

Edited By : Dr. Sagar P. Narkhede



CURRENT TRENDS In Higher Education

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CURRENT TRENDS In Higher Education

Edited By Dr. Sagar P. Narkhede

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PREFACE

Academic excellence and quality sustenance in higher education have become inevitably necessary today. In this regard, Department of Physical Education and Sports of Saraswati Kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda, Akola, has taken the initiative by publishing Edited Book on "**Current Trends In Higher Education**" is really a praise worthy step.

Rapid, unprecedented development in the field of higher education over the world has compelled and necessitated to bring about revolutionary change in our traditional higher education set up. The University Grants Commission, the supreme higher education regulatory authority in India has shown inclusive move displaying reflection of global impact of developments in higher education by creating, and constituting the National Level autonomous institute entitled NAAC, at Bangalore with its related powers and responsibilities.

Contributions and discussions of all of our today's scholars and academicians will lead and certainly provide a new insight to step ahead in direction of bringing about quality in higher education.

I wish you all the best.



Hon. Shri. Gajanan Dalu (Guruji)

Ex. MLA, President, Shri. Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha, Akola



MESSAGE

It is rightly said that knowledge is to share not store. Knowledge is the only thing which increases by distribution. Just like one lamp lights another lamp, knowledge spreads by sharing it with others. Books are one of the best ways of sharing and spreading knowledge. With this idea in mind, Department of Physical Education and Sports of Saraswati Kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda, Akola, has going to publish Edited Book on "**Current Trends In Higher Education**". I am glad to find that we have got tremendous response from various colleges and institutes in Maharashtra and even from all over India.

I, as a President of Karmyogi Appasaheb Pratishthan (Sangawa Mel), Murtijapur, Dist. Akola and Management of Saraswati Kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda, Akola heartily appreciate this quality initiative of this college.

I am sure this book will be useful in sharing and spreading knowledge in Current Trends in Higher Education.

I congratulate all contributors on behalf of Saraswati Kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda, Akola.

On this occasion, I extend my greetings and wish this book a grant success.

Hon. Shri. Diwakar Gawande,

President, Karmyogi Appasaheb Pratishthan (Sangawa Mel), Murtijapur, Dist. Akola





MESSAGE

I am happy to hear that the Department of Physical Education and Sports of Saraswati Kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda, Akola, has going to publish Edited Book on "**Current Trends In Higher Education**".

I congratulate the Principal, Dr. D. R. Yawale and Dr. Sagar Narkhede, Director of Physical Education and Sports for selecting such a nice topic for book publication. It will definitely help the researchers, academicians and other stakeholders to think in a different manner and try to implement the conclusions.

I hope that this book will serve as a forum for exchange of ideas, experiences, collection and dissemination of information on various subjects at National Level.

I hereby congratulate the editor of this book and also the contributor for making useful resource book for professionals.

I give my best wishes for the success of this book.

Hon. Shri. Omprakash Dalu,

Secretary, Shri. Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha, Akola





MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to announce that the Department of Physical Education and Sports of Saraswati Kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda, Akola, has going to publish Edited Book on "Current Trends In Higher Education".

Creativity and innovations are considered to be core competencies in today world. There are number of emerging trends that will influence the thinking process of new generations to achieve their goals. The book will provide opportunities to exchange innovative ideas among the contributors.

I congratulate Dr. Sagar Narkhede, Director of Physical Education and Sports for selecting such a nice topic for book publication. It will definitely help the researchers, academicians and other stakeholders to think in a different manner and try to implement the conclusions.

I hope that this book will serve as a forum for exchange of ideas, experiences, collection and dissemination of information on various subjects at National Level.

I wish you all the best.

Dr. D. R. Yawale Principal, Saraswati Kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda, Akola





EDITORIAL

Education is a mechanism that develops and enhances a person's body, mind and character. It brings together brain, heart and mind and helps a person to build a full personality that recognizes the best in it. Over the last six decades since

independence, higher education over India has grown very rapidly but it is not equally open to all. A substantial part of the population also has analphabetic and many children are not even taught in primary school. Not only has a significant part of the population not been excluded from making a complete contribution to the country's growth, but they also have been discouraged from making full use of the benefits of any growth to the public. There are definitely many challenges facing India in higher education during COVID-19 Pandemic period, but it is most important to resolve these challenges and improve higher education. India is a nation with tremendous potential for human capital, which has to be discussed in order to make effective use of this potential. Opportunities are abundant, but it is of concern whether such opportunities can be gained and made accessible to others. There is a need to urgently evaluate financial resources, access and equity, efficiency, standards, relevance, infrastructure and ultimately responsiveness in order to achieve and meet future requirements.

In this light, our college is going to publish Edited Book on "Current Trends In Higher Education" to make available a platform to academicians, researchers, coach, trainers, sports personnel, students and other stakeholders for exchange of ideas, experiences, collection and dissemination of information on various subjects at National Level. A wide range of sub themes covering every facet of the higher education were given. I am proud to state that we got overwhelming responses from the researchers all over India. The papers included in this book deal with a wide range of studies.

I hope that this book will definitely be appreciated by the readers and it will provide a wide spectrum about different areas of higher education, I take this opportunity to extend my gratitude towards Hon. Shri. Gajanan Dalu (Guruji) Ex MLA, President, Shri. Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha, Akola and Hon. Shri. Omprakash Dalu, Secretary, Shri. Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha, Akola & Hon. Shri. Diwakar Gawande, President, Karmyogi Appasaheb Pratishthan (Sangawa Mel), Murtijapur, Dist. Akola for their motivation and support.

My special thanks to Principal of our college Dr. D. R. Yawale for their efforts in publishing this book.

Last but not the least, I am also thankful to the contributors for sending their papers in time and also cooperating in the publication process.

Finally, I sincerely thankful to the DnyanPath Publication, Amravati for bringing out this publication in all its glory.



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Editor & Director of Physical Education and Sports Saraswati Kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda, Akola

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Designing E-content for Chemistry Learners Using Different Online Tools

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Abstract:

Now a days, students are switching from textbooks to digital course materials because of its flexibility of time, availability and pace of learning. Also, most of the reference books and textbooks are not easily available in local market and also they are too expansive. In E-content development, the main objective of this work is to aware teacher and students by introducing different processing tools for image, audio and video, software for drawing structures, mobile apps and open online available resources. E-content can be easily shared and transmitted promptly among unlimited number of users around the world. Depending on slow and fast learners, the development of E-content is based on the nature, quality and complexity of the content.

Index Terms : ICT, Google Classroom, Socrative, Quizlet, Moodle, Chemdraw, SPOC, MOOC, Bloom's Taxonomy, Microsoft Paint, PPT, ACD/ChemSketch, ISIS/Draw, Chemdoodle, Origin, SigmaPlot, Thermo-Calc, MyPaint, PhotoShop, GIMP, DrawPad, WavePad, Audacity, Lexis Audio Editor, Cinema FV-5, KineMaster, PowerDirector, DU Recorderand Camtasia.

I. Introduction :

The content or information delivered over network based electronic devices are known as Electronic content (E-content) or digital content. Such digital content is made available using computer network such as internet as well as using different apps on smart phone. According to Oxford dictionary 'Econtent is the digital content in terms of text, images, animations and videos designed to display on web pages [1, 2]. The purpose of E-content for chemistry learners is-

• To share experience on the use of e-learning for

chemistry learners.

- To discuss on how to use e-learning in classroom and at home for chemistry learning; and
- To introduce chemistry e-learning resources suitable for the learning and teaching chemistry.

In the development of E-content, itrequires skills of a video producer, web designer and instructional designer. However, a teacher or a scientist involved in teaching and research is perfectly suitable and capable of preparing basic materials that can be transformed into Econtent with intervention of web designer and professionals with ICT skills [2]. The objective of this work is to aware teacher and students by introducing different processing tools such as image editor, audio and videoeditor, Moodle software, software for drawing structures like Chemdraw and different mobile apps like Google Classroom, Socrative, Quizlet etc. The various open online available resources like SPOC, MOOC etc. are also available for effective Teaching-Learning process. The development of E-content is based on the nature, quality and complexity of the content as well as nature of learners. In the designing and development of E-content, it requires basic ICT skills based on Bloom's Taxonomy involving five important phases such as Analyze, Design, Develop, Implement and Evaluate. By using various tools, open resources and software, we can develop E-content in very well designed and validated format which will provide access to high quality meaningful digital content and serve as an effective virtual teacher. Chemistry teacher is empowered to create, receive, share and utilize information for their own progress as well as for student progress.

Ii. Mobile Learning

• Portable devices like smart phone and tablets are used for this purpose.

- Learning can be done at anywhere, at any time.
- It gives blended, private, interactive, collaborative and instant information.
- Google Classroom is a free service for students and teachers of schools/colleges having

personal Google account. For connecting learners and instructors form inside and outside of schools/colleges, Google Classroom plays easy and important tool. Classroom saves time and paper, and makes it easy to create classes, distribute assignments, communicate, and stay organized [5].

	Google Classroom Best app for Mobile Learning, Connecting learners and instructors form inside and outside of schools/colleges	(Socrative)	Socrative&Quizlet Used for conducting online test & its evaluation
	Elements - Periodic Table Element Quiz-To check periodic table knowledge through fun quizzes	ChemDood/end MOBILE	ChemDoodle mobile- To draw organic structures
SOCRATICA	Periodic Table app by Socratica		CHEMISTRY LAB SUITE <u>rporMedical</u>
Csimple 'n Easy Organic Chemistry	Organic chemistry by WAG mob - provides a quick summary of essential concepts in Organic Chemistry		Complete Chemistry OneManCrew Education
Chemistry Tutorials & Formulas Full Course IN 15 Days	CHEMISTRY FULL COURSE - CHEMISTRY APP <u>DesiAppDeveloperEducation</u>	Update with active CBOOK 2018 INORGANIC CHEMISTRY Wester Starting FORMULA E-BOOK	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY FORMULA EBOOK UPDATED-2018 jevininfotech Education

Table: E-content development by Mobile apps as a tool for Mobile Learning

I. E-content By Software As A Tool:

E-content can be designed and created in a variety of ways by using variety of tools and software's. Various freeware software, proprietary software, open source software, public domain software and so on are available for e-content development. Among available tools and software packages for development of Econtent, Microsoft Office, Libre Office, Software Package can be used easily by the beginners of E-content development. As per requirement, following softwares are used in chemistry[3-6].

Sr.No.	Software Tools	Features
1.	ACD/ChemSketch	<i>ACD/ChemSketch</i> is a molecular modeling program used to draw chemical structures of molecules. Also, this is a software allows molecules and molecular models displayed in two and three dimensions, to understand the structure of chemical bonds and the nature of the functional groups.
2.	(.	<i>ChemDraw</i> is easy to use and best software for drawing a molecule structures and finding stereochemistry of the molecules.
3.	ISIS/Draw	ISIS/Draw is a chemical structure drawing program for Windows,
4.	Chemdoodle	Drawing the structures as well as reactions of various simple and complicated molecules,
5.		Origin is one of several software packages designed specifically for plotting and analyzing quantitative data in conjunction with spread -sheet programs such as Microsoft EXCEL. Specific applications are available in these areas: Chemistry Neuroscience Pharmacology Spectroscopy Test & Measurement
6.		<i>SigmaPlot</i> is a proprietary software package for scientific graphing and data analysis. It runs on Microsoft Windows. The software can read multiple formats, such as Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, and can also perform mathematical transforms and statistical analyses.
7.	Thermo-Calc Software	 Thermo-Calc is the best and most powerful software package for thermodynamic calculations [7]. It is widely used for a variety of calculations including calculating: Stable and meta-stable heterogeneous phase equilibria Amounts of phases and their compositions Thermochemical data such as enthalpies, heat capacity and activities Transformation temperatures, such as liquidus and solidus Driving force for phase transformations Phase diagrams (binary, ternary and multi-component) Solidification applying the Scheil-Gulliver model Thermodynamic properties of chemical reactions

Table 2: E-content by software as a tool

I. Open Online Resources :

Now days SPOC, COOC and MOOC are the available popular E-learning Platform.

- a) MOOC stands for Massive Open Online Course. The purpose of this course is that it is open to a lot of people at the same time.
- b) COOC stands for Corporate Open Online Course and is designed for companies.
- c) SPOC stands for Small Private Open Course. Contrary to MOOC and COOC, the purpose of a SPOC is to address a small group of people(tens or hundreds of learners) restrictedaccess courses. SPOCs have enrolment applications and often charge tuition fees.

MOOC:

(Massive Open Online Course)A massive open online course (MOOC) is an online course aimed at unlimited participation and open access via the web. MOOCs are a recent and widely researched development in distance education, first introduced in 2006 and is becoming popular now a days. Courses.



SWAYAM MOOCs platform is World's Largest Online Free E-Learning Platform Portal designed to achieve the three cardinal principles

of Education Policy viz., Access, Equity and Quality by covering School/Vocational, Under-Graduate, Post Graduate, Engineering and Other Professional courses [6]. Some of the features of MOOC are listed below;

- This is offered for massive group of students.
- Student must register for the course.
- Courses are taught totally online.
- Course materials available on internet and are all completely free.
- Learning can be done at home conveniently, flexibly and at own pace.
- Resources are in the form of videos, link and documents etc.
- Progress is tracked by evaluating the assignments or quiz.
- Discussion forum is created for any queries.
- It is free of cost.

SPOC:

(Small Private Online Course)

a) A Small Private Online Course (SPOC) refers to a version of a MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) used locally with on-campus students. The purpose of a SPOC is to address a small group of people(tens or hundreds of learners) restricted-access courses. SPOCs have enrolment applications and often charge tuition fees.

This Small Private Online Course may support flipped classroom and blended learning, which variously combine online resources and technology with personal engagement between faculty and students. Some of the features of SPOC are listed below;

- This is offered for a particular group of students.
- It is used by on-campus students locally.
- Depending on the requirement, students can register for the course.
- Lectures are delivered completely online.
- Assignments are given after each lecture.
- Progress is tracked by evaluating the

V. Tools Used For Graphics:

There are several tools available for graphic creators and editors on online. Some are free and some are proprietary software.

*	<i>Microsoft Paint</i> is a simple well known graphics editor. The program opens and saves files in Windows bitmap, JPEG, GIF, PNG, and single-page TIFF formats.
MyPaint MyPaint MyPaint S a simple and easy to use tool which can be uses as a graphics editor. It can easily used by teachers and students for digital painting. It enables people to create sketches and also complex artistic drawings on their computers.	
Ps	PhotoShop is well known and widely used graphic editing software which helps in image drawing and editing. One of the important features of PhotoShop is layer styles which allows you to create graphics quickly with ease.
SIMP 🦋	<i>GIMP</i> is a robust image editor software wh ich is completely free. It is a good alternative to Adobe PhotoShop and has most of the characteristics of PhotoShop.
DrawPad is a Graph of graphic design pr	nics editor tool and an easy -to-use image composition and manipulation program for all types of one of the program for all types

Vi. Audio And Video-creating And Editing :

There are several audio - video creators and editors available online. Some are free and some are proprietary [7-12].

 = 	<i>WavePad:</i> This is a audio editing software for Windows. In the editing audio files, cut, copy and paste parts of recordings, and then add effects like echo, amplification and noise reduction etc are available in software. WavePad works as a wav or mp3 editor.
	<i>Audacity</i> is free open source software for audio editing. Using audacity software you can edit audio that is cut, copy and mix sounds together according to your requirements. Various effects can also be given to the audio material.
	<i>Lexis Audio Editor app</i> can create new audio records or edit audio files with the editor. Save the files in the desired audio format.
	<i>Cinema FV-5 app</i> is a video-editing tool. <i>It</i> is a professional video camera application for mobile devices, that puts professional manual controls in your fingertips.
	<i>KineMaster app</i> is also video-editing tool which available in play store for android mobile.
L	<i>PowerDirector app</i> is the best video editor app with powerful multiple track timeline video editing, free video effects, slow motion, reverse video, edit background etc.
	DU Recorder app is a free, stable, high-quality screen recorder for Android that helps you record smooth and clear screen videos.
C	<i>Camtasia</i> is the best all-in-one screen recorder and video editor software. It creates professional quality videos with powerful screen recording and video editing
Microsoft Word & PPT	These are also tools used for E-content. As per requirement, Power Point (PPT) can be converted into image or video format also. PPT mostly used for poster presentations and giving formal presentation. Animations can be used in PPT presentations.

Vii. Conclusion :

In the development of E-content depending on slow and fast learner students, E-content is designed, created and developed using various electronic audiovideo tools, animations and graphical representation. Such E-content can be easily shared and transmitted and promptly among unlimited number of users around the world. Teachers, students and others get benefited by the use of well designed and developed E-content so that learners are then satisfied with their diverse needs. different backgrounds, and previous experience and skill levels. So, one of the materials which can be designed and developed, used, re-used and distributed is Econtent. It is advantageous to the educational organizations to make their program accessible to their teachers and students on campus, home and other community learning or resource centers, that's why Econtent is becoming popular now days. These materials helps both teachers and students a greater interactivity

and social collaboration. The outcomes of this E-content development are as follows;

- To develop E-teaching materials in a creative way without IT expertise.
- Enable exploration of more usable presentation in the context of e-learning content creation through models, practical examples and checklists.
- To develop E-content using contemporary ICT.
- To maintain uniformity and follow appropriate standards for interoperability.

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- 12. https://www.ugc.ac.in/subpage/EContent-URL.aspx

Role of ICT In Higher Education

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Abstract :

Education is a very social activity, and great education has always been linked with strong teachers and learners. In today's world, information and communication technology (ICT) has a massive impact on any country's higher education system. India is one of them, and the assessment aims to determine the viability of ICT in enhancing the advanced education system in this country. Today's teaching and learning processes include the use of information and communication technology (ICT). As teachers gain new skills and approaches, effective use of technology may encourage students, make our lessons more dynamic and fascinating, and rejuvenate teacher passion. The importance of ICT in higher education is growing, and it will continue to expand and improve in the twenty-first century. The use of ICT in education not only enhances classroom teaching and learning, but it also allows for elearning. The adoption and use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education has a favorable influence on teaching, learning, and research. ICT will not only improve the learning environment, but it will also prepare the next generation for their future lives and vocations. The varied implications of ICT on higher education are highlighted in this study, as well as anticipated future advancements.

Keywords : Information and Communication Technology, Higher Education, ICT initiatives.

1.Introduction :

In India, the Higher Education System consists of educational programed such as Diploma, Graduation, Post-Graduation, Doctoral, Post-Doctoral, and Fellowship that are available to candidates who wish to enrol in colleges, institutes, universities, and research centers to further their knowledge for practical application. In India, the government and private entities have established a huge number of educational institutions. The major goal of educational institutions is to effectively convey information through the correct use of its input resources, which include teachers, classrooms, libraries, and labs. Every programme has its own set of objectives, but the most frequent is to instil knowledge in participants in preparation for additional studies or professional competencies.

Education is one of the most powerful drivers of economic development and human progress. When global financial competition becomes more sharpened, education is becoming a significant source of advantage. It promotes financial development and attracts employment and investments to a country. Education is also one of the most important variables in determining lifetime profit. With the assistance of information and communication technology, the importance of education has grown among people from all walks of life (ICT). In the last 20 years, the use of ICT has fundamentally altered the way education and training are delivered. The importance of education and the suitability of ICT as a societal requirement has been growing in today's conscious society. The social acceptability of information and communication tools is critical for increasing public mobility and raising the pitch for value and social acceptance.

"The university is a machinery whereby education facilities are provided to all those who are intellectually capable of using those facilities to their best advantage but who cannot avail themselves of those facilities due to lack of funds or other handicaps in life," says Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar (Bombay, Legislative council Debate, 27 July,1927). The individuals who work in higher education shape the student community's conduct, thinking, and social and human values. As teachers gain new skills and approaches, effective use of technology may encourage students, make our lessons more dynamic and fascinating, and renew instructor passion. Technology is also assisting kids in fully comprehending any abstract subjects. Today's teaching and learning processes include the use of information and communication technology (ICT). The use of ICTs in teaching in general and teacher education in particular is becoming increasingly important. The use of ICTs in teaching and training may have a significant impact in two ways: first, the rich representation of information alters the learner's perception and comprehension of the situation. Second, the widespread availability of knowledge and the ease with which it may be accessed can alter interactions between instructors and students. ICT can also help to foster educational innovation in a big way. In recent decades, we've witnessed an increase in the number of young people pursuing higher education.

2. Methodology of Research :

Exploratory Research Technique is used in this work. Secondary data is gathered from a variety of reliable sources, including international journals, reports, published papers, and surveys. The information gathered is subsequently examined to arrive at a conclusion.

3. Review of Connected Works :

According to Ozdmemir and Abrevaya (2007), ICT reduces the cost per student and increases enrollment, as well as making accommodations for employers and supporting long-term learners. According to Ali, Haolader, and Muhammad (2013), instructors and executives frequently face challenges in integrating ICT into classroom rehearsals. An in-depth investigation was conducted at Uganda's higher education institutions to determine the factors influencing the effective use of ICT in teaching and learning, as well as to identify the breakthroughs in the teaching and learning process made possible by ICT. "Role of Information and Communication Technology in Higher Education: Learners Perspective in Rural Medical Schools," according to Lalitbhushan S Waghmare and colleagues (2014). They came to the conclusion that it is necessary to anticipate the role of technology in education and to take suitable steps to prepare stakeholders for its proper and optimal deployment. UttamkrPegu studied "Information and Communication Technology." AnjuMahisa (2014) researched "The importance of ICT in higher education in India." According to the findings, ICT plays a critical role as a powerful agent for change in a variety of educational practises. Sarkar (2012) examined the role of information and communication technology (ICT) in advanced education in India in the twenty-first century. The analysis reveals that the use of ICT in education is growing at a faster rate in different parts of the country. y. Singh (2017) stated that everyone throughout the globe agrees that education is the most important factor in a country's social and economic development, and that ICT has made it possible for everyone to have access to it.

4. Information And Communication Technology Development:

The use of ICTs in many aspects of the Indian higher education system is rapidly increasing. The use of audiovisual tools, radio, and television to enhance education and information dissemination for national development is not new. In 1975-76, the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) pioneered the use of satellite in higher education. This led to the establishment of studios at the Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET) and the State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) for the generation and transmission of school-based projects, as well as the launch of the University Grants Commission's (UGC) nationwide classroom, with the Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) as the nodal office, and the establishment of educational media resource centres (EMRCs) an These programmers are now working as Vyas Channel, which is supported by the CEC and several EMRCs, Gyandarshan II of the IGNOU, Open School, and NCERT communicate and broadcast channel. The Educational Satellite (EDUSAT) was created to suit the educational sector's communication needs. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan boosts the use of ICTs in education even further by establishing a National Mission in Education through ICT. In this aspect, the use of ICTs would considerably improve educational access and quality, but it may also

create circumstances that need to be addressed. On September 20, 2004, the nation launched a specialised satellite EDUSAT to promote technology-driven education and open and remote learning. The audiovisual resource centers (AVRCs) in several universities. EDUSAT was anticipated to revolutionize education in both quantitative and qualitative ways. However, while the quantitative growth appears to have been achieved in terms of being able to reach a huge number of people, the qualitative revolution anticipated as a result of the introduction of new services and higher-quality teaching and learning materials has yet to materialize.

A National Mission in Education via ICTs will be started in the higher education sector as well, with the goal of increasing ICT coverage in all 789 universities, 37,204 colleges, and 11,443 stand-alone institutions in India. The Mission will concentrate on the digitalization and networking of all educational institutions, as well as the development of low-cost, low-power access devices and the provision of bandwidth for educational purposes. These initiatives would present substantial potential while also posing new problems for the successful use of ICT in scheduled delivery (11th FYP). Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) employs radio, television, and internet technologies, among other notable efforts such as numerous institutions and colleges using ICT in education in India.

5) The Importance of Information And Communication Technologies In Higher Education :

The use of ICTs in higher education has farreaching implications for the entire educational process, from venture to technology's use in addressing major issues such as access, equity, administration, efficacy, teaching method, quality, research, and development. ICT applications provide organizations a competitive advantage by improving services to students and employees, increasing efficiency, and improving learning interactions and experiences.

1) ICT in Teaching and Learning :

While it is planned to establish a knowledge library of diverse disciplines for higher education, EDUSAT will be utilized to share available expertise through modular programed as a solution to combat the lack of professors in higher education. This will be accomplished through institution networking, the construction of virtual laboratories, the production of databases, access to expert lectures, and technology advancements in enterprises and research groups, among other things. Teaching and learning may be improved further by adopting new methods such as power point presentations and animations, modeling and simulations, video clips, and AV aids such as LCD projectors to replace traditional teaching methods such as chalk and talk.

2) ICT in Administration :

ICT in administration of educational institutions plays a major role in efficient utilization of existing resources and simplifies administration tasks (e.g., student administration, staff administration, general administration, etc.) by reducing paper work and replacing manual record keeping with electronic record keeping, allowing for easy retrieval of any information of students, staff, and general with in a fractal time.

3) ICT in Research :

Integrating ICT into higher education improves the quality of research and increases the number of people participating in research in numerous sectors. ICT fosters global connections in all subject areas and has enabled social networking. It helps researchers save time, money, and effort in their research endeavors.

4) In Higher Education, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as a Change Agent:

The growth of higher education in India, along with the necessity to survive and compete in a global environment, necessitates swift and efficient judgments. As a result, the breadth and complexity of administration have grown, necessitating the adoption of new higher education administration approaches.

- 1. The growing student population in higher education has increased the demand for ICTs that can process, store, and retrieve data in a timely, fundamental, and exact manner. The focus of e-administration in higher education is on the creation of an effective electronic administration while conserving current resources.
- 2. The idea of switching from a typical classroom with

desks, notes, pencils, and a chalkboard to an online forum with computers, software, and the internet intimidates many instructors who are used to faceto-face engagement.

- 3. ICT shifts the focus from teacher-centered to student-centered learning, with instructors serving as coaches, mentors, and knowledge facilitators, and the learning environment focusing on real-time problem-solving techniques.
- 4. Learning, rather than receiving knowledge, is an active process of knowledge creation, and teaching is the method by which this knowledge construction is facilitated rather than a process of knowledge transmission.

5) ICT as a Social Change Agent :

In the last two decades, the role of higher education institutions in economic growth and social development has been scrutinized. In addition to teaching and research, universities are now seen as having a third role: contributing to regional economic growth through innovation. The triple-helix model of university-industry-government collaboration that leads to successful technology transfer and economic growth

- 1. Higher education institutions' developmental function may be observed in their activities and affects on social issues such as poverty, inequality, gender, and the environment, as well as empowering the poor and underprivileged elements of society to play a vital role in the development process.
- 2. The government is considering establishing a highspeed knowledge network that would connect educational institutions. Connectivity should be made available to support current networking activities, such as intra- and inter-disciplinary networks, in order to improve research cooperation. This can also be enhanced by the formation of online practice communities.
- 3. Information and communication technology (ICT) encourages the creation of new businesses and job possibilities for a large number of people. This will boost the economy, eliminate unemployment, and raise society's standard of living. 4. ICT is a linking agent since it links individuals all over the world through various gadgets such as pagers, faxes, mobile phones, emails, and social media. This allows

individuals to use resources as and when they are needed in a changing environment.

4. Information and communication technology (ICT) improves the structure and management of educational institutions. Individuals, businesses, educational institutions, and society at large all benefit from the internet's development and innovation.

6. Challenges of ICT:

Despite the government's commitment to integrating ICT into higher education, a number of obstacles and problems stand in the way.

1) ICT Supported Infrastructure and a Scarcity of Resources :

Effective ICT use necessitates the availability of equipment, which is not always the case in educational institutions. Furthermore, ICT necessitates the use of current gear and software. Another requirement for incorporating ICT into the teaching-learning scenario is a high-speed internet connection. Unfortunately, internet connection is limited.

2) Inadequate Money :

Successful integration of technology into educational systems necessitates significant funding. Hardware, software, the internet, audio visual aids, instructional aids, and other accessories that enable ICT need a lot of money. The availability of hardware and software, as well as the fairness of access to resources by instructors, students, and administrative personnel, are essential for efficient and successful use of technology. These expenses are usually rather expensive and cannot be covered by the stakeholder.

3) Political Factors :

The political will of those in positions of power appears to be the most significant obstacle to the use of ICT in education in poor nations. The leaders do not appear to be interested in allocating sufficient cash to the educational sector and ICT. It will flourish if political leaders support the technology. It has been noted that the government's vision and mission alter with a shift of power at the national level, as they give emphasis to other sectors in terms of money allocation and policy execution. 4) Social and Cultural Factors: According to the author, the growth of English as the main language of science, technology, business, and interpersonal contacts, as well as education and training, would assure the availability of internationally applicable knowledge goods. As a result, a greater variety of educational and training options will be available. However, absence of developmentally appropriate software (DAS) is one of the challenges instructors and kids confront in remote locations.

5) Teachers' ICT Attitudes and Beliefs :

Teachers' attitudes have been proven to be important determinants of the usage of new technologies in classrooms. Integration hinges on teachers' attitudes about using ICT to teach and learn. Teachers must "engage in conceptual transformation about their ideas about the nature of learning, the role of the student, and their function as teacher" in order to be effective in computer usage and integration. As a result, the successful integration of ICT into the classroom is heavily reliant on teachers' attitudes and beliefs about technology. As a result, if instructors wish to use technology effectively in their classrooms, they must have a favorable attitude toward it.

7. Conclusion :

ICT is poised to change traditional education and teaching methodologies, focusing on learnercentered approaches. ICT may have an influence on school education while also having the ability to improve learning results. Nonetheless, there are various tools available to help educational institutions successfully use ICT. It also has the potential to create new communication models by breaking free from the confines of the traditional classroom. ICT is helping to provide the groundwork for a more adaptable and knowledge-based society in an ever-changing environment. However, effective ICT integration in education necessitates instructors having the necessary abilities to lead their instructional practices. While there are some advantages, such as a better education system, there are also certain issues that must be addressed. Resistance to change (among connected stakeholders) and under-trained workers owing to a lack of technical skills may also obstruct effective ICT deployment in the educational system.

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Mathematical Modeling with Integer Variables

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Abstract:

This chapterincludes discussion of mixed integer problem by presenting some modeling examples that involve integer variables; discuss some applications of mixed integer optimization; and present modeling best practices.

Mixed Integer Nonlinear Programming Introduction :

Many optimal decision problem in scientific, engineering and public sector applications involve both discrete decisions and nonlinear system dynamics that affect the quality of the final design or plan. Mixed integer nonlinear programming (MINLIP) problems combine the combinatorial difficulty of optimizing over discrete variable sets with the challenges of handling nonlinear functions. MINLP is one of the most general modeling paradigm in optimization and includes both nonlinear programming (NLP) and mixed integer linear programming (MILP) as subproblems. **MINLPs** are conveniently expressed as

$$\begin{cases} minimize_{x}f(x),\\ subject to; \ c(x) \leq 0\\ x \in X,\\ x_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}, for every i \in I, \end{cases}$$
(I)

 $\{1,2,3,\ldots,n\}$ is the index set of integer variables. We note that we can readily include maximization and more general constraints such as equality constraints or lower and upper bonds $l \le c(x) \le u$. In general constraints that are not integer can be modeled by using so-called special ordered sets of type I [2].

MINLP Notation and Basic Definitions :

We use x^k to indicate iterates of x and $f^{k} = f(x^{k})$ to denote the evaluation of the objective at x^k . Similar conventions apply to constraints, gradients or Hessian at x^k ; for example $\nabla f^k = \nabla f(x^k)$. We use subscripts to denote components: for example, x_i is componenti of x. For a set \subset {1,2,3,....,n}, denotes x_1 the components of x corresponding to J. In particular x_1 are the integer variables. We also define $C = \{1, 2, 3, ..., n\} - I$ and denotes x_c the continuous variables. We denote the dimensions by p of the integer space P = |I|. The floor and ceiling operator by $|x_i|$ and $[x_i]$ denote the largest integer $\leq x_i$, and the smallest integer $\geq x_i$, respectively. Given two $n \times n$ matrices Q and X, Q * X = $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} Q_{ij} X_{ij}$ represents their inner product.

In general the presence of integer variables $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ imples that the feasible set of (I) is not convex, In a slight abuse of terminology. We distinguish convex from nonconvex MINLPs.

Definition:

If the problem function f(x) and c(x) are convex function then

$$\begin{cases} minimize_{x}f(x), \\ subject to; \ c(x) \leq 0 \\ x \in X, \\ x_{i \in} \mathbb{Z}, for every i \in I, \end{cases}$$

is a convex MINLP. But if f(x) and c(x) are nonconvex function then it is called nonconvex MINLP.

Throughout this paper, we use the notion of a convex hull of a set S.

Definition:

Given a set *S*, the convex hull of *S* is denoted by conv(S) and defined $asconv(S) = \{x: x = \lambda x^1 + (1 - \lambda)x^0, \forall 0 \le \lambda \le 1, \forall x^0, x^1 \in S\}$. If $X = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^p : l \le x \le u; l, u \in \mathbb{Z}^p\}$ and then conv(X) = [l, u] is simply the hypercube.

In general, however, even when X itself is polyhedral, it is not easy to find conv (X). The convex hull plays an important role in mixed integer linear progamming; because an LP obtains a solution at a vertex, we can sole an MILP by solving an LP over its convex hull. Unfortunately finding the convex hull of an MILP is just as hard as solving the MILP.

The same result does not hold for MINLP, as the following example illustrates:

$$min_{x} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \frac{1}{2})^{2}$$

subject to $x_{i} \in \{0,1\}$

The solution of the continuous relaxation is x = (1/2...1/2) which is not an extreme point of the feasible set and in fact lies in the

strict interior of the MINLP. Because the continuous minimizer lies in the interior of the convex hull of the integer feasible set, it cannot be separated from the feasible set. However, we can reformulate (I) by introducing an objective variable z and a constraints $z \ge f(x)$.

Hence following is the equivalent MINLP :

 $\begin{cases} \minimize_{z,x}z,\\ subject to f(x) \leq z,\\ c(x) \leq 0,\\ x \in X,\\ x_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall i \in I\\ (\text{II}) \end{cases}$

The optimal solution of (II) always lies on the boundary of the convex hull of the feasible set and therefore allows us to use cutting plane techniques.



Preview of Key Building Blocks of MINLP Algorithms :

A wide variety of methods exists for solving MINLP. Here, we briefly introduce the two fundamental concepts underlying these algorithms : realaxation and constraints enforcement. A relaxation is used to compute a lower bound on the optimal solution of (I).Arelaxationis obtained by enlarging the feasible set of the MINLP, for example by ignoring some constraints of the problem. Typically, we are interested in relaxation that are substantially easier to solve than the MINLP itself.

Together with upper bounds, which can be obtained from any feasible point, relaxations allow is to terminate the search for a solution whenever the lower bound is larger than the current upper bounds. Constraints enforcement refers to procedures used to exclude solutions that are feasible to the relaxation but not to the original MINLP. Constraints enforcement may be accomplished by refining or tightening the relaxation, often by adding valid inequalities or by branching, where the relaxation is divided into two or more separate problems.

Relaxations: Optimization problem:

 $\min\{\psi_{R(x)}: x \in S_R\}$

is a relaxation of a problem : $Min\{\psi_{(x)}: x \in S\}$ if $S_R \supseteq S$ and $\psi_{R(x)} \le \psi_{(x)}$ for each $x \in S$. The feasible set R of a relaxation of a problem with feasible set F contains all feasible points of F. The relaxation, provides a problem that is easier to solve and for which we can obtain gloably optimal solutions that allow us to derive a lower bound. Several strategies are used to obtain relaxation of MINLPs.

Relaxing integrality ie integrality constraints x_i ∈ Zcan be relaxed tox_i ∈ R for alli ∈ I.

 $\begin{cases} \min_{x} & f(x) \\ subj. to & c(x) \le 0; x \in X \end{cases}$

This procedure yields a nonlinear relaxation of MINLP. This type of relaxation is used in branch and bound algorithm.

 Releasing convex constraints; constraints c(x) ≤ 0 and f(x) ≤ z containing convex function c and f can be relaxed with a set of supporting hyperplanes obtained from first order Taylor series approximation,

$$z \ge f^k + \nabla f^{(k)^T}(x - x^k)$$
$$0 \ge c^k + \nabla c^{(k)^T}(x - x^k)$$

collection of such hyperplanes forms a polyhedral relaxation of these constraints. This class of relaxation is used in the outer approximation methods.

Relaxing nonconvex constraints; Constraints $c(x) \leq 0$ and $f(x) \leq z$ containing nonconvex functions, one approach is to derive convex underestimators f(x) and c(x) which are convex functions such that $f(x) \le f(x)$ and $c(x) \le c(x)$ for everv $x \in conv(X)$. Then the constraints $c(x) \leq 0$ and $f(x) \leq z$ are relaxed by replacing them with constraints $c(x) \leq 0$ and $f(x) \leq z$.

Constraint enforcement:

Suppose a point \hat{x} that is feasible to a relaxation but is not feasible to the MINLP, the goal of constraint enforcement is to exclude this solution, so that the algorithm can eventually converge to a solution that satisfies all the constraints.

Therefore two broad classes of constraint enforcement strategies exists: relaxation refinement and branching. Most the MINLP algorithm uses both the classes.

The relaxation refinement tighten the relaxation and a new valid inequality to the relaxation in such a way that and infeasible relaxation solution \hat{x} is no longer feasible. A valid inequality in an inequality that is satisfied by all feasible solutions to the MINLP. When a valid inequality successfully excludes a given feasible solution, it is call a *cut*. Inequalities are usually linear but may be convex. For example, after relaxing a convex

constraint with a polyhedral relaxation, a valid inequality can be obtained by linearizing the non-linear functions about \hat{x} . This valid inequality will successfully cut off \hat{x} , unless \hat{x} satisfies the non-linear constraints $c(\hat{x}) \leq 0$.

The second class of constraint enforcement strategy is branching. Branching consists of dividing the feasible region into subsets such that every solution to MINLP is feasible in one of the subsets. When integrality is relaxed, it can be enforced by branching on an integer variable that takes a fractional value $\hat{x}; i \in I$. Branching creates two new separate relaxations :

- the constraints $x_i \leq [\hat{x}_i]$ is added to the first relaxation
- the constraint $x_i \ge \lfloor \hat{x}_i \rfloor$ is added to the second relaxation

These approach refer to the result is a branchand-bound algorithm similar to the one for discrete variables.

Conclusion:

The models discussed, MINLP arise in a huge range of scientific and engineering applications which include civil, electrical [4], nuclear, chemical such as the design of water [3,6], communication sciences; cyber attack [1,5] etc.

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Role of Mathematics In Entrepreneurship In Modern Era

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Abstract:

Mathematics is assuming more and more significance with each passing day. In the quick growing global of technological know-how and era competence in mathematical packages has come to be critical for an entrepreneur. An entrepreneur is worried with the putting in place of a brand new enterprise. Cost calculation is the maximum essential issue in which he wishes Mathematics, specifically operational research. He is likewise worried with the acquisition of production fabric, uncooked fabric for the manufacture of his products. He wishes mathematical calculation which may be of vast price in making sure value powerful established order and value powerful manufacture of diverse objects of manufacturing.

Introduction :

It may be very tough to visualise a topic of take a look at in which Mathematics isn't involved. Slowly however progressively the take a look at of Mathematics has attained the awesome difference of involvement with each challenge of technological know-how, control, trade and economics. So Mathematics is being referred to as the mom of all sciences. The take a look at of Mathematics is likewise essential with inside the coaching of entrepreneurship, advertising and salesmanship. Before discussing the significance of Mathematics for those topics it might be higher to shape a clean theory of the concept of entrepreneurship. For this we may also take a look at a number of the greater essential identifications of entrepreneurship through outstanding authors: Entrepreneurship entails the corporation and aggregate of the elements of manufacturing right into a efficient entity.

The entrepreneur is greater than a manager. He is an innovator and promoter as well. (Frantz)

Entrepreneurship is the ability to take risks, cappotential to prepare and preference to diversify and make improvements with inside the enterprise. (Stepanek) Entrepreneurship is that shape of social choice making carried out through financial innovators. (Robert Lamp) Entrepreneurship is an innovation function. It is a management in preference to an ownship. (Schumpeter) Entrepreneurship may be defined as a innovative and modern reaction to the enviournment. (Raoand Mehta) It cannotes innovativeness an urge to take danger in face of industrialization and an intuition, i.e. a ability of seeing matters in a manner which afterwards proves to be true. (V. R. Gaikawad)

From the take a look at of the above stated definitions of entrepreneurship we discover that the cappotential to prepare is the maximum essential function of an entrepreneur. This cappotential to prepare is to be associated with manufacturing. An entrepreneur has to make certain the corporation and aggregate of the elements of manufacturing with efficient entity. Of route this will be achieved maximum effectively via the take a look at of operational Research. Operational Research is the software of the techniques of technological knowhow to complicated issues springing up with inside the path and control of big structures of men, machines, substances and cash in industry, commercial enterprise authorities and de fence. The exceptional method is to broaden a systematic version of the system, incorporating measurements of things inclusive of danger and danger, with which to expect and examine the results of opportunity decisions, techniques or controls. The reason is to assist control decide its coverage and movements scientifically.

Some Other Important Characteristics of an Entrepreneur:

a. Ability to Take Risks :

An entrepreneur has to make selections beneath neath uncertainty and he has to do so with unknown and unpredictable results. An entrepreneur isn't truly an innovator. He additionally assumes dangers and organizes human effort.

b. Ability to Innovate :

Innovation is the maximum crucial tool/tool of an entrepreneur. An entrepreneur is essentially an innovator. Innovation approach bringing new thoughts and introducing new matters into the economy. The innovation may be with inside the numerous departments like manufacturing, advertising or marketing and marketing. It can be a brand new technique of manufacturing. It can be in production of a brand new product. Innovation can be there in figuring out new reassets of uncooked fabric or launching a product in new market. An entrepreneur have to have the cappotential to foresee the ability worthwhile possibility and have to have the cappotential to make the most it.

c. Managerial Skills and Qualities of Leadership :

An entrepreneur have to have or increase in him the traits of main and managing. He need to have the cap potential to steer and manage. Managerial abilities and management are the maximum crucial aspects of entrepreneurship.

d. A Desire for High Achievement :

An entrepreneur have to have a burning choice for better achievement. This burning choice need to have the pinnacle precedence in his scheme of matters.

e. Organizational Capacity :

An entrepreneur has the ability/cappotential to organize. He is an organizer. He has the ability to manage and organize. He can supervise the technique of mixing and imposing the complicated operation of organizing an agency. He establishes an agency in which numerous sports like acquiring of uncooked-fabric, manufacture of completed merchandise, marketing and marketing and advertising are coordinated. Organization approach running collectively of a collection of human beings for attaining a unique purpose.

Applications of Mathematics Formulae in Various Departments of Industry Concerned :

In the present day world, arithmetic has assumed a completely considerable function in nearly each issue of human existence. Its function pervades in nearly each issue of existence starting from each day sports like shopping for meals to crucial sports like organizing, preservation of schedules for plane etc. It has evolved programs in numerous way of life and historic contexts and thereby it has come to be a decisive thing in shaping the destiny of the present day world. Knowledge of arithmetic keeps to develop and it's miles locating new makes use of especially with inside the area of engineering and era. Mathematics performs a completely crucial function in organizing and speaking information. It gives a powerful, concise and pretty unambiguous manner on this area. Mathematics serves as a way for explaining and predicting numerous components of the bodily universe. It is a hassle fixing hobby supported with the aid of using a sizeable frame of information. The have a look at of arithmetic includes a few intently inter-associated statistics, concepts, abilties and numerous different questioning approaches. The have a look at of arithmetic every now and then come to be tough due to the above said statistics and due to the want to refer returned to the fabric already learnt. Application of Mathematics is crucial (i) in the acquisition of device and uncooked fabric, (ii) with inside the debts and costing branch of a production situation, (iii) income and advertising branch.

- 1. The choice of a right location retaining in view the fee of transportation, deliver of uncooked fabric for which the entrepreneur wishes professional Mathematical calculations.
- 2. Calculation of fee of transportation of completed merchandise to the location in which merchandise are probably to be sold.
- 3. He has to workout the fee of manufacturing which calls for know-how in Mathematical calculation.
- 4. An entrepreneur wishes Mathematics for the

calculation of labour charges and its impact in overall manufacturing.

Importance of Mathematics in Research and Development Department :

Every present day enterprise or commercial enterprise situation has a separate Research and Development branch. In this branch researches are made for the preservation of excellent control, improvement of machines and device which make certain higher manufacture and man-power. Researches also are made for the discount of charges of manufacture. Mathematical programs play a completely crucial function with inside the studies and improvement branch. They stated that the Pythagoreans numbers rule the universe, and that they had been right. At the cease of the day, the Universe is electricity and electricity is likewise arithmetic and are properly conscious that the Repsol Technology Centre. So the numbers are allied with the electricity and shape some weeks in the past a era that ambitions to tandem answers to electricity demanding situations and offers simply across the corner. The Repsol Technology Centre has signed a settlement with the Spanish Network for Mathematics & Industry (math-in) with the concept that researchers increase their already complicated mathematical information with that of approximately 30 studies businesses that community specialist. Through this alliance embodied in technological collaboration settlement, researchers can increase their studies approaches and stepped forward technologies. Meanwhile, mathematicians function a supply of discoveries associated with arithmetic. Undoubtedly, this collaboration will sell a competitive, sustainable and steady electricity destiny, and could emphasize the significance of this area with inside the destiny researcher Technology Center, as worried with inside the look for modern answers for the electricity sector.

Mathematics departments have lengthy furnished the majority of the arithmetic content material schooling for each working towards instructors and people reading to be instructors. This is a awesome responsibility, and one which offers a whole lot of demanding situations and opportunities. In this post, we begin early with inside the mathematical spectrum – with standard instructors and the way arithmetic departments effect their mathematical preparation. Until pretty recently, at many better training establishments college students getting ready to be standard instructors might take one or greater standard training guides consisting of university algebra, math for liberal arts, or a model of calculus. It become anticipated that this will each meet a few kind of "quantitative reasoning" or "standard training" requirement at their group in addition to put together them with enough arithmetic to train standard faculty. While there had been exceptions, a triumphing notion become that standard faculty arithmetic become, properly, taught in standard faculty, so a person enrolled in university need to have enough arithmetic heritage already. We have discovered that that is a ways from a truism.

While a first rate many researchers and practitioners have contributed to the improvement of information on this location, we unmarried out paintings with the aid of using Deborah Ball and her many colleagues. Their paintings on mathematical information for coaching (MKT), that is, the arithmetic that instructors really need to have interaction with inside the exercise of coaching arithmetic, has profoundly impacted guides and packages throughout the country. In the exercise of coaching arithmetic, instructors have interaction in mathematical obligations consisting of responding to college students' mathematical statements, addressing college students misconceptions, and offering a couple of representations of concepts. The following report consists of 35 troubles protecting a huge spectrum of standard math subjects that serve to demonstrate the range of mathematical information wanted with the aid of using standard instructors:

These abilities have each mathematical and pedagogical additives and can not well be separated into "content material" and "methods" guides. In particular, addressing pupil misconceptions regularly crosses into each areas. To deal with pupil misconceptions, instructors have to apprehend the false impression and recognize deeply the arithmetic in the back of the topic. However, they have to additionally have enough information of pupil improvement and pupil questioning to reply productively to the pupil to assist them develop of their mathematical understandings.

Conclusion :

The above have a look at makes it amply clean that Mathematics performs an crucial function with inside the endeavors of an entrepreneur and is the indispensable a part of have a look at for entrepreneurship-a have a look at which no entrepreneur can neglect. Mathematics is the queen of Sciences. It offers with the medical method of having beneficial answers in multifarious fields. It is the returned bone of present day science. Ever for the reason that its inception it's miles going into manifold directions. Now in in recent times of superior improvement, it's miles interlinked with each crucial department of technical and present day science. Pure arithmetic and Applied arithmetic are eyes of Mathematics. Both are having and gambling an identical and considerable function with inside the area of studies.

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Fundamental Aspect of Language: Teaching And Learning

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Abstract :

The teaching and learning of reading is a fundamental aspect of education. In modern society the ability to read reflectively is a prerequisite to being able to cope with the complexities of twentieth century living and for skilled employment opportunities. Indeed the Kingman Report (1988) suggested that 'the working of a democracy depends on the discriminating use of language on the part of all its people' (p7). That need, for advanced levels of reading, is recognized globally and is reflected in such organizations as the International Reading Association and the many national reading associations worldwide. Such organizations facilitate the learning from each other on aspects of the teaching of reading. And, interestingly, that learning from each other is also part of a major view about the process of learning to read in the classroom.

Introduction :

In the Classroom the view of reading as a sociopsycholinguistic activity is important because it serves to remind us that not only is reading and writing a language skill requiring cognitive involvement from the child but there is also a social element. That social element can be interpreted in a number of ways. However, in the classroom it is frequently used to emphasize the social interactions that occur between the teacher who knows about reading and the child who is learning about reading and to read. Of course, in some forms of paired reading those social interactions are student/student where both the able and less able reader can benefit from the interaction. The concept of reading together where the child as a learner is supported by the teacher is reflected in a number of literacy activities which occur in the primary classroom. The most obvious example of that are the story readings that are provided

by the teacher in the classroom. The teacher reading from a story book to the whole class is a continuation from the parents reading to their own children which will be a feature in many homes. And that interaction contains the key factors needed. The role of the teacher is important not only to read the book with careful attention to intonation, pitch and with appropriate pausing but also to respond to the children's comments, to provide links between the text and the children's own experiences and to question in order to support the learning. In such circumstances the children can learn new vocabulary, meanings and discourse patterns as well as developing a view of story structure and an understanding of their cultural heritage.

Story readings are regarded as being highly supportive to children's development as readers and many of the positive features were noted in the previous paragraph. Indeed, although recent reading debates have tended to emphasize differences in approaches, nevertheless, a feature of agreement is the facilitative effects of story reading. As we would expect the whole language approach has stories as a basis for a good deal of the learning that takes place. However, more skilled based approaches also recognize the importance of story reading: 'It is not just reading to children that makes the difference; it is enjoying the books with them and reflecting on their form and content. It is to shown children that we value and enjoy reading and that we hope they will too'.

The story readings in the classroom can on occasions be developed into shared book experiences with big books. Those readings of the stories where all the children can see the print that is being read extends the learning. In particular, for young children with less experience of reading and writing, the shared book experience provides an opportunity for the teacher to model the reading process and to demonstrate the link between the squiggles on the page and the words read. It also is a time when the children can join in the reading aloud alongside the teacher especially where the rhyme or repetition of the story encourages an involvement. That involvement by the children helps them to see themselves as readers and the less advanced children can learn from others in the group as they echo the words that are read. As well as working with the whole class, or groups within the class, the teacher will also from timeto-time read with individuals. Those shared readings where the teacher might model the reading first for the child and then subsequently encourage the child to read the book provides a social interaction centered on a book where the child can learn directly from the teacher about reading. Those shared reading also provide an opportunity for the teacher to learn about the child's developing strengths as a reader. Some form of sustained silent reading where all the children have a short time when they know they can read without interruption is another literacy activity where the book, the child and the teacher predominate.

Often teachers will read alongside the children, or engage in other reading activities, in order to provide a role model of reading. The sustained silent reading, therefore, becomes a social occasion where reading is the central focus of everyone in the room. At the end of that reading time the teacher might briefly share with the children a short passage from their book or tell about an aspect of the story. Those comments are often the stimulus for some children to tell about the books that they are reading and therefore each child begins to learn about many books from the others in the class. Songs and nursery rhymes might be an important element in many early years' classrooms. In brief moments the teacher and the children can sing or recite a song or rhyme. And in some classrooms those songs and rhymes can be written on to big charts and be used as part of the shared book experiences which we noted earlier. The regular involvement in such an activity would appear to have beneficial effects on the children's understanding of the phonological elements of language. In particular as Goswami and Bryant (1990) noted the onset and rime elements of words may be learnt through such activity. And that learning will be helpful not only for reading but also as a support for children's spellings when writing. of course, the teacher will organize for other literacy activities. In particular many opportunities for writing will support also the children's development in reading. Nevertheless, those activities which have been described can form a central focus for a good deal of early reading learning. And that learning is one which has a strong social aspect as the children learn from others and in particular the teacher. Underpinning that learning, for many writers, is the concept of the 'zone of proximal development which suggests that that which learners can achieve today with support, as part of a social interaction, can be attempted later alone. Around the world, the learning from others in the classroom is extended to the wider world where the sharing of knowledge about the teaching and learning of reading is quite substantial. It has two key features which link with those mainstream ideas. First, there is the emphasis upon the social interactions between teacher and child and, second, there is the emphasis upon stories as an important feature of the learning.

Conclusion :

In one sense we can feel very encouraged by the evidence, some of which has been presented in this article, which suggests that educators are learning from one another across the globe in order to develop as teachers of reading and writing. Ironically, if any barriers exist it may be across disciplines rather than at national boundaries. Educators and psychologists, for instance, both have an interest in children as developing readers. Yet, very often each of those groups use different literature citations, publish in different journals, attend different conferences and come to different conclusions often about how to support children's learning. Educators and psychologists need to share ideas in the way that teachers across the world have been doing in order to support the literacy learning of children. But the encouraging sings which suggest that story reading, shared book experience, shared reading, silent reading, writing, literacy based play activities and songs or nursery rhymes to encourage phonemic awareness are being developed world-wide indicates that we can learn from each other, just as the children are learning in school from their peers and their teachers.

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The Role of WhatsApp during the time of COVID-19 Pandemic: A Reflection

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Abstract:

During the time of COVID-19, traditional classroom had switched over to online platform. However, we gather information and data only through the social networking application like WhatsApp. WhatsApp was an eye-opener for the learners as well as the teachers. With that application, there aroused a bond between a student and a teacher. It gave massive updates and ideas about the present-day scenario during those time. It was a platform where students can gather the latest news about the college premises, their syllabus and their examinations. It played a skipper's role and brought knowledge at its forefront through its utmost peak.

Keywords : COVID-19, WhatsApp, students, teachers and platform.

WhatsApp has worked immensely during the time of COVID-19 during the time of lockdown. At the onset of lockdown when the schools, colleges and universities where stopped online education has brought its time to a new centre staged. To get in touch with different students WhatsApp gave a platform for connecting with the students as well as the teachers so that proper communication can take place easily.

For information :

All the relevant information is shared through the platform of WhatsApp. This helps us to communicate and correlate data through this process. Teachers can provide lot of data about the recent issue about their college lectures. They can talk about the latest college updates and it helps the students to get plenty of information through this process.

For meeting links :

Whenever, we connect to different students at a

given time, we send a meeting link in WhatsApp. Be it in Zoom meeting or else in Google meet, links are automatically sent by the administrator. Here in this case, we take into account, the teacher to be considered, they sent the meeting link to the students through the WhatsApp platform.

Most of the colleges and universities follow the Google Meet application. It is an application where the maximum number of participants can be hundred. It can also exceed to two hundred if we buy the premium version in our account. In this application generally webinars, conferences, workshops, faculty development program used to take place. Audio and visual technique can be done here by this platform. Even for a literature teacher, if the teacher is interested to show his/her screen if the user is working on laptop or computer, the user can do so to teach the assignment prescribed be it poem, drama or novel through clicking on share screen option.

Sending notes : For sending pdfs :

Sometimes during the time of lockdown, when students could not buy books from the shops, teachers do send the pdf version of their books. They may also send the pdf version of different reference book related to the course of their studies. It's strenuous for the mind of the student as well as the teacher to zoom through the screen to get in tunes with the courses mentioned in their syllabus. Sometimes students can underline or highlight the important text and can save it accordingly.

For sending pictures :

Sometimes in WhatsApp we send notes through clicking picture format in jpg format. Some teachers can send notes in the WhatsApp group and by sending the pictures of the notes in the group, it automatically reaches to several students. Image files can also be
shared in jpeg and png format. To forward an image to several recipients, WhatsApp gives the opportunity to sent five recipients. We cannot at all send all the recipients' same images all at a time. Even we can send thirty images file to a single recipient all at once. The maximum file size allowed for all media files in WhatsApp is around 16MB on all platforms.

For sending video files :

Just like sending pictures, we can forward five recipients five video files. We need to keep in mind about the size of the video files. We need to maintain the size of the video file in WhatsApp. We should also keep in mind the storage of video files keeps a lot of space in our mobile phones. If there is an important video clip, the student must watch it and save it in their devices.

"We're urging parents to help their kids study well in their own tents, to do the homework and then message it so that we can correct," Hadaja, a 21-year-old medic and volunteer Arabic teacher, told Reuters. In the sprawling Atmeh camp near the Turkish border, he sends video lessons online via Whatsapp."

• Teachers in refugee camps in Syria share video lessons with parents on WhatsApp from Reuters April 1, 2020.

For YouTube links :

At times in WhatsApp, YouTube links are sent to gather information in details about a particular topic. This YouTube link may be in the form of a movie to instill the students more about the topic of a particular novel or play in an in-depth analysis. Even educational videos are also being shown to the students to get an adequate and additional information about a particular topic. In literature, these sorts of videos are useful to understand about the moving images about a presentation of a topic be it in the form of novel, prose piece, poem and drama or any other literary fields. It is also noted that students can recollect in their mind the moving images than the regular traditional chalk and talk technique in the classroom.

For sending hyperlinks :

In a traditional classroom, several rooms are allotted with fixed timings. However, in an online class, it is not possible to take a traditional classroom. However, Google Meet links are shared in the WhatsApp group so that students could join the corresponding subject teacher's class without fail. WhatsApp is the only platform where the link could be shared and it is a form of a new platform where students can get engaged in this technique. Moreover, teachers can also send hyperlinks of their research materials through this process. They even can send lots of links from different sources related to studies where students can get benefitted themselves which was not easily possible in the traditional classroom.

"Meanwhile, in the elementary and middle schools of the capital, families are receiving the tasks to be carried out by their children through active class chats on whatsapp groups."

• An article in March 5, 2020 where schools are closed in Italy but homework via WhatsApp and online teaching are done in Naples.

For sending voice notes :

Generally, internet connectivity fails to combat itself or do not run spontaneously as a result, it creates a commotion for both the student as well as the teacher. Sometimes the teacher may record the important notes or the topic through microphone. If the teacher could send the voice notes, several students get benefitted by this process.

For sending location :

WhatsApp also has a feature of sending location. Location helps us to search a particular area and we can definitely get the details about the area. At a rare stage, it is useful for educational purposes.

For sending contacts :

WhatsApp has also has a feature of sending contacts to different users. If we can save the phone numbers of different people, it helps us to send those contact when we are in the deepest needs.

Linking of WhatsApp through different devices :

It is through WhatsApp application in our mobile, several devices have been linked for the benefit of several users. Different devices like computer, laptop, tablets and many more devices can be linked through this process. WhatsApp Web, a webpage that links mobile with the devices that can be used together can also be used through WhatsApp application. Even WhatsApp application software can be downloaded in Windows. It is sometimes easy for users to work on big screen through WhatsApp through big devices but users need to know how to work and use this platform easily and it requires knowledge. If the teacher can be expert in this field and can channelize it perfectly in front of the students, the students would be eager to attend the teacher's class.

Groups in WhatsApp :

In WhatsApp, different groups are made for different classes and each group is important for the students as well as the teachers. However, the teacher has to be very careful in order to sort out the group for taking class so that they might not get confused when the class was about to take place. Plenty of messages might be exchanged from the student's side, this makes the group disoriented and tireless for those who read the messages. The students would attend the class of the corresponding subject teacher in the group timely. The teacher has to inform the students to send only relevant information in the group so that things could work well for the learners.

Even WhatsApp can help us to stay connected during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic and there are a large number measures are mentioned along with community leaders and stories.

Thus, WhatsApp had helped immensely during the

lockdown for both the teachers and the students. It brings the learning environment easier for us and the learners find things satisfactory response through this social platform. When the world was suffering from lockdown due to the pandemic COVID-19, WhatsApp was the finest tool to solace and it brings cathartic appeal to all the learners.

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New Trend In Teaching And Learning

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Abstract :

The attraction of new trends in teaching and learning are mostly effective from the following factors it helps in internal active capability as well as diverse capability at reduced cost means on the low cost is it is most available to use popular handy, it save transportation and time for a remote and distance people as well as easy to learn with interest so new trend for preparing training education teaching learning communication discussion meet organization classes online teaching all is dependent upon the internet and which is very helpful by the media live Google meet zoom YouTube live video software teachings Google forms drive and IT sector these are the various important tools for making the online teaching and learning and various platforms also there's like edex, corsera, consortium, inflographics, goggle lens, platogram, creative commons.org, Jorum, Jisc.ac.uk, olabs.edu.in, geogebra, openshot.org, these are most popular for new trend in Teaching Learning today.

Introduction:

Today in the era of online Education, there is lot of opportunities for new trend in teaching and learning, in this new trend it is seen extremely different up gradation in personality of student regarding information technology and communication as well as modernization in curriculum and methodology is observed today in most of students and this all credit goes to new trend in teaching learning. The new trend in teaching and learning are very popular after covid-19 it was necessary necessity for the peoples to follow the online education till then it was compulsory and most of the institution was closed due to the covid-19 and that's why people turned toward the online education. Online education in India is very important as the most of the people's living is far behind or at the remote places and that's why for distance education and for very long transportation it is not possible to get education far away it may be costly also it may be troublesome also it may time consuming as well so upon this online education is very easy and cost effective as well as promoting the updating new technology, modernization new demand of new resources skill resources from the business institutions of most popular.

The most popular trend in online education or teaching learning is Google form and YouTube live stream, Whatsapp, telegram, Google meet, WebEx, these are all the platform for their education may be given for e-learning many student approach by various software also by the software's and various apps and various websites also the online teaching learning are taking place the apps also created for it and uploaded on the Play stores which is very important and popular among the student the teaching material PDF and in the form of document are available online that's find the new trend in teaching learning is mostly popular among the commerce education and science education as it is spreading various skills among the students specially science background as well as economics taxation accounting it's a boon in the competitive edge, if a country has to developed more than the other country he must have the communication command and the information resources and that resources is created by technology and it is spread among the students if there is a lot of utilization the creative will be more that's why online education teaching learning being distributed . The writer software maker app maker developer as well as website creator and various peoples of hardware and software maker do more for it which will be beneficial for economic growth of India.

Main body of the paper :

The new trend in teaching and learning mainly based on the technology the new technology include, edexcoursera, consortium, include graphics these are the various tools regarding the teaching and learning in education sector program creator use . These are the various medium as well as info graphics, pixabay is very important for making the videos YouTube produce where the free videos are available for making creativity the plotagon, Jorum, geogebra is also very important for making calculations jisc.ac.uk teachertube, olabs.edu.in , creative common.org is also hippro campus, openshot.org open chat videos canva.com repair video on this way openshot.org pixabay canva.com Adobe appsheet adorn edx.org content.in net.ac.in swayam portal epgp, platform, nearpod are open these are the various tools regarding making the video making the apps sheets various shades in Excel as well as in software for uploading creating information databases and videos for lecture teaching learning these are all new trends for the new generation and it is very important for communication between student and teacher learner and the teaching parties these are such type of trends which make the human resources very skillful and utilized for modern industries and businesses as well as office and e governance and managements.



The new trades includes eBooks online whit eboards, Rcom, online lock room, lighting, online lighting, online fan, key controls by mobile apps various eBooks e control system, security, e ID cards and online Presenty of student are all automatically made which fills students information stored for their skill calculations as well there use of information for development of students these tools are very important for teaching and learning in the era of Internet and online education which is very important for development of new scale with higher per capita skill the new technology is adaptable more most of the student also develop the apps in the dharavi slums of Mumbai two girl child develop the apps for pure water they are poor but made advancement in teaching and learning as well as most of the slums students are getting the education that's why apps aswell online education and from the videos and PDF and other internet related information.

The internet users are increasing day by day estimated hundred millions in in worldwide and 5260 million are in US United State alone and the internet population is growing rapidly up to 10% number every month are increasing day by day it is very vast data there is a competitions providing the internet services with MB Five 5G data and there is a lost ok network competitions among the world's most of the companies are pursuing fast and fast network so that the internet user will use the information very widely and this is the very important for the student education as per the study of Indian readership survey 1999 the India will reach top of the internet in India how increase around 1.0 million users in 1999 as compared to around 590 users a year ago in 1999 as per nasscom report software industry in 1999 there were more than one 72000 computer linked to the internet this is very fast 8.5 hundred cores by 2030 will be invested in this industry globally the Indian continent are increasing day by day this is the development of Internet in India

<u>Conclusion:-</u> The new teaching and learning is adaptable and easy to handle that's why it is a most popular among the students by the popular media as like the zoom , Google meet , Google forms and various software's YouTube and the social media are mostly popular among the students which are giving more information for the students education related videos education related sides PDF provide online meeting training education classes are becoming more and more popular and that's why new trend in teaching and learning are going beyond the thinking of a common man in India.

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Virtual Labs

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Abstract :

The aim of the Virtual Labs is to provide students access via the Internet to various experiments in control environment, which are situated in control laboratories at several educational Institutes. Government of India and Various Institutes, Colleges and Universities are currently developing the Virtual Lab as a network of remotely accessible laboratories in order to set up a prototype experimental environment. Students under consideration are usually located at geographically distributed location (e.g. at home) and have remote access to experiments. The Virtual Lab is based on a distance education concept due to the fact that certain students (e.g. professionals) may be interested in studying even at places which are far away from campus eliminating the necessity to be there in person. In the Virtual Lab they are able to gain some practice in control theory at their convenience thereby saving travel time and cost.

Key words-Virtual labs

Introduction :

The education sector in India, has been witnessing a massive transformation recently with changing job landscape, technological disruptions, demand for quality education and the implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The pandemic caused further shocks to the system with educational institutes forced to shut down during the lockdown period, and the transition of students and teachers to online teaching-learning. In India, around 250 million students were affected due to educational institutes' closures at the onset of lockdown induced by COVID-19. The pandemic posed several challenges in educational institutes which included an expected rise in dropouts, learning losses, and increase in digital divide. The pandemic also called into question the readiness of the systems, including teachers to address such a crisis and sustainability of educational institutes. However, COVID-19 also acted as a catalyst for digital adoption in educational institutes.

The virtual labs-Concept :

Virtual labs are an educational simulation environment that allows students to complete lab experiments online and explore concepts and theories without going into a real science lab

Students can experience lab techniques for the first time and become more familiar with advanced laboratory equipment that may be inaccessible because of its high price or because of its danger. Through animation, students can explore life sciences at the molecular level and look inside the machines they operate. Virtual laboratory software creates opportunities for alternative access to science education, and virtual sites are applications of virtual reality technology

Need and importance of virtual labs in e-learning :

Protect students while they deal with chemicals Provides a realistic learning experience rather than having learners make assumptions or memorize concepts and procedures help to solve the problem of lack of capabilities in educational Institutes. To provide cooperation and interaction between students and each other, and between teachers and students also Helps teachers evaluate students electronically. It helps students, especially in the early stages, to overcome boredom because of the theoretical sciences that they study in their educational Institutes.

It allows the student to do the experiment more than once, allowing him to fully absorb it

Virtual labs leave a wide field for experimentation and

interaction between learners and teachers, and virtual labs provide an enjoyable scientific experience. So the Virtual Lab platform, provide a more interactive experience

Science learning or science education is the teaching of science to non-scientists, such as school children, college students, and also adults within the general public.

The science learning field can include work in science content, science process (the scientific method), social and citizen science, and some teaching pedagogy.

Now days the Advances in computer and network technologies may facilitate and provide constructivist and cooperative learning environments, thus paving the way for cooperative activities and constructivist learning.

Objectives of Virtual Labs :

- 1. To provide remote-access to simulation-based Labs in various disciplines of Science and Engineering.
- 2. To enthuse students to conduct experiments by arousing their curiosity. This would help them in learning basic and advanced concepts through remote experimentation.
- 3. To provide a complete Learning Management System around the Virtual Labs where the students/ teachers can avail the various tools for learning, including additional web-resources, video-lectures, animated demonstrations and self-evaluation

The Philosophy of Virtual Labs :

Good lab facilities and updated lab experiments are critical for any educational institute. Wellequipped lab facilities are necessary to conduct experiments. Also, good teachers are always aimportant resource. The Virtual Labs will addresses these issues of lack of good lab facilities, as well as trained teachers, by providing remote-access to simulation-based Labs in various disciplines of science and engineering. Along with it its student centered it will arouse the curiosity of the students and permit them to learn at their own pace. This student-centric approach facilitates the acquisition of basic and advanced concepts through simulation-based experimentation. Internet-based experimentation further permits use of additional web-resources, videolectures, animated demonstrations and self-evaluation. Specifically,

- Access to online labs to those educational Institutes that faces lack of lab facilities.
- Access to online labs as a complementary facility to those educational Institutes that already have labs.

Virtual labs are any place, any pace, any-time, any-type labs. It is a paradigm shift in student-centric, online education.

Virtual Labs is a project initiated by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology. The project aims to provide remote access to Laboratories in various disciplines of Science and Engineering for students at all levels from undergraduate to research.

Virtual Labs have been designed to provide remote access to labs in various disciplines of Science and Engineering. These Virtual Labs cater to students at the undergraduate level, postgraduate level as well as to research scholars. Virtual Labs enable the students to learn at their own pace and motivates them to conduct experiments. Virtual Labs also provide a complete learning management system where the students can avail various tools for learning, including additional web resources, video lectures, animated demonstration, and self-evaluation. Virtual Labs can be used to complement physical labs.

Benefits of Virtual Lab for Science :

The science learning goals of laboratory experiences include enhancing mastery of science subject matter, developing scientific reasoning abilities, increasing understanding of the complexity and ambiguity of empirical work, developing practical skills, increasing understanding of the nature of science, cultivating interest in science and science learning, and improving teamwork abilities.

The researchers suggest that laboratory experiences will be more likely to achieve these goals if:

- They are designed with clear learning outcomes in mind.
- They are thoughtfully sequenced into the flow of classroom science instruction.
- They integrate learning of science content and process.

• They incorporate ongoing student reflection and discussion.

Computer-based representations and simulations of natural phenomena and large scientific databases are more likely to be effective if they are integrated into a thoughtful sequence of classroom science instruction that also includes laboratory experiences.

Advantages of virtual lab in Science :

- 1) Virtual labs enable students to perform many experiments that are difficult to perform in real laboratories because of the risks.
- 2) Virtual labs help teachers and students save time and effort because they don't need to adhere to certain times to enter the lab, or to move from one place to another.
- 3) Virtual labs enable students and teachers to use the latest technologies.
- 4) Virtual Labs help users keep up with the technological development of the digital age.
- 5) Virtual labs allow students to perform the practical experiments related to the theoretical courses, which helps them absorb the courses.
- 6) The virtual lab provides enjoyment during experiments.
- 7) Virtual labs help students perform the experiment more than once.
- 8) Virtual labs protect students and teachers from hazards, given there is no direct contact with toxic or radioactive chemicals and there is no handling of explosive devices or electricity.
- 9) Virtual labs provide the convenience of changing the inputs and transactions used in the experiment without worrying about any dangerous effects of these changes.
- 10) Virtual labs allow students to stay in touch with the Internet, which helps them search and gather information during the experiment.
- 11)Virtual Labs enable students to record results electronically and share them with others to exchange experiences.
- 12) Virtual Labs provide teachers with the opportunity to follow up and evaluate students electronically.
- 13)Virtual labs provide flexibility in performing experiments.

14) Virtual labs provide a complete Learning Management System (LMS) around the virtual labs where students can avail the various tools for learning including addition web-resources, videos, animated demonstrations and self-evaluation.

Disadvantages of Virtual Laboratory :

1) They require computer devices with high specifications in order to simulate the exact phenomena with full details and create a three-dimensional virtual lab.

2)They require professional programmers with strong skills in different programming languages. They also require a team of experts in the scientific material, teachers, and experts in psychology.

3) One of the negative effects of Virtual Labs is that it reduces the direct interaction between students and each other, and between students and teachers, given that the communication between them is electronically most of the time.

4) Due to the experiment in virtual lab can repeat as many times as necessary, student will get insensitive to failure and danger in a real situation.

5)Students can learn something useful from a full sensory experience in a real lab like weird noise and smell, random error, faulty machinery, etc.

Conclusion :

Virtual labs are one of the technological innovations among the modern educational methods. In virtual labs, the computer is used to provide a 3D virtual environment for the science lab. Virtual lab will be helpful to teacher during this pandemic. teachers respond and strive to provide quality education for their students. Sciences should be learned through minds-on and hands-on, hence teachers must be able to create virtual classroom conditions that help students maintain learning momentum while they cannot interact each other physically. Also using the internet and computer student will be able to complete their experiments in real time. Besides this, the student will be able to access information in various materials and disciplines, which develops his skills and helps him to keep abreast of daily developments in the field of education.

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Advantages of ICT Enhancing Higher Education

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Abstract :

This paper endeavours to awareness at the function of ICT in better schooling for the twenty first century. Specifically the paper has contended that ICTs have affected on instructional exercise in schooling schooling so far in little or no approaches but that the impact will broaden impressively in future years and that ICT will develop into a stable professional for extrade amongst severa instructive practices. It is apparent from the observe that use of ICT in better schooling is increasing fast in exceptional states of India. A standout among the maximum broadly diagnosed problems of making use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in schooling is to base choices with admire to progressive attainable consequences in preference to instructional needs. In growing countries wherein better schooling is weighted down with true problems at numerous levels, there may be increasing stress to assure that progressive capability consequences are visible on the subject of instructive necessities. The usage of ICT in schooling suits extra understudy centered studying settings and frequently this makes someplace with inside the variety of pressures for some educators and understudies. Be that as it could, with the arena transferring fast into automatic media and data, the a part of ICT in better schooling is finishing up more and more more vital and this importance will continue to broaden and create with inside the twenty first century.

Introduction:

Education is one of the actual supporters of economic prosperity and improve of humanity. Education is becoming a noteworthy wellspring of higher hand whilst international economic competition is growing extra honed. It encourages economic improvement and reasons a rustic to draw jobs and investments. Education, in addition, is one of the top elements that determine lifetime profit. Importance of schooling in all types of exceptional backgrounds has elevated with the assist of statistics and verbal exchange technology (ICT). Amid the preceding 20 years, the usage of ICT has typically modified the operating of schooling schooling. In the existing situation aware world, the importance of schooling and adequacy of ICT as a social want has been increasing. Social acceptability of statistics and verbal exchange gear is crucial to beautify the mobility with inside the widespread public and increment the pitch for price and social equity. The emphasis on better schooling in India may be understood through the quantity of universities presently found in India and the pleasant of schooling they provide. As of February 2017, there are 789 universities, 37,204 faculties and 11,443 stand-on my own establishments in India, as according to the ultra-modern facts from the UGC website. These numbers could simplest have improved through now.

The Government of India has taken ICT sports bigly and has set out a National ICT approach, that's pondered and performed thru exceptional Government Departments and Ministries. It is being performed thru enthusiastic sporting events of National Informatics Center (NIC) and encouragements from University Grants commission (UGC), All India council of Technical Education (AICTE) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) at some stage in the country.

National Association of Services and Software Companies (NASSCOM) have likewise assumed an vital element with inside the detailing of those strategies. The final a long time have witnessed the inclusion of trends in ICTs in better schooling structures round the arena. Even then the venture to broaden a better schooling device this is bendy and dynamic in order to holistically combine the era with inside the control and shipping of studying programmes is daunting. The first segment provides in brief the existing profile of better schooling in India. The targets constitute with inside the 2d segment. The 1/3 segment explores the boom of better schooling in India. In Last segment, we gift blessings and demanding situations of ICT.

Growth of ICT in India :

Contribution of ICTs in numerous measurements of the Indian better schooling framework is going on at a short pace. Utilization of audio visible aids, radio, TV to assist schooling and broadcasting of statistics for country improvement isn't new. The usage of satellite tv for pc in better schooling started as Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) in 1975-76. This induced the inspiration of Central Institute Of Educational Technology (CIET) and State Institute Of Educational Technology (SIET) studios for era and transmission of faculty located projects, begin of the country-huge school room of the University Grants Commission (UGC) with Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) because the nodal workplace through making instructional media aid centers (EMRCs) and audio-visible aid centers (AVRCs) in numerous universities and faculties. Presently those programmers" are intending as Vyas Channel upheld through the CEC and exceptional EMRCs, Gyandarshan II of the IGNOU, Open School and NCERT talk and broadcast channel. Educational Satellite (EDUSAT) became conceptualized to fulfill the communications necessities of the schooling zone. The Eleventh 5 yr plan is similarly giving impetus to apply of ICTs in schooling through putting in a National Mission in Education thru ICT. In this regard, use of ICTs could make a contribution notably to beautify the get right of entry to and pleasant of schooling however on the identical time it could generate situations, which

warrant attention. For example to sell era pushed schooling and open and distance studying the u.s.a. released a devoted satellite tv for pc EDUSAT on September 20, 2004. It became anticipated that EDUSAT could carry each quantitative and qualitative revolution in schooling. However, the quantitative growth seems to were performed in being capable of attain out to massive numbers, but the qualitative revolution expected because of advent of latest offerings and higher pleasant coaching with studying materials, has now no longer been pretty visible.

Role of Ict In Higher Education :

While for better schooling zone is deliberate to construct a know-how repository of multi disciplinary subjects, as a approach to counter the lack of college in better schooling, EDUSAT can be used to percentage the to be had knowledge thru modular programmes. This can be finished through networking establishments, advent of digital laboratories, advent of database, get right of entry to to professional lectures and technological trends in industries and studies agencies etc. Teaching and studying can similarly be advanced through changing of traditional coaching in preference to the same old age antique technique of chalk and speak for coaching through progressive strategies like energy factor displays and animations, modelling and simulations, videos and the use of AV aids, LCD projectors etc. ICT in management of instructional establishments play a first-rate function in green usage of current assets and simplifies the management tasks (e.g. in pupil management, workforce management, widespread management etc.) through decreasing the paper paintings and replaces the guide renovation of report maintaining to digital renovation of data which enables in clean retrieval of any statistics of students, workforce and widespread with in a fragment of seconds can get right of entry to the desired statistics. Integration of ICT in better schooling complements the pleasant of studies paintings and extra quantity of people enrolled withinside the studies paintings in numerous fields. ICT helps the hyperlinks internationally in all

difficulty remember and made social networking. It saves time, cash and attempt to the researchers of their studies studies.

Conclusion :

In this studies predominant awareness at the function of ICT in better schooling for the twenty first century. The usage of ICT has typically modified the operating of better schooling universities and Institutions. In the existing situation aware world, the importance of schooling and adequacy of ICT as a social want has been increasing. Social acceptability of statistics and verbal exchange gear is crucial to beautify the mobility with inside the widespread public and increment the pitch for price and social equity. This paper mentioned the evolution of ICT in India. ICT performed very powerful function for students, teachers, studies and administrative workforce in better schooling. This studies is likewise awareness on ICT as a Change agent in Society and better schooling. This paper mentioned

demanding situations and blessings of ICT in better schooling. Based on all above dialogue ICT is extra relevant and powerful platform for better schooling.

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Importance and Benefit of SWOT Analysis for Library Management System

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Abstract:

SWOT analysis is a basic technique that is used in strategic planning improving library success library development and identifying competitive advantages. Books are the real property of library which needs to be preserved and needs to increase its quality in library. To provide new facilities to readers is the responsibility of library staff. Strengths of library are to provide various types of services, facilities to the reader. It is important to the librarian to find weaknesses to make way by applying different solutions for overcoming on these problems. Also librarian has to find out opportunities which are available for the development and progress of libraries like services, building, suitable time for reader.

The SWOT Analysis is often used in academic to highlight and identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. It is particularly helpful in identifying areas for development. Strengths are characteristics of the library.

Introduction:

A SWOT analysis is a structured planning method used to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats involved in a project or in a business venture. Jain, A., (2015)¹. A SWOT analysis can be carried out for a product, place, industry or person. It involves specifying the objective of the business venture or project and identifying the internal and external factors that are favorable and unfavorable to achieve that objective credit SWOT to Albert Humphrey, who led a convention at the Stanford Research Institute in the 1960's and 1970's using data from Fortune companies. However, Humphrey himself does not claim the creation of SWOT and the origins remain obscure. The degree to which the internal environment of the firm matches with the external environment is expressed by the concept of strategic fit. SWOT Analysis is a useful technique for understanding your Strengths and Weaknesses and for identifying both the Opportunities open to you and the Threats you face.

History of SWOT Analysis :

The word "analysis" originates from the Greek language, meaning to separate into parts, loosen and dissolve. A SWOT analysis does this by 'peeling back layers of the company' and is widely used in many organizations. The initials of the acronym and mnemonic 'SWOT' represent the four factors of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.

SWOT analysis was created in the 1960's by business groups. Edmund P. Learned, C. Roland Christensen, Kenneth Andrews and William D. Book in their book "Business Policy, Text and Cases" " (R.D. Irwin, 1969)². While the tool was originally intended for business use, it has since been adopted to aid personal development.

Williams, (1996)³ Claims that effective business leaders are people who live 'in a world of SWOT', as they will be individuals who will have access to the right information so that they can act on maximizing opportunities and attempt to avoid threats. As such, SWOT analysis is recommended by some as a prime tool of analysis. Within SWOT analysis the Strengths and Weaknesses are seen as internal factors which are controllable and can be acted upon.

A major objective for many managers is the identification of threats and opportunities through environmental scanning; (Jackson and Dutton, 1998)⁴ The fundamental principles of SWOT analysis therefore seem to play an integral part within the organization domain

Importance of Clear Definitions:

Before looking at how the SWOT analysis can be applied to your organization, it is important to be clear about what exactly we mean by the terms Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. Whalley, A. $(2010)^5$.

- **Strengths**: Internal factors those are favorable for achieving your organization's objective.
- Weaknesses: Internal factors those are unfavorable for achieving your organization's objective.
- **Opportunities**: External factors those are favorable for achieving your organization's objective.
- **Threats**: External factors those are unfavorable for achieving your organization's objective.

SWOT analysis provides a structure for analyzing your own strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats you face or in a work context for analyzing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats a business or event faces.

Ideally it is one step in a process which helps you to:

- 1. Appreciate the strengths of a situation and you may then decide to build on these.
- 2. Define the weaknesses which you might choose to minimize.
- 3. Make the most of the opportunities that present themselves.
- 4. Recognize the possible threats and treat them in a planned and organized way.
- 5. SWOT analyses are not ends in themselves but a step before some action planning.

The elements of a SWOT analysis:

A SWOT analysis focuses entirely on the four elements included in the acronym allowing companies to identify the forces influencing a strategy, action or initiative. Knowing these positive and negative elements can help companies more effectively communicate what pars of a plan need to be recognized. When drafting a SWOT analysis, individuals typically create a table split up into four columns to list each impacting element sideby-side for comparison. Strengths and weaknesses won't typically match listed opportunities and threats, though they should correlate somewhat since they are tied together in some way.

Applications of SWOT analysis:

A SWOT analysis can be used for:

- Workshop sessions.
- Problem solving Planning.
- Product evaluation.
- Competitor evaluation Personal Development` Planning.
- Decision making.

Haberberg, (2000)⁵ Mentioned in his articles SWOT also offers a simple way of communicating about your initiative or program and an excellent way to organize information you've gathered from studies or surveys. A key reason to create a SWOT Analysis is to help you develop a strong business strategy. Knowing your own strengths and weaknesses as well as the threats and opportunities you face in the market place can really give you a lead on your competitors. ultimately the SWOT Analysis is an informative easy to conduct exercise and can be done at any stage of your business whether starting or managing.

Internal and External Factors:

SWOT analysis aims to identify the key internal and external factors seen as important to achieving an objective. SWOT analysis groups key pieces of information into two main categories:

- 1. Internal factors: The strengths and weaknesses internal to the organization.
- 2. External factors: The opportunities and threats presented by the environment external to the organization.

Usefulness of SWOT :

The usefulness of SWOT analysis is not limited to profit-seeking organizations. SWOT analysis may be used in any decision-making situation when a desired end-state objective is defined. Nair,(2004) SWOT Analysis is a simple but useful framework for analyzing your organization's strengths and weaknesses and the opportunities and threats that you face. It helps you focus on your strengths, minimize threats and take the greatest possible advantage of opportunities available to us. It can be used to "kick off" strategy formulation or in a more sophisticated way as a serious strategy tool. Valentin EK. (2001)⁶ A SWOT analysis is typically conducted using a four-square SWOT analysis template but you could also just make lists for each category. Use the method that makes it easiest for the organize and understand the results.

Developing Strategies from SWOT:

The following table might help to organize the strategies in each area: SWOT Analysis Template:

	Opportunities (External, positive)	Threats (External, negative)
Strength	Strength Opportunities strategies	Strength - Threats strate gies
(internal, positive)	Which of the company's s trength can be used to maximize the opportunities You identified?	How can you use the company's strength to maximize the Threats You identified?
Weaknesses	Weaknesses - Opportunities	Weaknesses - Threats strategies
(internal, negative)	strategies. What actions can you take to minimize the company's weakness using the opportunities You identified?	How can you minimize the company's weaknesses to avoid the Threats You identified ?

When to use SWOT :

SWOT is meant to be used during the proposal stage of strategic planning. It acts as a precursor to any sort of company action which makes it appropriate for the following moments.

- Exploring avenues for new initiatives.
- Making decisions about execution strategies for a new policy.
- Identifying possible areas for change in a program.
- Refining and redirecting efforts mid plan.

The use of a SWOT analysis by a community organization are as follows to organize information, provide insight into barriers that may be present while engaging in social change processes and identify strengths available that can be activated to counteract these barriers.

A SWOT analysis is often created during a retreat or planning session that allows several hours for brainstorming and analysis. The best results come when the process is collaborative and inclusive. When creating the analysis, people are asked to pool their individual and shared knowledge and experience.

While a SWOT analysis is not in itself action, it can be a "support team" to help you:

- Identify the issues or problems you intend to change.
- Set or real firm goals.
- Create an action plan.
- Identify barriers that will limit goals/objectives.
- Decide on direction that will be most effective.
- Reveal possibilities and limitations for change.
- To revise plans to best navigate systems, communities and organizations.
- As a brainstorming and recording device as a means of communication.

• To enhance credibility of interpretation to be utilized in presentation to leaders or key supporters.

Benefits of SWOT Analysis:

SWOT Analysis is a most effective and objective way to determine how capable an

organization. When it comes to surviving threats and capitalizing on opportunities. SWOT can be used in a conference where the participants come from different locations and organizations. SWOT can be used in a community or community based organization where the participants are unpaid and whose membership is based on residence. SWOT can be used in an organization such as an NGO, government department or private firm. Where the participants are paid staff.

a SWOT analysis is a useful process regarding the consideration of key organizational priorities such as gender and cultural diversity and fundraising objectives. SWOT Analysis helps in strategic planning in following manner:

- It is a source of information for strategic planning.
- Builds organization's strengths.
- Reverse its weaknesses.
- Maximize its response to opportunities.
- Overcome organization's threats.
- It helps in identifying core competencies of the firm.
- It helps in setting of objectives for strategic planning.
- It helps in knowing past, present and future so that by using past and current data, future plans can be chalked out.

SWOT Analysis provide information that helps in synchronizing the firm's resources and capabilities with the competitive environment in which the firm operates.

Importance and Method of SWOT Analysis for library:

The SWOT Analysis is an extremely useful tool for understanding and decision-making for all sorts of situation in library and organization. SWOT is an acronym for strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The SWOT analysis headings provide a good framework for reviewing strategy, position and direction of a library proposition or any idea. SWOT analysis also works well in brainstorming meetings. We can use SWOT Analysis for library strategic planning, library evaluation, library development and research reports. It is a subjective assessment of data which is organized by the SWOT format into a logical order that helps understanding, presentation discussion and decision making.it can be used for all sorts of decision-making and the SWOT template enables proactive thinking, rather than relying on habitual or instinctive reactions. We should describe the subject for SWOT analysis clearly so that people are contributing to the analysis and those seeing the finished SWOT analysis properly understand the purpose of the SWOT assessment and implications.

Here are some factors of what a SWOT analysis can be used to assess:

- Library.
- Method of circulation.
- Collection.
- Organizational behavior.
- Strategic option, such as launching a new function or service.
- Opportunity to make an acquisition.
- Potential co-operation.
- Changing a supplier.
- Outsourcing a service, activity or resource.
- Investment opportunity.

Application of SWOT in Medical College Library:

The present age is an information age and also the challenging one for library and library professionals. Today it is not easy job for librarians to run the library manually with the help of traditional management principals. Sometimes it becomes more difficult for the libraries to achieve the goals and provide service effectively to the users.

Hence the librarians are trying to implement the newly developed managerial techniques in medical libraries order to run in better way. Due to internal and external managerial problem it is practically difficult or not easily possible to analyses the real weaknesses and threats in the libraries. However, the opportunities and the strengths can be found out in a better way due to the physical way.

SWOT analysis of professional development, technical services, automation, and equipment, management, budgeting and networking provides and allows the recommendations for library improvements for more efficient technical operations.

Library and SWOT Analysis :

The following lists are strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats contributed by library professionals. Obviously you will see your own library in some of these others may not apply to your library at all and hopefully these will provide a starting point for you to do your own SWOT Analysis. Remember don't do this alone have the benefit of a brainstorming session.

STRENGTHS: (Internal)	WEAKNESSES: (Internal) Perceived gaps in the collection	
	adequacy of place	
Library Collection	Library is in a bad or not easily- accessed location	
Knowledgeable staff		
Library as a pivotal point in the institution	Librarian gets in a rut	
More bang for the information buck	Position in the organizational chart	
Efficient searching; cost-effective searching	not good, reports to the wrong supervisor	
Well organized information	Librarian need to learn a new language business-speak	
Quality information	Librarian doesn't investigate	
New technologies	customers' needs	
Outstanding customer service	Awareness of the library and what	
Responds to customer (the organization's staff) needs	staff	
Knowledge and understanding of information organization and structure	Librarian makes assumptions Librarian focuses on the wrong	
Service-oriented staff	problems	
Networking librarians		
THREATS: (External)	OPPORTUNITIES: (External)	
The Internet "has all the information for	Electric medical records	
tree	Digitization	
The Internet is more convenient; don't	Information orders (electronic	
have to go to the library	LATCH)	
The Internet is more fun	Weekend/evening access; after-	
End-user searches	hours service	
Publication costs and increases	Network access; wireless	
The library needs an identity; needs	Newsletter articles; editing	
branding	Open access movement	
rituation disaster monogement	Internet availability	
Library staffing lovels, not coming into	Teaching classes; library orientation	
library: low reimbursement: low patient	programme	
census	Library web site Development	
Administrations' lack of understanding of	Self-service	
the library	A put time any place library	
Administration has different priorities	Table of contents via amail	
Information access and desiring moline	rable of contents via ciliali	
information access and decision-making	Cooperative purchasing	

SWOT ANALYSIS

Enmeshment

Internal & External SWOT Factor for Library:

The aim of any SWOT analysis is to identify the key internal & external favors that are important to achieving the objectives. Akca $H.(2006)^{8}$. SWOT analysis group's key pieces of information into two main categories.

Internal Factors:

Strengths:

In strength we study things which are important for the development of library.

• Library collection :

Library always collects important reading material for readers. Library gets various funds from society. This fund is used to purchase various reading material such as books of famous authors, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, different types of reports and non-books materials etc. this purchasing is from the starting point of library. At one point there is ample material in library and this is the positive point of any library.

• Trained staff:

The work of library cannot be done without a trained staff. The trained staff right from librarian to library attendant. Due to trained staff library can give good service to the readers. Trained staff works as light house.

• Library services :

Library provides many facilities to attract more readers in library. Library gives reference services catalogs. Xerox services and other important services. This is the strength of library

Library Building:

A good neat, clean and pleasant atmosphere in library building is an important strength. In good structured building we can run various departments in library such as reading hall, catalog stall, reference section, newspaper reading stall etc.

•Library Furniture :

In a good library we need furniture. In all departments there should be good furniture, which is an important part in the library. Comfortable chairs, tables, computer tables etc. This is strength of library.

• Modern Techniques :

Computerized library is the strength of a good library. In a good library readers can use internal facility. Readers can use e-books, e-journals. To prevent the books RFID technique is used. This is the strength of library.

• Book exhibition :

Library always organize book exhibition on many occasion.

• Library committee :

There are various committees in library can achieve the goals and objectives of library. This is the strength of library.

• The quality work :

Library is service provider in society. Library works for readers. Like library catalogs, library classification and services to readers.

• To introduce library for new readers:

For new readers the library must introduce them the rules of library the process of the library and structure, even library should display new books in weakly in show cases. All these factors are strength of good library.

Weakness:

There are some weaknesses in library.

• Insufficient funds :

This is major problem in all libraries there are different readers in every library. The fund is needed for various works in library. Funds are important.

• Insufficient staff :

In library there are various departments and each department needs skilled & good staff. But in many libraries the staff is not sufficient.

• Lack of training facilities :

In library when we introduce modern techniques we must have to give staff members a proper training. But such trainings are not properly provided to the staff. That is the reason why there are many problems to implement modern technology in library. This is the weakness in library.

• Increase in the prize of reading material :

The reading material prizes are increasing every year.

• Lack of space for library :

The reading material is increasing day by day. Even the readers are increasing. But in all departments there is lack of space to develop modern facilities.

External factors: The opportunities & threats presented by external factors.

• Non salary grants are reduced:

Non salary grants are important for some works in library. University reduced such grants some important works can't be done without grants.

• Change in evaluation system:

Government and universities always change their evaluation system. It is challenging things to adjust the changing evaluation system for library.

A realistic recognition of the weaknesses and threats that exist for your efforts is the first step to countering them with a robust and creative set of strength and opportunities. A SWOT analysis identifies your strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to assist you in making strategic plan and decisions.

Whatever courses of action you decide on the four-cornered SWOT analysis prompts you to move in a balanced way throughout your program. It reminds you to:

The four-cornered SWOT:

- Build on your strengths
- Minimize your weaknesses
- Seize opportunities
- Counteract threats

A SWOT analysis will be most helpful if you use it to support the vision, mission and objectives you have already defined. The SWOT will at least provide perspective, and at best will reveal connections and areas for action.

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Career Oppournuties In Library And Information Science Profession

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Abstract :

The higher education system in the country has a big role to play in the development of the economy. It is this system that feeds the need of trained and skilled manpower for the development of the higher education and also country. The higher education system adapts itself to the new paradigm of imparting life skills and imbibing analytical thinking process among the learners to prepare them for any jobs that they may take up in their working lives. Library and Information Science (LIS) profession is one of the leading professions in higher education in which people can make their career. This paper deals with various career opportunities in LIS education.

Introduction :

The world is undergoing a technological revolution that is fundamentally changing the way we live, work and relate to one another. In its scale, scope and complexity, the transformation is unlike anything humankind has experienced before. "Profession means an occupation, especially on requiring extensive education in a branch of science. LIS profession does not only come into contact with covers of knowledge but also experiences the pleasure and thrill of providing the right information to the right person at the right time. LIS profession thus can be a great profession for those who enter it with the seriousness of purpose". LIS profession is, definitely an occupation which demands specialized knowledge and skills. Its study is based on a systematic theory that delineates and supports the skills that characterize the profession. It has its professional organizations that promote excellence in the work of the members, influence public sentiment and support and try to raise it to a position of dignity and social standing. The art and science of managing libraries are called LIS

profession. The essential function of LIS professionis to make available "information" in its widest sense, serving leisure as well as work needs, for the benefit of people seeking day to day information.

LIS profession essentially concerns the problem of storage, retrieval, and access to documents, in other words, information. The free and anytime, anywhere availability of learning and knowledge resources is challenging the role of higher education institutes as the sole creator and provider of knowledge thereby necessitating the need for the education system to make itself more open and flexible. There are library professionals for each and every activity of any library. They select the books for purchase, process the orders, create bibliographic records and then physically prepare them for placing on the shelves. This makes it possible for you to find the books in the library catalogue.

LIS Education in India:

LIS education in India started in 1911, when the Baroda School was started by WA Baroda due to the initiative taken by SayajiRao Gaikwad II, the Maharaja of State of Baroda. Since then, India has not looked back and has been striding high in the ladder of LIS education. Today nearly 100 Universities in India are running the LIS courses and imparting at present LIS education in India covers a wide spectrum of courses ranging from low level certificate and diploma in library science to bachelor and master degree in library and information science and to high level M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes. Presently in India, Library and Information Science (LIS) education is imparted in more than 118 universities and institutions are running Certificate Course to MPhil and Ph.D.

LIS courses in India

1. Diploma in Library and Information Science.

- 2. Certificate course in Library and Information Science (C.Lib.Sci.)
- 3. B.Lib.Sc. /BLIS (Bachelor Degree in Library and Information Science)
- 4. M.Lib.Sc./MLIS (Master Degree in Library and Information Science)
- 5. PGDLAN (Post Graduate Diploma in Library Automation and Networking)
- 6. M. Phil (Master of Philosophy) in Library and Information Science
- 7. PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) in Library and Information Science.
- 8. D. Litt in Library and Information Science.

Eligibility Criteria :

After higher secondary education any one can do Certificate and Diploma courses in LIS education. The criteria to take the admission for the BLIS (one year course) in all the universities is after graduation, MLIS (one year course) or MLIS (two year course) as per merit and government rules prescribed for seat reservation and relaxation of marks for reserved category students. Regular seats are allotted in both open and reserved categories. All central universities conduct an entrance test to select candidates for MLIS course. Whereas, for M.Phil. and PhD entrance test followed by interview is conducted in most of the universities to test research aptitude of the eligible candidates.

Job opportunity after LIS Education :

As we aware that the LIS education is professional courses there are many jobs are available in various sectors. After successfully completion of these type of courses in LIS there are variety of job opportunities are made available in India, it may be in public libraries, academic library, research, industry or private companies etc. The designations and pay scales are also differ in organization such as Librarian, deputy librarian, assistant librarian, documentation officer, information scientist, library assistant, library attendant etc. There is a lot of scope for a career in library science education sector. The students after acquiring library science qualifications can find employment opportunities in the libraries of following areas:

- 1. Public/Government libraries
- 2. School, College and other academic institutions
- 3. Research Libraries
- 4. Information Centres and Documentation centers
- 5. Archives, Museums and Galleries

- 6. Print and Electronic Media Libraries
- 7. Corporate and Industrial Libraries

Conclusion :

Due to technological development in information and communication technology many changes is going on in the field of LIS education. LIS professional needs to take responsibility of to change in the syllabus according to changes around them. LIS educationist need to make available IT laboratories fully equipped with the latest hardware and software including Internet connectivity, networking and library management software to LIS students. LIS departments should organized training programs with ICT specialization for teacher librarians. LIS education institute needs to take initiative to establish National Centre for LIS education and also to plan and coordinate collaborative activities and programs, like exchange of facilities, curriculum planning, extension lectures, and continuing education programs. We the library professional also try to make ICT environment may be created in all types of libraries and information centers at the LIS institute.

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Enhancement of Technological Trends In Higher Education: Growth of Digital Libraries

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Abstract :

The number one goal of the examiner became to take a look at the middle literature associated with rising technology used with inside the college libraries and to discover the converting function of the college librarians in those technologically ready present day libraries. Technology these days performs a prime function in each component of life. It has revolutionized the sector through its huge effect on individuals, organizations, governments bodies, etc. The examiner additionally makes a speciality of the mind-set of library specialists in the direction of this contemporary surroundings. The findings of the examiner are primarily based totally upon 4 themes, they are: "popularity of rising technology with inside the college libraries", "mind-set of librarians in the direction of the rising technology", "technological compatibility many of the specialists of the libraries" and "obstacles with inside the implementation of rising technology".

Introduction :

The motive of the have a look at is to have a look at literature to be had at the utility of era in libraries. Libraries, similarly, have transfigured themselves on occasion in presenting the excellent viable carrier/merchandise to their users. Academic libraries basically display a huge effect of technological advancements. Web-primarily based totally offerings, implementation of latest technology have significantly pampered the users. Technology frequently is continuously connected to getting concrete outcomes, getting rid of a few challenges, performing some operations the use of exquisite skills (Lan and Young, 1996). Nevertheless, it will become the responsibility of educational librarians to perceive and apprehend those technology to in shape their libraries with the expectancy in their users, thereby growing required technological skills. While generation developments are growing exponentially, it's far apparent that librarians might not be capable of include each unmarried fashion of their libraries. Therefore, they need to select the generation in this kind of manner on the way to assist them in a long term preserving in thoughts the data priorities in their users. However, the instructional library need to be the number one center wherein those technology need to be skilled nearly or with inside the shape of a document, to stay at the leading edge of generation in a better studying institution.

The intention of this examine is to analyze numerous growing library technology which might be useful and positive to college libraries. Nevertheless, if there had been many researches executed at college libraries on rising technology, this examine is broadly speaking aimed toward enhancing information of those increasing technology through the library and data sciences profession.

Review of literature :

Saibakumo (2021) the long-time period survival and aid of educational libraries with inside the technological society relies upon at the growth and upgrading of data offerings. In educational libraries, technological tendencies have driven libraries to take all-embracing, user-friendly, and generation-pushed techniques to shipping. This obvious hole seems to be crammed through new generation. The examine highlights the diploma to which new technology are understood, adopted, favoured and equipped to be blanketed in educational library operations in Nigeria.

Chingath (2020) expressed the principle goals of his examine, that is to illustrate the combination and seamless functioning of generation in libraries. Whereas, the writer additionally blanketed fundamental generation tendencies consisting of Robotics, Drones, Block chain, Big Data and Mobile Apps in addition to their use and alertness in libraries. However, the fields and offerings of the library for which the generation may also follow have been additionally decided on and mentioned primarily based totally on a cumulative exam of the to be had literature and in addition studies through the writer.

Trends in technologies in the libraries :

Lubanga & Mumba (2021) the outstanding issue for the life of latest products and services at UNILIA libraries is ICT i.e.; library 2.zero, structures on social media, emails, net and digital and public catalogues. Furthermore, UNILIA libraries were proven for you to adapt to the speedy converting surroundings and enhance current products and services even as additionally taking benefit of the brand new opportunities and tendencies in library and records technological know-how thru studies and creativity and innovation in era. Saibakumo (2021) nevertheless, with inside the midst of 18 new technology, adoption is stumbling whereas, only a few have readiness and consciousness of the cybrary, library website, WebOPAC, institutional repository and social media. The software and man or woman of mastering environments were inclusively utilized in technology just like the Integrated Library Management System, the Library Guide app, RFID and the net of things. Chingath (2020) discovered that every one of the technology in libraries have viability, which includes the improvement of an encrypted database, talking robots and flying books, etc. The advent of those technology will make contributions to a bigger development in library offerings.

The improvement of latest era calls for libraries to broaden new methods of disclosing specialists to new technological abilities; that is primarily based totally on a collaborative worker mastering version with the Maker Movement's (Brown and et. al., 2017). Adequate/certified group of workers recruiting and library group of workers schooling/retraining (Enweani, 2018). A precis of the main issues pertinent to library specialists operating in a complicated and continuously converting atmosphere of handy mastering and mastering era (Hayman and Smith, 2014).

Hussain and Jan (2018)propose that younger expert librarians have a extra hobby in Web 2.zero technological activities. LIS specialists should have an knowledge of ICT and net technology and their gear in addition to their verbal exchange skills (Jerry and Ramasesh, 2012). A extensive wide variety of papers (Fourteen) mentioned the technological compatibility many of the specialists of the college libraries. Chingath (2020) illustrates a roadmap for LIS specialists, specifically many of the more youthful generation, to combine library era and beautify library image. Ajie (2019) targeted at the possibilities and risks Nigerian records specialists face in this period of globalisation. Furthermore, the item additionally addresses the restrictions of the libraries. The literature states that in advance schooling techniques for the library's specialists had been in the main designed for freshly enrolled graduates who had been organized for worker participation.

Advantages of digital libraries :

One can describe the library as a centrally prepared set inclusive of sources that encompass a whole spectrum of various sorts of media (text, video, hypermedia) in addition to human offerings. When we consider libraries, the primary issue that involves thoughts is the bodily additives which includes space, equipment, storage, racks complete of books and different educational material. No one could deny the position studying play with inside the existence of college students. Since digitization has taken over maximum of the additives in college mastering and better training, mastering thru virtual libraries isn't always a issue of the beyond anymore. The decline in visits to traditional libraries indicates that scholars opt to get right of entry to records and examine content material with out traveling a library in person. While many libraries and universities are digitizing their substances to be handy to participants and the overall public, allow us to check the primary **advantages of virtual libraries for better training:**

1. No physical boundaries: Accessing the virtual library is a good deal simpler and efficient, not like a traditional library, college students do not have to test the outlet and last hours to plot their visits; with simply a web connection, you may get right of entry to a virtual library every time, everywhere. Digital libraries offer the scholars with the ease of mastering at their very own comfort. Students can get right of entry to and examine the library substances in numerous virtual formats (eBooks, audiobooks, movies on call for 24 hrs/day) every time and everywhere the usage of their favored devices.

2. Instant get right of entry to to sources:

There isn't anyt any luxurious which includes getting access to considerable understanding and applicable records touching on precise subjects. A Digital library cuts quick the effort and time one might placed into traveling a traditional library and locating the proper book. With alternatives like inconstructed content material seek with only some key phrases or titles, looking for what you want from lots of sources will become easy.

3. Preservation of sources :

Conventional libraries want to make investments closely withinside the upkeep and maintenance of library sources. The bodily library sources are accessed and reused through readers frequently, wherein it will become tough to save you the deterioration of books, vinyl records, cassette tapes and different sources. Whereas with virtual libraries, the content material is digitized, and the virtual sources are handy to a massive wide variety of readers frequently with out focusing at the maintenance of bodily substances.

4. Updated records :

Digital libraries assist you get right of entry to the up to date sources with the today's era to be had, the traditional libraries can also additionally fall at the back of in shopping the today's versions of books, magazines, and different content material sources. But virtual libraries in better training institutes or companies can replace the virtual library frequently. Many publishers in recent times permit virtual libraries to make the today's versions and magazines handy to the readers primarily based totally at the pay-as-you-examine version. Hence, virtual libraries assist have interaction readers through presenting get right of entry to to the today's publications.

Conclusion :

This literature evaluate enables library specialists and librarians approximately the era utilized by libraries and additionally the limitations confronted through them. Furthermore, it increases consciousness of the demanding situations those new technology poses each for customers and for libraries. This evaluate article examines library records offerings on this context of the net surroundings. It gives an perception into the brand new technology that are turning into the want of the hour of each individual. Users have now known the fee of era and subsequently as a result their expectancies and needs are developing. The evaluation of the literature showcases that with the developing intervention of era, demanding situations associated with it additionally grows equally.

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Innovative Trends And Technologies In Digital Libraries For Higher Education

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Abstract :

Technology these days performs a prime function in each component of life. It has revolutionized the sector through its huge effect on individuals, organizations, governments bodies, etc. Libraries, similarly, have transfigured themselves on occasion in presenting the excellent viable carrier/ merchandise to their users. Academic libraries basically display a huge effect of technological advancements. Web-primarily based totally offerings, implementation of latest technology have significantly pampered the users. Technology frequently is continuously connected to getting concrete outcomes, getting rid of a few challenges, performing some operations the use of exquisite skills (Lan and Young, 1996). Nevertheless, it will become the responsibility of educational librarians to perceive and apprehend those technology to in shape their libraries with the expectancy in their users, thereby growing required technological skills.

Introduction :

The important intention of the examine is to check the literature associated with the usage of rising technology through college libraries. The number one goal of the examine became to take a look at the middle literature associated with rising technology used with inside the college libraries and to discover the converting function of the college librarians in those technologically ready present day libraries. The examine additionally makes a speciality of the mind-set of library specialists in the direction of this contemporary surroundings. The findings of the examine are primarily based totally upon 4 themes, they are: "popularity of rising technology withinside the college libraries", "mindset of librarians in the direction of the rising technology", "technological compatibility many of the specialists of the libraries" and "obstacles with inside the implementation of rising technology". Nevertheless, if there had been many researches executed at college libraries on rising technology, this examine is broadly speaking aimed toward enhancing information of those increasing technology through the library and data sciences profession.

Saibakumo (2021) the long-time period survival and aid of educational libraries with inside the technological society relies upon at the growth and upgrading of data offerings. In educational libraries, technological tendencies have driven libraries to take allembracing, user-friendly, and generation-pushed techniques to shipping. This obvious hole seems to be crammed through new generation. The examine highlights the diploma to which new technology are understood, adopted, favoured and equipped to be blanketed in educational library operations in Nigeria.

Trends in Libraries :

A extensive wide variety of papers (Fourteen) mentioned the technological compatibility many of the specialists of the college libraries. Chingath (2020) illustrates a roadmap for LIS specialists, specifically many of the more youthful generation, to combine library era and beautify library image. Ajie (2019) targeted at the possibilities and risks Nigerian records specialists face in this period of globalisation. Furthermore, the item additionally addresses the restrictions of the libraries. The literature states that in advance schooling techniques for the library's specialists had been in the main designed for freshly enrolled graduates who had been organized for worker participation. The improvement of latest era calls for libraries to broaden new methods of disclosing specialists to new technological abilities; that is primarily based totally on a collaborative worker mastering version with the Maker Movement's (Brown and et. al., 2017). Adequate/certified group of workers recruiting and library group of workers schooling/retraining (Enweani, 2018). A precis of the main issues pertinent to library specialists operating in a complicated and continuously converting atmosphere of handy mastering and mastering era (Hayman and Smith, 2014). Hussain and Jan (2018) propose that younger expert librarians have a extra hobby in Web 2.zero technological activities. LIS specialists should have an knowledge of ICT and net technology and their gear in addition to their verbal exchange skills (Jerry and Ramasesh, 2012).

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Benefits of digital libraries

Libraries have continually been a critical a part of the mastering process. One can describe the library as a centrally prepared set inclusive of sources that encompass a whole spectrum of various sorts of media (text, video, hypermedia) in addition to human offerings. When we consider libraries, the primary issue that involves thoughts is the bodily additives which includes space, equipment, storage, racks complete of books and different educational material. No one could deny the position studying play withinside the existence of college students. Since digitization has taken over maximum of the additives in college mastering and better training, mastering thru virtual libraries isn't always a issue of the beyond anymore. The decline in visits to traditional libraries indicates that scholars opt to get right of entry to records and examine content material with out traveling a library in person. While many libraries and universities are digitizing their substances to be handy to participants and the overall public, allow us to check the primary advantages of virtual libraries for better training:

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Conclusion :

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Role of Social Media In Higher Education

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Abstract:

The universality of social media (e.g., Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Telegram, YouTube, Wikipedia) is no more superficial than at the educational institute, colleges & university. Social media are progressively observable in higher education as teacher's aspect to technology to facilitate and improve their teaching as well as encourage active learning for students. Many academicians in all over the worldclaim forthe determined incorporation of social media as an educational instrument. Social media have become animportant tool for social communication and are extensively used in the teaching-learning process. Nonetheless of the use of social media by some academicians as anindividual initiative, in India, social media's usage for the teaching-learning process has been neglected. The speedy implementation of social media technologies has given rise to in a vital modification that is in the way of communication and alliance between the humans. Distance Learning can take benefit of social media with virtual online learning via video conferencing and teleconferences. This chapter summarizes the different tools of social media and also highlights the advantages and disadvantages of Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Telegram, YouTube, Wikipedia usage in teaching learning process ranging from educators' dominance to privacy concerns.As social media practice continues to cultivate inhigher education, future experiential research is acceptable.

Keyword: Social media, Higher Education, Teaching learning process, Teacher, Technologies.

1.1 Introduction:

Social media technologies have changed the scenario of teaching learning in higher education. Social media platforms are an almost fundamental part of most

user's personal as well as educational lives via smartphones now-a-days. Social media takes the form of online platforms that empower connectivity, communication, and collaboration. Blogs, vlogs, instant messaging, virtual communities and social networking sites are diverse examples in which social media revealsthe situation. Social networking sites are segmented into various types of market sectors and definite needs. Wikipedia and LinkedIn target formal business-related interactions whereas Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram and Telegramtarget informal social communication, though the boundary between formal and informal use is getting indistinct.

Even as today's college student experiences a variety of virtual classroom forms like, google classroom, teachmint, google meet and zoom meet etc. Widely incorporated as a tool for personal or business purposes, the concept that social media could be an active medium for educational purposes that has acknowledged the recent consideration. At the same time, this emergingfield is receiving an amplified educational research interest. The implicit part for social media as a facilitator and enhancer of literacy is worth probing. A broad understanding of scholar's comprehensions on the use of social media in education may also be a first step in understanding the relationship between the use of social media and important educational issues similar as assessment and pupil engagement.

Social media can be utilised to deliver tutoring material, educational information, updates and grease communication and collaboration. Facebook's social communication aspects profit both preceptors and scholars by creating an online class group and adding relations between faculty- scholar and scholar - scholar and promoting cooperative literacy. A mindfulness of the impact of social media on courses is important for preceptors. Since faculties and scholars establish the mainartist of the teaching learning process, their observations determine the difficulties and challenges of using social media in the learning process.

1.2 Definition of social media:

The social media is the computer-based technology that simplifies the sharing of ideas, thoughts, knowledge and information through virtual systems and communities. Social media is internet and computational device-based gives users rapid electronic communication of content, such as personal information, educational documents, videos, photos and teaching learning materials. Users involve with social media through a computer, tablet, or smart phone using web-based software or applications. There are more than 5 billion social media users all over the world. The major social media networks comprise Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and Telegram.

2.1 Development of Social Media Tools:

Present generation learners are growing up with digitalization of the teaching learning process. Educators are progressively understanding and familiarizing with the new methods of teaching laced with digitalization. YouTube, an important offshoot of digitalization, is leading the charge as the most multiuse medium for content transactions in the classroom and outside the classroom. It not only provides digital entertainment but also offers a great environment for learning.

WhatsApp can be used as a tool for academic guidance. WhatsApp it is much simpler and faster for the teacher to send voice messages and mark all aspects of the correction or even simply because it allows contact the student at any time and anywhere without having to delay for the next class. The educator can use WhatsApp groups as a means to assess student participation. WhatsApp is also an ideal tool to encourage and stimulate students. It is very important in the teachinglearning process to comprise the students so that they reach the objectives defined by the curriculum and their own aims.

Facebook is almost universally-used among higher education students. These scholars consider

Facebook as their core social media choice and thus spend a inordinate part of their time in its use in their normal day. Now-a-day in teaching learning process students can share their information and ideas by using Facebook. Apart from these teacher as well as students can use Facebook for sharing of educational work and learning material.

Telegram has become the greatest downloaded social media application and seen tremendous user growth, reaching 400 million monthly users. Telegram is free of charge, has unlimited space for cloud storage, supports media-sharing regardless of file size or type, and can be retrieved from several devices. Telegram also has distinctcharacteristics, such as high safety, video calls, chat groups, channels, polls. One of these advantages is Telegram's flawless network, which lets scholars pierce their accounts on any device, meaning they can start learning on their mobile phones and continue learning on their laptops, thus maintaining the information inflow from different coffers without stopping.

3.1 Importance of social media in teaching and learning in higher education :

People of all ages are now heavily involved in social media. If you don't use social media, you're missing out on a lot of potential audience. Its implementation in higher educational institutions could be a highly beneficial option. The social networking sites and applications allows its users to make connections, to produce and enable collaboration and connectivity irrespective of geographical position. The fast rise of social media provides several possibilities for higher education institutions to implement it in teaching and learning process. Social media is widespread and highly accepted, making it suitable for administrators, managers, students and teachers of higher education institutions.

For education and learning, social media is employed in learning of languages, development of writing in students, discussion after class, simple and anytime anywhere communication, re- building community and curricular tool. Social media plays ansignificant role in every student's life. The usage of social media in higher education is altering the nature of student-teacher relationships. Students and teachers can stay connected, students themselves, can communicate on social media in a unique way. Students find social media to be a straightforward and quick way to communicate, get information, and provide information. Teachers can host the live sessions on platform like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube etc. Instagram can be a good tool to provide flashcards of mathematical formulas and short notes.

Studies show that in recent years, educators have used social media to increase overtime and off campus support, lectures and hosting, dissemination of information, and student participation in discussions. The use of social media has also been shown to enhance teacher-student and student-student interactions. As a result of social media, students become proficient in using online technology in the context of education. They know exactly how to use both simple and complex services on various social media platforms. Studies have shown that the use of social media in higher education has improved learning, participation, participation and dissemination of content, education and information exchange. Teachers and students can take advantage of social media to improve and grow in their respective fields.

In addition to being used for teaching and learning, social media is also used for awareness, publicity, public relation, student enrolment management and alumni relations. Educational institutions can use social media to keep stakeholders up to date on new research programmes, policy changes, events, job openings, alumni interactions, and organisational news. Some universities and research institutes use social media to recruit students. To recruit more students, social media provides an ideal platform for highlighting new curriculum, research and educational staff, and campus facilities.

4.1 Disadvantages of Social Media:

There are some inherent restrictions on the use of social media in higher education. Its shortcomings include concerns about technology, privacy and online safety, passive student behaviour, decrease face to face communication, lack of expression of feelings, lack of use of academic language, unnecessary online distractions, increase laziness and chances of becoming or living a different personality than actual one. The most important than all of the above disadvantages are the unawareness of the use of social media that to be securely.

Social media is also associated with the poor mental health and longer use of it may cause the serous relationship problem with your friends, spouse and parents. Through the social media some malicious ads target its user which may content pornography, suicidal though provoking sites, engaging games and sites that can theft your money. Social media can also be used to abuse or bully others that lead recipient to psychological and stressed life. Thus, it is needed to learn or teach to manage the social media in healthier way.

Giving every teacher the flexibility to handle social media activities and maintaining equal regulation on published content is a major challenge that faces by the higher education institutes. Educators must be mindful of the various ways individuals use social media when building social media integrations for learning and educational activities since people use social media in different ways. To avoid privacy concerns, it is suggested to create to encourage passive students and provide appropriate training to student, teachers and parents. This required to provide interesting and easily understandable content.

Social media presence is not merely a little chore that displays professionalism and actively engages a diverse audience. Higher education institutions, as well as their social media material and feeds, must be able to communicate more effectively with current students, parents, researchers, graduates, and colleagues. The social media can attract negative and offensive comments that can hurt particular gender, community or religion, which required proper management. Thus, it needs proper attention and timely engagement and for this purpose an additional set of social media mangers and common social media policy is needed.

5.1 Conclusion:

Social media have revealed their dynamic roles as platforms and tools for learning and permitsthe exchanging ideas and constant communications between scholar and faculties in higher education. Social media have been benefited forlearning in the technologically advanced countries for a long time in difference to the advanced countries in spite of their advantages to respond the disadvantages of outmoded education approaches including restriction son time, space, and facilities.

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A Study of Higher Education in India

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Abstract:

The higher education system plays an important role for the country's overall development which includes industrial, social, economic etc. Indian higher education system is third largest in the world. The role of Indian higher educational institutes such as colleges and universities in the present time is to provide quality based education in the field of education, research etc to empower youth for self-sustainability. This paper includes the key challenges that India is currently facing in higher education and also includes some initiatives taken by the government to meet those challenges

Introduction :

The higher Education is a very important sector for the growth and development of human resource which can take responsibility for social, economic and scientific development of the country. While, higher education gives India an edge in the world economy as evident from the availability of the skilled manpower, and research scholars working abroad, unemployment, illiteracy and relative poverty continue to be the major deterrents to realize her potential in human resources. The higher education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, particularly in the post-independence period, to become one of the largest systems of its kind in the world. However, the system has many issues of concern at present, like financing and management including access, equity and relevance, reorientation of programmes by laying emphasis on health consciousness, values and ethics and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their accreditation. These issues are important for the country, as it is now engaged in the use of higher education as a powerful tool to build a knowledge-based information society of the 21st Century.

Higher Education and Research in India :

Critical appraisal of Indian Higher System reveals that though there is proliferation of higher educational institutions, however, due to the prevailing systemic deficiencies, continues to produce graduates that are unemployable despite emerging shortages of skilled manpower in an increasing number of sectors. Deterioration of standards of education and research, 33 inadequate infrastructure and facilities, large vacancies in faculty positions, low student enrolment rate etc. are the manifested consequences. The unwieldy affiliating system, inflexible academic structure, uneven capacity across various subjects, eroding autonomy of academic institutions, the accreditation system that has low coverage and no consequences. The following lines bring forward the brief note of the crisis of higher education and research in Indian context

Excellence and expansion :

Indian higher education, the significant and impressive developments of the past few decades notwithstanding, faces major challenges in both quantitative and qualitative terms. Perhaps the clearest and boldest statement of this issue can be found in the "Report to the Nation 2006" of the National Knowledge Commission which concludes that there is "a quiet crisis in higher education in India that runs deep", and that it has to do with both the quantity and the quality of higher education and research in India.

Regulation and governance :

Besides it's quantitative limitations and qualitative deficits, Indian higher education is also considered to be sub-optimally organized and significantly overregulated, limiting initiatives for change. In it's assessment of the existing regulatory arrangements, the National Knowledge Commission concludes: "In sum, the existing regulatory framework constrains the supply of good institutions, excessively regulates existing institutions in the wrong places, and is not conducive to innovation or creativity in higher education.

The privatization of higher education :

One of the striking features of the development of higher education in India over the last few decades has been the extent to which private institutions have come into the scene and attempted to respond to the massive demand for education at the post-secondary level. This is particularly true in the fields of engineering, medicine, and management, and much less at the broader level of university education

Staffing higher education :

Should the ambitious plans of both the public and the private sector for the massive development of higher education in India have a chance to succeed, one of the key prerequisites is a large and highly capable pool of scholars who can provide academic leadership in teaching and research. What is needed is to understand and respond to the growing needs of the society through continues upgrade of the standards of an internationally competitive system of higher education and research.

Interface between University and other Stake Holders:

With the shortage of adequate funding to meet the demands of various novel innovative programmes has affected in developing a meaningful and purposeful inter-face between the universities, National Research Laboratories, industries, government, NGOs and society, etc. ICT in higher education policy may not be able to completely overcome all these challenges though it may play a role in information and resource sharing. It is clear from the above that we need to recognize the prevailing crisis in higher education in India which runs deep. The need of the hour is to address this crisis in a systematic, forthright manner. We must emphasize the urgency of the situation, because our future depends on it. We are convinced that it is important to act here and now. At the same time, we believe that there is an opportunity in this crisis. Given the demographic reality of a young India, expansion, inclusion and excellence in higher education can drive economic development and social progress. Indeed, what we do in the sphere of higher education now can transform economy and society in India by 2025. In view of the above, we are baffled by various questions i.e. Do the educational institutions produce people who can deal with life as a whole? Have the institutions of higher learning been able to meet the increasing needs of the society? Do we teachers prepare our students to play the expected role? What are the factors that adversely affect teaching and research and in turn the quality of higher education? Are the pertinent questions relating to transparency and accountability of higher education institutions is addressed? Do these institutions prepare the students to face the highly competitive world? These are some of the pertinent questions that this seminar will look into and would try to find answers through intellectual deliberations from the diversified group.

The higher education needs to be expanded without diluting quality and in fact by raising the standard of education imparted and making higher education more relevant to the needs and opportunities of a knowledge society. The higher education system must provide for accountability to society and create accountability within. An expansion of higher education which provides students with choices and creates competition between institutions is going to be vital in enhancing accountability. The recommendations of the seminar will require action at all levels i.e. reforms within existing systems, changes in policies, and amendments in, or the introduction of, new statutes or legislation.

Reorientation of Higher Education :

Educational opportunities and traditions that Indian Universities have built up, since independence have been able to produce graduates, capable only of pursuing limited careers, but, in the new globally competitive environment that is emerging in the country, the Indian student is now required to develop a multifaceted personality to cope up with the rapid changes in the world at large. This calls for the development of body, mind and spirit, through the educational processes in the institutions of higher education. Health consciousness and physical fitness for a healthy body should be an essential part of the University culture. But, a healthy body alone cannot be attained and maintained without a healthy mind. Therefore value education becomes a desirable moral necessity for meeting the challenges of the contemporary World. Professional competence is of little value if professional ethics are forgotten. Similarly, brilliance is of no use if it is employed for anti-social activities. In 36 order to achieve all these ends effectively one has to see that the processes of education are properly regulated in terms of assessment and evaluation of learning. A close interaction between the teachers and the students in the evaluation of the progress of learning is desirable, so that teaching-learning process is not superficial.

Professional Ethics and Value Education :

The rapid developments in science and technology and the challenges of globalization are posing additional challenges to the education system in the country. This is also the time when parental care to the children is on the wane. The adverse effects of the media on the mental development and moral values of the younger generation are being felt increasingly in all spheres of life. Gross consumerism has distorted the outlook of persons into one of equating possessions with richness. Exploitation of natural resources is proceeding without reference to sustainability. The hiatus between the rich and the poor is getting wider. While the education system needs to keep pace with the scientific and technological developments in terms of building the skills and knowledge, it also needs to address the more fundamental issues of the social and moral consequences of such unregulated activities. In this context, there is now a growing demand to lay greater emphasis on education to inculcate, nurture and develop values, particularly among the youth of the country. Major recommendations of this seminar are given below

The Social Role & Status of Teachers and other Educators:

There is an urgent need to rethink the evolving yet central role of teachers at all levels of education. This not only implies issues relative to teacher training and professional development, but also broader questions related to the evolving social role and status of teachers and other learning professionals. We in India are fond of miracles. We tend to look for extraordinary solutions for routine things. The field of higher education has been no exception. The problem is that the universities have failed to perform signaling functions on account of steep decline in standards; we have delinked our degrees completely from entry into professional and the job market. Our crisis is organically linked to increasing irrelevance of our process of certification leading to alienation of participants within and disenchantment of public outside. What is needed is the restoration of this signaling function of the university linking it to the needs of the community. We need a new engagement with the community. We need to reassure it that our certification is both reliable and relevant, that our pupils have necessary competence for which our degrees stand, that these young men and women can be trusted for different jobs and skills. A reaffirmation of the signaling alone will redeem our public image and provide us protection against political and bureaucratic interference. This becomes all the more necessary in the present context of expanding economy. Even graduates of social sciences and humanities will be in much greater demand because service sector is expanding at an enormous pace in our society. This sector will need people with decent degrees, who can write, compose and analyses 37 in terms of national and international trends. It is only with the restoration of the first rate teaching and learning experience linked to skills required by the market that the universities will acquire a new dignity and find a new place for themselves in the life of the community.

Conclusion :

Education not only makes a man a perfect gentleman, it also arms him to meet all the situations in life. An educated man can always face difficulties in a better way than an uneducated person. He knows how to face the difficulties in a calm and quiet way. Instead of getting worried on the onslaught of difficulties, he will welcome them. This is the only chance in the life of a man to bring to the fore the latent powers which lie hidden in a man, till they are put to use. So long as the man is in a comfortable position, he need not exploit this hidden treasure. However, once he is in straitened circumstance, he is compelled to use every bit of energy to fight out the adverse circumstances. This can be done only by an educated man, who is not frightened at the sight of the difficulties, because he does not allow them to get on to his nerves. It is said that it is not ease but effort, not facility but difficulty that makes a man. Thus, the education helps a man to develop a balanced personality.

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Emerging Technologiesin English Language Teaching And Learning

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Computers and language teaching have walked hand to hand for a long time and contributed as teaching tools in the language teachings our major concern is how to motivate and instruct the students. This paper tries to analyze the necessity of new technology in language teaching. It also aims to make English teachers aware of the strategiesto use it in an effective manner. It discusses different approaches and techniques, which can assist English language students to improve their learning skills by using technology. Among these techniques are online English language learning web sites, computer assisted language learning programs, presentation software, electronic dictionaries, email messaging programs, listening CD-players and learning videoclips. The tradition of English teaching has been drastically changed with the remarkable entry of the new technology. Technology provides so many optionsas making teaching interesting and making teaching more productive in terms of improvements. It's proved that new technology plays a positive role in promoting activities.

Necessity of Application of New Technology to English Language Teaching :

- To cultivate students' interest in study
- To promote students' communication capacity
- To widen students' knowledge to gain an insightful understanding to western culture.
- To improve teaching effect
- To improve interaction between teacher and student
- To create a context for language teaching
- To provide fexibility to course content
- To encourages students to learn actively.
- Provides individual development and

motivation

• To Improves communication skills

Here we can discuss various technology uses in English language teaching.

These are as follows:

- CALL (Computer Aided Language Learning) software
- Office applications (Word, Power Point, etc.)
- Web pages
- Internet
- CD-ROMs that come with course books
- Interactive whiteboards, LCD projectors
- Platforms, new software and hardware
- DVD Players
- Multimedia integration
- Mobile phones, smart phones, tablets
- Web board.

Computer Aided Language Learning Programme:

It aims at improving grammar, vocabulary, reading comprehension and writing skills. These programs are more flexible and convenient than textbooks, workbooks or tape recorders. Students have the choice of selection from option 'menu' whatever skill they want to practice. This program consist of drill and practice programs, which involve multiple choices, fill in the blanks questions, substitution drills demanding one-word answers etc. Tutorials present explanation of new concept or rules through charts, animation, and graphics in color or words that change visually on the screen to show the effects of grammatical rule. Simulations present a situation and students must play a role based on what happens on the screen and interact with the computer. Interactive annual comprehension exercises and audiovisual material in computer can be used to improve pronunciation and intonation.

Students can have language immersion experience with the help of enhanced voice recognition and multimedia capabilities of computer software. There is another technology known as text re-construction. Software helps teachers to provide students with various texts in which letters or words are either missing or are in a jumbled order. Students can work in-group to rearrange the text with the support of a process of mental construction of the linguistic theory. Another software known as concordance software allows students to search through small or large texts to look for instances of the particular words. Students can develop their own hypothesis regarding rules of syntax or semantic collocations.

Multimedia:

Multimedia computers provide us an opportunity to work with all types of information, which exist in digital form, and they can be processed, stored or retrieved from database and can be shared over the Internet protocol network. The chance of using different media in one single interface has exciting prospects for teaching English. Interactive multimedia learning environments will provide necessary support for developing higher level of cognitive skills.

Internet:

Internet is an asset in language learning, is the combination of telecommunication and computer. It can be tailored to suit students' need in ELT. Discussion lists or groups and Message Boards allow students to contact others and talk about subjects of their interest. A chat room is a facility on the web, which allows one to communicate with other people online. There are plenty ofELT websites available on the Internet.

- 1. www.a4esl.org
- 2. www.e-mesh.com
- 3. www.englishclub.com
- 4. www.examenglish.com

It contains many materials for skill development, vocabulary improvement, information about stress, accent, intonation and proficiency of language, etc. It provides teaching materials for the teachers and practices on exercise for the students.

Edusat Classroom:

EDUSAT is the first exclusive satellite for serving the educational sector. It is configured for audiovisual medium, employing digital interactive classroom and multimedia multi centric system. EDUSAT is primarily meant for establishing connection between urban educational institutions with good infrastructure and the large number of rural and semi-urban educational institutions that lack the necessary infrastructure. Besides formal education, a satellite system can facilitate the dissemination of knowledge to the rural population about important aspects like health, hygiene etc.

Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic:

The Covid-19 pandemic has increased educational implication of technology added teaching learning of not only English language but of complete education system. The technology's role in language learning has undergone tremendous change in the recent covid-19 pandemic. This change came abruptly but perhaps made this world more technology driven. An Elearning and related online-teaching method have presently substituted the conventional classroom teaching and is the "new normal". Web-based virtual classroom unexpectedly became essential and opened incredible potentials of new technologically embedded English language teaching-learning. Until the arrival of covid-19, the impact of technological innovation on mainstream higher education was limited and depended on the choice of instructor.

E-learning encompasses use of technology and include all forms of CALL in the measures of massive open online courses (MOOCs) to virtual learning environment (VLE) and learning management system (LMS). The modes of e-learning adopted during the covid-19 pandemic demonstrated that technology embedded ELT provides continuous guidance and knowledge accomplishment competently. Online learning is a form of distance learning, assisted by electronic devices, for instance tablets, smart phones, laptops, and computers which require internet connection use of electronic content that include text, picture representation, graphics, animatronics, audio and video with the use of computer, mobile phones and
internet.

Due to online teaching, course assignments can be programmed and planned around individual and specialized requirements. Instructor has the liberty to design E-content to accommodate the needs of different learner groups and offers learning material based on the level of knowledge of learners, especially the learners of English as a second language. It has become conducive to adopt various language teaching methods by using technology embedded web-based applications. Internet facility has opened numerous opportunities of language learning with an easy access to teaching/study material.

Online Learning Application In English Language Teaching:

Online learning is internet access that does not only in school but also at home. The students can use it in learning the English language wherever they live. Online learning supported the proper application in English Language Learning, such as:

- a) Edmodo: It is a global application in education to help learners with some resources needed. This application use for teachers and learners. Teacher can examine what should be developed –reading, writing, listening or speaking. This knowledge allows planning homework assignment regarding student's need. The teacher can attach a variety of file types, including word doc, MP3, ppt, gif, pdf etc.
- b) Whatshapp Group : Thisresource plays an important role in Covid Pandemic Period. It is about the text, video call, and voice message. Using it, educators can be easy in online learning.
- c) SeeSaw : It is the application learning for English language or another in supporting students, teachers, lecturers, and families with remote learning.
- d) Sway Sway : It is a new app from Microsoft Office in making learning more easily with interactive reports, personal stories, presentations, and more. Besides, this application has many features in texting and picture Sway application is more modern and useful in educators
- e) Zoom : It is an application provides in a video

and web conferencing. Zoom Webinars are a special feature with up to 500 attendees. Many online lectures can be conducted through this mode.

- f) Email: It can use to send and receive messages with an email address, anywhere in the world. It provides students an excellent opportunity for real and natural communication. It empower students for independent learning.
- g) ClassDojo: It connects with teachers, students, and parents in classroom communities. It can use for sharing the photos, videos, announcements, and Class Story. Besides, that application can translate more 30+ languages
- **h)** Google Classroom : It is a free application for online tools in teaching, and learning. It can use for students, teacher and lectures. Google Classroom assists teaching and learning process as follows:

1) Increased levels of educator : Google classroom makes lessons more dynamic and engaging. Educators can construct assignments that incorporate an interactive online game, a fun YouTube movie, or a visually appealing slideshow with lots of useful information and graphics.

2) Makes teaching more focused and organized : Educators can access classwork at any time and from any location.

3) Learner-educator communication and collaboration is made easy : Educators have the opportunity to easily ask questions and make/schedule announcements. Simply submit essential messages or queries to the class stream, and students will be able to see them as soon as they log in. Educators, students, and parents may use video conferencing programs like Google Meet to stay in touch from the comfort of their own homes or offices.

4) Improving Teachers' Quality : The use of Google Classroom by educational institutions to conduct information technology-based learning will deliver the best experience for teachers in India during the learning process.

i) Blogs It is the updated website for informal or conversation style with goalsby communities.

Using a blog, the teacher can use it for sharing the material in teaching and learning process. Moreover in English Language Learning, the teacher can use it for sharing the material.

Contributions of Technology To English Language Skills :

Through computers and Internet, teachers can develop various language skills among the students.

Developing Listening Skill:

Computer-based listening tests are very important in reinforcing the understanding skills of the listener. CD-ROM based learning films can also provide significant advantages over the traditional methods. Listening to TV and radio educational language programs is another technical way for developing the understanding ability. News satellite TV channels, like the BBC, are also useful for practicing with audio and video media. The use of CD-player devices is another modern tool for listening. The ELL student can save lectures and listening examinations on these audio CDs for latter use.

Developing Reading Skill:

Several methods can be utilized to improve the reading ability of the learner through the use of technology. Reading-based computer programs can be used to improve the word vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension of the students. This also can enable ELL students to increase their interaction with texts, pay their attention to individual needs, and enhance their abilities to read texts they would not otherwise be able to read. There are many Internet web sites prepared solely to enhance the reading abilities of English language learners. There are also a huge number of resources available in the form of newspapers, magazines, journals, electronic libraries, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and newsletters. Another modern way for improving the vocabulary of the learner focuses on the utilization of electronic dictionaries designed specifically for English language learners. Compact discs (CDs) can be used to store large amounts of information digitally. For example, all the articles published in one newspaper for one whole year can be stored on a single CD.

Developing Speaking Skill:

Chatting is the process of voice communication between the speaker and the listener through the internet. This process may be very beneficial to the learner if the other side speaker is a native language talker. Modern computer programs can generate voice signals and decode human sound. These types of programs are defined as artificial intelligence computer programs and can be a very useful tool for improving the speaking capability.

Developing Writing Skill :

Theuse of computers and graphics-based programs can make the writing task much easier and enjoyable, and can make them express their thoughts more clearly. Grammar skills can also be improved with the aid of word processing programs. The learner can highlight a specific part of the written text through underlining, bolding, italicizing, or changing the font size and color of the text with the aid of these programs, which have the capability of automatically checking the spelling and grammar. Using e-mail can bea very effective means for improving writing skills. Students can use E-mails to learn how to respond to the incoming messages using some formal statements and meaningful language. Text chatting is another important technical method for developing writing ability. It provides an online and quick tool for writing and expressing thoughts, transferring ideas, and responding instantaneously with the other side writer.

Improve Interaction Between Teacher And Student :

Multimedia teaching stresses the role of students, and enhances the importance of "interaction" amid teachers and students. A major feature of multimedia teaching is to preparenand improve students' ability to pay attention and speak, and to develop their communicative competence, During this process, the teacher's role as a facilitator is particularly prominent. Using multimedia in background manufacture creates a good platform for the exchange between teachers and students, while at the same time providing a language environment that improves on the traditional classroom teaching model.

Advantages of New Technology:

- Widens Students' Knowledge about the Culture of English.
- Improves Teaching Efficiency.
- Enhances Interaction among Students and between Teachers and Students.
- Creates a Conducive Teaching Environment in the Classrooms.
- Provides Opportunities for English Teaching outside the Classrooms.
- It helps the teacher to find materials related to the topic easily and effectively.
- To attract the attention of the students, teacher can show a lot of pictures or photos taken from the internet.
- MS power-point slide show will save paper as well as focus students attention.
- By surfing the internet, students are practicing critical thinking skills.

With the advent of technology, OHP took the place of black board, Pictures, charts, films and slides were used in the class room to create a visual impact on the students. The arrival of electronic media like radio, Tape recorder, Television and Video provide practical experience to students in language learning recent technology namely computer and interesting. The technology can make learning easy and interesting but it cannot replace teacher. Language lab is inessential and student can be allowed to work with computer to take practice in listening and speaking. Teacher should be familiar with the technology and she can do wonder in the classroom with the help of these technology.

It is true that one of the ultimate goals of new language teaching is to promote students' motivation and learning interest, which can be a practical way to get them involved in the language learning, Context creation of ELT should be based on the openness and Accessibility of the teaching materials and information. During the process of optimizing the multimedia English teaching, students are not too dependent on their mother tongue, but will be motivated and guided to communicate with each other.

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Role of ICT In The Higher Education

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Introduction:

Admission and communication technology in education makes teaching learning process effective &intresting. To know the impact of ICT in education we need to know 2 basis things, ICT and education. Information and communication technologies is an umbrella includes any communication device to application, encompassing, radio, Television, cellular phone, computer & network hardware and software satellite systems and as well as the various services and applications associated with them. when such technologies are used for educational purposes, namely to support and improve the learning of students and to develop learning environments. ICT can be considered as a field of educational technology.

The term of governance is wider than government. It encompasses the relationship between the three actors state, market and civil society and how these actors organise themselves and make decisions according to a set of information and formal rules. Democracy is a model of Governance and there sexiest a symbiotic relationship between die shapes democracy and good governance. Good governance kya therefore be seen as an umbrella term for a functioning democratic system. Freedom of expression find a sound legal system in a place.

Categories of ICT in the Governance of higher education:

education encompasses teaching and learning specific skills and also something less changeable but more profound, imparting of knowledge, video judgement and well developed wisdom. Education has one of its fundamental aspects importance of culture from generation to generation. Creation means to draw out facilitating realisation of self-potential and talents of an individual. Application of pedagogy a podi of theoretical and applied research related to teaching and learning and draws on many disciplines such as psychology, philosophy, computer science, linguistics, neuro science, anthropology and sociology. View of ICT education can be classified in four main categories in the Governance of higher education, E- learning Ulearning, blended learning and distance learning.

E-learning:

electronic learning is a general term used to refer to computer-computer-enhanced learning. Commonly associated with the field of advanced learning Technology (ALT), deals with the both both the technology and associated methodologies using network and multimedia technologies. It is also known as online learning.

U-Learning:

mean severy where learning (The internet learning content follows people around). Core" knowledge pots" (work-related content personal knowledge and internet). Hold content and information. Various devices plug in and retrieve the information in the appropriate format (PDA, Cell phone, laptop, other technology gadgets). It Fulfilled - learning promise of" anytime, anywhere and context". Ubiquitous Learning (U-Learning) emerging through the concept of ubiquitous computing. After the initial vyakti and application of computers education. The introduction of e learning and mobile learning epitomized the constant transformation that were occupying in education.

Blended learning:

Hybrid commonly used to describe a class that combines fact to face class room instruction with online learning. Major part of the activities take place online, additional classroom time is reduced not eliminated. This type of class always you the student to have a more flexible schedule. Anuj for face to face contact with your instructor and other classmates just like in a traditional class. Sometime calls "Blended learning" what's the best opportunities for learning transaction from classroom to e-learning. Professor students with an option to taking some learning materials fully online and some in class or hybrid. Method main include in mixture face to face classroom self paced learning and online classroom.

face to face learning :

To face learning refers to learning that orcas in a traditional classroom setting hair faculty members delivers to a group of learners. This include lectures, workshops, presentations, tutoring, conference and much more.

Self-paced learning:

Self password learning profiles the ability to learn according to the availability of learners on time and pace, it occurs in a variety of ways such as, reading specific chapters from text book, trading course material presented through web-based or CD-based course, attending pre-record classes, reading articles, referred by faculty members, working on assignments and projects and searching and browsing the internet.

Online collaborative learning :

Online collaboration involves interaction between learners and faculty members through the web, this interaction can occur one of the following modes. Synchronous interaction and Asynchronous interaction. Synchronous means"at the same time", interacting with a faculty member and other learners via the web in real time using technologies such as virtual classrooms and or chat rooms. The other hand Asynchronous means"not at the same time". Animal learner's to interact with their colleges and faculty members and their own convenience search and interacting through e-mail.

Distance learning :

It is type of education fair students work on their own at home our at the office and communicate VIT faculty and other students via e-mail, electronic forums, video conferencing, chat rooms, instant messaging and other rooms of computer based communication. It is also known and open learning. Most distance learning programs include a computer based training (CBT) system and communication tools to produce a virtual classroom. Pause the internet and World wide Web are accessible from virtually all computer platforms, they serve as the foundation of many distance learning systems.

Stages Teaching and learning with ICT :

Teaching and learning process is always going together, we cannot consider these two as, separate and independent activities. In fact these are similar as two sides of the same coin, interconnected and interrelated. Use of teaching and learning institutes the world can be divided into four main stages.

4 Stages:

- 1) **Discovering ICT tools:** this is the initial stage. Please focus on discovery of new ICT tools by teachers and students. Lycra with emerging approach in ICT development.
- 2) Learning how to use ICT tools: this is second stage of teaching and learning process with use of ICT. Stage emphasizes on learning the use to how ICT tools IIT in halls use of general or particular application of ICT.
- 3) Understanding how and when to use ICT tools: if focuses on understanding how and when to use ICT tool to achieve a particular purpose, search age in completing a given project. This stage indicate the ability to recognise situations where ICT will be helpful, choosing die most appropriate tools for a particular task, and using these stool in combination to solve real problems.
- 4) Specialising in the use of ICT tools: the fourth and last stage involves specializing the use of ICT tools. This require deep knowledge of using ICT tools. In which state student study ICT as &subject to become specialists. Such concerns vocational or professional education rather than general education.

Opportunities of Integrating ICTs in Education :

Modern Universities and institute have admission to make teaching-learning" process effective and interesting. Study Of use of ICT in education, reveals dies following opportunities.

Enhanced teaching learning process :

The traditional way of teaching learning process can be made more effective and interesting by using in formation and communication technologies. For example, when a teacher uses audio, Video, PowerPoint presentation in his lec this, the whole class becomes more attentive the lecture. Activities also help students to understand the think easily.

Improved availability of study material :

additional learning system students and teachers are limited to get knowledge on a particular topic through printed materials only. But use of ICT facilities them to get variety of study material on a particular topic using internet from anywhere and anytime

Support of Higher/distance education and e-learning

Thus of ICAR supports distance education and e-learning. Each of the Different ICTs- Prints, audio video cassettes, radio and TV broadcast, computer or the internet may be used for this purpose. There is mirror difference between distance education and e-learning. The use of ICT is higher in e learning than distance learning.

Enhanced Enrollment and Examination process :

using ICTs universities institutes can improve the admission process by putting admission from online receiving completed form online. They can also generate admit card for entrance examination online. This will speed up admission arid examination process. Its also helps in faster results declaration.

Assistant in research activities :

application of ICT in education enriches the research activities. Purchase can get information about paint development in different segments, variety of information on a particular topic, and can generate innovative ideas and new findings. Appropriate software we can easily calculate complex calculation and generate a variety of graphs.

Challenges in Integrating ICTs in Education :

considering the opportunities associated with ICT enhanced education. It can be said that ICT in hands education is better than a simple education, there are many challenges which hamper the exploration and exploitation mutation of its opportunities. In view of integrating cities in education have following key challenges.

ICT infrastructure :

the main challenges of ICT in education is availability of information and communication technologies infrastructure. Before any ICT based program is launched, calling policy makers and planners must ensure the availability of the following appropriate room of building to how use the technology, voters as well as affordable internet service for online learning, and availability of chronic and telephoning in developed countries. Large areas are still without a reliable supply of electricity nearest telephone in developing countries large areas are still without a reliable supply of the city and the nearest telephones are miles away.

Teachers with ICT skills :

lack of teachers equipped with ICT skills is another problem uses of ICT in education. Institute share ICT is going to be integrated in education, first of all there teachers must be well trained more about ICT tools in education. Before going to teach to students, teachers must know about how and when to use ICT tools to achieve particular purposes.

English language and online content. English is the dominant language of internet. Estimated 80% by online content is in English. Large population of the educational software producers in the world in English. Looking countries in the Asia-Pacific fair English language proficiency is nor high, especially outside metropolitan areas, this represents serious barrier in maximizing the education benefits of the world wide web.

Occlusion :

It has the potential to "bridge the knowledge gap" in terms of improving quality of education, increasing the quantity of quality educational opportunities, making knowledge building possible through borderless and boundless accessibility to resource and people, reaching population in remote areas despite their basic right to education. As various ICT is become increasingly affordable, accessibly interactive roll at all levels of education is likely to be all the more significant in making educational relevant to the labour market. In revolutionizing educational content and delivery, fostering" information literacy". The use of ICT in education not only improves classroom teaching learning process, also provides the facility of e- learning. ICT has enhanced distance learning, teaching community is able to remote areas and learners able to access quality to learning environment from where and at any time. It is Important teachers or we made to adopt technology in their teaching style to provide pedagogical and educational gains to the learners.

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Challenges And Opportunities In Front of Higher Education In India And Worldwide

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Abstract:

In a consistently evolving world, worldwide mindfulness and interconnectedness through internationalization of advanced education plays a critical part to play in forming the following ages of students. The National Education Policy, 2020 imagines accomplishing most elevated worldwide norms in the nature of advanced education. In accordance with NEP-2020, coordinated public endeavors and intertwined connection between government's strategies and Higher Education Institution's methodologies will make our young age of students genuinely worldwide residents with well established pride in being Indian. The world has understood that the financial accomplishment of the states not set in stone by their school systems. Instruction is a Nation's Strength. A created country is definitely an informed country. Indian advanced education framework is the third biggest on the planet, close to the United States and China. Since autonomy, India as a non-industrial country is combatively advancing in the training field. In spite of the fact that there have been parcel of difficulties to advanced education arrangement of India however similarly have part of chances to beat these difficulties and to make advanced education framework much better. It needs more noteworthy straightforwardness and responsibility, the job of schools and colleges in the new thousand years, and arising logical examination on how individuals learn is of most extreme significant.

Keywords : Education, Opportunities, Challenges, Colleges, Universities

Introduction :

India's advanced education framework is the world's third biggest as far as understudies, close to China and the United States. In future, India will be one of the biggest training center points. India's Higher Education area has seen a huge expansion in the quantity of Universities/University level Institutions and Colleges since autonomy. India need well talented and profoundly instructed individuals who can drive our economy forward. India gives profoundly gifted individuals to different nations consequently; it is exceptionally simple for India to move our country from an emerging country to a created country.

The current review plans to feature the difficulties and to bring up the open doors in advanced education framework in India. Training is one of the huge elements instrumental to the advancement of a country. It ought to be changed to the requirements of the time and changing situation of the world. It gives a chance to basically ponder the social, financial, social, moral and profound issues confronting mankind. India needs more effective and taught individuals to drive our economy forward. There are numerous Indian around the bend who known for their capacities and abilities. To foster India as schooling center or to turn into a prosperous accomplice in worldwide economy, India needs to subjectively reinforce instruction overall and advanced education with innovative work specifically. This paper is predominantly centered around the general presentation of advanced education framework in India. We attempt to discover the drives taken by the public authority to raise level of school system. This paper means to recognize arising issues and difficulties in the field of Higher Education in India. At long last the paper is need of plans requires arrangements that join, businesses and youth need of Expectations of from different partners Students, Industry, Educational Institutions, Parents and Government

Advanced education is vital for a non-industrial nation like India and it is empowering to expanding

human turn of events. Advanced education in India has encountered marvelous development since autonomy. India has delivered researchers, engineers, technologists, specialists, educators and supervisors who are in incredible interest everywhere. Presently it is one of the best ten nations in our modern and mechanical limit, on account of the huge commitment of labor supply and apparatuses given by advanced education, particularly, specialized instruction. India has effectively gone into the time of information blast. It has demonstrated its gigantic potential by its presentation in atomic and space areas. In the approaching not many years will be proclaimed by space make, satellites, online worlds and others branch-offs of logical enquires. Advanced education gives open doors to individuals to ponder the basic social, social, moral, financial and profound issues confronting humankind. Advanced education gives specific information and talented people for public turn of events. In next couple of many years, India will have world's biggest arrangement of youngsters. While the connection among's kin and advanced education isn't sufficient. The expanding youth populace can be.

Objectives:

These Guidelines will be a phase towards internationalization of high level training as per the National Education Policy, 2020. Exact arrangement and execution inside the design of these Guidelines by the Higher Education Institutions will help in achieving the ideal aftereffect of making India's high level training structure all over the planet relentless in offering quality high level training. The objectives of these Guidelines are:

- To make India an engaging audit objective for new students
- To develop overall abilities in our staff and students^a To encourage an overall attitude of our understudies and shape them as overall inhabitants with significant pride in being Indian
- To propel dynamic linkage among Indian and Foreign Higher Education Institutions
- To additionally foster overall situating in internationalization pointers

High level training is indispensable for a

farming country like India and it is engaging to extending human development. High level training in India has experienced phenomenal expansion since opportunity. India has conveyed scientists, engineers, technologists, trained professionals, teachers and chiefs who are in mind blowing interest from one side of the planet to the next. By and by it is one of the most amazing ten countries in our cutting edge and mechanical limit, because of the significant contribution of work and gadgets given by high level training, especially, technical education. India has actually gone into the hour of data impact. It has shown its tremendous potential by its display in nuclear and space regions.

In the coming relatively few years will be declared by space make, satellites, networks and others branch-offs of scientifiqe quires. High level training gives open ways to people to consider the essential social, social, moral, money related and significant issues standing up to humankind. Higher education provides specific data and skilled individuals for public development. In next few decades, India will have world's greatest plan of youths. While the relationship between people and high level training isn't adequate. The extending youth people can be extraordinary asset accepting that potential employability is finished up. Then again, if we disregard to provide education and business, it will open a disadvantage entrance for Indian economy. Education is a central instrument for achieving practicality. The Education Commission preparing makes HR which is the focus of monetary headway and acknowledges that the externalities made by human capital are the wellspring of self supporting money related cycle.

State of Higher Education In India :

As advanced education frameworks develop and differentiate, society is progressively worried about the nature of projects, public evaluations and global rankings of advanced education foundations. Anyway these correlations will more often than not overemphasize research, involving research execution as a measuring stick of institutional worth. In the event that these cycles neglect to address the nature of instructing, it is partially in light of the fact that estimating showing quality is testing .Pushing off the shackles of topographical limits of the exceptionally internal situated advanced education framework since Independence, the New Education Policy has set the stage to take India to the worldwide stage, it long merited. This has been the initial time in the training history of India, that the UGC and the public authority has taken an intense drive to coordinate Indian advanced education framework with the worldwide instruction and putting forth careful attempts by developing execution procedures and guidelines to make it elite.

Challenges & Issues:

Since freedom we are confronting difficulties to lay out a decent and solid education system. Different legislatures attempted to lay out new and viable instruction approaches in the framework however they were not adequate for our country. Still Indians are confronting part of problems in our Education System. Indian government perceives that the new global scenario presents unparalleled difficulties for the advanced education framework. The UGC stated that an entire scope of abilities will be requested from the alumni of commerce, humanities, inherent sciences and sociology, as well as from the various professional trains like neighborliness, the travel industry, farming, regulation, management, medicine or designing. There are numerous essential issues looked by advanced education framework in India. These include deficient foundation and offices, empty seats in scholarly field and poor faculty thereof, low understudy enrolment rate, out dated and old instructing methods, declining research principles, unmotivated understudies, packed and little classrooms and broad geographic, pay, orientation, and ethnic uneven characters. Aside from these concerns connecting with disintegrating guidelines and absence of offices, there is reported exploitation of rustic region understudies by numerous private schooling suppliers.

Major challenges :

The internationalization of advanced education includes the simple portability of understudies, staff, projects, establishments and other center components across nations. While this might possibly change nation's ailing advanced education framework, it is actually quite difficult. In the first place, will the proposed measures including a hearty administrative structure that means to give more noteworthy clearness on administrative, administration and related standards for unfamiliar substances be adequate motivations for top colleges to set up their grounds in India? While the sheer size of India's advanced education area might look exceptionally appealing, most Anglo-American colleges are at present encountering huge drop in enrolments, monetary emergencies, profound spending plan cuts among others. This separated, the encounters from Singapore, Malaysia and the Middle East propose that assets for such endeavors to a great extent come from the individual state run administrations or neighborhood accomplices. Accordingly, this will be an extreme test. What further confuses such possibilities anyway is the over aggressive objective of limiting the passage to top 100 colleges. Such basis disregards the way that such countless top organizations don't partake in QS World University positioning yet could look into India.

The interest supply hole :

India has an exceptionally low pace of enrolment in higher education the Indian government intends to accomplish 30% gross enrolment in advanced education, which mean furnishing 40 million college places with an increment of 14 million out of six years. Insufficient offices and foundation: In India, a large number of the universities don't have sufficient framework or offices to instruct understudies. Indeed, even many private colleges are running courses without home rooms. Web and Wi-Fi facility is still far away from numerous understudies.

Lower level of instructing quality: Our schooling system is torment by issues of quality in a significant number of its establishments and colleges. A large number of the issues like shortage of personnel, low quality instructing, Traditional instructing methods, outdated and unbending educational programs and teaching method, absence of responsibility and quality assurance and partition of exploration and educating are bringing up issues on Indian schooling system.

Research imperatives: India has an exceptionally low degree of PhD enrolment. India does not have sufficient top notch analysts. In Indian schooling system there is an absence of beginning phase research insight; a frail environment for creativity and advancement, and low degrees of industry commitment.

Lopsided development and admittance to an open door:

In India, admittance to higher education is lopsided in enrolment across populace gatherings and geographies. This lopsided development of advanced education is significant test for India. India has the biggest number of out-of-school understudies on the planet, more than the whole of sub-Saharan Africa, and furthermore 69% of India's populace actually lives on less than 2 dollar each day. The World Bank arranges India as "a limit dual economy".

More focused on hypotheses and rather than reasonable information: Indian education framework is more centered around hypothetical information rather than practical knowledge. In many positions there is additionally a base necessity of percentage which is high.

Absence of contribution in and control of instructive issues by Professors: Most of the teachers or higher specialists really prefer not to partake in education related exercises. They adhere to their own development.

Conventional techniques for educating: Professors actually adhere to those old strategies of teaching like board, marker. They really prefer not to utilize general media helps in teaching. Likewise they are not in the know regarding the data accessible and what global industry requests.

Abroad settlement after schooling: Many understudies in the wake of doing IITs and IIM try to look through amazing open doors in unfamiliar nations like Australia, USA, and Canada etc. They look forward for MNCs and get settled abroad. There should be a fix criteria that understudies after advanced education have serve his nation first.

Security and Confidentiality :

Collages need to Increased security and confidentiality with job based authorizations to clients . there will be proper record of time and participation arrangement of understudies and too as teachers.

Quota framework: Bringing the booking and quantity framework for different categories in schooling lost its quality. In any event, meriting competitors of general categories are disregarded and on amount we need to choose other individual from reserved class despite the fact that he isn't reasonable.

Quality - Reflecting on:

National Assessment and Accreditation Council

gave a report in which the worry was over the way that 66% (68%) of the country's colleges and 90% of its schools are "of mediocre or poor quality" and that well over portion of the showing workforce in India's universities does not have the proper degree capabilities. Enrolment: The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of India in advanced education is only 15% which is very low when contrasted with the created as well as, other developing nations. With the increment of enrolments at school level, the supply of advanced education establishments is lacking to meet the growing demand in the country.

Value: There is no value in GER among various factions of the society. According to past investigations the GER in advanced education in India among male and female differs undeniably. There are territorial varieties too some states have high GER while as some is very behind the public GER which mirror a huge uneven characters inside the advanced education framework.

Quality : Quality in advanced education is a complex, staggered, and a dynamic idea. Guaranteeing quality in advanced education is among the foremost challenges being looked in India today. Notwithstanding, Government is continuously focusing on the quality schooling. Still Large number of schools and universities in India can't meet the base prerequisites laid down by the UGC and our colleges are not in a situation to check its place among the top colleges of the world.

Foundation: Poor framework is one more test to the higher education system of India especially the establishments run by the public area endure from poor actual offices and foundation. There are huge number of colleges which are working on second or third floor of the structure on ground or first floor there exists readymade hosieries or copy shops.

Suggestions For Improving Quality Of Higher Education :

There are a few ideas and Expectations from Government, Industry, Educational Institutions, Parents and Students for working on nature of advanced education. There is a need to carry out inventive and groundbreaking methodology structure essential to higher education level to make Indian schooling system around the world more important and competitive. Higher instructive foundations need to work on quality and reputation. There should be a decent framework of schools and colleges which may attract the understudies. Government should advance cooperation between Indian higher education institutes and top International establishments and furthermore produces linkage between national research labs and examination focuses of top foundations for better quality and collaborative exploration. There is a need to zero in on the alumni understudies by providing them such courses in which they can accomplish greatness, gain further information of subject so they will land positions after enlistment in the organizations which would reduce pointless race to the advanced education. Colleges and schools in both public private should be away from the political affiliations, Favoritism, cash making process ought to be out of school system and so on There ought to be a multi disciplinary approach in advanced education with the goal that understudies information may not be limited only up to his own subjects.

Understudy Centered Education and Dynamic Methods-Methods of higher education additionally must be fitting to the requirements of figuring out how to learn, learning to do, figuring out how to be and figuring out how to turn into. Understudy centred education and work of dynamic techniques for instruction will require from teachers new perspectives and new abilities. Techniques for educating through talks should subordinate to the strategies that will lay weight on selfstudy, personal discussion among educators and understudies, and dynamic meetings of seminars and studios. Techniques for distance training should be employed for a tremendous scope.

Assessment Reforms-Examination changes, step by step moving from the terminal, yearly and semester assessments to customary and continuous assessment of understudy's exhibition in learning should be implemented. International Cooperation-Universities in India have been an essential course for the progression and transmission of information through conventional functions such as exploration, advancement, instructing, human asset improvement, and continuing schooling. Global participation is acquiring significance as yet another work. With the expanded advancement of transport and communication, the worldwide town is seeing a developing accentuation on international collaboration and activity to track down agreeable answers for problems that have worldwide aspects and advanced education is one of them.

To expand Quantity of Universities-We want more colleges on the grounds that we are more in number and present number of colleges is excessively less. On 13thJune, 2005 Government of India established a general warning body known as National Knowledge Commission (NKC) to exhort the PM about the state of training in India and measures expected to change this area. It was headed by Sam Pitrod a and presented its report in November 2007. NKC has recommended setting up of 1500 colleges by 2015 so that gross enrolment ratio increments to 15 percent. It has likewise called for laying out an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE) to screen the quality of overall advanced education in India.

Cross Culture Programs-After training, visit to each the spots in India and world quite far with the participation of government is necessary so that one can comprehend about individuals, culture, expressions, writing, religions, technological improvements and progress of human culture on the planet.

Activity Plan for Improving Quality-Academic and authoritative review must be led once in three years in schools by outer specialists for ensuring quality in all parts of scholarly exercises. Oneself money universities must come forward for license and satisfy the prerequisites of accreditation. Universities and schools ought to understand the requirement for quality training and come forward with activity plan for working on quality in higher educational institutions.

A-list Education-Indian government isn't giving need to the development of Standard in training. India should try for the international standard in training. Numerous public colleges like in the USA, UK, Australia, and so forth permit reads up in advanced education for unfamiliar understudies in their nations and through correspondence courses too. Similarly India Universities of elite schooling can likewise offer courses of review to foreign understudies exploiting the globalization cycle. To accomplish that goal it should embrace uniform global schedule in its instructive establishments.

Character Development-Finally, instruction should be for the blooming of personality yet not for the concealment of imagination or inherent expertise. In the globalized world chance for the informed individuals are normally adequate inscope. Thus business process rethinking (BPO) exercises have increased competition on the planet exchange driving towards the creation of value goods and their simple accessibility wherever on the planet market. That is the way the world can be produced for harmony, success and progress by capable and skilful men.

Innovative Libraries-Our college libraries have an awesome assortment of books, yet they are all in wreck. A library should be on the web and favorable for serious study. Indian colleges should focus more on giving quality education which is practically identical to that of worldwide norms.

Conclusion :

After freedom, there has been enormous expansion in advanced education organizations of learning in all disciplines. Yet India is way behind in giving top notch education. Today, India is one of the quickest developing nations of the world with the yearly development rate going above 9%. To support that pace of development, there is need to expand the quantity of organizations with quality schooling. To accomplish and arrive at the future necessities there is a critical need to be look at the Financial Resources, Education Policies, Access and Equity, Quality Standards, Relevance and toward the end the Responsiveness. To accomplish and support worldwide quality, certain parts are especially pertinent. The remised be cautious determination of staff and constant staff improvement, specifically through the advancement of fitting projects for scholastic turn of events, including learning system or educating. We should zero in on versatility between nations, between advanced education establishments and the universe of work, as well as understudy portability inside and between nations. We want a school system that is present day/progressed, liberal and can adjust to the changing requests of an evolving society, a changing economy and a changing worldwide world. Indian advanced education framework and administrative bodies should recognize the main points of contention and quickly make approaches to eliminate those obstacles. Just a couple of colleges can't have a lot of effect. In the event that the public authority invites such drives which drive our schooling system forward, future will be our own. We will actually want to coordinate and contend with other countries and the fantasy to be the world's most noteworthy economy will not be hard to accomplish.

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Indian Money Market

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Introduction :

Financial openness is often regarded as providing important potential benefits. Access to money markets expands investors' opportunities for a potential for achieving higher risk adjusted rates of return. It also allows countries to borrow to smooth consumption in the face of adverse shocks, the potential growth and welfare gains resulting from such international risk sharing can be large. It has also been argued that by increasing the rewards of good policies and the penalties for bad policies, free flow of capital across borders may induce countries to follow more disciplined macroeconomic policies that translate into greater macroeconomic stability. An increasingly common argument in favour of financial openness is that it may increase the depth and breadth of domestic financial markets and lead to an increase in financial intermediation process by lowering costs and "excessive" profits associated with monopolistic or cartelized markets, thereby lowering the cost of investment and improving resource allocation. Organized financial markets have existed in India for more than a century. Today, markets of varying maturity exist in equity, debt, commodities and foreign exchange.

There are 25 stock markets all over the country, the most important of which, are the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange. The rupee has been convertible on the current account since 1992. India Financial Market helps in promoting the savings of the economy - helping to adopt an effective channel to transmit various financial policies. The Indian financial sector is well developed, competitive, efficient and integrated to face all shocks. In the India financial market there are various types of financial products whose prices are determined by the numerous buyers and sellers in the market. The other determinant factor of the prices of the financial products is the market forces of demand and supply. The India money market is a monetary system that involves the lending and borrowing of short-term funds. India money market has seen exponential growth just after the globalization initiative in 1992. It has been observed that financial institutions do employ money market instruments for financing short-term monetary requirements of various sectors such as agriculture, finance and manufacturing. The performance of the India money market has been outstanding in the past 20 years. Central bank of the country - the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has always been playing the major role in regulating and controlling the India money market. The intervention of RBI is varied - curbing crisis situations by reducing the cash reserve ratio (CRR) or infusing more money in the economy.

Role Of Money Market In Economy

Money markets play a key role in banks' liquidity management and the transmission of monetary policy. In normal times, money markets are among the most liquid in the financial sector. By providing the appropriate instruments and partners for liquidity trading, the money market allows the refinancing of short and medium-term positions and facilitates the mitigation of your business' liquidity risk. The banking system and the money market represent the exclusive setting monetary policy operates in. A developed, active and efficient interbank market enhances the efficiency of central bank's monetary policy, transmitting its impulses into the economy best. Thus, the development of the money market smoothes the progress of financial intermediation and boosts lending to economy, hence improving the country's economic and social welfare. Therefore, the development of the money market is in all stakeholders' interests: the banking system elf, the Central Bank and the economy on the whole.

Risk Sharing :

One of the most important functions of a financial system is to achieve an optimal allocation of risk. There are many studies directly analyzing the interaction of the risk sharing role of financial systems and economic growth. These theoretical analyses clarify the conditions under which financial development that facilitates risk sharing promotes economic growth and welfare. Quite often in these studies, however, authors focus on either markets or intermediaries, or a comparison of the two extreme cases where every financing is conducted by either markets or intermediaries. The intermediate case in which markets and institutions co-exist is rarely analyzed in the context of growth models because the addition of markets can destroy the risk sharing opportunities provided by intermediaries. In addition, studies focus on the role of financial systems that face diversifiable risks. The implications for financial development and financial structure on economic growth are potentially quite different when markets cannot diversify away all of the risks inherent in the economic environment. One importance of risk sharing on economic growth comes from the fact that wile avers generally do not like risk, high return projects tend to be riskier than low return projects.. The ability to hold a diversified portfolio of innovative projects reduces risk and promotes investment in growth-enhancing innovative activities.

Liquidity :

Money market funds provide valuable liquidity by investing in commercial paper, municipal securities and repurchase agreements: Money market funds are significant participants in the commercial paper, municipal securities and repurchase agreement (or repo) markets. Money market funds hold almost 40% of all outstanding commercial paper, which is now the primary source for short-term funding for corporations, who issue commercial paper as a lower-cost alternative to short-term bank loans. The repo market is an important means by which the Federal Reserve conducts monetary policy and provides daily liquidity to global financial institutions. Quantum of liquidity in the banking system is of paramount importance, as it is an important determinant of the inflation rate as well as the creation of credit by the banks in the economy. 4Market forces generally indicate the need for borrowing or liquidity and the money market adjusts itself to such calls. RBI facilitates such adjustments with monetary policy tools available with it. Heavy call for funds overnight indicates that the banks are in need of short term funds and in case of liquidity crunch, the interest rates would go up

Diversification :

For both individual and institutional investors, money market mutual funds provide a commercially attractive alternative to bank deposits. Money market funds offer greater investment diversification, are less susceptible to collapse than banks and offer investors greater disclosure on the nature of their investments and the underlying assets than traditional bank deposits. For the financial system generally, money market mutual funds reduce pressure on the FDIC, reduce systemic risk and provide essential liquidity to capital markets because of the funds' investments in commercial paper, municipal securities and repurchase agreements.

Encouragements To Saving And Investment :

Money market has encouraged investors to save which results in encouragement to investment in the economy. The savings and investment equilibrium of demand and supply of loan able funds helps in the allocation of resources

Growth of Money Market In India :

While the need for long term financing is met by the capital or financial markets, money market is a mechanism which deals with lending and borrowing of short term funds. Post reforms period in India has witnessed tremendous growth of the Indian money markets. Banks and other financial institutions have been able to meet the high expectations of short term funding of important sectors like the industry, services and agriculture. Functioning under the regulation and control of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Indian money markets have also exhibited the required maturity and resilience over the past about two decades. Decision of the government to allow the private sector banks to operate has provided much needed healthy competition in the money markets, resulting in fair amount of improvement in their functioning. The Indian

financial markets remained orderly, notwithstanding the impact of global developments and tight liquidity conditions in domestic markets. Call rate firmed up in step with policy rates and tight liquidity conditions. It mostly remained above the upper bound of the LAF corridor during the third quarter of 2010-11. Both commercial paper (CP) and certificate of deposit (CD) markets remained active as alternative sources of finance. The yield curve for Government Securities (G Sec) shifted, reflecting expectation of policy rate changes in an inflationary environment. The Indian Rupee appreciated moderately against the US dollar and stock prices rose on the back of strong foreign portfolio inflows.

Inter Bank Market :

Money market denotes inter-bank market where the banks borrow and lend among themselves to meet the short term credit and deposit needs of the economy. Short term generally covers the time period up to one year. The money market operations help the banks tide over the temporary mismatch of funds with them. In case a particular bank needs funds for a few days, it can borrow from another bank by paying the determined interest rate. The lending bank also gains, as it is able to earn interest on the funds lying idle with it. In other words, money market provides avenues to the players in the market to strike equilibrium between the surplus funds with the lenders and the requirement of funds for the borrowers. An important function of the money market is to provide a focal point for interventions of the RBI to influence the liquidity in the financial system and implement other monetary policy measures.

Rbi Intervention :

Depending on the economic situation and available market trends, the RBI intervenes in the money market through a host of interventions. In case of liquidity crunch, the RBI has the option of either reducing the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) or pumping in more money supply into the system. Recently, to overcome the liquidity crunch in the Indian money market, the RBI has released more than Rs 75,000 crore with two back-to-back reductions in the CRR.

Link With Foreign Exchange Market :

In addition to the lending by the banks and the

financial institutions, various companies in the corporate sector also issue fixed deposits to the public for shorter duration and to that extent become part of the money market mechanism selectively. The maturities of the instruments issued by the money market as a whole, range from one day to one year. The money market is also closely linked with the Foreign Exchange Market, through the process of covered interest arbitrage in which the forward premium acts as a bridge between the domestic and foreign interest rates.

Structure Of The Money Market In India :

In view of the rapid changes on account of financial deregulation and global financial markets integration, central banks in several countries have striven to develop and deepen the money markets by enlarging the ambit of instruments5 and participants so as to improve the transmission channels of monetary policy. The structure of money markets determines the type of instruments that are feasible for the conduct of monetary management. Evidence and experience indicate that preference for market oriented an instrument by the monetary authorities helps to promote broader market development . The entire money market in India can be divided into two parts. They are organised money market and the unorganized money market. The unorganised money market can also be known as an unauthorized money market. Both of these components comprise several constituents.

Recent Developments In Call Money Market :

Banks and primary dealers in government securities may soon have more flexibility in borrowing and lending in the call money market. The Reserve Bank of India said that banks may be allowed to borrow and lend in the inter bank call money market based on their assets and liability match rather than prudential limits. In the call money market, banks can currently borrow not beyond 100 % of their capital funds on a fortnightly average basis and on daily basis it cannot exceed 125 % they can lend up to 25 % of their capital fund on a fortnightly average basis and 50 % on daily basis. With the rising credit demand, the RBI will also review the Inter-bank participation certificates scheme to improve assets liability management and liquidity management. The debt market would require more investor if the statutory liquidity ratio of banks is cut, the RBI said. With respect to SLR, the central bank said, "The investor base needs to be widened in the views of possibilities of reduction in the captive investor base resulting from the scaling down of the SLR from the present level".

Conclusion :

The money market is a key component of the financial system as it is the fulcrum of monetary operations conducted by the central bank in its pursuit of monetary policy objectives. It is a market for short-term funds with maturity ranging from overnight to one year and includes financial instruments that are deemed to be close substitutes of money. The money market performs three broad functions. Firstly, it provides an equilibrating mechanism for demand and supply of short-term funds. Secondly, it enables borrowers and lenders of short-term funds to fulfil their borrowing and investment requirements at an efficient market clearing price. Three, it provides an avenue for central bank intervention in influencing both quantum and cost of liquidity in the financial system, thereby transmitting monetary policy impulses to the real economy. The

objective of monetary management by the central bank is to align money market rates with the key policy rate. As excessive money market volatility could deliver confusing signals about the stance of monetary policy, it is critical to ensure orderly market behaviour, from the point of view of both monetary and financial stability. Thus, efficient functioning of the money market is important for the effectiveness of monetary policy.

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Effect of Online Education

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Abstract:

In the era of technology internet plays an important role. Internet has occupied each and every sector and helped to work more efficiently and promptly. In the last 20 years, the internet has created most accessible database of information. It has changed the way people communicate, shop, socialize, do business and think about knowledge and learning. Much more than just a new twist on distance learning, online schooling is changing the face of traditional classrooms and making education more accessible than ever before. Online study or education has proved a very useful weapon to bring a wanting transformation in the educational system. Online education has been popular among those who want to continue working full time or raising families. Online education is a form of education where students use their home computers through the internet.

Often online graduation and course programmes, some of which are conducted using digital technologies, are provided via the online learning portal of the host university. We have been living in the close contact of demon like covid-19 for two years. Still its cruelty is seen in the world. School, colleges were totally shut. Still schools are not being run 100%. Offline courses or regular classes took the place of online classes or schooling from nursery to degree colleges. There is a lot of difference between physical schooling and online schooling. It was for the first time that total schooling was online. Most of the schools went through hundreds of problems. Effects of online education are worse and positive also. Those are studied in detail in this paper.

Keywords : education, online, covid-19, technology, internet, school

Introduction:

Online education is a process where knowledge is shared or imparted with the help digital tool, such as internet. Online learning gives educator an opportunity to reach students who may not be able to enroll in a traditional classroom course and supports students who need to work on their own schedule and at their own pace. The quality of online education is increasing day by day. Schools and colleges offering online education are increasing in numbers. Students who want to seek online education from any institution must ensure that the institution is fully occupied or not. With the increased availability of the internet and computer technology, students are able to access information anytime and anyplace that would normally be available only through a traditional classroom. Studies have shown that students learn just as effectively in an online classroom as they do in the traditional classroom. As there are some positive aspects of every side negative aspects are also too. It's true that online education has more scope and is being applied all over the world but still it can not take place of traditional classroom. It doesn't prove as effective as traditional classroom. Classroom plays an important role in everyone's life. Online education can prove an option but not a solution. The effects of online education have been discussed in detail in this extract.

Online Education programs : 100% online Education :

Fully online degrees are earned from the comfort of your home with no required visits to your college or university campus.

Hybrid Education :

Hybrid education allows students to pursue a combination of online and on-campus courses.

Online Courses- While online courses may be part of a degree program, they can also be taken on their own on order to master a certain subject or learn a specific skill. "classrooms" with as many as 10,000 people.

Strengths of Online Learning :

Because of so many reasons online programs have been a popular form of distance learning in higher education today. The online environment offers unprecedented opportunities for people who would courses of the highest quality can be developed. Here is a list of some of the major benefits of online programs:

1. Available Anywhere :

Online education is easily available wherever you are. Only the need is to search the concept in the smart phone or computer. The main advantage of online learning is that it provides an opportunity to participate in high quality learning situation when there is distance and learning becomes impossible. Students can participate in classes from anywhere in the world. It allows physically challenged students and teachers more freedom to participate in the class. Participants can join the online in any corner of the world.

2. Available Anytime, Any Pace :

Online education is not bound to time. The virtual classroom is accessible24 hours a day, seven days a week. Work can be done at convenient time. We can work whenever we want. Students can access their courses at any time of day or night. Further, they have continuous access to lectures, course materials, and class discussions. This is particularly convenient for those who may need to read a lecture or take more time to reflect on some material before moving on. Learning material is always ready at any time.

3. Synergy :

The online format allows a dynamic interaction between the instructor and students and among the students themselves. Resources and ideas are shared, and continuous synergy will be generated through the learning process. individual can contribute to the course discussions and comments on the work of others.

4.Space to respond :

In this process students can reflect on comments from others before responding or moving on to the next

item. This structure allows students time to articulate responses with much more depth and forethought than in a traditional face-to-face discussion situation.

5. Centered to students :

The system has been genuinely framed to help the learner. The process is thought student centered. Student can respond individually to the study material. They can actively engage in teaching learning process. Online study provides fast solution to their problems.

6. Creative teaching :

In the online class the facilitator and student collaborate to create a dynamic learning experience. Some creativity is added while transforming the concept in comparison to traditional classes.

Weaknesses of online classes :

While online programs have significant strengths and offer accessibility to quality education, there are weaknesses inherent in the use of this medium that can pose potential threats to the success of any online program. These problems are as following

1. Inaccessibility of Technology :

If students can- not afford the technology the institution employs, they are lost as customers. Accessibility of internet is not universal and in some areas internet poses significant cost to the user. All the students can- not access the internet. Sometimes they don't have that smart tool to access the internet or sometime they can pay for the connectivity.

2. Computer Awareness :

Students and teachers must have the proper knowledge of computer. They must be able to use a variety of search engines and be comfortable navigating on the World Wide Web, as well as be familiar with newsgroups, FTP procedures, and email. If they do not possess these technology tools, they will not succeed in an online program.

3. Limitations of Technology :

User friendly and reliable technology is critical to a successful online program. However, even the most sophisticated technology is not 100% reliable.

4. Network failure :

Online education is not successful concept in the country like India. Strong network is not available in the rural areas of the country. It cannot prove a successful formula in the country like India where there are different languages. Non availability of network and language abide students from online education.

Conclusion :

Online education has made education more convenient than earlier. Before few decades we were depend only on school education. Scope was limited. Today we can gain smart knowledge or information about our problems. Google speaks. Education is an integral part of people's lives. Education id broadly diverse today compared to the 1950 because of the progress in teaching methods and other prominent inventions. Online class provides study from home. The study material in online education can be texts, audio, notes, videos and images. Online study has proved great help during the pandemic period. It kept the world connected and kept the students connected to the schools. Online class is such an opportunity for the students who are not able to attend the regular classes. Online Education has brought a positive impact in the lives of student and working professionals. It has given an opportunity to take up additional courses along with their studies or job as per their convenience. In the era of digitalization the scope of online education increase even more and will be beneficial for students, professionals and also institutions. It has tremendous change in educational system as well. Though it has some negative effect, but it has more positive sides or effects. In the era of technology we cannot imagine the educational system without online process. Online classes are liked and preferred by the students in all over the world.

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Current Trends In Higher Education : Current Trends In Teaching And Learning

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Abstract:

Education or higher education is the subject of a great deal of study. Higher education is the backbone of any society. Quality of human resources is decided from the quality of higher education. Higher education includes college and university teaching and learning process towards which students march to attain higher educational qualification. Higher education imparts indepth knowledge and understanding so as to advance the students to new frontiers of knowledge. Higher education provides opportunities for lifelong learning. It allows them to upgrade their knowledge and skills from time to time based on societal needs. Formally, there are considered four levels of education namely-Elementary or primary education level, Secondary education level and higher or University level. The stage after secondary level up to postgraduate of Research degree level considered as higher education. Higher education may be of general education or non-technical education as well as technical and professional education. Higher education again include bachelor degree, master degree and philosophy or doctorate level in the Indian educational system. Without higher education man can not be wise to understand the world and what life is actually. Educated people are called the asset of any nation. Without this asset the development of any nation is impossible. In this extract, current trends in education have been discussed in detail.

Keywords : Education, study, technical education, degree, knowledge, learning

Introduction :

Education is not only medium of earning, education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the social, cultural, moral and spiritual issues. If we talk about our country, it is far away from the goal of universal literacy even after 70 years of its independence. The fact is that India's higher education system is only producing millions of graduates who are unemployable speaks of the need to improve the quality of education in the country. It is also true that India is trying to use higher education as a powerful tool to build a knowledge-based information society of the 21st century. If we talk about the ancient education system in India, it was remarkable. Teaching and learning process revolved around the Gurukul System. It was a residential concept wherein the students were educated under the guidance of a "Guru" in different areas of religion, philosophy and science. Historians speculate that this system had a remarkable resemblance to the European medieval universities that came up much later. Later, due to disturbance in the country everything got destroyed. Our country had a great heritage which got spoiled due to the invaders' attack and chaos.

Then a major change in the design of education was brought by the European rulers. The British model of University of London, continued to expand across India, leading to a rising number of higher learning centers by 1947. Presently, Indian education system is improving. But still it needs to implement the quality education that the youth of the nation should get employment within and outside the country. This extract speaks about the teaching learning process and the recent trends in educational system.

Objectives and purpose of higher education

- 1. In the universities, developing an intellectual attitude towards things and encouraging growth of knowledge among the youth.
- 2. Providing healthy representation in politics, administration, profession, industry and commerce.
- 3. Emphasising social reform through the creation of

sighted, intelligent and courageous leadership.

- 4. Making endeavor for the success of democracy.
- 5. Discovering the innate qualities of individuals and developing them through suitable training.

Current trends in teaching and learning : 1. Mastery-based grading :

Mastery based grading measures how well students have developed the skills they learned in class and allows opportunities for resubmission.

2. Personalized learning:

Over the past few years, personalized learning has been on the rise. It is important for the students' progress because each child can move at their right pace. Plus adaptive software programs allow teachers to use the same program for all students in their classroomincluding those with learning disabilities.

3. Trauma-informed practices :

Trauma-informed practices refer to any intervention designed to respond to the unique needs of children who have experienced trauma. Teachers and students have all experienced the traumatic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has raised this particular trend top even higher levels of discussion than before.

4. Digital citizenship :

Digital citizenship is defined as the ability to use technology and the internet both effectively and appropriately. Its use is increasing day to day therefore it is necessary for teachers and students must have the good digital citizenship. Assignments, presentation everything has to be done online.

5. Genius Hour :

Genius hour is a fairly new educational technique that allows students to work on self-paced and self-chosen projects for an hour each day. This encourages students to practice their creativity and independent thinking skills, and they can also develop a genuine love of learning.

6. Bite-sized learning :

Bite-sized learning teaches children specific academic skills with brief, focused activities. In other words, it allows students to learn real skill that build on each other in convenient, shorter bursts over time instead of all at once in long classroom lessons or lectures.

7. Mindfullness :

By teaching mindfulness in the classroom, teachers can help improve students' response to stress and reduce their overall stress levels.

8. Brain break :

This is five to ten minute activities like dancing or standing up to stretch that allow students to stay refreshed after focusing in class for a long period of time. By doing this students are less likely to feel stressed or anxious, and they will be better able to focus on their next lesson or task.

9. Experimental teaching :

Students are taught experimental based. This help the students to remember the concept practically and can use in practical life.

10. Learning in the moment of need :

This type of learning experiences is much more effective than traditional training. It provides employees with support content in the flow of work. This allows workforces to become more productive.

Conclusion :

India's higher education system is evolving. Also, we are the country with the most extensive higher education system. India's educated person is demanded in other countries also. He gets enough wages for the skill he has acquired. But the tragedy is that native country take it for granted. The no. of unemployment is increasing day by day. Graduates, MBA's, Engineers are workless. It is the tragedy and subject to be taken serious. At this level people will think what is the use of education it they can't get bread and butter? Agreed that digitalization has taken place everywhere. Online higher education is being adopted. Education is open and easy than earlier. Still it seems fruitless until the youth is not satisfied. The no. of enrollment in universities has increased. Women enrollment has increased. Women are also playing important role in the development of the nation but not at the satisfying level. Educational policy need to be reprimanded. It should be framed in such a way that not a single educated youth should remain empty and workless. Youth must be proud of our educational system tha will provide opportunity to show talents and run livelihood. It should be framed beyond gender bias. Higher education means all round development of the person and if he/ she doesn't earn then how other aspects would be focused. Educational system must be formed taken into consideration the welfare of the youth of the nation because youth is the pillar of the nation. It's the duty of the government let not the youth go into frustration.

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The Study: Stress And Anxiety of Students During Examination

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Abstract :

Stress is a typical piece of life. Stress alludes to an exertion or interest on an individual's physical or mental energy. Stress delivers similar emotions like anxiety, yet is normally connected to a particular individual, circumstance or experiences that one feelings of trepidation. The scientist has depicted the plan of the investigation in detail. The size and determination of the example, the variable and the control utilized the wellsprings of information, the devices and the strategy for get-together information, the portrayal of information gathering instruments and the measurable technique utilized in the investigation are deliberately depicted. The analyst picked the students of X class of Sarvoday Vidyalay Ballarpur and Lokmanya Vidyalay Warora in Amravati district. The tension and stress in the students is because of tests and keeping in mind that reviews. This occurs during the board examination. The above paper studies the stress and anxiety level in students while examination.

Keywords : Stress, anxiety, mental energy, students, examination

Introduction :

Stress is an ordinary piece of life. You can encounter pressure from your current circumstance, your body, and your musings. Indeed, even sure life changes like an advancement, a home loan, or the introduction of a kid produce pressure. Stress can be positive, keeping us ready, spurred, and prepared to dodge risk. Stress becomes antagonistic when an individual countenances persistent difficulties without help or unwinding between stressors. Subsequently, the individual gets exhausted, and stress-related strain constructs. The body's autonomic sensory system has an implicit pressure reaction that makes physiological changes permit the body to battle upsetting circumstances.

Notwithstanding, this reaction can turn out to be constantly initiated during delayed times of pressure. Drawn out initiation of the pressure reaction causes mileage on the body – both physical and enthusiastic.

Stress that proceeds without alleviation can prompt a condition called trouble – a negative pressure response. Trouble can upset the body's interior equilibrium or harmony, prompting actual indications like migraines, a furious stomach, raised circulatory strain, chest torment, sexual brokenness, and issues dozing. Passionate issues can likewise result from trouble. These issues incorporate wretchedness, alarm assaults, or different types of uneasiness and stress. Examination recommends that pressure additionally can welcome on or deteriorate certain indications or illnesses. Stress is connected to 6 of the main sources of death: coronary illness, malignancy, lung sicknesses, mishaps, cirrhosis of the liver, and self destruction.

Tension is your body's normal reaction to stretch. It's an inclination of dread or misgiving about what's to come. The primary day of school, going to a prospective employee meet-up, or giving a discourse may make the vast majority feel unfortunate and apprehensive. It's not unexpected to feel on edge about moving to another spot, beginning a new position, or stepping through an exam. This sort of nervousness is horrendous, yet it might propel you to work more enthusiastically and to make a superior showing. Conventional nervousness is an inclination that goes back and forth, yet doesn't meddle with your regular day to day existence. On account of a tension issue, the sensation of dread might be with you constantly. It is exceptional and at times weakening.

In extraordinary cases, it might keep you from entering a lift, going across the road, or in any event, leaving your home. Whenever left untreated, the tension will continue to deteriorate. Managing test pressure isn't troublesome. Right groundwork for the tests is the essential advance, being certain about is another and being sure about the result is the main factor. Numerous youngsters and guardians face test pressure on account of the dread of execution and of the outcomes. This regularly results from absence of self-assurance or over assumptions and strain to dominate in the tests. Guardians can help their youngsters by being steady during arrangements and their tests.

Kids view their folks for motivation and a lot of their passionate status relies upon parental help. As good examples, guardians too should manage their pressure and help their kids handle test pressure viably. Being aggressive is acceptable, yet the best methodology is of uplifting feedback without being compressed. Test pressure is a typical event, however on the off chance that know the indications of stress during tests; you can manage it in a superior way.

Anxiety is a feeling described by an undesirable condition of inward disturbance, frequently joined by anxious conduct, for example, walking forward and backward, substantial grievances, and rumination. It incorporates abstractly disagreeable sensations of fear over foreseen events. Nervousness is an inclination of disquiet and stress, normally summed up and unfocused as an eruption to a circumstance that is just emotionally seen as menacing. It is regularly joined by strong tension, fretfulness, weariness and issues in fixation. Uneasiness is firmly identified with dread, which is a reaction to a genuine or saw prompt danger; nervousness includes the assumption for future threat. People confronting tension may pull out from circumstances which have incited uneasiness in the past.

Anxiety issues vary from formatively regularizing apprehension or tension by being over

the top or continuing past formatively fitting time frames. They vary from transient dread or nervousness, regularly stress-incited, by being diligent (e.g., ordinarily enduring a half year or more), albeit the measure for term is planned as an overall guide with recompense for some level of adaptability and is in some cases of more limited span in kids.

Jain P. (1990) used the progressive muscle relaxation and cognitive methods and a combination of these two to treat dysmenorrhea. P.M.R. was found to be mast effective in reducing its symptoms. Broota, A. and Dhir, R. (1990) and Broota, A. and Parekh, C (1994) found that the Broota relaxation technique, consisting of yoga and auto suggestion was better than Jacobason's relaxation technique.

Survey of Literature :

Gupta A. 1992 found that the test uneasiness impacts execution contrarily on tolerably troublesome assignments among reasonably troublesome errands among the high test-restless high insight bunch however not in the low test on edge high-knowledge gathering. Efficient normal rebuilding improved execution of the previous gathering.

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Sood P. (1993) has used cognitive therapy factors.

Dagaur B.S. (1938) Anxiety: An interpretation Indian education reviews vol. 23(4); 60-74.

Sud, A. and Katcn S. (1994) observed that the middle point of assessment is more anxiety provoking on task facilitating positive evaluation was greater in high scholastic students. In another study, Sood, P. (1994) has demonstrated the efficacy of attentional skill straining in moderative worry state, emotional state, task generated interference,

cognitive modeling was found to be limited to worry state and task generated interference.

Methodology:

When researcher used to research about any topic, it needs to have proper direction over it. When there occurs any kind of problem then to direct the research properly and face the problem it needs to concentrate on the direction and proper way of research. For this it is important to collect the proper data for research.

Sources of Data :

The researcher received the data from different schools in Amravati district.

Selection of Subject :

The researcher chose the students of 10^{th} standard of School randomly.

Collection of Data :

The students of 10th standard were chosen from both the schools. The schools were Sarvoday Vidyalay Ballarpur and Lokmanya Vidyalay Warora in Amravati district.

Tools: Anxiety scale

Analyzing the Data :

To analyze the stress and anxiety level in students the researcher chosen the 20-20 students of each school respectively. effect of stress of anxiety

S. No.	Level of	Score	No. of Student	Percentage
	Анхісту			
1	Normal	45 to 55	3	15%
	Anxiety level			
2	High Anxiety	35 to 45	4	20%
	level			
3	Extremely	Above 35	7	35%
	High Anxiety			
	level			
4	Low Anxiety	Below 25	6	30%
	level			

Stress and Anxiety in students of Sarvoday Vidyalay Ballarpur.

Graphical Representation



S. No.	Level of Anxiety	Score	No. of Student	Percentage
1	Normal Anxiety level	55 to 65	4	20%
2	High Anxiety level	45 to 55	6	30%
3	Extremely High Anxiety level	Above 45	8	40%
4	Low Anxiety level	Below 35	2	10%

Stress and Anxiety of the students of Lokmanya Vidyalay Warora.

Graphical representation



Conclusion :

From the above examination the analyst found that the nervousness level in students of Sarvoday Vidyalay Ballarpur and Lokmanya Vidyalay Warora was high. The Anxiety and stress in the students is because of tests and keeping in mind that reviews. This occurs during the board tests. For this the educators and guardians ought to move the students and furthermore should attempt to construct their certainty.

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New Trends in Commerce Education & Research

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Abstract:

Commerce education carefully studies the individual's action which is injurious to the society as a whole and recommends the methods of their prevention. There are then certain commerce issues which are of direct interest to the society. The problem of money is protection, incidence of taxation, import-export, the development of agriculture, industries and the like affect the society as a whole. Commerce carefully studies these problems in the light of social welfare and gives its unbiased opinion.. Commerce education gives the knowledge of well earnings with good business. The growing phenomenon of globalization. liberalization and privatization has been immensely influencing the Commerce Education. Alvin Toffler in his famous book "Future Shock" says that, "To help avert future shock, we must create a super industrial educational system and to do this, we must search for our objectives, methods in the future rather than past. Education must shift into future tense.". The objectives of Higher Education can be achieved only through qualitative change in the system. The output of Commerce Education should be multidimensional and with full global competitiveness. But we have to realize that the Commerce graduate have lack of practical knowledge. The practical oriented Commerce Education is a need of the age.

Introduction :

The first Commerce school was established in Chennai in 1886 by Trustees of Pachiyappa's Charities. Commerce classes started in the Presidency College, Kolkata in 1903. The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economies was established in 1913 as the first institution for higher education in Commerce. In post-Independence period, Commerce education has emerged as one of the most potential pursuits in the wake of industrialization, economic development and technomanagerial revolution. Commerce has grown from a subject to a full-fledged faculty in most of the universities and had acquired a pride of place amongst different academic disciplines. The new skills and training are required to cope up with these changes. The technological advances must be integrated into the basic fabric of Commerce education. A career in e-commerce demands both a real knowledge of the business world and the element make a business work, as well as technical understanding and capabilities. E-commerce education, very much useful for giving a complete picture of the industry and the e-commerce jobs in k. E commerce education courses include some of the basic aspects of business, making sure that the knowledge incorporated, need to run the whole of the business.

Other E-commerce education like Internet Merchant Bank Account, Web Hosting, Web Site Design. Digital Certificate Provider of Online Transactions, and Shopping Cart Software are popular in western countries. The main objective of education is to develop Human Resources to face any challenges of the life. The role of commerce education is to develop Human resources to overcome the challenges in the field of commerce and business. To achieve this goal the commerce education must be focused on linkage with business and industries. It should be more practical and as like on job training and hands on experience.

Objectives :

- 1. To expose themselves to and to interact with the real life situation and in the process to assist the society.
- 2. To have practical orientation of class room instruction. Thus, this scheme is expected to helping learning while working and earning while learning.
- 3. The education system is developing very fast both qualitively and quantitatively.

4. Imparting knowledge in the field of Commerce and Industry.

5. Developing skills in commercial operations and inculcating proper vocational interest, attitudes and values

Role of Commerce Education :

The important factor of education includes providing the necessary knowledge and skill. According to Eric Hoffer, "The central task of education is to implant a will and facility for learning; it should produce not learned but learning people. The truly human society is a learning society, where grandparents, parents and children are students together". The role of Commerce education is very much challenging and most important to prepare Business leaders and entrepreneurs.

- There are challenges in transition from school to work. High rates of youth-s unemployment have become a structural problem in India, so also in many countries. In order to weed out this problem impart of education especially commerce and business which encompasses a whole lot of livelihood activities is an important solution.
- Therefore, the basic objective of Commerce Education is to provide an improved livelihood to the people at the bottom of the pyramid by empowering them to find out how the Commerce education can be leveraged for sustainable inclusive growth.

New Trends in Commerce Education & Research :

It is the process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skill and values from one generation to another. Education in the largest sense is any act or experience that has a formative effect on the mind, character or physical ability of an individual. The following are new trends in commerce education:

• E-Commerce : E-Commerce involves conducting business using modern Similarly, online services such as Internet Banking. Tickets includes Airlines, Railway, Bus Bill Payment, Hotel Booking etc. have been tremendous benefit for the customers-Commerce education has been phenomenal in making a deep impact on higher education, Growth in the Internet over the last few decades has led to great impact on communication and research in the institutes. Many MBA's, Working Professionals, Administrators, Housewives and similar people who fell short of time to go to a program have been able to benefit immensely from online sources.

- **E-learning:** Even the distance education programs are serving wonderfully. Distance learning can be availed through various types such as interactive CD-ROM programs, Mobile learning programs, Telecourses or Broadcast course via Television or Radio, Postal correspondence programs and many more.
- **E-Governance:** The essence of E governance is to reach the beneficiary and ensure that the services intended to reach the desired individual has been met with. There should be an autoresponse system to support the essence of Egovernance, whereby the Government realizes the efficacy of its governance. E-governance is by the governed, for the governed and of the governed.
- **E-Banking:** Online banking (or Internet banking or E-banking) allows customers of a financial institution to conduct financial transactions on a secured website operated by the institution, which can be a retail bank, virtual bank, credit union or building society.

which may be cheque, savings, loan, credit card and other accounts, Customer numbers will also not be the same as any debit or credit card issued by the financial institution to the customer.

- **E-Marketing:** Electronic marketing is directly marketing a commercial message to a group of people using email. Email marketing can be done to either sold lists or current customer database.
- **Telemarketing:** the targeted sales is achieved by saving time, cost of sales and avoiding total chain of distribution. An effective telemarketing process often involves two or more calls. The

first call (or series of calls) determines the customer's needs. The final call (or series) Prospective customers are identified by various means, including past purchase history, previous requests for information, credit limit, competition entry forms, and application forms. Names may also be purchased from another company's consumer database or obtained from a telephone directory or another public list. Commerce is considered as one of the most popular career options in India. Commerce education is the backbone of the business and serial development of the Nation. Commerce education develops the relationship of people with one another. Commerce education provides to the business and society that how to use it for the betterment of self and oneself. It provides skill oriented education to students and society.

Challenges :

- Challenges and Strategies controlling inflation and promoting growth.
- Emerging issue in global Economy, Commerce and Management.
- Internationalization of Financial Market in theWorld
- Role of Foreign Investment Foreign Institutional Investment.
- Reform Indian and International Economic Sector.
- Challenges and Strategies of IMF and WORLD BANK for International competition.
- Challenges and Strategies merger and acquisition strategies for Trade, commerce and
- Industry in world. Challenges and Strategies for commodities marketsin the world and currency market
- In International scenario. Challenges and strategies for export and import of Trade, commerce and Industries in
- Global scenario. Challenges and Strategies for Stock Market and Investors for International competition.
- Challenges Strategies in Currency Market in

International scenario.

Opportunities :

- After completing course Commerce, student join any private institute government specialist the Commerce stream they professional courses such Company Secretary, Chartered Accountant, ICWA, MBA.
- A graduate in Commerce also opt in financial services as a Financial Consultants, Stock Brokers, Merchant Bankers, Budget Consultant, Financial portfolio Manager, project Formulation Manager, Tax Consultants. Careers in Management also available in thefield Personnel Management, Production Management, Financial Management, Marketing Management, and Materialother areas of Management
- In the Bank,call for Commercegraduates and graduates specialization in Banking. Insurance Companies can also for Commerce graduates and postgraduates with specialization in Insurance.

Conclusion :

With a growing emphasis on information, global economy. Higher Education was viewed as increasingly essential for the world's population. Information Technology and Mobile Technology is now forcing education sector to change according to the need of the time. The most emerging dimension of the Business and Commerce education in the 21st century is the need for Business School to use technology and make it integral part of course contents. As per specialization, a practical training should be provided to the students. By making relevant and practical oriented Commerce Education, we may impact global competitiveness to our students. As a part of the society the social awareness among Commerce students is the emerging need of present time.

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Challenges In Front of Higher Education In India

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Introduction:

The Indian higher education machine has gone through incredible qualitative and quantitative modifications at some stage in the beyond few a long time. This newsletter appears at its ancient development, depth, spatial spread, diversity and dimensions, after which considers its future boom. Schooling is one of the huge factors instrumental to the improvement of a rustic. It needs to be converted to the desires of the time and converting scenario of the arena. Mainly, the higher education and the mode of its transport have to be tuned over and over for greater development and changes to address such demanding situations. On this backdrop, given the present scenario of indian better education, their desires a paradigm shift within the higher training machine. The higher training in india is, in trendy, regarded to be bleak when you consider that submit independence and increases several questions nonetheless unanswered. The unplanned expansion of higher training possibilities, spiraling fashion of the educated unemployed, commercialization of education, the imbalance of quantity with excellent, lack of expertise equity and excellence, are a number of the pertinent instances in factor which pose continuous threats to higher education of india.

In this light, the brand new reforms in schooling to come back must address all the above concerns in higher training and involve progressive modalities of the way to classify and reclassify records, how to have a look at troubles from new and different directions and at remaining a way to bring about new destiny society to fulfill the challenges to come back. To meet the futuristic prospects of indian better training, instructors have to no longer be spared in such meaningful reforms due to the fact teachers offer with the exceptional skilled manpower for a kingdom inclusive of technologists, scientists, medical doctors, engineers, coverage makers, businessmen and so on. Its miles therefore instructors too have to be empowered as part of reforms for indian higher schooling assembly the growing demands of liberalization and globalization occurring inside the world. Consequently, the emerging indian society wishes to make the system of their better education must modern and futuristic to stand the changing demands of the present day indian society.

Poor Governance Structure :

Management of Indian education faces challenges of over-centralization, bureaucratic structures and lack of accountability, transparency, and professionalism As a result of the increase in the number of affiliated colleges and students, the burden of administrative functions of universities has significantly increased and the core focus on academics and research is diluted.

Inadequate Research :

There is inadequate focus on research in higher education institutes There are insufficient resources and facilities, as well as limited numbers of quality faculty to advise students.

Most of the research scholars are without fellowships or not getting their fellowships on time which directly or indirectly affects their research. Moreover, Indian Higher education institutions are poorly connected to research centres and to industries.

Enrollment:

According to the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report 2018-19, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is only 26.3%, which is quite low as compared to the developed as well as, other developing countries.

Political Interference:

Increasing interference of politicians in the management of higher education jeopardises the autonomy of HEIs Also, students organise campaigns, forget their own objectives and begin to develop their careers in politics.Poor Infrastructure and Facilities Poor infrastructure is another challenge to the higher education system of India, particularly the institutes run by the public sector suffer from poor physical facilities and infrastructure.

Faculty shortages and the inability of the state educational system to attract and retain well-qualified teachers have been posing challenges to quality education for many years Large numbers of NET/PhD candidates are unemployed even though there are a lot of vacancies in higher education.

Quality:

Quality in higher education is a multidimensional, staggered, and a powerful idea. Guaranteeing quality in higher education is among the first challenges being looked at in India today. In any case, the Government is constantly concentrating on quality education.

Still, a large number of schools and universities in India can't meet the base prerequisites set somewhere around the UGC and our universities are not in a situation to check its place among the top universities of the world. According to the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report 2018-19, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is only 26.3%, which is quite low as compared to the developed as well as, other developing countries.

With the increase of enrollments at the school level, the supply of higher education institutes is insufficient to meet the growing demand in the country However, the Government is continuously focusing on quality education. Still, a large number of colleges and universities in India are unable to meet the minimum requirements laid down by the UGC and our universities are not in a position to mark their place among the top universities of the world.

Ensuring quality in higher education is amongst the foremost challenges being faced in India today However, the Government is continuously focusing on quality education. Still, a large number of colleges and universities in India are unable to meet the minimum requirements laid down by the UGC and our universities are not in a position to mark their place among the top universities of the world.

Equity:

There is no equity in GER among various orders of the general public. As indicated by past studies the GER in higher education in India among male and female changes to a more noteworthy degree There are territorial varieties too a few states have high GER while some are very behind the national GER which mirrors huge irregular characteristics inside the higher education system.

Conclusion :

After more than 70 years of independence, India's higher education system has still not been developed fully. It is evidenced by its poor performance in institutional rankings (not a single Indian university in top 100 universities of the world), the poor employment status of its students, poor track record in receiving national awards and recognition, poor share in research funding and so on. Enrolment The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of India in higher education is just 15% which is very low when contrasted with the created just as, other creating nations. With the expansion of enrolments at the school level, the stock of higher education foundations is deficient to fulfill the developing need in the nation.

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Higher Education in India : Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract:

The new challenge before the country at the beginning of the twenty first century is to become a developed society, which requires a vibrant economy driven by knowledge has to be ushered in soon and also a new society where justice and human values prevail has to be created. With the explosive growth of knowledge in the past and with the development of handy tools of information and communication technologies as well as of other scientific innovations, competency has become a hallmark of growth all over the World. It influences Indian society for a better quality of life and living conditions. Therefore, India has to rise very soon and reorient its higher education system to be influential, competitive, meaningful and purposeful. Through this paper the investigator tries to present the existing scenario of higher education in India, the emerging issues and challenges, the responsible factors and some remedial measures to combat these challenges.

After more than 70 years of independence, India's higher education system has still not been developed fully. It is evidenced by its poor performance in institutional rankings (not a single Indian university in top 100 universities of the world), the poor employment status of its students, poor track record in receiving national awards and recognition, poor share in research funding and so on.

Introduction:

India's higher education system is the world's third largest in terms of students, next to China and the United States. In future, India will be one of the largest education hubs. India's Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since independence. The 'Right to Education Act' which stipulates compulsory and free education to all children within the age groups of 6-14 years, has brought about a revolution in the education system of the country with statistics revealing a staggering enrolment in schools over the last four years. The involvement of private sector in higher education has seen drastic changes in the field. Today over 60% of higher education institutions in India are promoted by the private sector

Higher Education in India :

India is now at a crucial stage. It is one among the largest education markets in the world. About 587 million populations below the age of 25 years are waiting for education. Nearly 144 million of India's population will be between age group of 18-23, which is the target age group for higher education. The emergence of India as knowledge based, service driven economy has made its human capital its major strength and opportunity for growth. But its infrastructure is not sufficient for delivery of education, particularly in the field of higher and vocational education. Globalization, technological advancements and inability of the educational system to educate and train this human capital demand new avenues in education and training.

Indian higher education is very complex. Its college enrolment is around 128 million. It is the third largest in the world next to China. Female participation rates are even lower, large regional imbalances and wider disparities among various socioeconomic groups exist. The number of institutions is about 22,500 having average 600students for each. But they are not effective. Public institutions are not in proper shape. The governance of higher education is centralized and burdensome. There is no demand for accountability. They are not improving properly. The existing vocational education and training is limited and of poor quality. Most of the professional

education is not wide. The curriculum is not updated. Many of the institutions are not accredited.

Challenges on higher education in India :

Appointment system of higher education. Lack of in-depth research study. A confusion regarding M .Phil./PhDs/NET. Un-uniform regulation and service conditions. Lack of proper infrastructure. Corruption in higher education. Defective curriculum, methods and evaluation system. Politicization of higher education. Defect in accreditation Centralized administration. Lack of adequate finance. Want of ICT support for institutions of higher learning. Research funding disparity.

Commonly stated reasons for these observations are :

- Enrollment:
 - According to the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report 2018-19, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is only 26.3%, which is quite low as compared to the developed as well as, other developing countries.
 - With the increase of enrollments at the school level, the supply of higher education institutes is insufficient to meet the growing demand in the country.
- Quality:
 - Ensuring quality in higher education is amongst the foremost challenges being faced in India today.
 - However, the Government is continuously focusing on quality education. Still, a large number of colleges and universities in India are unable to meet the minimum requirements laid down by the UGC

and our universities are not in a position to mark their place among the top universities of the world.

• Political Interference :

- Increasing interference of politicians in the management of higher education jeopardises the autonomy of HEIs.
- Also, students organise campaigns, forget their own objectives and begin to develop their careers in politics.

Poor Infrastructure and Facilities :

- Poor infrastructure is another challenge to the higher education system of India, particularly the institutes run by the public sector suffer from poor physical facilities and infrastructure.
- Faculty shortages and the inability of the state educational system to attract and retain well-qualified teachers have been posing challenges to quality education for many years.
- Large numbers of NET/PhD candidates are unemployed even though there are a lot of vacancies in higher education.
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- Inadequate Research :
 - There is inadequate focus on research in higher education institutes.
 - There are insufficient resources and facilities, as well as limited numbers of quality faculty to advise students.
 - Most of the research scholars are without fellowships or not getting their fellowships on time which directly or indirectly affects their research. Moreover, Indian Higher education institutions are poorly connected to research centers and to industries.
- Poor Governance Structure :
 - Management of Indian education faces challenges of over-centralization,
bureaucratic structures and lack of accountability, transparency, and professionalism.

• As a result of the increase in the number of affiliated colleges and students, the burden of administrative functions of universities has significantly increased and the core focus on academics and research is diluted.

Reason for a more dismal performance in state-level universities. :

- The above-stated issues are faced by both central and state's higher education institutions (HEIs), but the state is handicapped at one more front.
- Central government HEIs are hardly ever short of funding and patronage has been ensured by the Central government and its arms; nationallevel parties, industries and businesses; and the national elite and the intelligentsia. This appears to be the key factor for the better performance of Central government HEIs.
- However, similar arrangements have never been built between the State universities and State governments, State-level political parties and organizations, industry and businesses; and the elite and the intelligentsia. This may be because:
 - The aims, goals, methods and priorities of these institutions are pretty much the same as those of the Central institutions.
 - The only real value adds that the State universities are doing for the State and its people seems to be that of enabling a few lakhs to become graduates every year.
- Revamping State HEIs :
 - In order to receive much more funding and support from the State system, State universities would have to commit to delivering lots more to the State and its people where they are located.

- They must come up with a new vision and programmes specifically addressing the needs of the State, its industry, economy and society, and on the basis of it make the State-level players commit to providing full ownership and support to them
- Foreign Collaboration:
 - Government must promote collaboration between Indian higher education institutes and top international institutes and also generate linkages between national research laboratories and research centres of top institutions for better quality and collaborative research.
- Multi disciplinary Approach :
 - There should be a multi disciplinary approach in higher education so that students' knowledge may not be restricted only up to their own subjects. HEIs in both public and private must be

away from political affiliations, provided with good infrastructure and facilities.

Conclusion:

Higher education in India has expanded very rapidly in the last seven decades after independence yet it's accessibility and quality both remain a concern. If India wants economic gains and development to percolate at the grassroots level, it needs to invest in education on a priority basis.Higher education should be related to other policy initiatives. The development of infrastructure, better governance, public health improvements, trade reform, and financial market development the seand others will be needed as well. The benefits of higher education require a long gestation period. There may be shortcuts to establishing educational infrastructure, but influencing people to understand and convey higher education values and best practice will take decades.

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राजकीय क्षेत्रातील महिला व विकास (भारतीय महिलांची विविध काळातील दर्जात्मक स्थिती)

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प्रस्तावना :

स्त्रीयांची ङ्गचूल आणि मूलफही प्रतिमा द्र सारून

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत स्त्रीयांना समान अधिकार दिलेले आहेत. शिक्षण, नोकऱ्या याबाबतही समानता आहे. असे असुनही स्त्रीला मानव म्हणून स्वतःच्या मनाचे आयुष्य जगता येत नाही. यामुळे पुरुषपनाच्या अहंमपणात असणारे पुरुष आणि स्वतःला दुबळ्या समजणाऱ्या स्त्रीया यापैकी कोणीही खरे माणुसकीचे आयुष्य जगू शकणार नाही. स्त्रीयांना त्यांची योग्य क्षमता, गुण, कौशल्य, सिद्ध करण्याची संधी मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी त्यांना आजच्या काळातील सक्षमीकरणातील अत्यंत आवश्यकता दिसून येते. यासाठी भारतीय महिलांच्या विविध काळातील स्थितीचा आढावा घेणे महत्वाचे आहे.

भारतीय महिलांची विविध काळातील दर्जात्मक स्थिती : सिंधू संस्कृतितील स्त्रीयांचे स्थान :

सिंधू संस्कृतीबद्दल हवी तेवढी निश्चित स्वरूपाची माहिती उपलब्ध नाही. याचे कारण उत्खननातून अंदाज लावतांना सिंधू संस्कृती नावाची एक संस्कृती होती. असा कयास इतिहास संशोधक लावतात. या संस्कृतिमध्ये स्त्री ही निर्बधरहीत मुक्त आणि स्वतंत्र होती. ङ्गमोहेंजोदारों व हडप्पा येथील उत्खननामध्ये मिळालेल्या अवशेषाच्या अभ्यासावरून त्यावेळच्या स्त्री समाज जीवनाची कल्पना येते. स्त्री आणि पुरुष हा भेदभाव न मानता काही अपवाद सोडले तर त्यावेळी सर्वच क्षेत्रातून समान भूमिकेतून लोक वावरत असावेत असे दिसते. त्या काळातील विविध क्षेत्रात जसे – नृत्य संगीत वादन नाटय आणि लेखन यासर्व कला विभागात स्त्रीया भाग घेत होत्या. यावरून त्यांचे जीवन समृद्ध होते असे दिसते. ०१

सिंधू संस्कृती नदीच्या खोऱ्यापुरतीच सिमीत नसून ती भारतात दूरवर पसरली होती. सिंधू संस्कृतीमध्ये नदीच्या काठावर शेती केली जात असे. ङ्गसिंधू शहराचा विनाश झाला तरी त्याची संस्कृती मात्र कायम राहिली. सिंधू लोकांची संस्कृती आर्याच्या संस्कृतीपेक्षा श्रेष्ठ होती. आपत्ती आणि विनाशानंतर सहजीवनाचा काळ सुरु झाला. यादरम्यान आर्य संस्कृतीचा त्यावर परिणाम झाला. या दोन मिश्रित संस्कृतिपासून हिंदू संस्कृती निर्माण झाली. ०२ असे असले तरी स्त्रीयांची कुटुंब आणि समाजात महत्त्वाची भूमिका होती.

वैदिक काळातील स्त्रीयांची स्थिती :

इ. स. पूर्व १७५० नंतर आर्याच्या आक्रमनामुळे सिंधू संस्कृती लोप पावली. आर्याची जीवन जगण्याची पद्धती म्हणजेच वैदिक संस्कृती अस्तित्वात आली. याकाळात स्त्रीयांमध्ये सर्वात जास्त अंधश्रद्धा दिसून येत होती. आर्याचा भारतातील मूळ निवासी अनार्य लोकांशी सतत संघर्ष व्हायचा विजयी आर्यानी येथील मूळ निवासी अनार्य लोकांच्या स्त्रीया पळवून नेल्यात. आर्याच्या दृष्टीने येथील स्त्रीया परक्या होत्या. म्हणून आर्य येथील मूळ निवासी लोकांना आणि त्यांच्या स्त्रीयांना शुद्र मानीत असत. आर्याच्या पितृसत्ताक कूटंबपद्धतीमूळे येथील स्त्रीयांचे महत्त्व कमी होत गेले.

स्मृतीकाळातील स्त्रीयांची स्थिती :

स्मृतीकाळात विवाह संस्काराला विशेष महत्त्व देल्या गेले. पती सेवा म्हणजेच गुरूसेवा आणि घरकाम म्हणजे यज्ञकृत्य असे स्त्रीयांना सांगितले गेले. याकाळात स्त्रीयांसाठी शिक्षणाची द्वारे बंद झाली. यामुळे स्त्रीच्या मनाची व बुद्धिची वाढ खुंटून पुरुषांच्या कामेच्छा पूर्तीचे ती एक साधन झाली. पत्नी ही पतीच्या घरी दासी म्हणून राहू लागली. याकाळात बहुपत्नी विवाह सर्व मान्य होता. स्त्रीयांमुळे पुरुष संसारिक सुखात अडकतात आणि आपल्या कर्तव्यामध्ये कसूर करतात. असा दोष स्त्रीयांना देण्यात येवू लागला.

स्त्रीयांचे स्वतंत्र व्यक्ति महत्त्व लोप पावले. स्त्रीयांच्या पालन-पोषणाची जबाबदारी पुरुषवर्गाने स्वीकारली. स्त्रीया पराश्रित होवू लागल्या. ङ्गयाकाळात चर्तुवर्णाची निर्मिती होवून ब्राम्हण श्रेष्ठ समजले गेले. त्यांनी ज्ञानकर्माचा मक्ता आपल्याकडे घेतला व त्याचे पाविष्य राखण्यासाठी वैश्य-शुद्रांना वेदांचे अनाधिकारी ठरविले. त्याचप्रमाणे स्त्रीयांचाही वेदाधिकार व यज्ञाधिकार हळूहळू काढून घेतलाफ. ०३

बौद्ध काळातील स्त्रीयांची स्थिती :

मानवाच्या सर्वागीण विकासासाठी बुद्धांनी बौद्ध तत्वज्ञानाचे प्रसार आणि प्रचार चालू केला. बौद्ध धर्माचे तत्वज्ञान म्हणजे त्रिसरन, पंचशील, अष्टांगिक मार्ग, पारमिता, आर्यसत्य, समता, स्वातंष्य, बंधुता या वैज्ञानिक तत्वज्ञानाची सर्वानाच गरज होती. या तत्वाज्ञानामुळे अनेक स्त्रीया बौद्ध धर्माकडे आकर्षित झाल्या. बौद्ध धर्मात स्त्रीया स्वतंत्र व मुक्त होत्या. धर्माने स्त्रीयांना तत्वज्ञानासाठी, निर्वाणासाठी, अभ्यासासाठी आणि सर्वागीण विकासासाठी स्वातंष्य दिले आहे. बुद्धाने स्वतःच्याच काळात स्त्रीमुक्ती आणि स्त्रीच्या सर्वागीण विकासासाठी व्यापक स्वरूपात कार्य केले आहे. पुरूषाइतकीच स्त्रीही समर्थ आहे असे बुद्ध मानीत.

बुद्धाने स्त्रीयांना आपल्या संघात स्थान दिले. या संघामध्ये सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रीया होत्या. मुलगा–मुलगी असा भेद केला जात नव्हता. ङ्गबौद्धधम्मामध्ये स्त्रीला हीन मानन्यात आले नाही तर पूत्र आणि पूत्रीच्या प्राप्तीसाठी समान स्वरूपात कामना केली जात होतीफ ०४ याकाळात स्त्रीयांचा दर्जा आणि भूमिकांमध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण सुधारणा घडून आली. बौद्ध काळात शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात स्त्रीयांना मानाचे स्थान होते. पुरुषांप्रमाणे स्त्रीयांनाही विहारात प्रवेश मिळे. अनेक स्त्रीयांनी विहारात राहून अध्ययन केले आणि विश्वबंधुत्व, प्रेम, यासाठी आपले आयुष्य वेचले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी एका लेखात महटले आहे की, बौद्ध काळात स्त्रीयांचा विकास होवून त्यांना पुरुषांप्रमाणे अधिकार प्राप्त झाले होते. बौद्धकाळ हा स्त्रीयांच्या उन्नतीचा काळ होता.

मौर्यकालीन स्त्रीयांची स्थिती :

मौर्य काळात मनुस्मृतीचा उदय झाला. त्यानुसार स्त्रीयांचे सर्व अधिकार नाकारल्या गेले. बालविवाह प्रथा ही मनुस्मृतीच्या काळातील देणं आहे. मौर्यकाळामध्ये विवाह हेच स्त्रीचे धेय्य बनले होते. स्त्रीयांचे दुय्यमत्व वाढले. विवाह व संसार हे ऐवढेच तिचे क्षेत्र निश्चित करण्यात आले. अविवाहित स्त्रीला स्वातंष्याची संधी मिळू नये यासाठी ऋतुप्राप्तीच्या आत तिचा विवाह करावा असा नियम बनविल्या गेला.

मौर्यत्तर कालखंडामध्ये मौर्यकालीन स्त्रीयांचे जैन व बौद्ध वाडघ्मयातून उल्लेख मिळतात. या कालखंडामध्ये स्त्रीचे विवाह वय ६ वर्ष ऐवढे कमी होते. पुरुषांना भ्रष्ट करणारी आणि पुरुषांनाच उपभोगासाठी असणारी अशा दोन्ही टोकातून स्त्रीयांचे स्थान या कालखंडात दिसून येते. या काळातील नियम स्त्रीयांसंदर्भात एकतर्फी आणि स्वातंष्य हिसकावणारे होते. याकाळात स्त्रीयांचे खूप अध:पतन झाले. स्त्रीयांनी पिता, पति, पूत्राच्या अधीन राहावे यामुळे स्त्री पूर्णत्व परावलंबी झाली. या कालखंडात सर्वस्तरातील स्त्रीयांवर अन्याय झालेला दिसून येतो.

भारतीय इस्लामी राजवटीत स्त्रीयांचे स्थान :

इस्लाम धर्मियांचे जगणे म्हणजे कुराणमध्ये सांगितलेले तत्वज्ञान होय. कुराणमध्ये बहुविवाहास मान्यता दिली. परंतु त्याची मर्यादा ४ पर्यंत आहे. विशेष शृंगार वगैरे दिसू नये किंवा विशिष्ट नातेवाईकांना स्वतःचे सौंदर्य दिसू नये म्हणून कुराणमध्ये काही भाग झाकून ठेवावा असे सांगितले आहे. परंतु मुसलमान व्यक्तिंनी स्त्रीयांवर नखशिकांत शरीर झाकण्याचे नियम लावले. त्यांना ७ पडद्याच्या आत ठेवले जात होते. मुस्लीम भारतात इ.स. १७१२ मध्ये आले. तर त्यांची शेवटची सत्ता १८५७ पर्यंत होती. या कालखंडांत स्त्रीयांचे स्थान दुय्यमच होते. तिचे घरचे जगणेही पडद्याआड होते, चुल आणि मुल सांभाळणारी ईश्वराचे नाव घेणारी ऐवढेच अस्तित्व होते. ङ्गस्त्री तुमची शेती, संपत्ती, मालमत्ता होय. तिला हवे तसे भोगावे तो तुमचा अधिकार आहे. ०५

मोगलकालीन स्त्री व्यवहारी ज्ञानापासून वंचित, चार भिंतीआड राहणारी, अन्याय सहन करणारी पुरुषांच्या बोटांवर नाचणारी होती. या बंधनामुळे स्त्रीयांची मानसिक वाढ खुंटली. मोगल काळात स्त्रीला मागे ठेवण्यास मोगल राजवटच जबाबदार आहे. याकाळात स्त्रीयांची विक्री होत असे. अर्थातच स्त्रीला मुस्लीम राजवटीत समता, स्वातंष्य, बंधुता, न्याय या माणुसकीच्या प्रकाशापासून दूरच रहावे लागले. पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीचे स्थान तिला मिळू शकले नाही.

पूर्वआधुनिक काळात स्त्रीयांचे स्थान :

भारतामध्ये मुस्लीम राजवटीनंतर मराठे, पेशवाई आणि इंग्रजी

राजवट स्थापन झाली. पेषवाईमध्ये स्त्रीयांना अन्याय अत्याचार होत होता. इंग्रजांनी मुस्लीम आणि हिंदू धर्मगुरु याच्या सहकार्याने ब्रिटीष राजवट चालविली. भारतीय विचारवंतांचा इंग्रजी राजवटीषी संपर्क वाढल्यानंतर त्यांना भारतात असलेल्या अन्यायकारक रुढी, प्रथा, परंपरा नष्ट कराव्या वाटल्या आणि स्त्री उद्धारासाठी अनेक समाजसुधारक पुढे आले. खऱ्या अर्थाने स्त्रीया हया पुरुषांपेक्षा कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात कमी नाहीत. त्यांच्यावर होत असलेल्या अन्यायास दूर करावे. ज्ञानार्जन आणि स्वातंष्य हे स्त्रीयांचेही अधिकार आहेत. हे वैज्ञानिक विचार आणि दृष्टीकोन भारतीय स्त्री पुरुषांच्या मनात इंग्रजी षिक्षणव्यवस्थेने आणि इंग्रजी राजवटीने जागृत केले.

या काळात सती ही अमानुष प्रथा बंद करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न झाले. देवदासीची प्रथा बेकायदेषीर ठरविण्यात आली. इंग्रजी राजवटीमुळे, इंग्रजी षिक्षणव्यवस्थेमुळे स्त्री जागृत झाली आणि पुरुषांचाही स्त्रीकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोन व्यापक झाला. ही प्रक्रीया सुरु असतांना अनेकांचा विरोध झाला. हेही तितकेच खरे. ०६ जागृतीमुळे हळूहळू स्त्रीया विविध चळवळीत सामील होवू लागल्या. काही लोकांचा विरोध असला तरी त्या नेतृत्व करू लागल्या. परंतु स्त्रीया वर्णव्यवस्था, जातीव्यवस्था, चूल आणि मूल यातच गुरफटून रहाव्या असे अनेकांचे मत होते.

स्वातंष्योत्तर काळातील स्त्रीयांची स्थिती :

भारतीय स्वातंष्याचा काळ हा खऱ्या अर्थाने आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मानवाधिकार प्रत्येक स्त्री -पुरुषास मिळावा यासाठी अनुकूल स्वातंष्यप्राप्ती पूर्वीच भारतीय समाज सुधारकांच्या विविध होता. प्रयत्नांमुळे भारतातील अनिष्ट रुढी, प्रथा, परंपरा झुंगारून स्त्रीयांना षिक्षणाच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आल्या होत्या. औद्योगिकरणाचा विकास झाल्याने अनेक ठिकाणी स्त्रीया नोकऱ्या सुद्धा करीत होत्या. ब्रिटीषांच्या सक्तीच्या षैक्षणीक धोरणामुळे हातात शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व वाढले. सुधार आंदोलने व स्त्रीयांच्या संघटीत प्रयत्नांमुळे भारतीय राज्यघटनेत स्त्री पुरुषांना समान अधिकार दिले गेले. १९५५ च्या विवाहा विषयक कायद्याने स्त्रीयांना संरक्षण दिले. १९५६ च्या वारसाहक्क कायद्याने वडिलांच्या संपत्तीत मुलीला देखील समान वाटा मिळाला आहे. स्त्री शिक्षणासोबतच व्यावसायिक श्विक्षणात सुद्धा स्त्रीया पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीत दिसतात. राजकारणात देखील देशाच्या लोकसभेत, राज्यसभेत, विधान सभेत स्त्रीया मोठया प्रमाणात प्रतिनिधी म्हणून आहेत.

स्वातंष्योत्तर भारत देशामध्ये आर्थिक क्षेत्रात बऱ्याच प्रमाणात स्वंयपूर्ण झाल्या आहेत. समाजातील अनिष्ट रुढी, परंपरा झुंगारून स्त्रीया वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोनातून समाजात स्वतःचे स्थान व दर्जा निर्माण करत आहेत. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी राज्यघटना आणि कायद्याच्या आधारांनी स्त्रीयांना समतेचे आणि समानतेचे अधिकार दिले. ङ्गस्त्रीला जागृत करून, तिला अधिक संरक्षण देवून पुरुषांच्या जाचातून मुक्त करण्यासाठी तिला समानता, आर्थिक, राजकीय, सामाजिक स्वातंष्य एका विषेष कायद्याने द्यावी असे डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या मनात होते. म्हणून त्यांनी हिंदू कोडबिलाचा आग्रह धरला होता. ०७ असे असुनही भारतीय स्त्रीयांचा विकास अतिषय झपाटयाने झालेला दिसून येत असला तरीही भारतीय विविध धर्मातील स्त्रीयांवर त्यांच्या पुरातन कालीन सामाजिक व्यवस्थेचा प्रभाव आजही काही प्रमाणात दिसून येतो. आधुनिक भारतामध्ये अनेक स्त्रीया अविकसित दिसून येतात. म्हणजेच आपण असे म्हणू षकतो की, काही विषिष्ट समुदायातील स्त्रीयांचाच विकास झपाटयाने होत आहे. हा विकास समाजातील सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रीयांचा व्हावा आणि सर्व धर्मातील स्त्रीयांचा व्हावा यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे आवष्यक आहे.

भारतीय संविधानामार्फत महिलांना सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक, षैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक व कायदेविषयक असे विविध मानवाधिकार आणि मूलभूत हक्क प्राप्त झाले आहेत याचा वापर करून समाजातील सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रीयांचा विकास आणि उन्नती होणे अपेक्षित आहे.

भारतीय महिलांच्या विकासासाठी आवष्यक सुधारणा :

स्त्री व पुरुष दोघेही समाज व्यवस्थेतील अतिशय महत्वाचे आणि एकसमान घटक आहेत. पुरुष मजूर असला तरीही कुटुंबात तो सत्ताधारीच असतो. ०८ त्यामुळे एक भाग दुबळा असून चालणार नाही. यादृष्टीने दोघांनाही समाजात सारख्या प्रमाणात विकासाच्या सोयी सवलती मिळायला पाहिजेत. सार्वजनिक जीवनातील कोणत्याही स्तरावर जेवढी गुणवत्ता पुरुषांमध्ये आहे तेवढीच स्त्रीयांमध्ये सुद्धा आहे असे असतांना समाजव्यवस्थेत तिला दुबळे समजले जात असेल तर सामाजिक विकासाला खिड बसेल म्हणून महिलांचा विकास व्हावा त्यांचा सार्वजनिक जीवनातील सहभाग वाढावा यातूनच संपूर्ण समाजाचा विकास होणे अपेक्षित आहे. हा सहभाग सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रीयांचा वाढायला पाहिजे. समाजाच्या वरच्या स्तरातील महिला षिक्षिका, डॉक्टर, वकील अषा पदावर जातील आणि तळागळातील महिला मागे राहातील अषी परिस्थिती समाजव्यवस्थेत नको. तर सर्वाना समान न्याय संधी, विकास मिळायला पाहिजे तरच समाज व्यवस्थेतील स्त्रीयांचे स्थान सन्मानजनक होऊन समाज व्यवस्थेत स्त्री-पुरुष समानता दिसून येईल. पर्यायाने संपूर्ण समाज व्यवस्थेचा विकास होईल.

निष्कर्ष :

- १) वैदिक काळात स्त्रियांना पुरुषांप्रमाणे अधिकार होते.
- २) स्मृती काळात स्त्रियांचे अधिकार कमी झाले.
- ३) बौध्दकाळ स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतीचा काळ होता.
- ४) मनुस्मृतीमुळे स्त्रियांचे खुप अध:पतन झाले.
- ५) समाजसुधारकांच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक स्थितीत सुधारणा झाली.
- ६) भारतीय संविधानामुळे स्त्रि-पुरुष समानता दिसून येत आहे.

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मानवाधिकार व कायद्यानुसारअधिकार

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प्रस्तावणा :

हे ते अधिकार आहेत ज्यांची व्यवस्था राज्यांद्वारा केली जाते. याचे उल्लंघन करणे कायद्याने अपराध मानले जाते. कायद्याचे संरक्षण असल्यामुळे हे अधिकार लागू करण्यासाठी राज्यांद्वारा आवश्यक ते कार्य केले जाते. लिकॉकच्या मते, कायद्याचे अधिकार असे विशेषाधिकार आहेत की, जे एका व्यक्तिला अन्य व्यक्तिंविरोधात प्राप्त होतात. तसेच जे राज्याच्या सर्वोच्च संस्थेद्वारा प्राप्त होतात आणि संरक्षित असतात. कायद्यानुसार अधिकारांचे दोन प्रकार आहेत.

१. समानतेचा अधिकार :

हा एक अतिशय महत्त्वाचा अधिकार याचा अर्थ असा आहे की, प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात व्यक्तिला व्यक्ति या नात्याने सन्मान आणि महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले पाहिजे आणि जाती, धर्म व आर्थिक स्थितीवर भेदभावाशिवाय सर्व व्यक्तिंना आपल्या जीवनाचा विकास करण्यासाठी समान सुविधा प्राप्त झाल्या पाहिजे. समानतेचा अधिकार लोकशाहीचा आत्मा असतो.

क) राजकीय समानतेचा अधिकार :

यानुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला आपल्या योग्यतेनुसार कोणत्याही पक्षपाताविना देशाच्या शासनामध्ये भाग घेता आला पाहिजे. या राजकिय समानतेची प्राप्ती के वळ लोक शाहीमध्ये आणि वयस्क मताधिकारानुसारच होवू शकते. न्याय आणि कायद्यानुसार सर्व व्यक्ति समान समजणे आवश्यक आहे.

ख) सामाजिक समानतेचा अधिकार :

कोणत्याही समाजामध्ये धर्म, जाती, भाषा, संपत्ती, वर्ण किंवा लिंग इ. आधारे कोणत्याही प्रकारचा भेदभाव केला जाऊ नये. व्यक्ति होण्याच्या नात्यानेच समाजात सन्मान प्राप्त झाला पाहिजे. डॉ. बेनीप्रसाद असे म्हणतात की, ङ्गङ्घसामाजिक समानतेचा अर्थ असा आहे की, प्रत्येकाच्या सुखाचे समान महत्त्व आहे. पण कोणालाही इतरांच्या सुखाचे साधन किंवा माध्यम समजल्या जावू नये.फ्फ्र सामाजिक समानता स्थापन करण्यासाठी भारतीय संविधानात अनुच्छेद १७ मध्ये अस्पृश्यतेला दंडणीय अपराध घोषित केले आहे.

ग) आर्थिक समानतेचा अधिकार :

सद्यस्थितीत आर्थिक समानतेचा हा अर्थ घेतला जातो की, मानवामध्ये

आर्थिक स्तरावर खूप वेगळेपण असायला नको आणि संपत्ती आणि उत्पादन साधनांचे न्याय संगत वितरण केले पाहिजे. ङ्गटॉनीफअसे म्हणतो की, आर्थिक दबावामुळे कोणतीही विषमता निर्माण होवू नये.

२) स्वातंष्याचा अधिकार :

मानवी जीवनाकरिता अत्यावश्यक असा हा अधिकार आहे. कारण या अधिकाराशिवाय व्यक्तिच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाचा आणि समाजाचा विकास होवूच शकत नाही. स्वातंष्य म्हणजे नियंत्रणहीनता नव्हे तर आपल्या व्यक्तिमत्वाच्या विकासासाठी पूर्ण संधिची उपलब्धता होय. लॉस्कीच्या शब्दात ङ्गङ्घयाचे तात्पर्य त्या शक्तीशी होते ज्याद्वारा व्यक्ति आपल्या इच्छेनुसार आपल्या पद्धतीने कोणत्याही बाहेरी बंधनाव्यतीरिक्त आपल्या जीवनाचा विकास करू शकेल.फ्फ

क) व्यक्तिगत स्वातंष्याचा अधिकार :

याचा अर्थ असा होतो की, व्यक्ति आपल्या बुद्धीनुसार आपले जीवन व्यतीत करू शकला पाहिजे म्हणजेच कायद्याचे उल्लंघन केल्याशिवाय कोणत्याही व्यक्तिला अटक करता येत नाही आणि न्यायालयाने शिक्षा दिल्याशिवाय त्याला बंदी ठेवता येत नाही. व्यक्ति स्वतःवर, शरीरावर, मेंदू आणि आत्म्यावर स्वतःच मालक असतो.

ख) विचार आणि अभिव्यक्ति स्वातंष्याचा अधिकार :

मानव हा एक विवेकशील प्राणी आहे आणि विचार स्वातंष्य हे मानसिक आणि नैतिक विकासाकरिता आवश्यक आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला आपल्या इच्छेनुसार विचार भाषण आणि लिखाणाचे स्वातंत्र पाहिजे. जगातील सर्वच विचारवंतानी या स्वातंष्याचे समर्थन केलेले आहे.

ग) धर्माच्या स्वातंष्याचा अधिकार :

याचा अर्थ असा आहे की, व्यक्तिला आपल्या विवेक बुद्धीनुसार धर्माला मानने, आचरण करणे आणि प्रचार करण्याचे स्वातंत्र असायला पाहिजे आणि एका व्यक्तिवर त्याच्या मनाविरूद्ध कोणताही धर्म लादल्या जावू शकत नाही. धर्माचा संबंध व्यक्तिच्या अंतर्मनाशी असतो. यामुळे कोणताही बाहेरील दबाव अयोग्य असतो. परंतु धार्मिकतेच्या नावाखाली अनाचार, अत्याचार किंवा धार्मिक सहिष्णुतेला मान्यता दिली जावू शकत नाही.

घ) संघटनाच्या स्वांतष्याचा अधिकार :

ङ्गमानवी जीवनाच्या उन्नतीचा मूलमंत्र म्हणजे संघटन होयफ याकरिता व्यक्तिंना आपल्या समान विचार असणाऱ्या व्यक्तिचे संघटन करण्याचे स्वातंत्र असले पाहिजे. यासोबतच सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक इ. विविध क्षेत्रात उन्नती करण्यासाठी संघटन करणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतु अशा संघटनांनी समाजविरोधी किंवा अनैतिक कार्य करू नये.

ड) नैतिक स्वातंष्याचा अधिकार :

व्यक्तिकडे वरील सर्व स्वातंष्य असले तरी नैतिक स्वातंष्याविना त्याची अवस्था दयनीय होईल. नैतिक स्वातंष्य म्हणजे व्यक्ति आपल्या बुद्धी आणि आत्म्यानुसार कोणत्याही अनुचित लाभाविना कार्य करू शकतो. व्यक्तिच्या विकासासाठी नैतिकता हा महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. याशिवाय सामाजिक आणि राजकिय स्वातंष्याला काहीच अर्थ नसतो.

३) संपत्तीचा अधिकार :

मानवी जीवनासाठी संपत्ती आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी संपत्तीचा अधिकार मानवी जीवनात खूप महत्त्वाचा आहे. या अधिकारामुळेच मानव उन्नती करण्यासाठी प्रेरीत होतो. संपत्तीचा अधिकार म्हणजे व्यक्तिने कमाविलेल्या धनाचा उपयोग तो आजच्या गरजापूर्ण करण्यासाठी करू शकतो किंवा जमा करून भविष्यातील गरजासाठी ठेवू शकतो किंवा धन, जमीन, संपत्ती इ. माध्यमातून ठेवू शकतो. ही संपत्ती विना मोबदला त्यापासून कोणीही हिरावून घेवू शकत नाही.

४) रोजगाराचा अधिकार :

व्यक्तिला स्वत: आपल्या परिवाराच्या भरण.पोषणासाठी, निवास आणि शिक्षणासाठी धनाची आवश्यकता असते. म्हणून प्रत्येकाला धन कमविण्याचा अधिकार असतो. त्याने केलेल्या कामाचा मोबदला योग्य प्रमाणात त्याला मिळाला पाहिजे. यासाठी त्याच्या हाताला काम असणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतासारख्या देशात मोठया प्रमाणावर बेरोजगार दिसून येतात. यासाठी शासनाने काही रोजगार योजना चालू केल्या परंतु त्या अपुऱ्या आहेत.

५) शिक्षणाचा अधिकार :

शिक्षण मानवाची मानसिक आणि आध्यात्मिक खुराक आहे. शिक्षणानेच व्यक्तिमत्वाचा विकास संभव आहे. आज सर्वानाच शिक्षणाच्या अधिकाराची आवश्यकता आहे आणि तो असायलाच पाहिजे. म्हणूनच शासनाने सर्वासाठी प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत व सक्तीचे केले आहे. यामध्ये स्त्री.पुरुष श्रीमंत.गरीब असा कोणताही भेद केला जात नाही.

६) जीवनाचा अधिकार :

मानवाच्या सर्व अधिकरामध्ये सर्वात महत्त्वाचा आणि आधारभूत अधिकार म्हणजे जीवनाचा अधिकार होय. या अधिकाराशिवाय इतरांची कल्पनाच करता येणार नाही. या अधिकाराचा अर्थ असा आहे की, प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला जीवंत राहण्याचा अधिकार आहे आणि राज्य याची काळजी घेईल की कोणी इतर व्यक्ति किंवा राज्य व्यक्तिच्या जीवनाचा अंत करणार नाही. जीवनाच्या अधिकारा अतंर्गत आत्मरक्षेचा अधिकार सुद्धा अंतर्भूत आहे. याचाच अर्थ जर कोणी व्यक्तिच्या जीवनावर आघात केला तर व्यक्ति आत्मरक्षणासाठी आवश्यक कार्य करू शकतो. आत्मरक्षणानिमित्य केलेली कृती गुन्ह्यााच्या श्रेणीत येत नाही.

७) कुटुंबाचा अधिकार :

राज्यासारखीच कुटुंब सुद्धा मानव जीवनासाठी आवश्यक संस्था आहे. मानव जातीच्या विकासाकरिता कुटुंबाचे योगदान इतर कोणत्याही संस्थेपेक्षा कमी नाही. केवळ काम वासनांची पूर्ती आणि मानवांचे सातत्य टिकवून ठेवणे ऐवढेच कुटुंबांचे कार्य नाही तर व्यक्तिच्या नागरिक गुणांचा विकास करण्यासाठी ही कुटुंब आवश्यक आहे. म्हणून व्यक्तिला विवाहाद्वारा कुटुंब निर्माण करणे आणि संततीच्या पालन.पोषणासाठी विशेष अधिकार असायला पाहिजेत. राज्यांनी या विषयी अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप करू नये.

८) राजकीय अधिकार :

याचा अर्थ व्यक्तिच्या राजकिय जीवनाशी संबंधीत आहे. हे व्यक्तिच्या राजकिय जीवनासाठी आवश्यक असतात. ज्याद्वारा व्यक्ति प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूपात शासन व्यवस्थेत भाग घेतात. साधारणत: एका लोकशाही राष्ट्रामध्ये आपल्या राष्ट्रातील सर्व व्यक्तिंना पुढील प्रमाणे राजकिय अधिकार दिलेले असतात.

अ) मतदानाचा अधिकार :

आजच्या परिस्थितीत कोणत्याही राज्यात प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही व्यवस्था शक्य नाही. यासाठी प्रतिनिधित्मक लोकशाही अस्तित्वात आहे ज्यामध्ये जनता आपल्या प्रतिनिधिंना निवडून देते आणि हे प्रतिनिधी शासन चालवितात. याप्रकारे जनता मताधिकाराच्या माध्यमातून शासन व्यवस्थेत सहभागी होते. मतदानाचा अधिकार लोकशाहीचा आधार असतो. यासाठीच अनेक देशांनी वयस्क मताधिकाराचा स्वीकार केला आहे.

ब) निवडून येण्याचा अधिकार :

लोकशाहीत शासक आणि शासीत असा कोणताही भेदभाव केला जात नाही. प्रत्येक व्यक्तिच्या योग्यते संदर्भातील काही अटी पूर्ण करून जनतेचा प्रतिनिधी म्हणून निवडून येण्याचा अधिकार आहे. ह्या अधिकाराच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्ति देशाच्या उन्नतीमध्ये सक्रीय सहभागी होतो.

क) सार्वजनिक पद ग्रहण करण्याचा अधिकार :

प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला हा अधिकार असायलाच पाहिजे आणि याकरिता

योग्यतेशिवाय अन्य कोणत्याही आधारावर भेदभाव करु नये.

निष्कर्ष :

- १. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात व्यक्तिला व्यक्ति या नात्याने सन्मान आणि महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले
- २. न्याय आणि कायद्यानुसार सर्व व्यक्ति समान समजणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ३. प्रत्येकाच्या सुखाचे समान महत्त्व असणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ४. संपत्ती आणि उत्पादन साधनांचे न्याय संगत वितरण केले पाहिजे.
- ५. प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला आपल्या इच्छेनुसार विचार भाषण आणि लिखाणाचे स्वातंत्र आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

 राजकिशोर, मानव अधिकारोंका संघर्ष, वाणी प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, पृ.क्र. ६४.

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- ७. राजकिशोर, मानव अधिकारोंका संघर्ष, वाणी प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, पृ.क्र. १०५.

उच्च शिक्षणात सोशल मीडियाची भूमिका

डॉ. प्रतिभा दीपक सूर्यवंशी

साने गुरुजी विद्या प्रबोधिनी सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षणशास्त्र महाविद्यालय, खिरोदा. मोबाईल नंबर-९४०५४४४३५६ suryawanshipd11@gmail.com

प्रास्ताविक:

आजच्या एकविसाव्या शतकामध्ये घडून येणार्या बदलाकडे बघताना या बदलामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या समाजाला तंत्रविज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमुळे उपलब्ध झालेल्या ज्ञानाचा सोयी सुविधांचा वापर शिक्षणात समावेश केला गेलेला आहे. रेडिओ ,टीव्ही ,टेपरेकॉर्डर आणि डीव्हीडी रेकॉर्डर सारख्या साधनांचा अध्ययन प्रक्रियेमध्ये समावेश केलेला आहे. या साधनांबरोबर उच्च शिक्षणात सामाजिक माध्यमांचा वापर लेॉळव-१९ मूळे अधिकाधिक वाढलेला दिसत आहे. विविध सामाजिक माध्यमांच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षण प्रक्रिया अधिक गतिमान झालेली आहे. शिक्षक ,विद्यार्थी ,पालक या सर्वांना सामाजिक माध्यमांची ओळख होऊ लागली आणि काळानुसार प्रत्येकजण तरूण होऊन सामाजिक माध्यमांचे ज्ञान माहिती मिळू लागला आणि त्यांचा वापर वाढू लागला .सामाजिक माध्यमे कोणकोणती आहेत की जे शिक्षणासाठी अधिक उपयुक्त ठरत आहे उदाहरणार्थ ट्रिटर फेसबुक यूट्यूब ब्लॉग, एम एस या सामाजिक माध्यमातून शिक्षणक्षेत्राशी संबंधित माहिती नवनवीन संशोधन आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील शिक्षणात झालेले बदल आंतरराष्ट्रीय शिक्षणाच्या पद्धती यासंबंधी सविस्तर माहिती सामाजिक माध्यमांतून मिळते.

सामाजिक माध्यमांसाठी महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे इंटरनेट असणे आवश्यक आहे प्रत्येक सामाजिक माध्यमासाठी इंटरनेट जोडती असले तरच विविध माध्यमांचा उपयोग करता येतो सोशल मीडिया म्हणजे Social media in education refers to the practice of using social media platforms as a way to enhance the education of students. तंत्रज्ञानामुळे विद्यार्थी वर्गात कसे आणि काय शिकतात हे बदललेले आहे. इंटरनेट मुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना संशोधन आणि शिक्षण या दोन्ही साधनांच्या विश्वासहित कळते. सोशल मीडियामुळे विद्यार्थी-शिक्षक इंटरनेट कडे एक संवादाची संधी म्हणून पहात आहेत. शिक्षणासाठी इंटरनेट /सोशल मीडिया वापरताना विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक यांच्यातील संवाद आणि डिजिटल साक्षरतेचा सकारात्मक परिणाम होतो. जोपर्यंत विद्यार्थी व शिक्षक यांच्याकडे इंटरनेट सेवा आहे तोपर्यंत विद्यार्थी त्यांचे काम कोठेही पूर्ण करू शकतात.

Covid-१९ च्या महामारी मध्ये झूम, गुगल मीट,क्लास रूम यासारख्या शाळा विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी टिकवण्यासाठी आणि त्यांना वर्गात अनुभव देण्यासाठी वापरल्या जात आहेत. ऑनलाइन क्लासच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षक विद्यार्थ्यांना अध्ययन अनुभूती मिळते. सोशल मीडियाच्या माध्यमातून शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता अधिक वाढत आहे आजच्या काळात सोशल मीडियाचा वापर अधिक वाढलेला आहे सर्व महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी सोशल नेटवर्किंग वेबसाईट याचा वापर अध्ययनासाठी करीत आहेत. आज जवळ जवळ सोशल मीडिया वापरणारे ९९% महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी फेसबुक वापरतात आणि ३५% ट्रिटर वापरतात. फेसबुक आणि ट्रिटर हे सोशल मीडियाच्या सर्वात प्रबळ माध्यम आहेत ही दोन साधनांनी जगाला प्रत्येकाच्या घराघरात पर्यंत पोहोचवण्याचे काम केलेले आहे. त्यामुळे जग जवळ आलेले आहे. ट्रिटर फेसबुक आणि यूट्यूब यासारख्या सोशल मीडिया माध्यमातून शैक्षणिक संस्थांद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांची संपर्क साधण्यासाठी आणि माहिती सूलभ करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर याचा वापर केला जात आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये शिक्षकांनी त्यांच्या वर्गासाठी सोशल मीडियाचे ïंशाश्रिरींश तयार केले आहेत. जागतिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थी असाइन्मेंट अपलोड करतात. तसेच शिक्षक सुद्धा त्यांच्या विद्यार्थ्यांशि संवाद साधू शकतात. विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक यांनी ऑनलाइन संवाद कसा करावा या संदर्भात काही शाळांनी नियमावलीचा तयार केलेली दिसते. जेणेकरून विद्यार्थी शिक्षक यांच्यातील संवाद योग्य होऊ शकेल.

संशोधनाच्या माध्यमातून पुढे आलेली माहिती अशी की विद्यार्थी तरुण प्राउड हे इंस्टाग्राम ट्विटर गीलिश्री रिववळीं या साधनांचा पूर्वींपेक्षा जास्त वापर करीत आहेत. या साधनांचा उपयोग फक्त विद्यार्थ्यांचे संपर्क करण्यासाठी हीच वापर करीत नाही तर नवनवीन गोष्टी व चालू घडामोडी याबद्दल माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी करीत आहेत. २०२१ मध्ये अनेक शाळांनी/ महाविद्यालयांनी सोशल मीडिया माध्यमातुन शाळांची संबंधित माहिती आपल्या महाविद्यालयाचे जाहिरात करीत आहेत.शिक्षक वर्गातील शालेय कार्यक्रम, गृहपाठ, असाइनमेंट यासारख्या शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम चांगल्या रित्या राबविल्या जात आहेत.

त्र त्र लेशले ज्ञ: – वर्गात फेसबुक वापरणे हे एक माध्यम विद्यार्थ्यांना आपले विचार व्यक्त करण्यासाठी खुले व्यासपीठ आहे. फेसबुकवर विद्यार्थ्यांनी तयार केलेली छायाचित्रे, व्हिडिओ पोस्ट केले जातात. वर्गातील जे लाजाळू विद्यार्थी आहेत त्यांच्यासाठी त्यांच्या विचार मांडण्यासाठी फेसबुक हे एक माध्यम खूप चांगले आहे. फेसबुकच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थी शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी विद्यार्थी यांच्यात संवाद साधण्यास प्रोत्साहन मिळते. वर्गातील अध्यापन पेक्षा फेसबुकच्या माध्यमातून अध्यापन अधिक प्रभावी वाटते. फेसबुकच्या माध्यमातून महाविद्यालयीन मित्र– मैत्रिणी संपर्कात राहतात.

Twitter : ट्विटर वर ऑनलाइन पोस्ट केले जाते. ट्विटर हे संदेशाचे आनंद प्रदान करण्याचे प्रभावी माध्यम आहे. ग्रीटिंग हे सर्वात मोठी निर्श्यक बडबड आणि वादग्रस्त विषय पोस्ट होत असतात. परंतु उच्च शिक्षणासाठी सेमिनार मध्ये ट्विटरचा वापर केला जातो चर्चा गटचर्चा वर्ग मित्रांशी संवाद साधण्यासाठी या माध्यमांचा उपयोग होतो.

YouTube : हे वर्गात वारंवार वापरले जाणारे सोशल मीडिया होय. विद्यार्थी व्हिडीओ पाहू शकतात प्रश्नांची उत्तरे देऊ शकतात आणि विषयावर चर्चा करू शकतात. तसेच विविध विषयांवर विद्यार्थी व्हिडिओ तयार करू शकतात. यूट्यूब मध्ये सहभाग वाढतो आणि आपले उत्पादकता वाढते नवनवीन विषयाचे ज्ञान मिळते. जगातील कानाकोपऱ्यात घडणार्या घटनांबद्दल माहिती व्हिडिओच्या माध्यमातून जगासमोर येतात. शैक्षणिक व्हिडिओच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आवड निर्माण होते. विद्यार्थ्यांना स्पर्धा परीक्षा बद्दल रोजगार संधी या संदर्भात माहिती मिळते. शिक्षकांना आपल्या विषयाची माहिती मिळते.

MSE : MSE मीडिया ही एक शिक्षण माध्यम कंपनी आहे जी माध्यमिक आणि उच्च शिक्षण करियर आणि कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठी विनामूल्य ऑनलाइन जाहिरात करते. यु. के. यु. एस. ए. आणि भारतात प्रादेशिक लक्ष केंद्रित करून जगभरातील करिअर शिक्षण आणि कौशल्य यांची संबंधित कार्यक्रमांमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना सहज प्रवेश असतो. हे एक पियर टू पियर शिकवणे, शिकणे विद्यार्थ्यांना शाळा विद्यापीठ शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम महत्त्वपूर्ण सामाजिक पर्यावरण समस्या आणि प्रादेशिक माहिती मिळते.

व्हाट्सप : ही एक लोकप्रिय जलद संदेश प्रणाली आहे. या माध्यमात मार्फत लोक माहितीचे अंतरजाळे वापरून एकमेकांशी चर्चा करतात. संदेशा सोबत चित्रे,गाणी, व्हिडिओ व इतर प्रकारच्या फाईल्स देखील एकमेकांसोबत सामायिक करता येतात. व्हाट्सप हे माध्यम आयफोन अँड्रॉइड विंडोज फोन इत्यादी सर्व आघाडीच्या स्मार्ट फोनवर उपलब्ध असून सप्टेंबर २०१५ मध्ये जगभर व्हाट्सअपचे नव्वद कोटी पेक्षा जास्त जनता त्याचा आनंदाने वापर करीत आहे.

व्हाट्सअप मोफत व्हॉइस आणि व्हिडिओ कॉलला सपोर्ट करते त्यामुळे विद्यार्थी शिक्षक एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात राहू शकतात. निर्धारीत अभ्यास कालावधीच्या बाहेर ही विद्यार्थ्यांना शैक्षणिक साहित्य आणि विषयांमध्ये व्यस्त ठेवण्यासाठी शिक्षक परीक्षा आणि गृहपाठाच्या देय तारखा इत्यादींबद्दल वेळेवर स्मरणपत्रे किंवा सूचना पाठवू शकतात. व्हाट्सप जगभरातील शिक्षणाच्या चेहरामोहरा बदलत आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी सुंदर संधी निर्माण करण्यासोबतच हे माध्यम शिक्षकांना प्रशिक्षण देण्यासाठी देखील फायदेशीर आहे. जगाच्या काही भागांमध्ये पायाभूत साक्षरता संख्याशास्त्र इत्यादी साठी व्हाट्सअप आधारित शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमांनी विषयातील ज्ञान यातील अंतर कमी करण्यात मदत केली आहे आणि मागील प्रशिक्षणाला बळकटी ही दिली आहे. शिक्षकांनी ज्ञान अनुभव सर्वोत्तम पद्धती आणि शिकणे सामायिक करून त्यांना त्यांच्या प्रभारी विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी अधिक चांगले शिक्षण बनविण्यासाठी समृद्ध चर्चेची सोय देखील केली आहे.

झूम:- कोविड काळात झूम हे जगात सर्वाधिक शैक्षणिक कामी वापरले जाणारे सामाजिक माध्यम आहे. याचे मुख्यालय सं जोज कॅलिफोर्निया येथे आहे. झूम चे कार्यालय युरोप आशिया आणि ऑस्ट्रेलिया येथे आहे.कोविड -१९ च्या महामारी मध्ये शिक्षणासाठी लोकप्रिय माध्यम बनले आहे. झुमता वापर जगभरातील बँका शाळा महाविद्यालय विद्यापीठे आणि सरकारी एजन्सी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापरत आहेत. झूम द्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांचे आभासी पद्धतीने थेट संपर्क साधता येतो त्यामध्ये पीपीटी फाईल शेअर करता येतात तसेच बोर्डचा वापर देखील करता येतो. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचे अध्ययन-अध्यापन सुलभ होते.

गुगल मीट – आजच्या काळात झालेल्या तंत्रज्ञान विकासामुळे सर्वच गोष्टी ऑनलाइन इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून होत आहेत. त्यात मुलांच्या शाळा खरेदी-विक्री व्यवहार कार्यालयीन काम या सर्व गोष्टी आता जवळपास ऑनलाईन झाले आहे म्हणून काम करणाऱ्या लोकांसाठी देखील गुगल मीटचा वापर फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जात आहे. गुगल मिटला विद्यार्थी मर्यादा नसतात त्यामुळे चर्चासत्र गटचर्चा व्याख्याने कार्यशाळा सेमिनार यासाठी गुगलने सर्वात लोकप्रिय सोशल मीडिया माध्यम आहे गुगल मे च्या माध्यमातून शैक्षणिक दर्जा देखील चांगला ठेवला जात आहे.

ई-मेल – ही मेसेज पाठवण्याचे आणि रिसिव्ह करण्याचे एक वेगवान माध्यम आहे. त्याप्रमाणे आपली डोळ्याची पापणी उघडझाप करायला एवढा वेळ लागतो अगदी तितक्याच वेळात आपण ई-मेल वर एक मेसेज पाठवू शकतो आणि तो लगेच आपण स्वीकारू शकतो हे मेसेज पाठवण्यासाठी जवळजवळ एक एक सेकंद लागतो. एवढ्या कमी कालावधीमध्ये शैक्षणिक संदेश पाठवण्याचे प्रभावी माध्यम होय. सर्वात महत्त्वाचा फायदा म्हणजे हे जगातल्या कानाकोपऱ्यात वापरले जाणारे प्रभावी साधन आहे एखाद्या व्यक्ती जगात कुठेही असो आपण त्याच्याशी ई-मेलद्वारे संपर्क साधू शकतो फक्त गरज असेल ती म्हणजे इंटरनेट कनेक्शनची पूर्वी पत्रव्यवहारासाठी कागदाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर केला जात होता या ईमेल मुळे कागदाचा वापर कमी झालेला आहे. त्यामुळे पर्यावरण वाचण्यात आपला हातभार लागत आहे. आपला मौल्यवान वेळ वाचवत आहोत. आपल्या पुष्कळ फाईल आपण सेव्ह करून ठेवण्यासाठी मेलचा उपयोग करू शकतो. शिक्षक विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी या सोशल मीडियाचा अध्ययन अध्यापनासाठी चांगला उपयोग होत आहे.

समारोप : सोशल मीडियामुळे शिक्षक विद्यार्थ्यांना कसे शिक्षण देतात याचे घटक बदलत आहेत. शिक्षणात तंत्रज्ञानाचा वाढत आहे. शिक्षणाची नवीन संस्कृती तयार होत आहे पारंपारिक शिक्षण देण्याच्या पद्धतीपेक्षा नवीन तंत्रज्ञान पद्धती अधिक गतिमान होत आहे. शिक्षक सोशल मीडियाचा वापर अध्यापनासाठी अधिक करत आहेत. तसेच विद्यार्थी सोशल मीडियाचा अध्यायाना साठी नवीन कौशल्य आत्मसात करण्यासाठी वापर करत आहेत. सोशल मीडियाच्या माध्यमातून काही गंभीर गुन्हे वाढत आहेत. सायबर गुन्हे यामुळे भावनिक शारीरिक मानसिक हानी ही देखील होत आहे.

संदर्भ :

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उच्च शिक्षणात सोशल मिडियाची भूमिका व महत्व

प्रा. विलास महादेवराव वानखेडे

यादवराव पोशट्टीवार कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, तळोधी (बाळापूर) ता. नागभीड, जि. चंद्रपुर

प्रस्तावना :

आजकाल सामाजिक माध्यमे भरपूर प्रमाणात उपलब्ध झालेली आपणास पहायला मिळेल. ही सामजमाध्यमे म्हणजेच सोशल मिडिया होय. या सोशल मिडियामध्ये व्हाट्सअप, व्टीटर, फेसबूक, इंटरनेट, यूट्यूब, व गुगल असे बरेच सामाजिक माध्यमे आज प्रचलित आहेत. ही माध्यमे कम्पूटर, टॅब, मोबाईल, लॉपटॉप आदी साधनाव्दारे माहिती पुरविण्याचे कार्य करीत असते. वरील हया सामाजिक माध्यमांमुळे उच्च शिक्षणाचा चेहरामोहराच पार बदलून गेलेला आहे. पूर्वी फक्त पुस्तकांमधूनच काय ते ज्ञान मिळत असत. त्यासाठी तासन्तास ग्रंथालयात वेळ घालवावा लागत असे. आता ते दिवस गेलेत. इंटनेटवर एका क्लिकवर जगातली हवी ती माहीती आपणास एका सेकंदात मिळू ाकते. वेळ व ग्रंथ चाळत बसण्याचा त्रासही वाचतो. उच्चशिक्षणात या सामाजिक माध्यमांनी अमूलाग्र असा बदल घडवून आणला आहे.

उच्चशिक्षण व सोशल मिडिया :

उच्च शिक्षण व सोशल मिडिया म्हणजे एका नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू झाल्या आता तर सोशल मिडिया शिवाय उच्चशिक्षणाचं पानंही हलू ाकत नाही. एवढी सोशल मिडियाची उच्च शिक्षणात भूमिका झालेली आहे. सोशल मिडिया व उच्च शिक्षध हे परस्परपूरक घटक झालेत. याहूनही सोशल मिडिया व हा उच्च शिक्षणाचा अविभाज्य घटक झाला हे घेणारे विद्यार्थी सोशल मिडियाचा सर्रास वापर करीत आहेत. आणि सोशयल मिडियातील माहिती पुरवीणारी घटक हे हवी ती माहीती एका क्लिकवर एका सेकंदात अभ्यासकाला पुरवित आहे. या धावपळीच्या धावत्या जगात सोशल मिडियाने धमाल केलेली आहे. उच्च शिक्षणाही त्यापासून सुटलेलं नाही. सोशल मिडिया तर आता उच्च शिक्षणाचं अभिन्न अंग झालेलं आपणास बघायला मिळेल.

उच्चशिक्षणात सोशल मिडियाचा प्रभाव :

सोशल मिडियाने उच्च शिक्षणाला झाकोळून टाकलेलं आहे. जगातली कोणतीही माहिती आत सोशल मिडियामुळे सहज उपलब्ध होत असल्यामुळे दिवसें दिवस ज्ञानात भर पडत आहे. नवीननवीन टेक्नॉलॉजी उदयास येत आहे. सोशल मिडियामुळे अवघं जग जवळ आलेलं. आहे. एकसंघ झालेलं आहे. त्यामूळे माहितीची देवाणघेवाण ही वाऱ्यांच्या वेगाने होत आहे. वेळ पैसा, मेहनत कमी प्रमाणात लागून भरघोस माहितीचे स्त्रोत सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून निर्माण झालेली आहेत. उच्च शिक्षणात सोशल मिडियाचा अभूतपूर्व लाभ मिळत आहे. उच्च शिक्षणात सोशल मिडियाचा एवढा प्रभाव आहे की, आता सोशल मिडिया शिवाय उच्च शिक्षण घेणे दूरापास्त झालेले आहे. म्हणून उच्च शिक्षणात सोशल मिडिया याचा इतका प्रभाव आहे की, तो आपण ाब्दातही बसवू ाकत नाही.

सोशल मिडिया उच्च शिक्षणाची गंगोत्री:

आजकाल आधुनिकीकरणाच्या व यांत्रीक युगाच्या सपाटयात जीवन सुध्दा यांत्रीक झालेलं आहे. सर्व गोटी सहज व सुलभ उपलब्ध व्हाव्यात असाच सर्व जणाचा हव्यास आहे. आजकाल ग्रंथालयात बसून तासन्तास ग्रंथांची पाने किंवा पुस्तकांची पाने चाळण्यासाठी कुणाही जवळ वेळ नाही. कारण मोठमोठी ख्यातनाम लेखकांनी लिहिलेली पुस्तके, ग्रंथ संपदा ही सोशल मिडियामध्ये उपलब्ध आहे. त्यातील हवी ती तसेच पाहिजे ती माहिती आपणास एका संकेदात उपलब्ध करून दिली जाते. जगातल्या कोणत्याही वाियाची माहिती असो ती गुगल व इतर ही सामाज माध्यमाव्दारे क्षणात पुरविली जाते. वेळख परिश्रम, पैसा आदिंची भरपूर बचत होते. म्हणूनच सोशल मिडिया ही उच्चशिक्षणाची गंगोत्री होय, असे म्हणणे असंयुक्तीक ठरणार नाही.

सोशल मिडियाचा आवाका व उच्चशिक्षण :

सोशल मिडियाचा आवाका म्हणजेच जाळे फार मोठयाप्रमाणात विखूरलेले आहे. आणि उच्चशिक्षण या विशाल विायाची तहान भूक भागविण्याची क्षमता सोशल मिडियामध्ये पर्याप्त प्रमाणात असल्याचे दिसून येते. उच्च शिक्षणास हवे असलेले असे कोणतेही ज्ञान आज सोशल मिडियावर उपलब्ध आहे. विज्ञान असो किंवा उच्च शिक्षणातील कोणत्याही ज्ञानशाखा असो त्या ााखांच्या घटकातील माहिती सोशल मिडियामध्ये भरपूर प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असल्याचे दिसून येते. सोशल मिडियामध्ये भरपूर प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असल्याचे दिसून येते. सोशल मिडियाने आज आकाशचे रूप धारण केलेले आहे. उच्च शिक्षण म्हणजे ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा विस्तारीत करणांर शिक्षण आहे. उच्च दर्जाचे शिक्षण या शिक्षणाचा आवाका, व्याप्ती जेवढी मोठी आहे. त्याहूनही अधिक प्रमाणात सोशल मिडियानेही आपली व्याप्ती वाढविलेली आहे. त्यामूळे उच्च शिक्षणाला सोशल मिडियाचा फार आसरा मिळालेला आहे.

सोशल मिडिया उच्चशिक्षणाची नवसंजिवनी :

नवीननवीन ज्ञान संपादित करण्यासाठी उच्च शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून आजची पीढी अहोरात्र धावपळ करीत आहे. मेडिकल क्षेत्र असो, इंजिनिअरींग असो, व्यापार, राजकारण, सामाजिक क्षेत्र असो वा इतर कोणतेही क्षेत्र असो. दिवसेंदिवस ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रूंदावत आहेत. नवीन नवीन ज्ञान आत्मसात करण्यासाठी नवनवे शोध लावल्याजात आहे. यामध्ये यामध्ये सोशल मिडियाची भूमिका ही महत्वपूर्ण आहे. जगातील सर्व देशांमध्ये विविध अनेक प्रकारचे शोध लागत आहे. नवीन ज्ञान विज्ञान पुढे येत आहे. उच्च शिक्षणामध्ये तर अशा ज्ञानाला नवनवीन शोधाला अतिशय महत्व आहे. उच्चशिक्षणाची उंची वाढविण्यासाठी सोशल मिडियाचा फार अपयोग होत आहे. याच सोशल मिडियामुळे उच्चशिक्षणाच्या कक्षा दिवसेंदिवस रूंदावत आहे. एकंदरीत सोशल मिडिया म्हणजे उच्चशिक्षणाला मिळालेली नवसंजिवनी होय.

सारांश :

उच्च शिक्षण हे जसजसे प्रगत होत आहे. तसतशी नवीन ज्ञानमाहिती उच्च शिक्षणात हवी आहे. आधुनिकरीकरण जागतिकरीकरण झपाटयाने होत आहे. मानवी आचारविचारातही बदलत्या जगानुसार अमुलाग्र असा बदल घडून येतांना दिसत आहे. अशा बदलल्या परिस्थितीत उच्चशिक्षणाची घटक ााखा सुध्दा नवीन रूप धारण करून दिवसें दिवस आधुनिकतेकडे वळत आहे. ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा दिवसें दिवस रूंदावत आहेत. समाजमाध्यमा मुळे जग जवळजवळ येत आहे. अफाट आणि अचाट अशा ज्ञानाची देवाण घेवाण ही झपाटयाने होत आहे. बदलत्या काळानुसार उच्चशिक्षणही दिवसेंदिवस नवीन रूप धारण करीत आहे. देश विदेशातील ज्ञानाची आदानप्रदान झपाटयाने होत असल्यामुळे उच्चशिक्षणात अमूलाग्र असा बदल पहावयास मिळत आहे. या यांत्रिक युगात सामाजिक माध्यमे सर्वच क्षेत्रात आपला ठसा उमटवित आहेत. त्यात उच्चशिक्षण क्षेत्रही सुटलेलं नाही उच्चशिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात तर समाजमाध्यमांनी अभूतपूर्व क्रांती घडवून आणलेली आहे. एकंदरीत उच्चशिक्षणात समाजमाध्यमांची भूमिका ही अतिशय मोलाची व महत्वाची आहे. उच्च शिक्षणाला चार चाँद लावणारी आहे. यात शंकाच नाही.

संदर्भ :

- १) डॉ.द.ना. धनागरे उच्च शिक्षण धेयवादाकडून बाजार पेठे कड लोकवाड:मय प्रकाशन पुणे
- श्री. रा. तु. भगत उद्याचे शिक्षण अंतरंग आणि आव्हाणेफ्फ्रदिलीप राजप्रकाशन प्रा.लि. पुणे

संतांचे सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक योगदान

प्रा. डॉ. सविता मा. पवार श्रीमती सिंधुताई जाधव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, मेहकर

प्रस्तावना:

महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक जीवनामध्ये संतांचे कार्य आणि त्यांचे प्रबोधन यांचा प्रभाव महत्वपूर्ण राहिलेला आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या आणि भारताच्या एकंदर जडणघडणीत संतांची भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण अशीच म्हणता येईल. भक्तीमध्ये द्वैत आणि अद्वैत अशा दोन परंपरा दिसून येतात. ईश्वर हा सगुण साकार आहे, तसाच तो निर्गुण-निराकार आहे. या दोन परंपरा मान्य केल्या तरी भक्तीचे महत्त्व हे कमी होत नाही. संत परंपरेमध्ये अनेक पंथ दिसतात. महानुभाव पंथ, वारकरी संप्रदाय, लिंगायत पंथ, दत्तसंप्रदाय, नाथ संप्रदाय हे वेगवेगळे पंथ असले तरी भक्तीच्या माध्यमातून ईश्वर प्राप्ती आणि समाजप्रबोधनाचे कार्यच ते करत आलेले आहेत. समाजामध्ये असलेली विषमतेची, स्पृश्य- अस्पृश्यतेची दरी बघता ती या संप्रदायामध्ये अडसर ठरली नाही. विठ्ठलभक्तीसाठी विविध जाती धर्माचे संत एकत्र आलेले दिसतात. भक्ती संप्रदायामध्ये मानवता, प्रेम, जिव्हाळा, बंधुभाव या मूल्यांना महत्त्व असल्यामुळे समाजातील भेदाभेद चातुर्वर्ण्यव्यवस्था यांचा प्रभाव भक्तीच्या पताकेखाली निष्प्रभ ठरला. संतांनी समाजप्रबोधनाचे कार्य केले आणि समाजामध्ये असलेली अंधश्रद्धा, बुवाबाजी, कर्मकांड व्रतवैकल्ये यावर कठोर टीका केली. संतांनी केलेले हे कार्य महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीमध्ये अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण राहिले आहे. तेराव्या शतकातील महानुभाव पंथाचे कार्य:

तेराव्या शतकामध्ये महानुभाव पंथाचे संस्थापक श्री. चक्रधर स्वामी यांनी केलेले कार्य अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. त्यांनी आपल्या कार्यातून समाज प्रबोधन घडवून आणले. तत्कालीन समाज हा व्रतवैकल्ये, कर्मकांड यामध्ये गुरफटला होता. समाजामध्ये उच्चनीचता, भेदाभेद मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होते. श्री चक्रधरांना विषमतेवर आधारलेली समाजव्यवस्था मान्य नव्हती. सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या उद्धारासाठी त्यांनी एकाच देवाची भक्ती म्हणजे कृष्णभक्ती चा मार्ग सर्वांसाठी खुला केला. त्यांनी स्त्रियांना अध्यात्ममार्गामध्ये प्रवेश दिला. स्त्री शूद्रांच्या उद्धाराचे कार्य त्यांनी केले. आपल्या पंथाचे तत्त्वज्ञान सर्वसामान्य जनतेपर्यंत पोहोचण्यासाठी सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या भाषेचा, मराठी भाषेचा आग्रह त्यांनी धरला. मराठी भाषेमधून ग्रंथनिर्मिती करण्याचा आग्रह त्यांनी केला. लोकभाषेचा स्वीकार करून समाजातील भेदाभेद दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी केला.

चक्रधर स्वामींनी स्वतःच्या आचरणातून समतावादी भूमिका ठेवली. ब्राह्मण ,तेली, कुणबी, महार या सर्व जाती-धर्माच्या लोकांसोबत चक्रधर स्वामी यांचे वास्तव्य राहिले आहे. म्हाइंभट , केसोबास, नागदेवाचार्य, दामोदर पंडित यांनी महानुभाव पंथाची विचारधारा पुढे नेली. लीळाचरित्र, दृष्टांतपाठ ,सूत्रपाठ, रुक्मिणी स्वयंवर , एकादशी स्कंद, उद्धव गीता इत्यादी ग्रंथांमधून तत्कालीन समाज जीवनावर महानुभाव विचारधारेचा मोठा प्रभाव राहिला आहे. महानुभाव पंथातील महदंबा उर्फ महदाइसा ही आद्य मराठी कवयित्री मानल्या जाते.

वारकरी संप्रदायातील संत आणि समाज प्रबोधन :

वारकरी संप्रदायामध्ये सर्वधर्मसमभावाला महत्त्व राहिलेले दिसून येते. विठ्ठलभक्तीला असलेले अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आणि भक्ती संप्रदायातील सर्वधर्मसमभावामुळे वारकरी संप्रदायाची प्रभाव हा वाढतच गेलेला दिसतो. वारकरी संप्रदायातील सर्वश्रेष्ठ संत म्हणजे संत ज्ञानेश्वर. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी वारकरी संप्रदायाची वा भागवत धर्माची पताका रोवली. भगवद्गीतेमधील तत्वज्ञान हे सर्वसामान्य जनतेला समजावे म्हणून त्यांनी सर्वसामान्यांची भाषा मराठीमध्ये भगवद्गीतेचे तत्त्वज्ञान आणले. ज्ञानेश्वरी हा त्याचा ग्रंथ मराठीतून त्यांनी लिहिला आणि या ग्रंथाचा प्रभाव आजतागायत समाजमनावर दिसतो आहे. या ग्रंथामुळे निष्काम कर्मयोगाला अर्थातच महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. कर्मकांड हे कसे अयोग्य आहे हे समाज मनाला कळायला लागले.

संत ज्ञानेश्वरांचे समकालीन असलेले संत नामदेव, संत गोरा कुंभार, संत सावता माळी, संत नरहरी सोनार, संत चोखोबा, संत मुक्ताबाई, संत जनाबाई आदी संतांनी वारकरी संप्रदायाचे तत्त्वज्ञान सर्वसामान्यांपर्यंत पोहोचवले. भक्ती संप्रदायामध्ये स्त्री– पुरुष भेद दिसत नाही, त्याच बरोबर जातिभेदाच्या पलीकडे जाऊन प्रत्येकाला ईश्वराची भक्ती करता येते याचा अनुभव लोकांना यायला लागला. संतांनी समाजप्रबोधनाचे कार्य करण्याबरोबरच आपल्याला असलेल्या व्यथा-वेदना ज्या इतर कोणापुढेही निवेदन करता येत नव्हत्या, त्यांना अभंगाच्या माध्यमातून त्या व्यक्त व्हायला संधी मिळाली.

मनाचू कीर्तनाचे रंगी ,ज्ञानदीप लावू जगीफयाप्रमाणे संत नामदेवांनी आपले कार्य केले. शूद्रातिशूद्रांच्या मनामध्ये ज्ञानाचा दीप प्रज्वलित करण्याचे संतांनी केलेले कार्य हे अर्थातच महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीमध्ये महत्त्वाचे राहिलेले आहे. नामस्मरण ही खरी भक्ती आहे. ईश्वराचे नामस्मरण केले तर इतर कर्मकांडांमध्ये अडकून पडण्याची आवश्यकताच राहत नाही. यज्ञयाग, व्रतवैकल्ये वगैरे करण्याची आवश्यकता नाही हे संत नामदेवांनी आपल्या कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून समाजप्रबोधन करून सांगितले. मवारकरी पंथीयांनी आपल्या धर्मप्रचारासाठी एक नवे वाक्पीठ निर्माण केले. निरुपणे व कीर्तने यांचा थाट अगदी वेगळा आहे. त्यांची पंडितांच्या पुस्तकी प्रवचनांशी त्यांचे यत्किंचितही साम्य नाही. लोकांमध्ये आत्मीयता व आत्मविश्वास उत्पन्न होण्यासाठी लोकांतून पुढारी पुढे यावे लागतात. वारकरी पंथाने लोकांमधून धर्मप्रवक्ते तयार केले. नामदेव हे कीर्तन संप्रदायाचे आद्य प्रवर्तक होय,फ्श्र अशा शब्दांमध्ये गं.बा. सरदार यांनी संत नामदेवांच्या कार्याचे मूल्यमापन केले आहे. मस्त्रीजन्म म्हणुनी न व्हावे उदास,फ अशी शिकवण संत जनाबाईंनी दिलेली आहे. मसंस्कृत वाणी देवे केली तर प्राकृत काय चोरापासून झाली,फ अशा प्रश्न संत एकनाथ महाराजांनी तत्कालीन विद्वानांना केलेला होता. लोकभाषेचा वापर करून त्यांनी मराठीतून ग्रंथरचना केली. संत एकनाथांचे भागवताला वारकरी संप्रदायामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे .अभंग, भारुड, गवळण स्वरूपाची निर्मिती त्यांनी केली आहे.

संत तुकाराम महाराजांनी तर रंजल्यागांजल्याची सेवा करण्यातच खरी ईश्वर भक्ती आहे हे ज्ञान सर्वसामान्य जनतेला दिले. समाजातील भोंदूगिरी व फसवणूक यावर टीका केली. मरीआई ,म्हसोबा, जाखाई , जोखाई अशा विविध देवता मानणाऱ्या लोकांना जागे केले. शेंदूर फासून कुठलाही दगड देव होत नाही याची जाणीव लोकांना त्यांनी करून दिली. आपल्या किर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून समाजप्रबोधनाचे फार मोठे कार्य तुकाराम महाराजांनी केले. स्वतःला अनुभव आल्यानंतरच मात्र त्यांनी इतरांना प्रबोधन करायला सुरुवात केली. विविध संकटातून आणि

अनुभवातून पोळून निघालेल्या संत तुकाराम महाराज लोकांना व्यवहाराचे आणि जगण्याचे फार मोठे तत्त्वज्ञान सांगतात. म वेदांचा तो अर्थ आम्हासीच ठावा. येरांनी वाहावा भार माथाफ असा आत्मविश्वास संत तुकारामांच्या अभंगांमध्ये पहायला मिळतो. असा आत्मविश्वास एका कुणब्याच्या ठिकाणी निर्माण होतो,ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या मोठेपणाचे खरे रहस्य या लोकोत्तर स्फूर्तीदायिकतेत साठवलेले आहे,२ असे गं.बा. सरदार म्हणतात. त्यामुळेच सर्वसामान्य जनतेला संत तुकारामांचे अभंग हे फार जवळचे राहिलेले आहेत आणि त्यांना जगण्याची वाट दाखवत आहेत. संत तुकाराम यांनी एकेश्वरवादाचा पुरस्कार आलेले केलेला आहे . शिव आणि विष्णू हे एकच होय आणि विठ्ठल हेच त्यांचे रूप आहे म्हणून विठ्ठल भक्तीला त्यांनी प्राधान्य दिले. एकाच देवतेच्या पूजेला, आराधनेला ते महत्व देतात. अनेक देवतांची उपासना करणे त्यांना व्यभिचार वाटतो. रखुमाई चा पती विठ्ठल हा चित्ती धरावा इतर देवतांची उपासना करण्याची आवश्यकता नाही. शिव आणि विष्णू यांचे एकत्व असलेल्या विठ्ठलालाच भजावे असे संत तुकारामांनी सांगितले. तत्कालीन अज्ञानी व अशिक्षित समाज पशुतुल्य जीवन जगत होता. ईश्वर भक्तीचे खरे रहस्य त्यांना माहीत नव्हते आणि क्षुद्र देव-देवतांच्या नादी लागून ते स्वतःची फसगत करत होते. माळामुद्रा परिधान करणाऱ्यांना साधू मानत होते. अज्ञानामुळे समाज चुकीच्या मार्गाने चालला होता. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी आणि इतर संतांप्रमाणे संत तुकारामांनी देखील लोकांना योग्य मार्ग केलेले आहे . त्याचबरोबर लोकांमध्ये दाखवण्याचे कार्य आत्मविश्वास सुद्धा निर्माण केला . व्यवहाराचे तत्त्वज्ञान त्यांनी समाजाला दिले आहे.

परमेश्वर हा विश्वरूप असून माणसामाणसांमध्ये भेदभाव करणे हे अमंगळ आहे . जातीनुसार माणसामाणसांमध्ये भेदभाव करणे संत तुकारामांना मान्य नाही. परमेश्वर हा जाती, कुळ न पाहता सर्व भूतमात्राठायी त्याची वस्ती असते. जात, कुळ वा इतर कोणतेही भेदाभेद ईश्वरभक्तीच्या आड येत नाही. मविषमताही मुळात मनुष्यकृत असून समता ही नैसर्गिक आहे म्हणून सर्व भूतमात्रांमध्ये समतेचा व्यवहार घडावा हा आग्रह धरलेला आहे. उच्च-नीच भेदभाव पसरवणाऱ्या जाती प्रथेचा त्यांनी निषेध केलेला आहे,फ्श् संत तुकाराम महाराजांच्या दृष्टीकोनाविषयी डॉ. ल.का. मोहरीर यांनी असे मत मांडले आहे. एकंदरीतच संत तुकारामांनी केलेल्या कार्यामुळे, त्यांच्या अभंगरचनांमुळे ,त्यांच्या प्रबोधनामुळे त्यांनी आजतागायत समाजमनामध्ये कायमस्वरूपी स्थान निर्माण केले आहे.

समारोप :

महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीमध्ये महानुभाव संप्रदाय आणि वारकरी संप्रदाय यांचा फार मोठा वाटा राहिलाआहे. श्री चक्रधर स्वामी, संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम अठरापगड जातीतील संत मंडळी यांनी प्रबोधनाचे कार्य करून समाजमन घडविले आहे. लोकांना ईश्वरभक्तीचा खरा मार्ग दाखवला आहे. भोंदूगिरी, फसवणूक यांपासून लोकांचे रक्षण व्हावे अशी त्यांची भूमिका राहिलेली आहे . यंत्रयाग, जपजाप्य, तंत्रमंत्र, यज्ञ, होम हवन इत्यादी कर्मकांडांपासून समाजाला मुक्त करण्याचा त्यांचा प्रयत्न हा समाजाला ज्ञानाकडे नेण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचा राहिला आहे बहु दैवता कडून एकेश्वरवाद ही संकल्पना लोकांमध्ये त्यांनी रुजविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. परंपरागत चातुर्वर्ण्य व्यवस्था त्यांनी नाकारली आहे. सामाजिक सुधारणेचे धडे त्यांनी दिले आहेत. जातीभेद, वर्णभेद नाकारून भक्तीच्या प्रांतांमध्ये त्यांनी सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक समता निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला, आपल्या प्रबोधनासाठी त्यांनी लोकभाषेला महत्त्व दिले आणि लोकभाषेतूनच ज्ञान दिले पाहिजे ही त्यांनी घेतलेली भूमिका लोकभाषेच्या दृष्टिकोनातून आणि समाजाच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून सुद्धा महत्त्वाचे राहिली आहे.

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भारतीय लोकशाही पुढील आव्हान – जात

Dr. Navin S. Vighe Director of Physical Education. Prof Ram Meghe college of Engineering Management Badnera

लोकशाही हा शासनाचा प्राचीन प्रकार आहे. प्राचीन ग्रीक नगर राज्यामध्ये प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही अस्तित्वात होती. त्यातच अविष्कार म्हणजे स्विझमधील प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही होय. २० व्या शतकापर्यंत लोकशाहीच्या स्वरूपात अनेक बदल झाली. आज बहुतांश देशामध्ये लोकशाहीच प्रातिनिधीक लोकशाही हा प्रकार दिसून येतो. लोकशाहीमध्ये खऱ्या अर्थाने जनता ही सार्वभौम असते. शासनाने जो मतदानाचा अधिकार प्रदान केला त्यानुसार खऱ्या अर्थाने जनता ही सार्वभौम ठरते. जनतेला आपला प्रतिनिधी आपल्या स्वमतानुसार निवडण्याचा अधिकार आहे. स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, न्याय या नितीमूल्यावर आधारलेली आहे. तसेच सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय क्षेत्रात व्यक्तींना प्रथम अधिकार असणारे स्वरूप राज्यव्यवस्थेचे आहे.

जगामध्ये बहुतांश देशामध्ये प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही अस्तित्वात आहे. परंतु खऱ्या अर्थाने भारताने सार्वभौमत्वाचा अधिकार भारतीय जनतेला दिला त्यासाठी इतर देशामध्ये संघर्ष करावा लागला. भारतामध्ये लोकशाहीपुढील अनेक आव्हाने आज आहे. त्यामध्ये विभक्त राज्याची मागणी, प्रादेशिक वाद, नक्षलवाद, दहशतवाद, भाषावाद आणि जातायता.

भारतामध्ये अनेक जाती, धर्म, भाषा बोलणारे लोक दिसून येते. परंतु आज खऱ्या अर्थाने लोकशाहीला जात, धर्म, भाष हे पोखरत आहे. राजकीय पक्ष, निवडणुकीमध्ये जातीचा वापर करून निवडणूका लढवितात. जात हा घटक समाजामधून हद्दपार होऊ न देता आज त्याला मोठ्या प्रमाणावर खत–पाणी घातल्या जाते. जात आपली अस्तिमता तर कधी आरक्षण या स्वरूपात आजही आपले अस्तित्व दाखवते लोकशाही मधील प्रमुख अडर जात हा घटक दिसतो. प्रस्तुत संशोधनातून जात या घटकावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला आहे.

उद्दिष्ट्ये :

भारतीय राजकारणातील जातीची भूमिका अभ्यासने.

भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील प्रमुख आव्हान म्हणून जात या घटकाचा अभ्यास करणे.

लोकशाही शासनाचा प्राचीन प्रकार आहे. आज सर्वत्र प्रातिनिधीक लोकशाहीचा विकास झालेला दिसतो. भारतीय घटनाकारांनी सखोल अभ्यास करून लोकशाही ही स्तरातून पोषक अशी व्यवस्था करण्यामुळे भारतीय घटनाकारांनी अप्रत्यक्ष लोकशाहीचा स्वीकार केला. हॉर्नश्याच्या मते, मफ्राज्याची सार्वभौम सत्ता जनतेच्या हाती असणे असे राज्य लोकशाही राज्य ही केवळ शासनपद्धती नसून, शासनास नियुक्त करण्याची, शासनावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याची व शासनास पदयुक्त करण्याची ही एक प्रक्रिया असते.फ्रालोकशाहीमध्ये उच्च-निच्च जागा नसते. प्रत्येकाच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाचे मूल्यमापन समान असते. सर्वांना आपल्या व्यक्तिमत्वाचा विकास करण्याची समान संधी असते. परंतु भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या विकासात अनेक आव्हाने आहेत. जात, धर्म, भाषा, दारिद्रय परंतु यामध्ये जात हे प्रमुख आव्हान ठरते.

भारतीय समाजाचा पाया जातीवर आधारित आहे. ज्यावेळी आपल्या देशात वर्ण व्यवस्था अस्तित्वात होती तेव्हा वर्ण ह्याच जाती होत्या. वर्णानुसार व्यवसाय व व्यवसायानुसार जाती रूढ झाल्या. जातीने आपली पाळेमुळे भारतीय समाजात खोलवर रूजवलीत. जातीयता समाजातून हद्दपार करण्यासाठी अनेक चळवळी उभ्या राहिल्या अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी योगदान दिले. डॉ. राजाराम मोहनरॉय, महात्मा फुले, महात्मा गांधी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी जातीयता हद्दपार करण्यासाठी शर्तींचे प्रयत्न केले. या समाज सुधारकांनी जातीविरूद्ध एक प्रकारे लढाच दिला. समाजामध्ये जातीच्या आधारावर उच्च, निच्च हा पुरक कमी केला. त्यांनी दिलेल्या योगदानामुळे जातीय विषमता शिथिल झाली.

भारतातील मजातीयताफराजकीय पक्षानी जिवंत ठेऊन त्याला खत–पाणी घालण्याचे काय केले. कारण भारतामध्ये जातीवर आधारित संघटना पहायला मिळतात. जातीच्या आधारावर उमेदवारी दिली जाते. जातीवर आधारित प्रचार करतात. ही बाब लोकशाहीसाठी घातक आहे. भारतीय लोकशाही आणि आरक्षण :-

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेमध्ये चातुर्वर्ण जाती व्यवस्थेवर आधारित चारही वर्गाकडे आप-आपली कामे वाटून देण्यात आली. त्याचा परिणाम असा झाला की या व्यवस्थेमुळे एक विशिष्ट वर्ग विकासापासून दूर राहील. भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यावर डॉ. बाबसाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी राज्यघटनेत आरक्षणाची तरतूद केली. यामध्ये अनुसूचित जाती, जमाती व इतर मागास वर्गाच्या आरक्षणाच्या संदर्भात सांगण्यात आले. आरक्षण हे १० वर्षासाठी असेल त्यानंतर आरक्षण व्यवस्थेची समीक्षा करण्यात यावी आणि गरज असल्यास आरक्षण पुढे चालू ठेवावे परंतु आरक्षणाची तरतूद राजकीय लाभासाठी सत्ताधाऱ्यांनी चालू ठेवली याचा परिणाम भारतात इतर जाती आरक्षण मागायला लागल्या.

मागासवर्गीय राजकारणाचा उदय :

मागासवर्गीयाच्या परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करून त्यांच्या हिताचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी संसदीय समित्या व आयोग नेमण्यात आले. उदा. काकासाहेब कालेलकर यांच्या नेतृत्वातील आयोग, बिदेश्व्री प्रसाद मंडळ यांच्या नेतृत्वातील आयोग मा आयोगाने मागासवर्गीयांच्या शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक स्तर अभ्यास व शिफारशी केल्या या आयोगामुळे १९८० मध्ये शैक्षणिक संस्था व शासकीय नोकऱ्यामध्ये २७% आरक्षण देण्याची शिफारस केली. १९९० ला राष्ट्रीय आघाडी सरकारने केंद्रीय सरकारी नोकऱ्यामध्ये सार्वजनिक उद्योगात आरक्षणाची तरतूद केली. या निर्णयाला सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात आव्हान देण्यात आले.

सद्य:परिस्थितीत देशामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात जातीवर आधारित आरक्षणाची मागणी जोर धरत आहे. जातीवर आधारित मुकमोर्चे काढून याला समाजातील सर्व जाती गटांनी पाठिंबा दर्शविताना दिसतात. एकंदरीत असे म्हणता येईल की भारतात आरक्षणाची तरतूद कोणासाठी व का होती? आणि आज आरक्षण हा राजकारणाचा एक भाग झाला आहे.

दलितांचे राजकारण :

अनुसूचित जाती, जमाती व इतर मागासवर्ग या वर्गातील जातीकडे सत्ता यावी यासाठी १९७८ मध्ये उत्तरप्रदेश येथे काशीरामजी यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली मागासवर्गीय व अल्पसंख्यांक कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या मबामसेफफसंघ स्थापन करण्यात आला. नंतर काशीरामजी यांनी बहुजन समाज पक्ष स्थापन केला. महाराष्ट्रात दलित चळवळीचे भारिप हे राजकीय संघटन मा. बाळासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी उभे केले. मा. रामदासजी आठवले यांनी रिपाई, श्री. जोगेंद्र कवाडे यांच्या पिरिप यासाठी दलितांसाठी काम करणारे राजकीय पक्ष राहिले. या सर्व प्रश्नांमध्ये सध्या परिस्थितीत असणारे प्रश्न म्हणजे शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रश्न, बेकारी, दारिद्र्य, महागाई, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण, शिक्षण, विकास, आरोग्य यासारखे प्रश्न बाजूला पडताना दिसतात.

सौदेबाजीचे राजकारण :

२१ व्या शतकामध्ये सौदेबाजीचे राजकारण दिसून येते. आरक्षणाच्या आधारावर जातीय अस्मिता असलेल्या संघटना आणि छोटे-छोटे राजकीय पक्ष यांनी ताबा घेतला. तसेच आरक्षणाच्या आधारावर मोर्चे, उपोषणे, आंदोलने केली जात आहे. विविध राजकीय पक्ष लाभ मिळविण्यासाठी आरक्षण हे तंत्र वापरताना दिसते. आरक्षण हा मुद्दा पुढे करून राजकीय स्वार्थ साध्य करणे हे आजच्या राजकारणाचे उद्दिष्ट दिसते. यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की जातीचा आधार घेऊन राजकारण केल्या जाते.

निष्कर्ष :

लोकशाही शासन प्रणाली हा लोकशाहीचा खऱ्या अर्थाने विकास साधणारा प्रकार आहे. परंतु आज असे दिसून येते की, जात हा घटक लोकशाहीला मारक ठरत आहे. जातीच्या आधारावर राजकारण केल्या जात आहे. त्यातूनच विषमता वाढत आहे. लोकशाही जर टिकवून ठेवायची असेल तर समता हा घटक अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरतो. स्वातंत्र्य हे समतेवर आधारलेले आहे आणि आज समतेलाच बांधा पोहचत आहे ते जातीय राजकारणामुळे.

लोकशाही जर करायची असेल तर समाजातील प्रत्येक नागरिकाने जागृत राहून, सामाजिक सलोखा वाढविणे, विषमता नष्ट करणे थोडक्यात संविधानाने सांगितल्या प्रमाणे जर प्रत्येक नागरिकाने स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, न्याय या मूल्यांची जोपासना केली तर लोकशाही अधिक बळकट होईल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :

- १) आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण, सिरशीकर वा. म.
- २) भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था, कुलकर्णी मा. गु.
- ३) भारतीय संविधान, देशमुख बी. टी.
- ४) भारतीय शासन व राजकारण, देशमुख डॉ. अलका

वाणिज्य शिक्षणांत काळानुरूप झालेले बदल

डॉ. प्रशांत मनोहर पुराणिक

(साहायक प्राध्यापक वाणिज्य शाखा) गुरूकुल कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, नांदा, ता : कोरपना, जि : चंद्रपूर ९८६०४६१५७४

गोषवारा :

आजच्या आधुनिक युगात भारतातील उद्योग व व्यवसाय क्षेत्र झपाट्याने वाढत आहे. लघु वित्ताची सहज उपलब्धता, अधिकोष संस्थांची वाढती संख्या, नैसर्गिक आणि कृत्रिम संसाधनांची मोठ्या प्रमाणांत प्राप्त होणारी उपलब्धता, भारत सरकारने औद्योगिक क्षेत्रासाठी उपलब्ध करून दीलेला विशेष निधी ईत्यादी प्रमुख घटकांमुळे भारतात औद्योगिकरणाचा वेग ईतर देशांपेक्षा फार जास्त आहे. कृषी क्षेत्र, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र आणि सेवा क्षेत्रांमध्ये विकासाची स्पर्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणांत वाढली आहे. या स्पर्धेमध्ये आपले अस्तित्व टीकउन ठेवण्यासाठी विशेष कौशल्य असलेल्या मनुष्यबळाची आवश्यकता निर्माण झाली आहे. या कौशल्य असलेल्या मनुष्यबळामुळे तीर्व स्पर्धेत टीकुन राहाणे शक्य होणार आहे. हे कौशल्य वाढविण्यासाठी विविध उपाययोजना आहेत ज्यात प्रामुख्याने कामाचा अनुभव, दुस-याच्या व्युहरचनेचे अनुकरण, विविध प्रयोग ईत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. परंतु या सर्व घटकांव्यतीरीक्त एक अत्यंत महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे वाणिज्य विषयाचा वाढतच जाणारा विस्तार हा होय. आज वाणिज्य शाखेला भारतातील औद्योगिकरणचा पाया असे म्हणण्यात येते.

बीजशब्द Keywords : अनुदान, ई.कॉमर्स, वैशिष्ट्यीकरण, निगमीय, पदवीका

प्रस्तावना (introduction) :

वाणिज्य विषयात झालेले बदल अभ्यासतांना स्वातंष्यपुर्व काळ आणि स्वातंष्योत्तर काळ या दोन काळांचा अभ्यास करावा लागेल. स्वातंष्यपुर्व काळात वाणिज्य शिक्षणाचा पाहीजे तेवढा विकास झाला नव्हता. केवळ मर्यादीत विद्यापीठांतर्गत मोजक्या महाविद्यालयांमध्ये परंपरागत पद्धतीने वाणिज्य अभ्यासक्रम राबविल्या जात असंत. वाणिज्य विषयांतील वैशिष्ट्यीकरण, नवनवीन विषय, विविध विषयांतील संशोधन ईत्यादी घटकांना स्वातंष्यपुर्व काळात विशेष महत्व नव्हते. वाणिज्य शाखेचे शिक्षण घेणा-या विद्यार्थ्याची संख्या देखील कमी होती. कीत्येकदा तर अनेक महाविद्यालयांना तुकडी वाचवण्यासाठी लागणारी विद्यार्थीसंख्या प्राप्त करण्यासाठी अथक परीश्रम करावे लागत असे. तसेच विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध प्रलोभने द्यावी लागत असे. स्वातंष्यपुर्व काळात कृषी क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी ब्रीटीश सरकारने प्रयत्न केले. कृषीमालावर आधारीत अनेक उद्योग त्या काळात उपलब्ध होते. परंतु सर्व क्षेत्रांवर ब्रीटीश सरकारचे नियंत्रण असल्याने आणि कोणत्या क्षेत्राला विकासाच्या बाबतीत प्राथमिक स्थान द्यायचे आणि कोणत्या क्षेत्राला विकासाच्या बाबतीत द्वीतीय स्थान द्यायचे हे ठरवणे भारतीयांच्या हातात नसल्यामुळे त्यांनी कृषी क्षेत्राला प्राथमिकता दीली. मात्र औद्योगिक क्षेत्राला द्वीतीय स्थान दीले. याव्यतीरीक्त सर्व उद्योगासंबंधी करप्रणाली, क्रयविक्रय व उत्पादन पद्धती LIFO (Last In First Out) आणि FIFO (First In First Out) देखील ब्रीटीश सरकारच ठरवत असल्यामुळे भारतीय उद्योजकांनी उद्योग करण्यापेक्षा नोकरी करण्याला प्राथमिकता दीली.

उपरोक्त कारणांमुळे स्वातंष्यपुर्व काळात औद्योगिकरणाचा पाहीजे तीतका विकास झाला नाही. परीणामतः वाणिज्य शाखेतील अभ्यासक्रमात कोणतेही विशेष बदल झाले नाही. कमी विद्यार्थीसंख्येमुळे वाणिज्य शाखेचे अस्तीत्व टीकवण्यासाठी लढाई मात्र सुरूच होती. भारताच्या स्वातंष्योत्तर काळानंतर सरकारने सर्वप्रथम पहीली पंचवार्षिक योजना १९५१ मध्ये लागु केली. परंतु यावेळी देखील सरकारने जे अंदाजपत्रक लागु केले, त्यासाठी प्राथमीक क्षेत्राला म्हणजेच कृषीला सर्वात जास्त अनुदान मिळाले. सरकारची औद्योगिक क्षेत्रांप्रती असलेली उदासीनता याहीवेळी या क्षेत्राच्या वीकासासाठी दस-या पंचवार्षिक योजनेपासून भारत सरकारने रोधक ठरली. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रासाठी महालनोबीस आराखडा जाहीर केला आणि भारतात ख-या अर्थाने औद्योगिकरणाचे वारे वाह लागले. परीणामत: विशिष्ट कौशल्य असलेल्या व्यक्तींची गरज जाणवू लागली. परीणामत: वाणिज्य विषयाच्या शाखा विविध विद्यापीठांत वाढविण्यात याव्यात असे मत त्या काळचा मुदलीयार शिक्षण आयोगाने सूचवीले. वाणिज्य शिक्षणांतील स्वातंष्यपूर्व आणि स्वातंष्योत्तर काळाचा ईतीहास पाहील्यानंतर सदर शोधनीबंधाची उद्दीष्टे करणे गरजेचे आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्येश (Objectives Of The Research) :

सदर शोधनिबंधाचा प्रमुख उद्येश वाणिज्य विषयांत कालांतराने झालेले बदल अभ्यासणे हा आहे.

गृहीतकृत्य (Hypothesis) :

सदर शोधनिबंधासाठी खालील गृहीतकृत्य घण्यात आले आहे. काळानुरूप वाणिज्य शिक्षणांत अनेक बदल झाले आहेत.

संशोधन पद्धती (Research Methodology) :

या शोधनिबंधासाठी आवश्यक माहिती गोळा करण्यासाठी द्वीतीय स्त्रोतांचा उपयोग केला गेला आहे.

संशोधनाच्या मर्यादा (Limitations Of The Research) :

महाराष्ट्रातील वाणिज्य शिक्षणात झालेले बदल अभ्यासण्यापर्यत हा शोधनिबंध मर्यादीत राहाणार आहे.

वाणिज्य विषयांत काळानुरूप झालेले बदल :

१. संगणकीय स्त्रोतांत वाढ:

भारतातील वाणिज्य शिक्षण ब-याच दशकांपर्यंत पुर्वापार चालत आलेल्या खडु आणि फळा या परंपरागत साहीत्यांवरच अवलंबुन होती. मात्र बदलत्या काळानुरूप् भारतात संगणक क्रांती झाल्यामुळे वाणिज्य शीक्षणाची अध्ययन आणि अध्यापन प्रणाली सोपी व्हावी यासाठी Audio & Video, e-learning resources, Learning Management System (LMS), PPT, Edomo, Google Class Room, Adobe Spark Video, Socrative, Projeqt ईत्यादी संगणकीय प्रणालीचा उपयोग मोठ्या प्रमाणांत केला जात आहे.

२. ई कॉमर्स व्यवसायात वाढ :

कोव्हीड १९ महामारीचा मोठा फटका संपूर्ण जगातील उद्योगांना असला आहे. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशांत अनेक तरूणांनी आपले रोजगार गमावले आहेत. घराबाहेर पडायचे नाही, घोळक्यात राहायचे नाही मग वस्तू कशा प्रकारे खरेदी करायच्या. हा अत्यंत महत्वाचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी एकमेव पर्याय म्हणजे ई कॉमर्स व्यवसाय. मागील दोन वर्षापासुन भारतातील तरूणाईने बेरोजगारीवर मात करतांना एकमेव पर्याय निवडला आहे आणि तो म्हणजे ई कॉमर्स व्यवसाय. वाणिज्य शिक्षण देणा-या अनेक विद्यापीठांमध्ये वाणिज्य अभ्यासक्रमांतर्गत ई कॉमर्स या स्वतंत्र विषयाचा समावेश असावा असे मत अनेक शिक्षण तज्ञांनी व्यक्त केले आहे आणि काही महाविद्यालयांनी अभ्यासक्रम सुरू देखील केला आहे.

३. उद्योगांत वाढ:

भारतातील औद्योगीकरणाचा दर सतत वाढत आहे. परंतु त्याच्या तुलनेत लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर कीत्येंक पटीने जास्त आहे. त्यांमुळे त्यांच्या एकुण अनुपातात फरक आहे. दरवर्षी लाखो युवक स्नातक व स्नातकोत्तर पदवी प्राप्त करत आहेत. ईतक्या मोठ्या प्रमाणांत उत्तीर्ण झालेल्या तरूणांना नोकरी मिळणे शक्य नसल्यामुळे त्यांना रोजगारप्राप्तीसाठी नाईलाजास्तव विविध उद्योग करणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरत आहे. उद्योगात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेले विशिष्ट कौशल्ये त्यांना वाणिज्य शिक्षणातुन प्राप्त होत असते.

४. वैशिष्ट्यीकरणांत वाढ :

काही दशकांपुर्वी केवळ कला आणि विज्ञान या दोनच शाखांमध्ये वैशिष्ट्यीकरणाची सोय होती. मात्र वाणिज्य आणि व्यवस्थापन शाखांमध्ये वैशिष्ट्यीकरण नव्हते. हा प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी गेल्या काही वर्षात अनेक विद्यापीठांनी वाणिज्य विषयाच्या पदवी व पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रमात वैशिष्ट्यीकरणाच्या विषयांचा अंतर्भाव करतांना विविध विषयांत वैशिष्ट्यीकरणांची सोय उपलब्ध करून दीली आहे. त्यामुळे सर्व विषयाचे ज्ञान घेण्यापेक्षा एकाच विषयाचे सखोल ज्ञान घेणे आत शक्य आहे.

५. विविध नोकरीच्या संधीत वााढ :

वाणिज्य शिक्षणाचे महत्व दीवसेंदीवस वाढत आहे. चाटर्ड अकांउंटंट, अंकेक्षण, जीवन बीमा निगम, बॅंकींग संस्था इत्यादी व यांसारख्या अन्य क्षेत्रांत वाणिज्य पदवी उत्तीर्ण केलेल्याविद्यार्थ्याना मोठ्या प्रमाणांत नोकरी मिळत आहे. भाारतातल्या अनेक विद्यार्थ्यानी संधीचे सोने करत उत्तम नोकरी मिळवली आहे व आज त्यापैकी अनेक जण चांगल्या संस्थेमध्ये उच्चपदावर काम करीत आहेत.

६. रोजगार शिबिराद्वारे निवड :

आपल्याला चांगल्या पदाची आणि उत्कृष्ठ पगाराची नोकरी मिळावी अशी प्रत्येकाची ईच्छा असते. वाणिज्य महाविद्यालयात शिक्षणांत अनेक वर्षापर्यंत रोजगार शिबिर भरले जात नसे. मात्र येत्या काही वर्षापासुन वाणिज्य शिक्षण देणा-या संस्थांमध्येदेखील रोजगार शिबिर भरवल्या जात आहे. परीणामत: अनेक तरूणांना चांगल्या पदाची आणि वेतनाची नोकरी मिळत आहे.

७. एकाच वेळेला विविध विषयाचे शिक्षण घेता येते :

विद्यापीठांमध्ये एका शाखेच्या अभ्यासक्रमासोबतच ईतर शाखांचेदेखील मर्यादीत विषयाचे अध्ययन करता येत आहे. वाणिज्य शाखेच्या विद्यार्थ्यानासुद्धा कला व वाणिज्य शाखेतील शाखेतील अभ्यासक्रमाव्यतीरीक्त अन्य शाखेचे विशिष्ट विषय घेउन वेगळे शिक्षण घेता येत आहे.

८. आधुनिकतेनुसार अभ्यासक्रमात बदल :

पुर्वी वाणिज्य विषयाच्या अभ्यासक्रमांत साचेबद्धपणा होय. विषयदेखील अनेक वर्षापासुन सारखेच होते आणि विषयांत बदलदेखील होत नव्हता. मात्र आता प्रत्येक विद्यापीठांतील अभ्यास मंडळाचे सदस्य आवश्यकतेनुसार अभ्यासक्रमांत आवश्यक ते बदल करतात व नवनवीन विषय अभ्यासक्रमात आणतात. वाणिज्य विषयाच्या अभ्यासक्रमानुसार शिक्षण घेणे शक्य होत आहे. अनेक विद्यापीठांतील वाणिज्य विषयातील अर्थशास्त्र, व्यवस्थापनाची मुलतत्वे, विपणन व्यवस्थापन, माहीती तंत्रज्ञान, निगमीय लेखांकन या विषयांत आधुनिक अभ्यासक्रम सुरू करण्यात आला ाआहे.

९. विविध उद्योगांत वाढ:

वाणिज्य विषयाच्या वाढत्या महत्वामुळे अनेक विद्यार्थी सदर शिक्षण घेण्यास प्राथमिकता देत आहेत. वाणिज्य शिक्षणाची विशिष्ट पात्रता पुर्ण केलेल्या विद्यार्थ्याना जिल्हा औद्योगिक केंद्रामार्फत प्रशिक्षण पुर्ण करावे लागते. हे प्रशिक्षण यशस्वीपणे पुर्ण केलेल्या विद्यार्थ्याना सदर केंद्रांमार्फत कर्ज उपलब्ध होते व या कर्जावर सरकार अनुदानसुद्धा देते. उत्पादन झाल्यानंतर त्या उत्पादनाची उद्योजकांकडुन खरेदी करण्याचे कार्यसुद्धा जिल्हा औद्योगिक केंद्रच घेते. एवढी मोठी सवलत प्राप्त होत असल्याने अनेक विद्यार्थी वाणिज्य शिक्षणाची निश्चित पात्रता प्राप्त केल्यानंतर सदर केंद्राद्वारे प्रशिक्षण घेतात व स्वतःचा उद्योग सुरू करतात.

१०. औद्योगिक शिक्षणांत वाढ :

वाणिज्य शिक्षणांत येत्या काही वर्षात वैशिष्ट्यीकरण झाले आहे. औद्योगिक शिक्षणांतर्गत एक ते दोन वर्षाचे विविध पदवी व पदवीका तसेच स्नातक व स्नातकोत्तर अभ्यासक्रम येत्या काही वर्षात मोठ्या प्रमाणांत विद्यापीठानी सुरू केले आहे. अनेक तरूणांनी हा अभ्यासक्रम पुर्ण केला आहे व स्वत:चा स्वतंत्र उद्योग सुरू केला आहे.

११. प्रयोगशील शिक्षण :

वाणिज्य व कला शाखेत प्रयोग कसे केले जाउ शकतात असा प्रश्न अनेक वर्षापासुन शिक्षणतज्ञांना पडला होता. मात्र आता शिक्षण घेतांनाच विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव घेता यावा यासाठी विविध प्रयोग केले जात आहेत. जसे विद्यार्थ्यांना काही दीवस चार्टर्ड अकांउंटंटकडे जावे लागते आणि प्रत्यक्ष लेखे कसे लीहीले जातात याचे प्रशिक्षण घ्यावे लागते. तसेच एखाद्या उद्योगांत मनुष्यबळाचा विकास करण्यासाठी कोणकोणत्या उपाययोजना केल्या जातात, वस्तूंचे विपणन कसे केले जाते ईत्यादीसंबंधी सखोल ज्ञान मिळवण्यासाठी प्रकल्प भेटीचा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.

१२. दर्जात्मक शिक्षण पद्धतीवर भर :

वाणिज्य शिक्षणामुळे नवीन उद्योजक तयार होत आहेत. उद्योगांची संख्या दीवसेंदीवस वाढत आहे. परीणामत: सरकारला उद्योगांपासुन विविध करांच्या स्वरूपात प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष रीतीने उत्पन्न प्राप्त होत असल्याने सदर शिक्षणाचा दर्जा कसा उंचावलेला राहील याबद्दल प्रत्येक विद्यापीठ आपल्या अभ्यासक्रमात दर्जेदार शिक्षण कसे घेता येईल यासाठी सतत प्रयत्नशील राहाते. विद्यापीठाने नियुक्त केलेल्या अभ्यास समितीचे कार्य दीवसेंदीवस वाढतच चालले असुन वाणिज्य शिक्षणाचा दर्जा वाढवण्याचा त्यांचा प्रथम उद्येश असतो.

१३. संशोधनावर भर :

नविन शैक्षणिक धोरणानुसार प्रत्येक विषयांच्या शाखेमध्ये संशोधनाला विशेष महत्व दील्या गेले आहे. वाणिज्य यापैकीच एक महत्वाची शाखा असल्यामुळे त्यात समावीष्ट असलेल्या सांख्यीकी व्यावसायीक अर्थशास्त्र, वीत्तीय लेखांकन, निगमीय लेखांकन विपणन व्यवस्थापन, मनुष्यबळाचे व्यवस्थापन या व यासारख्या अन्य विषयांत मोठ्या प्रमाणांत संशोधने होत आहेत. या संशोधनांचे सरकारने जतन करून ठेवल्यास भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी संबंधीत वाणिज्य विषयक प्रश्न मोठ्या प्रमाणांत सोडविण्यास मदत होईल.

१४. उच्च शिक्षणांत विविध संधी :

वाणिज्य विषयाचा विद्यार्थी स्नातक पदवी उत्तीर्ण झाल्यानंतर व्यवस्थापनासारख्या उच्च शिक्षणांत सर्वोच्च पदवी व पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण घेउन सर्वोच्च पदावर जाउ शकतो. मात्र यासाठी त्या विद्यार्थ्याला व्यक्तीमत्व वीकासाचे विविध टप्पे पार करावे लागतात.

१५. क्षेत्रनिहाय बदल :

वाणिज्य शिक्षणांत झालेल्या अनेक बदलांपैकी एक महत्वाचा बदल म्हणजे प्रत्येक विद्यापीठातील विषयांची नांवे वेगवेगळी असतात आणि अभ्यासक्रम सुद्धा वेगवेगळे असतात. प्रत्येक विद्यापीठ अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना करतांना विद्यार्थी संख्या, ज्या विद्यापीठातील विविध महाविद्यायांमध्ये ते विद्यार्थी आहेत, त्या महाविद्यालयाची भौगोलीक रचना, ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थ्याची एकुण संख्या ईत्यादी विविध विषयांना अनुसरून वाणिज्य विषयांतील एकुण विषयांचा अभ्यासक्रम ठरवण्यात येतो.

गृहीतकृत्याची पडताळणी करणे ही या शोध निबंधाची अंतीम पायरी आहे.

गृहीतकृत्याची पडताळणी (Testing Of The Hypothesis) :

सदर शोधनिबंधासाठी खालील गृहीतकृत्याची निवड करण्यात आली होती.

कालानुरूप वाणिज्य शिक्षणांत अनेक बदल झाले आहेत.

वाणिज्य शिक्षणांत काळानुरूप अनेक बदल झाले आहेत. हे बदल अभ्यासण्यासाठी स्वातंष्र्यपुर्व काळ आणि स्वातंष्र्योत्तर काळ या दोन काळांचा अभ्यास केल्या गेला. स्वातंष्र्यपुर्व काळात वाणिज्य शिक्षणाचा वाणिज्य शिक्षणांचा पाहिजे तेवढा विकास झाला नव्हता. परंपरागत पद्धतीने शिक्षण व वैशिष्ट्यीकरणाचा पुर्णपणे अभावामुळे स्वातंष्र्यपुर्व काळात वाणिज्य शिक्षण घेण्याकडे विद्यार्थ्याचा कल नव्हता.

स्वातंष्योत्तर काळात आधुनिकीकरणाचे वारे वाहायला सुरूवात झाली. दुस-या पंचवार्षिक योजनेपासुन औद्योगिकरणाला चालना देण्यासाठी सरकारने विशेष प्रयत्न सुरू केले. उद्योगासाठी लागणारे भांडवल गोळा करण्यासाठी कर्जपुरवठा करणा–या नवनव्या बँकांची संख्या वाढली. परीणामत: औद्योगिकरणाच्या विकासाला चालना मिळाली. औद्योगिकरणानुसार विविध विद्यापीठांतील महाविद्यालयांत वाणिज्य शिक्षणांत प्रवेश घेणा–या विद्यार्थ्याची संख्यादेखील वाढली.

आज आधुनिकीकरणाच्या युगांत वाणिज्य शिक्षणांत अनेक विविध बदल झाले आहेत. संशोधन, वैशिष्ट्यीकरण, विविध प्रयोग, दर्जात्मक शिक्षण, औद्योगिक शिक्षणांत वाढ यांसारखे अनेक बदल वाणिज्य विषयाच्या वाढत्या महत्वाचे द्योतक आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी ही एक अत्यंत सकारात्मक बाब आहे.

वरील माहीतीवरून या शोधनिबंधासाठी घेतलेले गृहीतकृत्य सत्य आहे हे सिद्ध होते.

निष्कर्ष (Conclusion) :

भारताच्या सकल घरेलु उत्पादामध्ये ज्या तीन क्षेत्रांचा अंतर्भाव होतो, ती तीन क्षेत्रे म्हणजे कृषी क्षेत्र, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र आणि सेवा क्षेत्र होय. या तीन्ही क्षेत्रांचा भारताच्या सकल घरेलु उत्पादमध्ये मोठे योगदान आहे. परंतु यापैकी सर्वात जास्त टक्केवारी ही औद्योगीकरणाची आहे. कोव्हीड १९ महामारीच्या आधी जेव्हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सकल उत्पादची टक्केवारी केवळ ४.८ टक्के इतकी होती. तेव्हा देखील सर्वात जास्त टक्केवारी ही औद्योगीकरण क्षेत्राची होती. भारतीय औद्योगीकरणाच्या वाढत्या वेगासाठी महत्वाच्या असलेल्या विविध घटकांपैकी सर्वात महत्वाचा घटक दर्जेदार वाणिज्य शिक्षण हे होय.

परंतु जो थांबला तो संपला या म्हणीप्रमाणे वाणिज्य शिक्षणाचा भारतात वाढता विकासाचा आलेख बधितल्यानंतर हा आलेख सतत चढता कसा राहील यासाठी एक कृतीशील प्रणाली व व्युहरचना आखणे गरजेचे आहे. यासाठी उच्च माध्यमिक वर्गापासुनच वाणिज्य शिक्षणाच्या विविध विषयाचे ज्ञान व लहान प्रकल्प विद्यार्थ्याना दील्यास वाणिज्य विषयाचे महत्व त्यांना शालेय शिक्षणापासुनच मिळेल.

वाणिज्य शिक्षणांतील रोजगाराच्या संधी या विषयांशी सबंधीत विविध व्याख्यानमाला आयोजीत केल्यास वाणिज्य शिक्षण घेण्याकडे जास्तीत जास्त विद्यार्थी वळतील आणि ख–या अर्थाने हा वाणिज्य विषयांतील सर्वात स्वर्णीम काळ राहील.

ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाचे फायदे आणि तोटे

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सारांश :

कोरोनाव्हायरस साथीच्या महामारीमुळे शिकण्याचे नवीन मार्ग सुरू झाले आहेत. जगभरातील, शैक्षणिक संस्था विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण देण्याची प्रक्रिया सुरू ठेवण्यासाठी ऑनलाईन लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्मकडे पाहत आहेत. ऑनलाइन शिक्षण आता शिक्षणाची एक बदललेली संकल्पना आहे. आज, डिजिटल शिक्षण हे जगभरातील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी आणि शाळांसाठी सर्वोत्तम पर्याय म्हणून उदयास आले आहे. बर्या च शैक्षणिक संस्थांसाठी, हा शिक्षणाचा एक पूर्णपणे नवीन पर्याय आहे जो त्यांनी स्वीकारला आहे. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण आता विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शैक्षणिक अभ्यासक्रम तसेच अतिरिक्त अभ्यासक्रम शिकण्यासाठी देखील लागू आहे. अलिकडच्या काही महिन्यांत, ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची मागणी लक्षणीय वाढली आहे आणि भविष्यात सुद्धा मागणी वाढतच राहणार आहे. परंतु आपण हे सुद्धा लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे की प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यासाठी ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हा सर्वोत्तम पर्याय असू शकत नाही, परंतु त्याचे फायदे आणि तोटे समजून घेऊन त्याद्वारे हे ऑनलाईन शिक्षण आपल्यासाठी योग्य आहे की नाही हे ठरविण्यात मदत होऊ शकते. मुख्य शब्द:- शिक्षण, ऑनलाईन शिक्षण.

प्रस्तावना :

कोरोनाव्हायरस साथीच्या रोगाने शिकण्याच्या नवीन मार्गांना चालना दिली आहे आणि त्यामुळे शिकण्यासाठी पारंपरिक पद्धत सोडून नवीन व्यवहार्य पद्धत म्हणून मऑनलाईन शिक्षणफपद्धत स्वीकारण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला गती आली आहे. गेल्या काही महिन्यांत, ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची मागणी लक्षणीय वाढली आहे, आणि हे असेच भविष्यात सुद्धा सुरु राहण्याची शक्यता आहे.. कोरोनाव्हायरस साथीच्या काळात पालक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांबरोबरच, अनेक शैक्षणिक संस्थांसाठी, मऑनलाइन शिक्षणफ हा शिक्षणाचा एक पूर्णपणे नवीन सर्वोत्तम पर्याय म्हणून उदयास आलेला आहे आणि ज्याचा त्यांना अवलंब करावा लागला आहे.

शिकणे ही यशाची आजीवन गुरुकिल्ली आहे, खासकरून करिअर-केंद्रित व्यक्तींसाठी जे वैयक्तिक आणि व्यावसायिक दोन्ही स्तरांवर प्रगतीची आशा करतात. त्यांना ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हा सर्वोत्तम उपाय आहे. आपण अक्षरशः कोणत्याही विषयाबद्दल ऑनलाइन, कुठेही, कधीही शिकू शकतो. अर्थात, नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू असतात त्याचप्रमाणे ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचे सुद्धा काही फायदे आहेत तसेच काही तोटे सुद्धा आहेत.

ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाचे फायदे :

उच्च शिक्षणासाठी ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाचे बरेच फायदे आहेत. जसजसे तांत्रिक क्षमता वाढत आहे आणि ऑनलाईन वर्ग घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या समस्या दूर होत आहेत, तसतसे ऑनलाइन वर्गांचे फायदे हे दिवसें दिवस वाढत आहेत. ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाचे फायदे पुढील प्रकारे आहेत :

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात वेळेची सुलभता आहे
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात जागेची सुलभता आहे
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये परिणामकारकता जास्त आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये कार्यक्षमता जास्त आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण संसाधनांचे जलद आणि सुलभ सामायिकरण करते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन चांगल्या प्रकारे करता येते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचे जगभरात स्वस्त वितरण आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये गरजेनुसार शिक्षण घेता येते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये दूर ठिकाणी असलेल्या प्रशिक्षण अभ्यासक्रमांमध्ये प्रवेश घेता येते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण लवचिक आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण कुठूनही घेता येते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण कमी वेळ घेणारा आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हे कमी थकवणारे आणि कमी कंटाळवाणे आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात संधी जास्त आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात एकाच ठिकाणी विविध अभ्यासक्रम उपलब्ध आहेत.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण सोयीस्कर आहेत.

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण अधिक परवडणारे आहेत.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात प्रवेश नियंत्रणीय आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये परस्परसंवादाला जास्त प्रोत्साहन देतात.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण अधिक शिकण्याच्या संधी देतात.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण आपल्याला स्वारस्यपूर्ण लोकांना भेटण्यास मदत करते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात सहयोगात्मक आणि शोधपूर्ण शिक्षण वातावरण आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे इतर अनेक ऑनलाईन प्रशिक्षण संस्थांमध्ये थेट प्रवेश शक्य आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये सामग्री अद्यतनाची सुलभता आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये सहज उपस्थिती राहता येते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये अधिक वैयक्तिक लक्ष देतात.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण आजीवन शिकण्यास प्रोत्साहन देते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण तुम्हाला स्वयंशिस्त लावते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये शिक्षण सामग्री सहज उपलब्ध आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण स्वयं प्रगतीवर आधारीत आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण विद्यार्थी-केंद्रित आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण विविध प्रकारच्या शिक्षण पद्धतींसाठी उपयुक्त आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये लवचिक वेळापत्रक आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे प्रवास खर्चात बचत होते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये प्रशिक्षणासाठी भरपूर संधी आहेत.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये अभ्यासासह नोकरी सुद्धा करू शकतो.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये आपले पैसे वाचतात.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये आपण २४%७ कधीही, कुठेही अभ्यास करू शकतो.

ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाचे तोटे:

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण शिकवण्याच्या पद्धती प्रतिबंधित करते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये लक्ष विचलित होण्याची शक्यता असते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये शिक्षकांशी संवाद अनेकदा मर्यादित असतो
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये गुंतागुंतीचे तंत्रज्ञान असते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण शारीरिक संवाद मर्यादित करते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण महाग असते.

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये आरोग्याची चिंता असते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये लपलेले खर्च असतात.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये पडद्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करण्यास असमर्थता असते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये अनुशासन कमी होते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये इंटरनेट कनेक्शन समस्या शक्यता असते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये अलगीकरण भावना निर्माण होते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये सामाजिक संवादाचा अभाव निर्माण होतो.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये विश्वासाचा अभाव निर्माण होतो.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये समोरासमोरच्या संवादाची उबदारता राहत नाही.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये लवचिकतेचा गैरवापर केला जातो.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये सामुदायिक भावना कमी होते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये विशिष्ट वेळापत्रक असणे आवश्यक नाही.
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षण तांत्रिक समस्यांना बळी पडते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे स्वतंत्र शिक्षण घेता येते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये प्रशिक्षक नसतो जो तुम्हाला कामावर टिकून राहतो.
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षण तुम्हाला अधिक स्वातंत्र्य देते, कदाचित, तुम्ही हाताळू शकता त्यापेक्षा जास्त!
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षणामुळे विलंब करणे सोपे होते.
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षणासाठी चांगले वेळ-व्यवस्थापन कौशल्य आवश्यक आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणासाठी ऑन-कॅम्पस क्लासेसपेक्षा जास्त वेळ लागतो.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणासाठी आवश्यक आहे की तुम्ही शिकण्याचा स्वतःचा मार्ग शोधा.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये आपण एक सक्रिय शिकाऊ असणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणासाठी आपण स्वतःच्या शिक्षणासाठी जबाबदार असणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षण म्हणजे अधिक स्क्रीन-टाइम.
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षणासाठी प्रशिक्षकांसाठी अतिरिक्त प्रशिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षणासाठी स्वयंशिस्त आवश्यक आहे.

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये फसवणूक रोखणे कठीण आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे प्राध्यापकांची गुणवत्ता धोक्यात आली आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे पदवींची शंकास्पद विश्वासार्हता निर्माण झाली आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये टेक कौशल्यांची चांगली पकड आवश्यक आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांचे मूल्यांकन आणि अभिप्राय मर्यादित असते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये शिक्षक प्रशिक्षित असणे आवश्यक आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हँड-ऑन फील्डसाठी अयोग्य आहे.

निष्कर्ष :

ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचे तोट्यांपेक्षा जास्त फायदे आहेत त्यामुळे आपले शिक्षण अधिक सोपे झाले आहे. विशेषतः सध्याचा या साथीच्या काळात जेव्हा पालक आपल्या मुलाच्या सुरक्षिततेबद्दल चिंतित असतात, तेव्हा अनेकांच्या दृष्टीने हा शिक्षणाचा अतिशय योग्य असा परिपूर्ण पर्याय बनलेला आहे. आपण दोन्ही फायदे आणि तोटे विचारात घेतले पाहिजेत आणि दोघांमधील समतोल साधला पाहिजे जेणेकरून आपल्याला सर्वोत्तम पद्धतीने ऑनलाईन शिक्षण घेता येईल.

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स्वामी विवेकानन्द की विचारधारा और नारी शिक्षा की अवधारणा की वर्तमान में प्रासंगिकता

मनोज कुमार शर्मा

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स्वामी विवेकानन्द हमारे देष की महान विभूतियों में से एक है उनका जन्म कलकत्ता के सम्पन्न परिवार में हुआ था। वह भारत वर्श के एक ओजस्वी बालक थे स्वामी विवेकानन्द बचपन से की चिन्तनषील और अदभुत प्रतिभा के धनी थे । स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी षिक्षा को परिवर्तन का हथियार मानते थे। वह कहते थे कि षिक्षा वह माध्यम है जो मानव व्यवहार में परिवर्तन लाती है तथा हमको अन्तनिर्हित पूर्णत की अभिव्यक्ति कराती है । स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने नारी षिक्षा के विशय में अपने ओजस्वी विचार अपने साहित्य मे प्रस्तुत किये है स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी का मत है कि नाारियों को पहले षिक्षित करो तबफिर वो बतायेंगी कि उन के लिये क्या आवष्यक है। स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने नारियों को भी पुरूश के समान अधिकार दिये जाने की वकालत की है। स्वामी विवेकान्द जी का जीवन और मिषन भौतिक प्रगति के आधुनिक अर्थों में मानव महिमा का एक प्रतीक है जो मनुश्य को उसकी सर्वोत्तम स्थिति में पुनस्थापित करता है। स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने अपना जीवन मानव उत्कूश्टता की महान दृश्टि में आधुनिक मानवता को षिक्षित करने के लिये बिताया । उन्हें वास्तव में नारी षिक्षा को नये रूप में परिभाशित करने वाला माना गया है।

भारतीय षिक्षा और स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी परिप्रेक्ष्य :

स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी का षिक्षा दर्षन भारत वर्श के संविधान की प्रस्तावना विभिन्न षैक्षिक आयोगों समितियों और षिक्षा की विभिन्न राश्ट्रीय नीतियों दाारा दिये गये सुझावों के साथ उल्लेखनीय समानता के साथ जुडा हुआ है । संविधान भारत के नागरिकों के आदर्षो आषाओं मूल्यों और आकंक्षाओं का प्रतीक है इस महान दस्तावेज में षिक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । हम गौरवषाली परम्पराओं और समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत के उत्तराधिकारी हैं जिनकी उत्पत्ति नैतिकता और नैतिक या सामाजिक मूल्यों में हुयी है । ये स्वतंता और बंधुत्व के साथ साथ षांति के लिये सहज प्रेम के प्रति समान को बढावा देते हैं । स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने सम्पूर्ण विष्व पर भारत के प्रभाव को मानव निर्माण और समग्र रूप से मानव कल्याण के दृश्टिकोंण से देखा । उन्होंने जोर देकर कहा कि यह भारत की नियति थी जो सम्पूर्ण विष्व में एक उत्थान प्रभाव से कम नही है एक आध्यात्मिक प्रभाव है जो मनुश्य के उत्थान के लिये है ।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के विचार और भारतीय संविधान में निहित मूल्यों

की प्रस्तावना में हमारी राष्ट्रीय षिक्षा नीति के उददेष्य षामिल हैं संविधान ने हमारे षिक्षण संस्थानों के लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित किया है इस परिपक्ष्य में संविधान की प्रस्तावना भी बहुत उल्लेखनीय है । हम भारत के नागरिक भारत को संप्रभु समाजवादी धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकतांिक गणराज्य के रूप में गठित करने और उकसे सभी नागरिकों को न्याय षिक्षा सामाजिक विकास राजनीतिक विकास व व्यक्तिगत विकास को सुरक्षित करने का संकल्प लेते हैं ।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी कहते हैं कि भारत में षिक्षा है जो कि राश्टीय भवन का निर्माण करता है। यह रीढ की हडडी है आधार चटटान है वह नीव जिस पर राश्टीय भवन का निर्माण किया गया है राजनीति षक्ति और यहां तक कि बुद्धि भी एक गौण विचार है इसलिये भारत में षिक्षा ही एकमात्र विचार है स्वामी जी का विचार है मुझे सौ बार कहा गया है कि भारतीय जनता के बीच में जानकारी की कमी है और यह सच है। कोलम्बों में उतरने पर मेने पाया कि उनमें किसी ने भी यूरोप में चल रहे राजनीतिक उथल पुथल के बारे में नही सुना था।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द का षैक्षिक दर्षन :

स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी षिक्षा को एक सषक्त माध्यम मानते थे। वह कहते थे कि षिक्षा ही एक मातृ साधन है जो कि हमको विकास की और ले जाता है। यह सर्वमान्य है कि ऐसी रेखायें खींचना बहत कठिन है जो कि स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी की गतिविधियों और विचारों का सीमांकन कर सके । यह भी सब को जानकारी है कि स्वामी विवेकाननद जी एक चक्रवाती साधू और सकारात्मक पहचान वाले षिक्षा षास्त्री थे । उनका षैक्षिक दृश्टिकोंण अनुप्रयुक्त वेदान्त और अस्पृष्यता को खत्म करने का प्रयास किया । उन्होंने षिक्षा के माध्यम से समाज में से कुरीतियों और अन्धकारों को मिटाने का प्रयास किया स्वामी विवेका नन्द जी जीवन भर षिक्षा की सहायता से सामाजिक विकास में लगे रहे । वह कहते थे कि षिक्षा के माध्यम से ही समाज में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाये जा सकते है षिक्षा ही एक अचूक वाण है जो समाज में से अंधकार को दूर कर सकते हैं षिक्षा के माध्यम से हम पुरानी कुरीतियों और रूढियों को दूर कर सकते हैं ां स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी कहते हैं ...षिक्षा मानव निर्माण जीवन दायिनी और चरिद्व निर्माण में होनी चाहिये उनके लिये षिक्षा नेक विचारों का समावेषन था षिक्षा वह मात्रा नही है जो हम आपके मस्तिश्क में डालते हैं

और वहां दंगा करते हैं।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द और नारी षिक्षा दर्षन :

स्वामी विवेकाननद भारत वर्श के उन महान पुरूशों में से हैं जिन्होंने नारी और नारी षिक्षा के विशय में अपने विचार प्रकट किये है ा स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने अपना सम्पूर्ण जीवन नारी उत्थान में व्यतीत किया था वह जीवन भर नारी षिक्षा के विकास में लगे रहे स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी कहते हैं नारी को षिक्षित करने से ही समाज में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आ सकते हैं स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने लोगों को केवल सकारात्मक षिक्षा देने पर ही जोर नहीं दिया क्यों कि नकारात्मक विचार पुरूशों को कमजोर करते हैं स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने लोगों को केवल सकारात्मक षिक्षा देने पर ही जोर नहीं दिया क्यों कि नकारात्मक विचार पुरूशों को कमजोर करते हैं स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने बताया कि अगर युवा लडके और लडकियों को मानसिक और षारीरिक रूप से खुद को प्रोत्साहित किया जाये तो समय के साथ उनमें सुधार होना तय है गुरू देव रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की तरह स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी ने भी षिक्षण के वही प्राचीन आध्यात्मिक तरीके और विधियां बतायी जहां गुरू और उनके षिश्य एक परिवार के रूप में रहते थे।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के नारी षिक्षा पर मूल विचार एप्लायड वेदांत है वेदांत सिद्वान्त ने उनकी विभिन्न गतिविधियों को मनुश्य की सेवा करने षिक्षा का विस्तार करने के लिये प्रेरित करते थे स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी का मत था कि नारियों को षिक्षित करने माक्ष से ही समाज में और फिर राश्ट्र में क्रांन्ति लायी जा सकती है वह बोलते थे कि मानव जीवन का उददेष्य ब्रहम परम सत्य को प्राप्त करना है और यह केवल षिक्षा के ही माध्यम से ही सम्भव है ा स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी नारियों के लिये षिक्षा को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मानते थे।

षिक्षा से नारियों की क्षमता का विकास होता है

षिक्षा नारियों में आत्म विष्वास को जगाती है

षिक्षा उनको मजबूत आत्म पूर्ति के योग्य बनाती है

षिक्षित नारियां एक आदर्ष बेटी पत्नी और मां की उचित भूमिका निभा सकती है और अपनी संतानों एक आदर्ष नागरिक बनाने में पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान कर सकती है।

षिक्षित नारियां भेदभाव के खिलाफ एक बुलंद आवाज उठा सकती हैं। इस प्रकार स्वामी विवेकाननद जी कहते हैं कि षिक्षित नारी हर परिवार में रोषनी की तरह होती है

निष्कर्ष :

षोध पत्र के माध्यम से यह बताने का प्रयास किया गया है कि स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने नारी षिक्षा के लिये अपना सम्पूर्ण जीवन लगा दिया था। इस षोध पत्र में स्वामी जी के नारी और नारी षिक्षा पर विचारों को एक समावेषन के रूप में प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया गया है। स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी का मत है कि जिस प्रकार से नारियां विष्व में अपना अपना स्थान लिये हुये हैं उसी प्रकार ही भारत में भी नारियों की भूमिका को हम उचित स्थान दिये बिना विकास पथ पर नही चल सकते हैं। स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी नारी की सषक्त स्वरूप की संकल्पना को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। जो कि वर्तमान में नारी अस्मिता तथा नारी उत्थान में बहुत सहायक है तथा नारी सषक्तीरण की दिषा मे एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची :

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अहमद, एफ. और ग्रैग, एस (२०१०) साइंटिफिक ह्यूमैनिज्म रिपोजीशनिंग इंडियन एजुकेशन। नई दिल्ली चिरायु पुस्तकें

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भजनानंद, एस. (२०१६) यूथ पावर एंड द पावर ऑफ आइडियाज। मैसूर श्री राम.ष्ण विद्याशाला।

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भुइयां, पीआर (२००३) स्वामी विवेकानंदरू रिसर्जेट इंडिया के मसीहा, अटलांटिक प्रकाशक और वितरक, नई दिल्ली।

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बर्क, एम.एल. (१९८६) स्वामी विवेकानंदरू आधुनिक युग के पैगंबर कलकत्ताराम.ष्ण मिशन संस्.ति संस्थान।

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Current Trends in Research & Innovation Technology In Connection With Indian Classical Music

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Abstract :

Changing trends in performing arts rarely manifest themselves with dramatic abruptness. More often than not, they creep up silently, diverting the flow of continuing traditions and practices stealthily but resolutely. As the relentless tidal wave of globalisation swept across the world in the last two decades, Indian performing arts too were swept, tossed high and hurled down, without many even noticing that some of the great rivers of performing traditions and systems had changed course or, at times, been reined in forcefully. Looking back on some of these changes, particularly in the sphere of Indian music, it may be worthwhile to begin by examining a few words, terms and phrases that provide clues to some of the many ways in which globalisation has impacted the performing arts in India.

Other than in academic discussions, performing arts in India and its practitioners are today referred to most commonly as being part of the "entertainment industry." This may seem innocuous enough to some, but the usage of the term and its passive acceptance in most circles definitely indicate a paradigm shift in the manner in which the arts are viewed by society at large. That today the arts must entertain and amuse in the manner defined by showbiz, and that they must form part of organised industry is the clear and unambiguous message conveyed by this shift. For creators and artistes who, in an ideal world, create art driven by an artistic urge or by that inexplicable creative charge that propels artistes towards their respective forms of expression, this shift from being an individual artiste or part of an artistic community, to being absorbed into or discarded by the politics and commerce of the entertainment industry, has had a far-reaching impact.

Keywords : Performing arts, Traditions, Globalization, Entertainment Industry. Trends, Innovation.

Introduction:

This report is to analyze of various new trends in Indian music industry. The research is based on Sony Music Entertainment India Pvt. Ltd. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sony Music Entertainment, Inc (SMEI), New York. It is one of the most famous recording companies in the world and growing its business in India rapidly, as Indian music industry is famous for its bollywood (Indian film industry) music, and its growing business in Indian market. The organization and the country chosen in this report is to explore its recent trends and the factors which affecting the company as well as the Indian music industry (IMI). IMI is not an ordinary industry, as it is one of the important sources of revenue for Indian government.

The report is focused on the Indian music industry and its new trends and pre and post conditions related to these trends. The main structure of the report is three important parts which includes four trends which are supported by various articles, journals, reports, online information and data and other various literature which support the evidence of all four trends and followed by the scenarios based on deductive approach and finally, the implications of these trends and on the basis on which conclusion is drawn. The report is completed based on knowledge acquired in the class, secondary data and the great support from Mr. Stephen McGrail.

The creative mind is characterised by its ability to be unique and individualistic. Originality, therefore, comes from the natural ability of an artiste to be distinctive and different from the pack. In the globalised world, originality is wooed only to the point where it can be made a unique selling point or USP. Thereafter, it is expected to quietly conform to the templates of selling that are currently in fashion. In the context of Indian music, this would mean that in order to attract an international market, the Indian musician must retain some part of his or her Indian identity, but only in such measure as would set him or her apart and not make their ethnicity frighteningly unfamiliar or alienating. Thus the emergence and success of rock and fusion bands who play rock music as it would be played anywhere in the world, but retain some token Indian-ness. Rock musicians donning turbans, jackets, kurtas and vaeshtis made of handloom cloth, skirts or lehangaas and other items of ethnic clothing as costume; Kathakali face paint or kutchi ghodi, work hard to roll their r's into sounding as 'international' as possible. In a globalised world, Indians are fast losing touch with the charm and beauty of regional languages and dialects. Urban Indians have for decades urged their children to acquire fluency in English in a bid to secure admissions to high brow educational institutions, and to further professional careers. And now increasingly the rural population of India is following suit. In such a situation, genres that relied heavily on literature and poetry such as the ghazal have taken a severe beating. Once a form that enjoyed massive popularity, the ghazal today faces a bleak future. Some exponents of this genre made attempts to modify the form to suit popular taste and preference. In the process, some abandoned the complex and evolved poetry of the great masters of Urdu, and opted to present simple texts that could be enjoyed by even those who did not fully comprehend the grandeur of classic Urdu poetry. While this strategy brought them some amount of fame and popularity for a short period of time, it did not, by any means, save the ghazal from becoming nearly extinct. Other exponents attempted to use catchy and even slightly westernised tunes with musical interludes and backing orchestras that would be more appropriate for hip hop or Indi pop. Music videos too did not help the floundering form and ultimately the ghazal specialists ended up branching out in other directions. Some took to bhajans, others to playback and still others accepted anything that came their way.

Over a century ago, Indians struggled to establish a national identity. Today, it is the lure of a global identity that Indians pursue, for better or for worse. And if, in the bargain, art forms are lost or sacrificed at the altar of globalisation, it does not really matter to most. Indeed, all living art forms are dynamic and changing rather than static or stagnant.

Top 20 trends in Research & Innovation Technology may be related to Indian Classical Music :

Based on intensive research, consultation, validation and prioritisation the final result is a list of top 20 trends with major potential for growth and impact from 2020 towards 2025:

(1) Information and Communications Technology

(ICT);

- (2) BIO, Health & Life Sciences;
- (3) Environment, Energy and Climate Change.

Information and Communications	BIO, Health & Life Sciences	Envirnment, Energy & Climate Change
Technology (ICT)		
1) 3D Printing Molecules	8) Cognitive Augmentation &	14) Energy Efficient Water
	Intelligence Amplification	Treatments
2) Adaptive Assurance of	9)Regenerative Medicine	15) Algae Against Climate
Autonomous Systems		Change
3) Neuromorphic Computing	10) Drug Discovery &	16) High-Temperature
(new types of hardware) and	Manufacture Using AI	Superconductivity & Twist
Biomimetic AI		Electronics
4) Limits of Quantum	11) Bioinformatics & AI in	17) Self-Healing Batteries
Computing: Decoherence and	'Omics'	
use of Machine Learning		
5) Ethically Trustworthy AI	12) Cellular Senescence &	18) Net Zero Concepts
& Anonymous Analytics	Life Extension	(buildings) & Beyond Smart
		Grids
6) Beyond 5G Hardware	13) Bio Robotics/Bionics	19) Arctic Climate Change
7) New Approaches to Data		20) Zero Power Sensors &
Interoperability in IOT		Ocean Wiring and Sensing

Music Recognition Technology:

The music industry faces a massive challenge when it comes to monitoring and tracking where and how often a song is being played. Without effective Music Recognition Technology (MRT) artists, publishers, and other rights owners lose their royalties each time music is played in a club, bar or any other venue. And, of course, this is a very serious problem, with some estimating that 25–35% of mechanical licenses in the U.S. are unrecognized on streaming platforms alone. Fortunately, a range of experts around the world are working diligently to solve this major issue through MRT innovations and implementation.

Automatic music recognition isn't new. In fact, Broadcast Data Systems (BDS) was widely-deployed by the early 1990s for recognizing songs played on U.S. radio stations. However, even though the core algorithm for recognizing music has existed for decades, a large percentage of venues are still not adequately equipped with MRT. The good news is that many companies such as DJ Monitor heading up the technology side. And of course, once the music is effectively recognized, the data is sent to the performance rights organizations (PRO) that handle payment distribution. Paris-based Yacast is another tech company working in this space, as well as SoundHound Inc.'s Houndify, Google's Sound Search, and others.

Artificial Intelligence :

AI usage is proliferating throughout the music industry in two ways: for predictive analytics and composing music. On the predictive analytics side, experts are now using AI to predict the musical tastes of users based on song duration. Researchers determined that people will cancel the playback of songs they dislike and will listen all the way through songs they enjoy, which can be used to provide a base dataset to train a machine learning-powered recommendation engine.

Machines being used to compose music is certainly a controversial concept. Can something as personal and emotional as music be created by AI with positive results? Although the answer depends on who you ask, many tech brands are experimenting with this idea, including Sony and IBM, using musical components like mood, cadence, and style to compose new songs. An example of an AI composition program is The Flow Machine Project, led by Francois Pachet at Sony Computer Science Laboratories and Pierre and Marie Curie University. With the aim of "designing and implementing the next generation of authoring tools," The Flow Machine Project can be used by songwriters to create a base from which to expand upon or even to completely compose a track.

AR, VR & Holograms :

You've certainly read statistics about the fact that millennials prefer to spend their money and time on experiences rather than on objects, and the industry is taking note. At the same time, experiences need to have true value to gain traction with younger audiences. Industry players are experimenting with various ways to use AR, VR, and holograms to create exciting experiences for consumers in the world of music. AR can be used to bring a video to an audience and make the listener part of the video. And how about using AR to bring a concert to fans in their own environment? The possibilities are virtually limitless, and I expect to see massive innovations in this sector in the coming year.

VR and music are a natural fit, and although 360-degree videos have garnered some attention and interest, they're just the beginning of what's to come. Imagine if artists added an extra date on their tours to perform from their studio for millions of people wearing high-end headsets in the comfort of their own homes?

Wearables :

Many innovations are being worked on in the field of music wearables. One fascinating example is BodyRocks, a company that creates wearable technology that translates audio signals into physical vibrations onto the body. It's a very interesting concept that seeks not to make you feel like you're standing next to a giant speaker rumbling the floor at a concert, but instead to develop an immersive physical experience from listening to music. And what about sunglasses? Music software experts Echo Music have designed IP6 waterproof bone-conduction sunglasses that play music and radio without completely cutting off the world around the user. Without the need for any wires, bone conduction technology transmits sound waves to the skull via vibrations. Additionally, Echo Music's product includes an advanced sound-leak reduction system to prevent others from being subjected to hearing the user's music.

Personalization Is Crucial:

Today's music listeners expect highly advanced personalization when using streaming services. And this expectation will definitely grow in the coming period. Platforms such as Spotify and Apple Music are leaders in this space, but we have yet to fully realize the possibilities of personalization in the world of streaming music.

Technology is at the forefront of advancements in personalization. By combining machine learning with human curation, data-driven playlists are capable of getting smarter over time, resulting in fine-tuned personalization at an astonishing level. The potential enhancements to recommendations and social discovery in conjunction with sophisticated algorithms and other technological innovations will be a major focus for streaming platforms and the industry at large in the coming period, thereby creating an increasingly personal and enjoyable user experience.

Artist Promotion Toolkits :

Both labels and streaming platforms are increasingly invested in offering broader services to artists. A recent example is UMG releasing an in-house artist analytics app. "Universal Music Artists" is available for all artists on the record label and their managers to provide them with a wealth of invaluable information. Describing the product as the first all-inone app for artist analytics, users gain access to data from major streaming platforms as well as social media engagement information from Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. Additionally, the app displays YouTube views and detailed data about top countries, demographics, and more.

Although Spotify was the first major streaming service to provide artists with insights into their listeners, Apple Music and UMG are now both deeply involved in analytics for artists, and I expect to see significant enhancements to such offerings over the next year.

5G For Streaming :

Earlier this year Amazon unveiled its new Music HD service, bringing lossless audio streams and downloads to fans in the US, UK, Japan and Germany. A move that many believe will eventually make this niche offering mainstream. High-fidelity music streams will be easily consumed with 5G, so I expect to see a major expansion of these offerings once the faster speed is commonplace.

Furthermore, live streaming of music videos and concert will go to the next level with enhanced 5G speeds and low latency. VR, AR, and hologram shows, such as we've seen for Roy Orbison, could reach much wider audiences with 5G while allowing for further innovations in the delivery of data-rich content in the context of live concerts and other high-tech experiences to our personal devices.

Industry and market background :

The reason to choose the music industry as a topic to researcher is due to the things making our attention in the world like in UK, at least 7 million people use illegal downloads, costing the economy billions of Dollars and thousands of jobs, according to a report. Which reflect that the illegal downloading is robbing the world's economy with millions of Dollars every year and seriously damaging business, innovation and music industry throughout the world .This is something which really need attention from the masses as well the government in tackling this issues.

The economic trend which can be seen in the Indian Market is the "Rising of middle class "as we know Indian is the one of the world largest economy with good purchasing power which is in the hand of the middle class as the population density of India is more toward middle class. This is effecting the Indian music industry as the buying capacity of the music gadget or the instrument which now a day's mostly work on the digital storage and flash storage as they are more compact and mobile regardless of the old sources like walkman and the Disk players.

Second, India's service industry accounts for 55% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in which digital market growing in the steady flow. Lastly, the wealthiest of younger and there westernization as more and more go study overseas and come back with a better paid career. In which the Australia is the second largest group of overseas students in number after China. They are building a larger middle class, and also their appetite is influenced is more towards western lifestyle.

Post-condition to sustain this trend in future are firstly

the increasing number of legal website exists like iTunes Store for downloading and the rule and regulation will increase their extend to all these downloading site . Secondly, post-condition is the technologies in the Indian market will grow and will keep them up to the mark with the world in reference to the music software, music formats and device to play with.

The pre-condition of the trend in which the companies focusing on Internet Entertainer is due young generation is turning toward the short term entertainment and they really starting love it as there million of Face book posted video which is high supported from the youth which reflect that more population involving there most of the time in day doing social-networking whether its on Laptop, desktop or Mobile. This culture is also increasing due to increasing affording capacity of this youth market.

The Post condition which is required to sustain this trend are firstly, the increasing in number of IPTV's channels from the help of the internet provider. Secondly ,rising patent and copy right law and the issues related to them and last the increasing number of posted video which lead to the numbers of talents and self made celebrity.

Legal trend :

The trend is Copyright for Remixes, where Remixes are nothing but some changes made to original songs in other words old wine in new bottle. And the most important issue is the young generation enjoys remix song more than that of original songs and it is an easy way of popularizing old forgotten songs. And as remixes are copied of already existing musical works so issue of copyright is an important issue in India. In over past few years the huge sale of this kind of music proves that people like this kind of music. And this new trends is good for both customers and Indian music industry, as customers are getting more variety of music and good for industry as it gaining new talents and upsurge in revenue, for example an old song "kaanta laga" is remixed and released in year 2003 by an Indian music company Tseries and its has taken remixes to a new height and boom the remix market.

Evidence :

From year 2001-2004 around 5500 cases were registered by Indian music industry and government official seized 25 lakh compact disc. And the according to the copyright act 1957 "5 percentage of the share from the first print order has to be sent as royalty to the song owner (singer)"

Pre-Condition:

Pre condition that leads to this trend is that artists are start losing loyalty and they getting less money as most important task is done by them and the remix artists making lot of money. And government and Indian music industry estimated that because of piracy they had a loss of 190 million U.S dollars in terms of sales tax, excise duty, and income tax. And most important Indian consumers are suffering because they are buying poor quality of products and supporting the theft of intellectual property.

Post Condition :

There are several post conditions of this trend like growth of more online distributors in India few e.g. Fabmart.com, soundbuzz.com, musicurry.com, vindia.com, audiofind.com, mp3.com are some of the websites frequently visited by music fans to download Indian as well as international music, musicurry.com is the only Indian portal to have obtained license to host and play Indian music online. Secondly increasing copyright protection of online contents as Indian music industry (IMI) has set up Anti-piracy team in year 2000 for internet security which is headed by a famous Indian official who has been working with IFPI to face piracy in India and the result of this IMI has managed to close five hundreds sites which enables consumers to download music illegally. IMI also focusing on Websites which are involved in streaming and downloading Indian music with the collaborations of IFPI (IFPI represents the recording industry worldwide, with a membership comprising some 1400 record companies in 66 countries and affiliated industry associations in 45 countries) and the most important initiating actions against consumers downloading music through P2P transfers which result the famous downloading source KAZAA is closed. And for the success of all this effort retailers increasing extent of rules by government specially remix music retailers.

The technological trend :

This trend refers to the technology boom which leads to the strong competition in the technological market which leads to cheap and quality products. As the increases consumption of the desktop, laptop and the other digital devices in India. It brings the technology as the internet that is a significant influencer directly to the Indian music market. Especially, the online market stimulation which fulfills the customer need and bring low cost and quality of product (IMI 2005).

Scenario Methodology:

To analyze how the four trends interact between each other, we employ a cross-impact table in which vertical columns are active, and the horizontal ones are passive. With the help of this we will conclude the most uncertain factor to analyze the future scenario.

We are using deductive method to analyze the music industry's future scenario. We have chosen the two most uncertain factors from the cross impact table that mostly influence the future of this industry in India are:

Extend of the government of rule and regulation. Adoption of high-tech life style.

Extend of the government of rule and regulation :

As we know that Indian is the Country with the second Largest population in the world and the government structure is very complicated which can create in the uncertainty in the adoption of the rule and regulation in Indian as whole. But in this Factor we are taking about the measuring and the extend of the rule and regulation the government impose in the country to measure and monitor the online activities. (E.g. Bit torrent)

The extend of the rule which can be imposed can be on the legislation on using a musician's product in any sense (e.g. processing remix of original songs) will have to pay the copyright fee or loyalty to the musician and company as well as the artist because at the moment no one is paying for using anyone works to remake

Adoption of high-tech life style.

As we talked about population of the India in previous uncertainty factor ,the same things also refer here that the Indian population is very diversified in the sense of age ,cast and religion .And the adoption to the new high-tech life style is somewhere widely excepted and somewhere not. And the young population which we are mainly targeting can be ridged in some part and open in some part of India which depend on the background they came from and ultimately influence the music industry.

Following figure we have shown the deductive method. In which we have taken both the uncertainty factor on the axis to find out the future scenario for the music industry. With the help of this we are able to formed four quadrants by using the uncertainty variable in which each of them stands for a possible and Negative scenario which can occurs for the Indian music industry.

Description of Scenario.

Scenario 1 – Internet Parade :

Low legislation vs Low technology adoption. It very much represent the present situation of market, when nearly all the resources are available freely and people don't always pay copyright fee even if they use music products digitally i.e. downloads. This will probably happen because of low extend of the Rule and regulation from the government will favor people to hunt for free downloading site.

Scenario 2 – Websites Wins :

Low legislation vs High technology adoption Will lead to scarce of free downloadable music recourses because of high technology innovation on coding of digital information and websites start to charge for downloads or paid sign up for downloading.

This will happen because there is a universal discipline when it is about resource; it would be business opportunity for the online retailer but not for the government revenue as due to low regulation.

Scenario 3 – Grey Market :

High Legislation vs. Low technology adoption Objectively there will be large amount for downloadable or transitable music products, but will be highly restricted by Government Regulation and laws. So the situation could be that the downloading or sharing behavior would convert to 'underground' way through social network and with sharing of content through communities like face book, AOL, MSN, QQ and other chatting tools and networking sites.

This will possibly happen when there is strict prevention of illegal downloading, the websites providing this would disappear and social communities and chatting tools would take relay of this thing because they are extremely popular among peers and they surely can be a good media for transmitting digital property products by friends-sharing between individuals, without offending the law.

Scenario 4 – Bright Era :

High legislation protection vs. High technology adoption.

This is favorable future for music industry. Customers have to pay for all online resources, and they cannot be transited easily and the Artist and Creator won't lose their loyalty.

But in real sense this is somewhat difficult to happen, because either of the legal and technology part will meet obstacle, even also the music companies work hand-in-hand with government. The concerning issues related to resistance of internet users, among who are majority brought up in an digital environment that all the transformed products should be shared freely, and ignorance and lack of consciousness of intellectual property in developing countries. And also both of their process takes long time, maybe decades to actually implement practically. Key Opportunity Online retailer and the big music company like Sony Music will have the opportunity to work with the government hand to hand regarding the copyright issues and the other related issues to protect their right as well the artist loyalty.

This digital market will give Indian music industry a new face which will be broader and full of new opportunities which will help the Indian music industry to grow worldwide.

This will lead to improvement in the quality of the music and with the advancement of the technology the more file format will come for the music for example: mp3, FLV, WMV, and ACC.Many more coming in future. **Conclusion :**

After the Depth research of the industry and the chosen market we can conclude that the growth of this industry in the future is favorable and proposed scenario may occur in which the most favorable are 'Grey Market' and the 'Bright Era'.

The movement of the physical CD's and the DVD will decrease or we can say will demolish as we can see these days and the future will be more of the flash drives and the digital market .With the help of the technology the government will have the more power to monitor and track the online downloads and the uses will help the government to generate the more revenue from the online industry which they are losing these days.

The Artist and the music producer as well the singer will be free to circulate their work or art as due to high regulation and rule on online market their work will be protected and which will give the freedom to share with the world without fear of copy or illegal Issues.

Lastly we conclude that the more and more Music company will work in hand in hand with the online entertainment sites Like YouTube, You ku, etc. **References :**

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