting document called Balance of Payment (BOP). The Balance of payment is an accounting record document of all monetary transactions between the residents a country and rest of the world. It has standard format structured on the basis of BPM6 by International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Balance of Payment includes current account, Capital account, financial account and errors and omission. The main aim of the BOP statement is to provide information and understand the financial aspects of the country. Hence, preparation of the BOP statement is important as much as the financial decisions. BOP analysis is the process of identifying the trade, income capital, financial and investment strength and weakness of the country by properly establishing relationship between the various items of the BOP. The current account shows flows of goods, services, primary income, and secondary income between residents and nonresidents. The current account is an important grouping of accounts within the balance of payments. The balance on these accounts is known as the current account balance. The current account balance shows the difference between the sum of exports and income receivable and the sum of imports and income payable (exports and imports refer to both goods and services, while income refers to both primary and secondary income). The value of the current account balance equals the saving-investment gap for the economy. Thus, the current account balance is related to understanding domestic transactions. The current account balance (deficit/ surplus) is an important signal of competitiveness and the level of imports and exports.

**Goods:** Goods are physical, produced items over which ownership rights can be established and whose economic ownership can be passed from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions. They may be used to satisfy the needs or wants of households or the community or used to produce other goods or services. The production of a good can be separated from its subsequent sale or resale. Goods, a component of the current account, generally cover all movable goods that residents export to, or import from, non-residents, which involve changes in ownership (actual or imputed). As per the IMF's latest BoP manual (BPM6), the goods account comprises (a) general merchandise, (b) goods under merchanting and (c) non-monetary gold.

**General merchandise:** General merchandise on a balance of payments basis covers goods whose economic ownership is changed between a resident and a nonresident and that are not included in the following specific categories: goods under merchanting, nonmonetary gold, and parts of travel, construction, and government goods and services n.i.e. Re-exports: Re-exports are foreign goods (goods produced in other economies and previously imported) that are exported with no substantial transformation from the state in which they were previously imported. Goods that are bought and resold but do not pass through the territory of the owner are included in goods under merchanting

**Goods under merchanting:** Merchanting is defined as the purchase of goods by a resident (of the compiling economy) from a nonresident combined with the subsequent resale of the same goods to another nonresident without the goods being present in the compiling economy. Merchanting occurs for transactions involving goods where physical possession of the goods by the owner is unnecessary for the process to occur. Merchanting arrangements are used for wholesaling and retailing. They may also be used in commodity dealing and for the management and financing of global manufacturing processes.

**Nonmonetary gold:** It covers all gold other than monetary gold. Monetary gold is owned by monetary authorities and held as a reserve asset. Nonmonetary gold can be in the form of bullion gold powder, and gold in other unwrought or semi manufactured forms. Jewelry, watches, and so forth that contain gold are included under general merchandise, not nonmonetary gold.

#### Objectives:

- To examine the yearly growth and trends of goods of China, India
- To find out the contribution of respective countries in the World's Exports and Imports.
- To analyze SWOT and draw gap benchmarking of the goods account of the respective countries

#### Research Methodology:

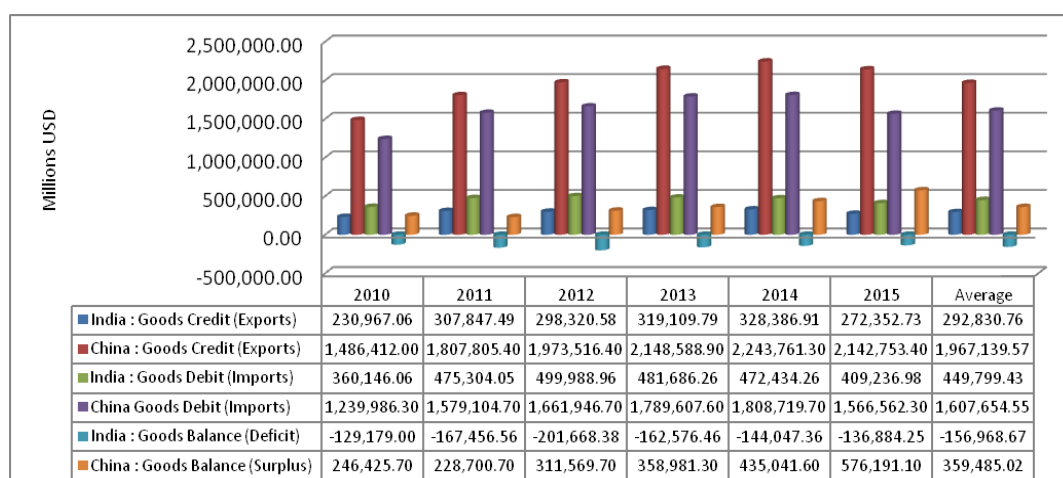
The present paper is based on secondary sources adopted from different various articles, reports and publications of IMF. The data analysis has been done by using suitable statistical tools and techniques.

#### Scope and Limitations:

- 1) Geographical scope: the study covered two countries i.e. China (People's Republic: Mainland) and India.
- 2) Operational scope: the study has covered the one main element (Goods) of current account.
- 3) Temporal scope: the study is covered the 06 years that was from 2010 to 2015.

#### Data Analysis and Interpretation:

**Chart No 1.** Yearly Goods Credit (Exports), Debit (Imports) and Balance (Deficit / Surplus) of India and China.



Source: [www.imf.org.in /data](http://www.imf.org.in/data)

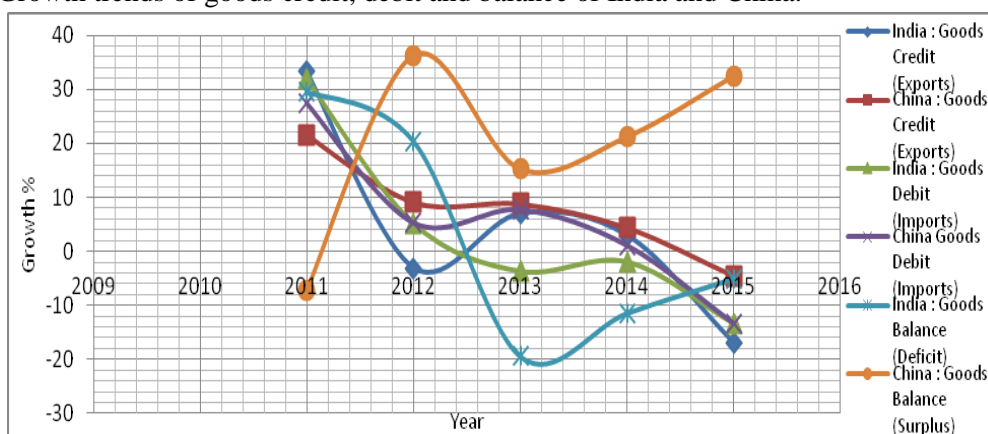
From the chart no.1, it was disclosed that the highest (19.01 %) percentage of goods credit was noticed in the year 2014 whereas (12.59 %) was lowest seen in the year 2010 of the China. The India's highest

(18.69%) percentage of goods credit was seen in the year 2014; the lowest percentage was seen in the year 2010 i.e. (13.15%). Averagely China exported goods 671.76 % more than India during 2010 to2015.

During 2010-2015, the highest percentage of goods debit (18.75 %) was noticed in the year 2014 whereas (12.85 %) was lowest seen in the year 2010 of the China. The India's highest (18.53%) percentage of goods debit was seen in the year 2012; the lowest percentage was seen in the year 2010 i.e. (13.37%). Averagely China imported goods 357.41% more than India.

The highest percentages of goods surplus balance (26.71%) was seen in the year 2015 and lowest percentage was (10.64%) in the year 2011 of china. India's highest percentage of goods deficit balance (21.41%) was seen in the year 2012 and lowest (13.72) was in the year 2010. It is also noticed that only China's goods account was in surplus with 359485.02 Million USD per year average as compare to India. The averagely deficit balance on goods of India was noted -229.01% less than the surplus balance of China.

**Chart No 2.** Growth trends of goods credit, debit and balance of India and China.



The highest growth of good account credit of China (21.65%) was noticed in the year 2011 whereas the negative growth (-04.50%) seen in the year 2015. The highest growth of good account credit of India (33.29 %) was noticed in the year 2011 whereas the negative growth (-03.09 %) seen in the year 2012. The negative growth percentage of the countries was noted also in the same year 2015, which was -04.50, -17.06% respectively. The negative growth of Indian goods credit became two times (2012&2015) during the study period. The overall growth of goods credit of China and India has been 39.58% and 23.00% during the study period. It was concluded that overall performance of the China and India were declined during the study period.

The highest growth of good account debit (import) of China (27.35%) was noticed in the year 2011 whereas the lowest growth (1.07%) seen in the year 2014. The highest growth of good account debit of India (31.98 %) was noticed in the year 2011 whereas the negative growth (-13.38%) was seen in the year 2015. It was noticed that the highest percentage as well as growth percentage of goods debit (Imports) of China was seen in the year 2014 and 2011. India's highest percentage and growth percentage was found in the year 2012 and 2011 i.e. 18.53% and 31.98%. The overall growth of goods debit (imports) of China and India have increased by 27.96% and 18.21% during the study period. It was observed that the china's import growth trend was reduced positively and India's growth trend of import was reducing negatively during study period.

The highest growth percentage of goods surplus balance of China was (32.45%) in the year 2015 and the negative growth rate (-07.19) in the year 2010. India's highest growth percentage (29.63%) in the year 2011 and negative growth percentage (19.38%) in the year 2013 India's goods account -1, 56,968.66 Million USD average per yearly. It was noted that the overall growth performance of goods account balance of China was mixed positively increased as compare to India. After Notifying on Indian growth percentage, it was seen that the trend was reduced negatively year by year. The study disclosed that the total growth of surplus balance on good (goods surplus/ trade surplus) of China has increased by 97.89% whereas the total deficit balance on goods (trade deficit) of India has increased by 14.31% during 2010 to 2015.

**Table No 1.** Six years total of Goods Cr, Dr and Balance of India, China and World.

Total Six years Goods	World	China		India	
	Goods	Goods	Total Current Account	Goods	Total Current Account
Total Credit	10,43,79,319.90	11,802,837.40	14,353,296.50	17,56,984.70	30,82,030.60
Average Total Credit	1,73,96,553.31	1,967,139.57	2,392,216.08	2,92,830.78	5,13,671.77
Total Debit	10,16,68,150.38	9,645,927.30	13,075,582.80	26,98,796.70	33,89,429.10
Average Total Debit	1,69,44,691.73	1,607,654.55	2,179,263.80	4,49,799.45	5,64,904.85
Total Balance S / D	27,11,169.48	2,156,910.10	1,277,713.70	-9,41,812.00	-3,07,398.50
Average Total Balance	4,51,861.58	359,485.02	212,952.28	-1,56,968.67	-51,233.08

From the above table no.1, The China's contribution in total credit of world goods was more than not only India but also all countries of the world. Comparatively the total (six years) contribution of China and India was found 11.31% and 1.68% during the study period respectively. Respective countries had contributed averagely 11.30 %, 1.68% in total credit of world good during study period.

The contribution of United States in total debit of world goods was more than China and India. Comparatively the total contribution of U.S., China, and India was found 13.21%, 9.49% and 2.65 % during the study period respectively.

It was disclosed that only China had been contributing with 83.03% averagely in world's goods surplus. It was noted here that the contribution of China was found more than the total surplus of world's goods in the year 2015. There was negative contribution with averagely -35.29% of India during the study period.

The total highest contribution (82.23%) of goods and the total lowest contribution (2.00%) of Secondary Income were in the current account of China during the study period. The total six years highest contribution of goods credit in the total six years current account of India was noted 57.01% and lowest contribution (2.00 %) of Primary Income. It is cleared that the contribution of goods account in the current account of China is 25.22% more than the contribution of goods account of India.

In the total debit value of current account of China the share or contribution of goods was noted 73.77% during the study period. The total contribution of goods debit (imports) in the current account debit of India was observed 79.625 during 2010-2015. The debit contribution of goods in the current account debit balance of India is more 5.85% than the China.

The total contribution of goods surplus balance in the current account surplus (CAS) of China was disclosed 148.62% and the total contribution of goods deficit balance of India in the current account deficit (CAD) was noted 306.38 %. The average contribution of goods surplus of China was noted averagely 154.40 % during the study period and India's contribution was noted averagely 365.63%. The point was to be noted here, that the deficit contribution of good has been increasing the current account deficit of India and the surplus contribution of goods has been increasing the current account surplus balance of China.

Country Ratio: Country ratio was formulated as.....

**India- China Country Ratio: Total of Goods Cr/Dr/ of China ÷ Total of Goods Cr/Dr/ of India**

India- China Country Ratio of Goods Cr. (Exports):  $11,802,837.40 \div 17,56,984.70 = (I: 6.71)$

India- China Country Ratio of Goods Dr. (Imports):  $9,645,927.30 \div 26,98,796.70 = (I: 3.57)$

US\$ that time China exported goods worth 6.71 million US\$.

The Country ration of Total value of goods debit between India- China was found (1: 3.57) during study period. The ratio indicates that the China imported more goods than India and Point to be noted here that, The U.S has imported more goods than China.

Current Ratio: The Goods Current Ratio (GCR) was formulated as... **{GCR= GTC / GTD}**

Here, GTC means Goods Total Credit, GTD means Goods Total Debit.

GCR of China =  $11,802,837.40 \div 9,645,927.30 = 1.22$  (Cr 1.22: Dr1)

GCR of India =  $17,56,984.70 \div 26,98,796.70 = 0.65$  (Cr 0.65: Dr 1)

China imported goods worth 1million USD that times it exported goods worth 1.22 million USD. When India imported goods worth 1 million USD that time it exported goods worth only 0.65 million USD. It is cleared that China exports 0.22 million USD more than its imports and India exports 0.35 million USD less than its imports.

Balance Ratio: The Goods Balance Ratio (GBR) was formulated as... **{GBR= GB(S/D) / GTC \*100}**

Here GBS means Goods Balance Surplus, GBD means Goods Balance Deficit, GTC means Goods Total Credit.

The GBR of China=  $2,156,910.10 \div 11,802,837.40 \times 100 = 18.27\%$

The GBR India=  $-9,41,812.00 \div 17,56,984.70 \times 100 = -53.60\%$

indicates that the position of the surplus balance on goods was good than the India. It is cleared that the contribution of goods deficit balance in the goods or trade account of India is more than fifty percent. The current account deficit of India is suffering due to the trade deficit. The contribution of goods surplus balance of China is (18.27%) that's why the current account of China is in surplus and grabs first position in the list of top 10 current account surplus balance of the world. There is tough task in front of Indian economy to reduce the GBR which means to reduce imports and to increase exports for acquiring strong position in the current account.

### Suggestions & Conclusion:

(1) The total growth of total goods credit (Export) needs to be increased by 11.31% and total debit of goods decreased by 11.31% during 2016-2021.(2) The total Goods Current Ratio (GCR) of India which was 0.65 need be increased up to 0.82 and Goods Balance Ratio (GBR) which was -53.60% need be decreased up to (-22.39%) during 2015-2021. (3) It is suggested that the total value of goods export of India which was 17,56,985.00 Million US\$ in 2015 with averagely 2,92,830.80 Million USD during the study period should be increased up to 19,55,669.43 Million US\$ till 2021 with averagely 3.25944.90 Million US\$ in the next six year (2016-2021). The share of total credit of goods in the total credit of current account was 57.01 % it should be increased up to 58.11% in the next six years. Comparatively there are many structural weaknesses in the export sector of India such as – low efficiency and productivity in resource use, lack of modern technology, lack of proper planning, marketing and decision making. Hence it is very important to remove the structural weaknesses in the export sector. (4) It is suggested that the total value of goods import of India which was 2698796.70 Million US\$ in 2015 with averagely 449799.5 Million USD during the study period should be decreased up to 2393562.79 Million US\$ till 2021 with averagely 398927.13 Million US\$ in the next six year (2016-2021). The share of total credit of goods in the total debit of current account was 79.62 % it should be decreased up to 78.57% in the next six years.

After benchmarking all aspects and points it is concluded that India should not try to becoming equal as China in goods account apart from India should try for Current account surplus (CAD). The contribution of goods deficit of India in the current account deficit is comparatively very high India should take some steps for increasing the Indian workability for reducing the deficit.

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## Artificial Intelligence In HR

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### Abstract

*World around us is changing rapidly, in the contest of world industries it is very important to fetch reliable data and explore that fetched data for the use of company growth. Technology is advancing at an extraordinary pace. Organizations and individuals need to adapt the changes and discover new ways of organizing, performing and leading in line with these changes we explored the opportunities and limitations of Artificial Intelligence and in HR in particular recruitment and selection. Artificial Intelligence helps the organization to work faster way and systematic way to complete the work. Artificial intelligence take part in various department like Human Resource department, finance department, marketing department. using AI in organization can do various task easily like recruitment process and other day to day functions. As workload is increasing in industries, managers understand the need of artificial intelligence in human resource department. This research study has conducted that a role of AI is important in various functions carried out in human resource department where robotics company can handle recruitment process, collecting data, reducing workload in organization and enhancing workplace efficiency.*

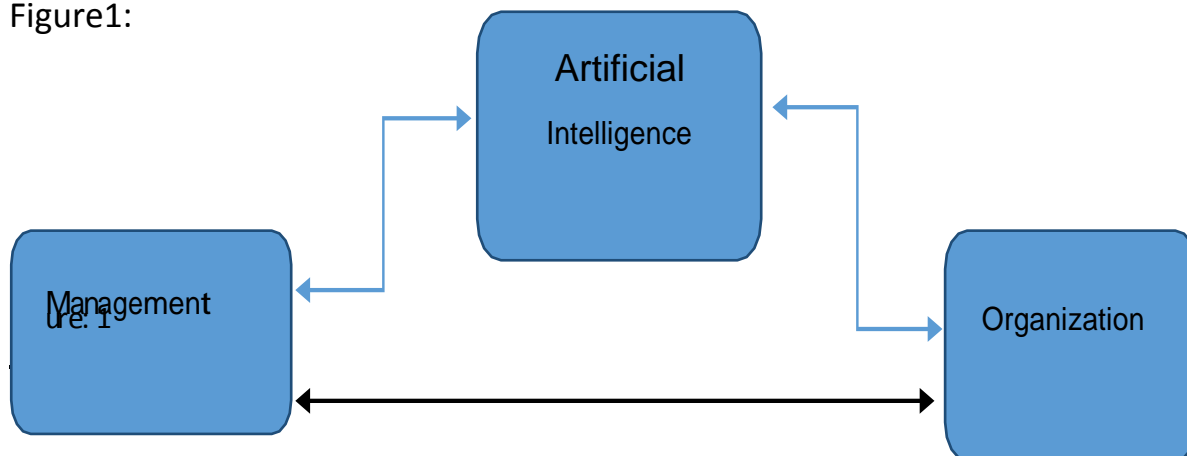
**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, human resource management, machine language.

### Introduction

In today's world, Technology is expanding everywhere. Each and every person is operating android phones, it means everyone is following technology. In 1970's personnel computers are entered in working life and human labour were replaced by the machines. Now a days digital technologies like machine learning(ML)and Artificial language(AI) both are entering into day to day working at workplace and which will useful for transformation in business. Artificial intelligence is the system which can solve complex problems in mathematics, in scheduling many diverse tasks, in finding optimal system configuration, in planning complex strategies for business. It is demonstrated by machine, in contrast to the natural intelligence done by humans.As AI is entered in human life it is also entered in Human Resources department robotics machines are replacing HR managers ,this machines are doing manager's work like Recruitment of employees ,handling the data and etc. With using AI system in organization can be able to fetching the reliable data, evaluate performance and day to day functions. In every organization workload has been increasing. As industries are developing very fast the pressure of managers are also increasing. The tough manager knows the importance of AI system in organization.For years, Organizations have been fetching data to gain insights to predict future behavior. HR departments have so much work of catching up to do in leveraging these people analytics – What data to fetch, analyse, manage and protect that data. AI will play a larger role within HR to support smart people analytics in innovations ways to attract top talent. Technologies that enhance the candidate experience and meet expectations will distinguish an organization from all the others. Sandy Michelet, Director of people strategy at sparkhound said, "Artificial Intelligence will make HR more effective, it will not solve all problems but will allow HR to transfer their time currently being spent on repetitive and administrative tasks to a more strategic approach. AI has made employee sourcing, screening and matching easier for organization. It will improve the efficiency, AI is also helping HR for decision making. AI is used to select candidates, it will take online interviews of candidates on video calling, skype etc. it has been a catalyst for how organization interact with their employees. AI will do intelligent surveys ,it will take real time feedback platform and will give recognition and reward to the employees. There are so many e-learning for personal learning, everyone can learn online like youtube and netflix. AI will give online training to employees according to their specialization. Key use cases of AI in benefits of employees is personalization, automation, communication and compliance. So Artificial intelligence is beneficial in every business and every organization being technical in each and

every field will make people more talented and it will be beneficial for our country too. As the time passes people recognize the importance of artificial intelligence in every field.

Figure1:



Source: (Ducchessi, O'keefe, and O'leary, 1993)

Figure:1 The above structure shows the relationship between organization and management with Artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is use to manage things in Organization in the given time. The Research author (Ducchessi, O'keefe, and O'leary, 1993)[2].in research article explained that Artificial technology and digital technology has impact on the on the ownership and responsibility to make decisions.

### Research Methodology

This study is basically carried out to understand the role and benefits of Artificial Intelligence. Also various barriers have been studied through the review of various literatures. The research work is mostly based on identifying the effectiveness and efficiency of Artificial Intelligence in today's competitive business era.

The research work has mostly collected information through purely secondary data such as-

- Journals, Books, Articles
- Newspapers
- Internet
- Library search

### Review of Literatures

#### Role of artificial intelligence in HR

HR strategies for the future are focusing on creating an acrobatic, employee- focused and digitally enhanced the dynamic environment. Organization are using AI to create and develop gamified challenges for software programmers as a candidate sourcing tool. AI also has tremendous scope in improving traditional recruiting processes; introducing virtual managers for recruiters is one such way in which recruitment can become less consuming

•**Recruitment:** - The researcher (Amla & Malhotra, 2017) in his paper defined that only 40 percent of companies and industries are using AI. 52% of talent acquisition leaders say that the hardest part of recruitment is screening candidates from large applicant pool This means that recruiters are being tasked to do more with less. AI for recruiting is an emerging category of HR technology designed to reduce or even remove time consuming activities like manually screening resumes. Organizations like SAT, Facebook, GE are using digital technologies in screening, interview, and identify the new talent for the recruitment process in an Organizational. Through AI managers can identify the resumes and candidates can get quick response.

•**Interview Process:** Artificial intelligence is helpful to conduct digital interview. AI is useful to examine the candidates with their word or speech pattern exams. It can help to improve candidate experience.

•**Reduce Administrative burden:** In organization HR has to do multifunctional task. HR has to handle all work regarding that particular department so Artificial intelligence can reduce the workload at workplace. Only tough manager knows the importance of AI.

•**Learning and Development:** As new candidates are employed in the organization, organization has to give them training regarding to their work and it is time consuming. Artificial intelligence provide this training digitally to each and every employee. It also focuses on development of organization.

•**Reduce Discriminations:** - AI is being used to reduce the favoritism and will help to increase the transparency at workplace. In such a way organization can able to select the resume. AI applications can be used to analyze job descriptions.

•**Increase Efficiency:** - various robotic task has been carried out to increase the efficiency of the at workplace . Robotic task include fetching data, filling reports, copying data, identifying required data from available data.

•**Enrich Workplace learning:** computers and digital technology can do the so many roles in industry. Through computers and digital technologies industries can able to manage data analysis aand provide real-time feedback during training, alteration of course of action based on progress and responcees which industries (Riebli,2018).

Table:1

	Uncertainty	Complexity	Equivocality
<b>Human intelligence</b>	Makes swift intuitive decisions in the face unknown	Decide where to seek, and gather data. choose from options with equal data support	Negotiate, build consensus, and rally support.
<b>Artificial Intelligence</b>	Provide access to “real time” information	Collect, accurate, process, and analyze data.	Analyze sentiments and represent diverse interpretations.

Source:(Jarrahi, 2018)[5]

Table:1 complementarity of humans and AI in decision making situation, typically characterized by uncertainty, complexity, and equivocality. The above table indicates the difference between Human Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence with some certain factors.

### Benefits of Artificial Intelligence in HR

#### •Reduce the workload on Administrative staff in organization.

Given its reliance on data rather than human intuition and perception, AI removes the potential for skewed human perspectives to inhibit the decision-making process. This not only can protect any organization from discrimination litigation but also create a more cohesive, communicative workplace

#### •Improve Relationships with Existing Employees

Different aspects of Artificial intelligence can be used to find the individual characteristics of every employee through engagement surveys and other tools to best pair the personalities and temperaments with particular roles, departments, and co- workers.

#### •Enhances productivity,

no more multi-department staff training AI makes HR fun. Not only does it offer the better and the brighter ways to train staff, learn new skills or gain new certifications, it's also completely self-directed. No more booking in meetings, simply answer the questions when you have space in your diary – after all, everyone has got time for two multiple choice emails a day? Plus, employees who are struggling get picked up on faster and can be offered outside help or resources, not reprimands.

#### •Increase Potential

And once you've got on board with Artificial Intelligence in the work place, there's the chance to make it work for you. Now you can showcase through the statistics and achievements just how valuable you are, which should make it easier to negotiate for a raise or better working conditions.

#### •Reduce Complaints

If you work in customer service, then chances are you have been at the other end of an irate phone call. But with more customers interacting with chatbots, a complaints process can be short cut from information gathered to action taken. And although chatbots are still lacking the personal touch, tools such as Digital Genius are already being used to conduct human-like text conversations with customers.

### Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in HR

Financial barriers can be blamed for the lack of tool implementation to assist in HR administrative tasks. Other challenges to AI adoption include:

- **Talent gap:** AI can be expensive and tough to find properly educated or skilled people. As AI is the new technology for many of the people, it is quit difficult to understand.
- **Concern over privacy:** confidential HR data must be available only to the authorized person. AI is a machine language so industries are concern about information privacy.
- **Integration capabilities:** data availability is limited, due to the HR trend toward SAAS (software as a service).
- **Right candidate:** Getting right candidate to handle AI tool is one core challenge in front of industries and it could be difficult for HR department. As it is the new technology it is very important to handle AI tools properly.

## Conclusion

In today's world, technology is expanding everywhere. Industries are improving day by day. Managing all the things continuously is quite difficult for managers. Managers have to face so many challenges in front of industries. To enhance growth and speed for routine work most of the industries are adopting new technologies. There are so many researcher and expert who are also recommending industries to make a use of Artificial intelligence tools. Digital technology and Artificial intelligence is has been used by many companies in the field of Human resource department where AI plays important role in Recruitment, Fetching data , providing real time information and providing accurate data.

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## A Comparative Study On Cardiovascular Endurance, Speed And Explosive Leg Strength Among Football, Handball And Basketball Players Of Aurangabad Clubs

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### Abstract

*The main purpose of this study was to compare cardiovascular endurance, speed and explosive leg strength among football, handball and basketball players of Aurangabad clubs. Therefore, 120 players were selected as subjects that included 40 football players, 40 handball players and 40 basketball players. All the subjects were selected randomly from different clubs in Aurangabad. The age of the selected subjects were ranging from 18 to 28 years old. Coopers 12 minute run/walk test, 50 yard dash test and standing broad jump test were used to measure cardiovascular endurance, speed and explosive strength respectively. The data collected for the selected physical fitness tests were statistically analyzed. The results were expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). Differences between the groups were determined by one-way ANOVA. The level of significance was set at 0.05.*

**Key words:** Football, Handball, Basketball, endurance, speed, strength

### Introduction

Physical fitness plays an important role in building up a strong man and thus a strong nation. Physical fitness is ones richest possession, it cannot be purchased but it can be earned through daily routine of physical exercises.

To live a happy and healthy life, it is very important that every individual participates in certain physical activities that would enhance their endurance and strength. It has been observed that exercises not only have positive implication on physical health but also on the social, emotional and mental health. This often is presented in textbooks as a triangle made up of three points, representing physical, emotional, and mental fitness. Therefore, a comprehensive fitness program tailored to an individual will probably focus on one or more specific skills and can help to overcome several chronic health conditions brought on by an unhealthy lifestyle or aging. By engaging into physical activities, the quality of life is significantly ameliorated by improving cardio respiratory function, mental alertness, social relationships, the ability to cope with problems, desirable level of fat, sufficient level of flexibility, muscular strength and endurance, and healthy bones. Not only the physical exercises but also a healthy diet is imperative for a healthy life.

Physical fitness represents the capacity to live most vigorously and effectively with one's own resources. The ability to perform moderate to rigorous physical activity on a regular basis, without excessive fatigue, a systematic performance of exercises at a specified frequency, intensity and duration are needed to achieve a desired level in physical fitness. This solely depends on the capacity of the heart, blood vessels, lungs and muscles to have an optimal efficiency. Optimal efficiency means the most favorable health needed for the enthusiastic and pleasurable participation in daily tasks and recreation activities. Optimal physical fitness undoubtedly improves life style that an unfit person is unable to enjoy. The fitness plays an essential role in all aspects of health because they are inextricably related. Good health provides a solid foundation, on which fitness provides one of the most important keys to live healthy life.

### Aim of the study

A comparative study on cardiovascular endurance, speed and explosive leg strength among football, handball and basketball players of Aurangabad clubs.

**Objectives of the Study**

- 1.To study the physical fitness among football, handball and basketball players of Aurangabad clubs.
- 2.Role of physical fitness components for the improvement of the performance of the players.
- 3.To put forth the physical fitness for further development in coaching at club level.
- 4.To satisfy the club level men's football, handball and basketball players about their physical fitness.

**Hypothesis:**

- H1: There is no significant difference in cardiovascular endurance among football, handball and basketball players.
- H2: There is a significant difference in speed among football, handball and basketball players.
- H3: There is a significant difference in leg strength among football, handball and basketball players.

**Limitations:**

- I.Non-availability of some of the sophisticated instruments that could be explored to measure several different components.
- II.The researcher cannot control the life-style, weather and dietary conditions of the players.

**Methodology:****Selection of subject**

The purpose of the present study was to compare the selected physical fitness components among Football, Handball and Basketball players of Aurangabad clubs. The study was conducted on 120 male Football, Handball and Basketball players of Aurangabad clubs. The age of the subjects ranged from 18 to 28 years. The samples of 120 players were divided into three groups. (40 Football group, 40 Handball group and 40 basketball group).

**Selection of variables**

The dependent variables of this study are physical fitness components. The test item variables of physical fitness have been presented below:

**I.Dependent variables**

- oCardiovascular Endurance.
- oSpeed.
- oStrength.

**II.Independent variables**

- oCooper's 12 minute run/walk test
- oFifty yard dash test
- oStanding broad jump test

**III.Intervening variables**

- oMale Players
- oAge (18-28 years)

**Statistical analysis**

The results were expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). Differences between the groups were determined by one-way ANOVA. The p-value less than 0.05 was regarded as a statistically significant.

**Results**

**Table 1:** Cooper's 12 minute run/walk test | The table below shows the Mean and standard deviation of cooper's 12 minute run/walk test of football, handball and basketball players.

Endurance	N	Mean	S.D	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Football	40	2220.50	117.69	18.60	1990	2450
Handball	40	2197.25	109.05	17.24	1970	2430
Basketball	40	2165.00	106.07	16.77	1970	2330

**Table 2:** One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) in cardiovascular endurance of football, handball and basketball players | The table below reveals that 'F' at degree of freedom between groups (dfb) is shown by the

formula  $K-1$  where 'K' is number of groups which are 3, it becomes  $3-1=2$ . 'F' at degree of freedom within groups (dfw) is shown by the formula ' $N-K$ ' where 'N' is total number of subjects in all groups and 'K' is number of groups which becomes  $120-3=117$ . So 'F' test at 2 and 117 is 3.09 which is tabulated 'F'. In the given table the value of tabulated 'F' is 3.09 and the value of calculated 'F' is 2.52 which is less than tabulated 'F' (3.09) at 0.05 level of significance so it is said that the hypothesis is accepted among football, handball and basketball players.

Source of Variance	Sum of squares	DF	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
Between groups	62145.00	K-1 3-1=2	31072.50	2.52	0.08
Within groups	1442787.50	N-K 120-3=117	12331.51		

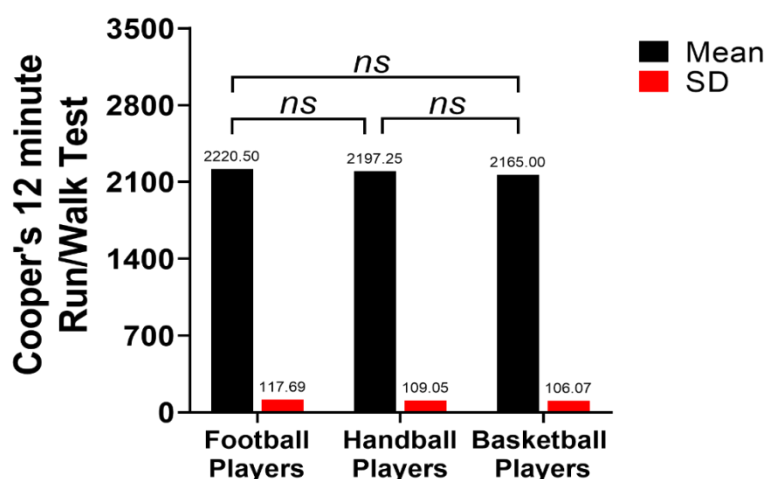


Figure 1 | Graphical comparison of cooper's 12 minute run/walk test, mean and standard deviation value of football players is  $2220.50 \pm 117.69$ , handball players is  $2197.25 \pm 109.05$  and basketball players is  $2165.00 \pm 106.07$ , respectively. The "F" value is 0.085 at 0.05 level of significance. The table value of 117 (df) is 3.09. Hence the difference among football, handball and basketball players in their cardiovascular endurance found insignificant. Hence  $H_1$  is accepted.

**Table 3:** Fifty yard dash test | The table below shows the mean and standard deviation of fifty yard dash test of football, handball and basketball players.

Speed	N	Mean	S.D	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Football	40	6.884	0.790	0.125	5.17	8.15
Handball	40	6.459	0.650	0.103	5.19	8.00
Basketball	40	6.644	0.710	0.102	5.27	8.10

**Table 4:** One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) in Speed of football, handball and basketball players | The table shows that 'F' at degree of freedom between groups (dfb) is shown by the formula  $K-1$  where 'K' is number of groups which are 3 it becomes  $3-1=2$ . 'F' at degree of freedom within groups (dfw) is shown by the formula ' $N-K$ ' where 'N' is total number of subjects in all groups and 'K' is number of groups which becomes  $120-3=117$ . So 'F' test at 2 and 117 is 3.09 which is tabulated 'F'. In the given table the value of tabulated 'F' is 3.09 and the value of calculated 'F' is 3.53 which is greater than tabulated 'F' (3.09) at 0.05 level of significance so it is said that the hypothesis is accepted among football, handball and basketball players.

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
Between groups	3.63	K-1 3-1=2	1.817	3.53	0.03
Within groups	60.14	N-K 120-3=117	0.514		

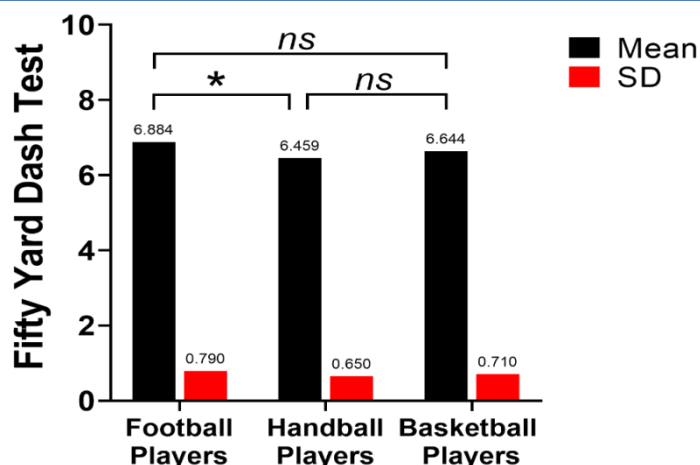


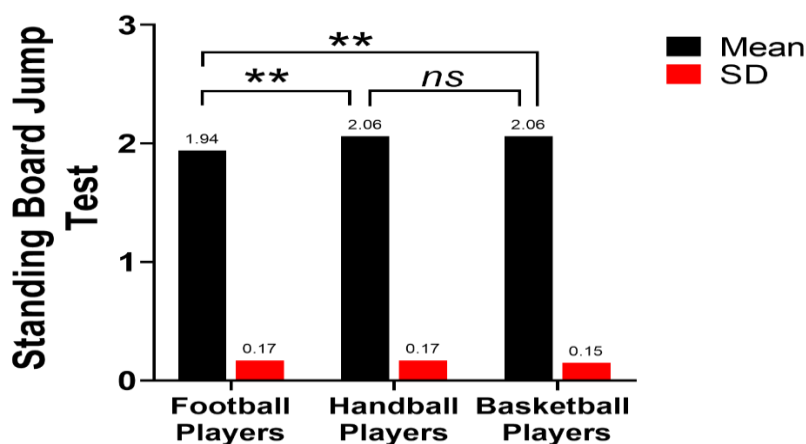
Figure 2: Graphical comparison of 50 yard dash test, mean and standard deviation value of football players is  $6.884 \pm 0.790$ , handball players is  $6.459 \pm 0.650$  and basketball players is  $6.644 \pm 0.710$  respectively. The “F” value is 0.03 at 0.05 level of significance. The table value of 117 (df) is 3.09. Hence the difference among football, handball and basketball players in their speed found significant. Hence H2 is accepted.

**Table 5:** Standing broad jump test |The table below shows the mean and standard deviation of standing broad jump test of football, handball and basketball players.

Strength	N	Mean	S.D	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Football	40	1.94	0.17	0.027	1.60	2.22
Handball	40	2.06	0.17	0.248	1.62	2.24
Basketball	40	2.06	0.15	0.023	1.72	2.31

**Table 6:** One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) in explosive leg Strength of football, handball and basketball players |The table below shows that ‘F’ at degree of freedom between groups (dfb) is shown by the formula  $K-1$  where ‘K’ is number of groups which are 3 it becomes  $3-1=2$ . ‘F’ at degree of freedom within groups (dfw) is shown by the formula  $N-K$  where ‘N’ is total number of subjects in all groups and ‘K’ is number of groups which becomes  $120-3=117$ . So ‘F’ test at 2 and 117 is 3.09 which is tabulated ‘F’. In the given table the value of tabulated ‘F’ is 3.09 and the value of calculated ‘F’ is 1.66 which is less than tabulated ‘F’ (3.09) at 0.05 level of significance so it is said that the hypothesis is rejected among football, handball and players.

Source of variance	Sum of squares	DF	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
Between groups	2.79	$K-1$ $3-1=2$	1.39	1.66	0.19
Within groups	98.38	$N-K$ $120-3=117$	0.841		



**Figure 3:** Graphical comparison of standing broad jump test, mean and standard deviation value of football players is  $1.94 \pm 0.17$ , handball players is  $2.06 \pm 0.17$  and basketball players is  $2.06 \pm 0.15$  respectively. The “F” value is 0.19 at 0.05 level of significance. The table value of 117 (df) is 3.09. Hence the difference among football, handball and basketball players in their leg strength found insignificant. Hence H3 is rejected.

### Discussion

For the comparison of some selected physical fitness components among football, handball and basketball players for this study. Who are instructed to give the true response for these tests, they were scored according to the instructions as given by the author of the tests in its manual. The mean and standard deviation of physical tests of football, handball and basketball players were find out and ‘F’ test value were calculated in order to find the significant difference among these groups. The p-value less than 0.05 was regarded as a statistically significant.

The football, Handball and basketball players having the average mean in coopers 12 minute run/walk test is (2220.50, 2197.25, 2165.00) and standard deviation is (117.69, 109.05, 106.07), respectively. The mean of 50 yard dash test is (6.884, 6.459, 6.644) and standard deviation is (0.790, 0.650, 0.710). The mean of standing broad jump test is (1.94, 2.06, 2.06) and standard deviation is (0.17, 0.17, 0.15) respectively. In case of ‘F’-test between football, Handball and basketball players in coopers 12 minute run/walk test having ‘F’-score is (2.520) which is insignificant according to the tabulated value. In 50 yard dash test the ‘F’-test score between football, Handball and basketball players is (3.53) which is significant according to the tabulated value. In standing broad jump test the F-test score between football, Handball and basketball players is (1.66) which is insignificant as per the tabulated value i.e. 3.09.

### Conclusion

After the statistical analysis of results of this study, the following conclusions can be drawn from the results:

- No significant differences between football, handball and basketball players in cardiovascular endurance.
- Significant increase in the speed of football players with no differences in handball and basketball players.
- No significant differences between football, handball and basketball players in leg strength.

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## भारतीय संगीतात इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्यांची उपयोगिता

विद्या उत्तमराव धोटे (बोंडे)

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## प्रस्तावना :

संगीत कला ही कालमनापरत्वे, लोकाभिरूचीप्रमाणे परिवर्तीत होत असणारी कला आहे. मानवाचा किंवा कलेचा उत्कर्ष आणि च्हास हे सूत्र सर्वच कलेसाठी व मानवासाठी लागू पडते. प्राचीन काळापासूनच गीत—गायन व नृत्यकला अभिनयाला साथसंगत व वाद्यांचे माध्यम अतिशय महत्वाचे मानलेले आहे. गायन आणि नृत्य ह्यांच्यामधील दुवा म्हणजे वाद्ये व वाद्यांची संगत होय. संगीताची व्याख्या त्याशिवाय पूर्ण होत नाही. 'गीत वाद्य आणि नृत्य या तीनही कलांच्या एकत्रीकरणाला संगीत असे म्हणतात. संगीत कोणतेही असो, वाद्यांशिवाय संगीतलाला रंजकता येणार नाही. मग ते संगीत शास्त्रीय असो, उपशास्त्रीय असो. भावगीत, सुगमगीत, लोकसंगीत, लोकनृत्य असो. पोवाडा, कीर्तन, गझल, कव्वाली, भजन असो वाद्य संगती शिवाय पूर्णता येणार नाही.

सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, वैदिक संस्कारातूनच संगीतोत्पत्ती मानली जाते. चार वेदांची निर्मिती झाली त्यात साऱ्या सृष्टीचे जीवनाचे, कला वैभवाचे सार सामावलेले आहे. भारतीय वाद्यांची परंपरा अतिप्राचीन आहे. अनेक विद्वानांची यावर विविध मते आहेत. वाद्य निर्माण झाली व हळूहळू त्यात विकास होत गेला. प्राचीन शिल्पकला, चित्रकला, वास्तुकला, मंदिरे, घुमट, सभागृहे, गुहा, लेणी, स्मारक, दैनंदिन उपयुक्त वस्तु वरील कोरीव काम विविध संस्कृतीची साक्ष देतात. देवादिकांच्या बहुसंख्य मुर्तीच्या हातात विविध वाद्यांशिवाय भरीवपणाच नाही. कृष्णाची बासरी, शंकराचे डमरू, विष्णुंचा शंख, नारदाची एकतारी तुंबरी, चिपळ्या, गणपतीचे नृत्य, शंकराचे तांडव नृत्य, पार्वतीचे लास्यनृत्य इत्यादी देवांच्या वाद्यासहित कलाकृती आहेत.

देवालयीन संगीत परंपरेप्रमाणेच राजदरबारातील संगीत कला व मानवाच्या जन्मापासून मरणापर्यंत गायन वादत हे असते. भारतात विविध प्रदेशातील काही लोकगीते, नृत्यप्रकार विविध वाद्यांच्या द्वारे सादर केले जातात.

भारतीय वाद्यांची परंपरा, निर्मिती, विकास शैली, प्रस्तुतीकरण ह्यांचा विचार केल्यास प्राचीन काळापासून अगदी अलिकडच्या काळापर्यंत वेळोवेळी किती तरी वाद्ये आपल्याला आवाज आकार—बनावट—सजावट आणि प्रस्तुतीकरणदृष्ट्या एकाहून एक सरस, सकस आहेत. पूर्वी पायपेटी, सारंगी, मृदंग—पखवाज, मंजिरा, चिपळ्या, झांझ, तंबोरी, एकतारी अशी वाद्ये आज लुप्त होण्याच्या मागावर आहेत. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्ये आल्यामुळे व साथ संगत करणाऱ्यांची कमतरता जाणवत असल्यामुळे सर्वच लोक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्यांकडे वळताना दिसतात. तंबोऱ्याच्या जागी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तंबोरा, हार्मोनियमच्या ऐवजी सिंथेसायजर, तबल्या ऐवजी तालमाला असे वाद्य वापरण्यात येत आहे. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्यांमुळे ताणपुरा लावणे लोप होत आहे. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ताणपुरा व तबल्यामध्ये वाद्य स्वरात लावण्याची कला लोप पावत आहे. वेगाने बदलणाऱ्या या परिस्थितीचा विचार करून काही उपाययोजना वेळीच केल्या जाव्यात.

आधुनिक विज्ञान युगात होणाऱ्या संगीत कार्यक्रमाचे स्वरूप मात्र अगदी वेगळे आहे. नविन अत्याधुनिक तांत्रिक उपकरणांमुळे सामान्य व्यक्तीदेखील घरबसल्या जेष्ठ व श्रेष्ठ कलाकारांच्या कार्यक्रमाचा आनंद घेऊ शकते. संगीत रूपी गंगा आता घराघरात वाहत आहे. शाळा, विद्यालये, महाविद्यालये आणि संगीत विद्यालयाला दरवर्षी लाखो विद्यार्थी संगीताचे शिक्षण घेऊन बाहेर पडतात. त्यामुळे संगीताच्या रसिकांमध्ये व वाद्यांमध्ये साधनांमध्ये फारच फरक पडत आहे. वेग वेगळी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्ये आज बाजारात येत आहेत.

ध्वनीविस्तारक उपकरणांमुळे आजच्या काळात कलाकार स्वतःचे गाणे स्वतः ऐकू शकतो. ह्या उपकरणामुळे बाह्य संगीताला विशेष लाभ मिळाला आहे. रेडिओ, टी.व्ही, टेपरेकॉर्डर, मोबाईल मुळे संगीताचा प्रचार—प्रसार वाढत चालला आहे. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणांमुळे आज विद्यार्थ्यांना जुन्या गायकांची गायकी ऐकण्याची व समजण्यास मदत होते. विद्युतीय वाद्यांमध्ये तानपुरा, तबला, इत्यादी अनेक आविष्काराने संगीत शिकणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांना रियाज करायला सोपा जात आहे. ध्वनी रेकॉर्डिंगमुळे जुणे कार्यक्रम आज विद्यार्थी ऐकून अभ्यास करू शकतात व मोठ्या गायकांच्या गायकीचा अभ्यास करू शकतात.

## निष्कर्ष :

काळाच्या पडद्याआड लुप्त होत असलेल्या वाद्यांचे लुप्तता वेळीच थांबवली पाहिजे. जुन्या व नविन वाद्यांची माहिती अभ्यासकांना व विद्यार्थ्यांना असणे गरजेचे आहे. जरी युग बदलत असले तरी जुन्या गोष्टींचा अभ्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना करावा. वाद्यावादानाच्या शिक्षणसंस्था निर्माण कराव्यात तसेच तज्ञांची मार्गदर्शन लाभावे, प्रचार प्रसार व्हावा, एखाद्या दुर्मीळ वाद्याचा अभ्यास करून जुन्या व नवीन वाद्यांचा मेळ घालत जुनी वाद्ये टिकून राहिल्यास वाद्यांच्या दुरूस्तीमुळे कारागीरांना काम मिळेल. कलावंतांना संधी व रसीकांना अनुभूती मिळेल. जुन्या व नविन वाद्यांचे प्रदर्शन भरवून विद्यार्थ्यांना जुन्या व नवीन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्यांचा जवळून अभ्यास करण्यास मदत होईल. वैदिक काळापासून चालत आलेले हे वाद्य लुप्त न होता अधिक संवर्धित उज्वल व्हावे ऐवढेच वाटते.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची**

१. संगीत शास्त्र विज्ञान – डॉ. सुचेता बिडकर
२. संगीत विशारद – वसंत
३. भारतीय संगीत में वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग – अनिता गौतम
४. कलाशास्त्र विशारद – डॉ. शिल्पा बहुळेकर

## सामाजिक विकास और मीडिया

डॉ. अंजली खु. मुळे

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## प्रस्तावना :

मीडिया सामाजिक जीवन के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता आया है। मीडिया हमारे समाज और जीवन में सूचना और मनोरंजन के साधक के रूप में अनेक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में सहायक बनता है। वह हमें सूचनाओं छबियों, समाचारों, विचारों आदि की आपूर्ति करता है। मीडिया हमारे जीवन में कभी अपेक्षित रूपसे हमारी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, कभी अपने आर्थिक लाभ के लिए, कभी अपना प्रभाव बढ़ाने के लिए तो कभी अन्य सामाजिक संस्थओं के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए कार्य करता है। सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक विकास की प्रक्रिया में मीडिया का अनन्य साधारण महत्व है। मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि मीडिया का उद्भव और विकास ही समाज की सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के एक साधक के रूप में हुआ है। मीडिया के स्वयं के अपने नियम और कार्यशैलियाँ हैं, लेकिन उनका निष्पादन सामाजिक सीमाओं में ही होता आया है। मीडिया को सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों, राजनीतिक संघर्षों और सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के अनुरूप ही विकसित होना होता है। क्योंकि हर प्रकार की स्वायत्तता, आर्थिक महत्व और शक्ति होने पर भी मीडिया संपूर्णतः समाज पर निर्भर होता है।

‘मीडिया’ अंग्रेजी शब्द ‘मीडियम’ का बहुवचन रूप है जिसका अर्थ होता है – ‘माध्यम’। पारिभाषिक रूप से ‘मीडिया’ शब्द संचार के साधनों—रेडियो, टेलिविजन, समाचार—पत्र आदि के लिए समूहबोधक संज्ञा की तरह प्रयुक्त किया जाता है अर्थात् संचार के दो या दो से अधिक साधनों को सामूहिक रूप से ‘मीडिया’ कहा जाता है तथा इसके बाद क्रिया के बहुवचन रूप का प्रयोग उचित माना जाता है। जनसंचार के किसी एक साधन के लिए ‘मीडिया’ शब्द का प्रयोग (अनुचित) माना जाता है लेकिन व्यवहार में प्रायः एक साधन के लिए भी ‘मीडिया’ शब्द को उपयोग में लिया जाता है। आज के युग में पत्रकारिता को मीडिया कहा जाता है – पत्रकारिता में साधनों की संख्या और रूपों पर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। हिन्दी में जन—संचार के साधनों के संदर्भ में ‘मीडिया’ शब्द के एकवचन—बहुवचन रूपों का अन्तर समाप्त हो गया है।

‘मीडिया’ अनेक साधनों के माध्यम से हमारे सामाजिक जीवन के हर पहलू से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, लेकिन राजनीति, व्यापार और मनोरंजन इन तीन क्षेत्रों में इनका सर्वाधिक उपयोग होता है। जन माध्यमों में सार्वजनिक महत्व के मुद्दों पर विचार किया जाता है। हम देखते हैं कि, राजनेताओं के अच्छे—बुरे कार्यों का मीडिया द्वारा परिचय दिया जाता है एवं प्रचार—प्रसार के कार्य में मीडिया महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। व्यापारियों एवं व्यवसाय के लिए तो मीडिया एक वरदान के रूप में हमारे सामने आता है। मीडिया उद्योग के रूप में जिसप्रकार विकसित हो रहा है, उसी प्रकार बाजार में उसकी शक्ति तेजी से बढ़ रही है। मनोरंजन के क्षेत्र में मीडिया ने सभी पारम्परिक और प्रचलित साधनों को विस्थापित कर दिया है, तथा मनोरंजन के क्षेत्र में अब उसका एकाधिकार है। हम देख रहे हैं कि मीडिया का हमारे व्यस्त जीवन में जितना हस्तक्षेप है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा फुर्सत ओर आराम के समय में उसका प्रभाव है। हमारे साझा सांस्कृतिक वातावरण में एक संस्था के रूप में मीडिया सबसे बड़ा नाम है, क्योंकि हमारे सामाजिक जीवन की अनेक छबियाँ और परिभाषाएँ यही निर्मित होती हैं। यह कहना अधिक उपयुक्त होगा कि मीडिया हमारी सामाजिक—सांस्कृतिक पहचान की सर्वकृष्ट अभिव्यक्ति है।

“सत्तर के दशक में अमरीकी समाजशास्त्री विल्बर श्रेम आदि ने विकास को तेज करने के लिए जनसंचार माध्यमों की भूमिका एवं स्वरूप का आकलन किया था। मिस्त्र के तात्कालिक समाज में जनसंचार माध्यमों की भूमिका की पड़ताल करते हुए श्रेम ने एक कल्पना की कि यदि किसी समाज में दस—बीस फीसदी सड़के हों, बीस—तीस फीसदी शिक्षा आदि हो और दस—बीस फीसदी प्रिंट हो, रेडियो हो तो उसे विकास के रास्ते पर चलता हुआ ‘विकासमूलक’ समाज कहा जा सकता है। यह मीडिया की एक उपयोगी विकासमूलक थीसिस रही जिसने गरीब देशों की मीडिया नीतियों को बहुत दूर तक प्रभावित किया।”

सामाजिक विकास के अंतर्गत मीडिया के बहुआयामी प्रभावों के कारण उसे सामाजिक नियंत्रण का कारक माना गया है। पत्रकारिता को सामाजिक कर्तव्य मानने की लम्बी परम्परा रही है। एक सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में प्रेस की भूमिका लोकतांत्रिक आदर्शों के सजक प्रहरी की रही है और इसलिए उसे लोकतंत्र का ‘चौथा स्तम्भ’ कहा जाता है। इसी कारण वश मीडिया राष्ट्रीय विकास को गति प्रदान करने में सहायक हो सकता है, विकासशील देशों में सामाजिक परिवर्तन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उसका उपयोग महत्वपूर्ण है।

यहा पर हम देखते हैं कि सामाजिक नियंत्रण के कारक के रूप में मीडिया की भूमिका को अनेक तरह उपयुक्त बताया गया है। ‘माक्स—एंगेल्स ने ‘शासक वर्ग’ के हितों, लक्ष्यों और कार्यों का समर्थन करने में ‘विचारधारा’ की भूमिका की ओर हमारा ध्यान दिलाया था। उन्होंने स्पष्ट तौर पर बताया कि शासन वर्ग के विचार हर युग में प्रभावशाली विचार हुआ करते हैं। शासक वर्ग की विचारधारा वर्ग—चेतना के अविर्भाव को रोकती है, क्योंकि वर्ग—चेतना ही क्रान्ति की आवश्यक शर्त है। बीसवीं सदी के पूर्वार्ध में फ्रैंकफर्ट स्कूल और संरचनात्मक—प्रकार्यवादियों ने अपने अध्ययनो में बताया कि एक सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में समाज में यथा—स्थिति बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है।”

मीडिया जब सामाजिक विकास के दृष्टि से सामाजिक संस्थाओं के साथ अन्तः क्रिया करता है तभी मीडिया द्वारा संदेशों की उत्पत्ति या उपलब्धि हो जाती है। सामाजिक विकास के लिए यह एक जटिल प्रक्रिया के रूप में सामने आती है — जिसमें मीडिया और सामाजिक संरचना के अन्य तत्व अनेक स्तरों पर अलग-अलग ढंग से एक-दूसरे से प्रभावित हो जाते हैं। इसका अर्थ यह है कि सरकारी एजेंसियों, राजनीतिक दलों, व्यावसायिक कंपनियों, सामाजिक समूहों और सामाजिक आन्दोलनों आदि के कार्यों और मीडिया के कार्यों में पारस्परिक निर्भरता होती है। मीडिया के संदेश अन्य संस्थाएं अपने वातावरण के संदर्भ में ग्रहण करती हैं और उसी अनुरूप प्रतिक्रिया देती हैं।

सामाजिक जीवन में मीडिया एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में हमारे सामने आया है। सामाजिक विकास में संचार के साधन व्यापक स्तर पर सूचनाएं पहुंचाते हैं और संचार की प्रक्रिया में लोगों को भागीदार बनाते हैं। 'मीडिया' शब्द प्रायः बहुत परिचित और स्थापित माध्यमों जैसे समाचार-पत्र, फिल्म, रेडियो, टेलिविजन आदि के लिए उपयुक्त होता है। 'इंटरनेट' के उद्भव और तीव्र विकास के कारण मीडिया के पारमरिक स्वरूप में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है। मीडिया ने 'इंटरनेट' के द्वारा अपना दायरा और प्रभाव बढ़ाया है। मीडिया के विकास के कारण 'नए माध्यम' 'जन माध्यम' बन रहे हैं।

सामाजिक मीडिया या सामाजिक नेटवर्किंग साइट्स आज सूचना और संचार का सर्वाधिक सशक्त माध्यम है। हम देखते हैं कि इसके माध्यम से दुनिया भर के लोग अपने स्वतंत्र विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति कर सकते हैं और वह दूसरों व्यक्तियों से विचार विमर्श भी कर सकते हैं। सामाजिक (सोशल) मीडिया को परिभाषित करते हुए कहा जा सकता है कि यह वेब-समुह पर आधारित परस्पर संवाद का एक अत्याधिक गतिशील मंच है। इस मंच द्वारा लोग परस्पर संवाद करते हैं और सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान करते हैं। हमें यह ज्ञात होता कि आज दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों के लोग इसे अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार उपयोग करते हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान के स्थानीय सम्पादक डॉ. मनोज सिंह पमार के अनुसार — "आजादी के लिए देशवासियों को एकजुट करने वाली मीडिया एक बार फिर मुखर गई है। नए अवतरण सोशल मीडिया ने प्रिंट व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के साथ कदमताल करते हुए सरकारी सिस्टम के खिलाफ प्रभावी आंदोलन को अमलीजामा पहनाया है। मीडिया क्रांति के इस दौर में समस्याओं के साथ चुनौतियाँ भी खुलकर सामने आई हैं लेकिन इससे चिंतित होने की जरूरत नहीं है। मीडिया की प्रासंगिकता आने वाले समय में भी बनी रहेगी।"<sup>3</sup>

मीडिया को सामाजिक नियंत्रण का प्रभावी कारक माना जाता है। यद्यपि हम देखते हैं कि सामाजिक नियंत्रण के अतिरिक्त बहुतसे कार्य मीडिया द्वारा किये जाते हैं। मोटे तौर पर मीडिया को सामाजिक नियंत्रण का कारक बताने में दो बातें अन्तर्निहित हैं। पहली यह कि ज्ञान सामाजिक शक्ति का आधार है। और दूसरी यह कि शक्ति के विकास और अनुरक्षण के लिए 'ज्ञान का नियंत्रण' आवश्यक है। मीडिया का ज्ञान के उत्पादन और वितरण से अनिवार्य रूप से सम्बन्ध है और मीडिया द्वारा प्राप्त ज्ञान हमारे सामाजिक जीवन के अनुभवों को कुछ अर्थ प्रदान करने में हमारी मदद करता है। हम यह देखते हैं कि मीडिया ने टेलीविजन द्वारा ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में बहुत वृद्धि की है — "शिक्षा का उद्देश्य ज्ञान का संग्रहण व नवीनीकरण करना है। इसी प्रकार समाजीकरण एवं नए विचारों का उद्भव भी ज्ञान एवं शिक्षा के आधार हैं, साथ ही अनुभव द्वारा भी अनौपचारिक शिक्षा में भी योगदान किया जा सकता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में टेलीविजन बहुत अधिक सहायक भूमिका निभा रहा है।"<sup>4</sup>

#### निष्कर्षतः

कहा जा सकता है कि एक सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में मीडिया समाज का अभिन्न अंग है। सामाजिक विकास के अंतर्गत मीडिया एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इसका उद्भव और विकास व्यक्तियों और समूहों की सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के साधक रूप में हुआ है। हमें ज्ञात है कि मीडिया और समाज एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि मीडिया पूर्णतः समाज पर निर्भर है, क्योंकि अन्ततः तमाम स्वायत्त गतिविधियों, आर्थिक-राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप और अनौपचारिक शक्ति के बावजूद मीडिया के अस्तित्व की सभी आवश्यकताओं—जैसे प्रौद्योगिकी, मानवीय श्रम और कौशल, विषयवस्तु, ग्राहक आदि की पूर्ति समाज ही करता है। इस प्रकार समाज ही मीडिया का आधार स्तंभ है अर्थात् समाज और मीडिया एक-दूसरे से प्रभावित होते हैं। वह एक दूसरे के पूरक है। अतः हम देखते हैं कि सामाजिक विकास में मीडिया का विकास निर्भर है और मीडिया के विकास से सामाजिक विकास।

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

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## वंचितांचा अभ्यास लेखन प्रवाह (सबाल्टर्न)

प्रा. डॉ. संदिप विठ्ठलराव भुरले

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व्यक्ती, समाज, स्थल आणि काल या अनुबंधातील मानवाची सर्वांगिन प्रगती म्हणजे इतिहास. काल प्रवाहाबरोबर हा इतिहास घडत राहतो खरा पण, घडणाऱ्या इतिहासातील जो लिहीला जातो, त्यालाच आपण 'इतिहास' म्हणून ओळखतो. विविध साधनांच्या आधारे व विविध पध्दतींचा वापर करून इतिहास संशोधन व लेखन केले जाते. अर्थातच 'इतिहासकार' म्हणून गणल्या जाणाऱ्या व्यक्तीची निर्मिती असते. ती व्यक्ती कोणत्यातरी युगाची, समाजाची, मूल्यव्यवस्थेची प्रतिनिधि असते. या प्रतिनिधित्वाची छाप तिच्या निर्मितीवर उमटलेली असते. त्याचा अभ्यास हाच या शोधनिबंधाचा विषय आहे.

### सबाल्टर्न चा अर्थ:-

“इतिहास ही त्रिकालबाधित वस्तुनिष्ठता नसून ती कालसापेक्ष मानसिकता असते. इतिहास ही भूतकाळाची कहाणी असली तरी वर्तमानाची गरज असते.”<sup>१</sup> इतिहास हे निव्वळ साध्य नसून मुख्यतः ते साधन असते. इतिहासलेखन ही दीर्घकाळ चालत आलेली आणि अखंड चालू राहणारी शोधयात्रा आहे. म्हणूनच कोणतेही इतिहासलेखन हा त्या संदर्भातला अंतिम नसतो. “कोणतेही इतिहासलेखन परिपूर्ण नसते. हे सर्व नमूद करण्याचे कारण असे की, वंचितांचा इतिहास किंवा सबाल्टर्न इतिहास हा जो अलीकडे इतिहासलेखनातील नवीन प्रवाह २० व्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस उदयाला आला. तळाकडून इतिहास असेही त्याचे वर्णन केले जाते.”<sup>२</sup> मार्क्सवादी इतिहासलेखन व नवमार्क्सवादी इतिहासलेखनाचा पुढचा टप्पा म्हणजे सबाल्टर्न इतिहास होय. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धाच्या काळातील एक मुलगामी तत्वचिंतक एडवर्ड थॉमसन याने आपल्या 'History From Below' या संकल्पनेद्वारा इतिहासलेखनाला एक नवा आयाम दिला, तो या संकल्पनेचा प्रणेता मानला जातो. या संकल्पनेत इतिहासकारांनी दुर्लक्षिलेल्या घटकांचा व त्यांच्या योगदानाची चर्चा अपेक्षित मानली आहे.

“इ.स. १८९१ ते १९३७ या कालखंडात होऊन गेलेल्या इटालियन तत्वज्ञ अँटोनिओ ग्रामची याने सबाल्टर्न ही संज्ञा पुढे आणली.”<sup>३</sup> सबाल्टर्न या शब्दाचा शब्दकोषीय अर्थ कनिष्ठ दर्जाचे किंवा दुय्यम दर्जाचे असा आहे, तसेच वंचित असाही प्रतिशब्द त्यासाठी वापरला जातो. 'वंचित' या संकल्पनेत आपल्या नैसर्गिक अधिकारापासून वंचित असलेला गट व लोकांचा समावेश होतो. “अँटोनिओ ग्रामचीने सबाल्टर्न किंवा वंचितांच्या इतिहासासंबंधी संकल्पना मांडली आहे. इतिहासातील अभिजनवादा विरुद्धची प्रतिक्रिया म्हणजे सबाल्टर्न विचार होय. ग्रामचीच्या मते, सबाल्टर्न वर्गास निसर्गदत्त अधिकारांपासून दूर ठेवले जाते. त्यांना अधिकार वापरण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य नसते.”<sup>४</sup> वंचितांचा इतिहास लिहिण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र साधने उपलब्ध नाहीत. 'No Document No History' या तत्वानुसार वंचितांचा इतिहास उपलब्ध नाही परंतु आपण हे लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे की, इतिहासलेखनासाठी कागदपत्रांची अट वंचितांना लावू शकत नाही. कारण वंचित वर्गाला कागदपत्रे निर्माण करण्याची क्षमताच उच्च वर्गाने, प्रस्थापित वर्गाने त्यांच्यात निर्माण होवू दिली नाही. “वर्चस्व गाजविणाऱ्या वर्गानेच कागदपत्रे निर्माण केली असल्यामुळे त्यांचाच इतिहास दृष्टीस येतो. परंतु कागदपत्रांच्या बाहेरही माणूस जीवन जगत असतो व उपलब्ध कागदपत्रे ही मर्यादित इतिहास सांगतात.”<sup>५</sup> त्यामुळे कागदपत्रांच्या पुढे जाऊन इतिहासलेखन होणे आवश्यक आहे. इतिहास ही एक मानसिकता असते जी सामान्यांच्या मनात सतत जिवंत असते. समाजाची मानसिकता घडविण्याचे कार्य इतिहास करित असतो. “इतिहास म्हणजे जसे घडले तसे सांगणे हे खरे आहे परंतु ते तसे का घडले याचाही विचार महत्वाचा आहे. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करता वंचितांचा इतिहास हे एक समाज बदलाचे महत्वाचे साधन आहे.”<sup>६</sup> भारतात डॉ. रणजित गुहा यांनी 'सबाल्टर्न स्टडीज' या प्रकल्पाच्या माध्यमातून वंचितांचा इतिहास म्हणून एक स्वतंत्र लेखनप्रवाह रूढ केला. समाजाच्या तळागाळातील माहिती करून घेतल्या शिवाय तत्कालीन इतिहासाचे दर्शन होणार नाही ही धारणा या विचारप्रणाली मागे आहे.

### सबाल्टर्न इतिहासलेखनाचे स्वरूप:-

पारंपारिक इतिहासलेखनात वास्तवाचे दर्शन घडत नाही म्हणून ते लेखन अनैतिहासिक आहे असा मुख्य आक्षेप वंचितांचा अभ्यास करणाऱ्या गटाचा आहे. समाजाच्या निम्न स्तरावरील गटांना त्यांच्या इतिहासातील योग्य त्या स्थानापासून इतिहासाने वंचित ठेवले आहे. ही उणिव भरून काढणे हे सबाल्टर्न इतिहासलेखन प्रवाहाचे मुख्य उद्दीष्टे आहे. इतिहासलेखनात शेतकरी, कामगार, महिला इ. वंचित, शोषित गटांच्या कार्याचा उल्लेख फक्त पुरेसा नसून त्या कार्यामागील त्यांच्या प्रेरणा, मुल्ये, अनुभव व जीवन पध्दतीचा चिकीत्सकपणे विचार आवश्यक आहे. त्याशिवाय खरा इतिहास आपल्यासमोर येणार नाही. उदा. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय चळवळी मागची प्रेरणा ही अभिजनांची होती असे विविध प्रवाहाच्या इतिहासकारांनी गृहीत धरले होते. परंतु शेतकरी, कष्टकरी गटांच्या उठावामागील मानसिकता, त्यांचे विचार प्रेरणा लक्षात घेऊन उठावाची व त्यांच्या स्वरूपाची मीमांसा केली जात नाही असे सबाल्टर्न इतिहासकारांचे मत आहे. “वंचित वर्गाच्या जाणिवेचा या स्वायत्त असतात, अन्यायाच्या जाणिवेतून ते संघटीत होतात व त्यातूनच त्यांचे नेतृत्व साकारल्या जाते. त्यांना नेतृत्व बाहेर शोधावे लागत नाही. त्यांचा विद्रोह उत्स्फूर्त असतात.”<sup>७</sup> या दुय्यम वर्गाच्या परंपरा, श्रद्धा, जीवनपध्दती स्वतंत्र असतात. त्यावर हल्ला झाल्यास ते विद्रोहामार्फत प्रतिकार करतात. या अनुषंगाने इतिहासाचे लेखन होणे अपेक्षित आहे. अशा प्रकारच्या वेगळ्या वैचारिक धारणेतून वंचितांच्या इतिहासलेखनाकडे या लेखन प्रवाहाच्या माध्यमातून पाहिले गेले.

सबाल्टर्न इतिहासलेखनाने अन्य सर्व प्रकारच्या इतिहासलेखनास आव्हान दिले. सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे या लेखन प्रवाहामुळे दुर्लक्षित समाज गटाच्या कार्याची दखल घेणे इतिहासकाराला व इतिहासाला भाग पडले.

भारतामध्ये डॉ. रणजित गुहा यांनी सबाल्टर्न इतिहासलेखनास चालना दिली. हा लेखन प्रवाह भारतात २० शतकाच्या शेवटी उदयाला आला. डॉ. रणजित गुहा यांनी भारतीय जनता व भारतीयानवर शासन करणारे ब्रिटिश यांचा दाखला देवून ही संकल्पना समजावून सांगितली. या प्रदिर्घ कालावधीत स्थानिक लोकांनी अनेकदा परकीय शासनाविरुद्ध विद्रोह केले, उठाव केले. अशा उठावात जनसामान्यांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सहभाग होता. परंतु इतिहासात त्यांच्या कामगिरीचे यथार्थ दर्शन घडविले गेलेले नाही. त्यामुळे या जनसामान्यांना इतिहासात स्थान देणे गरजेचे आहे हे या संकल्पनेतून स्पष्ट होते.

#### निष्कर्ष:-

- १) सबाल्टर्न हा इतिहासलेखनाचा पूर्णपणे वेगळा प्रवाह आहेत.
- २) दुय्यम गट म्हणून दुर्लक्ष झालेल्या गटाच्या सहभागाची, योगदानाची दखल घेण्यास या प्रवाहाने भाग पाडले.
- ३) वर्गसंकल्पनेला थारा न देता सत्ताधारी व वंचित असे दोन वर्ग उजेडात आणले.
- ४) या लेखन प्रवाहाने दुर्लक्षित समाजगटांप्रमाणे दुर्लक्षित विषयांनाही इतिहासात स्थान मिळवून दिले.
- ५) लहान, मोठ्या समाज गट व लहान प्रदेशांचा इतिहास शब्दबद्ध करण्यास सुरुवात झाली.

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**A Dynamic Role of Libraries in ICT Environment****Dr. Avinash Uttamrao Jadhao**

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**Abstract:**

*The advances in technology have brought immense changes in the field of library and information science in the form of changed services. The user expectations from the LIS professionals are also increasing due to the wide availability of information sources. There is a danger that the traditional librarians will be left behind if they do not adapt to the changing environment. The modern library renders various services with the help of ICT. The modern librarian is expected to build new digital libraries, institutional repositories to serve the immediate and ever increasing user needs. The present paper will try to understand the role of librarian in this dynamic and changing ICT environment. It will focus on the challenges which the librarians have to face along with few recent technologies which can enhance the library services.*

**Keywords:** ICT, library services, recent technologies.

**Introduction:**

Library professionals are playing an increasing role in dealing with information available in various formats be it print or electronic. Due to information explosion and increasing use of ICT the librarians are expected to render services by creating various formats of Web pages. To promote their services to the users the librarians are also using automated library management software's. The librarians must possess special skills to create, store, analyze, organize, retrieve and disseminate multimedia digital information (text, images and sounds) in digital libraries. Library and information professionals have a key role to play in this era. They have to help the users to find the required information and also provide them with the tools to assess and use the resources to satisfy their information needs. The librarian in the ICT technological era should be capable of working in the hybrid environment of print and electronic media. The librarians must be able to provide the best mix of information resources in the suitable formats and required by the users. In the present era of information explosion and crunching budgets the right information given to the user at the right time will benefit the institution by saving the time of highly paid employees and minimizing the losses due to poor business decisions.

**Information Communication And Technology:**

In the present era there are several technologies used for various library housekeeping operations, digital and electronic media, networks and other internet technologies which can be utilized to render effective library services (Dayal, 2012). The librarians are considered as E-librarian, Cybrarian, Web Librarian, E-learning Information service officer, Information manager etc.

**Use of Ict in Libraries:**

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has transformed library services globally. Most of the current information is available in electronic formats. ICT has also contributed immensely to the performance of librarians while performing their duties such as cataloguing, reference services, circulation, serials control etc. Internet has been used extensively as a resource as well as a tool to deliver the Library and Information Services. With the use of ICT the libraries can be reached out globally and services can be accessed 24/7 in a very cost effective manner. ICT has enabled users to avail many services without any human intervention, the role of the role of LIS professional is changing from an intermediary to a facilitator and enabler (Chauhan, 2004).

**The Role of Information Communication Technology In Library:**

To inform or communicate means the information communication. Man has been communication information since thousands of years with various means. The particular means are said as telephone. T.V., waves of Radio, Fiber Optical Cable, Sounds, Data and Video. Information give and take is done with ICT. The meaning of ICT means to communicate information from the particular creation to the customer. This way is useful for research, development-programmed, governmental programmed, survey and census. Manual activities in the library can be very much easy and systematic with the utilization of computer. Computer is used to implement the various subjects and the library administration becomes very much comfortable for the stake holders.

**Challenges Faced By Libraries:**

The new era has brought a number of challenges which has given rise to the need for orientation programs, reengineering of libraries and transformation of resources from print to digital media. These new challenges have brought transformation in the information environment, functions and roles played by the library and information professionals. The challenges faced by the modern librarians can be summarized as under:

- Information explosion.
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- Growth and use of web resources.
- Use of digital resources.
- User's expectations.
- Virtual learning environment.
- Development of digital, virtual and hybrid libraries.
- Online bookshops and information services.

**Classification of Library Services Based On Use Of Information Technology:**

Modern technology is being used in the libraries and it offers value based services to the users. Few of these services (Vijayakumar and Vijayan, 2011) have been summarized as under:

- Computers: The computer-based technologies have become prime forces which are shaping the products and services offered by the libraries. The success of IT enabled services in the library is based on the efficiency of the equipment provided in the library.
- Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC): The OPAC is an online database of materials possessed by a library. Users search this online library catalogue to locate the required information resources held by the particular library.
- Scanner: This is a device that optically scans images, text and converts it to a digital image.
- Barcode: A barcode reader is an electronic device used for reading printed barcodes. It consists of a light source, a lens and a light sensor translating optical impulses operated by electricity. The barcodes are printed on books and scanned by this reader. The barcodes can be used in rendering services such as circulation, stock verification etc.
- Radio frequency identification (RFID): This technology utilizes radio waves for identifying individual items automatically. A unique serial number is identified for a product and related information on a microchip is attached to an antenna. RFID technology is similar to barcode.
- Chat services: Online chat refers to the communication which takes place over the Internet. It offers an instant transmission of text-based messages from sender to receiver. This minimizes the delay of sending messages when the person is not physically present. Eg. Google talk, whatsapp.

**Latest Upcoming Technological Initiatives for the Library:**

In today's modern world the internet and mobile technologies are offering libraries a new world of opportunities to attract the users. The most popular social media websites and apps combined with the availability of affordable cloud-based services are providing a wide range of services to the users (Kroski, E. 2013). The evolution and adoption of mobile devices are enabling librarians to share and build communities, store and analyze large collections of data, create digital collections and access information resources. The services offered to users are varied in nature. New digital collections are stored in the cloud and mobile applications are developed around them. The developed countries are using these technologies in their libraries while initiatives are also been taken by the developing countries.

- **Use of mobile technologies:**

Whatsup service can be started by the library as an effort to activate communication with the different users who use different modern communication means, to meet their immediate information needs and desires. This service enables the users to communicate with the Library wherever they are and whenever they want to make use of the Library services. The users can also establish a direct contact with the information specialist for asking any question and get an answer to it that helps them in performing scientific researches or doing the special works related to area of interest. It also enables the Library to define its services and subscriptions in databases and periodicals. Mobile sites and app generators offer everyone the opportunity to create a mobile view of their library data. Eg. Winksite is a tool that can create a mobile site using an RSS feed from a WordPress or Drupal content management system. The site is free and allows five mobile sites for each user account. Dashboard views and form wizards guide the users through the setup of the library site. The dashboard

features many options for creating different mobile page views and customization. The library logo can be added along with adjustments in the header colour to resemble the desktop library website or upload a background image.

- **Instagram:**

Featuring a powerful suite of location-aware technologies, Instagram has more than 80 million registered users who have shared nearly 4 billion photos. Users can shoot, manipulate and share photos using their smartphones, associating them with location information through mobile application. The libraries can expand social media campaigns and create a visual narrative for events, displays, collections or projects.

- **Google voice:**

Google Voice gives the user a single phone number that saves his voicemail online, transcribes the voicemail to text and allows the user to send free text messages. The Google Voice can be used from computer, tablet or smart phone to respond to reference questions of users. The recipient's phone number must be entered (which must be able to receive text messages) then the message must be typed and click "send." You can use the service to reply by text message to a voicemail, call or text. Users can respond to the text from their phone and library can respond from their Google Voice account and browser. Only one librarian can be logged in to the Google Voice account at a time.

- **Facebook in Libraries:**

Facebook can be used in the libraries for creating personal accounts for librarians; publicity of events or activities like librarian's day, book exhibitions etc. and also for joining and creating groups. When a Facebook account is opened a virtual "office" is created wherein the users can contact the library. The librarian can create a space for users' suggestions; offer a more personalized service for their users. Many libraries in the developed countries have maintained library catalogue search applications on their own for use in Facebook. Users can add this application to their account and with a click of a mouse, search their preferred book through a Facebook interface. This application is being used by Wake Forest University, Notre Dame and Broward County Public Library Systems etc. The facility of instant messaging can also be utilized through Facebook.

### Conclusion:

The information technology is needed due to the explosion of knowledge for every human being. We are using the information technology to make available the proper information to the crazy reader. So, it has been difficult for man to merge tremendous information with insufficient economical means, labour of persons & time-limit-but it is said the information technology has been developed only to meet the above deficiencies. This information technology has brought a change in thinking & working process of man & his social living has gone to the upliftment & ultra-vision.

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## Web Portal and its use in Library: a application of WINISIS

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### Abstract:

*Online search for required information is one of the useful tools, but search engines like google provides lacks of relevant documents with low precision ratio. A separate mechanism that can provide access to selected and specific websites is more useful today. Author of this article has tried to develop Web Portal with the help of WINISIS which provides access to required selected and specific websites. Complete procedure and steps were provided for the development of Web Portal, the same can be used and implemented by readers of this article.*

**Keywords :** Winisis, Web Portal, Online Search, Library Automation,

Today libraries are facing the problems of funds and manpower and besides have to walk with the present scenario of IT based library services. Because of information explosion, libraries have been growing in size as well as complexity in terms of library management and library services. With this, libraries also require flexibility in library software as per local needs and requirements. Accordingly, libraries require a high degree of efficiency, which can be possible by automation of Library services.

In various library services, online search for required information is one of the useful tools, but search engines like Google provides lacks of relevant documents with low precision ratio. A separate mechanism that can provide access to selected and specific websites is more useful today.

Author of this article has tried to develop Web Portal with the help of WINISIS which provides access to required selected and specific websites. Complete procedure and steps were provided for the development of Web Portal, the same can be used and implemented by readers of this article.

### WINISIS:

CDS/ISIS for Windows is an information retrieval package developed by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) which runs under Microsoft Windows. Version 1.4 was circulated on CD-ROM to distributors in March 2001 and is dated January 2001.

The major differentiating feature of CDS/ISIS when compared with other database management systems is in its use of variable length text fields. Data in database management systems is entered into fields. In many database management packages such as dBase or Microsoft Access, the fields are of fixed length. With this, there are various differentiating features when compared with other database management systems.

### Features of WINISIS:

CDS/ISIS is a generalized Information Storage and Retrieval system. It is intended to be used for structured non-numerical databases containing mainly texts.

- It is specialized in handling variable-length information.
- It may manage stand-alone as well as local network database systems.
- Unlike Dbase or MS-Access, CDS/ISIS is not a relational database system, although it provides some relational facilities.
- CDS/ISIS may be expanded by advanced users (programmers) for adding new services and tools.
- A wide variety of solutions for Internet publishing of data are already available. (UNESCO 2004)
- For the design of web portal special database is designed using four main components of WINISIS i.e.

Field Definition Table, Data Entry Worksheet, Print Format and Field Select Table.

1. Field Definition Table: It provides details about the various fields defined to create the databases.
2. Data Entry Worksheet: It shows the structure of data to be entered in the worksheet.
3. Print Format: It is also called as display format. It is used to display the contents of database in various formats.
4. Field Selection Table: It is used to define the searchable fields and to create the term dictionary of useful or retrievable keywords

**Web Portal:**

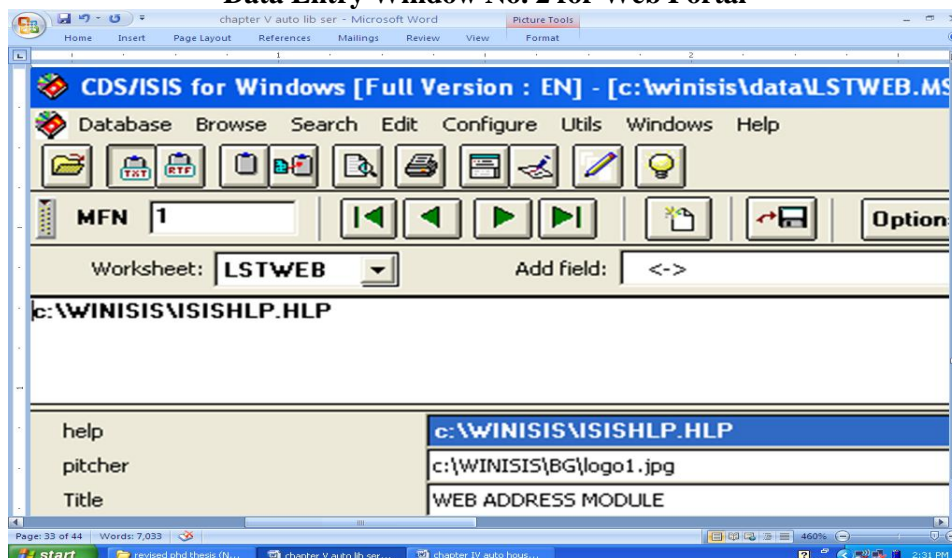
Access to proper website helps to get essential information in a short period. Most of the users search their required websites through search engines on related words. However, search engine provides thousands of websites, which confuses the users.

Mechanism to provide access or address of selected websites can save the time, efforts and cost of users. Looking towards this need researcher has developed the web portal providing access and address of the required websites for each faculty or subject. It also includes address and access points of the frequently used websites or general websites as shown in the windows.

Field definition table 1, data entry window 2 and the print format no. 3 helps to design the database window 4 for the web portal as given. It provides faculty wise access to the various websites or sometimes separately as shown in the database window 5.

**Field Definition Table No. 1 for Web Portal.**

Sr. No.	Tag Number	Field Name	Field Type	Repeatable or Not	Pattern/ Subfields
1	2	Help	Alphanumeric	-	Abc
2	5	Pitcher	Alphanumeric	-	Abc
3	10	Title	Alphanumeric	-	Abc
4	20	Sub Title	Alphanumeric	-	Abc

**Data Entry Window No. 2 for Web Portal****Print Format No. 3 for Web Portal**

```

fs20,link(('Help'),'OPENFILE ',v2)/
qc,cl6,fs40,{b,v10}/#
bpict(('logo1.jpg'),4)/v5^a
fs30, link(('Click for Online Library Resources'),'BROWSE onlibr')/#
link (('Click for Online News Papers'),'BROWSE onlinp')/#
link (('Click for General Websites'),'BROWSE genweb')/#
link(('Click for Websites Related to Arts'),'BROWSE arts')/#
link(('Click for Websites Related to Science'),'BROWSE scince')/#
link(('Click for Websites Related to Social Science'),'BROWSE socsci')/#
link(('Click for Websites Related to Commerce'),'BROWSE comrce')/###
link(('Back to Library Service Module'),'BROWSE libser')/#
link(('Back to Main Menu'),'BROWSE main')/#####
qc,fs20,'Design & Developed by Sachin G. Mahajan/'

```

**Database Window No. 4 for Web Portal**

Database window no. 4 works as access points of web portal. The portal shows access point for Online Library Resources, Online News Papers, Frequently Used General Websites, and Websites related to Arts, Science, Commerce, and so on.

The each link shows above further provides access to specific links shows in the window 5 for the portal. For instance if a user clicks on the Online Library Resources then the next window no. 5 as shows below will appear. It clearly shows the websites accessible thorough the portal. The users have to click on the red link provided in front of the website; it will jump on the related website automatically. The portal shows the websites like N-List, E-journals, Directory of Online Journals, Free Journals, Live Journals, and so on.

**Database Window No. 5 for Web Portal**

The above window shows the access points for the required specific and precise websites. We can modify and update the web links as and when needed as per our local requirements. The portal designed in such a way can reduce irrelevancy in the online search.

**Conclusions:**

1. Anyone can develop his web portal as per local needs using WINISIS by following the above steps.
2. The portal developed with the help of WINISIS is useful to access the specific and precise websites.
3. The portal permits modification and updation as and when required.
4. The portal is useful to increase precision ratio in search, to save time and to improve overall quality of online information search.

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## Technology Improves Sport Performance

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### Introduction:

We hear a lot about technology and how it improves sport performance in the news and various research avenues. Sport is an activity that involves the physical exertion and skill in which an individual, or a team, competes against others for the purpose of entertainment (and physical exercise). So how has technology impacted sport?

Over the years, numerous technologies have been introduced to assist in improving athlete performance and they have changed how we view various sports, as well as changing sports themselves. A few notable technologies (of the many) include video cameras, wearable technology, virtual reality and technology to assist in conditioning.

### Video Camera:

One of the simpler technologies to be introduced was the video camera. The filming of athletes training, and sporting games, allowed coaches and trainers to review and analyse athletes more closely. This aids in preparing training programs and exercises leading to improvement for individuals. It also helps when games or matches are recorded and reviewed to see the strengths and weaknesses or opponents.

And for spectators, as video camera technology improves, spectators can now watch sports from multiple angles and get a better insight into the sport and what the athlete experiences, for example, miniature cameras can be placed on bikes or on formula one race cars.

### Wearable Technology:

Various technological devices have been developed to be 'wearable'. Athletes can monitor their general health through heart monitors, pedometers etc. and this data can then be analysed through various software programs and applications, or by sport scientists and performance coaches.

Over the last couple of years, we have seen wearable technology grow at a rapid speed in the fitness industry. There are so many options with FitBit, Garmin, Samsung, and many others. There is one suitable for all fitness levels and purposes. You can monitor your steps, heart rate, even your sleep. Whether you are a professional athlete, or someone who is only just starting to get active, these devices are a game changer in the industry, aiding in improving the health of individuals.

### Virtual Reality:

Virtual reality allows for athletes to practice their chosen sport, techniques and training programs through real condition simulations without being in the real situation or scenario. Tennis or golf players can continue to train in the rain on a sunny court or course indoors. Athletes can be in a simulator and be wired up with sensors that provide data that can be analysed while they feel like they are in a real sport situation, whether that includes wearing 'goggles' or viewing a full sized screen with 3D imagery. You can even participate in a golf simulator in the middle of the ocean on a cruise ship. Virtual reality has been deemed the 'safe way' to practice new and dangerous skills before attempting them for real. Pilots and astronauts also train in simulators, it is an integral part of their training program.

### Conditioning:

Technology has been developed to assist in the conditioning of bodies based on genetics and biological factors. Genes can be observed and studied to match athletes to specific sports, and help condition their bodies to particular physical activities. These studies can determine how one athlete will respond to different types of exercise, from weight training through to high intensity training, based on genetic markers. Data is analysed by sport scientists and performance coaches, with findings being used to improve muscle movement, endurance and specific skills as required.

### Can you compare use of technology to aid performance to drugs and steroids?

Drugs, steroids, and technology are third party items that aid an athlete. The difference between drugs/steroids and technology is huge. In my opinion, they can't really be compared. Drugs are digested by an

athlete and makes physical changes to the body to improve physical performance as a direct result. Technology aids an athlete to improve their performance, but without directly changing the athlete's body. Drugs in sport are illegal and drug testing is big in the industry. But having said that, I'm sure this would spark a big debate and not everyone would agree.

### **Is it fair to compare teams or individuals who use technology when competing against those who don't?**

But so does having a coach, dietitian, sports psychologist, training partner, physiotherapist, personal gym ... all these things help an athlete to perform in one way or another. So where do you draw the line with advantage and fairness when competing?

Thanks to the latest technological developments, most people's lives have been enhanced and simplified. While the true essence of sports lies in the talent of athletic performers, their game can be greatly improved by making use of modern technologies, ensuring a superior game and positive results. Many athletes have happily embraced such technologies, utilizing sensors and chips to aid them in evaluating their performance. They have welcomed scientifically designed sports gear to assure their movements are as efficient as possible, consequently increasing their chances of winning medals and trophies.

### **So how have new technologies improved sporting performance?**

#### **For Creating Smart Sports Equipment**

Significant sports technologies, such as 'smart' sports gear, are immensely popular amongst athletes to analyze their performance. Such equipment includes sensors and computers as part of their training regime. Examples of 'smart' equipment technologies comprises of devices to measure reaction time and frequency of movements. British gymnast Mimi Cesar has created her ideal rhythmic floor routine by means of Motive Pro. It is a vibrating suit which contains a modular system including sensors for keeping track of all movements of her body. The sensors provide her real-time responses and make her aware of her position in space. It also vibrates when any part of her body goes beyond the desired range of motion. As this reaction is immediate, Mimi is able to refine her position during her routine. Audio cues are also emitted by the suit if she goes out of alignment. The whole performance can be played back to analyze for making the routine as perfect as possible.

#### **Improving Athletic Performances Worldwide**

Latest developments in sporting technologies have led to an influx of a large range of products which are enhancing athletic performances across the world. They are effectively maintaining athlete health, observing and treating injuries by means of heart rate and body-fat monitors. This has allowed a deeper understanding and knowledge of how athletes can further push their abilities and recognize their maximum potential. Moreover, modern sporting technologies have also played their part in rectifying judging errors which ensure only the best athletes are able to win.

#### **Use of Sports Analytics**

Traditionally, decision related to selection, development and coaching of players have been made by adhering to past traditions or "gut" feeling. However Billy Beane, General Manager of Oakland Athletics and former baseball player changed this approach. He used data analytics to select players for his team and the underdogs outperformed everyone. It was the first known use of statistics and data analytics to make personal decisions in professional sports.

SAI can create an overall profile of the player, to determine if that player is worth selecting and training or understanding the strengths and the weaknesses of athletes. Idea here is to take data driven decisions in sports. SAI should invest in research and analysis of sports statistics and how they relate to a prediction of performance.

#### **National level digital platform to store players profiles**

Once SAI is ready with player profiles, all those profiles can be uploaded on cloud based platform for anytime anywhere access by authorized personal. This digital platform can be leveraged in many activities such as shortlisting players for international tournaments, storing their contact details and bio-metrics to test for authenticity, keeping track of athletes past records, overall health and current fitness level etc.

Setting up an integrated school of sports

SAI should setup a unique school for future international level players. Young kids in the age group 10-15 years should be selected leveraging the power of sports analytics and digital platform. These kids should have already proven themselves at domestic level (their profiles should exist already with SAI). The school would offer a full time residential schooling program for these selected few candidates who are best of the best

in the country. For their day to day activities, 80/20 rule would be applied where 80% of their time would be allocated to training and fitness programs and 20 % of time would be allocated to academics. Even in the 20% academics curriculum, they would learn sports related subjects such as physical education, rehabilitation sciences, bio-mechanics and kinetics in sports, dietary regimes etc. This education would be augmented with screening films or discussing plays and biographies of international athletes. World class trainers can upload their training videos on the digital portal and students can watch the necessary videos at the school.

### Using technology to track performance

IOT sensors embedded in player's outfits ("smart clothing") can track a player's performance metrics. Athletes muscle performance can be tracked in real time using Electromyography technology. Electromyography (EMG) is an investigative technique to evaluate the health of muscles and the nerve cells that control them (motor neurons). Vital parameters such as breathing and heart rate, hydration level and body temperature can be easily monitored. Digital technologies such as 3D imaging and motion detectors also can be leveraged to study sports bio-mechanics. Sports bio-mechanics includes detailed analysis of sport movements in order to improve performance and minimize injury risk.

This kind of live tracking enables a trainer to evaluate athlete's health in real time and he knows what areas the athlete needs to focus on more. Every individual player is unique, and real time tracking can set up better baselines for everyone. Trainers and coaches can read matrices in real time to decide when to train harder, stretch or give rest to the athlete.

### Enhancing Communication

Timely communication is vital for budding athletes. Communication can be enhanced by partnering with third party applications such as My Fitness Pal. My Fitness Pal is a personal digital health, diet and exercise journal that can be accessed on a smartphone or computer.

With the help of this app, coaches and trainers can keep a track of athlete's daily diet and it gives more personal accountability to athletes for their training. It acts as a social media site for athletes, coaches and trainers where they can talk about health and fitness.

### Using Virtual Reality training rooms

Today, virtual reality is being used across globe by sporting fraternity. VR allows players to receive challenging and innovative training by visualizing on field situations. It eliminates the risk of injury while enhancing cognitive capabilities of players.

### Improving Transparency

With the power of a digital platform, SAI can launch a mobile app to communicate with players, coaches, trainers and support staff. The app can send notifications to the selected group of players or broadcast the selection results. Selective information can be made available in public domain to back up the selection decisions and to make the system more transparent.

### Rehabilitative Technologies

These are substances and procedures used to treat moderate to severe injuries make up rehabilitative technologies. They also include medicine used by healthy athletes who just want to counter the otherwise debilitating effects of their training regimens. Typically, these technologies are located in sports clinics and training facilities and are administered by specialists in athletic training or sports medicine. Rehabilitative technologies include any kind of anti-inflammatory chemical, such as acetylsalicylic acid. Rehab technologies also include whirlpool machines and ultrasound equipment that athletes use to treat sore muscles and joints. More recent developments such as electronic stimulation or slim send currents into the affected area to stimulate blood flow and aid in the healing process. While not technological in the usual sense, techniques such as acupuncture and chiroprate adjustments are also used in addition to mechanical and computerized treatment Rehab technologies may also be viewed as performance enhancing because they allow athletes to train and compete at a level they otherwise could not.

### Movement Technologies

It refers to those devices and procedures that are designed to assess the form and efficiency of an athlete's body. The most common of such include videotape analysis, although there are much more sophisticated instruments that provide detailed computerized information on an athlete's biomechanics. On like the other form of technology movement technologies are often not visible within the competitive

arenas. Besides helping to improve an athlete's existing technique, the data yielded by movement techniques may also facilitate conceptual or stylistic shifts that allow the athlete to compete in a mechanically, aesthetically and kinesthetically novel manner. The use of high-speed video technology wish have change the response to ball that crosses the goal line without officials' presence or sightseeing. The use of digital cameras, body-worn sensors, wireless transmission, and mobile computers has revolutionalised the way coaches and sport psychologists interact with individual players and teams. Individual body-worn sensors can yield real-time biometric player data that may inform coaching decisions during a game or may be used to analyze a player progress over time.

### Database Technologies

It involves computer innovations that allows athletes and coaches to know everything they need to know about their opponents and themselves. Database programmes have greatly affected the way that many and most professional coaches and players do their business. Informational feedback technologies (a Nike GPS sports watch; a Polar heart rate monitor) allow individual athletes to continuously track their progress on important physiological and performance parameters. Even when not training for an Olympic gold medal, technology can play a positive and supporting role, helping people to get motivated in adhering to a healthy exercise routine, or in rehabilitating after injury.

Competitive level of modern sports, especially high level of sport performance has been close to the limits of natural conditions of mankind, the idea of using the natural advantages, original training methods, to limit the movement of human beings, has long been a dream. The large number of computer technology, biological engineering, new materials and energy technology, information technology, and theory of modern science and technology have been widely used in sports fields, making the face of sports and sports training environment greatly changed and improved, training methods updated, site equipment improved, greatly improved the level of competitive sport, the wide range of functions and effects of sports therefore has been fully exhibited

### Technology and Quest for Performance

Sports gear such as clothing and footwear should be user-friendly and include valuable properties such as strength, flexibility, density, thickness, durability, toughness, resistance to moisture and more importantly cost. Footwear is generally considered more for comfort and injury avoidance rather than performance enhancement, whereas clothing such as the full body suits used in swimming are often claimed to rationalise the competitor's performance times where winning or losing the race is measured in hundredths of a second. Sporting equipment such as the composite tennis racket has been created in order to provide enhanced ball speed, and reduce the potential vibration that can lead to a condition known as tennis elbow (damage to the small blood capillaries in the muscles and ligaments that surround the elbow joint). In other sporting equipment such as the golf club, the overall mass of the club has decreased which is believed to result in a greater achievable distance and possibly a more precise shot. The bicycle has also undergone modern day advances with the development of specialist wheels, pneumatic tyres, break levers and pedals, which are all aimed at increasing stability and rigidity of the bicycle. Prosthetic devices have also been constructed for those athletes with a specific disability. Examples include the springlite prosthesis device created for those athletes deficient of a lower activities have also become more sophisticated, for example, with sharply slanted back wheels in tennis to allow the player to move swiftly across the court from side to side, these and many more ways technology and quest for performance improved. limb, which acts with a 'springboard-like' effect where with each step as the runner strikes the track, the device returns energy and permits running gait. Wheelchair devices used in sporting.

### Conclusion:

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport. It is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is the knowledge and application of using specialised equipment and the latest modern technologies to perform tasks more efficiently. Therefore, coaches and athletes must be aware of sport technologies, and make wise choices about how it affects their performances.

In conclusion, technology and sport go hand in hand these days, and it will continue to do so. As for being a professional athlete, at this stage anyway, the aid of technology is not enough, it doesn't replace actual talent, hard work and perseverance and I don't think it ever will. Well, unless we are all replaced with robots. It will be exciting to see what develops in the next few years.

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## Role of Central Government in Promoting Sports in India

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### Introduction:

The National Sports Policy was formulated by the government of India for the first time in 1984 with the objective of raising the standard of Sports in the country. This Policy stated that the progress made in the implementation of the Policy would be reviewed every five years to determine the further course of action, as may be necessary, following such review. In spite of various encouraging measures, the implementation of the goals and objectives of the National Sports Policy, 1984 could not be substantially realized. Therefore, the Policy has been reformulated several times laying down the specific measures to be taken by the various agencies, which are involved in promoting sports in the country. In accordance with the provisions of the National Sports Policy, 2001, the Central Government pursues the objectives of “Broad-basing” of Sports and “Achieving Excellence in Sports at the National and International levels” in a combined effort with the State Government, the Olympic Association and the National Sports Federation. In view of the potential strength and competitive advantage of Sports in India, the Sports Policy mandates the State to promote Sports activities in the country and integrate Sports and Physical Education more effectively with the Education Curriculum. The Government of India and the Sports Authority of India, in association with the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations, are expected to focus specific attention on the objective of achieving excellence at the National and International levels. The National Sports Policy aims to pursue inclusion of “Sports” in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India and introduction of appropriate legislation for guiding all matters involving national and inter-state jurisdiction. In specific terms, the objectives of National Sports Policy includes Broad basing of Sports, Integration with education, development of infrastructure, excellence in Sports, Development of National Sports Federations, Scientific back up to Sports Persons, ensure access to high quality of Sports equipments, training and development of Coaches, Sports Scientists, Judges, Referees and Umpires, Incentives to Sports Persons, Integrated development of the Sports and Tourism sectors and Resource mobilization for Sports

Today sport emerges as an important component of socio-economic development of a country. The active participation in sports improves community health and productivity, reduces medical expenses, imbibes discipline in character and enhances social cohesion. The execution of a mega sporting event helps in developing infrastructure, generating employment, securing inflow of foreign capital and thus contributes significantly to the economic development of a country. Therefore, it can be said that the impact of sports on the society is multi-dimensional.

The government plays a crucial role in promoting sports in a country. The government and governmental organizations constitute the public sector of the sports industry, which is responsible in making sports policies, allocating grants for developing infrastructure, nurturing talents and designing specialized programmes for overall development of sports. The objective of this article is to discuss critically the role of government in promoting sports in India.

The year 1982 was significant in the history of sports in India. In that year, India organized the Asian Games for the first time. Prior to that, not much emphasis had been given to sports in public policies. The following table represents the gradual increase in fund allocation for sports since the sixth Five Year Plan:

Five Year Plan	Duration	Allocation for Sports (INR million)
6th	1980-1985	270
7th	1985-1989	2,070
8th	1992-1997	2,100
9th	1997-2002	4,730
10th	2002-2007	11,450
11th	2007-2012	46,360

Despite a significant increase in the fund allocation, it is pertinent to mention that not more than 1% of budgetary allocation has been directed to sports in India.

The Panchyat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) had been introduced to inculcate sports culture at the grass-root level by encouraging the youth of village and district levels to participate in sports. To achieve

this objective, Rs. 1500 crore had been approved by the Planning Commission of India in the eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 92 crore and Rs. 160 crore had already been allocated for 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 respectively.

Despite these efforts, the performance of Indian athletes at the international level is not very convincing. Therefore, a few steps may be recommended to make these initiatives more comprehensive. First, the allocation of funds, as the percentage of budget, should be increased to broad-base sports in the country. Second, sports should be made as an integral part of the education system to inculcate sports culture from the school level. Third, the effectiveness of the developmental projects should be evaluated periodically. Fourth, uniformity should be maintained in sports specific activities of various states of India to provide equal participation opportunity to its citizens. Finally, a structure of good governance should be incorporated to make the system transparent and accountable.

To revive sports culture, the government should revisit the sporting framework of India. Otherwise, the immense potential of the country in sports can never be realized. It can be expected that the government will play a proactive role in promoting sports in India to establish the country as a sporting nation.

### Promotion of Sports in Rural Areas

For inculcating sporting culture and broad-basing sports among youth of the country in rural areas, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled Panchayat Yuva Kirda Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), from 2008-09 which aims at creation/development of basic playfields in all village panchayats and block panchayats of the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels.. This was stated by Shri Ajay Maken, Minister of State (I/C) for Youth Affairs & Sports, in the Rajya Sabha today, in a written reply to a question by Shri Dilipbhai Pandya. Sports competitions are organized in various sports disciplines such as athletics, archery, badminton, boxing, hockey, gymnastics, judo, football, swimming, wrestling, volleyball, table tennis, cycling, kho-kho, kabaddi, etc., in terms of provisions of the Scheme of PYKKA.

The Minister further stated that schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and the Sports Authority of India are equally applicable for sportspersons hailing from rural areas. National Sports Policy-2001, is already in existence, which, inter alia, provides for mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports in the country including in rural areas. For realization of the aforesaid objectives mentioned in National Sports Policy 2001, while the Scheme of PYKKA takes care of the broad-basing of sports at the grassroots level, the identification and nurturing of the identified talent for promotion of excellence in sports including those from rural areas is done under the following Schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI):

- National Sports Talent Context (NSTC) Scheme
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme
- Sports Authority of India Training Centres (STC) Scheme
- Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme
- Centres of Excellence (COE) Scheme

### Improving standard of sports in India

I love sports, and since you are on this site, it's a safe bet to say that you love sports too. Yet when we are asked if India as a country is where we want it to be as far as sports are concerned, we would say "Eh, not quite." Much as we take pride in our passion for sports, we are aware that our country isn't a frontrunner as a sporting nation. There are a lot of things which can be done to improve the standard of sports in India, to produce more Olympic medals and more importantly, to usher in a culture of fitness in the country. Here are some ideas to do that-

- Run

It ought to be mandatory for every single person in the country to run or jog or walk for fifteen minutes at least every single morning. Something as small as that can make a world of difference. For you to be able to participate in sports, developing your basic core fitness through running is essential. It would help keep away diseases such as diabetes and high blood pressure and obesity. One in every three Indian is projected to be obese by 2030. This is one simple step which can help prevent that.

- Utilize schools

The best way to develop sports at the grassroots level is to integrate it as a goal for schools to pursue. The combination which schools possess is priceless – infrastructure with a structured group of children going through it. Most schools have an open field, a lot of them have at least a basketball

court. And they have a couple of hours a week which they can dedicate to sports for the kids. According to the next five year plan, it's expected that sports in schools will be taken more seriously at the school level, thus enabling the development of young talent. Initiatives such as marks for sports come to mind too. There is a world of untapped potential in schools, we just need to tap in to it.

- Broadcast more sports

A lot of kids pick up sports because of what they watch on TV. Increased coverage of sports on TV also makes way for companies to invest in advertisement slots, which promotes the market for the sport. Once prospective investors see that a sport enjoys high visibility, they will see it as a viable venture to invest in it. Increased coverage of sports on TV also creates fans of the sport who then take up the game for real.

- Get corporates in on the action

India has some of the richest people in the world. Instead of having them splurge on rich toys, they ought to direct their spendings to sports. The Hockey India League's franchises have said up front that they don't expect a profit until a few years time and that this investment is more of a marketing initiative than something they plan to get returns on. Our sports federations are registered under the societies act; profit is not their driving motive. Private sector is all about monetizing things, they can take sports to the next level because their focus is long term, not just what they can make today.

- Infrastructure

Increase the number of facilities which people can use for pursuing sports, and increase the accessibility and quality of the existing infrastructure. There are a lot of sports for which you just need some open space and equipment, but to pursue any sport in an organized manner, one needs proper facilities to play. Elite athletes also require proper facilities to train and push their game to the next level.

- Lionize Indian sportspersons

People generally prefer to watch the EPL or NBA over Indian football and basketball. The reason they give is that the quality of the game is better in those foreign leagues. Well if you had a choice to watch a game between Manchester United and Arsenal over watching your kid play in a game, which one would you watch? Which one would have you cheering your socks off? According to me, we just need to make our sportspersons as familiar to us as the stars of the foreign leagues and we need to relate to them. Sports need to be marketed better. Maybe design profile cards of players so at a quick glance you can know about the players, share videos of them in action, make them larger than life, and mainly, spread their stories and make them easier to relate to to the common fan.

- Tie-ups with foreign bodies who have a vested interest in developing the sport

The NBA has tied up with Mahindra, IMG Reliance and Basketball Federation of India to develop basketball in India. They provide technical expertise and other support to conduct various activities at the grassroot level and above to improve the standard of the game here and to spread the love of the game. They also enabled a trial at the WNBA for Geethu Anna Jose. And Satnam Singh is now being groomed at the IMG Academy at Florida. There are a lot of other foreign bodies whose product sells on the back of the popularity of the sport they invest in. We ought to explore as many associations and tie ups as we can with them.

- Put qualified professionals in federation posts instead of honorary members

A lot of jobs in sports federations are honorary. A lot of people think that they are given based on political and personal connections more than qualifications. If these jobs were more than honorary posts, then the scene would be a lot more cleaner.

- Strictly observe age limits

No under 18 competitions should have a family man with two kids participating in it. The scourge of overage players joshing their way in competitions where they don't belong is one which has been plaguing Indian sports for a very long time. Age limits should be strictly adhered to if the next generation is to be given a chance to get its due.

### Structured competition

People need to compete in well organized competitions which have a sustainable structure. A simple one shot tournament is not completely ineffective, but having well organized competitions over a long period of time will allow for better development and talent spotting. It will also give sportspersons an opportunity to compete and improve.

Sometimes, the scope of a goal seems so large that we don't know where to begin. These ideas can be undertaken one small step at a time. That's how things get done anyway, one step at a time.

### **"Department of Sports" is under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

India is expected to become the 4th largest economy by 2025, only after the United States, China, and Japan, contributing about 5.5%-6% to the world GDP. While most of these developed countries face the risk of an aging workforce, India is expected to have a very favorable demographic profile. It is estimated that by the year 2020, the population of India would have a median age of 28 years only as against 38 years for the US, 42 years for China and 48 years for Japan. This 'demographic dividend' offers a great opportunity.

The Government of India makes the significant investment on programmes for the youth, through various Ministries/ Departments. In addition, the State Governments and a number of other stakeholders are also working to support youth development and to enable productive youth participation in sports and physical activities.

We are here with the different initiatives that Sports Authority of India (SAI) started. Keeping the above mission in Mind the Sports Authority of India with a view of promoting sports at Sub-Junior, Junior, and Senior levels is implementing the under mentioned schemes all over the country.

### **Sports Promotional Schemes of Sports Authority of India:**

1. National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC) - for Sub-Junior level trainees:

National Sports Talent Contest, (NSTC) Scheme is being implemented to scout sports talent in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurture them into future medal hopes by providing scientific training. At present there are 14 Regular adopted schools, 10 schools adopted to promote indigenous games/martial arts. 32 Akharas adopted being trained? There are a total No. of Trainees 1060 (805 Boys & 255 Girls) trainees under the NSTC Scheme.

2. Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC) - for Sub-Junior level trainees:

This is a collaborative venture of SAI with the Indian Army, The main objective of the Scheme is to make use of the good infrastructure and disciplined environment of the Army for training boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age, to achieve excellence in sports. After attaining the required age of seventeen and a half years, the trainees are also offered placement in the Army. At present, there are 18 Centres in India wherein trainees are being trained, in the above-mentioned disciplines. Presently, there are a total of 1049 Boys trainees under the ABSC scheme.

3. SAI Training Centres Scheme (STC) - for Junior level trainees:

Main objectives were to make it possible for the Central Government and State Governments to work together for sports development efforts, through the integration of various Schemes. Correct existing regional imbalances in sports infrastructure in the Country and within a State. Enable SAI to nurture junior sports talent scientifically who had attained excellence at Sub Junior level under NSTC Scheme and induct them into the STCs/Centres of Excellence, for further scientific and in-depth coaching on a long-term basis. Presently there are 56 STC Centres in the country having a total strength of 5394 trainees (3807 Boys & 1587 Girls).

4. Extension Centre of STC /SAG:

The extension centers of STC/SAG centers Scheme was started to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage in 2005, with a view to developing sports standards in schools and colleges which had the requisite basic infrastructure and had shown good results in sports. Trainees in the age group of 12-18 years are adopted under the Scheme. At present, there are 70 STC/SAG Extension Centres in the country with a total strength of 1183 trainees (775 Boys & 408 Girls).

5. Special Area Games Scheme (SAG) - for Junior level trainees:

Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme aims at scouting natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country and nurturing them scientifically for achieving excellence in sports. The Scheme also envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts and also from regions/ communities, which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline. The main objective of the Scheme is to train meritorious sportspersons in the age group of 12-18 years, with age being relaxed in exceptional cases. At present, there are 19 SAG Centres in the country having a total strength of 1676 trainees (961 Boys & 715 Girls).

6. Centre of Excellence Scheme (COX) - for Senior level trainees

As a natural corollary to the Schemes for Sub-Junior and Junior, the Scheme of Centres of Excellence was started in 1997. The scheme envisaged induction of sportspersons, who had performed

well at Sr. National Competitions, for further advanced scientific training at the Regional Centres of SAI for 330 days in a year. These Centres of Excellence operate as regular coaching camps for the best available talent in India and provide concurrent layers of skilled sportspersons, giving a wider choice of talent and continuity for selection to National Teams and provide alternative second and third options for the National Teams. At present, there are 15 Centres in the country having a total strength of 556 trainees (288 Boys & 268 Girls).

7. COME and PLAY Scheme:

The Come & Play Scheme was initiated for optimum utilization of SAI sports facilities in Delhi and across the country, and primarily focussed on encouraging local sportspersons in areas where SAI sports facilities/ Centres are operational. While providing youth from local communities and sports enthusiasts with an opportunity to train under SAI coaches.

**Conclusion:**

The output of all the Central Government Scheme beneficial to all the sports person from ground level, as it as produce Olympics, Asian games medalist so the scheme should be adopted at grass root level so, that real beneficiaries of our country will excel and one day we will become a medalist country like china, America who is on the top of the world.

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## Indian Sports Policy and Olympic Performance

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### Introduction:

The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports Shri Sarbananda Sonowal has said that the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports had proposed a new comprehensive National Sports Policy in 2007-08, the draft of which was discussed with all stake holders viz, State Governments, Indian Olympic Association (IOA), National Sports Federations, eminent sportspersons and sports administrators.

In a written reply in the Rajya Sabha today Shri Sonowal said, after careful consideration of the whole matter and in view of the new initiatives taken by way of introduction of the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) in 2008, which has since been revised as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) in 2014, for broad-basing of sports in the country, the Government decided that the existing National Sports Policy 2001 is sufficient to achieve the goals of both mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports and decided to withdraw the draft comprehensive National Sports Policy. Accordingly, the policy was withdrawn with the approval of the Cabinet. At present, the National Sports Policy, 2001 is in existence, which among other objectives have two main objectives viz, promotion of excellence in sports and broad-basing of sports. The schemes of the Department of Sports and Sports Authority of India are aimed at achievement of these twin objectives. State Governments are actively associated in the implementation of the Schemes pertaining to them. National Sports Federations recognized by the Ministry are given financial assistance towards conduct of national championships, organizing coaching camps, participation in international tournaments abroad and conduct of international tournaments in India, etc. under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. In several sports disciplines including shooting, wrestling, badminton and boxing, India has performed well by winning medals in major international events.

The importance of sports and fitness in one's life is invaluable. Playing sports inculcates team spirit, develops strategic & analytical thinking, leadership skills, goal setting and risk taking. A fit and healthy individual leads to an equally healthy society and strong nation.

Sports is an extremely important component for the overall development of our nation. India, in the last few years has made steady progress in the field of sports. This tremendous potential needs to be showcased at a global platform. It's time we inspire young talent, give them top-notch infrastructure and training of the highest level. We need to inculcate a strong spirit of participation in sports that enables players to demonstrate their true potential. Only then can India realise its dream of becoming a sports super power.

The Khelo India programme has been introduced to revive the sports culture in India at the grass-root level by building a strong framework for all sports played in our country and establish India as a great sporting nation.

### To accomplish the above objectives, Khelo India programme:

Talented players identified in priority sports disciplines at various levels by the High-Powered Committee will be provided annual financial assistance of INR 5 lakh per annum for 8 years. Khelo India School Games, which are a part of the Khelo India programme, are being held from 31st January to 8th February, 2018 in New Delhi. Under-17 athletes have been invited to participate across 16 disciplines, which are as follows: Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Shooting, Swimming, Volleyball, Weightlifting, and Wrestling. Join us and support the Khelo India initiative to transform India into a global sporting powerhouse in the upcoming years.

### India Olympics Performance:

India first participated at the Olympic Games in 1900, with a lone athlete (Norman Pritchard) winning two medals- both silver- in athletics. The nation first sent a team to the Summer Olympic Games in 1920, and has participated in every Summer Games since then. India has also competed at several Winter Olympic Games beginning in 1964. Indian athletes have won 28 medals, all at the Summer Games. For a period of time, India national field hockey team was dominant in Olympic competition, winning eleven medals in twelve Olympics between 1920 and 1980. The run included 8 gold medals total and six successive gold medals from 1928-1956. Thus, India's Summer Olympic delegation in the early Olympic Games was as follows:

- 1900: One athlete
- 1920: 6 competitors (four athletes, two wrestlers) and managers Bhoot and Fyzee
- 1924: 14 competitors (seven athletes, seven tennis players) and manager Harry Crowe Buck
- 1928: 21 competitors (seven athletes and a hockey team of 14) and manager G D Sondhi
- 1932: 20 competitors (four athletes, one swimmer, and a hockey team of 15) and three officials headed by manager G D Sondhi
- 1936: 27 competitors (four athletes, three wrestlers, one Burmese weight-lifter, and a hockey team of 19) and three officials including manager G D Sondhi
- 1948: 79 competitors and a few officials headed by chef-de-mission MoinulHaq
- 1952: 64 competitors and some officials headed by chef-de-mission MoinulHaq

### List of Competitors:

This list provides a comparative compendium of all the participants/competitors of India in the summer Olympic games:

Games	Sports	Men	Women	Total	Change	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Change
1900	1	1	0	1	NA	0	2	0	2	NA
1920	2	6	0	6	+5	0	0	0	0	-2
1924	2	13	2	15	+8	0	0	0	0	0
1928	2	21	0	21	+7	1	0	0	1	+1
1932	3	30	0	30	+9	1	0	0	1	0
1936	3-4	27	0	27	-3	1	0	0	1	0
1948	10	79	0	79	+52	1	0	0	1	0
1952	11	60	4	64	-15	1	0	1	2	+1
1956	8	58	1	59	-5	1	0	0	1	-1
1960	6	45	0	45	-14	0	1	0	1	0
1964	8	52	1	53	+8	1	0	0	1	0
1968	5	25	0	25	-28	0	0	1	1	0
1972	7	40	1	41	+16	0	0	1	1	0
1976	2	20	0	20	-21	0	0	0	0	-1
1980	1	58	18	76	+56	1	0	0	1	+1
1984				48	-28	0	0	0	0	-1
1988	7			46	-2	0	0	0	0	0
1992	5			53	+7	0	0	0	0	0
1996	13	44	4	49	-4	0	0	1	1	+1
2000	7			65	+16	0	0	1	1	0
2004	14	48	25	73	+8	0	1	0	1	0
2008	12	31	25	56	-17	1	0	2	3	+2
2012	13	60	23	83	+27	0	2	4	6	+3
2016	15	66	54	118	+35	0	1	1	2	-4

This list provides a comparative compendium of all the participants/competitors of India in the winter Olympic Games:

Games	Sports	Men	Women	Total	Change	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Change
1964	1	1	0	1	NA	0	0	0	0	NA
1968	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	1	2	1	3	+2	0	0	0	0	0
1992	1	2	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
1998	1	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	3	3	1	4	+3	0	0	0	0	0
2010	3	3	0	3	-1	0	0	0	0	0
2014	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	2	2	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0

## List of Medalists:

Medal	Name/Team	Games	Sport	Event
Silver	Norman Pritchard	1900 Paris	Athletics	Men's 200 metres
Silver	Norman Pritchard	1900 Paris	Athletics	Men's 200 metres hurdles
Gold	National team	1928 Amsterdam	Field hockey	Men's competition
Gold	National team	1932 Los Angeles	Field hockey	Men's competition
Gold	National team	1936 Berlin	Field hockey	Men's competition
Gold	National team	1948 London	Field hockey	Men's competition
Gold	National team	1952 Helsinki	Field hockey	Men's competition
Bronze	KhashabaDadasahebJadhav	1952 Helsinki	Wrestling	Men's freestyle bantamweight
Gold	National team	1956 Melbourne	Field hockey	Men's competition
Silver	National team	1960 Rome	Field hockey	Men's competition
Gold	National team	1964 Tokyo	Field hockey	Men's competition
Bronze	National team	1968 Mexico City	Field hockey	Men's competition
Bronze	National team	1972 Munich	Field hockey	Men's competition
Gold	National team	1980 Moscow	Field hockey	Men's competition
Bronze	Leander Paes	1996 Atlanta	Tennis	Men's singles
Bronze	KarnamMalleswari	2000 Sydney	Weightlifting	Women's 69 kg
Silver	Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	2004 Athens	Shooting	Men's double trap
Gold	AbhinavBindra	2008 Beijing	Shooting	Men's 10 m Air Rifle
Bronze	Vijender Singh	2008 Beijing	Boxing	Middleweight
Bronze	Sushil Kumar	2008 Beijing	Wrestling	Men's freestyle 66 kg
Silver	Vijay Kumar	2012 London	Shooting	Men's 25 Rapid Fire Pistol
Silver	Sushil Kumar	2012 London	Wrestling	Men's freestyle 66 kg
Bronze	SainaNehwal	2012 London	Badminton	Women's singles
Bronze	Mary Kom	2012 London	Boxing	Women's flyweight
Bronze	GaganNarang	2012 London	Shooting	Men's 10m Air Rifle
Bronze	YogeshwarDutt	2012 London	Wrestling	Men's freestyle 60 kg
Silver	P. V. Sindhu	2016 Rio de Janeiro	Badminton	Women's singles
Bronze	Sakshi Malik	2016 Rio de Janeiro	Wrestling	Women's freestyle 58 kg

**India needs to improve its Olympic performance?**

At summer Olympics 2016, India secured 67th rank with 0 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze medal. We can boast about this performance by comparing ourselves with Pakistan who failed to open their medal tally. But if we compare ourselves with an equally populous country i.e. China (70 medals, 26 Gold, 18 Silver and 26 Bronze medals), the feeling of pride should vanish. India's historical tally of medals at Olympics [9 Gold medals, 7 Silver Medals and 12 Bronze Medals, Total 28 Medals], is less than what China takes home in one appearance. These stats tell us a story; that we as a country are not up to the mark and someone should take up the responsibility to improve India's performance at International level sporting events.

Since ages, Indian parents have ignored the value of sports education in a child's initial development stages. Children often pursue sports as hobby or entertainment but when it comes to thinking about sports as a career option, our elder generation is not mature enough. Children are expected to excel at studies; even if they are excellent at sports they have to focus on studies, and sooner or later would drop their ambitions of becoming a professional athlete. The result is underdeveloped sporting infrastructure and training facilities, lack of world class professional athletes and poor pay packages for most national level athletes. If we look at it carefully, an entire sector has remained undeveloped in a country of 1.3 billion people; a sector which can provide millions of jobs to the nationals and can provide an opportunity to develop an entire ecosystem.

**Conclusion:**

India rank of in Olympics is 17th India participated at the 2018 Summer Youth Olympics in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 6 October to 18 October 2018. India managed their best ever medal haul of the Youth Olympics in this edition. Among the 206 participating nations, India ranked 17th on the medals tally. Indian athletes have won 28 medals, all at the Summer Games. the famous archer of India?

Deepika Kumari. Deepika Kumari (born 13 June 1994) is an Indian athlete who competes in the event of archery, is currently ranked World No. 5, and is a former world number one. She won a gold medal in the 2010 Commonwealth games in the women's individual recurve event.

India got first Olympic medal Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav. After Norman Pritchard who won two silver medals in athletics in 1900 under colonial India, Khashaba was the first individual athlete from independent India to win a medal at the Olympics. The most Olympic gold medals won by a male athlete is 23, achieved by swimmer Michael Phelps (USA) across four Olympic Games from 2004 to 2016.

Karnam Malleswari The first Indian woman to ever win an Olympic medal was Karnam Malleswari who won a bronze medal at the Sydney Olympics in the Women's 69 kg category in Weightlifting. Olympic medals India won Indian athletes have won 28 medals, all at the Summer Games. India has won 28 medals (9 gold, 7 silver, 12 bronze) in total at the Olympic games. For a period of time, India national field hockey team was dominant in Olympic competition, winning eleven medals in twelve Olympics between 1920 and 1980.

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**Top Technological Innovations in Sports****Dr.Sagar Pralhadrao Narkhede,**

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**Abstract:**

*The recent developments and innovations in sports technologies have made it possible to produce various types of products designed to improve and increase athletic performance. With these technologies, athletic health can also be observed and maintained while injuries are also being treated. These are possible with the help of advanced sporting technologies like monitors for heart rates, monitors for body fat, pedometers, etc.*

*Because of such advancement in the field of sporting technologies, a profound sense of knowledge is recognized when it comes to the potential of the human body. This allows the athletes to undergo training and join sports competitions even when they are already old. These sporting technologies and equipment have also been developed to enhance the safety of every athlete participating in any sports events. Some of the common sporting tools and equipment which have been developed to enhance safety include helmets and other types of body protection used in the sports such as ice hockey and boxing. All of these are designed to help in the prevention of injuries.*

**Keywords:** Sports, Technology.

**Introduction:**

The world of sport is frequently dynamic over the years, and the use of technology is just one of those areas that has made an impact on many sports in the modern day. See the annual sports technology awards for the most recent technology ideas within the world of sport.

Within the last 5 years, the athletic world has been entirely transformed by emerging sports technology. These technologies make it easier than ever for fans to get into the game, and for athletes to optimize their performance.

Today, we're going to take a closer look at some of the exciting new technologies & their benefits in sports and see how technological advancements in sports are revolutionizing the way that we play and watch the games we love.

**Apps**

- Artificial Intelligence
- Athletes Can Be More Accurate In Their Game
- Better Equipment - Hans Device, Heart Monitor, Helmets, Swimsuits, Player Tracking
- Better For Coaches: Fame, Film And Scouting
- Better Viewing Experience, Mobile Video Streaming
- Breakaway Rims
- Carbon Fiber Skis And Snowboards
- Composite Tennis Racquets
- Cyclops And Hawkeye Tracking System
- Data Analytics
- Digital Ticketing
- Drug Testing & Wada
- Fair Game , Free Fantasy Sports
- Goal-Line Technology
- Helps Us Better Understand The Game
- Helps With Nutrition And Training
- Incredible Stadiums - Improved Field Conditions, Weather Control
- Ingestible Thermometer Pills
- Instant Replay - Photo Finishes, Portable Sensors
- Safer For The Athletes, More Connected To Athletes
- Prosthetic Devices for Disabled Athletes
- Radar Gun
- Video Technology - Virtual Broadcast Enhancements, Virtual Reality, Scoreboards
- Wearable Computers
- Computer Software - Team Beep Test, Body Byte.

Technology affects several aspects of sport from performance on and off the sphere to spectating and public profile. Increasingly, advances in technology influence grass-roots likewise as elite sport.

**Areas of technology:**

Equipment, Clothing, Footwear, Surfaces, Facilities, Cameras, Computers, Software,.

**Benefits of technology for spectators:**

All-weather surfaces, Improved camera technology, On-screen information /interaction, Increased experience at home, Wider range of sports accessible/visible through technology

**Benefits of technology for players:**

- Instant feedback on performance
- Advanced clothing/equipment design
- Improved analysis of performance
- Advances in stress management techniques
- Increased knowledge of diet
- Supplementation
- Faster rehabilitation
- Improved effectiveness of training programmes
- Equipment designed for individual needs
- Facilities to recreate environments

**Benefits of technology for coaches:**

Video analysis of matches, technique, success, improve performance.

**Benefits of technology for officials:-**

Ensure correct decisions; communicate with each other, Less pressure, Timing/measurement accurate, Creates excitement in crowd.

**Conclusion:**

From athletes to coaches and managers, to the fans in the stands, sports technology is making it easier for everyone to enjoy the sports and activities they love. We're looking forward to what the future of technology in athletics.

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**Communication Challenges among the Students of Rural areas****Dr. Ram P. Savanekar**

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**Abstract:**

Rural area is always been a step back as compared to the urban area. It is also observed about the communication performance. There are many challenges to communication in rural areas. Students of rural area face many challenges while developing their communication skill. Among them low literacy levels; poor media reach and exposure and vast, heterogeneous and diversely spread rural audiences characterized by variations in language, culture and lifestyle. All the factors pose multiple challenges to the students of rural area. Nowadays effective communication skill has become an important part of everyone's life. Effective communication skill reflects the personality of the students. Communication not only in our mother tongue is important but in English is also strongly important. But communication in English is found to be a tough job for rural students. Different and simple ways to tackle with these challenges should be there.

**Keywords:** rural, challenges, communication, influence, atmosphere

**Introduction:**

Very few students from rural areas are actually clearing their secondary education and seeking admission in colleges for further studies. There is a difference between urban and rural students in their initial environment, skills, learning ability, availability of infrastructure, and access to different facilities. Due to improper base of English, poor quality of education these students lack confidence and are not able to speak, communicate and read English as compared to urban students. Communicating English is a way to improve our opportunities, satisfaction, comfort, confidence, joy and it is also a mark of personality and attitude. Unfortunately, a suitable atmosphere is not created to fulfill needs of rural students for learning to communicate. If rural students want to run the success parallel to urban students they should improve their English communication skills.

**Importance of Communication Skill and Communication Challenges:**

Communication skill is the ability that is used for giving and receiving different kinds of information. Communication skill involves listening, speaking, observing and empathizing. The communication pattern in any society is a part of its culture. No communication medium can exist in a cultural vacuum. In the process of communication the rural students face enormous challenges because of the rural atmosphere and lack of facilities available in the rural area. The rural students face many hurdles while learning English language from the school level. There are the most common and specific challenges faced by the rural students while learning English. Pronouncing, communicating, and writing these are the difficulties faced by the students of rural area. English is the most widely spoken language in the world and it stands out as the most popular and influential on earth. English is the language of science, navigation, aviation, computers, diplomacy, and tourism. Knowing English language and English communication increases our chances of getting a good job in a multinational company within our home country or of finding work abroad. Communication involves individual as well as collective activities of sharing ideas, facts, and information. Two types of technology are relevant to improve communication in English. One is Communication technology and the other is Digital learning resources.

The use of English has become indispensable in every field. Many websites are also written in English. English is based on a simple alphabet and it is fairly quick and easy to learn compared to other languages. English is not only useful but it gives us a lot of satisfaction. Students do not get desired atmosphere for communicating in English in rural area. In rural area, while trying to communicate in English students shy and feel awkward. They do not get positive response from the rural people for developing their communication skill. Because, many people from rural area are illiterate.

Language learning is a skill that can be perfected only through constant practice and continuous exposure to the target language, the available resources should be completely tapped so as to provide an encouraging atmosphere for learning and practicing the language. Majority of such students, hail from rural areas. This is because of their weak foundation of English, lack of communication build-up at school and/or college levels, their scaring nature and so many reasons are there. So, it has become important to find out all those reasons and find out solutions on them.

Nowadays knowledge in English has increased in Urban areas, but still the students in rural areas face many difficulties in learning English at their schools in Speaking, Writing Pronouncing English. The rural

students still do not have enough encouragement to practice English. The present paper deals with the problems and the difficulties faced by the rural students in learning English.

### Important Tips for improving Communication Skill:

To improve communication skills in English, for rural students, communication in English should be their main target and they should be target oriented about it. They should keep practicing to communicate in English in their own environment and among their friends. Students should try to communicate in English with the one who knows English. They should try to chat in English on social sites and communication medium. They should expose their illiteracy. Almost all students are aware of social media and communication sites. Whatsapp, skype, hike, way2sms etc.-like applications can also be used to communicate properly. Students should correct their grammatical mistakes in such kind of sessions with the help of their teachers, friends, elder or younger, whoever is better in English. Rote learning should be avoided. Village students feel less comfortable when surrounded by other students who could communicate in English. This feeling should be killed by improving their confidence. Because, it is the only key to success.

### Conclusion:

Rural students face many challenges in the areas of Speaking, Pronouncing, Communicating and Writing the second language. The paper reveals that communication challenges among the rural students are high. In rural area limited reach of the mass media imposes limitations on universal communication to rural Students. It is not sufficient to understand rural communication challenges as stated; rather, what is equally crucial is the need to understand the behavioral and psychographic characteristics of the rural students, in order to develop an effective rural communication strategy.

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## बचपन मे मोबाईल के दुष्परिणाम

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## प्रस्तावना :-

बच्चे भगवान का रूप होते हैं ! आज के बच्चे आनेवाले कल के नागरिक होते हैं इसलिए ही कहा जाता है की बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं! उर्दू भाषा के प्रसिद्ध कवि डॉ.एकबाल लिखते हैं के

कौम का सरमाया ऐ साहब ए नजर  
दौलत व हशमत नही, नै सिम व जर  
दौलत उसकी, उसके बच्चे तंदुरुस्त  
महेनती, फरमाबर व होशयार व चुस्त

अर्थात् बालक ही देश का सरमाया व धन है यदि ये धष्टपुष्ट, मजबुत, बहादूर, साहसी व चुस्त रहेंगे तो अपने देश का भविष्य भी उज्ज्वल, उन्नत और समृद्ध होगा! विद्ववानों का कथन है कि,

“Children are the world’s most valuable resource of its best hope for the future” John F. Kennedy.

“ The Child is the father of the man”. – William Wordsworth.

“ Your Children will become What you are, so what you want them to be” Devid. Bly.

यह भी कहा जाता है कि बच्चे कोरे कागज के भांती होते हैं आप उस पर कुछ भी नक्श व निगार बना सकते हैं इसलिए बच्चों का सही पालनपोषण,

उनकी निगरानी, उनकी सही तरबियत मातापिता अर्थात् समाज की जिम्मेदारी है! बच्चे अपने वातावरण से सिकते हैं! वह आपकी नक्कल करते हैं उनको सुसंस्कृत बनाना हमारा काम है! यह वो आयु होती है जब बच्चोंका सर्वांगिन विकास होता है!

इसलिए के बच्चोंके सही मार्गदर्शन मिले तो बच्चे अवश्य ही सफल नागरिक हो देश के अमूल्य रत्न बनेंगे!

एक सफल और समृद्ध मनुष्य और नागरिक के लिए आवश्यक है कि वो सच्चा युगपुरुष हो ! जमाने की हर कला व तंत्रज्ञान मालुमात का सागर हो !

क्यों की आज का युग आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान का युग है ! विज्ञान भगवान का एक वरदान है विज्ञान ने हमें इलेक्ट्रीसिटी, रेडिओ, टि.व्ही., कॉम्प्युटर, इंटरनेट व मोबाईल जैसी अनेक वस्तुएं भेट दी है ! लेकिन याद रहे की, “ Science is a good servant but a bad master”

अर्थात् विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान के जितने लाभ हैं उसके साथही उनकी बहुत सारी हानि भी है !

आधुनिक युग मे विज्ञान की मदद से मनुष्यने कही महत्वपूर्ण अविष्कार किए हैं ! मोबाईल फोन आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान का एक अदभुत चमत्कार ही है! जो एक

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण है ! मोबाईल शब्द का अर्थ वाहक होता है जो हमारी आवाज वो संदेश एक स्थानसे दुसरे स्थान तक पहुंचानेका कार्य करता है ! किसीने क्या खूब कहा है

ना खम्बो का कोई चक्कर है                      ना लंबी लंबी तारो का जाल है  
जमाना मोबाईल का है .....                      यहाँ टेलिफोन का क्या काम है

जी हॉ बिलकुल सच कहा है के आज के आधुनिक युग में मनुष्य वैश्वीकरण द्वारा पुरे विश्व को एक समाज बनाने की कोशीश कर रहा है और प्रत्येक मनुष्य इस प्रतियोगिता का हिस्सा बनना चाहता है ! हर एक की परिस्थिती कुछ ऐसी है ...

जनाब ए शेख है यारो मैं पीते नही लेकीन आयेंगी सरे मैफिल तो हिस्सा कम नही लेंगे

यानी शेख साहब (मार्गदर्शक)मै (शराब)नही पीते जो उनकी सभ्यता के खिलाफ है लेकीन यदि वो इस प्रतियोगितामें सहभागी होंगे तो यह उनके स्वाभिमान के खिलाफ होगा, वह भी डटकर पीयेंगे पिछे नही हटेंगे !

विज्ञान और आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान दिन प्रतिदिन उन्नती कर रहा है, प्रत्येक दिन बाजार में मनुष्य के सुख समाधान व विलास को उपकरण आ रहे हैं ! एक जमाना था जब मोबाईल फोन अमिरो और श्रीमंतोंके पास हुआ करते थे लेकिन आज सब्जीवाले, पानठेलेवाले, भंगारवाले, सफाई कामगारसे लेकर फुटपाथ तक पहुच गया है !

मोबाईल आज केवल बातचित या संदेशतक सिमीत नहीं रहा बल्कि यह मनुष्य का अभिन्न अंग बन गया है ! मेसेज, चैटिंग, युटयुब, व्हॉट्सअप, फोटोग्राफी, समय बताने का यंत्र, इंटरनेट की सुविधाओसे लेस है ! घरगुती काम हो या कार्यालय का महत्वपूर्ण दस्ताऐवज हो या इलेक्टीक बिल का भरना करना हो , रेस्टॉरंटसे खाना आर्डर करना हो या बैंक ट्रॉन्सेक्शन करना हो , कारखानोमे माल की तयारी , रेलमार्ग संचार मे, मौसम की जानकारी, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान हो या विदेशी व्यापार हो .... सुबह शुभसकाळ, गुड मॉर्निंग...हॅलो...हॅपीबर्थडे ...हॅपी ऑनिव्हर्सरी.. कॉन्नेक्टस से लेकर शुभरात्री तक यह आपकी परछाई बना हुआ है और अलादिन के चिराग के जिन की तरह बटन दबाते ही बोलो मेरे आका ... क्या हुकुम है ! वह आपकी फर्माइश पुरी करता जाता है ना उसे थकान है ना कुछ समय लगता है ना वो कुछ गलती करता है ! मोबाईल आपके हुकुम की आदर करता है और आप उसके बाँस है परन्तु कहते हैं न भअति तिथे माती प्रत्येक वस्तु की ज्यादाती नुकसान देती है ! यदि आपको मालुम होने की पश्चात भी, आपको बताया जाने के बादभी, रेडिओ, टि.व्ही. मोबाईल से जानकारी होनेके बादभी यदि मोबाईल फोनका अतिप्रयोग करते हैं तो इसका दु परिणाम भी आपको भुगतने ही पडेंगे ! आपका नुकसान होगा , अपकी जान भी जा सकती है ! लेकिन यदि आप आवश्यकता पडने पर सही प्रकार से, संभलकर मोबाईल का उपयोग करते हैं तो ये आपका अच्छा मित्र सिध् हो सकता है जैसा की, एक सिंगर व लेखिका कॅरी अंडरवुड का कथन है की,

“My Cellphone is my best Friend. It’s my Lifeline to the outside world.”

तो मोबाईल फोन को अपना मित्र, सेवक, शुभचिंतक ही रहने दिजिए !

हाकिम, मास्टर, या बाँस मत बनाइए वरना बच्चो, आप हमारी धरोहर हो, हमारी आशाए आप जैसे नन्हे फलोंसे जुडी हुयी है तो आप लोग मोबाईल को कम से कम उपयोग मे लो ... इसे जरूरत ही रहने दो, इसे आदत मत बना डालो ... क्यों के कहते हैं ना

“As you sow, So you ripe” जैसा बोओगे वैसा ही पाओगे !

आप हमारे और देशके भविष्य हो और आपको मालूम होना चाहिए

“Mobile is a Silent Killer” इसका सदउपयोग ही करो !

मोबाईल फोनको भमशिनी मस्तिष्क कहा जाता है ! यह तंत्रज्ञान का अद्भुत वरदान है परन्तु याद रहे “Mobile is a double edged Sword”

इसका प्रयोग सावधानीसे करना चाहिए क्यों की, यहाँ मोबाईल फोन के लाभ है वहा उसके नुकसान और साईड इफेक्टस् भी है आज भारत की आबादी का ९० प्रतिशत मोबाईल का प्रयोग करते हैं ! इसमे बच्चे युवक और बुढ़ोंका भी समावेश है ! प्रत्येक गली कुचोमें, चौराहेपर, खेत खलियान, कारखानो , कार्यालय व महाविद्यालय तक देखा जा सकता है यहा तक यह देखा जा रहा की, शमशान और मंदिर मस्जीद मे भी लोग मोबाईल का प्रयोग करनेसे नहीं डरते कारण मोबाईल उनकी जरूरत बन गई है !

समशान मे चिता जल रही है और मोबाईल की रिंगटोन बजती है ... आज मेरे यार की शादी है कभी लिफ्ट में प्रवास कर रहे है और रिंगटोन बज उठती है ... हम तुम एक कमरे में बंद हो ... कही बार तो मैंहफिल में अच्छो अच्छो की बॅन्ड बजा देता हे यह मोबाईल ! यह दूर संचार के माध्यम से ज्यादा मनोरंजन व धोकाधडी ,चोरी, किडनॅपिंग, अत्याचार, दहशद गर्दी, का साधन बनता जा रहा है !

यह भी सच है की, आज के तांत्रिक युग मे हमें इन उपकरणोंसे जरूर अवगत होना चाहिए ! और हमारी नई पिढी व बालक भी इनकी जानकारीसे परिपूर्ण होना चाहिए परन्तु समाज को इसके लाभ और हानीओसे और अतिसारसे भी अवगत होना चाहिए कारण बच्चे मासुम होते हैं वह बचपन मे इन उपकरणोंके लाभ और नुकसान से परिचित नहीं होते यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है की, इन उपकरणो के लाभ और हानीकी उन्हे जानकारी उपलब्ध कर दे क्यों कि बालक की समाज की रिठ की हडडी होते है ! बालक हमारे देश की आन वान और शान है ! बालक ही

आनेवाले कलके डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर , डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम , मौलाना आझाद, लोकमान्य तिलक, माँ जिजाउ, रझियाँ सुलतान, सावित्रीदेवी, कल्पना चावला, दिलीपकुमार होंगे !

मनुष्य और समाजने मोबाईल फोन के नुकसान और फायदे का अध्ययन करके बालको को इससे परिचित करवाना चाहिए ताकि वो मोबाईल का सिमित प्रयोग करे क्यो कि भ सर सलामत तो पगडी हजार आधुनिक मेडिकल रिसर्चसे पता चला है की वयस्क और युवकोसे ज्यादा बालक मोबाईलके दु परिणामोंका शिकार हो रहे है और यह उपकरण “Silent Killer” कहलाने लगा है!

### मोबाईल फोन के दुष्परिणाम :-

(१) बच्चों का शरीर बड़ा कोमल होता है ! यह वो आयु होती है जब बच्चो, बालको के शरीर का संपूर्ण विकास होता है ! यह सर्वांगीण विकास की स्टेज होती है ! यह वो उम्र होती है जब बच्चो के शरीर और मस्तिष्क की बुनियाद रची जाती है ! लाड प्यारमें हम बच्चोंको मोबाईल दे देते है ! लेकिन ये स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है !

बच्चोकी मासपेशिया बडी नाजुक व संवेदिनशिल होती है ! मोबाईल के ज्यादा प्रयोगसे मोबाईलसे निकालनेवाली निली तरंगोका बच्चोंपर गलत प्रभाव पडता है जो बच्चो के सुनने की क्षमता को कम करता है जिससे बच्चे बहरेपन का शिकार भी हो सकते है !

(२)मोबाईल के लगातार उपयोग से बालक उसे खिलौना समझ लेते है वह मोबाईल के बगैर रह नही पाते और वह इसके आदि बन जाते है और यदि उन्हे माँगनेपर मोबाईल ना दिया जाए तो वो चिडचिडे और बेचैनिका शिकार हो जाते है! और जब तक उन्हे ना दिया जाए वे चुप नही रह पाते याने कि, मोबाईल उनकी जरूरत बनता जाता है !

(३) किसी भी चीज का ज्यादा प्रयोग हानिकारक होता है ! मोबाईल के भी लगातार और मुसलसल प्रयोगसे बच्चों की आँखे कमजोर हो जाती है ! मोबाईल से निकालनेवाली तरंगोसे बच्चों की आँखोंपर बुरा प्रभाव पडता है ! आँखोमें जलन होती है और आँखोमे पानी आनेकी शिकायत हो जाती है ! आँखोमें खुजली आती है जिसके कारण बालक बेचैन, चिडचिडे और अस्वस्थ महेसुस करते है !

(४)बचपन विकास की घडी है और इस उम्र में मोबाईल फोन के अति प्रयोगसे बालक में होनेवाले विकास में बाधाए आती है ! मोबाईल से निकालने वाली तरंगे उसे गलत सिम्त में मोड देती है जिससे बच्चो की हडडीयोंका सही विकास नही हो पाता ऐसा संशोधन से पता चला है ! कयों की बचपन में बच्चों की हडडियोंका विकास तेजीसे होता और इसकी देखभाल भी जरूरी होती है !

(५)छोटे बच्चे रात दिनमेंसे कम ज्यादा १० से १५ घंटो की निंद लेते है जिसके कारण ही वह हसमुख,चंचल और निरोगी रहते है लेकिन मोबाईल फोन के नियमित और लगातार प्रयोगसे बालकों की नींद प्रभावीत होती है !बच्चे खेल, कार्टुन और म्युझिकमे ऐसे खो जाते है की, उन्हे समय का पता ही नही चलता और वे सो नही पाते जिससे उनके स्वास्थ्य पर गलत प्रभाव पडता है और बच्चे आनिद्रा का शिकार हो जाते है !

(६) सेलफोन लगातार और बिना किसी थकानसे आपका मनोरंजन करते है लेकिन बालकोंपर इसके दुष्परिणाम होते है वो ऐसे व्यस्त और दिवाणे हो जाते है की, आप की हर बात को सुनी अनसुनी कर देती है वौ आपके काम और आदेश को ठुकरा देते है ! बच्चे किसी बात पर ध्यान नही दे पाते और वे एकाग्रता के शिकार हो जाते है !

(७) सेलफोन अलावदिन के चिरागके जिन की भांती भ बोलो मेरे आका क्या हुकुम है ...एक के बाद एक मैसेज, व्हिडीओ, व्हाटसअप मेसेज, मनोरंजन इत्यादी पेश करता है जिसके कारण बालक का मस्ति क विचालीत हो जाता है और उसकी याददाश्त मे कमी आनी शुरु हो जाती है !

(८) बालक भोले चंचल और अबोध होते है ! इसलिए उन्हे भगवान का रुप माना जाता है! उनका शरीर भी कोमल और अप्रगत होता है परंतु मोबाईल के प्रयोग व उससे निकालनेवाली रेडिएशनसे उनकी उंगलियाँ ,दिमाख और शरीर भी प्रभावीत होता है! वह थकान महेसुस करत है ! दर्द और विभिन्न मासपेशीओंके रोगोका शिकार बन जाते हे !

(९) बालक हमारे देश की धरोहर है ! धन दौलत, गाडी बंगला, शोहरत ,सब झुटी है सेलफोन प्रयोग बालको की आदत बिघाड देता है वह उसे मित्र और सहकारी समझने लगते है ! लेकीन लगातार उपयोग से बच्चे बैठक ,थकान,अनिद्रा, बेचैनी के कारण बालक व समाज अपचनका शिकार हो रहे है ! और यह ही प्रत्येक रोगको निमंत्रण देता है ! सच ही कहते की, भ पहले पेटोबा मग विठोबा सही समय और नियंत्रण मे खाना मनु य को निरोगी बनाता है परन्तु आज की पिढी निरंतर दिनरात समय बरबाद कर रही है ! बच्चे मोबाईलसे लगे बैठे रहते है खानापिना , स्वच्छता, पढाई, स्वास्थ्य सबकुछ भूला बैठे है ! जो रोगोको निमंत्रण है!

(१०) आजका बालक पढाईपर कम ध्यान देता है ! वो पढाई के समय पर भी वो मोबाईल पर चैटिंग कर रहा होता है ! वो समय का दुरुपयोग करता है ! जब के वह जानता है की समय अमूल्य है फिर भी वो अध्ययन अध्यापन मे रुची नही लेता. और शिक्षको और पालको की बातो की सुना अनसुना करता है !

(११) आत्म निर्भरता अच्छे व्यक्तीमत्व की निशाणी है ! लेकिन हम देख रहे की, समाजही नही आज का यह मासुम कोमल बालक भी हर प्रकारसे सेलफोन पर निर्भर करता है ! सिधा साधा बेराज गुणाकार और अन्य मालुमात के लिए भी वह गुगल और चैटिंग का सहारा लेता है और इसे अच्छा समझता है जिसके कारण वह आलसी, कामचोर, अकार्यक्षम बनता जा रहा है !

(१२) भारत एक सुसंस्कृत देश है ! हमारे देश की सभ्यता बहु पुरानी और आदर्श है! अनेकता मे एकता की यह अद्भूत मिसाल है! यह ऋषिमुनी, साधुसंतोका आवास है! जे सृसंस्कृत और सद्गुणी लोगोको पंसद करते है ! परन्तु आज हमारा समाज आधुनिकता के चक्कर में निछडता जा रहा है ! हमारे बालक मोबाईल जैसे बुरी आदतों का शिकार हो रहे है ! वह दूरव्यवहार करने लगे है ! जो झगडे फिसाद —लुटमार —आतंक और बरबादी को खुला निमंत्रण है !

(१३) आधुनिक अभ्यास से पता चला है की, मोबाईल के टॉवर से निकलने वाली रेडिएशन की तरंगोसे हमारा वातावरण दुषित हो रहा है जिस के कारण मनुष्य विशेष कर बालको (स्त्री —पुरुष) पर इनका गलत प्रभाव पड रहा है !

और इससे प्रजनन शक्ती मे बाधा आ सकती है जिससे मनुष्य मे वांजपण निर्माण होता है ! और इसका शिकार पहले बालक ही होते है ! मोबाईल फोन एक अच्छा मित्र , आजकी जरूरत और महत्वपूर्ण तंत्र है परंतु मोबाईलसे निकलनेवाली किरणो का समाज और वातावरण पर हानिकारक प्रभाव पड रहा है !

(१४) मोबाईलसे लगातार हानिकारक किरणे निकलती रहती है जैसे की हम जानते है के यदि कोई गरोदर हो तो उसका एक्स रे निकालनार हानिकारक होता है ! एक्सरे की किरणे शिशुको प्रभावित करती है ! इसलिए एक्सरे नही निकाला जाता है ! साथही हम जानते है की, पिछले कई वर्षो मे हमारे वातावरण पाइ जानेवाली काली चिडिया और दूसरे पक्षी आज दूर्लभ हो गये है ! इसका कारण भी मोबाईल टॉवर से निकलनेवाली घातक तरंगे ही है! जो खून लाने लिजानेवाली प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित कर देती है जिसके कारण बालक के मस्तिष्क को सही मात्रा मे खून नही मिल पाता और इस प्रकार बालक के कान, हृदय इत्यादिका सही विकास नही हो पाता! और बालक टयुमर, बल्ड कॅन्सर,मोतिया बिंद जैसे अनेक रोगोका शिकार हो जाता है !

(१५) अध्ययन करनेवाले बालको के लिए सेल फोन लाभदायी है लेकिन सेलफोन की काली प्रणाली ऐसी है के वो अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रक्रियामे बाधा निर्माण करती है ! और चालू चैटिंग ,मेसेज, परीक्षामे मोबाईल का दुरुपयोग इत्यादी कारण आज अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रक्रिया प्रभावित हो रही है !अध्यापन का स्तरन गिरता जा रहा है ! शिक्षा महंगी और बालक निष्क्रीय व अकार्यक्षम बनता जा रहा है !

(१६) सेलफोन एक उपयोगी तंत्र है परंतु अनियमित और लगातार उपयोगने समाज और विश्वको ऐसा दिवाना और आशिक बना दिया है के इसकेबगैर मनुष्य अपने आपको गरीब,असुशिक्षित,अप्रतिष्ठित और असुरक्षित मानता है !

साथही सेलफोनने आजके समाजका ढाचाही बदल डाला है ! मोबाईल आज एक फॅशन बन गया है !

**निष्कर्ष :-**

आजके आधुनिक युग में मनु यने कई महत्वपूर्ण अवि कार किये है ! मोबाईल फोन इसी अविष्कार मे से एक है ! मोबाईल आज के युग में सुचनाक्रांती का अग्रेदूत कहलाता है परंतू मोबाईल एक महत्वपूर्ण तंत्र, उपयोगी मित्र व सलाहगार होने के साथ ही ये आपका सबसे बडा शत्रु, असहयोगी , और निंदक सिध्द हो रहा है ! यदि हम “Necessity is the mother of invention” अर्थात मोबाईल को हम आदत ना बनाकर जरूरत बनाते है, सद्उपयोग करते है तो मोबाईल फोन ईश्वर का एक वरदान ही है वरना इसके कई दुषपरिणाम भुगतने पड सकते है ! आज हमे आवश्यकता है हमारी आनेवाली पिढीको मोबाईल के दुरुपयोग से बचाए.

**संदर्भ :**

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## The Impact of Science and Technology on Sports Skills

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### Abstract

*The human body has its limitations. Man cannot function like a machine. With the help of science and technology, there have been widespread changes in all areas of human life and human life is made faster and happier. Mathematics, Physics, Electronic, Computer, Medical Science and Sports Engineering etc subject related to science stream is connected in sports field to develop higher level of sports performances. There are different types of skills to perform the game. Speed, Stamina, Endurance, Flexibility, Muscular Power and Strength is needed when performing game skills on higher level. Body mind coordination is a most important part to perform higher level of sports skill. Sports engineering includes designing of equipments, building facilities, analysis sports skill performance, regulating standard ensuring safety equipment for players and developing easy training method for coaches. Mathematics, Physics, Electronic, Computer, Medical Science and Sports Engineering these subjects are very much useful to players for choosing perfect sports skill, training method, proper coaching, level of physical fitness, body mind coordination and body movements to perform higher level of Sports Skills.*

**KeyWords:** Science, Technology, Sports Engineering, Sports Skills

### Introduction:

There has been widespread progress in every area of human life. In ancient times, struggle was the foundation of human life. The human body has its limitations. Man cannot function like a machine. With the help of science and technology, there have been widespread changes in all areas of human life and human life is made faster and happier. Sports and Physical Activities are the basic and entertaining part of human life. Sports are entertaining components of human life. The field of sports and physical activity is wide and varies widely between individuals. The field of sports and physical activity is very broad and involves a lot of sports. There are different types of skills to perform the game. Body mind coordination is a most important part to perform higher level of sports skill. Speed, Stamina, Endurance, Flexibility, Muscular Power and Strength is needed when performing game skills on higher level. Although there are limitations to the movement of the human body, it is possible to achieve the highest level of skill as per sports with the help of science and technology.

### Purpose

The purpose of this research is to know the impact of science and technology on sports skills.

- Science & Technology

The scientific approach is a factor involved in every field, and the field of sports is no different. Mathematics, Physics, Electronic, Computer, Medical Science and Sports Engineering etc subject related to science stream is connected in sports field to develop higher level of sports performances.

- Mathematics

In mathematics, mainly in two subjects, one specially assists in periodic examination of the field of skill in mathematics and the other in geometry mathematics. The mathematics subject helps to determine the skill level and it is easy to analyze based on the information received. Geometry provides assistance in analyzing the various sports arenas and the latest developments in the field of sports as well as analyzing sports skills.

- Physics

Work and energy are among the most important concepts of physics. Both work and energy play an important role in sports. In physics, work is defined as the result of a force moving an object at a certain distance. First, the athletes transform chemical energy into kinetic energy of their body while running. Applying Newton's kinetic rules to physical activity certainly raises the level of skill in the game.

- Electronics & Computer:

The unique combination of Electronic and Computer subject is very helpful in modern technology. High resolution Camera & Video recording Camera is very important to catch live action of players while performing sports skill at higher level. These photos and video clips replay is very helpful to rectify to find the faults and findings at the time of performing sports skills. At the time of matches or live sports action camera and video clip is a proof for judgment. In cricket, controversy has surrounded bowling an illegal delivery of the ball or detecting a 'leg before wicket' infringement. This has been attempted to be resolved using line judgment

technology such as the 'Hawkeye' system. Hawk-Eye is a complex computer system used officially in numerous sports such as cricket, tennis, badminton, football and volleyball, to visually track the trajectory of the ball and display a record of its statistically most likely path as a moving image. Many movements in sporting activities require the motion to be captured with excessive-velocity cameras so to seize essentially the most precise element of every action. In addition, the usage of eye monitoring apparatus is fitting usual in the subject of activity analysis and performance.

- Medical Science

Microbiology, Biochemistry, Medicine, Nutrition, Physiotherapy, Physiology, Anatomy and Kinesiology these medical science related subjects are very much helpful to analysis the body condition, function of body organs, fluid level of various organs, deformities in body and body mind coordination of players at the time at the time of performing sports skills. Sometimes mentally and physically fit player unable to perform his higher level high level sports skills. Kinesiology is defined primarily as the use of muscle testing to identify imbalances in the body's structural, chemical, and emotional energy. They look for ways to improve the efficiency and performance of the human body while at work or at play by studying the factors that influence human movement. Medical Science related subjects are helpful to analyze real fact of body condition related to sports skills. After the analysis of body condition the player got correct reason for not performing his sports skills. According to analysis the training program and skill development program is done by the coaches for the betterment of sports skills.

- Sports Engineering

In the field of sports engineering is rapidly develop worldwide. Sports engineering is unique combination of Mathematics and Physics. Sports engineering includes designing of equipments, building facilities, analysis sports skill performance, regulating standard ensuring safety equipment for players and developing easy training method for coaches. Sports Equipment size, weight and other specifications are different as per players. One Football player wear a shoe number 9 at the time of tournament. In match he kicks football with his right leg, football cover 50 feet distance then he kicks football with his left leg, football cover 60 feet distance. In this condition left leg may be powerful than right leg for kicks the football, standing position of player, wind direction and as per sports engineering shoe number 9 is not perfect fit to his both legs. If the shoe is manufactured under the supervision of sports engineering as per the specific size of legs of players, player may be kick football with his both leg and football covers same distance.

### Conclusion:

Mathematics, Physics, Electronic, Computer, Medical Science and Sports Engineering these subjects are very much useful to players for choosing perfect sports skill, training method, proper coaching, level of physical fitness, body mind coordination and body movements to perform higher level of Sports Skills.

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**Impact of Post Colonialism in 'Inherentance of Loss' by Kiran Desai****Asst. Prof. Prashant S. Jawade**

Indira Mahavidyalaya Kalam

**Abstract**

*Kiran Desai deals with migration of Indian people their problems, troubles about the identity. The Diasporas literature and writers has major concern for exile and disappointment. The characters are shown in the novels are often victimised by the emotional circumstances occurred in the foreign land. Second issue regarding the impact of post colonialism influenced the upper class / settled class of Indian society. This class belongs to India they behaved as foreigner. Though they faced to create their own identity but the feeling of humiliation about Indian people is also observed among them. This paper is discussing the underestimation of lower class people by the upper class who has psychic slavery of foreign land / people. On the other hand the problem of class difference and discrimination was also routed in the upper class. The depiction about such Indian society's problems can be found in the writing of Kiran Desai.*

**Introduction and About the Novel**

The prominent Indian Diaspora writer Kiran Desai is daughter of Anita Desai who is also well known writer. The novel *Inherentance of Loss* appeared in 2006, for this novel she won reputed Booker prize. The prime observance of the novel is economic inequality social suppression, caste discrimination and differences in regional cultures etc. At the same time the strong ness of Quit India movement resulted in the withdrawal of British Empire. These changes in the India brought tremendous changes on the lifestyle of upper class people of India. The Indian upper class was educated and has touch of British traditions. Though the British quit the India the customs was rooted in the people from upper class .The festivals and other important occasion were celebrated by this class in India. The actual picturisation of such situation is portrayed by the writers like Salman Rushdie and Kiran Desai. The treatment from upper class was given to the servants from lower class and the other elements of society were often come into light in the writings of Indian writers.

The plot of the novel is in the mid of 1980 the post colonial era in small town of Himalaya and city of Newyork in America. Jemanubai Patel and Biju are the leading characters in the novel. The retired judge Jemunabai is anglisied with British behaviour. We experienced his cruel behaviour with the servants and other members contacted with him. The story started from his old fashioned benglow living with his granddaughter Sai at Kalingpang near Darjeeling with his cook. Gyan a young Nepali is hired by judge as tutor to his sixteen years old Sai for science and mathematics. The Nepali movement started on the border region . Gyan is attracted to this movement and made part of it. Sai is orphan her parents died in car accident in Moscow Sai developed his friendship with his cook lived in the hut nearby judge's villa the attached and lovely relationship is growing between Sai and Gyan.

There was great impact observed on the general characters within society as the accompanied by the British society in the novels the characters like Lola Noni had deep sense for the British people and living style which was totally adopted by the British community. The Lola ws show as widow, she was married to Joydeep .They enjoed the life with their own ways and without cares and worries. Joydeep died and Lola with unmarried sister Noni moves to her cottage and survived on Lola's husband pension. Their income is not sufficient but they were maintaining their life and standard fully westernised. Noni helped her sister working s tutor to Sai. They frequently went to England to purchase the domestic items and food material like biscuits, cakes, plates cocker etc, from the England They also celebrated Christmas with full gust and enthusiasm.

The characters like Uncle Potty and Father Boot were also the same feeling about western traditions. They also enjoyed the westernised style and festivals etc. Uncle Potty belongs to English upper class and well known in the English society. He studied at Oxford here he is shown as powerful person in the colonialism in India. Father Booty is civilian from Switzerland and regularly keeps adiairy. Father Boot and Uncle Pooty was fast friend and usually they spent their evening together with drinking and snacks They resided near about forty years. After spending the huge time in India they were treated as immigrants in India. The experiences of them were the same as immigrants. Father Booty adjusted in society and faced hardships while living in the society. Biju was representative of poor and marginalised society from Indian society in colonial era. Gyan was the most complicated character. He is Nepalese and living in India. He worked as soldier in Indian military and fought for British Empire. Afterward he joined Gorkha National Liberation. He had the post colonial identity as he worked for the British people.

Father Botty was outsider of Indian society. The differences were made on the basis of white and black member of society. So Desai discussed the issue of class which supported by the financial conditions of the society members.

In the novel the acquisition of western style is highlighted and the attraction of west brings materialism in their lives. This materialistic way of life and post colonial ambience brought the discrimination in the Indian society. Desai juxtaposed the Indian society in realistic manner. The actual conditions and circumstances of Indian society were put, when the waves of independence were emerging and post locations of society when the British left the India. The suppression of Nimi with Jembhai's action told the isolation of upper class people of Indian society. Jembhai's forced Nimi to learn the western manner and he wanted to behave like British People. Here Jembhai and the other characters are shown the victims of post colonialism. The India was also suffered with the financial problems and political difficulties. It was affected the residents of Indian society.

### Conclusion

The Inheritance of Loss is novel which depicted the actual picture of Indian society with its socio – economic problems and caste differences in it. The gap between rich and poor, servants and master's, dominance and slavery was ruined in the society. Kiran Desai rightly pointed the actual conditions of Indian society and the impact of British people on Indian people. Though the literacy rate was increases in the empire of British but the slavery was not avoided by the rich and educated people. They wanted the people for the domestic and other works. So such class was exploited. The waves of modernization came in the India, the high class people was attracted towards it. The people from lower strata were used for the various purposes. So Kiran Desai was the keen writer of such social problems which narrated in the novel.

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## Physiological Fitness And Stress Management In Sports

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### Abstract

*Stress is defined as a situation where the organism's homeostasis is threatened or the organism perceives a situation as threatening. The paper focuses relaxation techniques which helps to regulate and manage stress, emotions, anxiety and depression. The body's natural relaxation response is a powerful antidote to stress. Relaxation techniques such as deep breathing, guided imagery, progressive muscle relaxation, meditation, and yoga can help you activate this relaxation response. When practiced regularly, these activities lead to a reduction in your everyday stress levels and a boost in your feelings of joy and serenity.*

### Introduction

The competitive situation in the field of sports acts as a threatening condition; as the players and athletes are not one hundred percent sure to win or to come to the social expectations or to achieve their target. Most of the time they remain under stressful conditions, as they are fearful of the results. Stress may also vary considerably to extent whether a team feels pressure to achieve success again and again or to avoid being lost in the game. According to the World Health Organization, stress is a significant problem of our times and affects both physical as well as the mental health of people. Stress is defined as a situation where the organism's homeostasis is threatened or the organism perceives a situation as threatening. The paper focuses relaxation techniques which helps to regulate and manage stress, emotions, anxiety and depression. Relaxation techniques help you to manage stress and improve your concentration and health.

### Progressive muscle relaxation:

Progressive muscle relaxation is another effective and widely used strategy for stress relief. It involves a two-step process in which you systematically tense and relax different muscle groups in the body. With regular practice, progressive muscle relaxation gives you an intimate familiarity with what tension as well as complete relaxation feels like in different parts of the body. This awareness helps you spot and counteract the first signs of the muscular tension that accompanies stress. And as your body relaxes, so will your mind. You can combine deep breathing with progressive muscle relaxation for an additional level of relief from stress.

### How to practice muscle relaxation:

- Loosen your clothing, take off your shoes, and get comfortable.
- Take a few minutes to relax, breathing in and out in slow, deep breaths.
- When you're relaxed and ready to start, shift your attention to your right foot. Take a moment to focus on the way it feels.
- Slowly tense the muscles in your right foot, squeezing as tightly as you can. Hold for a count of 10.
- Relax your right foot. Focus on the tension flowing away and the way your foot feels as it becomes limp and loose.
- Stay in this relaxed state for a moment, breathing deeply and slowly.
- When you're ready, shift your attention to your left foot. Follow the same sequence of muscle tension and release.
- Move slowly up through your body — legs, abdomen, back, neck, face — contracting and relaxing the muscle groups as you go.

The stress process is highly influenced by how athletes evaluate the personal and social meaning of stressors. Such evaluation, typically called an *appraisal process*, can be rapid and automatic or reflective and is shaped by social learning, culture, and memories. In many cases, emotional feelings and patterns of thought and behaviors are activated, with corresponding physiological and neurological activation, action impulses, cognitive plans, and actions. Thus, the stress response can include changes in emotion, feelings, cognitions, behavior, and autonomic physiological systems. Stress responses differ from athlete to athlete, and, for any given athlete, stress responses can take different forms in varying situations. Thus, effective stress

management can target the actual demands and/or enhance the athlete's ability to regulate the factors that are associated with the appraisal, emotion, and cognitive behavioral response.

### **Yoga**

Yoga is a great way to work on your flexibility and strength. Just about everyone can do it, too -- it's not just for people who can touch their toes or want to meditate.

Some types of yoga are about relaxation. In others, you move more. Most types focus on learning poses, called asanas. They also usually include attention to breathin

### **Yoga for Flexibility**

Yoga poses work by stretching your muscles. They can help you move better and feel less stiff or tired.

At any level of yoga, you'll probably start to notice benefits soon. In one study, people improved their flexibility by up to 35% after only 8 weeks of yoga.

### **Strike a Pose for Strength**

Some styles of yoga, such as ashtanga and power yoga, are very physical. Practicing one of these styles will help you improve muscle tone.

But even less vigorous styles of yoga, such as Iyengar or hatha, can provide strength and endurance benefits.

Many of the poses, such as downward dog, upward dog, and the plank pose, build upper-body strength. The standing poses, especially if you hold them for several long breaths, build strength in your hamstrings, quadriceps, and abs. Poses that strengthen the lower back include upward dog and the chair pose.

When done right, nearly all poses build core strength in the deep abdominal muscles.

Breathing exercises have been used to help manage emotions and regulate stress, as well as increase energy and maintain optimal arousal needed for greater focus and performance. Deep breathing releases tension from the body and clears the mind, improving both physical and mental wellness. We tend to breathe shallowly or even hold our breath when we are feeling anxious. Sometimes we are not even aware of it. Shallow breathing limits your oxygen intake and adds further stress to your body. Breathing exercises can help to reduce this stress. The key to deep breathing is to breathe deeply from the abdomen, getting as much air as possible into your lungs. When you take deep breaths from the abdomen, rather than shallow breaths from your upper chest, you inhale more oxygen. The more oxygen you get, the less tense, short of breath, and anxious you feel. This kind of breathing is called diaphragmatic breathing. It means to breathe from the depths of your belly, rather than from your chest and nose.

### **How to practice deep breathing:**

- Sit comfortably with your back straight. Put one hand on your chest and the other on your stomach.
  - Breathe in through your nose. The hand on your stomach should rise. The hand on your chest should move very little.
  - Exhale through your mouth, pushing out as much air as you can while contracting your abdominal muscles. The hand on your stomach should move in as you exhale, but your other hand should move very little.
- **Mindfulness meditation :**

Mindfulness practice is regarded as a potential means for greater relaxation, attention control, working memory functioning and lessening of distressing thoughts. Mindfulness meditation is not equal to zoning out. It takes effort to maintain your concentration and to bring it back to the present moment when your mind wanders or you start to drift off. But with regular practice, mindfulness strengthens the areas of the brain associated with joy and relaxation. Mindfulness provides a potentially powerful antidote to the common causes of daily stress such as time pressure, distraction, agitation, and interpersonal conflicts.

### **Conclusion**

The relaxation techniques such as progressive muscle relaxation, deep breathing, guided imagery, diaphragmatic breathing, meditation, yoga and mindfulness-based stress reduction are all effective treatment methods for reducing stress and anxiety that accompanies daily life and chronic illness. The stress reduction techniques reviewed in this paper also improve the quality of life and in many cases contribute in the reduction of disease symptoms.

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## Advantages Of Yoga In Sports

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### Abstract

*Yoga is an excellent stress relief technique. It involves a series of both moving and stationary poses, combined with deep breathing. The physical and mental benefits of yoga provide a natural counterbalance to stress, and strengthen the relaxation response in your daily life. Yoga improves fitness, lower blood pressure, promotes relaxation and self confidence and reduces stress and anxiety. People who practice yoga tend to have good coordination, postures, flexibility and range of motion, concentration, sleep habits and digestion. Yoga is a complementary therapy that has been used with conventional therapy to help treat a wide range of health problems.*

### Introduction

Yoga a group of physical, mental, and spiritual practices or disciplines which originated in ancient India. Yoga is one of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophical traditions. There is a broad variety of yoga schools, practices, and goals in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. The term "yoga" in the Western world often denotes a modern form of Hatha yoga, yoga as exercise, consisting largely of the postures called asanas.

The origins of yoga have been speculated to date back to pre-Vedic Indian traditions; it is mentioned in the Rigveda but most likely developed around the sixth and fifth centuries BCE, in ancient India's ascetic and śramaṇa movements. The chronology of earliest texts describing yoga-practices is unclear, varyingly credited to Upanishads. The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali date from the first half of the 1st millennium CE, and gained prominence in the West in the 20th century. Hatha yoga texts emerged sometimes between the 9th and 11th century with origins in tantra.

Yoga gurus from India later introduced yoga to the West, following the success of Swami Vivekananda in the late 19th and early 20th century with his adaptation of yoga tradition, excluding asanas. Outside India, it has developed into a posture-based physical fitness, stress-relief and relaxation technique. Yoga in Indian traditions, however, is more than physical exercise; it has a meditative and spiritual core. One of the six major orthodox schools of Hinduism is also called Yoga, which has its own epistemology and metaphysics, and is closely related to Hindu Samkhya philosophy.

### Yoga

Yoga plays an important role in sports. In yoga, Asana, Pranayama, Suryanamaskara, Meditation and Kayotsarga are usually performed by sportsperson for various purposes in sports. Yoga improves their concentration. It helps in developing physical fitness and it is also good for relaxation, good for rehabilitation after injury.

Yoga is for everyone, athletes included. Yoga works on strength, flexibility, balance, agility, endurance, core, and overall strength, among other things. Any athlete could benefit hugely by adding yoga to her or his training regimen. Here's more details on a few of the perks:

**Strength:** No amount of weight-lifting with free weights will give you the strength that consistently holding up your own body weight will.

**Flexibility:** Practicing yoga increases flexibility and ease of movement, therefore increasing range of motion. In particular, athletes in sports that require swinging action (tennis, golf, etc.) can benefit greatly. Flexibility in general also helps to prevent injury.

**Balance:** Balancing poses in yoga improve overall balance in everything you do, preventing falls and injury. When you learn how to be soft and go with the flow, you can more easily bend and are less likely to break or fall over.

**Endurance:** The endurance that the ease of yoga gives you lends to endurance sports like running, triathlons, and Iron Mans. When you learn to tune into your body and mind, everything can be a meditation-sports included. Yoga also helps you learn how to pace yourself: slow and steady, in it for the long haul.

**Core:** Almost everything you do in yoga works on your core strength. Strong core equals a healthy back and a healthy body.

### Yoga for Flexibility

Yoga poses work by stretching your muscles. They can help you move better and feel less stiff or tired.

At any level of yoga, you'll probably start to notice benefits soon. In one study, people improved their flexibility by up to 35% after only 8 weeks of yoga.

### **Strike a Pose for Strength**

Some styles of yoga, such as ashtanga and power yoga, are very physical. Practicing one of these styles will help you improve muscle tone.

But even less vigorous styles of yoga, such as Iyengar or hatha, can provide strength and endurance benefits.

### **Benefits of yoga**

**Yoga increases hunger pangs** but also provides the body with a way to deal with the extra food. It increases the basal metabolic rate of the body and ensures that chances of gaining weight are cut down significantly in a healthy manner.

6. **It is a huge help to athletes who are trying to recuperate from injuries.** As is known, sports can be sometime very injurious to health. Constant muscle wear and tear occurs in daily life and more so with professional athletes. **Yoga helps in enabling the body to recuperate faster from injury.** Similarly, it also helps lessen the risk of injury in the first place.

7. Yoga works to enable the athletes to **increase their oxygen intake capacity during endurance training.** This is why yoga is also recommended even as a part of military practice, and given the similarities between sports and military drills, the advantages are similar for both.

8. Yoga is especially **helpful for lowering blood pressure and mitigating general aches and pains of the body.** Dawn is the best time for practicing yoga; when the body and the mind are at their freshest. It also complements all forms of cross training programmes and functions as a cardiovascular workout for runners. In other words, one intense session of yoga can be tantamount to an equally intense session of running.

### **Effects of yoga in sports**

#### **An Energized Body:-**

Many forms of exercise deplete the body of its energy stores. Yet a yoga practice oxygenates the blood and creates more energy, leaving the body and mind feeling restored and energized. Yoga provides a vehicle through which the body can actively recover from the physical demands of running.

#### **Improved Breathing:-**

Lung capacity is of prime importance for players, because it creates the ability to maintain an even breathing pattern through all phases of running. The better the lung capacity is, the more oxygen is circulated through the system, which is most helpful for running long and strong. However, the breathing pattern used in running and other forms of aerobic exercise involves quick and shallow inhalations and exhalations. This uses only the top portion of the lungs, leaving the Benefits of Yoga in Physical education and sports 39 middle and lower portions untouched. Yogic breathing involves slow, deep inhalations and long exhalations, making use of the upper, middle, and lower portions of the lungs. Yogic breathing has been shown to increase lung capacity, and greater lung capacity increases endurance and improves overall athletic performance.

### **Mobility (Flexibility)**

1. Arms: fingers, biceps
2. Back: latissimus dorsi, paraspinals (both superficial and deep layers of back muscles)
3. Legs: hamstrings, calves, Achilles tendon

A balanced yoga practice requires most of the muscles in the body to perform some action. At the same time, joints are taken through their full ranges of motion as the corresponding muscles contract or stretch to support the movement. The result is improved muscle balance, which translates to better form, stronger running, and fewer injuries.

### **Conclusion**

Yoga offers new learning possibilities to a wider group of students than traditional sports or fitness curriculum, making it a valuable addition to any educational program. Additionally, adding yoga to a school's curriculum will help provide a quality physical education program as modification of traditional physical education yoga in sports as important as other think it helps us in different ways and different levels in a sports men life. Yoga can play a key role in cultivating mind control and concentration which helps a sportsperson to perform at their game. It offers children and adults an opportunity to experience success in physical activity, which can help build a foundation of strong of life.

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## New Innovations And Technologies In Football

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### Abstract

*Football is a family of team sports that involve, to varying degrees, kicking a ball to score a goal. Unqualified, the word football normally means the form of football that is the most popular where the word is used. Sports commonly called football include association football (known as soccer in some countries); gridiron football (specifically American football or Canadian football); Australian rules football; rugby football (either rugby league or rugby union); and Gaelic football. These various forms of football are known as football codes.*

### Introduction

There are a number of references to traditional, ancient, or prehistoric ball games played in many different parts of the world. Contemporary codes of football can be traced back to the codification of these games at English public schools during the 19th century. The expansion of the British Empire allowed these rules of football to spread to areas of British influence outside the directly controlled Empire. By the end of the 19th century, distinct regional codes were already developing: Gaelic football, for example, deliberately incorporated the rules of local traditional football games in order to maintain their heritage. In 1888, The Football League was founded in England, becoming the first of many professional football competitions. During the 20th century, several of the various kinds of football grew to become some of the most popular team sports in the world. The various codes of football share certain common elements and can be grouped into two main classes of football: carrying codes like American football, Canadian football, rugby union and rugby league, where the ball is moved about the field while being held in the hands or thrown, and kicking codes such as Association football and Gaelic football, where the ball is moved primarily with the feet, and where handling is strictly limited.

### Innovations in football

Technology can create controversy in a sport that is already loaded with passionate fans, and this year, a new video assistant referee is among the most loved and hated of the new tech.

"One of the benefits of technology at these large-scale or global events is that it can introduce ideas or innovation that otherwise might be missed by seasonal leagues. The budgets for global events are large and the stakes are even higher," said Mike Guiffre, senior vice president of SuiteHop.

### 1. Adidas Official Match Soccer Ball

The Adidas Mechta Official Match Ball.

Adidas has been making the official soccer ball for the World Cup since 1970. This year, in a nod to the 2014 Brazuca Official Match Ball, it has created the Adidas Telstar Mechta for the knockout rounds of the tournament. The Telstar 18 was used in the earlier group stage of the World Cup.

The Telstar 18 is a reimagining of the first Adidas FIFA World Cup Official Match Ball, used at the 1970 tournament in Mexico.

### 2. Electronic Performance and Tracking Systems (EPTS)

The Electronic Performance and Tracking Systems is a tablet-based system where each team can share information with its coaches in real time. Player stats and video footage are available. Each team has three tablets. One is for an analyst in the stands, another for an analyst on the bench, and a third for the medical team. Optical tracking cameras are used to monitor the players and the ball and provide feedback. It works with camera-based systems and wearable technology.

### 3. Video Assistant Referee (VAR)

This is the first year the World Cup has used a new kind of video technology, called the Video Assistant Referee, to assist in officiating. The idea is that it catches errors which weren't caught earlier. The VAR team supports the referees from a centralized video operations room at the international broadcast center in Moscow, according to a FIFA video.

One video assistant referee, three assistants and four replay operators make up the group, which has access to all 33 camera feeds covering the matches, plus exclusive access to two special offside cameras. Two cameras are turned on the refs themselves, so their decision process will be public, according to CNET.

The tech is only used in situations where a call may have changed the result of a match. If a "clear and obvious error" has been made, the team communicates with the on-field refs and they can stop play at any time to consult with the VAR team.

#### **4. 4K Ultra High Definition Video and VR**

This is the year for 4K Ultra High Definition technology at World Cup. There were 4K trials at the World Cup in Brazil in 2014, but this is the first time it's been widespread and available to viewers with compatible TVs.

In the UK, however, the matches have only been available online via the BBC iPlayer. The BBC also has a virtual reality feed that fans access through the BBC Sport VR app.

"Most notably, with all 64 matches produced in UHD, 4K and HDR has taken a major leap forward, with broadcasters around the world, including the BBC, DirecTV, Sky Deutschland, Swisscom and BeIn showing matches in 4K via cable, satellite and IPTV," said George Bevir, editor of IBC365.

"AI, via IBM's Watson, has been used to process requests for footage and there has been more dedicated content for social media than ever before. And it's notable that virtual reality and 360-degree content has been embraced by FIFA. There appears to be a reasonably healthy appetite to experience immersive content; midway through the competition, the BBC announced that its BBC Sport VR--FIFA World Cup Russia 2018 app had been downloaded a total of 325,000 times," Bevir said.

Bevir said that while no one expects VR to replace regular viewing, it does provide broadcasters and advertisers with the opportunity to create additional content for large events that they know will attract big audiences.

#### **5. Goal-line technology (GLT)**

Figuring out whether it's a goal or a near-miss is an important part of a ref's job. Goal-line technology debuted in the 2014 World Cup in Brazil and it's still an important part of the tech being used this year in Russia. With GLT, 14 cameras capture up to 500 frames per second and send the image to an image processing system. The 3D coordinates of the ball are monitored and when the entire ball crosses the goal line, the camera captures it and sends a signal to the referee's watch.

#### **6. The wireless communication system for referees**

For the football referee, it is important to have the best communication possible with the assistant referees, in order to easily agree on decisions and thus be able to manage the game in the most objective and efficient way. The distance between the position of the referee and their assistants, as well as the pace of the game does not, however, make this easy. Thanks to the new wireless communication system, referees can now quickly and securely communicate and exchange information about an action, event or situation. As a result, the main referee, after consulting with the side, technical and field referees, is able to give a decision within a few seconds of any given situation. This means that they can judge with confidence that the game can be played to the highest possible standard and, most importantly, that they can make the right decisions.

#### **Importance of technology**

Today's technology is developing at an astounding pace to help us in almost every area of our lives. It was perhaps inevitable that technological developments would also quickly infiltrate the world of sports. With the World Championships in football currently underway, some of these technologies have taken a centre stage. Companies from all over the world are coming up with ever more inventive gadgets to help teams prepare for competitions, improve their training regimes and, finally, in the matches themselves. Find out more about the most important technological solutions that have been officially approved by FIFA and that are currently being used to improve the football matches we all love to watch.

#### **Conclusion**

Football technology holds a definitive role in helping players, coaches, referees and even us fans. In questionable situations, it allows for the verification of a referee's decisions, or to explain to a colleague who supports another team that they were wrong.

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**New Trends in Indian Music**

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**Abstract :**

*The thought of this research paper is related to centre of new vision and area of Performance in Music. In this new realm need to give wings of creative abstraction to expand the melody of music in every aspects. Two main points to think one is to renew the dogmas with new update reality and second is to lighten the hidden dark path of mysterious prophecy which is discovered only by the digital scientific tools. Such as to analyse different kind of Raag and its authentication & New methods to teach aesthetic in music.*

**Research Methodology:** Used survey report, Reference in books, Internet

**Objective**

1. To know the new advance research in Music
2. Its benefit in Music

**Introduction**

All cognitive significance hidden in music always gives energy to the universe. Every soul need melody for salvation satisfaction. Just like one Shloka in Yadnyayalkasmuti

वीणा वादन तत्वज्ञ, श्रुती जाती विशारद  
तालज्ञाष्य प्रयसेन, मोक्ष मार्गाच गच्छती

For an artist time always pass with new creative thought. That's why we have strong base of science in music. Buts it's time of change in realm of music with different kind of perspective.

Art is a creativity of human culture. Man has some natural tendencies about creation and beauty. He always likes to remain the devotee of beauty. Human becomes blissful when he gets the endless joy through the organs or soul of the beauty of art; it is called the self experience of aesthetics. Whenever and appreciator comprehends the present through the brain, he gets extra ordinary self experience about the beauty of that art.

**Need Of Research In Music**

Various researches have been done on Regional music, Folk music, Dhrupad, Dhamar, Tarana, Chaiti, Hori, Kajari etc. Music is totally based on the scientific and psychological principle. But many of the subjects related to music are still ignored. The effect of music is invisible, it first effects on the psychological health and then it can be seen directly on human body. It needs deep scientific study.

Music is an art which flows continuously in every minute part of living and non-living things of nature. It is a very important subject in the field of research. Now-a-days various researches are in process and they are increasing day by day. The contribution of historic artists, study of their life style, study of traditional alignment (Gayki, Raga swaroop) and the research of various subjects, all are becoming more conducive for the production of music.

**Psychological Effect Of Music**

Some of the parts related to music like the effect of music on general audience knowledgeable audience, critics, the relationship between Indian music and western music their similarities and differences, priority to beats and musical notes, the creation dogma of new Raga etc. are still ignored.

**New Thoughts And Creativity**

The great artists like Kumar Gandharwa, Pt. Omkarnath Thakur, Smt. Kishori Amonkar, Mr. B.R.Deodhar, and Dr. Vidyadhar Oak etc. have broken the bond of traditional shackle and come out of it and put their precious thought about music before the world. In the realm of invention in music we found that Pt. Vishwa Mohan Bhatt has preceded a different musical instrument to the world of music by inventing Mohan Veena from Guitar. A well famed artist M. F. Husain has expressed the emotions of music in the live concert of pt. Bhimsen Joshi in the form of different colors through his painting. Pt Ravishankar has also a beautiful

confluence of North Indians music to the melody and harmony of Western music in fusion. Pt Ajay Pohankar has also awarded a marvelous example of singing Indian classical music on Western musical instruments. Ajay-Atul a wonderful pair in recent filmy music has produced new style of music by presenting traditional music in the new and something different form.

Now-a-days various revolutionary steps have been coming forward, and film singers have been producing different type of notation, melody, harmony to the film industry, due to their own aesthetic sense and deep study. Salil kulkarni is another example in the field of music that has brought a new style in the singing concert. Some of the southern and northern Indian musicians have produced fusion based on various musical rhythms. There are so many creative musical views of artists which have made great revolution in this field of music. While investigating the Musical Theory we have to take into account the minute details of effect to compile a formula. We have to understand the difference between mechanical or particular response caused by music and its stimulus.

The uniqueness of Indian music lies in raga, raga is the result of peculiar fabrication of vowels (swara), and every vowel (swara) of raga has certain magnitude sound, nature, lyrical quality, uniqueness rasa and Shruti which adds aesthetic sense to it. Single vowel (Akal swara) and peculiar vowel (vishistha swara) definitely effect on the mind of its listener. While studying Indian classical music and musical theory we have to take into consideration two things. Initially musical effect is different unique for every individual. Everyone has his or her own liking in general and in music particular. Therefore we have to consider personal interest while using musical theory for different people. Secondly, in music every raga has its own features its (prakruti) nature, purged emotions, (rasunishpati) vowel (swara) and its effect on mind etc. and scholars have studies all these aspects while contributing to the science of music, which is obligatory to all. What I mean is, we have to consider personal interest and scientific parameters of music to investigate musical theory and its effect. By these basic elements music theory would be more effective. Significant effect can be found if we take into account personal liking and the music enhances those ragas.

The next important thing is musical effect is the result of singers, his or her presentation, style, aesthetic sense, lyrical quality, suitability of voice, Gharana, rasunishpati etc. combination of these elements will be elegant, to create innumerable effects. Dhrupad (Refrain), Khyal, Natyasangeet, dadara, Sadara, Thumari, Gazal, Bhavgeet, Filmy Music, Western Music emancipated different effects. Similarly, there will be different effects of instrumental music (Tat, Avanadhya, Ghana, and Sushir), instrumentalist, Gharana and style. Expression of 'nada' (sound) is more effective than 'bhava' (emotion). Where language is unable to express emotion the sound (nada) works effectively and properly. We can use musical theory in the best possible ways if we investigate all these elements minutely.

### Conclusion

At last we came to the conclusion that some of the fields are still remained to research. As per changing social conditions and interest in music there is need of research like music for mental treatment, education, scientific research, impact of musical frequencies on human, Musical Psychology etc. Supports of books can be the source of learning music but they have their own limitations so checking the self experienced practical view and its result can be the renovation and aesthetic for artist to work directly.

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**Data Storage And Security In Cloud Computing: A Review****Kanchan S. Asutkar****Sumedha K. Joshi****Pratiksha V.Kshirsagar**

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**Abstract:**

*Today Is The Era Of Cloud Computing Technology In Information Technology . Cloud Computing Which Is Based On Internet Has The Most Powerful Architecture On Computation. Cloud Computing Has Been Envision As The Next Generation Architectures Of IT Enterprise. It Moves The Application Software In Data Bases To Centralize The Large Data Centres, Where The Management Of Data In Surfaces And Services. This Unique Paradigm Brings About Many Security Challenges, Which Have Not Been Well Understood. This Work Studies The Problem Of Insuring The Integrity Of Help Users To Store Their Data In The Cloud And Enjoy The High Quality Service. We Show That The Protocol Is Vulnerable To Attacks By Malicious Cloud Server An Outside Attacker.*

**Keyword:** Cloud Computing, Data Security, Saas, Paas, Iaas

**Introduction:**

Cloud computing is the combination of many persisting technologies that have matured at different rates and in different contexts. The goal of cloud computing is to allow users to take profit from all these technologies. Many industries are moving into cloud because it allows the users to store their data on clouds and can retrieve at anytime from anywhere. Data breaking is possible in cloud environment, since data from different users and business industries lie together in cloud. By sending the data to the cloud, the authorized person transfers the authentication of their data to a third person that may raise security problems. Sometimes the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) itself will retrieve the data illegally.

Security and privacy stands as major problem on cloud computing i.e. protecting confidentiality, integrity and availability of data. A simple solution is to encode the data before uploading it onto the cloud. This proposal ensures that the data is hidden to external users and cloud administrators but has the limitation that plain text based searching algorithm are not relevant. In this paper, we discuss the security flaws in data storage and the mechanisms to overcome it. [1]

Cloud computing architecture refers to the components and sub components required for cloud computing. These components include a front end policy (fat client, thin client, mobile device), back end policy (server, storage), cloud based delivery, and a network (internet, intranet, inter cloud). Overall, these components make up the cloud computing architecture. [15]

**Literature Review**

Priyanshu Srivastava and Rizwan Khan says in their journal paper about cloud computing ,storage, traffic, hardware requirements are all handled or managed by cloud computing in maximum industries.[2]

A Venkatesh and Marrynal S Eastaff has said about the cloud computing “Cloud computing provides the platform for users to store the secure data in remote storage location.” As well as they have been given the solution to overcome the Integrity, Confidentiality and availability i.e., Service- Level Agreement (SLA) to its customers. [1]

Santosh Kumar and R. H. Goudar said on this topic “the architecture and popular platforms of cloud computing. It also talked about the questions and problems of cloud computing in detail. Rather than being necessary for different boundaries and better technology processes, cloud computing is becoming an increasingly attractive paradigm, especially for large business. Cloud Computing initiatives could affect the enterprises within two to three years as it has the potential to significantly change IT.”[11]

Syam Kumar P, Subramanian R said on cloud computing in their journal “The problem of Integrity and Confidentiality of data storage in cloud computing and proposed an efficient and secure protocol using ECC and Sobol sequence. The approach method is mainly suitable for thin users who have low resources and limited computing capacity. It satisfies the all security and performance requirements of cloud data storage.”[12]

K Sarat Chand, Dr. B Kezia Rani said that “It is based on sharing. Cloud service providers only provide facilities to users for payment strategy. To provide these services efficiently, security is a major concern. To overcome the security issues different types of techniques are used” [13]

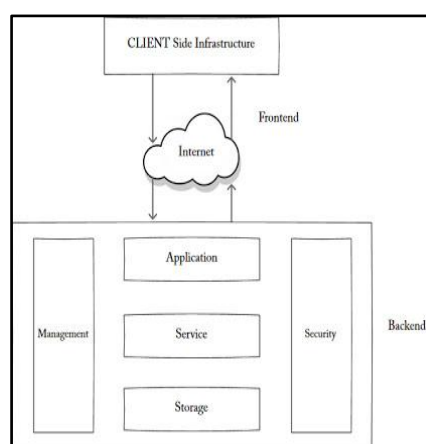
Cong Wang, Qian Wang, and Wenjing Lou say “privacy-preserving public auditing system for data storage security in Cloud Computing. They use Holomorphic Authenticator and Random Masking to guarantee that TPA and client will not learn any knowledge about the data content stored on the cloud server during the

auditing process, which is not only a tedious and possibly expensive auditing task for cloud users. Eliminates the burden, but also reduces users' fear of their outsourced data leakage. "

### Architecture of Cloud Computing :

The first is an on-demand self-service, where a consumer of services is provided with the necessary resources without human intervention and interaction with the cloud provider. The second feature is extensive network access, which means that resources can be accessed from anywhere by thin or thick client platforms such as mobile phones, laptops, and desktop computers via a standard system. Resource pooling is another characteristic, which means the resources are pooled in order for multitenant to share the resources. In the multi-tenant model, resources are dynamically assigned to one consumer and after the consumer completes it, it can be assigned to another to respond to high resource demand. Even though resources are assigned to customers on demand, they do not know the location of these specified resources. [2]

Cloud environment architectures are sometimes known in a high-level abstraction space, such as countries, states, and data centres. Storage, processing, memory, and networks are the kind of resources that are assigned. Sharp elasticity is another feature, which means that resources increase dynamically when needed and decrease when not needed. [1] Also, one of characteristics that a consumer needs is measured service in order to know how much is consumed.



**Fig: 1. Cloud computing architecture**

Cloud computing architectures include front end platforms called clients or cloud clients. These clients are servers, fat (or thick) clients, thin clients, zero clients, tablets and mobile devices that users directly interact with. These client platforms interact with the cloud data

Cloud client platform storage via an application (middleware), via a web browser, or through a virtual session. Virtual sessions in particular require secure encryption algorithm frame working which spans the entire interface. [1]

### Security and privacy issues in data storage:

Cloud computing architectures include frontend platforms called clients or cloud clients. Once the data is uploaded into the cloud the user loses its control over the data and the data can be tampered by the attackers. The attacker can be internal (CSP) or external. Unauthorized access is also common due to weak access control. The protection of information arises the following challenges: The security and privacy issues related to data storage are confidentiality, integrity and availability. [2]

#### A. Confidentiality

The major dispute in cloud computing is confidentiality. Data privacy simply means accessing data by authorized users and is strongly related to authentication. In another way, privacy means keeping users' data secret in the cloud system. As we are storing the data on a remote server and transferring the control here to pass the data to the provider, questions arise such as: to ensure privacy, cryptographic encryption algorithms and strong authentication mechanisms can be used. Encryption is the process of converting data into a form called cipher text that can only be understood by authorized users. Encryption is an efficient technique for protecting the data but have the obstacle that data will be lost once the encryption key is stealed. Algorithms. Blowfish is a fat and simple encryption algorithm [1]

E.g. Sales force, Taleo

E.g. Google App Engine, Azure



*Fig. Symmetric Encryption*

Software as a Service (SaaS): The way applications are transported as a service over the Internet is known as software as a service. Instead of installing the software on their computer, the user can access it via the Internet. This frees the user from management of complex software and hardware. SaaS users are not required to purchase, maintain and update software or hardware. The only thing user must have an internet connection and then access to the application is very easy. Example, Microsoft Office 365, Google Apps etc. [2]

Platform as a Service (PaaS): A development environment or platform is given to the consumers as a service in PaaS, upon which user can deploy their own software and coding. The customer has the freedom to build their own applications that can run on the provider's infrastructure [5]. Product as service providers offers a predefined composition of operating system and application server to obtain the management capacity of the applications. For example, LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP), J2EE, Ruby etc.[2]

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS): Many computing resources are provided by the IaaS in the form of storage, network, operating system, hardware, and storage devices on demand. IaaS users can access the services using a wide area network, such as the internet For example, a user can create virtual machines by login to the IaaS platform.[2]

### **B. Integrity:**

Integrity of data means to make sure that the data has not been changed by an unauthorized person or in an unauthorized way. It is a method to ensure that data is genuine, accurate and secure from unauthorized users. Since cloud computing supports resource sharing, there is a possibility of data corruption by unauthorized users. Digital signatures can be used to preserve the integrity of data. The simple way for providing integrity is using Message Authentication Code (MAC). [1]

### **C. Availability:**

Availability refers to being available and accessible to authorized users on demand. The purpose of availability in cloud computing systems is to ensure that its users can use them anytime and at any time. [1]

### **Benefits of Cloud Computing:**

**Cost Saving:** In cloud computing users have to only pay for the services they consumed. Maintenance cost is low as user does not need to purchase the infrastructure.

**Flexibility:** Cloud computing is scalable. The rapid scale up and down in the operations of your business may require quick adjustment of hardware and resources so in order to manage this variations cloud computing provides flexibility.

**Enhanced Security:** Cloud computing provide high security by using the data encryption, strong access controls, key management, and security intelligence.[2]

### **Conclusion:**

This review paper introduces the short concept of cloud computing, as well as characteristics and services of cloud computing. This paper also introduces some problems in cloud computing related to security and privacy which are the major threat in cloud computing. Due to this, many organization denied to use cloud computing. The major conclusion derived from this is that, there is a huge scope of research and improvement related to security and privacy in cloud computing.

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## सिनेमा में साहित्य और शिक्षा

प्रा. डॉ. सुरेखा प्रे. मंत्री

श्रीमती नानकीबाई वाधवानी महा. यवतमाल-445001

सब से पहले कि सिनेमा क्या है? अगर मेरे तर्क बुद्धि से देखा जाए तो सिनेमा वर्तमान युग में इंसानों को प्रभावित करनेवाला सहज और साधन मार्ग है। इसका स्वरूप, रूप, अर्थ और आकार इंसानों के सर चढ़कर बोल रहा है। जिस प्रकार बौद्धिकवादी प्लेटो ने अपने इन्द्रियों और आनंद के सुख को नकारते थे। यही सिद्धांत उन्होंने ने लोगों के सामने रखा और उस सिद्धांत के अंत तक बने रहे। ऐसे विचारक और दार्शनिक अपनी बातों पर अडे रहना जानते थे। मन और बुद्धि की विशिष्टता यहाँ देखने को मिलती है। जो बात मनुष्य के लिए उन परिस्थितियों में उपयोगी साबित हो, वह श्रेष्ठ है, चाहे वह कौनसा भी आनंद हो। आज का सिनेमा यह मनुष्य के स्वप्न को सजा रहा है, साथ ही संवार भी रहा है। यह एक प्रकार से काल्पनिक दुनिया के सहारे यथार्थ से परिचित करा रहा है, तभी तो यह लाभकारी है। आज दुनिया के पास जो भी नित-नवीन खोजों की उपलब्धता है, वह उसकी कल्पना का ही कमाल है। सिनेमा मनुष्य विकास में योगदान दे रहा है और अपनी वास्तविकताओं से परिचित करवाते हुए आनंद भी प्रदान कर रहा है। एक प्रकार से देख जाए तो सिनेमा चलती हुई तस्वीरों का और सपनों का कारखाना है। वह लोकप्रिय कला, यथार्थ और यथार्थ से परे लेकर जाने के लिए जादू की छड़ी, समय और समय के प्रतिबिंब को अंकीत करने का साधन है। सिनेमा अपनी दुनिया का प्रदर्शन करने का तरीका सभी के लिए उपलब्ध है। सार्वजनिक कला दुनिया को चौकानेवाली चमत्कारी कला और बीसवीं सदी की सर्वश्रेष्ठ कला है। फिल्मों में कहानियाँ, गीत और संगीत जिस रूप में समाविष्ट हुआ है, वही सिनेमा को सशक्त बना रहे है। वर्तमान युग के साथ चलकर आगे के आनेवाले काल में नए रूप में आनेका संकेत दे रहा है। नई तकनीकी और विज्ञान इसे समक्ष प्रभावकारी और जीवंत बनाने में जुटा हुआ है, जो कभी है और ना ही हो सकता। केवल दर्शकों को लुभाना है।

हालाँकि देखा जाए तो सिनेमा और साहित्य दो पृथक विधाएँ हैं, लेकिन दोनों का पारस्परिक बहुत गहरा संबंध है। जब कहानीपर आधारित फिल्म बनना शुरू हुई तो इनका आधार साहित्य ही बना। भारत में बननेवाली पहली फिल्म दादासाहेब फालके ने बनाई जो भारतेन्दु नाटक 'हरिशचंद्र' पर आधारित थी। साहित्य कृतियों पर ढेरों फिल्में बनी उसमें कुछ ही फिल्में साहित्य का आधार मानकर बनाई गईं। कुछ समय पश्चात बोलती फिल्मों का दौर शुरू हुआ। जहाँ अति नाटकीयता और गीत संगीत बहुत होता था। धीरे-धीरे विचारकों के चयन में विविधता आने लगी। फिल्म बनानेवालों ने स्थापित लेखकों और उनकी कृतियों को स्थान देना शुरू किया। हिंदी सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय साहित्यकार प्रेमचंद को आमंत्रित किया। १९३३ में 'मील मजदूर' फिल्म बनी। तो १९३४ में 'नवजीवन' और 'सेवासदन' बनी। यह दोनों फिल्म फ्लॉप हो गई थी। १९४६ में 'रंगभूमि' बनी। इसी बिच उपेन्द्रनाथ अशक, अमृतलाल नागर, भगवतीचरण वर्मा और बेचेनार्मा फिल्मों में खुद को आजमाने लगे।

१४ सितंबर 'हिंदी दिवस' को बॉलीवुड में कई फिल्म निर्देशकों ने इसे एक पर्व के रूप में मनाते हैं। साथ ही लोकप्रिय उपन्यास और कहानियों को पर्देपर लाने की कोशिश करते हैं। हिंदी भाषा की लोकप्रियता तेजी से बढ़ रही है। अब तो विदेशी लोग भी हिंदी भाषा सिख रहे ताकि उन्हें हिंदी फिल्म समझ में आए। हिंदी साहित्य में कई ऐसी फिल्में, उपन्यास और कहानियाँ हैं, जो बहुत बेहतरीन हैं और समाज को प्रेरित करती हैं। बॉलीवुड कई निर्माता हिंदी के मशहूर कहानियाँ और उपन्यास पर फिल्म बना चुके हैं। जैसे—

'तमस' यह कालजयी उपन्यास पर बनी। इसे गोविंद निलहानी ने बनाया। इस फिल्म की कहानी देखकर हमें सोचने पर मजबूर करती है। इस पर एक टीवी सीरियल भी बनी, जिसमें ए. के. हंगल और ओमपुरी ने मुख्य भूमिका निभाई।

'गोदान' मुंशी प्रेमचंद का मशहूर उपन्यास है। इसपर १९६३ में फिल्म बनी, जिसमें मुख्य भूमिका में राजकुमार और मेहमूद थे।

'शतरंज का खिलाडी' यह मुंशी प्रेमचंद की कहानी थी। इस पर सत्यजीत रे ने 'द चेस प्लेयर्स' नाम की फिल्म बनाई। इसमें मुख्य भूमिका में संजीवकुमार और शबाना आज़मी थे।

'गबन' यह भी प्रेमचंदजी का मशहूर उपन्यास था। इस उपन्यासपर १९६६ में ऋषि केश मुखर्जी ने 'गबन' फिल्म बनाई। जिसमें मुख्य भूमिका सुनिल दत्त और साधना थे। इस फिल्म को संगीत लता मंगेशकर और मोहम्मद रफी ने गाने दिए। इस फिल्म को बहुत सराया गया था।

'तीसरी कसम' फणीश्वरनाथ रेणू की कहानी गुलफाम पर आधारित है। इसका निर्देशन बासु भट्टाचार्य द्वारा किया गया। इस फिल्म में राज कपूर और वहीदा रहमान ने मुख्य भूमिका निभाई।

‘सूरज का सातवाँ घोड़ा’ यह धर्मवीर भारती का प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास है। इसमें याम बेनेगल ने १९९२ में फिल्म बनाई। जिसमें अमरीश पुरी जैसे सितारे ने मुख्य भूमिका में अपना रोल निभाया। यह फिल्म सभी को बहुत पंसद आई।

‘पति, पत्नी और वो’ यह कमलेश्वरजी के उपन्यासपर आधारित है। इस फिल्म का निर्देशन बी. आर. चोपड़ा ने किया। इसमें मुख्य भूमिका में संजीवकुमार, विद्या सिंहा और रंजिता थे।

दरअसल हिंदी की साहित्यिक कृतियों पर सफल फिल्म ना बन पाने के कई कारण हैं। साहित्य लेखन एक अलग विधा है। कहानी या उपन्यास का सुजन एक नितांत व्यक्तिगत कर्म है। जब कि फिल्म लेखन में निर्देशक अभिनेता—अभिनेत्रियों यहा तक कि कैमरामैन को निर्देशन की दृष्टि पर निर्भर रहना पडता है। फिल्म एक लोकविधा के साथ एक साहित्यिक शिक्षितों की विधा है। फिल्म तो रामलीला और लोकनाट्यकी तरह आम जनतातक अपनी बात पहुंचाती है। सिर्फ उसका उद्देश्य मनोरंजन है, चाहे दर्शक अनपढ हो या पढालिखा हो। हिंदी के कई साहित्यकार इस तथ्य को स्वीकार कर नहीं पाए। इसके अलावा प्रेमचंद के समय से फिल्म निर्माताओं ने लेखन को वो महत्व नहीं दिया, जिसका वह अधिकारी होता है। सिनेमा में साहित्य को लंबे समय तक दायम दर्जे का समझा जाता था। यह स्थिति साहित्यकारों को स्वीकार नहीं थी। यहाँ यह कहना गलत नहीं होगा कि अनेक साहित्यकारों ने फिल्मी दुनिया में अपनी जगह तो चाही, लेकिन फिल्मकारों से और उन हालातो से तालमेल नहीं बना सके। अपने समय के साहित्यकारों का फिल्मी दुनिया में हाल देखकर उनके समकालिन और आनेवाली पीढी साहित्यकारों का फिल्मी दुनिया से मोह भंग हो गया था।

बॉलीवुड में ‘शिक्षा’ पर कई फिल्में बनी हैं। एक टीचर का काम सिर्फ पढाना नहीं होता है, बल्कि अपने स्टूडेंट के दिल की बात और मानसिकता को समझकर रास्ता भी दिखाना है। फिल्मों ने पूरे देश में एक बहस छेड़ दी थी कि वास्तव में हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली सिर्फ एक कारखाने की तरह है, जहाँ मशीनों पर काम तो किया जाता है, लेकिन उन मशीनों की कार्यप्रणाली कोई नहीं जानता।

यदि हम हिंदी में ‘शिक्षा’ पर बनी फिल्मों की बात करें तो संभवतः चुनिंदा फिल्मों और चरित्रों का ही जिक्र किया जा सकता है क्योंकि आजकल की फिल्मों में शिक्षा का पवित्र प्रांगण जिस अवस्था में दर्शाया जाता है, उसे देखकर एकबार समझना मुश्किल होता है कि वास्तव में यह संस्कार और ज्ञान का परिसर है या फैशन का रैंप है, जहाँ जैसा चाहे वहाँ घुमाया जा सकता है। कम—से—कम फिल्म ‘स्टूडेंट ऑफ द इयर’ और ‘द स्टेट्स’ देखकर तो यही लगता है कि जीवन में ज्ञान के किताब का स्थान बाद में है। यही बात हमारी फिल्म ‘सत्याग्रह’, ‘आरक्षण’, ‘श्री इंडियट्स’ और ‘तारे जीम पर’ इस धारणा को गलत भी ठहराती है। इस प्रकार की फिल्मों में कलाकारों की संख्या कम है, पर फिल्मों की कसौटी पर खरे उतरे हैं। जैसे—अमीरखान की ‘तारे जमीन पर’ और ‘श्री इंडियटय’ यह फिल्में उल्लेखनीय हैं, क्योंकि इसमें शिक्षा जैसे विषय को बड़ी संजीदगी से दर्शाया गया है। इन फिल्मों ने सभी को सोचने के लिए मजबूर किया है।

इस फिल्म जगत के महानशाह अभिताब बच्चन ने कही बार टीचर की भूमिका निभाई है। ‘मोहब्बतें’ में गुरूकुल के बेहद अनुशासित, सख्त और गंभीर रहनेवाले प्राचार्य बने हैं। हँसना, प्यार, चाहत जैसे शब्द तो उनकी शब्दकोश में ही नहीं हैं। ‘कसमे वादे’ में उन्हें कई बार समझौता करना पडा। अपने आदर्शवादी की कीमत उन्हें जान देकर चुकानी पडती है। अभिताब ने ‘ब्लैक’ में टीचर की भूमिका बहखूबी निभाई है। दृष्टिहीन देवराज सहाय अपनी दृष्टिहीन और मुकबधीर शि या ‘मिशेल’(रानी मुखर्जी)को जिस तरह शिक्षित करते हैं। सही अर्थ में देखा जाए तो वही सच्ची शिक्षा है। वह मिशेल को लिखाने—पढाने में दिनरात एक कर देते हैं। कभी झुंझलाहट, दुख, बेबसी, गुस्सा पर कडी चुनौती के बाद उनका दृढविश्वास बादमें रंग लाता है। उसी प्रकार ‘सत्याग्रह’ और ‘आरक्षण’ में प्रभाकर आनंद के रूप में एक आदर्शवादी शिक्षक के रूप में अपनी अंत्यत सशक्त रूप से प्रदर्शित की।

‘श्री इंडियट्स’ फिल्म में इंजिनियरिंग कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल बोमन ईरानी पर दर्शाई गई है। वे जिस मानसिकता से ग्रसित नजर आए हैं, उतना तो पाठक ही कोई प्रिंसिपल होगा। उन्होंने बि्लियट के तत्व को अपनाया पर जिंदगी के रस का हिस्सा माननेवाले जिन्हें लगता है, कि डॉक्टर और इंजीनियर ही बनकर अपने करियर को संवार जा सकते हैं। मुन्नाभाई एम. बी.बी. एस. का स्टूडेंट संजय दत्त जिस तरह से अंडमीशन लेते हैं, इसे सही तरीके से देखा जाए तो इस प्रकार से ली हुई अंडमीशन से कॉलेज जाने की बजाए जेल की हवा खाना पडेगा। आशुतोष गोवारीकर की फिल्म ‘स्वदेश’ में गायत्री जोशी गांव के टीचर की भूमिका बड़ी संजीदगी से निभाई, जिसका सपना था गांव को शिक्षित करना था। जिस गांव में उनका जन्म हुआ था, वहाँ कुछ देना चाहती थी। ‘पब्लिक स्कूल’ के प्रिंसिपल नाना पाटेकर ने अंत्यत सादगी से अपनी भूमिका निभाई। इस में शिक्षकों को फूहड तरीके से पेश नहीं किया। इसलिए इस फिल्म की तारीफ करनी चाहिए। अगर हमें टीचर और स्टूडेंट्स का रिश्ता देखना हो तो राजकपूर की फिल्म ‘मेरा नाम जोकर’ बहुत ही अलग ढंग से पेश किया गया। फिल्म ‘चुपके—चुपके’ में धर्मेंद्र और अभिताब ने अपनी भूमिका रोचक ढंग से निभाई। फिल्म ‘नौजवान’ में देवानंद और ‘बुलंदी’ में राजकुमार ने बच्चों को आदर्श और कर्तव्य का पाठ पढाया।

शिक्षा के संदर्भ में देखा जाए तो बच्चा, युवाओं एवं वयस्कों के लिए फिल्म—निर्माता एक कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित करते हैं। हर कोई फिल्मों के इस आक कि माध्यम को लेकर जो प्रतिक्रिया दिखाता है, वह अनुभव बेहद असाधारण रहा है। हमें ताज्जुब करने वाली बात दिखाई देती है कि फिल्में इतनी लुभावनी क्यों होती हैं? कैमरामैन और संपादन के कौशल के निर्माण के अलावा

छात्रों के लिए कौन-सी भूमिका निभा सकते हैं? पर हम मनु य भी बड़े बुद्धिजीवी हैं, अपने संप्रे ण में इंद्रियों का प्रयोग करना पसंद करते हैं। जैसे कि— हम कुछ ाब्द पढ़ते हैं—‘सामने हरे-भरे खेत है, बाजू में पर्वतमालाएँ हैं? पास में बहती झरनों की धार है’ वैसे ही हमारे मन में अनेक छबियाँ सामने आती हैं। इसीप्रकार दुनिया के बारेमें हमारी व्याख्या बहुत कुछ इसी रूप में होती है। सफलता, खुशी, मौजमस्ती इन के साथ छबियाँ जुड़ी हैं। संगीत या ध्वनि भी इसीका माध्यम है। इन्हें एक नया आयाम मिलता है, तभी फिल्में अधिकतम संप्रे ण व कल्पनाशील का सृजन करती हैं।

हॉलही में सूचनाओं और दृश्य चित्रों का आगमन तेजी से हुआ है और इसी वजह से बच्चों के सामने अखबार, टेलीविजन, विज्ञापन और फिल्मों जैसी ढेरसारी दृश्य-श्रव्य सामग्री मौजूद है। आज उनका ज्ञान बढ़ गया है, दुनिया के बारेमें बहुतसारी बातें जानते हैं। देख जाए तो उनके स्कूल, घर, दोस्तों से संबंधित रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी के परे हैं। पहले की तुलना में आज के बच्चों बड़ी तेजी से बहुआयामी तरीके से सोचने में सक्षम हैं। परिणाम स्वरूप आज हमारे सामने अधिक दिमाख, कल्पनाशील एवं चुनौतीपूर्ण बच्चों हैं। दृश्य माध्यम में व्यक्ति की कल्पना ाकित को बाँधे रखने और पूर्णरूप से संतु ट करने की क्षमता है। शिक्षक इस बात को लेकर संघ र्ण करते नजर आते हैं कि विभिन्न वि ायों को मन लगाकर पढ़ें। लेकिन देखा जाए तो वृत्तचित्रों के माध्यम से दृश्य चित्रों का उपयोग करने से बच्चों की जिज्ञासा बढ़ जाती है, भले ही वह ाहरीकरण या जलवायु परिवर्तन जैसे जटिल वि ाय ही क्यों ना हो। अतः एक शिक्षक के रूप में हमारे लिए यह बात और भी जरूरी हो जाती है कि हम इन माध्यमों का उपयोग करें ताकि बच्चों के रचनात्मक दिमाख को काम में तल्लीन रखा जा सके।

आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली में देखा जाए तो विद्यार्थियों की नजरों से दुनिया का अवलोकन किया जाए तो कैसा रहेगा? इस प्रक्रिया में कैमरा एक ाकितशाली उपकरण साबित हुआ। हाथ में कैमरा हो तो बातचीत के लिए ाब्दों एवं वाक्यों की इतनी जरूरत नहीं होती। उन्हें तो कुछ दिखाना चाहते हैं, उसे एक अलग नया मोड देकर अधिक स्प ट रूप से अपनी बात कह पाते हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विद्यार्थियों की रचनात्मकता और दुनिया के बारे में उनकी समझ को लेकर कितनी सारी बातों की कल्पना कर रखी थी। जब उनसे बातचीत हुई तो जान पड़ा कि पटकथा से लेकर विजुलाइजेशन के दृ टकोण में कितनी विविधता लिए हुए हैं। वह अपनी बात ाब्दों में व्यक्त कर नहीं पाते थे, लेकिन कैमरा और फिल्मों की सहायता से वे अपनी बात बड़ी सहजता से कह जाते। उन विद्यार्थियों से एक सुझाव आया कि कचरे के डिब्बे में पड़ी हुई एक पुरानी और एक अपेक्षाकृत नई कमीज के बीच बातचीत करवाई जाए कि कैसे री-सायक्लिंग नए कपड़े के लिए जीवनरक्षक है। यह एक बड़ी चुनौती थी कि इस पूरी प्रक्रिया और बात करती हुई कमीजों को कैसे टूट किया जाए। विद्यार्थियों ने सह विचार दिया कि उनके द्वारा पहनी हुई कमीजों पर चेहरा चित्रित किया जाए, सीने वाले हिस्से पर चेहरा बनाया जाए और हावभाव के लिए हाथों का संचालन किया जाए। विद्यार्थियों ने पाँच दिनों के भीतर एक अभिनव पटकथा लिखी एवं टूटिंग की और संपादन किया। इसप्रकार से विद्यार्थियों की रचनात्मकता, चारुत्य एवं उत्साह को देखकर चकित रह जाते। २० लोगों का वह ांत समूह अब सार्थक रूप से काम में जुटा हुआ, रचनात्मक एवं उत्साह से लबालब भरा हुआ समूह बन गया।

हिंदी फिल्मों का मौजूदा परिदृश्य बहुत बदल चुका है। अब हर तरह फिल्में बन रही हैं। वि ायों में इतनी विविधता पहले कभी नहीं दिखाई दी। छोटे बजटों का बाजार भी फल-फूल रहा था। साहित्यिक कृतियों पर फिल्म बनाने की समझ रखनेवाले युवा हिंदी भा ाी फिल्मी कलाकार की एक टीम तैयार हो चुकी है। लेकिन फिलहाल हिंदी फिल्में पत्रकारिता से फायदा उठा रही हैं। अभी फिल्मों का जोर बायोग्राफिकल फिल्में बनाने पर अधिक जोर है। ायद अगला नंबर हिंदी साहित्यिक कृतियों का हो।

## संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- १ अंकित पोगुला की किताब
- २ गुलजार की फिल्म फेअर
- ३ नलिनी रावल का अंग्रेजी का हिंदी में अनुवाद

## The Impact Of Technology On Sport Performance

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### Abstract

*Sport and exercise science like most areas of life have been affected greatly by technological advancements. It is difficult to imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, tainted with frustration and ambivalence. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to people's inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence and also uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements play in sports. Indeed, the influx of sport technologies has profoundly changed the landscape of sport and exercise science. Importantly, technology has in many ways changed what we think of as the athletic body. Therefore, this paper examines the impact of technology on sport performance, considering the theories of technology and quest for improved performance, types of sport technologies, the advantages and disadvantages of sport technologies in modern day sports. It is recommended that those managing, handling and using sport must be equipped to make wise choices on the type and use of sport technologies that would assist in the right performance.*

**Keywords:** Performance, Sport Technology, Video Technology

### Introduction

Sport world today is getting technological by combining natural athletic talent with advanced analytics and artificial intelligent to produce the best possible outcomes on the playing field of sports. Technology has been utilized in sport for many years in various forms and play particularly vital role especially for the elite sport. Numerous attempts to define technology have yielded such an array of descriptions that one may resigned to the idea that technology is simply not definable. Indeed, technology plays an important part in modern sport, with it being a necessary part of some sports (such as motorsport), and used in others to improve performance. The thematic applications of technology include, sporting equipment; clothing and wearable's; facilities; competition adjudication and formats; media broadcasting and communications and performance analytics. Hence, technology and sport have had something of rocky relationship over the technology increasingly is playing a leading role in the development of sport and enhances performance in all faces. Thus, applications of technology allow for more effective training, stimulations, management and tracking of athletes, accuracy of results, enhanced spectator. viewing, developing performance and preventing injuries, amongst many more functions Technology in sports is a technical means by which athletes attempt to improve their training and competitive surroundings in order to enhance their overall athletic performance. It is thought of as a technical means or instrument utilized to pursue chosen ends. Hence, the paper investigates the impact of technology on sport performance.

### Theories of Technology and Performance

Theories of Technology Depending on which lens it is look through, technological advancements may appear very positive or frighteningly negative. Fundamental criticisms of technology as ideology where technology, far from being the hand-maiden of man, comes full circle to be its master, where technology is sometimes seen to dominate its users by creating dependency and distorting human relations. Thus, the theories include: instrumentalist, determinist, substantivist, critical and dynamics.

**Instrumentalist Theory** : Instrumental theory offers the most widely accepted view of technology. It is based on the common sense idea that technologies are "tools" standing ready to serve the purposes of their users. Technology is deemed "neutral," without evaluative content of its own. But what does the notion of the "neutrality" of technology actually mean? Instrumentalists believe that all technology is a tool, largely under human control, that can be used for either positive or negative purposes. The instrumentalist theory views technology as a neutral tool, something whose ends and means are separate. Instrumentalists see technological growth as the ultimate culmination of a long history of slow, gradual expansion. So, to use the example of high-tech tennis rackets, the instrumentalist perspective consider the new lightweight rackets as just another tool in the ongoing quest for improved performance.

**Determinist Theory :**Technological determinists view technology as an autonomous force, beyond direct human control, and see technology as the prime cause of social change. Technological determinists, united in their belief that technology is an autonomous and revolutionary force, often differ in their opinion of the morality of technology. The determinist theory states that technology is neutral, or value-free, but it has become autonomous, or self-directed. So, using the tennis racket example again, the determinist perspective would consider the new racket as a tool that, once allowed into the game, would take on a “life of its own” and prompt athletes to use it whether they wanted to or not. The very presence of the racket would mean that once one athlete decides to use the equipment, others would feel the pressure to do so as well. Also, if the new racket gives high velocity servers an even greater advantage, then this one technology could change the way the game of tennis is played forever.

**Substantivist Theory :** Despite the common sense appeal of instrumental theory, a minority view denies the neutrality of technology. Technology constitutes a new type of cultural system that restructures the entire social world as an object of control. This system is characterized by an expansive dynamic which ultimately overtakes every pre-technological enclave and shapes the whole of social life. Another theoretical position is called the substantivist theory, and this involves the view that technology is neither neutral nor completely within our control. Substantive theory claims that what the very employment of technology does to humanity and nature is more consequential than its ostensible goals. New rackets would be viewed as having certain values attached. For instance, while the racket designers may have simply been trying to build a better, lighter racket that allows players to hit the ball harder and faster, the consequences of this new design seem to value speed and power over finesse. The substantivist position also shares the determinist view that, once unleashed, technologies have the potential to gain a direction of their own, and it will become increasingly difficult to go back to more “natural” forms of performance enhancing techniques. In the end, technology will drive what sports we play, how we play them, and who is best suited to participate.

**Critical Theory :**Modern technology is no more neutral than medieval cathedrals or The Great Wall of China; it embodies the values of a particular industrial civilization and especially of its elites. Critical views of technology recognize that, ultimately, technologies should be controlled by us. It is a social battlefield, or perhaps a better metaphor would be a parliament of things on which civilizational alternatives are debated and decided. A critical theory sees the politics and values associated with technology.

**Dynamic Systems Theory:**Dynamic systems theory has emerged in the movement sciences as a viable framework for modelling athletic performance. Thus, from a dynamical systems perspective, the human movement system is a highly intricate network of co-dependent sub-systems (respiratory, circulatory, nervous, skeletomuscular, perceptual) that are composed of a large number of interacting components (blood cells, oxygen molecules, muscle tissue, metabolic enzymes, connective tissue and bone). In dynamical systems theory, movement patterns emerge through generic processes of self-organization found in physical and biological systems. 3.

### Types of Sport Technologies

Technology is changing the face of modern sports, sports psychology and coaching. State-of-the-art technologies are used to optimize performance in sports as diverse as cycling, speed-skating, swimming, golf, skiing, surfing, football/soccer ball, tennis racket and ball, running, facilities and many more. Technology in sport today is found in countless forms with each innovation has potentially positive and beneficial outcomes. Understanding the implications of sport technologies involve basic typology used in classifying, these are done in six types of sport technologies though not mutually exclusive, in some cases same technologies could fit into multiple categories. The categories include: self-technologies, rehabilitative technologies, landscape technologies, movement technologies, implement technologies and database technologies. While some of the technologies are yet to make an impact on sport, understanding of many types of sport technologies help to obtain a better perspective on which technological options athletes eventually have access to and impact on sport performance

**Landscape Technologies:**This form of technology involves the sporting environment which include the way spectators watch sport events. Track and field athletes use new tactics because they can monitor their competitors on the JumboTrons coming down the home stretch. Some discus and javelin throwers even throw. The high-tech stadium is interesting in often attempt to replicate the atmosphere of other traditional style stadiums. Sport and exercise science, like most areas of life, has been affected greatly by technological advances. In fact, it is difficult to imagine modern sports and the various subdisciplines of exercise science without the technologies that currently taken for granted. Can you imagine doing biomechanical analyses without computers, performing VO<sub>2</sub>max testing without underwater weighing, or training for Olympic-level

track and field events without modern training techniques and assessment procedures? How about watching sports on television with only one or two camera angles? Global positioning system (GPS) uses 24 satellites and ground stations as reference points to calculate geographic locations and accurately track a specific activity. For example, using a portable GPS unit provides information about altitude, distance, time, and average velocity during hiking. Indeed, the influx of sport technologies has profoundly changed the landscape of sport and exercise science, and perhaps more importantly, technology has, in many ways, begun to change the athletic body. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence, adding to uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements should play in our lives

**Implement Technologies :**It includes equipment that athletes use or that they kick, hurl or otherwise propel. Other examples include football/soccer helmets equipped with warning devices and radios; shark suits that allow swimmers to move efficiently slice through the water and high-tech running shoes, golf clubs and tennis rackets. The interesting controversy involving these kinds of technologies is the use of fish-finding computers in sport fishing. This technology uses tools (pedometer or balance board), media (video, audio, or both), and social interaction (playing with another person) to persuade individuals to adopt the behaviour without their actually knowing it.

**Rehabilitative Technologies :**These are substances and procedures used to treat moderate to severe injuries make up rehabilitative technologies. They also include medicine used by healthy athletes who just want to counter the otherwise debilitating effects of their training regimens. Typically, these technologies are located in sports clinics and training facilities and are administered by specialists in athletic training or sports medicine. Rehabilitative technologies include any kind of anti-inflammatory chemical, such as acetylsalicylic acid. Rehab technologies also include whirlpool machines and ultrasound equipment that athletes use to treat sore muscles and joints. More recent developments such as electronic stimulation or slim send currents into the affected area to stimulate blood flow and aid in the healing process. While not technological in the usual sense, techniques such as acupuncture and chiroprate adjustments are also used in addition to mechanical and computerized treatment Rehab technologies may also be viewed as performance enhancing because they allow athletes to train and compete at a level they otherwise could not.

**Movement Technologies :**It refers to those devices and procedures that are designed to assess the form and efficiency of an athlete's body. The most common of such include videotape analysis, although there are much more sophisticated instruments that provide detailed computerized information on an athlete's biomechanics. On like the other form of technology movement technologies are often not visible within the competitive arenas. Besides helping to improve an athlete's existing technique, the data yielded by movement techniques may also facilitate conceptual or stylistic shifts that allow the athlete to compete in a mechanically, aesthetically and kinesthetically novel manner.

**Database Technologies :**It involves computer innovations that allows athletes and coaches to know everything they need to know about their opponents and themselves. Database programmes have greatly affected the way that many and most professional coaches and players do their business. Competitive level of modern sports, especially high level of sport performance has been close to the limits of natural conditions of mankind, the idea of using the natural advantages, original training methods, to limit the movement of human beings, has long been a dream. The large number of computer technology, biological engineering, new materials and energy technology, information technology, and theory of modern science and technology have been widely used in sports fields, making the face of sports and sports training environment greatly changed and improved, training methods updated, site equipment improved, greatly improved the level of competitive sport, the wide range of functions and effects of sports therefore has been fully exhibited.

### Technology and Quest for Performance

Sports gear such as clothing and footwear should be user-friendly and include valuable properties such as strength, flexibility, density, thickness, durability, toughness, resistance to moisture and more importantly cost. Footwear is generally considered more for comfort and injury avoidance rather than performance enhancement, whereas clothing such as the full body suits used in swimming are often claimed to rationalise the competitor's performance times where winning or losing the race is measured in hundredths of a second. Sporting equipment such as the composite tennis racket has been created in order to provide enhanced ball speed, and reduce the potential vibration that can lead to a condition known as tennis elbow (damage to the small blood capillaries in

the muscles and ligaments that surround the elbow joint). In other sporting equipment such as the golf club, the overall mass of the club has decreased which is believed to result in a greater achievable distance and possibly a more precise shot.

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**The New Concept for Unity in Diversity: One India Great India****Dr. A. D. Jadhao** (Assistant Professor)

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**Abstract**

*On the occasion of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel's 140th birth anniversary, Prime Minister of India launched the programme on 31st October 2015 entitled as "One India Great India". The objectives of this are to celebrate the unity in diversity of our nation, to promote the spirit of national integration etc. The key themes for interaction is to celebrate the idea of India as a nation, music, dance, theatre, movies & films, handicrafts, sports, literature, festivals, painting, etc. will enable people for binding and creating brotherhood among them. One India Great India will create engagement matrix between all 29 states and 7 Union Territories. All of central ministries are involved through different programmes. It helps for promoting unity in diversity in India.*

**Keywords:** India, Unity, Diversity, Integrity.**Introduction:**

India is a unique nation, where different kinds of identities such as linguistic, cultural and religious are bound together into a composite national identity by a rich history of cultural evolutions, coupled with a rousing freedom struggle that was built around the tenets of non-violence and justice. The spirit of mutual understanding amidst a shared history has enabled a special unity in diversity, which stands out as a tall flame of nationhood that needs, to be nourished and cherished into the future.<sup>2</sup>

Technology have minimized distances in terms of connectivity and communication. In an area that facilitates mobility and outreach, it is important to establish cultural exchanges between people of different regions, as a means to further human bonding and a common approach to nation-building. Mutual understanding and trust are the foundations of India's strength and all citizens should feel culturally integrated in all respects.<sup>2</sup>

The six Central Ministries of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting, culture, Youth Affairs, Sports and Railways, apart from the ministry of Human Recourse Development as the Nodal Ministry would be involved actively in implementing a range activities that promote a sense of appreciation of the joys inherent in the diverse culture of India and continuously make efforts to create active platform for people across the country to interact and bond with one another. In all the activities under their domain, the Ministries / Departments would incorporate the One India Great India flavor and pattern so that the concept gets embedded into the minds of all.<sup>3</sup>

**Objectives:**

1. To study the programme of One India Great India.
2. To study the Unity in Diversity through the programme of One India Great India.

**Hypothesis:**

Through this ambitious programme One India Great India may help to enhance the Unity in Diversity of India.

**Methodology:**

To study this concept of One India Great India comparative and analytical methods are used and also the observation and survey were taken.

For data collection, primary and secondary resources are utilized to make the research more effective.

**One India Great India:**

All States and Union Territories will be covered under this programme. There will be pairing of states / union territories at national level and these pairings will be in effect for one year, or till the next round of pairings. The state / union territories level pairings would be utilized for state level activities. District level pairings would be independent of the state level pairings. The activity will be very useful to link various States

and Districts in an annual programmes that will connect people through exchanges in areas of culture, tourism, language, education, trade etc. and citizens will be able to experience the cultural diversity of much larger member of states / union territories while realizing that India is one.<sup>5</sup>

### Objectives:

The main objectives of the initiative one as follows,<sup>6</sup>

1. To celebrate the unity in diversity of our nation and to maintain and strength the fabric of traditionally existing emotional bonds between the people of our country.
2. Promote the sprite of national integration through a deep and structured engagement between all Indians States and Union Territories through a year-long planned engagement between states.
3. To showcase the rich heritage and culture, customs and traditions of either state for enabling people to understand and appreciate the diversity that is India, thus fostering a sense of common identity.
4. To establish long-term engagements.
5. To create an environment which promote learning between states by sharing best practices and experiences.

### The Key themes for Interaction:

The main themes of the initiative one as follows,<sup>7</sup>

- To celebrate the ideas of India as a nation wherein different culture units across varied geographies coalesce and interact with each other this glowers many festation of diverse cuisine music, dance, theatre movies and films, handicrafts, sports, literatures, festivals, paintings, sculpture, etc. will enable people to imbibe the innate chord of binding and brotherhood.
- To make our people aware about the seamless integral hall of the modern India state spread across a landmass of 32 lakh sq. km. on where firm foundations, the geo-political strength of the country is ensured benefitting one and all.
- To impress upon people at large about the increasing inter-connectedness between the constituents of various culture and economic zone which is so vital for the spirit of nation building.
- To induce a sense of responsibility and ownership for the nation as a whole through these close cross-cultural interactions as it intends to build up the inter-dependence matrix unequivocally.
- To further promote inter –state travel for boosting business activities of various hues.
- To create a learning ecosystem between the various stakeholders of the partnering states, so that they benefit from the best practices of one another by establishing a state to state connect.

### Implementation Strategy:

The six Central Ministries, like Information and Broad Casting, Culture, Tourism, Sports, Youth Affair, Railways and Human Recourses Development are involve in Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat implementation strategy.<sup>8</sup> The Ministry of Human Recourses Development as the Nodal Ministry would be involved actively in implementing the activities to promote the appreciation of joy in diverse culture of our country for interacting and bonding with another constantly made performs to prepare active platform for the people across our country. The Ministries and Departments incorporate the Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat in all the activities under their domain. Therefore this concept gets embedded into the minds of all Indian people.

The canvas of One India Great India encompasses all the 29 States and 7 Union Territories of India. The pairing pattern until December 2018 is as follows:<sup>9</sup>

Sr. No.	States/UTs	States/UTs
1	Jammu and Kashmir –	Tamil Nadu
2	Panjab –	Andhra Pradesh
3	Himachal Pradesh –	Kerala
4	Uttarakhand –	Karnataka
5	Haryana –	Telangana

6	Haryana –	Telangana
7	Rajasthan –	West Bengal
8	Maharashtra –	Odisha
9	Goa –	Jharkhand
10	Gujarat –	Chhattisgarh
11	Delhi –	Sikkim – Assam
12	Madhya Pradesh –	Manipur – Nagaland
13	Uttar Pradesh –	Arunachal Pradesh – Meghalaya
14	Bihar –	Tripura – Mizoram
15	Chandigarh –	Dadra Nagar Haveli
16	Puducherry –	Daman and Diu
17	Lakshadweep –	Andaman Nicobar

In our country 29 States and 7 Union Territories have signed MOUs with their paired States and Union Territories until December, 2018 these pairs will remain. It increases the bonding among people of paired states and union territories in Cultural, Tourism, Language literature, Sports and other activities. One Thousand activities have been scheduled to be conducted throughout the India by States and Union Territories, with people from different segment of society, for example, students, pilgrims, farmers, artists, senior citizens, teachers up to period of December 2018. 10

In this massive celebratory exercise of discovering unity and harmony by celebrating diversity, Ten lakh students/ youth in India are participate.

#### **Illustrative List of Activities under One India Great India:**

For One India Great India illustrative list of activities and events as follows; 11

1. Cultural exchange programmes between partnering state with the help of troupes identifying the home state through cultural competitions.
2. Translation of at least 5 Award winning books and poetry, popular folk songs of state in the language of the partner state.
3. Identification, translation and dissemination of proverbs having similar meaning in the languages of the two states.
4. Exchange programme for writers and poets.
5. Organize culinary festivals with opportunity to learn culinary practices.
6. Organize educational tours for schools, colleges and universities students reciprocally.
7. Promotion of home stay for visitors.
8. Promotion of Rajya Darshan for tourists.
9. Organizing familiarization tours for the tour operation of one state.
10. Exposure of students of one state to alphabets, songs, proverbs and 100 sentences in the languages of the partner state.
11. Paper and share with the partner states a book containing formation on their culture, customs, traditions, flora and fauna etc. for dissemination to school and colleges.
12. Encouraging the administration of oaths/pledges in the languages of the pairing states.
13. Organizing essay competition among students in the language of partner state.
14. Organizing optional classes in school/colleges where feasible for learning the language of the partner state.
15. Any other items.

**One India Great India Activities/Events Calendar:**

Until December, 2018 an Activity Calendar of One India Great India for India with a variety of instructive, meaningful, colorful and enriching events has been drawn up all States and Union Territories, Ministries, Departments and Stakeholders institutions. In a month-wise format, details are given as follow;<sup>12</sup>

- **Chhattisgarh – Gujarat:**

State of Chhattisgarh will participate in Beach Festival in Mandavi, Dwarka, Madhavpur, Somnath and Gopnath showcasing cultural performances by Chhattisgarh artists on 1st – 31st October 2017 in Gujarat organize by Government of Chhattisgarh.

Rural Olympics in Vadi, Bharuch, 4 to 5 famous sports teams will be invited. Participation of Chhattisgarh Artists in cultural programmes, on 20th – 21st October 2017 in Gujarat, organizes by Government of Chhattisgarh.

Chhattisgarh Tribal Group to take part in Tribal Festival, on 6th–8th October 2017, in Songadh, Tapi District, in Gujrat, organizes by Government of Gujrat.

- **Uttar Pradesh – Arunachal Pradesh – Co-partner – Meghalaya:**

Lok Kala Utsav Cultural Troupes of Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh would visit Uttar Pradesh, on 30th – 31st October, 2017, in Uttar Pradesh, organizes by Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Ganga Mahotsav on 31st October to 3rd November, 2017, in Uttar Pradesh, organizes by Government of Uttar Pradesh.

- **Maharashtra – Odisha:**

Participation of Buddhist Scholars and intellectuals from Maharashtra in International Buddhist Conclave, on December, 2017, in Maharashtra, organizes by Government of Maharashtra.

Exposure Visit PRI Members on December, 2017, at Ralegan Siddhi and Hivare Bazar in Maharashtra, organizes by Panchayat Raj Department of Odisha.

Inviting Maharashtra weavers and artists to Toshali Festival, on Deceber, 2017, at Odisha, organizes by Government of Odisha.

Student Visit Programme from both States, on Decebar, 2017, 3rd week, organizes by Department of Education.

**Central Ministries and Departments:**

- **Ministry of Culture:**

Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat Mahotsav with support from Zonal Cultural Centers – Meghalaya- Uttar Pradesh- Tripura- Bihar, Nagaland – Madhya Pradesh. The gamut of cultural event has been planned and would be executed for the Mohotsav, on December, 2017, organizes by Ministry of Culture.

- **Ministry of Youth Affairs:**

Inter – State Youth Exchange Programmes in Ranchi (Jharkhand) between the paired States of Jharkand and Goa; Shilong (Meghalaya) between the paired states of Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh; Mumbai (Maharashtra) between the paired state of Maharashtra and Odisha; Deharadun (Uttarakhand) between the paired state of Uttarakhand and Karnataka and Gangtok (Sikkim) between the paired state of Sikkim and Delhi, on 1st – 15th, 5th-19th, 11th-25th, 12th-26th and 15th-29th December, 2017, respectively organizes by department of Youth Affairs.

- **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting – Prasara Bharti -All India Radio:**

**All India Radio:**

All India Radio Station will Broad cast Jingles/ Short Audio Clips in respect of pair States and Union Territories. All India Radio will also Broad Casts programs on Heritage and Tourism of the paired States and Union Territories, on December, 2017, organizes by Ministry of Information and Broad Casting.

**Prasar Bharti (Doordarshan):**

All Doordarshan Kendras in Capital cities will produced sixty seconds Short Films depicting the 16 paired States and Union Territories, on December, 2017, organizing by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Thirty Four Doordarshan Kendras will telecasts for Fifteen Minutes programmes on Music (Folk and Classical) on 13th and 27 December, 2017, respectively, in Hyderabad, Itanagar, Guwahati, Patna, Panji, Ahemadabad, Chandigarh, Shimla, Shrinagar, Jammu, Bengluru, Thiruvananthpuram, Bhopal, Mumbai, Imphal, Shilong, Aizawal, Kohima, Bhubaneswar, Raipur, Gangtok, Chennai, Agartala, Lacknow, Kolkata, Jaipur, Deharadun, Ranchi, Vijaywada, Delhi, Port Blair, Puducherry, Jalandhar and Hissar.

- **Ministry of Tourism:**

Accommodation will be provided for the prize winners of My Gov.in Quiz from the paired states of Gujarat and Chhattisgarh, on December, 2017.

In addition FHRAI on IATO would advise their local States Associations to provide discounted / economical packages for visitors from the paired states visiting, on November, 2017 to December, 2018.

- **Ministry of Human Recourse Development:**

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Day with focus on Panjab and Arunachal Pradesh, and Rajasthan and Assam, this activity would organized by IIT Guwahati, on 4th and 11th November, 2017, respectively in Guwahati.

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Day on Children's Day with the students from Rajasthan and Assam on 14th November, 2017, in Bhubaneswar, would organized by IIT, Bhubaneswar.

**One India Great India Activities/Events:**

**The main activities/events of the initiative one as follows,13**

**Maharashtra – Odisha:**

Programmes were completed under Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat as follows-

Odisha State was conducted Cultural Programme on 24th to 27th November, 2017 in Maharashtra, organized by Government of Maharashtra.

Books Exhibition and various food stalls and its premises were made available for the purpose, the location where planned, was also be available for pre-programme preparations and for wrapping up after the programmes. Representations of Odisha State to be invited for inspection of three locations and thereafter Auditoriums and campuses were finalized by them. Translation of five Marathi Books to Odia and vice versa and also Translation of fifty Marathi Proverbs to Odia, these events were organized by Department of Archaeology, Odisha and Government of Maharashtra at Deshpande Kala Academy in Mumbai its Prabodhankar Thakre Auditorium, Borivali on 22nd to 23rd November, 2017, in Maharashtra.

Maharashtra to be made partner state Odisha in the Indian Association of Tour Operators Convention, Familisation Tour for Tour Operators, from Maharashtra to Odisha on January 2018 in Maharashtra.

Participation of Maharashtra artists in Cultural Festival of Odisha Tour- like Mukteshwar and Rajarani and Odisha artists in Kala Ghoda, Elephanta and Ajanta Festivals on January, 2018 in Odisha and Maharashtra, organized by Government of Maharashtra.

Students Visit Programme between States, on January, 2018 organized by Department of Education, Government of Odisha and Maharashtra.

Screening of Odisha and Maharashtra Award Winning films in each states, on January, 2018, was organized by Government of Odisha and Maharashtra.

Visit of Tribal Groups from one state to another on January, 2018 onwards till year end, this activity organized by Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Department of Odisha and Maharashtra.

Inviting Odisha weavers and Folk Artists to Amaravati for Loktarang Mahotsav, on 15, February, 2018, in Amaravati, Maharashtra, organized by Government of Maharashtra.

Participation of Panchayat Raj Institutions Members of Odisha at Ralegan Siddhi, on February, 2018, in Ralegan Siddhi, Maharashtra, organized by Government of Odisha.

Maharashtra and Odisha dialogue to explore commonality in History and Culture and come up with a publication, in 2nd week of March, 2018, organized by Department of Culture, Government of Odisha.

Performance of 10 Troupes of Lawani Mahotsav in various cities of Odisha on April, 2018, in Odisha, was organized by Government of Maharashtra.

Odissi Dance Workshop in different cities of Maharashtra, in April, 2018 in Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur, was organized by Government of Odisha.

Training of Odisha Water Sports personnel, on May, 2018 in Indian Institute of Scuba Diving, Tarkal, was organized by Government of Maharashtra.

### Goa-Jharkhand:

Programmes completed under EBSB- 14

- Deputed Goan folk dance group of 40 artists to perform during Jharkhand Foundation Day i.e. on 15th – 16th November 2016.
- Organization of Educational Tour under Goa Government Bharat Yatra- 20th -28th February 2017.
- Food Festival – 1st September 2017.
- Youth Exchange and Training Programme.

### Gujarat – Chhattisgarh:

Programmes completed under EBSB- 15

- Runn Utsav – Dhordo, Kutch.
- Vasant Utsav, Sanskruti Kunj – Gandhinagar.
- Kumbh Mela – Chhattisgarh.
- Gilli Danda – Vadodara.

### Madhya Pradesh-Manipur-Nagaland:

- Youth Exchange and Training Programmes
- Adventure Sports
- Tourism

### Tamil Nadu-Jammu & Kashmir:

- Skiing and Mountain based adventure sports.
- Tourism
- Water based adventure.

### Himachal Pradesh – Kerala:

- Hindi Drams
- Rakshabandhan Celebration
- Tableau and Speech on Independence Day
- Sport Cluster Meet
- Panjabi Natak

### Maharashtra-Odisha :

- Group Dance
- Painting and Poster Making Competition.
- Sketch Painting of Jr. and Sr. categories
- Dharohar- Sanskriti ki Jhankar.

### Delhi-Sikkim:

- Sports Activities
- National Integration Camp (NCC)
- Food Festival

- Teacher Exchange Programme
- Literature Translation

**Rajasthan – Assam:**

- Exhibition of Artifact
- Translation of important Books.
- Art and Craft Exhibition
- Agricultural Study
- Women Empowerment.

**Kendriy Vidyalaya Sangathan – New Delhi:****KVS Rashtriya Ekata Shivar 2018:16**

On 31st October to 2nd November 2018 at Vidya Bhawan Lawns in New Delhi Rashtriya Ekata Shivar 2018, was organized by Kendriy Vidyalaya Sangathan. 175 Teachers and 1600 Students from all 25 Regions of Kendriy Vidyalaya Sangathan, get together near India Gate. This Camp Inaugurated by Shri. Rajyavardhan Rathod (Union Minister of State for Sports and Youth Affairs) on 31st October 2018. As a Chief Guest Shri Prakash Jawadekar (Union Minister of Human Recourse Development) visited and motivated the students on second day of the Shivar on 1st November. During the closing Ceremony on 2nd November, Ms. Rina Rai (MHRD Secretary) was present as Chief Guest, Shri. Sanjay Kumar (Joint Secretary, MHRDC) Guest of Honors.

Through these types of programmes exchange of Traditions, Culture, Literature, Food Habits, etc. among different states and union territories takes place and it help to improves national integration.

**Conclusions:**

One India Great India is an ambitious programme of central government. This programme was announced by Hon. Prime Minister on the occasion of birth anniversary of Indian Iron Man Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. India is a continental country where there is diversity in different cast, religion, languages, region. The main aim is to create unity in diversity. For this purpose different programmes were organized and also being organized. Due to this the exchange of different culture, literatures, food habits, dance, music takes place and helps to enhance the national integration.

But the nature of programmes organize are not found to be public programmes. Therefore the common people are not able to participate in these programmes.

If these programme are organize at block or taluka levels then all the regional, cultural, linguistic, literature, units will be covered and more and more people will join this programme. This will definitely help to create Unity in Diversity.

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## A Case Study Of Administration, Management And Organisation Of Vidarbha Cricket Association

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### Abstract:

*This is the fourth topic which deals with Vidarbha Cricket Associations, Administration, set up, functioning and constitutional provisions. This topic is devoted for budgetary analysis. With the help of ratio analysis trend in various items of incomes and expenditures are shown, further analysis of these trends is also made. Income from International matches and balance sheet analysis is done and the financial position of V.C.A. is described. President is the leader of the team who renders over all superintendence for the association. Secretary is chief of the administrative staff. Treasurer's responsibility is to maintain funds and accounts of association. Working committee is the governing body of the association. This committee is answerable to general body and President presides over all the meetings of the committee. Initially, Nagpur was the headquarters of Central Provinces and Berar Cricket Association. In 1947-48, it was made as Madhya Pradesh Cricket Association. Thereafter, in 1956-57, it was named as Vidarbha Cricket Association. Since then, it is the headquarters of Vidarbha Cricket Association. Right from the formation of B.C.C.I., V.C.A. is its full member. The Vidarbha Cricket Association is one of the very few associations of India which has its own ground. This study is oriented at this association, so it will be more appropriate to devote some space for the discussion on other aspects like constitution, membership, objectives and powers of office-bearers, of this Association, in detail.*

**Keyword:-** Association, Organization, Committee,

### Introduction:-

Cricket is undoubtedly an international game. Although only 9 countries are the permanent members of International Cricket Conference and have got the status of Test playing Countries, there are many other countries in Asia, Europe and America which play cricket, or we can say that Cricket is played on large scale in these countries. 27 countries used to participate in qualifying rounds for the world cup which is one of the biggest sports extravaganza in the world, held after every four years.

India is a Cricket loving country. Practically, thousands of people are mad after this game. Every match is witnessed by fifty to eighty thousand people in the stadium and crores watch the ball to ball happenings on the Television and the same number listen to the running commentary on Radio. For varied reasons the game has mass appeal. Not only the international matches but national matches are also witnessed by the enthusiastic spectators. Apart from international and national matches, many tournaments are organised at most of the cities in India which pull considerable crowd. There are many tournaments which are being organised every year from last fifty years. Even School Cricket or Club Cricket also pulls thousands of spectators. When these tournaments are organised & arranged regularly, many people come forward to patronize the game & the players. Many business concerns sponsor even the lower level Cricket tournaments only because it is the best crowd-puller game in India.

India :- The earliest cricket to be played in India was probably that at Cambay by sellers of East India company in 1797. The old Etonians met the Parses in 1784 and the Calcutta Cricket Club is believed to have been in existence as early as 1792.

A Cricket club was established by the Parses in Bombay in 1841 and it is this religious sect which has done most to establish the game on the Indian Continent. The Hindus formed their first Cricket club in 1866 & the Mohammedans in 1883, the Parses team in year 1886. And the first Indian Team toured England in the year 1911. Indian cricket developed through the patronize of the Princes like Maharaja of Patiyala and Maharaja of Vijaynagaram.

As it is earlier mentioned that the clubs were formed on religious basis, one tournament was instituted in Bombay and it became pentangular in the year 1937, the participants were Hindus, Parses, Muslims, English and rest. This tournament was very much popular and was continued till late 1940s.

During the year 1926/24 India was first admitted to International Cricket Conference and only a year after i. e. in the year 1927 the Indian Cricket Control Board was formed. The cricket control board has instituted Ranji Trophy during the year 1934-35/25 as National Cricket Competition in the memory of K S Ranjeetsinghji. At the present time over forty teams compete for the trophy. They are divided into North, South East, West and Central Zones, and first two teams of each Zonal Competition, which is decided on a points system, then take part in a knockout competition to decide the winner.

India has dominated the world cricket with the spin attack, the like of which the world had not seen for several years. After 1970, India has emerged as the power in the world cricket. They have won some of the world championship and have come to the reputation of the world beaters.

India has produced some of the all-time great players like Ranjitsinghji, Duleepsinghji, C K Nayudu, Vinoo Mankad, B S Bedi, Chandra, Prasanna, Sunil Gavaskar and Kapil Dev. These players have not only dominated Indian Cricket but the world cricket also. At present India have five major test centres in Bombay, Delhi, Madras Calcutta and Banglore. There are some other test centres like Kanpur, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Ahemadabad.

At present, India is having 17 Test Centres altogether. Except the first five every centre has staged couple of test and one day matches but the major contribution is of the big five.

#### **ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OR FUNCTIONING OF THESE ASSOCIATIONS:-**

As it is well known to all, this association is non-profiting concern registered under Charitable Trust Act, functioning on democratic principles. Elections of these democratic bodies are held according to the provisions in their memorandum of association. Although these units work as state association their jurisdiction or control is limited to certain region and they have been registered well before the independence. Registration and other legal exercises are compulsory for it. The organizational structure of these associations is as follows.

#### **State Association**



#### **District Cricket Associations**



#### **Clubs Affiliated to District Associations**

Sports clubs are the organisations working at the grass root level. These units are also democratic bodies with membership open to all Indian Citizens, the only condition being that the executive body of these units must accept that individual, and award him the membership. For obtaining membership the individual has to pay nominal fees, if he fails to pay the fees to get his membership renewed, the executive may cancel his membership. Such a member is denied all types of membership rights including voting right. The elections are held in general body meeting for the executives according to the provisions of memorandum of association. Every club has the posts of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Joint- Secretary and some executive members. They are called office bearers.

These clubs are affiliated to District Associations. The clubs affiliated to District Associations have a right of two votes in the election of District bodies. The provision of these two votes is generally for President and Secretary, But they can give proxy to any of their club members whom they trust most. The general body meeting consists of representatives of affiliated clubs to elect their office bearers to work within their jurisdiction i. e. district. The district bodies also have the same posts like President, Secretary, Treasurer, Joint Secretary and few executive members. These District bodies have some committees like coaching committee, planning committee, which is formulated by the executive committee, with the members of executive as its heads. But there is one exception; there is a separate electorate for the Selection Committee. This body works on district level and has to send two representatives in state general body meeting. Generally it is assumed that President and Secretary represent their district in State general body meeting, but it is not compulsory, any person can represent these two persons with proxy duly signed by them.

After the election the elected executive body appoints some committee to work under it. These committees are organised for a specific work or job. According to the nature of work the names are also given to it like planning committee, Development Committee, Umpires Subcommittee, Inter-District tournament committee, selection committee and so on. Now let us discuss the functioning of these committees one by one :-

**A] Planning Committee :** - The main task of this committee is to plan the programme for the whole year, taking into consideration national and International Assignments. They plan a tentative programme for various tournaments within the state in such a way as would avoid any clash with any major tournament. This plan and programme is approved subject to the executive committee. There after the committee see's that the tournaments and other programmes carried out throughout the year accordingly. At the year end, they prepare the report and submit it to executive committee, to put in front of general body meeting for open discussion.

**B] Development Committee :** - this committee is organised to implement different coaching camps in the state. It organizes various coaching camps to promote and develop the game in every part of the state. For this purpose it maintains a good rapport with all the districts The committee also have to submit its final report which includes its expenditure, to the executive committee, which puts it in-front of the general body meetings for open discussion.

**C] Umpires Sub-Committee :** - The main task of this committee is to appoint Umpires for various matches as per the status of match and the umpire. It is the responsibility of this committee to see that the umpires appointed should reach the ground in time and perform well, this Sub-Committee has to maintain the record and has to fix and pay the remuneration to the umpires. It has to prepare its annual report which is to be kept in front of executive committee.

**D] Inter-District Tournament Committee:** - It is organized to conduct various age group and open district tournaments in the state. It organises the tournaments according to the dates allotted by the planning committee. It is the responsibility of this committee to see that the Inter-District Tournaments are held in true spirit and no disputes arises in it. It has to prepare complete schedule for it. It has to decode the venues for the matches or to allot the matches to various centers. These all committees are answerable to the executive body and general body. Executive body has every right to suspend any committee if in its opinion it is not working well. Executive committee is the highest committee consisting all the office bearers and it is responsible for all the functioning within the state and can be questioned in general body meeting. This way these state associations work together with complete report with their parent institution i. e. B C C I.

#### FUNCTIONING OF V.C.A.:-

The very aim of this work is to study administration, management and organisation of Vidarbha Cricket Association. Fundamentally thinking, it is difficult to draw a line of distinction between administration and management. According to one school of management thought, management is comprehensive term. It is a higher function and includes administration. It consists of administrative management and operative management. Administrative management is thinking function consisting of the functions like policy-making, planning and controlling. On the other hand, operative management is concerned with carrying out the policies and plans, the day-to-day management and producing actual results in the process. The great management thinker " Henry Fayol" makes no distinction between management and administration. According to him, it is very difficult to indicate clearly which function could be called management and which could be called administration. These two terms are technically synonymous and are interchangeable. While thinking about non-profiting organizations, functioning on democratic principles it becomes even more difficult to distinguish between administration and management. It is observed that in social or non-profiting organizations same people determine the policies, set goals and trying to achieve them through common efforts. In non-profiting organizations the General body is the top authority which frames the policies, the constitution sets the goals and executive and other committees try to achieve them. According to the constitution of V.C.A. its object is to promote, develop and control the game of Cricket in its jurisdiction. So here the goals are well set. The General body decides the policy whereas executive committee has to do the planning function to get the work done.

**Organization:-** For the democratic units, having vast number as members and a wide range of activities, group decisions becomes necessary because the activities are interrelated and participation of more people is hailed. To accommodate the representatives of all the groups and expertise knowledge of different persons, the committee type organization is the most suitable form of organization. According to " R. C. Davis ", a committee is a group of individuals who meet for the purpose of effecting an integration of ideas concerning a solution for some problem.

**Conclusion:**

In this study the administration, management and organization of V.C.A. To become more authentic "Observation, Questionnaire and Interview methods" and "first hand and secondary data" collection methods are applied which have brought accuracy to this study. Administration, Management and Organization of Nagpur Centre. At present, there are 17 test centers in India. The jurisdiction of the Vidarbha Cricket Association is 9 districts of Vidarbha and its object is to promote, develop and control the game of Cricket within its territory. The membership of V.C.A. is classified into 3 types, 1] Patrons 2] Life members and 3] Ordinary members. It offers its membership to individuals and clubs. But the number of members on roll of Association is restricted to 1200 in case of individual members and 100 in case of affiliated clubs. Being the democratic organization it has accepted committee type of organization for its functioning. The Association elects the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-presidents and joint secretaries and members of executive committee and Selectors panel after every 2 years. The President renders overall supervision on the activities of the Association, where as Secretary is the chief administrative officer. Various committees are appointed for different activities, which are answerable to the executive committee and general body. A permanent reserve fund is created, to which all the membership fees is credited. In addition to, it 10% of the every year's surplus is also deposited to it. V.C.A. has developed the game of Cricket in its jurisdiction by organizing coaching camps, tournaments for different age groups and by encouraging its affiliated units to conduct the matches and coaching camps at their headquarters.

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## Glance on Sports Budget

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### Abstract:

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports divided in two parts, Department of Youth Affairs and Department of Sports. The both department are working for developing facilities and encouraging talent in India. For this Union Budget Allocation for the Ministry, so how was it, we glance on this budget. We discuss some important point about developing programme and budget.

### Introduction

Total Union Budget Allocation for the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is records Budgetary Allocations for Youth Welfare Schemes such as National Service Schemes, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan etc. It also captures allocations made for the promotion of Sports and Games in India. It includes Allocations for awards such as Arjuna Awards and Dronacharya Awards and showcases allocations for institutes for the promotion of sports in India such as to Sports Authority of India Sports University in North East etc.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has the mandate of developing sports facilities and encouraging sporting talent in India. The Ministry is broadly responsible for creating infrastructure and capacity building to enable international competitiveness. It has two departments: the Department of Youth Affairs and the Department of Sports. This note presents the trends in expenditure, and discusses some of the issues related to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

### Glance on Sports Budget

The government on Friday increased the sports budget by Rs. 214.20 crore for the financial year 2019-2020, including a hike in funds for the Sports Authority of India and incentives for sportspersons. In the interim budget presented by Finance Minister Piyush Goyal, the overall sports budget for 2019-2020 was increased from Rs. 2002.72 (2018-2019) crore to Rs. 2216.92 crore. The significant gainers in the interim sports budget are SAI, the National Sports Development Fund and the corpus meant for giving incentives to sportspersons. The allocation to SAI has been increased by Rs. 55 crore. From Rs. 395 crore, the allocation has been increased to Rs. 450 crore in the fresh proposals. The SAI is the nodal organisation to manage national's camps, provide equipment and other logistics to the country's sportspersons. Besides, the allocation for NSDF has increased from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 70 crore. The Finance Minister also proposed an increase in the incentive fund for the sportspersons, from Rs 63 crore to Rs 89 crore. However, the assistance to National Sports Federations has been slashed slightly from Rs 245.13 crore to Rs 245 crore. The overall encouragement and awards to sportspersons have been increased by Rs 94.07 crore. The previous allocation stood at Rs 316.93 crore and will now be Rs. 411 crore.

The Khelo India National Programme for Development of Sports too got a hike of Rs 50.31 crore and from the previous allocation of Rs 550.69 crore, it is now Rs. 601 crore. Khelo India and the autonomous bodies Sports Authority of India and National Sports Federations under the Ministry have received the highest allocations. These fall under the Department of Sports. Together, 62% of the Ministry's allocations have gone to Khelo India, Sports Authority of India, and National Sports Federations. However, Sports Authority of India has seen a 13% decrease from the revised estimate of 2017-18 at Rs 430 crore.

Khelo India programme aims to: (i) identify and nurture sporting talent, (ii) encourage mass participation of youth in annual sports competitions, and (iii) create of sports infrastructure. National Sports Federations (NSFs) are autonomous bodies registered under Companies or Societies Acts. They promote and develop sports disciplines in the country, for which they are recognised by the concerned international federation. Currently, there are 54 NSFs in India. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is the nodal agency at the national level to promote excellence in sports. Additionally, SAI provides support to NSFs for identification, training, and coaching of sportspersons, and setting up infrastructure. Under the Department of Youth Affairs, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and the Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakaram have received the highest allocation at Rs 255 crore and Rs 153 crore respectively in 2018-19

Despite lower allocations in comparison to the projected demand, the utilisation of funds in terms of actual expenditure has been consistently high, year after year. For example, in the past three years, the utilisation has been over 90%, even touching 100% in 2017-18. However, in 2014-15, the utilisation was just over 60%. The actual allocations and the year on year percentage change. The percentage change in the actual allocation has been fluctuating between 10% to 30% in the last three years.

Khelo India is an umbrella programme from 2016-17 after the merger of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, Assistance for Creation of Urban Sports Infrastructure, and the National Sports Talent Search Scheme. All of the three schemes focus on competitions, talent, and sports infrastructure. Further, the Union Cabinet approved the revamping of the Khelo India programme in September, 2017. The programme aims to: Identify and nurture sporting talent, encourage mass participation of youth in annual sports competitions, and creation of sports infrastructure. The programme is estimated to cost Rs 1,756 crore for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. In 2016-17, budgetary allocation for Khelo India was Rs 140 crore. However, this amount was reduced to Rs 118 crore in the revised estimate of 2016-17 on account of slow progress of expenditure for this scheme, which failed to pick up as envisaged. For example, in an answer to a question in the Lok Sabha in 2017, the Minister stated that no stadium has been sanctioned to any state under the Khelo India Scheme. Further, note that as sports is a State List subject, no data is maintained by the central government on the number of sports stadia set up in the country.

The National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) was established by the central government in 1998 to mobilise governmental and non-governmental resources for the promotion of sports in the country. All the applications for financial assistance from NSDF are considered and decided by the Executive Committee of NSDF based on the past performance and future potential of the sportspersons in consultation with the SAI and NSFs. Over the past few years, an average of Rs 10-15 crore have been donated or provided by the government, into the NSDF. In 2014-15, this amount was significantly higher at approximately Rs 45 crore.

### **Conclusion**

Concluded that the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, National Service Schemes, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Sports Authority of India, National Sports Federations, Khelo India National Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, National Sports Talent Search Scheme. National Sports Development Fund, these are working effectively and developing sport field in our India.

**Sports Skill Developments****Dr. Balasaheb Dattarao Paul**

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**Abstract:**

*Development of general athletic skills, such as jumping, landing, skipping, lunging, twisting and hopping lay the foundation for game-specific skills and is vital to becoming a healthy and successful athlete. Coordination, balance, speed, flexibility, agility, strength and endurance are all important components of human movement and sport performance. Everyone who has to develop skilful player and sports have knowledge of skill development.*

**Keywords:** sports, skill, players, coaches, development.

**Introduction**

Skill development moving from a set of involuntary reflexive and spontaneous movements to the development of grasping, posture control and locomotion to more complex linked movements such as running, jumping, throwing, kicking, hitting etc.

The demand for services that teach young people sports skills particularly those that help develop motor abilities and basic athletic techniques is increasing steadily. Countless performance facilities and fitness centres are running programs for 7 to 16 year olds, with the main emphasis on speed and agility programs for youths playing various games. With that in mind, the following some important concepts should make up the core philosophy of any successful sports training program for youths.

**Athletes First, Players Second:** Coaches are often tempted to teach and practice game specific skills more than general athletic skills, since game-specific skills are the ones that eventually determine which team wins and which loses. Limited training time and people's high expectations of success can also lead to this exaggerated emphasis on developing sport-specific skills. Development of general athletic skills, such as jumping, landing, skipping, lunging, twisting and hopping lay the foundation for game-specific skills and is vital to becoming a healthy and successful athlete. Narrowing the variety of movement skills before the athletic foundation has been laid can risk a child's long-term development and suffocate his or her true potential.

**An Age-Sensitive Approach:** Coordination, balance, speed, flexibility, agility, strength and endurance are all important components of human movement and sport performance. The different stages of a child's growth and development determine which motor skills should be emphasized in training programs. For example, speed and agility progress optimally during the "skill hungry" years of 8 to 12, whereas strength and endurance become important in subsequent years. A 10 year old boy is at his peak period to enhance acceleration speed and change of direction through games like tag or short shuttle runs. Drills that incorporate multidirectional hops on a single leg are well absorbed by children age 8 to 12.

**Children Are Not Small Adults:** Coaches often are not educated enough in children's and youth exercise physiology added to which, they are pressured to always win. Too many of them design training programs according to the goals and abilities of adults. The intensity and duration of the drills, and the drills themselves, often resemble a training session for mature athletes.

**Safety and Productivity:** A safe atmosphere is a prerequisite for learning, success and fun - and indeed, everyone says they make safety a priority in their youth programs. While acknowledging that accidents can happen even when risk management is properly handled, planning and running well structured and instructed programs is what secures a program's physical safety.

**It Must Be Fun:** The importance of fun is often neglected or misunderstood in youth sports. A persistent viewpoint in this country is that the only thing that brings results is hard work, even with respect to children and physical activity. Sometimes people's limited understanding is that fun means telling jokes between drills, or that everyone is laughing hysterically all the time. Often people want to separate result-oriented activity from fun because they cannot connect results and fun in their own minds. What is "fun" - and can it really be an important part of performance enhancement?

**Long-Term Development, Not Short-Term Success:** Are you sure that your coaching philosophy will help the athletes in their careers beyond high school and college? Does your training approach as a coach of a young athlete vary depending on the planned age of peaking? Are your coaching and training methods an important part of the progressive development to athletic maturity.

**Keep It Simple:** Rarely does a practice session allow enough time to accomplish everything from athletic development to sport-specific skills. If practice takes place one to three times per week, it is a good idea to give simple tasks as homework. The short bursts of independent exercise will accumulate little by little and show results over the long term. The homework also teaches accountability and the importance of daily physical activity.

**Do What You Can Do:** How do you teach a new skill? Are you able to demonstrate an exercise or drill with the attitude and technique that you demand from your athletes? The rule of thumb with children is: Only teach what you can do and show yourself. You can explain the drill in great detail, but the demonstration will decide how the drill will be executed. It's a physically demanding task, but coaches should always prepare to demonstrate the exercise as well as they possibly can.

The attention span in new learning is short. In teaching, you can move past this potential stumbling block by giving the same exercise repeatedly while modifying it a bit each time. For example, a single leg balance can be practiced as a timed balance test, a passing drill on one leg and a tag game on one leg. After the basic movement skill is taught, it is time to practice it in the more randomized setting of a game. The game will show you whether the skill was really learned, and whether you can expect it to be transferred to the sport situation.

During puberty, on the other hand, some of the fine motor skills regress as the body adapts to huge changes in height and muscle mass. A primary objective during this awkward time should therefore be learning basic movement patterns and exercises for dynamic flexibility and foundational strength. Exercises such as lunging or single-leg squat variations in all planes combine the objectives of strength, flexibility and coordination, and help the body maintain and enhance athleticism even during the clumsier periods of physical maturation.

The developmental stages before and during puberty should focus on player's strengths, not weaknesses. Later, during the high school years will be the time for youngsters to refine their athletic skills by incorporating all the areas of movement training into the program. Flexibility becomes much more important, and strength and endurance abilities are better absorbed at this stage than earlier.

## Conclusion

Conclusion is as above discussion, Youth sports coaches need to accept that playtime with friends might be more beneficial for children than any organized activity offered, including the sport practice that they coach. The culture of free play is vanishing, and youth sports enthusiasts should be in the trenches fighting to preserve it. It is the most important of nature's athletic reserves, and the best homework coaches can give.

## Beneficial Effects Of Meditation And Yoga In Sports

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### Abstract

*Meditation is a practice where an individual uses a technique – such as mindfulness, or focusing the mind on a particular object, thought or activity – to train attention and awareness, and achieve a mentally clear and emotionally calm and stable state. Yoga is a group of physical, mental, and spiritual practices or disciplines which originated in ancient India. Yoga is one of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophical traditions.*

### Introduction

Meditation has been practiced since antiquity in numerous religious traditions, often as part of the path towards enlightenment and self realization. Some of the earliest written records of meditation (Dhyana), come from the Hindu traditions of Vedantism. Since the 19th century, Asian meditative techniques have spread to other cultures where they have also found application in non-spiritual contexts, such as business and health. Meditation may be used with the aim of reducing stress, anxiety, depression, and pain, and increasing peace, perception, self-concept, and well-being. Meditation is under research to define its possible health and other effects.

### Role of meditation and yoga in sports

Meditation has recently grown in popularity, and as more people see the benefits of it, more coaches, trainers and athletes are beginning to incorporate it into their training plans. Novak Djokovic, Olympian and professional tennis player claims he practices 15 minutes of mindful meditation a day. Other athletes like Lebron James, Kobe Bryant, and Derek Jeter, to name a few, also use meditation.

#### 1. Enhances Focus

Meditation allows us to focus on the present moment. There are a lot of distractions for an athlete as they perform; the noise of the crowd, the competitors beside them, or even past mistakes. These distractions can have negative impacts on their performance and may be the reason an athlete misses the podium or their chance at making an Olympic team. The practice of meditation teaches athletes to strengthen their focus on the present task at hand and drop all distractions, especially negative thoughts that may interfere with their success. Staying focused on the game or race is an essential component for an athlete to succeed.

#### 2. Helps Athletes Cope with Pain

With all the intense training that athletes go through on a regular basis, it's not unusual for them to be in pain or discomfort. According to a recent study, meditation has been proven to sharply reduce a person's sensitivity to pain. The study measured how participants responded to pain before and after attending four 20-minute meditation training sessions over the course of four days. The results showed that participants rated pain 57% less unpleasant and 40% less intense, on average, after they went through the meditation training. These findings show that meditation can help athletes cope with pain, which can help them push through those tough moments of training when it hurts the most.

#### 3. Improves Sleep Patterns

Another benefit that meditation has on athletes is that it improves sleep patterns. A study published in the Journal of Sleep showed that athletes who do not get enough sleep can experience negative effects such as weight gain, inability to maintain focus, mood disturbances, increased anxiety or depression, and decreased motor control. All these negative effects can dramatically impact an athlete's performance. By incorporating meditation into their workout routine, athletes can sleep better and fight insomnia. This is because meditation techniques evoke the relaxation response, a deep physiological shift in the body that's the opposite of a stress response. This relaxation response can help eliminate stress, which is usually the cause of sleep trouble. Athletes who have difficulty sleeping due to the stress of their training or upcoming competitions, could benefit from a good night's sleep.

#### 4. Boosts the Immune System

Not only does meditation help an athlete sleep better, it also helps boost their immune system, preventing illness that could affect their training or competition. A study conducted by the University of Wisconsin, evaluated the potential preventative effects meditation and exercise have on incidence, duration and severity of acute respiratory infection (ARI) illness. The study found that those who practiced meditation experienced fewer incidences of ARI, as well as shortened duration and severity of symptoms compared to those in the exercise and control group. Bottom line: meditation can help lower the chance and severity of illness, allowing athletes to continue to train for success.

#### 5. Reduces Stress

Whether it be from training or competition, athletes are always under stress. While some stress can be good, too much can hinder performance. Therefore, it's important for athletes to find ways to manage and reduce their stress. Meditation is a good way to do it because it increases positive effects and decreases negative effects, such as anxiety. A recent study found that participants who experienced mindfulness-based stress reduction had significantly less anxiety, depression and somatic distress compared to those in the control group. Their findings suggest that the emotions they were experiencing may be processed differently in the brain. Athletes who adopt mindful meditation can reduce their stress and be more prepared to perform during competitions.

Meditation has many key benefits that can help with athletic performance. Athletes who incorporate meditation into their workout routine can be better prepared for competition and have a mental edge on their opponents.

#### Yoga

Yoga is a group of physical, mental, and spiritual practices or disciplines which originated in ancient India. Yoga is one of the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophical traditions. There is a broad variety of yoga schools, practices, and goals in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.

#### Physical benefits

"The relaxation techniques incorporated in yoga can lessen chronic pain, such as lower back pain, arthritis, headaches and carpal tunnel syndrome," explains Dr. Nevins. "Yoga can also lower blood pressure and reduce insomnia."

#### Other physical benefits of yoga include:

- increased flexibility
- increased muscle strength and tone
- improved respiration, energy and vitality
- maintaining a balanced metabolism
- weight reduction
- cardio and circulatory health
- improved athletic performance
- protection from injury

#### Conclusion

As every athlete or coach knows, a huge part of the game is mental, and yoga can help with your mental strength, too. Meditation helps you focus, reduces stress, and stabilizes emotions. It's also known to help as a form of pain management, which can be very beneficial in sports.

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## Changes And Rules In Wrestling And Their Impact On Wrestlers

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### Abstract

Wrestling is a combat sport involving grappling-type techniques such as clinch fighting, throws and takedowns, joint locks, pins and other grappling holds. The sport can either be theatrical for entertainment (see professional wrestling), or genuinely competitive. A wrestling bout is a physical competition, between two (occasionally more) competitors or sparring partners, who attempt to gain and maintain a superior position. There are a wide range of styles with varying rules with both traditional historic and modern styles. Wrestling techniques have been incorporated into other martial arts as well as military hand-to-hand combat systems.

### Introduction

Wrestling represents one of the oldest forms of combat. The origins of wrestling go back 15,000 years through cave drawings. Babylonian and Egyptian reliefs show wrestlers using most of the holds known in the present-day sport. Literary references to it occur as early as the Old Testament and the ancient Indian Vedas. In the Book of Genesis, the Patriarch Jacob is said to have wrestled with God or an angel. The Iliad, in which Homer recounts the Trojan War of the 13th or 12th century BC, also contains mentions of wrestling. Indian epics Ramayana and Mahabharata contain references to martial arts including wrestling. In ancient Greece wrestling occupied a prominent place in legend and literature; wrestling competition, brutal in many aspects, served as the focal sport of the ancient Olympic Games. The ancient Romans borrowed heavily from Greek wrestling, but eliminated much of its brutality. wrestling is an international discipline and an Olympic sport, for both men and women. This style allows the use of the wrestler's or his opponent's legs in offense and defense. Freestyle wrestling has its origins in catch-as-catch-can wrestling and the prime victory condition in this style involves the wrestler winning by throwing and pinning his opponent on the mat. American high school and college wrestling is conducted under different rules and is termed scholastic and collegiate wrestling.

### Types of wrestling

#### Beach wrestling

Beach wrestling is standing wrestling done by wrestlers, male or female, inside a sand-filled circle measuring 7 meters (23 ft) in diameter. The style originally mirrored the rules used before the use of wrestling mats, and beach wrestling has been regarded as the oldest version of international competitive wrestling. The wrestlers wear swimsuits rather than special wrestling uniforms. Wrestlers may also wear spandex or athletic shorts.

The international rules have been modified in 2015 by UWW, with the current rules allowing wrestlers to score points via takedowns, pushing their opponent out of bounds, or bringing the opponent down to their back.[16] In addition to the annual World Beach Wrestling Championships, beach wrestling has been contested at Youth Olympic Games, Asian Games, Down Under Games, Mediterranean Games and expected to be contested at the upcoming 2019 World Beach Games.

#### Freestyle wrestling

Freestyle wrestling is an international discipline and an Olympic sport, for both men and women. This style allows the use of the wrestler's or his opponent's legs in offense and defense. Freestyle wrestling has its origins in catch-as-catch-can wrestling and the prime victory condition in this style involves the wrestler winning by throwing and pinning his opponent on the mat. American high school and college wrestling is conducted under different rules and is termed scholastic and collegiate wrestling.

#### Oil wrestling

Oil wrestling also called grease wrestling, is the Turkish national sport. It is so called because the wrestlers douse themselves with olive oil. It is related to Uzbek kurash, Tuvan khuresh and Tatar köräş. The wrestlers, known as pehalvan meaning "champion" wear a type of hand-stitched lederhosen called a kispet, which are traditionally made of water buffalo hide, and most recently have been made of calfskin.

Unlike Olympic wrestling, oil wrestling matches may be won by achieving an effective hold of the kisbet. Thus, the pehalvan aims to control his opponent by putting his arm through the latter's kisbet. To win by this move is called paça kazık. Originally, matches had no set duration and could go on for one or two days, until one man was able to establish superiority, but in 1975 the duration was capped at 40 minutes for the baspehlivan and 30 minutes for the pehlivan category. If no winner is determined, another 15 minutes—10 minutes for the pehlivan category—of wrestling ensues, wherein scores are kept to determine the victor.

The annual Kırkpınar tournament, held in Edirne in Turkish Thrace since 1362, is the oldest continuously running, sanctioned sporting competition in the world. In recent years this style of wrestling has also become popular in other countries.

### Collegiate wrestling

Collegiate wrestling (sometimes known as scholastic wrestling or folkstyle wrestling) is the commonly used name of wrestling practiced at the college and university level in the United States. This style, with modifications, is also practiced at the high school and middle school levels, and also for younger participants. The term is used to distinguish the style from other styles of wrestling used in other parts of the world, and from those of the Olympic Games: Greco-Roman wrestling, and Freestyle wrestling. Some high schools in the U.S. have developed junior varsity and freshman teams alongside varsity teams. Junior varsity and freshman wrestling teams restrict competitors not only by weight, but also by age and the amount of wrestling a competitor can partake in. For example, some junior varsity and freshman competitors are not allowed in tournament competition due to the amount of mat time a wrestler would accrue in a short time period.

### Professional wrestling

Professional wrestling (often shortened to pro wrestling or simply wrestling) is a form of performance art and entertainment that combines athletics with theatrical performance. It takes the form of events, held by touring companies, that mimic a title-match combat sport. The unique form of sport portrayed is fundamentally based on – and evolved from – classical and "catch" wrestling, with modern additions of striking attacks, strength-based holds and throws and acrobatic maneuvers. Much of these derive from the influence of various international martial arts. An additional aspect of combat with improvised weaponry is sometimes included.

### Development in wrestling

The rules of wrestling competition were changed by United World Wrestling

The aim of this study was to develop a wrestling competition analysis form according to the latest wrestling competition rules of UWW for all age categories and styles. We observed and separately analyzed 300 wrestling competitions.

Thereafter, confusions, and defects in the form and made a common decision about variables. Finally, we obtained the revised form. This form provides access to the latest wrestling rules, which will make it easier for researchers working on wrestling competition analysis, as well as helping coaches and managers to record the bouts of their wrestlers in competitions and their opponents. As a result, wrestlers can use this form to decide when, where, and how they applied a technique; from which lateral they applied the technique; and how many points they received. Moreover, the form will help them to obtain permanent results. Thus, the characteristics of wrestlers can be recorded according to the latest wrestling competition rules.

### Rules in wrestling

#### General structure

Matches are held between two or more sides ("corners"). Each corner may consist of one wrestler, or a team of two or more. Most team matches are governed by tag team rules (see below). Other matches are free-for-alls, with multiple combatants but no teams. In all variants, there can be only one winning team or wrestler.

The standard method of scoring is the "fall", which is accomplished by:

- Pinning the opponent's shoulders to the mat, typically for three seconds (though other times have been used)
- Forcing the opponent to submit
- Disqualification of the opponent
- The opponent remaining outside the ring for too long (countout)
- Knocking out or otherwise incapacitating the opponent

These are each explained in greater detail below. Typically, pinfalls and submissions must occur within the ring area, however there are times where it may be stipulated otherwise.

Most wrestling matches last for a set number of falls, with the first side to achieve the majority number of pinfalls, submissions, or countouts being the winner. Historically, matches were wrestled to 3 falls ("best 2 out of 3") or 5 falls ("best 3 out of 5"). The standard for modern matches is one fall. However, even though it is now standard, many announcers will explicitly say so, e.g. "The following contest is set for one fall with a 20-minute time limit." These matches are given a time limit; if not enough falls are scored by the end of the time limit, the match is declared a draw. Modern matches are generally given a 10- to 30-minute time limit for standard matches; title matches can go for up to one hour. British wrestling matches held under Admiral-Lord Mountevans rules are 2 out of 3 falls.

An alternative is a match set for a prescribed length of time, with a running tally of falls. The entrant with the most falls at the end of the time limit is declared the winner. This is usually for 20, 30 or 60 minutes, and is commonly called an Iron Man match. This type of match can be modified so that fewer types of falls are allowed.

In matches with multiple competitors, an elimination system may be used. Any wrestler who has a fall scored against them is forced out of the match, and the match continues until only one remains. However, it is much more common when more than two wrestlers are involved to simply go one fall, with the one scoring the fall, regardless of who they scored it against, being the winner. In championship matches, this means that, unlike one-on-one matches (where the champion can simply disqualify himself or get himself counted out to retain the title via the Champion's Advantage), the champion does not have to be pinned or involved in the decision to lose the championship. However, heel champions often find advantages, not in Champion's Advantage, but in the use of weapons and outside interference, as these poly-sided matches tend to involve no holds barred rules.

### Scope and influence of wrestling

Show wrestling has become especially prominent in Central/North America, Japan and Europe (especially the United Kingdom).[15] In Brazil, there was a very popular wrestling television program from the 1960s to the early 1980s called Telecatch. High-profile figures in the sport have become celebrities or cultural icons in their native or adopted home countries.

Although professional wrestling started out as small acts in sideshows, traveling circuses and carnivals, today it is a billion-dollar industry. Revenue is drawn from ticket sales, network television broadcasts, pay-per-view broadcasts, branded merchandise and home video. Pro wrestling was instrumental in making pay-per-view a viable method of content delivery. Annual shows such as WrestleMania, Bound for Glory, Wrestle Kingdom and formerly Starrcade are among the highest-selling pay-per-view programming each year. In modern day, internet programming has been utilized by a number of companies to air web shows, internet pay per views (IPPVs) or on-demand content, helping to generate internet-related revenue earnings from the evolving World Wide Web.

Home video sales dominate the Billboard charts Recreational Sports DVD sales, with wrestling holding anywhere from 3 to 9 of the top 10 spots every week.

### Benefits of wrestling

1. Wrestling builds character, teaches kids how to overcome obstacles, handle their emotions, respect authority, the importance of being a good teammate, and that success has to be earned through hard work and determination.
2. Wrestling also helps boys and girls—and young men and women—develop off the mat, notably in social situations.
3. In fact, participating in and having a positive experience in sports can have a major impact on a young athlete's social development, Communications and Content, for the National Alliance for Youth Sports. When wrestlers aren't competing they are cheering on their teammates, and getting a sense of just how powerful a collective group of people united in shouting words of encouragement can be.
4. "Wrestling provides a wonderful opportunity to learn about the power of teamwork and the power of praise—and that is an incredible lesson to carry into adulthood, where the ability to lift someone.
5. While girls and women's wrestling continues to grow at a rapid rate—the NAIA is adding women's wrestling as an invitational sport beginning with the 2018–19 academic year—it wasn't, and still isn't

in some situations, always easy for girls competing in a sport dominated by boys. But Medina learned how to turn that experience into a positive, especially in social situations.

### **Conclusion**

There's a laundry list of life skills learned through the sport of wrestling. Wrestling builds character, teaches kids how to overcome obstacles, handle their emotions, respect authority, the importance of being a good teammate, and that success has to be earned through hard work and determination.

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## Importance Of Physical Fitness And Its Role In Sports

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### Abstract

Physical fitness is a state of health and well-being and, more specifically, the ability to perform aspects of sports, occupations and daily activities. Physical fitness is generally achieved through proper nutrition, moderate-vigorous physical exercise, and sufficient rest. Before the industrial revolution, fitness was defined as the capacity to carry out the day's activities without undue fatigue. However, with automation and changes in lifestyles physical fitness is now considered a measure of the body's ability to function efficiently and effectively in work and leisure activities, to be healthy, to resist hypokinetic diseases, and to meet emergency situations.

### Introduction

Fitness is defined as the quality or state of being fit. Around 1950, perhaps consistent with the Industrial Revolution and the treatise of World War II, the term "fitness" increased in western vernacular by a factor of ten. The modern definition of fitness describes either a person or machine's ability to perform a specific function or a holistic definition of human adaptability to cope with various situations. This has led to an interrelation of human fitness and attractiveness that has mobilized global fitness and fitness equipment industries. Regarding specific function, fitness is attributed to persons who possess significant aerobic or anaerobic ability, i.e. endurance or strength. A well-rounded fitness program improves a person in all aspects of fitness compared to practising only one, such as only cardio/respiratory endurance or only weight training.

A comprehensive fitness program tailored to an individual typically focuses on one or more specific skills, and on age or health-related needs such as bone health. Many sources also cite mental, social and emotional health as an important part of overall fitness. This is often presented in textbooks as a triangle made up of three points, which represent physical, emotional, and mental fitness. Physical fitness can also prevent or treat many chronic health conditions brought on by unhealthy lifestyle or aging. Working out can also help some people sleep better and possibly alleviate some mood disorders in certain individuals.

Developing research has demonstrated that many of the benefits of exercise are mediated through the role of skeletal muscle as an endocrine organ. That is, contracting muscles release multiple substances known as myokines, which promote the growth of new tissue, tissue repair, and various anti-inflammatory functions, which in turn reduce the risk of developing various inflammatory diseases.

### Benefits of physical fitness

#### 1. Academic Performance –

Studies show that students involved in athletic programs maintain a higher GPA and achieve higher test scores. SPARKpe.org provides a list of recent studies proving the correlation between academic success and physical fitness.

#### 2. Fitness Habits –

Sports help students develop coordination and teaches them how to care for their bodies through proper stretching and the development of fundamental mechanics. Participating in athletics at an early age instills physical fitness habits that carry over into adulthood, helping to avoid health problems.

#### 3. Mental and Emotional Benefits –

Athletics have great physical benefits, but also help children to improve mentally and emotionally. While the body exercises, the brain releases endorphines. From a biological standpoint alone, students who are physically active are happier and have a constructive outlet through which to relieve stress.

#### 4. Development of Specific Skills –

Through athletics, students are able to accumulate a whole host of skills and abilities. Leadership, teamwork, confidence, and self-reliance are the big character focuses. Critical thinking is developed on the playing field as athletes need to quickly solve problems created by their opponents. Time management, a skill necessary in adulthood, is also brought into play as children learn to balance their time between schoolwork, sports, and family life.

#### Advantages of fitness and sports

For sure, playing sports is a generally a fantastic way to improve your fitness and health. Many of us may not feel at home pounding away on a treadmill or working up a sweat in the gym, but we'll happily chase a ball around endlessly while playing a game of some sort.

For most people, taking part in sport will improve your general health and wellbeing. There are plenty of reasons why you should become involved in sport with reduced body fat, bone strengthening, improved stamina and flexibility being some of the reasons why you should take up a sport.

- Playing sports helps reduce body fat or controls your body weight.
- Sports allow you will gain the satisfaction of developing your fitness and skills.
- Sports can help you fight depression and anxiety.
- Sports allows you to challenge yourself and set goals.
- Playing sports helps strengthen bones.
- Sports help aid coordination, balance and flexibility.
- Many sports can help improves stamina and concentration.
- Sports allow you to experience the highs and lows of both winning and losing!
- Through sports you will meet people with a similar interest to yourself and are likely to gain many new friends.
- Sports are a great way for families to get exercise together.
- If you are sporty then you are more likely to have a healthy lifestyle.

#### Role of fitness in sports

##### Increase your life expectancy

Numerous studies have shown that regular physical activity increases life expectancy and reduces the risk of premature mortality. There's not a magic formula that translates hours of physical activity into hours of life gained, but research suggests that people who are more active tend to be healthier and tend to live longer.

##### Reduce your risk of injury

Regular exercise and physical activity increase muscle strength, bone density, flexibility, and stability. Physical fitness can reduce your risk for and resilience to accidental injuries, especially as you get older. For example, stronger muscles and better balance mean that you're less likely to slip and fall, and stronger bones mean that your less likely to suffer bone injuries should you take a tumble.

##### Improve your quality of life

A sedentary lifestyle and a lack of physical activity can take a toll on a person's body. Physical inactivity is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer, numerous chronic diseases, and mental health issues. Exercise, however, has been shown to improve mood and mental health, and provides numerous health benefits. Of course physical fitness also allows you to do things that you may not otherwise be able to do.

##### Stay active

Staying active and healthy allows you to do activities that require a certain level of physical fitness. For example, hiking to the top of a mountain is a rewarding experience that instills a sense of accomplishment and provides spectacular scenery, but there are people who cannot experience this due to fitness limitations.

#### Conclusion

There are numerous health advantages to physical fitness. Regular exercise and physical activity promotes strong muscles and bones. It improves respiratory, cardiovascular health, and overall health. Staying

active can also help you maintain a healthy weight, reduce your risk for type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and reduce your risk for some cancers. Understanding the benefits of physical fitness and knowing how active you should be can help you maintain good health and improve your overall quality of life.

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## Innovations And Technologies In Kabaddi And Their Importance

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### Abstract

*Kabaddi is a contact team sport, played between two teams of seven players each. The objective of the game is for a single player on offence, referred to as a "raider", to run into the opposing team's half of a court, tag out as many of their defenders as possible, and return to their own half of the court, all without being tackled by the defenders, and in a single breath. Points are scored tagged by the raider, while the opposing team earns a point for stopping the raider. Players are taken out of the game if they are tagged or tackled, but are brought back in for each point scored by their team from a tag or tackle.*

### Introduction

It is popular in South Asia and other surrounding Asian countries. Although accounts of kabaddi appear in the histories of ancient India, the game was popularised as a competitive sport in the 20th century. It is the national sport of Bangladesh. It is the state game of the Indian states.

There are two major disciplines of Kabaddi: so-called Punjabi kabaddi, also referred to as "circle style," comprises traditional forms of the sport that are played on a circular field outdoors, while the "standard style," played on a rectangular court indoors, is a discipline played in major professional leagues and international competitions such as the Asian Games.

### Variations of kabaddi

#### Standard style

In the international team version of kabaddi, two teams of seven members each occupy opposite halves of a court of 10 by 13 metres (33 ft × 43 ft) in case of men and 8 by 12 metres (26 ft × 39 ft) in case of women. Each has five supplementary players held in reserve, i.e. for substitution. The game is played with 20-minute halves with a 5-minute half break in which the teams exchange sides. During each play, known as a "raid", a player from the attacking side, known as the "raider", runs into the opposing team's side of the court and attempts to tag as many of the seven defending players as far as possible for a raider. For a raid to be eligible for points, the raider must cross the baulk line in the defending team's territory, and return to their half of the field without being tackled (note that if an attacker touches a defender and hasn't yet reached the baulk line, they don't need to reach the baulk line to score points and may return to their half of the court). While doing so, the raider must also loudly chant the word "kabaddi", confirming to referees that their raid is done on a single breath without inhaling. A 30-second shot clock is also enforced on each raid.

#### Circle style

There are four major forms of Indian kabaddi recognised by the amateur federation. In Sanjeevani kabaddi, one player is revived against one player of the opposite team who is out. The game is played over 40 minutes with a five minute break between halves. There are seven players on each side and the team that outs all the players on the opponent's side scores four extra points. In Gaminee style, seven players play on each side and a player put out has to remain out until all his team members are out. The team that is successful in outing all the players of the opponent's side secures a point. The game continues until five or seven such points are secured and has no fixed time duration. Amar style resembles the Sanjeevani form in the time frame rule, but a player who is declared out stays inside the court while play continues. For every player of the opposition touched "out", a team earns a point. Punjabi kabaddi is a variation that is played on a circular pitch of a diameter of 22 metres (72 ft).

### Technologies used in kabaddi

1. An Indian streaming platform – Hotstar, has introduced technology innovation for the upcoming Kabaddi World Cup to be held in Ahmedabad from October 7th to 22nd. Hotstar will stream the Kabaddi World Cup games in stereoscopic 3D Virtual Reality (VR), giving sports fans in the country an experience that has been rarely witnessed anywhere in the world.

Hotstar users will be able to access both 2D and 3D VR streams, in addition to the regular broadcast streams, on its iOS and Android apps. The VR experience will allow sports fans to get a complete panoramic view of the game and the stadium using touch and gyroscope. Sports fans can also enjoy an immersive 3D experience on Samsung Gear VR headsets and Google Cardboard devices. Fans will be able to switch between different cameras in a 360 degree experience, thereby taking full control of their experience.

To enable this dramatic new experience, the Kabaddi World Cup games will be shot in stereoscopic 3D using two camera pods (in addition to the multi camera setup of the traditional production) including 12 cameras per pod, which allows for immersive production and stereoscopic capture. Users of Samsung Gear VR will have access to the Hotstar app on the Oculus store, another initiative from Hotstar.

The live VR stream for the Kabaddi World Cup will be available to fans in two formats: a personalized, 2D user-controlled experience for viewers without headsets, and in full stereoscopic, TrueVR™ for Google Cardboard and Gear VR headsets. It is the first time VR content from a live event of this magnitude will be available on multiple headsets and mobile operating systems.

2. In the sport of Kabaddi, which is a contact sport, any touch and the number of touches by a raider will reward him with points. These touches are judged by the online referee and the team is rewarded with certain points accordingly. The main problem that crops up in this sport is the slightest of touches which go undetected by human eye and can cost the game for an attacking side. In this case, the technology can replace manual umpiring decisions. Hot spot is one such technology which is an infrared imaging system used in sports like cricket, where infrared cameras are placed in opposite directions and record the images of the ongoing match continuously. These cameras sense the heat from the friction generated by a collision, such as tap on the body, ground, etc. Using a subtraction technique a series of black and white negative frames are generated into a computer, precisely locating the point of contact.
3. Match analysis is a major subject among coaches, team managers and sport scientists and it is gaining an increasing relevance day by day. Information and the relevant data processing are the key factors while referring to this aspect of the sports training methodology. In India Kabaddi is a major sport, which is played all over the India. The present study attempts to design and develop a digital match analysis system for Kabaddi matches. The data were collected during South Zone Inter-University Kabaddi tournament for men 2010-2011 held at Karnataka University, Dharwad was used for analysis. After getting various inputs from experts and literature, the investigators had designed and developed a digital match analysis system. A survey was conducted among 15 Coaches, Physical Educators, Players and officials which revealed that the 16 factors which are essential for analysing the performance of the team & individual. This study was a preliminary work and needs testing at all levels. It was also concluded that the result of the study may be very much helpful to the Physical Educationists and Coaches in enhancing the performance level of the Kabaddi players. The outcome of the study may act as a tool to analyse the team & individual performance in the game of Kabaddi.

### Importance of technology in sports

#### 1. Rules Enforcement & Referee Assistance

Systems such as Decision Referral System (DRS), Hawk-Eye and Hot-Spot, Shot-Tracer, Radar Gun and Snick-O-Meter have all helped administrators deliver a fair and unbiased experience in the sport. These technologies have now reached the fields of cricket, golf, athletics, football and lawn tennis and a few other sports.

#### 2. Media & Reach

The internet, high-speed cable, HDTV, apps, blogs, social media platforms have brought sports deep into our everyday lives ensuring deeper engagement and a wider connect between the sports and its fans.

#### 3. Wearables & Equipment For Training & Coaching Support

Today minuscule electronic devices can be attached on to the athlete's body, clothing, footwear & equipment to track critical information such as heart rate, stride, speed, distance, swing

speed, swing plane and other critical information which in turn is being used by the coaching staff for athlete development.

#### 4. Ticketing & Spectator Experience

Online ticketing has ensured a paperless world and created immense reach for organizers to improve their ability to fill stadiums. Organizers have therefore worked to deliver an enriching audience experience through live HD screens, services on order and other in-stadium engagement services.

### International competitions

#### Kabaddi World Cup

The standard style Kabaddi World Cup is an outdoor international kabaddi competition conducted by the International Kabaddi Federation (IKF), contested by men's and women's national teams. The competition has been previously contested in 2004, 2007 and 2016. All the tournaments have been won by India. India defeated Iran by 38-29 in the final of the championship game to clinch the title of 2016.

After the establishment of a new kabaddi organization named World Kabaddi Federation, a world cup in 2019 at Malacca, Malaysia will be organized. It will be the largest world cup in kabaddi history, consisting of 32 men teams.

#### Asian Games

Kabaddi has been played at the Asian Games since 1990. The Indian national team had won every men's and women's kabaddi competition in the Asian Games from 1990 through 2014. At the 2018 Asian Games, Iran became the first country outside of India to win gold medals in Kabaddi, with India's men's team winning bronze, and India's women's team being beaten by Iran to win silver.

#### Pro Kabaddi League

The Pro Kabaddi League was established in 2014. The league modeled its business upon that of the Indian Premier League of Twenty20 cricket, with a large focus on marketing, the backing of local broadcaster Star Sports, and changes to the sport's rules and its presentation to make it more suitable for a television audience. The Pro Kabaddi League quickly became a ratings success on Indian television; the 2014 season was watched by at least 435 million viewers over the course of the season, and the inaugural championship match was seen by 98.6 million viewers.

#### Conclusion

Kabaddi is one such sport where each point is very important and can change the game. In Kabaddi, where a touch point is involved, IR cameras can be deployed and Hot Spot technology can be utilized, so that slightest of the touches do not go undetected.

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**Effect Of Training With Non-Standard Apparatus To Improve Skills In Hockey.****Dr. Pramod N. Humbad**M. E. S. Arts & Commerce College  
Mehkar Dist Buldhana-443301**Statement Of The Problem**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of utilizing non-standard apparatus during practice sessions on the improvement of skills in hockey.

**Significance Of The Study**

1. This study may help to understand the effect of utilizing non standard apparatus on the improvement of skills in hockey.
2. This study may help to understand whether the practice with the standard equipment or practice with the non-standard equipment would improve the skill better in the players in hockey.
3. The study may be of great value to hockey coaches as well as Physical Education Teachers for adopting scientific methods of practice to improve the skills of the players in hockey.
4. The result of the study may encourage the coaches and the Physical Education teachers to use the non-standard apparatus when they do not afford to supply standard apparatus.

**DELIMITATIONS**

1. The age of the subjects ranged from 18 to 23 years.
2. Thirty men subjects who are students of different classes from the S.V. Arts College, Tirupati were selected at random.
3. The skills namely the dribbling, hitting and pushing were only considered in this study.

**LIMITATIONS**

1. The height, weight and fitness levels of the subjects were not considered in this study.
2. Data was collected from only thirty men subjects, selected randomly from different courses of the S.V. Arts College, Tirupati.
3. The subjects were undergoing different types of Physical activities regularly and the effect of those activities was not controlled.
4. The tests dribbling, pushing and hitting, used by the previous investigators for measuring the ability of the skills was only used in this study.

**Methodology**

The purpose of the study is to find out the effect of utilizing non-standard apparatus during practice session on the improvement of basic skills in hockey. To achieve this purpose, 30 men students from the various courses of S.V. Arts College, Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh were selected as subjects randomly. They were divided into two groups, randomly again and there were 15 subjects in each group. All of them were not familiar with the game hockey and they were beginners only. They were given initial test in dribbling, hitting and pushing and the scores were recorded. The experimental group I was practicing the skills with the standard equipment and the experimental group II was given practice with the non-standard equipments (curved sticks-like branches, cut down from the trees, walking sticks, golf balls, tennis balls and used smaller cork balls). This group was also given practice for about 1 hour with the standard equipment on the last week, in addition to the regular practice with non-standard equipments. After a period of six weeks training, both the groups were tested in pushing, hitting and dribbling ability in hockey, the scores are recorded and analysed to find out the results of the study.

**DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

The experimental design is formulated, because a good experiment design would maximize the treatment-variance and minimize the error-variance

**ADMINISTRATION OF TESTS**

- Hitting Ability for Distance
- Each subject was asked to stand behind the goal-line of the hockey field and the ball was kept on the line. They were asked to hit the ball for a maximum distance with one stroke by taking one step. Three trials were given to each subject and the best distance was recorded. The measurement was taken by following the procedure adopted for Javelin throw in the field events of the Sports Meet. The distance that the ball covered in a single stroke was measured in meters and this was considered as the hitting ability of the subject for distance
- Pushing Ability for Distance

- Each subject was asked to stand behind the goal line and the ball was kept on the line. They were asked to push the ball for a maximum distance with one stroke by taking one step. Three trials were given to each subject and the best distance was recorded. The measurement was taken by following the procedures adopted for Javelin throw, in the field event of a Sports Meet. The distance was measured in meters and this considered as the pushing ability of the subject for distance.

#### DRIBBLING TEST

- Testing Procedure
- The subjects were asked to keep the ball at the center of the starting line and to stand behind the starting line. On signal "GO" the subject was asked to move with the ball dribbling in-between the cones and the time was started. After crossing the eight cones the subject was asked to come back in the same manner in-between the cones with dribbling. When the subject and the ball crossed the starting line the time was stopped and the time taken to move from the standing line to the end-line with the ball in-between the cones was noted down as the score. Three trials were given and the best of the three was considered as final score.

#### STATISTICAL PROCEDURE

The collected data was analysed, using the 't' test as recommended by Garrette

#### Conclusion

Dribbling ability		Pushing ability		Hitting ability	
Non standard apparatus	Standard apparatus	Non standard apparatus	Standard apparatus	Non standard apparatus	Standard apparatus
14.9	17.6	36.0	33.43	43.73	35.09

#### Conclusion

- The final mean values of performance in dribbling ability of the group practiced with non-standard apparatus and standard apparatus were 14.9, 17.6 respectively. This showed that the group practiced with non-standard apparatus improved better than the group that practiced with standard apparatus in the skill, "dribbling". The 't' value of final scores of the groups that practiced with non-standard and standard apparatus was "3.33". This showed that the group that practiced with non-standard apparatus was found to be better than the other group significantly in dribbling skill.
- The final mean values of the performance in pushing ability of the group that practiced with non-standard apparatus and standard apparatus were 36.0, 33.43 respectively. This showed that the group that practiced with non-standard apparatus improved better than the group that practiced with standard equipment in the skill, pushing. The 't' value of final scores of the groups that practiced with non-standard and standard apparatus was 2.17. This showed that the group that practiced with non-standard apparatus was found to be better than the other group significantly in pushing ability.
- The final mean values of the performance in hitting of the group that practiced with non-standard apparatus and standard equipments were 43.73, 35.09 respectively. This showed that the group that practiced with non-standard apparatus had improved better than the group that practiced with the standard apparatus in the hitting skill. The 't' value of final scores of the groups that practiced with non-standard and standard apparatus was 5.86. Thus it was found that the group that practiced with non-standard apparatus was significantly better than the group that practiced with the standard equipment in hitting in hockey.

#### Recommendations

- The following recommendations are made by the investigator for future study.
- The beginners may be asked to practice with the non-standard equipments for improving the skills of the game, hockey as the hypothesis of this study was proved positively.
- A study may be conducted to design and manufacture suitable and approved non-standard equipments for the purpose of practice (various sized weighted sticks and balls) only to improve the skills.
- The same study may be conducted in the other games also.
- This study may be conducted for a longer duration on a larger sample so as to ascertain the results of this study.
- This study may be conducted on the girls, boys and women subjects also.

**Central Govt. Policies & Sports Standards****Prof. Ajay P.Kolarkar**Hanuman Vyayam Shala Krida Mandal's  
Physical Education College, Yavatmal**Introduction :**

Achieving excellence and winning medals in olympics and other international sport events has been the matter of pride for all nations of the world. The growing role of sports in the society, media attention, national honour and international prestige, have made participation and winning of medals in competitive sports, a matter of great significance. The intense competition among various countries to win various championships and coveted medals in tournaments has compelled their governments to adopt a more strategic elite sports policy. With increased political interest and investment in international sport, standards have risen. Countries have been spending sizeable resources and providing best of facilities to the top sports persons for coaching, training etc. on a long term basis for enabling them to perform their best in various international sports events and bringing laurels to the country. The success of an athlete or team depends increasingly on the performance capacity of the national system and its effectiveness in using all relevant resources for the benefit of elite sport. However, it is not known precisely how sports policies can influence improved sporting performance. There is a range of factors that lead to international sporting success.

These pillars are grouped under three dimensions. First, the input represents the financial and human resources necessary for elite development. Second, the throughput is the strategies/policies that facilitate elite development and includes training facilities, coaching provision, competition, and scientific research. Third, output is the outcome of elite development measured in medals won during the Olympic Games or other events, the top six or eight places achieved, and/or the number of athletes qualified to take part in an event. The comparison among the nations on these success factors help to identify the drawbacks of their sports system and incorporate key changes to increase its effectiveness. Till now, numerous research have been done to examine the elite sports development on the developed nations, no prominent study has been done on the situation in the developing countries like India. India, the second populous country in the world, next to China, has 35 percent of the total population between the age group 15-34 years (world development report 2011). In spite of having the highest proportion of young population, the performance of the country in international sports, barring cricket, has all along been very dismal. Having won the recently concluded ICC world cup championship, India established its supremacy in cricket. But the country's performance in other sports is disappointing. Even though India has started winning medals/ tournaments in new category of sports such as tennis, badminton, shooting, boxing, wrestling, and other few sports, the number of medals won, compared to the size of population and the proportion of young population in the country, is not encouraging. Also, its performance in some sports has declined considerably. The performance of India in Hockey, its national game, has remained lackluster. The failure of Indian hockey team to get a berth in Beijing Olympics 2008 has disappointed the sports lovers in the country. In spite of the favorable young population, the dismal performance of India in elite sports requires a detailed analysis. Hence this study aims to analyse the Indian sport system, in terms of the nine pillars model mentioned by De Boscher et al (2006). This article may be a first major step in the development process of a contribution to research on sports policy development in developing country like India. International Journal of Sport Management, Recreation & Tourism

**Methodology :**

This paper sought to evaluate the Indian sports system in terms of the nine 'pillars', determining international sports success, given by De Boscher et al(2009). This study was limited to the overall national sports level. Mixed research methods were found to be best suited to the collection of a comprehensive amount of data on the nine pillars (Creswell & Clark, 2007). Hence, the data on these factors were concurrently collected through quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Data on each pillar were collected through analysis of policy documents and by undertaking interviews with athletes, coaches and office bearers of national sports federations. It utilized the annual reports of the ministry of sports(2007- 2012); standing committee reports on sports of the parliament, recently released National Sports Development Code of India (NSCI), 2011 and other policy documents. The data was collected from athletes and coaches through a questionnaire by interview method and data from federations was collected through the provisions of 'Right to Information Act-2005'.

**Analysis of Indian sports system :****1. Integrated approach to policy development**

Development of sports and promotion of excellence, including performance at the international level, is a highly complex and multi-dimensional subject. There are many stakeholders and components, needing to be woven into an integrated system of clearly identified activities, roles and responsibilities of the key players, on the one hand, and systematically putting in place the requisite facilities and support systems and processes, on the other. It is more important to have a effective communication system and clear task descriptions. According to Oakley and Green (2001a) and Clumpner (1994), it is especially important to delineate clearly the responsibilities of different agencies; to ensure there is effective communication between them; and to simplify administration. In India, the Department of Sports under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is entrusted with the development of sports and physical education at the national level. The Ministry is headed by a Minister of state (Independent charge). While as state subject, sports development comes within the purview of the states up to the state level; at the national and international level, (including meeting international treaty obligations), it falls within the realm and remit of the Union Government under its residuary powers. With reference to competitive sports and promotion of excellence at the national, international levels, the responsibility for development of different disciplines rests primarily with the National Sports Federations (NSFs) of each sport. These sports federations are registered autonomous organizations and are affiliated to Indian Olympic Association (IOA).

**2. Participation in sport**

Although the relationship between sport for all and elite sport is often difficult to explain, most top athletes originate from grass roots participation. Even though a broad base of sport participation is not always a condition for success, but it may influence success to a large extent because it provides a supply of young talent and the opportunity for training and competing at various levels of ability. One of the important factors leading to the continuous decline in India's performance in international sports arena is the total lack of sports consciousness and culture in the country at every level. Sports have come to be regarded as a burden at the grass root level and the common perception is that sports are at the cost of academics. The national and state policies do not envisage sports as an integral part of human resource development. Sports are also not regarded as a crucial input of the educational process. The result is that teachers, as well as parents, try to discourage sports. The traditional belief is 'Games and plays ruin your career whereas education makes you a great man'. This, in fact, summarises the Indian attitude towards sports. The Parliament Standing Committee on Human Resource Development in (2006) studied a wide range of issues concerning Sports and identified that the lack of sports culture in the country and the non integration of sports with the formal education system as some of the major factors responsible for the dismal scenario in sports. It emphasized the need for bringing about reforms in sports management and governance in order to make it more dynamic, responsive, responsible and result-oriented.

**3. Talent identification and development system**

The Standing Committee on Human Resource Development in its One hundred and Eighty Fifth Report (2006) on India's performance in international sports made wideranging observations and recommendations, including the need for scouting talent at an early age and select them on scientific basis. SAI is implementing various schemes for spotting and nurturing of sports talent and the promotion of sports in the country. The SAI scouts sports talent right from sub-junior levels viz. children at the tender age of 8 years onwards through its Schemes of National Sports Talents Contest (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) and SAI Training Centres (STC) by conducting talent contests at district levels etc. and then nurtures them by providing them with all facilities including specialised coaching in the respective sports disciplines. In addition, sports talents in the tribal, coastal and rural areas are also tapped and groomed under the scheme of Special Area Games (SAG). Finally, the talent so groomed and sieved is finetuned through Centres of Excellence (COE) by providing specialized coaching in state of the art playfields of international standards thus increasing availability of international level players and widening the choice for selection of National teams. In addition, SAI, through its Training of Elite Athletes and Management Support (TEAMS) Division, provides support to NSFs by way of coordinating their Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs), and providing logistical and training support(Annual Report 2009-10). In this role, a number of activities are being carried-out by SAI out of funds provided to them by the ministry.

**4. Scientific research**

Scientific research concerns the systematic gathering and dissemination of scientific information in areas such as talent identification and development, medicine, nutrition, psychology, physiology and biomechanics. These factors were typical in the former communist nations and are key elements in the Australian Institute of Sport(AIS). Various Standing Committee Reports in India found that the scientific

backup to the development of sports at most of the places was in a rudimentary stage and at others, it was virtually non-existent. The Committee noticed that the sports medicine was also not being given any priority in India. Moreover, there is no dedicated research centre for sports in India. A communication network to disseminate scientific information to coaches and NGBs and the integration of academic research with sports practice is lacking. The committee emphasizes that due attention and priority must be given to these disciplines by all concerned. It recommends that the services of good sports physiotherapists, psychologists and sports medicine experts be made available to our players all the times

#### **Discussion and Conclusion :**

This paper has evaluated India's sport system, through the nine pillar model of De Boshcher. Evaluation of Indian sports on this model shows that Indian sports system partially conforms to that of the successful sporting nations. The Government of India has been taking various steps and initiatives to promote good governance practices in the management of sports at the national level in pursuance of successive National Sports Policies. But, the inaction on the part of the Government in implementing and enforcing its own guidelines contributes to the backwardness of the sports sector. The recent initiative is the release of National Sports Development Code of India (NSCI) 2011, which is the compilation of major initiatives taken in post 2001. The NSCI 2011, a comprehensive document, when implemented properly would take the Indian Sport System to a new level. The basic cause to all the problems is the low expenditure on sports. The lacks of funds prevent the effective implementation of various policies. Moreover, most of the national sports federations are completely dependent on the government funds for their activity. With the funds allocation to these federations being meagre, they are unable to provide the facilities to produce quality sportspersons. On the contrary, the Board of control of cricket in India (BCCI) with enormous funds is able to provide all the required facilities and is able to produce many world class players. The popularity of cricket among Indians and the lucrative incentives have attracted many youngsters into it. Various committees have recommended for increase in the budget allocation to sports. In spite of these recommendations, the allocation to sports by the government is meagre, as it allocates most of its funds for the social sectors, which is more important for a developing country like India. In the present scenario, it would be difficult for a country like India to massively increase its budgetary allocation to sports. However, financial supports could be obtained through sponsorships by popularizing the sports and increasing viewership in the country.

#### **Implications and Recommendations:**

The analysis of Indian sports system on the critical sporting factors shows that the country is an interesting case of underachievement, given its large proportion of young population. The present analysis clearly portrays the current standing of Indian sport system on these critical factors and the necessary steps that need to be taken. The Indian Government, in the post 2001 period, has taken various initiatives towards sports sectors. The results of such policies are visibly evident from the country's relative performance in the recently concluded Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games and Asian Games. Considering the huge population base, there is a need for intense efforts to take the Indian Sports to new higher levels.

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**Social media useful for Teaching & Learning****Avinash V. Falke**

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Applying Social Networking Sites in teaching and learning offer a positive impact on the adoption of Social Networking Sites and open the door to the new days of learning and teaching. Social network mainly focused on identity, network infrastructure, privacy concern, technological issues, and necessitation of its use as a tool for teaching and learning. The emergence of social network sites has revolutionized communication tools for facilitating teaching and learning activities. In recent years, social networking has become one of the most significant communication tools among people; in which exist through the Internet that provides accessibility for tremendous amount of people.

The definition of social media is 'the relationships that exist between network of people.' Wikipedia definition of social media is 'web-based and mobile based technologies which are used to turn communication into interactive dialogue among organizations, communities, and individuals.'

The aim of this article is to analyse how to use social media in order to improve teaching and learning experience. The statement that teachers should utilise social media as a tool for improving teaching and learning experience, rather than ignoring it, is becoming a common topic for discussion. A theoretical overview of scientific literature on the topic of social media application prospects in education is provided in this article, and a traditional input-process-output schematic for social media usage in teaching and learning is also developed. Social media possesses a high level of influence and importance. For example, social media shapes communication habits between people and provides a communication channel for business enterprises.

Social media tools are rapidly changing the communications landscape, their emergence has impacted significantly how students learn and the way instructors teach. In today higher education settings, instructors, students and others collaborate on the tasks of knowledge construction. The influence of social media on teaching and learning environment is growing every year and its applications can reinforce class materials, positively influenced discussions, collaborative work, etc. The educators and researchers experimenting the social media technologies to stimulate collaboration, knowledge constructions and thinking skills.

As such it includes social media platforms such as Face book, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc all of which have the general property of being "Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations, and that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content. What is meant by that statement one needs to have some understanding of the development of the Internet? The first iteration of the Internet has become known as largely a 'static' platform in that users visit websites and look at information but do not interact with the website. Therefore used mainly as information repositories containing information which is useful to the viewer but with which the viewer does not interact in any way. There is not a problem with this and in fact there are still many examples. Websites such as the Lab Tests Online portal: [www.labtestsonline.org](http://www.labtestsonline.org) which primarily exist as sources of information and for which there is no need for interaction with the user of the information.

In fact, where interaction with the user may be counterproductive and lead to the presence of incorrect and/or biased information. This is actually one of the criticisms of Wikipedia, which although a repository of information, is also prone to incorrect information and bias due to the capacity of users to interact with and change information on the site.

Social media possesses various services that can be used in various ways for improving teaching and learning experience. Different social activities have different functional traits: identity, conversations, sharing, presence, relationships, reputation and groups. Specific social media sites can possess different traits. According to these properties, it can be shown how social media and its respective qualities can be used for improving teaching and learning experience.

**Conclusions**

Conclusions use of social media, teacher can present the subject with the help of various formats, get feedback about students understanding of subject, share information with all the students independent of their own or students location, they can explain their decisions and to additionally present extra topics or in other way improve teaching experience. In order to employ social media for teaching and learning it is useful to properly prepare for it get acquainted with social media tools, adjust teaching material to fit the social media, plan how to use social media, prepare social media policy and create social media accounts.

**Plagiarism: A Matter of Concern****Dr. Harshalata Petkar**Centre for Information and Language Engineering,  
Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha**Abstract-**

Today education industry is transforming by virtue of digitization and inclusion in technology. Along with the teaching and learning, solving term paper, preparing for the seminar, assignment and publishing the research paper is a mandatory part. The technological up gradation from last twenty-five years have created the variety of ways and tools to look for the solution for the term papers, search the related material for the seminar and research paper. Technology aids with the use of internet make it more easy to plagiarized one's work, modify it and use it as if its own material. Many of the graduates and teacher are victim of plagiarism while struggling for many many miles to achieve in their career. With the wide use of the internet, plagiarism trend has increased and the term has recoined as cyber plagiarism. The term has been used parallel to internet cheating.

**Keywords:** Plagiarism, Cyber Plagiarism, Internet

**I. Introduction**

With the overcharged use of internet and technology upgrades, it has become easy for academicians and students to use and find the resources at hand for writing research paper. On the other hand, it also hamper the academic integrity. Due to lot of educational resources available on internet, it is very easy to copy the content from source document and publish it without citation. Plagiarism become serious practice and have many legal and ethical consequences such as destroying professional and academic reputation, violation of copyright.

Plagiarism in education is wide because of digitization of educational resources are increasing. Easy availability of internet facility and better downloading speed increase the plagiarism practice by the teachers and students as well. There are almost all journals use the plagiarism detection software such as iThenticate, Viper, Urkund to search for the plagiarism. Most of the software work on the string matching approach and check the new submission for the copy paste material.

The journals have the threshold and percentage permissible for the use of verbatim material and accept and reject the submission accordingly. There are several journals and research centre which do not care for plagiarism detection. This fact encourages the researchers, teachers to practice it more and more. Even though there are several plagiarism detection software, plagiarism can be detected partially not 100%. One can opt for the help from professionals for writing the research paper. They can provide with the plagiarism report which prove that the text written by them is original and not copied from any sources.

**II. Plagiarism-Ways to avoid it.**

**There are certain practices through which plagiarism can be avoided**

**1. Citation-** Document which are of your interest and can be used for shaping up the content of research paper can be cited. It is one of the easiest and convenient way to avoid plagiarism. Citation can be included with the recommended styles such as APA, IEEE, Chicago etc.

**2. Citing your own material/self-citation-** One's own material can be cited as a self citation. The text publish in previous research papers should be cited as if it is not of your own. Neglecting the self citation can lead to self-plagiarism.

**3. Citing quotes-** Citing quotes can be different fom citing material. Include the quotes with the double quotation mark in the paper. It may need the additional information of page numbering when the sources is cited in reference section of paper. When one want to use the quote in the writing, use it exactly it is there in the source document.

**4. Paraphrasing-** In the world of internet and information one can find the material of interest for own writings. To include someone's material read it and put it in your own words. It would be objectionable if you use more than two words in a row. If it is necessary to use more than two words then quotation marks will be helpful to use the words altogether.

Paraphrasing can be performed by reading the complete text and summarizing the concept out of complete paragraph and writing down it in own words. Another way to paraphrase the material is to use it as if you were telling the facts to somebody, who is not aware about the source and your idea

**5. References-** Reference section is essentially a part of research paper. The material and quotes must be cited at the end of the paper. While referencing the source, appropriate guidelines and style can be used as per the

institutional direction. The detail information can be included in form of author, date, title, sources, page number etc.

### III. Plagiarism and Indian Higher Education

Indian Academics embarked with ethics in higher education, fair conduct of research and prevention of misconduct, as per UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2017. The Regulation is drafted by the constituted committee where it gives the guideline for the students, researchers and faculty members to create reproduce and reuse one's intellectual property. The section 8 and 9 in the regulation talks about the tolerance of plagiarism. Area for zero-tolerance is key components like hypothesis, summary, conclusion, abstract and recommendations. Other areas other than zero-tolerance areas are excluded for 10% of plagiarism. For 10%-40% of plagiarism, teacher/researcher is not supposed to publish the any scholarly work for one year. For 40%-60% of plagiarism, teacher/researcher is not supposed to publish the papers for two years. Along with that teachers increments can be denied and Ph.D. supervision can be suspended for 2 years. For 60% and above plagiarism, as stated above, teacher/researcher is not supposed to publish the work for 3 years and the increments for 2 years will be denied and Ph.D. supervision can be suspended for three years.

These phases of penalties are categorized in level1, level2, and level3 according to severity of plagiarism. Section 13 of UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2017 described guidelines for the penalties. There are separate subsections for the penalties for the students for plagiarism.

It is to be noted that the repetition of level 3 plagiarism may result in losing academic career.

### IV. Plagiarism Detection Approaches

Many Plagiarisms detection system differs in their approaches. Variety of approaches are described as- Fingerprinting-It converts the string or file into unique string/file and use it for comparison with the submitted text. The fingerprint thus created will match with the submitted file and gives appropriate result. Popular MDS algorithm is used which consume lot of computing power for plagiarism detection. N-gram, Winnowing, Latent-semantic analysis(LSA), fuzzy semantic similarity are the techniques used for fingerprinting.

String matching technique works on the set of string with the submitted documents therein. Fingerprinting technique converts the string into hashes for faster comparison as useful for the large database whereas string matching technique has potential to match the dozen of strings.

### V. Conclusion

Writing the precise research paper in your own words and share the findings of the research appropriately is the critical task. There are heap of papers and articles available on a concern topic as internet and technology upgrades every second,

During last 20 years digitized material, research papers are available as a source material. Despite of the repositories available in digitized form, everyone take effort to put his own idea uniquely. Plagiarism is dishonest, unprofessional and illegal. it is always better to start research writing earlier to meet with the deadline. Instead of submitting plagiarized work. There are the strategies like paraphrasing, acknowledging, referencing which will help to avoid the plagiarism. Practicing these strategies and improving the writing skills by own can develop the professional career and improve the ethics and quality of work. The biggest challenge for curb the malpractices related to plagiarism is to implement the policy efficiently and effectively for Higher Education Institutions.

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**E-Commerce****Ganesh D. Turak**

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Electronic commerce or internet commerce is known as Ecommerce, Ecommerce is often used to refer to the sale of products online, but it can also describe any kind of commercial transaction that is facilitated through the internet. Buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, and the transfer of money and data to execute these transactions. Independent freelancers, small businesses, and large corporations have all benefited from ecommerce, which enables them to sell their goods and services at a scale that was not possible with traditional offline retail. Since then, ecommerce has evolved to make products easier to discover and purchase through online retailers and marketplaces.

History of ecommerce, the ability to use these technologies appeared in the late 1970s and allowed business companies and organizations to send commercial documentation electronically. Became possible in 1991 when the Internet was opened to commercial use. Since that date thousands of businesses have taken up residence at web sites. At first, the term ecommerce meant the process of execution of commercial transactions electronically with the help of the leading technologies such as Electronic Data Interchange and Electronic Funds Transfer which gave an opportunity for users to exchange business information and do electronic transactions. Although the Internet began to advance in popularity among the general public in 1994, it took approximately four years to develop the security protocols and DSL which allowed rapid access and a persistent connection to the Internet. People began to define the term ecommerce as the process of purchasing of available goods and services over the Internet using secure connections and electronic payment services. In 2000 a great number of business companies in the United States and Western Europe represented their services in the World Wide Web. History of ecommerce is a history of a new, virtual world which is evolving according to the customer advantage.

Part of the process that can be automated is price tracking. Prices for some products may fluctuate day to day or week to week, so a system can be programmed to make a purchase if the price drops below a certain point. This approach helps keep expenses low. Most of these types of sales are automated. For example, a manufacturer might need a certain part for its assembly work. Before e-commerce, an individual would need to estimate how many parts would be needed over a specific period of time and order those parts in bulk. Now, such purchasing can be automated. Inventories are tracked electronically, and when numbers drop below a certain point, an order is submitted immediately to a supplier.

One of the most common examples of m-commerce is electronic ticketing. Air tickets, movie tickets, train tickets, play tickets, tickets to sporting events, and just about any kind of tickets can be booked online or through mobile apps. While electronic ticketing does not eliminate lines at entry points, it does reduce long lines for ticket purchases or picking up tickets at a will-call booth. Instead of receiving a paper ticket, buyers download an electronic version of the ticket that can be scanned just like paper tickets.

Online vendors, in their turn, also get distinct advantages. The web and its search engines provide a way to be found by customers without expensive advertising campaign. Even small online shops can reach global markets. Web technology also allows to track customer preferences and to deliver individually-tailored marketing. Ecommerce has a great deal of advantages over "brick and mortar" stores and mail order catalogs. Consumers can easily search through a large database of products and services. They can see actual prices, build an order over several days and email it as a "wish list" hoping that someone will pay for their selected goods. Customers can compare prices with a click of the mouse and buy the selected product at best prices.

There is a growing appetite for international brands and better-quality foreign products amongst digitally connected Indian shoppers due to rising income levels and increased awareness. Several categories including lifestyle products, consumer electronics, clothing, footwear, jewellery and accessories, health and beauty, household goods, art and collectibles, event tickets and online music are doing well for online sales.

Amazon, Flipcart, Club factory, Google pay, Snapdeal, OLX, Alibaba.com leading online, Voot Kid, Paytm money transfer, Swiggy Food order and delivery, Grofers order Grocery online, Domino's Pizza online delivery, Lenskart Eyeglasses, Zomato Restautant, Spotify listen to your favourite, Tata sky, Uber Eats food delivery, Shein fashion shopping online, meesho work at home earn money etc. these are the most popular ecommerce examples. They working susses fully.

**Conclusion**

Conclusion that the Ecommerce is India's fastest growing and most exciting channel for commercial transactions.

## Technical Issues and Challenges of Network Security in Big Data

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### Abstract:

With the moment, Big Data became the central part spirited factor for enterprises to locate and grow. Some enterprises such as, in sequence industrial enterprises will put more focus on the technology or product improvement for solving the challenges of big data, i.e., confine, storage, analysis and application. Enterprises like, manufacturing, banking and other enterprises will also promote from analysis and manage big data, and be provided more opportunities for management innovation, policy innovation or marketing proceed. High performance network potential provides the stamina for high end computing systems. These high end computing systems plays crucial role in Big Data. Importunate and difficult plagued network attacks have challenged today's enterprise security teams. By exploring each aspect of high performance network capacity, the major objective of this research role is to present fundamental academic aspects in analytical way with deep focus on possibilities, impediments and challenges for network security in Big Data.

**Keyword:** Big Data, Security, Privacy, Data Security, Data Privacy.

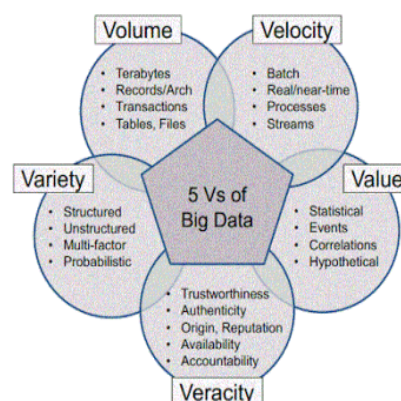
### 1 Introduction:

Big data is a combined term referring to data that is so large and complex that it exceeds the processing potential of conservative data management systems and software techniques. However with big data come big values [8]. Data becomes big data when individual data stops mattering and only a large compilation of it or analysis derived from it are of value. With many big data analyzing technologies, insights can be derived to enable better decision making for vital development areas such as health care, economic productivity, energy, and natural disaster prediction

Data generation and collection quickly improve on the bounds in the digital universe of today. The data has been replication every 2 years since 2011 [1]. It is predicted that the data will raise 300 times, from 130 exabytes in 2005 to 40,000 exabytes in 2020 [2]. As a result of this technological revolution, the big data is becoming increasingly an main issue in the sciences, governments, and enterprises. Big Data is a data set, which is difficult to capture, store, filter, share, analyse and visualize on it with current technologies [3].

conventional mechanisms and policies are unable to address the security and privacy issues facing Big Data in today's computational environment; therefore, there is a need to resume issues like distributed environments, encryption algorithms, data storage, and real-time monitoring [3]. In this paper, we thoroughly examine some of the root causes contributing to security and privacy breaches in Big Data to gain a better understanding of significant research areas that should be given high priority when considering development of new methods.

### 2. Big Data Definition :



The term Big Data is in general used for large and complex datasets that cannot be processed/managed by distinctive software [25] which is characterized via 5Vs namely as volume (data size), velocity (high speed of data), variety (diverse data types and sources), veracity (consistency and trustworthiness of data), and value (outputs gained from data set) [13, 29]. Figure 1 shows the different characters of Big Data via 5Vs [24]

- A. **Volume:** The capability of processing large amounts of data is a significant aspect of Big Data especially since volume is one of the major challenges of predictable IT structures in which companies are able to process their large amounts of archived data logs. One example of such businesses is Wal-Mart, which used to store 1,000 terabytes of data in 1999 as opposed to over 2.5 petabytes of data in the year 2012[5].
- B. **Velocity:** This points to the high speed at which data is twisted, processed, stored, and analysed by relational database in addition to the speed at which new data is generated and stimulated around like the way information on social media goes viral in matter of seconds or the hundred hours of video content uploaded to YouTube daily[7].
- C. **Variety:** Variety is another motivating aspect of Big Data, meaning that this data can come in structured, unstructured, or semi-structured form, making it particularly challenging for placement in a relational database, especially since in 90% of cases, the generated data is in amorphous form, making it essential for data analysts to know the category to which Big Data belongs[9].
- D. **Veracity:** When commerce with Big Data, there is always the possibility of getting dirty data (which is not %100 correct). The data quality and accurateness of analysis mostly depends on the actuality of data source [10].
- E. **Value:** Even though there are great possible values in usage of Big Data unless there is a return on investment (value generated) for the company; it would be very costly (and useless) to realize IT infrastructure systems to store Big Data [16].

**2.1. Big Data Management, Human Resource and Man Power Issues and Challenges** Big data management deals with association, administration and governance of large volumes of structured and unstructured data. It aims to ensure a high level of data quality and convenience for business intelligence and big data analytics applications [19].

## 2.2. Big Data Technical Issues and Challenges

- Liability Tolerance With the arrival of technologies like cloud computing the aspire must remain such that whenever failure occurs the damage done must occur within suitable entrance rather than the entire work requiring to be redone. Fault-tolerant computing is tedious and requires extremely complex algorithms. A perfect, percent dependable fault tolerant machine or software is simply a far-fetched idea. split the entire estimation to be done into tasks and assign these tasks to different nodes for estimation.
- Keep a node as a supervising node and look over all the other assigned nodes as to whether they are working properly or not. If a glitch occurs the particular task is restarted. There are however certain scenario where the entire computation can't be divided into separate tasks as a task can be recursive in nature and requires the output of the previous computation to find the present result. These tasks can't be restated in case an error. Here checkpoints are applied to keep the state of the system at certain intervals of time so that computation can restart from the last checkpoint so recorded [2].
- Data Heterogeneity: 80% of data in today's world are unstructured data. It encompassed almost every kind of data we produce on a daily basis like social media interaction, document sharing, fax transfers, emails, messages and a lot more. Working with unstructured data is inconvenient and expensive too. Converting these to structured data is unfeasible as well [2].
- Data Quality: As has been mentioned earlier, storage of big data is very expensive and there is always a tiff between business leaders and IT professionals regarding the amount of data the company or the organization is storing. The quality of data is an important factor to be looked into here. There is no point in storing very large data sets that are irrelevant as better result and conclusions can't be drawn from them
- Scalability: The challenge in scalability of big data has led to cloud computing. It is capable of aggregating multiple different workloads with different performance goals into very large clusters. This needs high level of sharing of resources that is quite expensive and brings along with it various challenges like executing various jobs so that the goal of every workload is met successfully. It also has to deal with system failures in an efficient manner as it is quite common when working with large

clusters. Hard disk drives being replaced by solid state drives and phase change technology do not have the same performance between sequential and random data transfer. The kind of storage device to be used is thus a large question looming around big data storage issue [2]

### 2.3. Big Data Storage and Transport Issues and Challenges:

Each time a new storage medium is invented the quantity of data becomes more and more. The capacity of current disks are about 4 terabytes per disk so 1 Exabyte requires 25000 disks. Even if a single computer system is capable enough of processing 1 Exabyte, to directly work with that many number of disks is well ahead of its capacity. Accessing this surge of data overwhelms current communication networks. If 1 gigabyte per second network has an effective sustainable transfer rate of 80% its sustainable bandwidth is about 100 megabytes. This boils down to transferring 1 Exabyte for 2800 hours, provided the sustainable transfer rate is maintained. This is actually transferring from the storage point to the processing point for a longer duration than actually processing it [4].

### 2.4. Big Data Processing Issues and Challenges:

Effective processing of big data requires immense parallel processing and new analytics algorithms so as to provide rapid information. Often it may be unknown how to deal with a very large and varied volume of data and whether all of it needs to be analyzed. Challenges also include finding out data points that are really of importance and how to utilize the data to extract maximum benefit from it [2].

### 2.5. Big Data Privacy and Security Issues and Challenges:

Often in big data analysis, the personal information of people from a database or from social networking sites need to be combined with external large data sets. Thus facts about anyone which might have been confidential become open to the world. Often it leads to taking insights in people's lives of which they are unaware of. Often it happens that a more educated person having better knowledge and concepts about big data analysis takes advantage of predictive analysis over a person who is less educated than him [2].

### 3. Future Scope and Importance:

The future of big data is concerned it is for certain that data volumes will continue to breed and the main reason for that would be the strong increment in the number of hand held devices and internet connected devices, which is estimated to grow in an exponential order. SQL will remain as the standard for data analysis and Spark, which is emerging, will emerge as the complimentary tool for data analysis. Tools for analysis without the presence of an analyst are set to take over, with Microsoft and Sales force both recently announcing features letting non-coders to create apps for viewing business data. As per IDC half of all business analytics software will include intelligence where it is needed by 2020. In other words it can be said that prescriptive analytics will be built into business software. Programs like Kafka and Spark will enable users to make decisions in real time. Machine learning will have a far bigger role to play for data preparation and predictive analysis in businesses in the coming days. Privacy and security challenges related to big data will grow and by 2018, 50% of business ethics violations will be related to data [17]. Chief Data Officer will be a common sight in companies in the recent future though it is thought that it won't last long. Autonomous agents and things like robots, autonomous vehicles, virtual personal assistant and smart devices will be a huge trend in the future. Big data talent crunch as is seen these days will reduce in the coming days. The International Institute for Analytics predicts that companies will use recruiting and internal training to budding data scientists to get their own problems done [13].

### 4. Conclusion

To handle big data and to work with it and obtaining benefits from it a branch of science has come up and is evolving, called Data Science. Data Science is the branch of science that deals with discovering knowledge from huge sets of data, mostly unstructured and semi structured, by virtue of data inference and exploration. It's a revolution that's changing the world and finds application across various industries like finance, retail, healthcare, manufacturing, sports and communication. Search engine and digital marketing

companies like Google, Yahoo and Bing, social networking companies like Facebook, Twitter and finance and e commerce companies like Amazon and EBay are requiring and will require a lots of data scientists...

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**Need and scope of innovation in Home Economic****प्रा. डॉ. पुनम राम देशमुख**

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**Abstract**

गृह अर्थशास्त्र हा विषय संसारी जीवन जगत असताना विषयात नमुद केलेले तत्व आणि आधार अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे गृह अर्थशास्त्र विषयाच्या अभ्यासक्रमातुनच आजच्या इंटरनेटच्या युगात कुटूंबाचा विकासा करीता बदलत्या परिस्थितीच्यानुसार अभ्यासक्रमात बदल करणे गरजेचे आहे. सध्या अस्तीत्वात जो अभ्यासक्रमाचा विचार केला असता त्यामध्ये बदल करणे गरजेचे आहे या बाबीचा विचार करुन नाविण्यापूर्ण कोणती उपक्रमाचा अभ्यासक्रमात करता येईल की जेणे करुन अंतर्भाव मानवी जीवनात ज्या आर्थिक अडचणी, आरोग्यविषयक समस्या, कुपोषण, आधुनिकतेशी मेढ या संबंधीत विभीन्न पैलुच्या दृष्टीने अनेक नाविण्या पूर्ण उपक्रमाचा अंतर्भाव करता येते. म्हणून अभ्यासिकेने संशोधनाकरिता संबंधीत विषयाची निवड केली. अमरावती विद्यापीठ अंतर्गत विभीन्न महाविद्यालयात गृह अर्थशास्त्र विषयाचे शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण करण्यात येत असल्याने प्रवेशीत विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या अधिक आहे. त्या अनुषंगान अभ्यासाचा कालावधी व संशोधनाच्या मर्यादा विचारात घेवुन विदर्भ ज्ञान विज्ञान संस्था अमरावती येथील प्रवेशीत पदवी व पदव्युत्तर स्तरावरील ७५ व २५ असे एकुण १०० विद्यार्थ्यांची व विभागात कार्यरत ५ अधिव्याख्याताची मुलाखती करीता निवड करण्यात येवुन गृह अर्थशास्त्र विषयाचा आजच्या स्थितीत curriculam मध्ये कोणत्या नावीन्य पूर्ण उपक्रमाचा प्रशिक्षणाथ्यांना रोजगारक्षम बनविण्याकरिता मदत परिपूर्ण आहे. कायम या संबंधात प्रश्नावली तयार करुन जी माहीती गोळा झाली त्या अनुषंगाने विषयाच्या curriculam ला रोजगारक्षम बनविण्याची गरज असुन आजच्या युगातील food industry चे मानवी जीवनाच्या आहारी पोषण मुल्यांच्या दृष्टीने महत्व लक्षात घेवुन नाविण्यपूर्ण विभीन्न घटकांचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश करणे आवश्यक असल्याचे अभ्यासाअंती निष्कर्ष निघतो.

**Key word :- INNOVATION, ECONOMIC****संशोधन पद्धती**

१. प्रश्नावली
२. मुलाखत पद्धती

**संशोधनाचे क्षेत्र :-** विदर्भ ज्ञान विज्ञान संस्था अमरावती येथील गृह अर्थशास्त्र विभागातील पदव्युत्तर स्तरावरील विद्यार्थी व अधिव्याख्याताचा समावेश

न्यादर्श :- एकुण प्रवेशीत २५० विद्यार्थ्यांपैकी १०० विद्यार्थी व ५ अधिव्याख्याताची अभ्यासाकरिता निवड

गृहीतक :- गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयाच्या अभ्यासक्रमात न्युट्रेशन युक्त आवश्यक नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रमाचा समावेश करणे आवश्यक.

**उद्देश :-**

१. मानवी विकासा करीता न्युट्रेशन युक्त अन्नाची गरज असते.
२. न्युट्रेशन युक्त अन्न पदार्थ बनविण्याचे कौशल्य स्त्रियांना अवगत नसते.
३. अन्न बनविण्याची प्रक्रीया योग्य नसल्यामुळे व सेवन करण्याच्या पद्धतीबरोबर नसल्यामुळे मानव विभीन्न रोगांना आमंत्रित करीत असतो.
४. होटेल इंडस्ट्रीज मध्ये आजची बदलती मानवी जीवन शैली विचारात घेता रोजगाराच्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात संधी उपलब्ध आहेत परंतू कौशल्यपूर्ण कामगार वर्ग उपलब्ध नाहीत. त्या करीता प्रशिक्षण सुविधा उपलब्ध करणे आवश्यक असते.

**माहीती :-**

भारतात अनेक शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षणाच्या सुविधा उपलब्ध आहेत त्यामध्ये गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयाचे प्रशिक्षण सुध्दा विभिन्न महाविद्यालयातुन प्रदान करण्यात येते

प्रशिक्षण घेणारे विद्यार्थी आपले पदवी व पदव्युत्तर स्तरावरील शिक्षण पूर्ण करुन सुध्दा आज होटेल इंडस्ट्री मध्ये रोजगार उपलब्ध होत नाही पर्यायत्व बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण वाढत जाऊन गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयात प्रवेश घेणा-यांची संख्या दिवसेंदिवस कमी कमी होत आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने नाविण्य पूर्ण उपक्रमाचा गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयाच्या अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश करणे आवश्यक आहे.

त्या अनुषंगाने गृह अर्थशास्त्र विषयाची आजची गरज व महत्व विचारात घेऊन अभ्यासक्रमात न्युट्रेश युक्त अन्न बनविण्याचे उपक्रम. तसेच अन्नाला टिकारूपणा निर्माण करण्याचे उपक्रमाचा समावेश करणे गरजेचे आहे काय या दृष्टीकोणातुन विद्यार्थ्यांकरिता एक प्रश्नावली तयार केली. त्याकरिता न्यादर्श म्हणुन शासकीय ज्ञान विज्ञान संस्था अमरावती येथील गृहअर्थशास्त्र विभागाची प्रशिक्षण घेणा-या १०० विद्यार्थ्यांची व विभागात कार्यरत ५ अधिव्याख्याते याची अभ्यास करता निवड करुन १०० विद्यार्थ्यांकडुन प्रश्नावली भरुन घेण्यात आली तसेच ५ अधिव्याख्यात्याच्या मुलाखती घेण्यात येऊन या माध्यमातुन प्राप्त माहिती तालीका क्र. १ केली ती माहीती खालील सारणी ०१ मांडलेली आहे.

अं. क्र.	तपशिल	एकूण विद्यार्थी	होय	%	नाही	%
१	गृहअर्थशास्त्राचा अभ्यासक्रम नाविण्यपूर्ण आहे काय	१००	१०	१०	९०	९०
२	कुटुंब विकासा करीता गृहअर्थशास्त्राचा अभ्यासक्रम पुरक आहे काय		०५	५	९५	९५
३	सध्या अस्तीत्वात अभ्यासक्रमांतुन शारीरीक विकासांचे मार्गदर्शन मिळते काय		०३	३	९७	९७
४	संबंधीत अभ्यासक्रम रोजगार क्षम आहे काय		०४	४	९६	९६
५	Food industries मध्ये लागणारे man power अभ्यासक्रमातुन तयार होते काय		०५	५	९५	९५
६	ज्यांनी अभ्यासक्रम पुर्ण केला त्यांना स्वयंरोजगाराकरीता फायदा झाला काय		१०	१०	९०	९०
७	अभ्यासक्रमात बदल करण्याची गरज आहे काय		०५	५	९५	९५
८	अभ्यासक्रमाकरीता बदल करण्याकरीता		०५	५	९५	९५
९	तुम्ही एखादी अभ्यासक्रमात बदल करण्याकरीता नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रम सुचवु शकता काय		०६	६	९५	९५

सारणी क्र. १ मध्ये उत्तर दात्याकडुन अस्तित्वात गृहअर्थशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासक्रमात नाविण्यपूर्णता आहे काय त्याच बरोबर कुटुंब विकासाकरीता मार्गदर्शक होईल. अशा प्रकारच्या विभीन्न पैलुचा समावेश करण्यात आला काय? शारीरीक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक, कौशल्य आत्मसात राजगार निर्मातीला सहाय्यभूत ठरेल अशा स्वरूपाचा विभीन्न घटकांचा समावेश अंतर्भूत आहे काय आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील वातावरणामुळे जीवनशैलीत राहणीमान, खाण्यापीण्याच्या विभीन्न सवयी, शारीरीक विकास वाढीकरीता अन्न बनविण्याच्या पद्धती, व त्यातील पोषण मुल्याचे प्रमाण, रोजगारक्षम जीवनात त्याचा उपयोग होतो काय?

अशा विभीन्न पैलुतुन माहिती घेतली असता सरासरी ९३% प्रशिक्षणार्थ्यांनी Negative मत नोंदविले तसेच अभ्यासक्रमात बदल करण्याची गरज आहे काय या संबंदात आपणाकडुन नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रम सुचवाल काय या संबंदात ९५% प्रशिक्षणार्थ्यांनी ९५ % positive मत नोंदविले.

संशोधनाला पूर्णता प्राप्त होण्याकरीता प्रशिक्षणार्थी कडुन जी माहिती प्राप्त होण्याकरीता प्रशिक्षणार्थी कडुन जी माहिती प्राप्त झाली त्या अनूषंगाने नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रमाचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश कशा प्रकारे करता येईल कोणते नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रमाचा समावेश करुन अभ्यासक्रमात रोजगार क्षमता निर्माण करता येईल. अभ्यासक्रमाचा उपयोग मानवाच्या शारीरीक, मानसिक, भौतिक विकासाकरीता येईल काय. अन्न प्रक्रीया उद्योगात आवश्यक असणारा कामगार वर्ग निर्माण करता येईल काय तसेच प्रत्येक कुटुंबात जे अन्न अनविण्यात येते त्या सर्व स्त्रि वर्गाला पोषण युक्त व टिकावु अन्न बनविण्यासाठी आपण कोणते नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रम सूचवाल या करीता मुलाखत प्रक्रीयेतुन खालील प्रमाणे अध्यापक वर्गांनी माहिती दिली.

१. पोषण मुल्यांच्या प्रयोगशाळा उभारुन ८०% प्रात्यक्षिक व २०% थेअरी अशा प्रकारे अभ्यासक्रम तयार व्हावयास पाहीजे.
२. विशिष्ट वयात कोणत्या घटकाची आवश्यकता असते व ते घटक कोणत्या अन्नातुन मिळतात ते अन्न कशापद्धतीने बनवावयास पाहीजे या करीता अन्न पदार्थ बनविण्याच्या वैज्ञानिकतेतुन नैसर्गीक अशा पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला पाहीजे जनसामान्याची जीवन शैली बदलल्यामुळे घरगुती जेवना पेक्षा होटेल इंडस्ट्रीज चा विकास मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत आहे त्यामुळे रोजगाराच्या संधी सुध्दा निर्माण होत आहे. परंतू आवश्यक असणारे कौशल्य पुर्ण कामगार उपलब्ध नाही. ही अडचण दुर होण्याकरीता अशा प्रकारचे अभ्यासक्रम राबविणा-या संस्थांनी विद्यार्थ्यांकरीता विभीन्न व्यवसाय उद्योगाशी MOU करुन अॅप्रेन्टिशिपची सुविधा उपलब्ध करुन द्यावयास पाहीजे जेणेकरुन अनुभव युक्त कामगाराच्या निर्मातीला चालना मिळेल. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचे आरोग्य हे प्रत्येकाच्या घरातील स्वयंपाक घरावर अवलंबुन असते असे म्हटल्य जाते त्या अनुषंगाने स्वयंपाक घरातील जास्तीत जास्त कामे स्त्रि वर्गांच्या माध्यमातुन पुर्ण केली जातात स्त्रि वर्गाकरीता अशा प्रकारचे शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षणा करीता मार्गदर्शन कक्ष, प्रशिक्षण कक्ष प्रत्येक परिक्षेत्रान उभारण्यात यावयास पाहीजे.

निष्कर्ष :- गृह अर्थशास्त्र विषयाच्या अभ्यासक्रमात नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रमाची गरज व स्कोप याचा अभ्यासकरण्याकरीता १०० विद्यार्थ्यांकडुन प्रश्नावली द्वारे माहिती प्राप्त घेतली असता सरासरी ९३% प्रशिक्षणार्थींनी गृहअर्थशास्त्र विषयाचा अभ्यासक्रम रोजगारक्षम होण्याकरीता विभीन्न नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रमाचा समावेश व्हावयास पाहीजे व आजचा अस्तित्वात असलेला अभ्यासक्रम परीपुर्ण नाही असे मत नोंदविले.

तसेच अध्यापकाच्या मुलाखती मधुन अस वास्तव समोर आले सध्याच्या अभ्यासक्रमात नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रमावर आधारीत नसल्यामुळे रोजगार क्षम तरुणाच्या निर्मातीचा क्षम फार कमी आहे त्या अनुषंगाने वाढ होण्याकरीता नियोजन करणे गरजेचे असुन अन्नाचा टिकारूपणा पोषण मुल्य, स्त्रियांना स्वयंपाक बनविण्याच्या विभीन्न कौशल्याचा समावेश होईल.

अशा विभिन्न नाविण्यपूर्ण उपक्रमाची गरज आणि महत्व लक्षात घेवून अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश झाल्यास गृह अर्थशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासक्रमामुळे कौटुंबिक वातावरण निर्मातीला चालना मिळून आनंदी व सुखी कुटुंबाची निर्मातीच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होईल.

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## बेरोजगारी आणि उपाय

प्रा. डॉ. शामली जा. दिघडे  
मधुकरराव पवार कला महाविद्यालय,  
मुर्तिजापूर

बेरोजगारी ही आज ज्वलंत समस्या आहे. स्त्री असो वा पुरुष प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला वाटते की, आपली स्वतःची कमाई असायला हवी. स्वाभीमानाने व आत्मविश्वासाने आव्हानात्मक जगामध्ये जगता यायला हवे. म्हणून प्रत्येक व्यक्ती ही धडपड करीत असतो. कोणाच्या पदरात यश पडते तर कोणाच्या पडत सुद्धा नाही. प्रत्येकालाच वाटते की आपण सतत कामामध्ये असावे एक यशस्वी जीवन आपण जगावे. कोणाही समोर हात पसरविण्याची वेळ येवू नये. बेरोजगारांच्या हाताला काम हवे आहे. बरेच जण काम करण्यास उत्सुक आहेत पण त्यांच्या वाटेला बरेच वेळा निराशा येते त्यामुळे त्यांचे मनोबल खचलेले दिसते ते मानसिक ताणतणावा खाली असल्याचे जाणवते.

सेनगुप्ता जयश्री (१६ डिसेंबर २०१८) याचे मते गेल्यावर्षभरात बेरोजगारीच्या दरवाढीत सातत्य राहिले आहे. सन २०१८ मध्ये ३९७ कोटी लोक रोजगारीत असतील असा अंदाज होता. मात्र सन २०१७ मध्ये ४०० कोटी इतके रोजगारीत असल्याने हे अंदाजित आकडेवारीपेक्षा २.४% नी कमी आहे. सन २०१२ मध्ये भारतातील एकूण रोजगारीतांची संख्या ४८६ कोटी इतकी होती.

बेरोजगारीच्या संकल्पना ह्या वेगवेगळ्या केलेल्या आहेत.

बेरोजगार म्हणजे ज्याला काम मिळत नाही अशी व्यक्ती होय.

**अनैकच्छक बेकारी** - हि बेकारी म्हणजे अशी अवस्था आहे की, लोकांची काम करण्याची पात्रता असते आणि काम करायला तयार असतात. परंतु त्यांना काम प्राप्त होत नाही.

**ऐच्छिक बेकारी** - ऐच्छिक बेकारी मध्ये व्यक्तीची काम करण्याची पात्रता असते पण जिची काम करण्याची इच्छा नसते. ख-या अर्थाने ही बेकारीची स्थिती नसून निष्क्रीयतेची स्थिती आहे.

**न्यून किंवा अर्ध बेकारी** - यामध्ये व्यक्तीची काम करण्याची क्षमता पूर्णपणे वापरली जात नाही किंवा तिला कनिष्ठ पातळीवर काम करावे लागते.

**पूर्ण बेरोजगारी** - व्यक्तीकडे पात्रता, कौशल्य, इच्छाशक्ती असूनही कोणत्याच ठिकाणी काम प्राप्त होत नाही त्याला पूर्ण बेरोजगारी म्हणतात.

### उद्दिष्टे -

- १) बेरोजगारी वाढण्याची कारणे शोधणे.
- २) बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी लघु उद्योगाविषयी माहिती पुरविणे.
- ३) बेरोजगार कमी करण्यासाठी उपाय योजना सुचविणे.

### बेरोजगारीची कारणे -

- १) लोकसंख्या वाढ
- २) भांडवल गुंतवणुकीची कमतरता
- ३) शेती विकासाची मंद गती
- ४) ग्रामोद्योगांचा -हास
- ५) दोषपूर्ण शिक्षण व्यवस्था
- ६) रोजगार नियोजनाचा अभाव

बेरोजगारी जर कमी करावयाची असेल तर कोणत्याही कामाला कमी न लेखता त्या उद्योगामध्ये मेहनत घेतली तर नक्कीच बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी मदत होईल.

### २) बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी लघु उद्योगाविषयी माहिती-

इंटरनेट कॅफे, केबल टिव्ही, चहा स्टॉल, वडापाव, शहामृग पालन, खवा, हात कागद, गाडी दुरुस्ती केंद्र, आटा चक्की, पान, दुकान, भात, खरेदी, सौर उपकरणे विक्री दुकान, खडू उत्पादन, केशकर्तनालय, दोर निर्मिती, रबर स्टॅम्प,

खारवलेले शेंगदाणे, कुरिअर सेवा, इडली, चकली, ढाबा, आवळा चहा, पिको फॉल, सोया दुध, पनीर उत्पादन, कॉल सेंटर, आवळा सरबत, धोबी सेवा, मंडप सेवा, शेळीपालन, सोलर वॉटर हिटर, मिनी डेअरी, चिंच पावडर, ज्यूस सेंटर, ऑफीस फाईल्स, पापड तयार करणे, चिकन विक्री केंद्र, विमा सेवा योजना, मिनी लायब्ररी, फरसाण, बिंदी, बेकरी, कापूर वडी, डाळी तयार करणे, बॅग तयार करणे, क्रेन सेवा, फिरते कापड व कपडे विक्री दुकान, मसाले तयार करणे, लोणचे तयार करणे, कच्चा चिवडा, रेशीम उद्योग, कापडी पिशव्या, चक्का, श्रीखंड, लाकडी फर्निचर, शेवया उत्पादन, घड्याळ दुरुस्ती, भांडी घासण्यासाठी सफाई पावडर, राजगि-याच्या वड्या, पान दुकान, कुल्फी व कॅन्डी तयार करणे, बुद्धी के बाल, किराणा माल व भाजी दुकान, साडीसाठी फॉल तयार करणे, टेलर्स, टोमॅटो केचप, तेलाची घाणी, लिफाफे तयार करणे, दुचाकी वाहन धुलाई केंद्र, पिठाची गिरणी, घरगुती खानावळ, सुतारकाम, स्प्रे प्रिंटिंग, शिकेकाई, शीतगृहे, टायपींग, जाहीरात कला, कुक्कुट पालन, लोकरी कपडे, झेरॉक्स सेंटर, अगरबत्ती, कशिदाकाम करणे, चुण्याची पुडी, बांबुच्या वस्तू तयार करणे, बटाट्याचे वेफर्स. इत्यादी.

### उपाययोजना -

शहरी व ग्रामीण भागातील बेरोजगारी हा एक महा भयंकर रोग आहे. बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यासाठी शासन विचार करून बेकारी कमी करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना करित आहे. बेकारी दूर करण्यासाठी एकात्मक ग्रामीण विकास योजना, जवाहर रोजगार योजना, ट्रायसेन योजना, रोजगार हमी योजना अशा अनेक प्रकारच्या योजनेद्वारे बेरोजगारी कमी करित आहे. परंतु वाढत्या लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण जास्त असल्याने बेरोजगारी दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. खालील दिलेले प्रयत्न केल्यास बेकारी निर्मुलनाकरिता फायदा होईल.

- १) प्रत्येक ठिकाणी कर्ज, वीज, पाणी, इत्यादीची सोय करून देऊन छोट्या शहरात व ग्रामीण भागात उद्योग व्यवसाय वाढविण्याचे प्रयत्न करावे.
- २) उपभोग्य वस्तुंच्या उद्योगांचा विस्तार केल्यास भाववाढ कमी होऊन रोजगार वाढण्यास मदत होईल.
- ३) उद्योजकांना कर, कर्ज इत्यादीबाबत सवलती देतांना रोजगाराशी सांगड घालून रोजगार जितका जास्त उपलब्ध होईल तितक्या उद्योगांना सवलती देण्यात येतील असे धोरण व्हाकारले पाहिजे.
- ४) शिक्षणपद्धती ही केवळ पुस्तकी ज्ञानापर्यंत मर्यादीत न ठेवता व्यवसायाभिमुख शिक्षण पद्धती असावी.
- ५) ग्रामीण भागात रस्ते, पुल, विद्युतीकरण, इ. कामे घेण्यात येतात. या कामांची संख्या वाढवून रोजगार निर्मिती करावी.
- ६) कोणत्याही कामाची लाज न वाटता ते उद्योग किंवा गृह उद्योग सुरु केल्यास ब-याच अंशी फायदा होईल.
- ७) आपल्या ज्ञानाची व कार्यक्षमतेची सांगड घालून प्रयत्न केल्यास बेरोजगारी कमी करण्यास मदत होईल.

### निष्कर्ष -

बेरोजगारी ही ज्वलंत समस्या असली तरी त्यावर उपाययोजना करणे आपल्याच हाती आहे. फक्त रडत राहण्यापेक्षा आणि सरकारला दोष देण्यापेक्षा आपण कशा पद्धतीने परिस्थिती हाताळू शकतो याचा विचार करून उपाय करणे बेरोजगारीची कारणे शोधून त्याच्या मुळावर घाव घातला पाहिजे. लाखो संख्येनी लघु उद्योग आहेत ज्यामध्ये आपल्याला पूर्ण ज्ञान आहे आणि आपण ते योग्य प्रकारे करू शकू अशा उद्योगाची निवड करावी. शासनाच्या अनेक योजनांचा फायदा करून घ्यावा.

### संदर्भ -

- १) वाढत्या बेरोजगारीचे गंभीर आव्हान - जयश्री सेनगुप्ता (१६ डिसें. २०१८)
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- ३) व्यवसाय यादी - July ०३, २०१६
- ४) वाढत्या बेरोजगारीचे गंभीर आव्हान - <https://www.orfonline.org>
- ५) बेरोजगारी आणि उपाय अभिजीत बॅनर्जी - <https://maharashtratimes.indiatimes.com>

**Analysis and Review of Encryption and Decryption for Secure Communication**

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**Abstract**

*Security of data in a computer is necessary to protect critical data and information from other parties. This way to secure data is to apply the science of cryptography to perform data encryption. Algorithm one time pad used the same key in Encryption process and a Decryption of the data An Encrypted data will be transformed into cipher text sp that the one those person who has the key can open that data. Therefore, analysis will be done for an application that apply a one-time pad algorithm for Encrypting data. The application that implements one time pad algorithm can help users tom store data securely. The Process of Encryption and Decryption is performed by using Symmetric key cryptography and public key cryptography for protect Communication. We have studied that how the process of Encryption and Decryption is perform in using Symmetric key and public key cryptography using AES and DES algorithms and Modify RSA algorithm.*

**Keywords:**

Encryption, Decryption, AES, DES, RSA, Symmetric key, Information key, performance Matrices

**Introduction**

The most important aspect in our daily life is data communication. The main issue in data communication is data security to preserve its availability, integrity, proper access control as well as confidentiality.

In the process of encryption and decryption the system of password is an important guarantee for the security. Cryptography is the technique for secure communication in the presence of third parties(called adviser) In recent days of wireless communication, the encryption of data plays a major role in secure the data in online transmission focuses mainly on its security across the wireless.

Data encryption is the transformation of data into a form called a cipher text that cannot be easily understood by unauthorized people. Decryption is the process of altering encrypted data back into its original form, so it is easily understood.

**Literature Review:**

Irfan Landge et.al reports we have Both colour and black & white image of those size saved in labeled image can be encrypted & decrypted using blowfish algorithm. Histogram of encrypted image is less dynamic and remarkably different from the respective histograms of the original image. Blowfish cannot be broken until an attacker tries  $28r+1$  amalgamations where  $r$  is the number of rounds. Therefore, if the number of rounds are been increased then the blowfish algorithm becomes stronger. Since Blowfish has not any known security weak points so far it can be considered as an excellent standard encryption algorithm. [1].

R. Tripathi and S. Agrawal in 2014. Data security is the demanding issue of today that touches many areas including computers and communication. Modern cyber security attacks have surely played with the affects of the users. Cryptography is one such technique to create certain that, authentication, integrity, availability, confidentiality and identification of user data can be maintained as well as security and privacy of data can be provided to the user. The cryptography techniques and various algorithms are used to provide the needed security to the applications. This paper issues a comparison between some symmetric and asymmetric techniques. The factors are achieving an effectiveness, flexibility and security, which is a face of researchers. As a result, the better solution to the symmetric key encryption and the asymmetric key encryption is provided[2].

Rajan.S.Jamgekar et.al shows that MREA algorithm is used to encrypt files and pass on encrypted files to other end where it is decrypted. The project works dynamicly for small size while it consumes time for large size of files. At a instant only one file can be encrypted and communicate. As a future work multiple file encryption and decryption can be feasible. It has broad evolution prospects. The project application was designed to take the efficiency and transformable into account. Great level of security is attained using this algorithm. Modified RSA algorithm for file transmission algorithm can be used where high security file transmission needed in public forum[3].

Akanksha Mathur et.al represents that the proposed algorithm has the following limitations: 1) More Execution time 2) Key Length and length of plain text must be same In the future wok related to proposed algorithm, the limitations of proposed algorithm are overcome by encrypting and decrypting data may or may not be same key length size in comparison with input size[4].

Monisha Sharma et.al reports that the method proposed has got a lossless encryption of image. This also gives access to variable lengths of the encryption keys. One more main attribute of this method is that it satisfies the properties of spreading and diffusion and also has a perfect guess of encryption key makes decryption impossible. This Encryption uses only integer arithmetic and it can be easily instrument in the hardware[5].

Working of encryption and decryption technique:

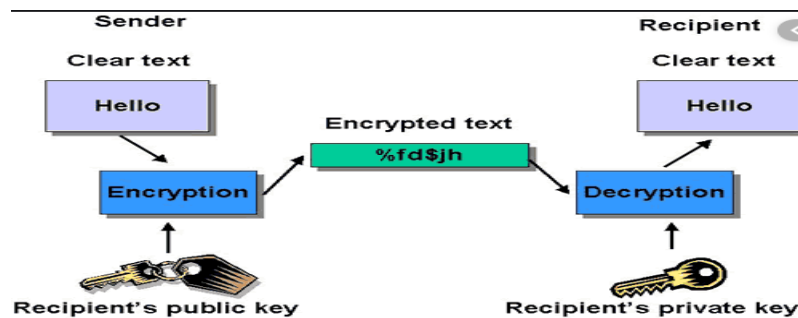
**1.Encryption :**

Encryption is the process of transforming data to an unknowable or “encrypted” form. Some encrypted files require a password to open, while others require a private key, which can be used to unblock files associated with the key.

Encryption is also used to protect data sent over wireless networks and the Internet.

The encryption scheme has six intergradient:

- 1.Plain text: This is a readable message or data that is fed into the algorithm as input.
2. Encryption Algorithm: The encryption algorithm perform various transformation on plaintext.
- 3.Public and Private keys : The pair of keys is selected, if one use for encryption other use for decryption.
- 4.Ciphertext : This is coded message produce as output.
- 5.Decryption Algorithm : This algorithm receives the cipher text and the matching key and produces the original plaintext.



**2.Decryption :**

The conversion encrypted data into its original form is called Decryption. It is generally a reverse process of encryption. It decodes the encrypted information so that an authorized user can only decrypt the data because decryption requires a secrete key or password.



**MODERN CRYPTOGRAPHY :**

Field of modern key cryptography are as follows:

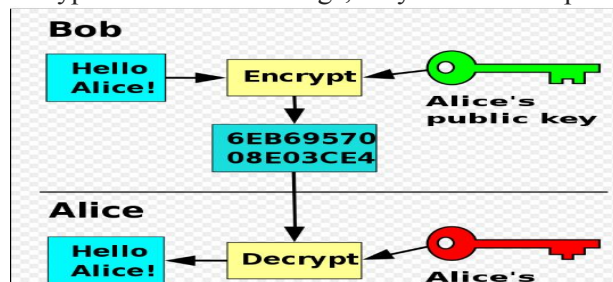
**a)Symmetric key cryptography :**

Symmetric key cryptography is any cryptographic algorithm is establish on a divided key is used to encrypt or decrypt text/cyphertext, in commitment to asymmetric key cryptography ,if the encryption and decryption keys are dissimilar. In this Example of symmetric key in cryptography is AES,DES.

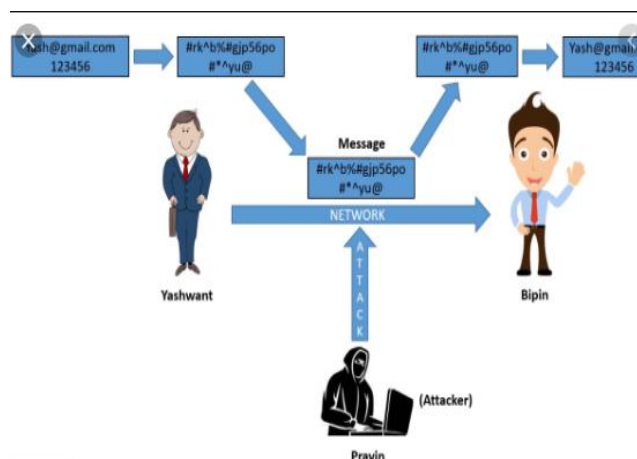


**b)Public Key Cryptography :**

Public key cryptography (PKC) is an encryption ability that uses a paired public and private key (or asymmetric key) algorithm for protect data communication. A message sender uses a receiver public key to encrypt a message. To decrypt the sender's message, only the receiver private key may be used.



Cryptanalysis is the decryption and inspection of codes, ciphers or encrypted text. Cryptanalysis uses mathematical formulas to search for break into cryptography or information security systems. The major categories of cryptanalysis include ciphertext only, known plaintext, chosen plaintext, and chosen ciphertext. These involve getting the key from analysis of the pieces provided. In a man-in-the middle attack, the attacker intercepts the key exchange between the parties.



**Advantages of encryption and decryption:**

Main advantage of symmetric encryption over asymmetric encryption is that it is fast and efficient for large quantity of data ; the disadvantage is the need to keep the key secret - this can be especially searching where encryption and decryption take place in different locations, requiring the key to be moved. Encryption is used to protect sensitive data, including personal information for individuals. This helps to ensure anonymity and privacy, reducing opportunities for surveillance by both criminals and government agencies.

**Disadvantages of encryption and decryption:**

- Forgetting Passwords. Encryption requires a password to encrypt and decrypt the file.
- Raising Suspicions. If you use encryption to protect your information on your computer at work or at home, it could raise suspicions.
- Developing a False Sense of Security.
- Requiring Cooperation.

**Limitation Of Encryption and Decryption:**

1. DES: Due to short key length brute force attack crack easily by performing  $2^{56}$  imaginations. Weak key is the major problem of DES. It doesn't protect data against linear and differential attacks. DES didn't design for software so it runs slowly.

2. DES: 3DES overcomes the problem of DES, but 3DES has also some disadvantages. 3DES performs DES operation three times to encrypt data so it requires almost 3 times more space than DES [6].

3. CAST 128: Using a known plain text attack Key of CAST 128 can be known by linear cryptanalysis. It can be broken by  $2^{17}$  chosen plaintexts along with one related-key query in offline work of  $2^{48}$ .

4. MARS: In MARS, no any significant limitation has been observed. Hardware implementation of MARS is some hardly and complex. Due to performing the function with Boolean problem of MARS is very complex to notice.

5. IDEA: Some possibilities of being attack were found in IDEA regarding minimum round version and different classes of weak keys. First three rounds of IDEA algorithm is observed for related-key differential timing attacks and key-schedule attacks.

6. Blowfish: Blowfish is a very secure algorithm but Initial 4 rounds of blowfish are observed unprotected from 2nd-order differential attack.

7. AES: No any such kind of weakness has been observed in AES. Some initial rounds of AES are observed unprotected i.e. initial round can break by square method. RC6: For a class of weak keys, RC6 is analyzed that randomness is not achieved for up to 17 rounds. Otherwise it is observed that RC6 is a very secure algorithm.

**Conclusion :**

This paper basically introduces a new way to encrypt/decrypt message. In this paper One key is used both for encryption and decryption. We used different key for encryption and decryption. There are two things suggested for Public key system one way authentication system based on public key. Various data messages were encrypted using different keys.

Original data was properly retrieved via decryption of the cyphertext. The modification brought about in the code was tested and proved to be accurately encrypting and decrypting the data messages with even higher security immunity against the unauthorized users.

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**Status Of Web-Based Services In University Libraries In Maharashtra****Pragati J. Dhepe<sup>1</sup> & Veena A. Prakash<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, R.T.M. Nagpur University, [pragati\\_dhepe@rediffmail.com](mailto:pragati_dhepe@rediffmail.com)<sup>2</sup> Information Scientist/Professor, R. T. M. Nagpur University, [sectinfo@nagpuruniversity.nic.in](mailto:sectinfo@nagpuruniversity.nic.in)**Abstracts**

*In this paper, the authors have assessed the status of use of various internet services and web based services that are being provided in university libraries in Maharashtra. The paper focuses on services like Web OPAC, e- Library alert services, literature search through internet, smart card application, web based tutorials, e-learning tools, etc. The opinions and facts have been gathered from the librarians using structured questionnaire. Web OPAC service is found to be widely available service whereas smart card application and reservation by sms are least available services.*

**Keywords** Internet service, Web-based Service, online search, Web OPAC, e-learning tools,**Introduction**

University library is the heart of a university. Maharashtra has more than 41 universities including central, state and deemed universities. Today information is available on mostly internet. Internet is very helpful for storage and access at the global level. Information is a very important part for improvement. Now a days information is increasing. In the point of view of information explosion, users who need to collect information is not possible easily for him. For solving these problems internet is very important in library field.

Web-based Library Services means library services provided using Internet as medium and library website as a gateway with the help of integrate library management system. On the user perspective, web-based library services such as: online textbooks, databases, tutorials and a virtual library of links to other useful resources. It provides the unique service of linking to full-text articles, integrating library house-keeping operations, library policies, staff listings, etc. (Madhusudan & Nagabhushanam, 2012)

**Literature Review**

Some important researches have been reviewed. (Kumari, 2016) discussed web-based library services, their advantages, features, disadvantages and also described about web OPAC, Bulletin Board, Ask-a-librarian etc. (Martin, Murugaiah, & Nandhini, 2016) explained web based library services are perceived as attractive services among users. Its need their advantages and web based resources have been discussed. (Balaji & Vini, 2011) examined library websites and found that they are helpful in providing web-based information services. The library websites of universities in southern part of India are using web information services. More importance has been given to the current learning, online educational facilities and benchmarking e-services for sustainability. (Ahmed, 2018) has elaborated on use of web-based library services accessible in selected central university libraries in India. He has also studied the way the libraries provide web-based access to its collections and problems faced by the users.

**Objectives**

- 1) To Study of use of internet services in university libraries in Maharashtra.
- 2) To find out the availability of web-based services in university libraries in Maharashtra.

**Methodology**

The present study was carried out to assess the information of internet based and web-based library service in university libraries in Maharashtra. Primary data has been collected through questionnaire for analysis in university libraries in Maharashtra. To meet the specific objectives of the study, structured questionnaires was designed and the same was distributed among libraries in university library in Maharashtra. The data collected has been represented using Tables, Check lists and analyzed using statistical tools like graph. The qualitative data has been quantified for the purpose of deriving meanings out of it.

**Data Analysis and Discussions**

Data collected through questionnaire has been analyzed using tables, check-lists and graphs. The libraries selected for the study using random sample are shown below.

Sr. No.	Name of the University Library	Abbreviation
1	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded	SRTMU
2	Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani	MAU
3	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	SU
4	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Malkapur, Karad, Distt. Satara	KIMSU
5	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	BUV
6	Dr.Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	PDKV
7	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	TISS
8	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	MPKV
9	Maharashtra University of Health Science, Nashik	MUHS
10	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	TMV
11	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Mumbai	SNDT
12	Solapur University, Solapur	SOU
13	Symbiosis International University, Pune	SIU
14	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai	TIFR
15	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Ahmednagar	PIMS
16	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai	NMIMS
17	International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai	IIPS
18	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune	DCPGRI
19	Gondwana University, Gadchiroli	GU
20	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik	YCMOU
21	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur	DMIMS
22	MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai	MGM
23	Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur	RTMNU
24	Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune	PU
25	Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek	KKSU
26	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai	IGIDR
27	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	BAMU
28	Dr.Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	BSKKV

In the discussion, abbreviations are used for convenience.

Table 2: Use of Internet Services in University Libraries in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	University Libraries	E-mail	WWW	Online Search	INDEST	UGC INFONET	OPAC	Total
1	SRTMU	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
2	MAU	3	3	5	5	5	5	26
3	SU	5	5	4	1	4	4	23
4	KIMSU	5	5	5	4	5	5	29
5	BUV	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
6	PDKV	5	5	5	4	4	5	28
7	TISS(SDTM)	4	4	4	5	4	4	25
8	MPKV	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
9	MUHS	3	4	4	5	5	5	26
10	TMV	4	3	2	3	3	3	18
11	SNDT	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
12	SOU	5	5	5	4	5	5	29
13	SIU	5	5	5	3	5	5	28
14	TIFR	5	5	5	2	2	5	24
15	PIMS	4	5	4	2	2	3	20
16	NMIMS	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
17	IIPS	5	5	5	4	4	5	28
18	DCPGRI	5	4	4	4	4	4	25
19	GU	5	5	5	5	5	4	29
20	YCMOU	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
21	DMIMS	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
22	MGM	5	5	5	2	2	5	24
23	RTMNU	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
24	PU	5	5	3	2	3	5	23
25	KKSU	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
26	IGIDR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27	BAMU	5	5	5	5	5	2	27
28	BSKKV	5	5	3	5	5	5	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	

(w.r.t. Responses : -Excellent =5, Very Good= 4, , Good = 3 Average=2, Not Satisfactory= 1)

From Table 2, it is observed that internet is used in the libraries for various purposes like World Wide Web searching, website search, email, database search, accessing consortia and OPAC. The satisfaction of users about these services is shown in the table. It is observed that the users use email and World Wide Web services highest. OPAC is also second highest used while online search are also very close to it as second highest.

Table 3: Ranking of Libraries according to use of Internet services

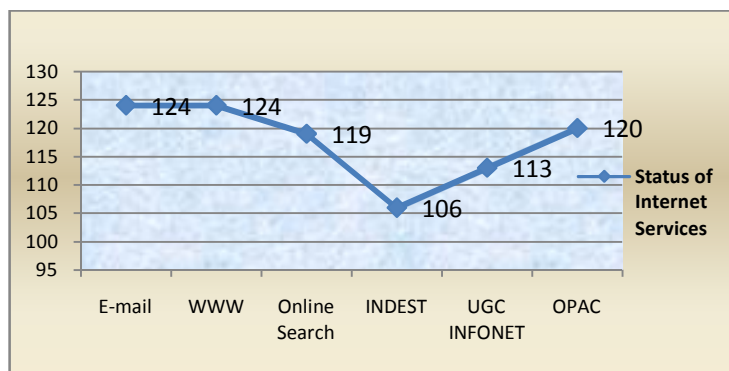
University Libraries	Ranking
MPKV, BUV, SNDT, YCMOU, DMIMS, RTMNU, KKSU	1
KIMSU, SOU, GU	2
PDKV, SIU, IIPS, BSJKV	3
BAMU	4
MAU, MUHS,	5

TISS(SDTM), DCPGRI	6
SRTMU, TIFR, MGM	7
SU, PU	8
PIMS	9
TMV	10
NMIMS	11

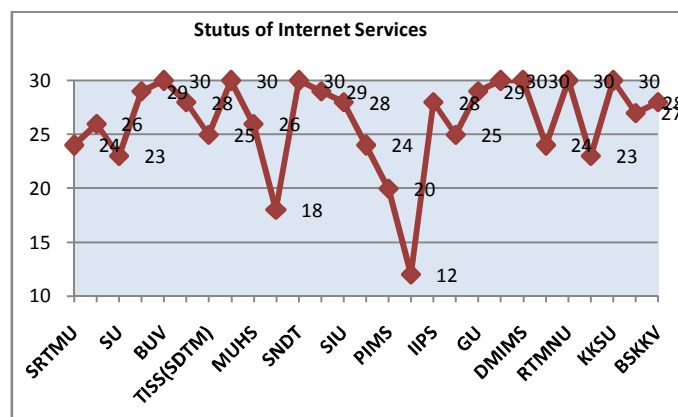
From Table No. 3, it is observed that Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Womens University, Mumbai, Yashwantrao Chavhan Maharashtra Open Univeristy, Nashik, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur, Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek and Rashtasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur have been rated highest in terms of use of various internet services. Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai has been rated as lowest in terms of these services.

**Table 4: Ranking of status of Internet Service**

Status of Internet Services	Ranking
E-mail, WWW	1
OPAC	2
Online Search	3
UGC INFONET	4
INDEST	5



**Figure 1 : University Libraries wise use of Internet services in Maharashtra**



**Figure 2: Use of Internet service in university Libraries**

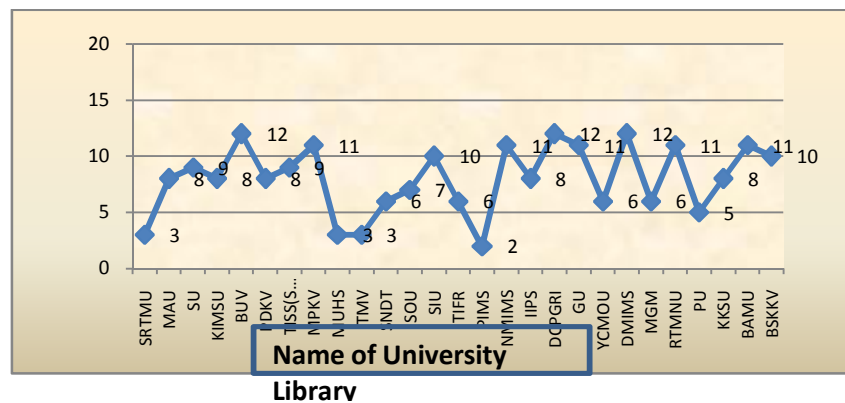
Table 5: Web-based services in University Libraries in Maharashtra

Str. No.	University Libraries	Web Opac	Literature Search via Internet	Literature Search through CDROM Database	E-Library Alert Service	RFID Service	Online Resource Sharing	Mobile Technology based Library	Web based tutorials Service	Video-Conferencing or Web-cam service	Smart Card Application Service	24x7 Internet Service	Reservation by SMS, E-mail Service	E-Learning tools through E-Resources Service	Total 13
1	SRTMU	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	3(23%)
2	MAU	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	8(62%)
3	SU	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	9(69%)
4	KIMSU	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	8(62%)
5	BUV	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12(92%)
6	PDKV	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	8(62%)
7	TISS(SD TM)	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	9(69%)
8	MPKV	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	11(85%)
9	MUHS	√	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3(23%)
10	TMV	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	3(23%)
11	SNDT	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	6(46%)
12	SOU	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	√	√	7(53%)
13	SIU	√	√	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	10(77%)
14	TIFR	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	6(46%)
15	PIMS	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2(15%)
16	NMIMS	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	11(85%)
17	IIPS	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	8(62%)
18	DCPGRI	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12(92%)
19	GU	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	11(85%)
20	YCMOU	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	√	6(46%)
21	DMIMS	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12(92%)
22	MGM	X	√	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	√	6(46%)
23	RTMNU	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	11(85%)
24	PU	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	5(38%)
25	KKSU	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	√	8(62%)
26	IGIDR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
27	BAMU	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	11(85%)
28	BSKKV	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	√	10(77%)
	Total	25	27	19	15	5	23	11	14	13	10	19	13	22	
	(%age)	93 %	100%	68 %	56 %	18 %	85 %	41 %	52 %	48 %	37 %	70 %	48 %	81 %	

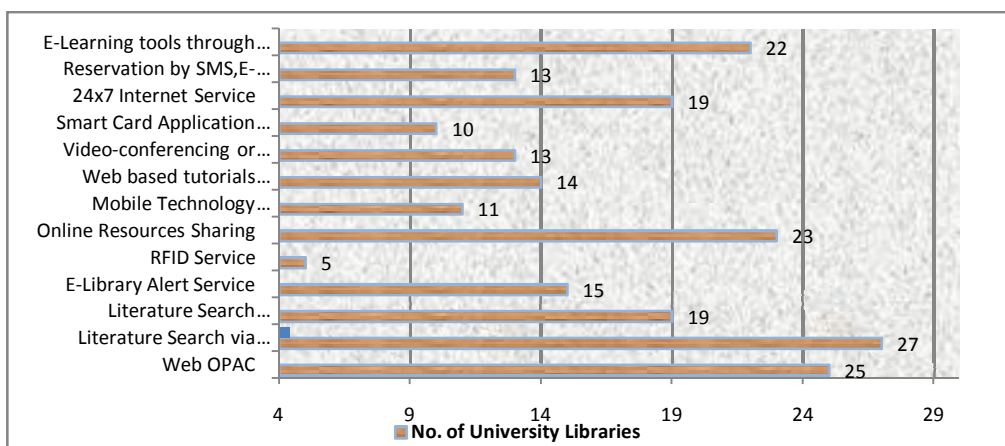
NR= No Response; Not Considered

In Table No 5, the web based services in the libraries have been assessed in terms of web OPAC, literature search via internet, literature search through CD ROM Databases, e-library alert service, RFID service, online resource sharing, mobile technology based library service, web based tutorials service, video-conferencing or Web-cam service, smart Card application service, 24x7 Internet service, reservation by SMS, E-mail Service and e-learning tools through e-resources service. It is observed that literature search via internet is the highest available service i.e. 100% in all the libraries. Web OPAC is the second highest available web based service in these libraries. The RFID service, the smart card applications and reservation by SMS, email are the least available web based services amongst these libraries.

Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune, Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune and Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur libraries are providing 12 out of 13 i.e. 92 % web based services. Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Ahmednagar provides the lowest number of web based services. Swami Ramanad Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded, Maharashtra University of Health Science, Nashik, Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey, Mumbai is second in providing lowest number of web based services.



**Figure 3: Web-based services according to university libraries**



**Figure Web-based services in university libraries**

**Major Findings**

- 1) Apart from email and www searches, OPAC/Web OPAC is a highly used internet service among these libraries.
- 2) MPKV, BUV, SNT, YCMOU, DMIMS, RTMNU and KKSU libraries have been rated highest in terms of use of various internet services.
- 3) All the libraries are providing internet access to their users.
- 4) The popularly used web based services in these libraries are Web OPAC, e-learning tools, mobile app based service, video conferencing, SMS/email Alerts service.
- 5) All the libraries in Maharashtra provide Internet-based services to their users like E-mail, www, Online Search, access to e-Shodhsindhu, OPAC, INDEST, etc.
- 6) The RFID service, smart card application and reservation by SMS or email are the least available services in these libraries.

### Conclusions

The academic libraries have come a long way since they embarked on automation. However, despite more than two decades of development and deployment of various ICT tools and techniques, the libraries are still struggling to provide users all the necessary information as per their needs. With the growing skill and interest of the library professionals in the use of web based tools and social media, nevertheless, the users are ready to adopt and use the services that are really meant for them. E-learning tools and social media are turning out to be promising methods for libraries.

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**Social Ideas In Poetry Of Parvin Etesami's Poetry.****Akhtarunnisa Qureshi**

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**Abstract**

This article is based on social view of Parvin Etesami's Persian Poetry . Her philosophical and moral themes are content and issues are parvins Poem. Correspondingly we should say that parvin never criticized political issue directly and explicitly yet, description of her poem is criticized of society which it's political and social problems are numerous. She plays a great role to awaken people .

Keywords : Social thought , political ,society ,criticism, women social problems, cultural, Realism, Naturalism,

**Introduction**

It is safe to say that women's poetry, from the fourth century the beginning of the constitutional area was strictly passive and limited. However social and political development in the area of constitutional democracy in which women was seeking modernity and identity reformism , Iranian poetry and literature entered in a new era. Serious consideration of writers and poets like Naseem shomal ,dekhuda, Adib ul Mamalik Farahani, Malakushshura Bahar and the new form of literary criticism , social , political thought in literature and criticism drag acts of repression reflected in the mind and language of women poetes. As the presence of women in the cultural field, including the establishment of schools, newspapers, and positions such as editors , women poets, specially from the first group of educated Iranian women put new dimensions of thought processes and social and historical concerns in their poems. During this period, many women poets applied a clear social rebellion of Iranian women and looking back to their roots.

But after a petty long time one of a great contemporary female poets Parvin Etesami born on 1285 Shamsi year and she began to writes poems since when she was just seven years old. The reality is while she was a thought full poet and aware of the social issues but her style and language was considered as conservative and concealing. In her poems she mostly questioned about women independency and identity with masculine language dominancy and words selections and dictions. For instance she has shown lots of tendencies to Naser Khusrove style. With lots of restriction for females during the history in Iran's culture, poetry was the only artistic field which a woman can express her thoughts and feelings. In such atmosphere to.

Announce your individuality it needs lots of brilliancy and thoughtfulness and it obviously it was not an easy task at all , as Virginia Wolf thought it was the cheapest and the easiest way for women to prove themselves. In such a historical periods while masculine authority demands females to lower their voices as much as no can recognize them as Ghazali mentioned then to speak about feelings experiences, thoughts and identity needs lots of unusual sacrifice and boldness. About 400 women has proven their identity as a poet in such an anti-feminine culture to send their voices to us over the double pains and suffers. They tolerated Mahasati, Jahan Khatoon and Jamile Esfahani was among such female poets who have become disreputable figures for writing poetry.

Even men poets did not consider female poets so seriously and biographies was written without even mentioning women at all. We have seen so much in our written cultures that female brilliancies have been considered as female wiles and lots of poems have been written to gossip womem but the thoughtful and aware women coppose poems to maintain in history and we can notice their rebels now and then after centuries.

**Social Ideas In Poetry**

Although the poems have been interpreted as "Rhythmical words that have meaning", it would be meaningful when it is to distinguish between poetry and prose. These definations and interpretations of the poem is not comprehensive. Obviously from the view points of the Ancients who considered and approved such definations, others thus considering the emotions of others to create empathy and sympathy and compassion between the poet and the others is a primary condition for poetry. Considering the emotions of the poet does not mean that they should compose poetry according to the needs of society. Mayakovski as a

revolutionary poet believes that a poet is the must write the lyrics based on the social order and defined poetry as "the product of the social order". The hidden soul of the poets is undoubtedly influenced by the social and political conditions and circumstances of society upon which the poet lives. And if we accept that the poet is the painful consciousness of the society and extract of his time, and consider poetry as a social phenomenon, the poet's responsibility will be providing his art with regard to this need. Obviously, the requirement of time will be different in each period and each society.

Promotional literature functions as an ideological literature to support the idea that the artist is committed his own ideology and its reflected in the work of art itself. Russia was the birth place of Socialist Realism and Naturalism, it was the reaction against Marxism. According to socialism, the task of art is promoting socialism and the artist in the community are known as the government servant for advertisement social class. But We can see some time the artist deals with art to reform and educate apart from any political, religious, and social affiliation. In such cases, it is often pointed out the mistakes and asked the community to improve the situation and correct shortcomings.

### Social Thoughts Of Parvin

There is a one significant thing in all poetries of parvin is that social justice has priority over political Freedom. (Ahemadi, 1388:44)

Definitely, this issue is related to the social background of the parvin in which society she lived another thing to be considered in her poetry is her severe skepticism regarding the government and authorities of that time. She always had a critical attitudes towards the government and its institutions. parvin tries to guide people through advising and leading them to the right path which was her reaction towards the existing social and political problems in her society. She totally focused on the culture and beliefs of her society, She tried to cure their pain prescribed advice therapy through her poetry.

Parvin social thoughts and characteristics can be summarized as below:

- 1- Fighting with tyranny and injustice
- 2- Making people aware
- 3- Equality of men and women rights
- 4- Observing religious and moral rules
- 5- Justice seeking
- 6- Contentment
- 7- Helping others
- 8- Omitting social corruption

### Moral And Religious Thoughts

Parvin philanthropically thoughts and justice seeking was under the influence of Islam moral and didactic rules and laws which consider human society as a one united body.

### Pravin's Humor

Among the wide range of poetry contents in Persian language it can be said that objection poem is the result of Iranian critical and humorous taste. This kind of content have been used by many Iranian poets but particularly it is considerable since 1300 Hejri Shamsi year

Parvin Etesami has expressed her protest in various styles such as allegory and parable in Persian language.

In the verse that are written in the form of Mosammat, Masnavi, Ode and Qeteh, her satirical debt has clear manifestation. In so far that can consider Pravin as one of the contemporary satirical feature that has outdistanced her rivals especially in debates. In her collection poems there are more than 120 debates that there are hidden satirical and objection about all of them. Parvin Etesami in acknowledgement of his objection and reproof uttered serious speech in clothing with irony and satire to put much more impression. Her sharp satires in form of Qetwh, in dispute including "two drops of blood" that one dropped from the hand of a merchant and the other from the leg of depicts contradiction between poverty and plenty, and satire of this poem is beholder of social imbalance.

**Women Status In Parvin Poems**

She notices to the issues of women up to the great rank that even selected title of “women in History” for her research paper topic. She depicts their pathetic situation in addition knows the teaching and training as a Narrow escape of such a condition.

Up to this rank she has erected up in her poem to the advocacy of women’s right as we can suppose her as the first pioneer of Iranian woman poet in protection to the pressure of society over the women. Up to before parvin in poetry field we had never womenhood deep view upon the world .For parvin woman has higher up position. Women in parvin’s poem while keeps her identity and culture has also distinction for her self , she is able to work along side the men in social field, she can learn and teach.

**Conclusion**

We should consider that parvin lived in the period that Iranain social condition wasn’t respective to active role of women in society and it is clear that in such a condition women couldn’t play active role in political game so we can’t anticipate revolutionary and political poem by parvin, withal poetry period for parvin is at the point in time that most of the political and revolutionary poet were in shell of silence and the younger get involved in romanticism.

Moral and philosophical themes are content and issues of parvin’s poem. Correspondingly we should say that parvin never criticized political issue directly and explicitly yet, description of poem her poem is criticism of society which has numerous political and social problems.

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## Six Daily Habits can help you to lose Body Weight

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### Abstract

*A healthy society is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The enjoyment of highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, political belief, economic or social condition. Game of life which everybody is playing from dawn to dusk with sporting spirit is strengthening harmony of society. Participation in sports ensures not only good health but also fresh mind, freeness, freedom. Sports are a good combination of recreation and exercise. They improve your physical and psychological health; physical because sports involve exercise and psychological because playing is something you enjoy, it's something that relaxes your mind. Most individuals think about losing or managing their weight on a daily basis. Weight loss or management can be a challenging task. For people losing weight, frustration can kick in when weeks of dieting and exercising aren't reflected on the scale. For individuals trying to manage their weight, knowing the causes of weight gain can help to achieve weight maintenance. Daily habits can impact our weight in a big way.*

### Introduction:

Health, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The meaning of health has evolved over time. In keeping with the biomedical perspective, early definitions of health focused on the theme of the body's ability to function; health was seen as a state of normal function that could be disrupted from time to time by disease. An example of such a definition of health is: "a state characterized by anatomic, physiologic, and psychological integrity; ability to perform personally valued family, work, and community roles; ability to deal with physical, biological, psychological, and social stress". Then in 1948, in a radical departure from previous definitions, the World Health Organization (WHO) proposed a definition that aimed higher: linking health to well-being, in terms of "physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity". Although this definition was welcomed by some as being innovative, it was also criticized as being vague, excessively broad and was not construed as measurable. For a long time, it was set aside as an impractical ideal and most discussions of health returned to the practicality of the biomedical model. The World Health Organization describes mental health as a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community". Mental Health is not just the absence of mental illness. Mental illness is described as 'the spectrum of cognitive, emotional, and behavioral conditions that interfere with social and emotional well-being and the lives and productivity of people. Having a mental illness can seriously impair, temporarily or permanently, the mental functioning of a person. Other terms include: 'mental health problem', 'illness', 'disorder', 'dysfunction'

### 1. Soak up the sun:

Getting sunlight in the morning shortly after waking up can contribute to a lower BMI (Body Mass Index,) Ideally, to maximize sunlight benefits, you can go outside for a quick walk or jog, but even the simple act of opening your blinds can help you feel the positive effects of the sun. The study showed that only 20-30 minutes of morning sunlight could lead to a lower BMI.

### 2. Weight yourself regularly:

As much as we all hate weighing ourselves, weighing daily in the morning can encourage weight loss and prevent gradual weight gain over time. We know that women gained more weight when they waited longer between weigh-ins. Daily weigh-ins help keep track of progress. They can also help determine what dieting and exercise methods are giving you the best results. It is important to keep in mind that small weight fluctuation between days is completely normal. Daily weigh-ins reflect long-term trends rather than day-to-day progress.

### 3. Breakfast Really Is the Most Important Meal of the Day

Skipping breakfast can lead to gradual weight gain over time. Eating breakfast can help to curb mid-morning cravings for snacks or even more caffeine. A well-balanced breakfast should consist of protein and fiber. Nutrition scientists, says that your breakfast sets “the tone for the rest of the day.” Eating the right breakfast can also improve concentration and help boost energy levels.

### 4. Listen To Your Mom and Make Your Bed:

Making your bed can actually improve your quality of sleep, according to a survey. Individuals who made their bed daily were 19% more likely to get a better night’s sleep than individuals who did not. A lack of quality sleep can lead to an increase of cravings, resulting in more snacking throughout the day. Making your bed can also be a sign of willpower says Charles Duhigg, author of The Power of Habit. People with better willpower are more likely to stick to a diet and exercise regime.

### 5. Balance Your Coffee and Water

Nutrition scientists argues drinking coffee in the morning can give you the caffeine kick needed to wake up, but drinking a glass of water is just as important in fueling your morning. You can speed up your metabolism and flush toxins from your body. Drinking water in the morning can also help break down nutrients extracted overnight.

### 6. Stop Snoozing

As tempting as it may be, hitting the snooze button can sabotage even the best of diets and workout routines. Nutrition Scientists says that oversleeping may cause weight gain and be as detrimental to the body as lack of sleep. Oversleeping makes it difficult for the body to sync its blood sugar with the true time of day, which can cause cravings. These cravings lead to increased snacking and weight gain.

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**Information Literacy: An Emerging Trend in Teaching English Language***Mr. Agarwal Dilip Babulal*

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**Introduction:**

Information Literacy is the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, analyze, and use information. The twenty-first century has been named the information era, owing to the explosion of information and the information sources. One cannot achieve the study target without practicing special information literacy skills. In other words information literacy skills empower the people with the critical skills which will help them to become independent lifelong learners. These skills will enable people to apply their knowledge from the familiar environment to the unfamiliar.

The simultaneous impact of globalization, the spread of English and technological development have transformed our learning and teaching English as a lingua franca in an unprecedented way. As a result, both English and ICT have become essential literacy skills for a growing number of non-native speakers of English to ensure full participation in the information society. The innovative development and fast spread of the ICTs have resulted in an important shifts in our daily lives related to computer-assisted language learning. It is a move from phone-based to wireless communication used in the language laboratory and the classroom. These shifts have brought about new contexts, new literacies, new genres, new identities, and new pedagogies in the field of language learning. That is to say, recent technological revolution allows both language learners and teachers to have “multi-tasking experiences, involving in its fullest form four modes- listening, speaking, reading and writing” (Crystal, 2004, p. 93). ICT covers any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, and transmit or receiving information electronically in a digital form. For example, personal computers, digital television, email, robots. So ICT is concerned with the storage, retrieval, manipulation, transmission or receipt of digital data. Importantly, it is also concerned with the way these different uses can work with each other.

As English is one of difficult lessons, teacher must create interactive teaching and learning to make students interest. In the history of the development of education, information technology is part of the medium used to convey the message of science to many people, ranging from printing technology a few centuries ago, such as printed books, such as telecommunications to media, voice recorded on tape, video, television, and CD.

Learners of English as a foreign language have had unparalleled opportunities to practice English and engage with authentic real-world contexts of language use by making the most of new emerging technologies. In fact, the range of emerging information and communication technologies used in the field of language education is fast growing, and language professionals are getting more creative and adaptive in using new technologies in their classroom.

Students' acceptance and use of new technologies in formal and informal language learning are also noticeably increasing. Yet, there is still room for creativity and flexibility in making the most of ICT to nourish the language learning experience of the Net Generation. The idea of language partnering and cultural exchange through instant messengers, email, cell phones, electronic message boards, video conferences, mob logs is not totally new, but has been proved by numerous research as a very effective way of indulging language learners in the target language and culture. The use of web quests, simulations, educational games, and virtual field trips online is gradually increasing. Moreover, the use of disruptive technologies in language teaching and learning has made eye-opening growth in a couple of years. It is very true that learners' capacities are enhanced by the interplay between learners' abilities and the tools they use. However, looking only at the interaction between technology and language learners is never enough, and even dangerous in the information age. In every case, we should take language learners' thoughts, behaviors, motivations, cultures, experiences, and understanding into consideration as well.

Teaching-Learning mainly focuses on achieving knowledge, skills and attitudes, associated with particular subject areas. Irrespective of the disciplinary stream, each and every student should be able to access, use and communicate information in an innovative manner. The Information literacy curriculum plays a major role in order to cultivate these skills among the university and school students. ICT has been publicized as potentially powerful enabling tools for educational change and reform. The computers play significant role in the learning process especially in learning language.

**Conclusion:**

In today's world the development of Information Literacy has become a vital requirement to face the challenges of the 21st century for the language learners. It is very important to note here that information literacy is the emerging trend in teaching English language. One can use e-books, digital library, mobile gadget, interactive whiteboard, LCD projector and social media[ whatsapp, facebook, instgram, telegram ...etc]for teaching and learning English as foreign language.

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## सोशल मीडिया की अध्यापन में भूमिका (Role of Social Media in Teaching)

प्रा. डॉ. मनोज सुभाष जोशी

सहायक प्राध्यापक, हिन्दी विभाग प्रमुख  
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वर्तमान युग सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव के कुछ युग है। फिर हमेशा कुछ न कुछ जानने की जिज्ञासा रखनेवाला मानव समाज भला इससे अछूता कैसे रह सकता है? वर्तमान समय के सभी जनसंचार माध्यमों से मानव की दशा एवं दिशा बदली है, उसकी सोच, रवैये पर जनसंचार माध्यमों के असर साफ दिखायी दे रहा है। सोशल मीडिया के अंतर्गत आनेवाले व्हाट्सअप, फेसबुक, ट्विटर इन्स्टाग्राम, ब्लॉग, यूट्यूब द्वारा प्रसारित विविध लिंकस् आदि माध्यमों ने जनजीवन के को स्मार्ट बनाने का मानो बीड़ा उठा रखा है, परंतु कहीं न कहीं यह स्मार्टनेस उन्हें भावनाशून्य अथवा वास्तविकता से दूर तो नहीं ले रही है? उनका सपनों को यथार्थता धरातल प्राप्त हो भी रहा है, या नहीं? इन बातों पर भी आज विचार, चिंतन करने की आवश्यकता है।

आज हम देखते हैं कि ICT प्रणाली पर आधारित शिक्षा के काफी महत्वपूर्ण माना जा रहा है। Online अध्ययन अध्यापन, E-Learning जैसी व्यवस्था से पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ कामाई भी हो रही है। साथ ही विविध शैक्षणिक ऐप्स जैसे BYJUS, Touch App, Vedantu इत्यादि के माध्यम से शिक्षा को सरल एवं सहज बनाया जा रहा है। अध्ययन-अध्यापन में उपयोगी कुछ ऐप्स -

१ **अलार्म** - यह अलार्म की तरह सुबह जल्दी उठाने में मददगार है। यह अलार्म कुछ लॉजिक की टास्क को पूरे करने पर ही बंद होगा ताकि कतब तक आप पूरी तरह नींद के बाहर आ सकें।

२ **MERITNATION** - यह ऐप विषयों के प्रश्नपत्र, नोट्स, सोल्युशन में काफी सहायक है। कक्षा 11 से कक्षा 12 तक का स्टडी मटेरियल हम प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मेडीकल प्रवेश से संबंधित स्टडी मटेरियल भी ले सकते हैं।

३ **SOCRATIC** - इस ऐप की सहायता से गणित के जटिल सवाल हल कर सकते हैं। साथ ही इतिहास, अर्थशास्त्र आदि विषयों के प्रश्नों के हल भी ढूंढ सकते हैं।

४ **लूप हॅबिट ट्रैकर** - अच्छी आदतें बनाने, उन्हें संभालकर रखने में मदद करनेवाला यह ऐप छात्रों को उनके ध्येय प्राप्ति में मदद कर सकता है।

५ **Brinly** - यह होमवर्क में मदद करता है। इससे एक छात्र दूसरे छात्र से प्रश्न पूछ सकता है, अपने प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्राप्त कर सकता है। अंग्रेजी, मैथेमेटिक्स, बायलॉजी, इतिहास, सोशल स्टडीज जैसे विषयों का विश्लेषण एवं अनुसंधान कर सकता है।

६ **मायक्रोसॉफ्ट ऑफिस लेन्स** - यह Documents की image को PDF, Word Documents, PPT में convert करता है। विविध नोट्स बनाने में सहायता करता है।

७ **ब्लू लाईट फिल्टर** - यह ऐप मोबाईल की ब्लू लाईट को कम करता है और screen को Natural light में Adjust करता है। इसके कारण आँखों पर रोशनी का दबाव कम पड़ता है।

उपरोक्त जानकारी को youtube पर उपलब्ध विडियो के आधार पर संकलित किया गया है। इसकी विश्वसनीयता, सत्यता तो इन्हें प्रयोग कर ही परखी जा सकती है।

अध्यापन के क्षेत्र में सोशल मीडिया की क्या भूमिका है? इस संदर्भ में मान्यवरों के जब मैंने अभिमततावली स्वरूप में साक्षात्कार लिये तो उन्होंने अपनी बात को कुछ इस तरह अकर्मव्यक्त किया -

**प्रश्न १ सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन के संदर्भ में आपके द्वारा किये कार्य का स्वरूप अथवा आपका योगदान -**

१ **डॉ. सुदर्शन लोहकरे** - मेरा एक यूट्यूब चैनल है, जिसके द्वारा मैं लोगों तक अपनी शिक्षा पहुँचाता हूँ तथा मैं व्हाट्सअप पर भी छात्रों ने पूछे सवालों का जवाब देता हूँ और इसके जरिये पीडीएफ, फाईल्स, इमेजेस, ऑडियो, व्हिडियो फाईल्स का आदान-प्रदान करता हूँ।

२ **डॉ. योगेश इंगळे** - collected important information.

३ **शशांक लावरे** - E TV भारत के एक पत्रकार के रूप में जल्द से जल्द खबर पहुँचाने हेतु सोशल मीडिया सबसे असरदार माध्यम है।

४ **अनिरुध्द मोहोड** - मैं कोर्ट में लिपिक हूँ। whatsapp, facebook, youtube, Telegram के माध्यम से कम्प्यूटर, मोबाईल तथा कोर्ट में काम आनेवाले सॉफ्टवेयर के बारे में post तथा Videos बनाकर औरों के साथ जानकारी साझा करता हूँ।

५ **आशीष भाकरे** - Ashish Bhakre Creativity इस नाम के अपने यूट्यूब चैनल के माध्यम से इंग्लिश ग्रामर एवं स्पर्धा परीक्षा आदि के व्हिडियो बनाये हैं।

६ **डॉ. मनीष गायकवाड** - सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन नहीं किया है।

७ **डॉ. बबन झरे** - Google Classroom App के माध्यम से Pre-Ph.D कोर्स वर्क के विद्यार्थियों को अध्ययन एवं उनका मूल्यांकन किया गया। ईमेल से कोड देकर विद्यार्थियों को Classroom में प्रवेशित कर उन्हें whatsapp एवं Classroom के माध्यम से अभ्यासकम दिया गया। अभ्यासकम पर आधारित बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न देकर उनका मूल्यांकन करके उन्हें अभिप्राय सहित वापस किया गया।

**प्रश्न २- सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन क्षेत्र विकसित हुआ है अथवा नहीं ?**

१ डॉ. सुदर्शन लोहकरे - सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन क्षेत्र विकसित हुआ है । आज शिक्षक युट्यूब चैनल द्वारा देश के दूर-दराज छात्रों तक अपनी शिक्षा पहुँचाने में सफल हुआ है। इसमें लगनेवाला खर्च भी कम होता है। छात्र आसानी से और कम खर्च में किसी भी विषय का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

२ डॉ. योगेश इंगळे - सोशल मीडियामुळे अध्यापन क्षेत्र विकसित होत असून त्याचे फायदे आपण कोणकोणत्या स्वरूपात घेतो यावर अवलंबून आहे.

३ शशांक लावरे - किताब, कोष में जानकारी ढुंढने में वक्त लगता है। पर आज इंटरनेट के माध्यम से सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्ययन क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति होती दिखायी दे रही हैं।

४ अनिरुद्ध मोहोड - सोशल मीडिया द्वारा समूचे महाराष्ट्र तथा भारत के अन्य राज्यों के कोर्ट कर्मचारियों को शिक्षा प्रदान करता हूँ। वास्तविक ट्रेनिंग केवल एकध बार दिया जा सकता है। मैं जो youtube पर विडियो अपलोड करता हूँ। उसे लोग बार-बार भी देख सकते है, तथा आनेवाली अडचणों(समस्याएँ) पुछ सकते है।

५ आशीष भाकरे - हाँ। सोशल मीडिया द्वारा यह क्षेत्र विकसित हुआ है। आजकल फोनपर ही सबकुछ मिलने की वजह से पढाई आसान हो गयी है।

६ डॉ. मनीष गायकवाड - विकसित हुआ हैं, शिक्षा अधिकतर विद्यार्थियों तक पहुँच रही है।

७ डॉ. बबन झरे - हाँ।

**प्रश्न ३- सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन से वाचन, लेखन, मनन, चिंतन में परिवर्तन या विकास हुआ है अथवा नहीं? आपका अक़भमत-**

१ डॉ.सुदर्शन लोहकरे - सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन से वाचन, लेखन, मनन, चिंतन में परिवर्तन हुआ है। इन सभी का दायरा बढ गया है। कक्षा में जो चीजें समझाना कठिन होता है उसे प्रत्यक्ष दिखाना,आवाज सुनाना,उनका विडियो दिखाना सोशल मीडिया द्वारा संभव हुआ हैं।

२ डॉ.योगेश इंगळे - सोशल मीडियामुळे बदल झालेला आहे. Internet मुळे जगाशी जुळण्याचा योग प्रत्येकाचा येत आहे.

३ शशांक लावरे - वाचन,लेखन,मनन और चिंतन इनमें रुचि लेनेवाले सदैव इससे अपनी रुचिपूर्ण करने में प्रयासरत होते हैं। जो लोग वाचन, चिंतन नहीं करते। ऐसे बडे तबके को सोशल मीडिया द्वारा वाचन, चिंतन,मनन केलिये प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है, यह वास्तविक है।

४ अनिरुद्ध मोहोड - सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन की सामुग्री काफी विस्तृत हैं। आजकल लोग किताबें पढना कम पसंद करते है तथा whatsapp, facebook पर पोस्ट पढना ज्यादा पसंद करते हैं। मोबाईल कभी भी लोगों के पास रहता है। इसलिये वे ज्यादा पढते है और उसपर चिंतन, मनन करते हैं।

५ आशीष भाकरे - परिवर्तन तो हुआ है। लेकिन अच्छी बातें भी हुयी है, अगर लोग पढना भूल गये तो वे विडियो देखकर भी पढाई कर ही रहे है।

६ डॉ. मनीष गायकवाड - परिवर्तन हुआ है। विद्यार्थी अनेक विषयोंपर अनेक अध्यापकों की सोच और उनका ज्ञान हासिल कर सकता हैं। समय की पाबंदी न होने के कारण वह अपनी सुविधानुसार अध्यापकों को सुन सकता है। वाचन कम हुआ है। लेखन करने केअनेक अवसर उपलब्ध हुये है। मनन, चिंतन एक विषयपर एकाग्र होकर करना कठिन हुआ है।

७. डॉ. बबन झरे - हुआ है। वाचन, लेखन, व चिंतन करने में विकास, वृद्ध होकर व्यक्तगत विकास हो सकता है।

**प्रश्न ४ - वर्तमान युग एवं भविष्य के लिये सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन का क्या महत्व है ?**

१ डॉ.सुदर्शन लोहकरे - सोशल मीडियासे पूरा विश्व एक-दूसरे से जुड गया है। इससे जुडा छात्र विदेशी कक्षा का भी आसानी से ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकता है। इससे पूरे विश्व को ही पाठशाला का स्वरूप प्राप्त हुआ है। भविष्य की कक्षा चार दीवारों की मोहताज नहीं। कोई भी व्यक्त कभी भी, किसी भी वक्त , किसी भी उम्र में कक्षा ग्रहण कर सकता है।

२ डॉ.योगेश इंगळे - भविष्यात अध्यापनाची परिभाषा बदलत आहे.

३ शशांक लावरे -आज सारी दुनिया का ज्ञान इंटरनेट के जरिये, हाथों में, फोन में उपलब्ध है। सोशल मीडिया यह समाज को मार्गदर्शक के रूप में असरदार दिखायी दे रहा है। भविष्य में सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन ही अध्ययन का सही, सस्ता मार्ग होगा। इस बारे में कोई शंका नहीं।

४ अनिरुद्ध मोहोड - वर्तमान युग में सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन की महज शुरुवात हुयी है। भविष्य में सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन का महत्व बढेगा। vidio तथा video conferencing की मदद से हम दुनिया के Experts को राय तथा सुझाव ले सके गे। इसमें लोगों की रुचि दिन ब् दिन बढती जा रही है।

५ आशीष भाकरे - पेपरलेस पढाई से पेड बच पायेंगे। समय बचेगा। घर से भी कक्षा ले सकते है। कोई भी पढ सकता है ।

६ डॉ. मनीष गायकवाड - अधिकाधिक छात्रों तक ज्ञान पहुँचाने के लिये सोशल मीडिया महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा हैं।

७. डॉ. बबन झरे - व्यक्तगत एवं सामाजिक विकास, वाचन, लेखन, मनन और चिंतन करने का अभ्यास, अभी की पीढी सोशल मीडिया की गुलाम हो गयी हैं। उन्हें अध्यापन में रुचि लाकर उनका विकास हो सकता हैं।

**प्रश्न ५ - सोशल सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन के लिए अध्यापक को किन बातों का ध्यान रखना होगा?**

१ डॉ.सुदर्शन लोहकरे - सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन के लिये अध्यापक को मुलभूत तकनीकी चीजों का ज्ञान होना जरूरी है। इसके अलावा प्लेगोरिज्म और कॉपीराइट का भी ज्ञान होना चाहिये, ताकि जो भी साहित्य हम दे रहे वो हमारा वास्तविक साहित्य हो।

२ डॉ.योगेश इंगळे - १. Data soarting २. Only reading important data whose influnse on your career ३. new updates.

३ शशांक लावरे - आज की पीढी, आज के विद्यार्थी क्या चाहते है? क्या सोच रखते है? इस बारे में अध्यापक ने विचार करना काफी जरूरी है। चार दीवारोंवाली कक्षा का जो महत्व है, उतना ही महत्व सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन का भी है।

४ अनिरुद्ध मोहोड - सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन के लिये अध्यापक को विद्यार्थियों की रुचि तथा उन्हें किस बात की आवश्यकता है। उन्हें किस तरह समझाया जाना चाहिये जिससे देखने-सुनने और पढनेवालों को समझमें आ सके, इन बातों का ख्याल रखना जरूरी है। वीडियो और पोस्ट की लंबाई ना कम हो, ना ज्यादा।

५ आशीष भाकरे - सीधी बात, सटीक ज्ञान और लोगों का विश्वास। सोशल मिडिया के अध्यापन से खुद का नुकसान ना हो, ये ध्यान रखना होगा।

६ डॉ.मनीष गायकवाड - ज्ञान के साथ मूल्यों की आवश्यकता का ध्यान रखना होगा।

७ डॉ.बबन झरे - १ जो पोस्ट कर रहे है, वह अस्पष्ट एवं संदिग्ध नहीं रहना चाहिये। २ अभ्यासपूर्ण विषय प्रस्तुति ३ अकलल चित्र एवं लिखान नहीं रहना चाहिये। ४ सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी कानून का उल्लंघन न हो।

**प्रश्न ६ सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन में आनेवाली समस्याएँ तथा सुझाव-**

१ डॉ. सुदर्शन लोहकरे - सोशल सोशल मीडिया का कितना भी विकास हो जाये। लेकिन ये शिक्षा प्रदान करने का प्राथमिक जरिया नहीं हो सकता। इसे हमेशा दुय्यम स्थान ही प्राप्त होगा क्योंकि इसमें व्यक्तगत अहसास का अभाव है। और ऐसे बहुत से क्षेत्र है जिसमें गुरु का प्रत्यक्ष रूप में मौजूद रहना जरूरी है।

२ डॉ.योगेश इंगळे - १.वाचनाचे प्रमाण मोठ्या प्रमाणात कमी झाले आहे. २ युवा पीढी योग्य दिशापासून काही प्रमाणात दूर जात है।

३ शशांक लावरे - वास्तव में जिन्हें ज्ञान की जरूरत है, ऐसे विद्यार्थी कितने विश्वास से और कितनी प्रामाणिक भावनासे सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापक से जुडे है, इसपर सोशल मीडिया द्वारा अध्यापन की दिशा अध्यापक निश्चित करता है तो ही ये आसान हो सकता है।

४ अनिरुद्ध मोहोड - अभी भी काफी सारे लोगों को मोबाइल चलाना, सॉफ्टवेयर अपडेट करना, सॉफ्टवेयर को हैंडल करना नहीं जमता, उस कारण वे काफी सारे विडियोज नहीं देख पाते। सोशल मीडियापर अधिकतम लोगों की रुचि जोक्स पढना वगैरे में होती है। कक्षा ग्रहण करना उन्हें बोरींग लगता है।

५ आशीष भाकरे - १. कव्हेरेज प्रोब्लेम २. Live नहीं ले सकते, जबतक चैनल बडा नहीं हो जाता। ३. टेक्नीकल प्रोब्लेम.

६ डॉ.मनीष गायकवाड - इस प्रकार से अध्यापन किया नहीं है।

७ डॉ.बबन झरे - समस्याएँ - १. तंत्रज्ञान के अभाव के कारण २. अध्यापन, अध्ययन की रुचि ३. सोशल मीडिया का वापर करने में रुचि सुझाव - १. तंत्रज्ञान में साक्षरता २. प्रेरणा देना ३. सोशल मीडिया के वापर की जागरूकता।

**निष्कर्ष**

निसंदेह अध्यापन के क्षेत्र में आज सोशल मीडिया अपनी परिणामकारकता के साथ हावी होता जा रहा है परंतु यह हावी होना छात्रों को, समाज को सकारात्मकता की ओर ले जानेवाला हो यह दायित्व सोशल मीडिया एवं अध्यापक का होना चाहिये। हम साहित्यकथाओं पर आधारित फिल्मों, कथाएँ, रसोई, विज्ञान, चिकित्सा, आरोग्यविषयक, खेल जगत, इतिहास, भूगोल, आदि ज्ञान सोशल मीडिया से प्राप्त कर सकते है परंतु हमें इसकी सत्यनिष्ठता, प्रामाणिकता की जाँच अवश्य करनी होगी। क्योंकि सोशल मीडिया पर सब सच होता है, ऐसा नहीं है। अकलकतर लोग प्रसिद्धी, पैसा पाने की चाह में झूठ का सहारा Fake Video बनाकर लेते हैं। इसलिये सत्यनिष्ठता की कसौटी पर खरा उतरने के बाद ही सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करना होगा तथा जो भविष्य सँवारने में, देश को सुदृढ बनाने में उपयोगी है, सत्यनिष्ठ है, उन्हें अपनाकर अन्य को त्यागना होगा।

**संदर्भ**

१) Youtube पर उपलब्ध विडियो का अवलोकन

२) विविध मान्यवरों से लिये गये अकमत जिनका समावेश शोधपत्र में किया गया है।