### भारतीय संविधानातील तरत्दी

INDIAN CONSTITUTION PROVINCES



डॉ, प्रशांत विघे



	Syllabi for B.A. Part - I
	Semester -I
	Subject : Political Science
	(Implemented From 2017-18)
India	n Constitutional Provisions and Local Self Government
	Mark Th
	Mark: Theory
Unit-l	In Ass.
9	Salient features of the Indian Constitution
ii)	Preamble Nature and Importance
iii)	Fundamental Right-Type and Importance
Unit-I	1
D	Directive Principles of state policy-Nature and Important
ii)	Fundamental Duties
iii)	Methods to acquire Citizenship
Unit-I	
Đ.	
ii)	Vice- President Role and Function
	Prime Minister - Appointment Role and Function
Unit-E	V
ŋ	Parliament: Lok sabha and Rajya sabha - Structure as Powers
ii)	Speaker of Loksabha - Power and Function
Init-	v
Đ	Structure of Indian Judiciary, Types of court Characteristics of Indian Judiciary
ii)	Suprema Court of India- Structure . Powers and publication
ii)	High Court of - Structure , Powers and function
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### डॉ.प्रशांत विश्वेश्वर विघे सहाव्यक प्राप्यापक

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- राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,
   भारतीव महाविद्यालव, अमरावती
- संत गाउगे बाबा अमरावती विद्यापीठात
   राज्वशास्त्र विषवाचे अभ्वासक म्हणून सुपरिचीत
- राज्यस्तरीव, राष्ट्रीव, आंतरराष्ट्रीव परिषदांमध्ये सहभाग
- पीएच. डी. मार्गदर्शक
- नक्षलवादी चळवळीचे अभ्वासक

### डॉ. योगेश मधुकरराव वडतकर सहाव्यक प्राप्वापक

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- राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, सरस्वती कला महाविद्यालव,दहीहांडा, जि. अकोला
- संत गाउने बाबा अमरावती विद्यापीठात
   राज्वशास्त्र विषवाचे अभ्वासक म्हणून सुपरिचीत
- राज्यस्तरीव, राष्ट्रीव, आंतरराष्ट्रीव परिषदांमध्ये सक्रिव सहभाग
- पीएच. डी. मार्गदर्शक





श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर १, भगवायर कॉम्पलेक्स, यरमपेठ, नागपूर फोन : ०७१२-२५२४४९८, ९८८१७१८२२४



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सटवाई

भगवान गाडीतून उत्तरता तसी गाडी पूर्व निपून गेली, तो गत्वाच्या दिरोने बालू लागला. आजूबाजूची झाडे पार सपाट झाली होती. वाचाईबा नंबर ओलांडला तसा नावासेठच्या पांदत्र तो चालू लागला. उत्तरणवं ऊन अंगाला झोंबत होते. दूर माध्यावर गाई-डोरं चरत होती. तो रस्त्याने चालू लागला, खाखेतले गाठीळ त्याने उज्ज्या हातांत घेऊन पाठीवर ठेवले. रस्ता अनोळखी बाटत होता. सटवाईच्या नंबरात तो आला तसा बोडा बेळ बबकला आणि प्तकाळात शिरला.

रात्रीच्या जागरणानं खूप धकृत तो कन अंगाला झॉबत असतानाही दारी झोपला होता. शेवंती शेनामातीनं घर सारवृत पाकरी वापत होती. "पानी घण्यादादाले

धनाजी पाटलानं बलाबलं."

मारोत्या दारात येऊन बोलून निधून गेला. अंगावरलं घोंगडं काडीत शेवंती भगवानले उठवू लागली.

"उठावं पाटलांन तुमाले बलावलं, आलता मागेल्या सांगत."

भगवान बुद्धपुऱ्याकद्द्न पाटलाच्या वाड्याकडं नियाला. रस्त्यानं त्रयंककच्या घराकद्द्न आत गावात शिरताना पुद्न नाथाशेठ येत होता. दोषांचीही नजरानजर झाली. दोषांही आपापल्या रस्त्यानं नियुन गेले.

वाड्यावर पाटील भगवानची वाटच पाहात होता. भगवान दिसता वरोब

पाटील शोधमुद्रेनं म्हणाला,

"भाड्या किती उसीर झाला रे. बायको अजूनही सोळत नोती काब तुले. अंदर।"

पाटील तक्यावर बसला. पुढे नजरेसमोर भगवान बसला.

"भग्या, यावर्षी आपल्याले सटवाईचा नंबर पेरा लाग्ते, तई तुले नाव्य दोन-चार आपटन्या द्या लागतीनं. तसा काही तो बस्सर जानार नाई." भगवा-काही तरी बोलावं म्हणून सूचत नसताना तो सहज बोलला,

(भटरा)





साहित्य माध्यम हे अलिकडे अधिकाधिक बोलकं आणि दृश्य होत चाललं आहे. जीवनाशयाला अधिक स्पष्ट, अधिक झूम करून दाख्यविण्याचा आणि पाहण्याचा खरे तर हा काळ आहे. ग्लोबल व्हिलेब या संकल्पनेची चर्चा याच काळाच्या सुरुवातीला आपण केली आहे. ही चर्चा ग्लोबल या एकाच अखावर स्थानबद्ध करण्यात आली आणि व्हिलेब हा केंद्रबिंद्च या चर्चेतून परस्पर माने ठेवला गेला. पुन्हा ग्रामीण, दलित, पददलित, आदिवासी, प्रादेशिक आणि भाषिक असे अनेक स्तर चिकटवून व्हिलेब ही संकल्पना बादच करण्यात आली.

दिवाकर सदांशिव यांचा हा पहिलाच कथासंग्रह. या पहिल्याच कथासंग्रहाने एक जीवनानुगामी आश्वासकता निर्माण केली आहे. या कथांतून एकवितपणे एक व्हिलंज हे संकल्पनाचित्र उम राहतं. अतिशय बेदरकारपणे, धाडमाने हे चित्र या कथाकाराने शब्दबद्ध केलं आहे. शिवाय हे चित्र कुठेही झूम केलेलं नाही. ते आहे तसं आहे. व्हिलंज हे डावललेलं केंद्र पुन्हा या कथाकाराने मध्यवर्ती आणून ठेवलं आहे. त्यामुळे ह्या कथा दिलत, ग्रामीण अशा कुठल्याही ठोकळ स्तरात न बसता मानवाच्या सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक भूमिकेचं प्रयोजन स्पष्ट करतात. वेरोजगारी, उपासमार, जातीयवाद, आत्महत्या या वैश्विक आणि विस्तारीत प्रश्नाची मूळचं या कथांतून उघडी झाली आहेत. आश्रयाची जीवनानुगामिता आणि अभिव्यक्तीतील वास्तवता या बाबतीत हा कथासंग्रह मराठी कथापटाला जरुर समृद्ध करेल.



भाग-३

(सत्र-५ व सत्र-६)

संत गाडगे वाबा अमरावती विद्यापीठ, अमरावतीच्या वाणिज्य स्नातक तृतीय वर्षांसाठी मराठी भाषा पाठसपुस्तक

### संपादक मंडळ

डॉ. ममता इंगोले प्राचार्य डॉ. संतोषराव ठाक्ते डॉ. श्रीकृष्ण काकडे डॉ. कमलाकर पायस डॉ. अजय देलपांडे डॉ. प्रमोद गारोडे



राघव पब्लिशर्स ॲण्ड डिस्ट्रीब्युटर्स



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t. निविद्या सूचना लेखन**.** 

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### अनुक्रमणिका

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## विभाग-अ (वैद्यारिक)

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  - डॉ. आवेडकरांची राजकीय भूमिका डॉ. था. म. मोर्डे
    - ३. अध्यक्षद्वा विनामान

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- दिवाकर मदांशिव

परिचयः दिवाकर विश्राम सदांशिव (जन्मः १९७६)

नव्या पिढीतील कवी, कथाकार म्हणून नावलीकिक प्राप्त. त्यांचा 'सटवाइ' हा कचासंग्रह प्रकाशित. त्यांच्या कथांना दिवाळी अंक, विविध मासिकांबुन प्रसिद्धी मिकालेली आहे. विदर्भ साहित्य संघ, नागपूरच्या के. ज. पुरोहित (शांतराम) कथा पुरस्कार, औरंगाबाद आणि अक्षरवैदमी क्या पुरस्कारानेही त्यांना गीरविष्यात आले पुरस्काराचे मानकरी, सोबतच म. भा. भोसले कथा पुरस्कार सांगली, लोकपत्र कथा

ग्रामीण नीवनातील समाजवास्तव, हेवेदावे, सुखदुःख, वेदना, संघर्ष व माणसांच्या गटवाला वेगारे भोग व त्यांची होणारी तारांबळ, त्यांच्या कथा-कवितामधून प्रभावीपणे व्यक्त झालेली आहे. भारतीय ग्रामसंस्कृतीचे अनेक पैस् त्यांच्या साहित्यातून प्रभावीपणे आभेष्यकत होताना दिसतात. प्रस्तुत कथेतून, शेतक-याच्या कर्जनामारीएणामगील कारणपीमासा व त्याचे होगारे कीट्रेंबिक परिणाम प्रभावीएणे व्यक्त झालेले आहेत. रधुनाथ फारसा कामधंद्याले जात नव्हता. एखाद्याच वेळेस तो बायकोच्या मोडण्यामुळे, ते टाळण्यासाठी जिवावर दगड ठेवून कामाला जायचा. त्या कामात केलेल्या कामचुकारपणामुळे त्याला दूसऱ्या दिवशी मालक कामावर येऊ द्यायला नव्हत. रघुनाथवर कामधंदा करून घर आणि कुटुंब पोसण्याची जबाबदारी पडलीच उत्सुक नसायचा. गावातले कामाचे गडी त्याला फारसे सोबत नेत नसत. अडी-अडचणीला किंवा दुसरा माणूस मिळतच नसला, तर खुनाथला मजबुरीनं कामाबर नेलं जात असे. तो लहानपणापासूनच आई-बापाचा लाडका होता. त्यात चार-पाच बहिणी कामाच्या असल्यानं त्याच्यावरं कामघंदा करून जगण्याची फारशी वेळ आली नव्हती, पण बहिणीच्या लग्नानंतर त्याचे लाड, हट्ट पुरविणार कुणी नव्हत. आई-वडील म्हातारे होऊन त्यांनी काम सोडल होतं. त्यांच्याकडून आता कुठलंच काम होत नव्हती. सगळे सहज चालत असल्यान तोही चालू दायचा. एखाद्या दिवशी घरच्या शैतात जायचा. चक्कर मारायचा. त्याची बायको कर्तवगार. करारी. घाडसी आणि त्यापेक्षा जास्त धार्मिक अन् पारंपरिक होती. कष्ट करून ती घर चालवायची. लेकर शिकवायची, पण त्यांची मुलं खूप शिकली नाहीत. मुलग ावी नापास झाला होता.

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तो रामचंद्राच्या खटल्यात कामाले जात होता. मुलगी पास होऊनही शाळेत जात नव्हती. तिचं नाव टाकलं होतं. पण, मूर्तिजापूरला दररोज यं-जा होते म्हणून तिची शाळा थांबवली होती. या वर्षी तिचं लग्न करण्याच्या तयारीन त्या दोघाही नवरा-बायकोनं विचार अन् प्रयत्न सुरू केले होते. मुलीच्या लग्नाची चिता त्यांना भेडसाबत होती. त्यातच आपला नवरा काही घडपड करत नाही म्हणून रघुनाथची बायको रुखमा सकाळीच त्याच्यावर रागावली होती.

"वाबरातून एकांदा चक्कर माराना. पराटी-गिराटी फुटली काथ तं या पाऊन. पोरीच्या लग्नाची काई कावजी हाये तुमाले. का बस्ता रिकाम्या गोटी करत.

"सरक सांगन वाबरात जा म्हनून, इकून तिकून कायले बोल्त,"

''आलाई का तन्का, त्या दिवसी तुमाले म्हन्त का त्या त्रबक्तच्या धरी जाऊन पा वं, त्याच्या साळमावाचा पुतन्या हाय लग्नाचा तं नाई जमले तुमच्याच्यान ''' ''गेलतो ना वं, दीन-चार रोजानं सांगतो म्हनत त्या बबनी.

"मा या वर्षी जम्लं ते काय करसानं लग्नाचं?"

''तईच तई पाऊ, आतच डोक्सं नोको खाऊ मालं. चाल्लो मी. बाबरात चक्कर

सोबत एखादं काम तिनं लाबून देऊ नये त्यापेका वाबरात चक्कर मारायला निधालेल बरं. म्हणून तो निघाला होता. रघुनाथजबळ दोनच एकर शेती होती. त्यातील कापूस त्याला चक्कर मारायला जायचं नव्हतं, पण बायकोनं कटकट सुरू केली होती परवाच बेचून आणला होता, तरीही तो वाबरात चालला होता.

संध्याकाळी तो चहा घेऊन हरिपाठाला जाणार होता. दिवसभर कापूस बेचून थकून आलेली त्याची बायको हातपाय धुवत होती. मुलगी या वर्षी लग्नाले काडल्यान तिची शेती बंद केली होती. ती दिवस-रात्र तोंडाला उजळण्यासाठी काहीतरी लावत तेजचा स्वयंपाक तीच करत होती. आताही तिनं रघुनाथला चहा दिला. रघुनाथ चहा होती. ती दिसायला बापाच्या बानाबर होती. नाकी-डोळी तेच आणि मुंदर होती. क आवस्त्र आण्याअगोदर त्याची बायको म्हणाली.

अंकि माऊजी भेटले होते. इतवारी येतात म्हनत पावने, तपारीत रायजा." 10E 232's hard sich 317"

"अंहो/येता येता स्त्यावर सांगतल त्याइन.

कार्यक राज्यात के के हा महना, तथारीत हाना ्रिस म्हणून े हरिपाठात नियून गला.

M.

AM UNIN

बसकाचना, हेच त्याता त्याच्या बहिणीन व जावयान सामितल होत. त्यामुळे तो यास बसल्या होत्या. मुलीचा मामा काहीच बोलत नव्हता प्रणून सर्व गांत होते. मुनीच्या काय बोलाव, यापेक्षा बहीण व जावई यांच्यासीवत चर्चा केलेली बरी, रहणुन गय होता. बाचा दारात आडोशाला बसल्या होत्या, पाहण्या तेवढ्या तळावावर गुपक्ष मामाला काय बोलावं कळत नव्हतं म्हणून तो उठला य आत गेला. THE PARTY NAMED IN And the state of t

"आइक्स बाई, सांग मंग आता काथ महत्त."

मुलीच्या मामाच्या मागं रपुनाथही घरात आला होता. त्याला व्यवका बोलण क्नि आमर झाला होता. "तुमी, पक्क म्हनून टाका," हे सांगण्यास्ताठी तो आत आता, पण शायकोच्या पुढे त्याचं काहीच चाललं नाही.

"नाई नाई, मले दारी लग्राचा मांडव पाडाचा हाये, मले का शंका पोरी हाईत काय?" सडमाच्या पुढे कुणाचंच चाललं नाही. तिचा भाऊ व नवरा गय्प बसले. दारी चेडल त्यानं, लग्न करायचं आहे असं सांगून टाफलं, सर्व ठरलं, तारीख ठरली, पाहुणे आपायल्या घरी नियुन मेले

काही पैसे दिले होते. काही त्याच्याकडे शेतातील कापसाचे शेते. स्पेही पैसे कमीच लग्नाचा दिवस बवळ बेत होता. स्यारी सरू झाली होती. सतेवाईकांनी एर्नाथला पडत होते. रापुनाथ पैशाबिषयी बायकोकडे बोलला. पैशाचा व्यवहार तो एवटा करत बोलता बोलता तो गोबिंदराव पाटलाले उसने पैसे मागतो म्हणून बोलला होता. महणून नसे. पाडल्याला मंदिराची वर्गणी देण्याबाबतही त्यानं बायकोला सांगितल होत स्ख्रमीन त्याला गोविदराव पाटलाले पैसे मागायची संमती दर्शवली होती.

'देवासाठी देले त काई नाई व्हत, तेवळच पुन्य पदरात पळते.'' राग्रमा,

"अन् पोरीच्या लग्नासाठीही मांतो मंग, त्याईन काई लिउन गिऊन मांगला त मंग?" स्पुनाथ,

देजा मंग." रुखमा

गोबिद्धव पाटलाले पैसे मामाथचं रघुनाथच्या डोक्यात पतक झाल होत. सग्रमा मात्र स्थतःच बडुबड करत होती- ''एक्त्नती एक पोरमी. सुखी परी पहते. तिच्या लग्नासाठी एवंडा खर्च फेला त काय बियडते. पन पोरीच तं बांगलं व्हते. आपलं काय आपून पावून छाऊ."

तिन नव-चाला गोविंदराव पाटलाच्या घरी पाठवल. रघुनाथन पैसे आणले. माही

कापसाचे पैसे होते. काही नातेवाईकांनी दिले होते. लगाची पावपळ सुरू झाली. पत्रिका काढल्या. मंडप सांगितला. कपडेलते घेतले. ' 'प्ता बाजार केला. मुलीले

आशय : भाग-३

आदम्, माना-पानाचे अक्ष्य, जेजनावारचा अमाप खर्च, पात्रणवाची व्यत्वराष्ट्रं, पात्रणीना माङ्गा इत्यादी. लग्न पुमपडाक्यात पर पहले, मुलीला दीन-तीन श्रिक्यान पाहणचार करून सार केल, नत्र प्रतिनेत्या पारण्यांना सार केल. लग्न आर्ट्रोपन

उसन्याप्रमाण एकत संध्याकाकी गोविहरात पाटनाचा गडी गानाधच्या गरी

"सकाय सकाउनच्या गाठीचर हजर रायजो पहनुत सागत्तन वर्ग तुमाले."

असं धाणुन गडी निमून गेला. नवीत पट्टिंगची देणमी अन् लगाचा झालेला ध्वर्च स्पनाथला पाटलानं दिला होता. बोलीप्रमणं उद्याला बाबराचा मात-बारा, खरेदीखन, 'बाब' - बापशाची आठवण- आयुष्यभर जगवणारी माथ- तेशी गेली म्हणून रघुनाथ खिन्न होता. स्खमाच्या से लक्षात आज होता, तिही मनातुन नाराज होती, पण ती काहीय करू शक्ता नज्हती फोटो इत्यादी फाग्ट्यजांसह तो पुरिजापुरले जाणार होता. आणि सी नवन्त्राची नाराजी द्रा व्हाची प्रश्यून म्हणाली-

"जाऊ या बाबर मेल ते. देवाले देख्यान अब एवं बामल लगन केल्यान सान्या गावात आपली ठकन पळली, ते काप कमी हाथे.''

दूर टिटबी ओरडत होती. कथी पराजर मांजरीची पातल बाजत होती. गध ओरहरन्यानं तो उठला आणि कागदुपत्रांसह पाचात येणाऱ्या सकाळच्या एसटीका ग्रामग् झोषण्याचे प्रयत्न कस्त्राही त्याला झोप येत नव्हती. क्टेनरी क्षत्र भुक्त होत. बायकोच्या बोलण्यान त्याला आपला ताण कमी झान्यासारचा बाटला. मृतिजापुरला जाण्यासाठी निघाला.



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M.A. ( अर्थशस्त्र )M.Phil.Ph.D डॉ. दीपक कृष्णताब राकत

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	मदाराष्ट्रातील शिक्षण व्यवस्था	

### परिचय



डॉ. दीपक कृष्णराव राऊत M.A.,(अर्थशास्त्र )M.Phil,Ph.D अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख सरस्वती कला महाविद्यालय, दहीहंडा ता.जि. अकोला • मागील 12 वर्षांपासूनअर्थशास्त्र विषयाचे सा.प्राच्यापक

- राष्ट्रीय राज्यस्तरीय विद्यापीठस्तरीय परिषदेत सक्रिय सहभाग
- खारपाण पट्ट्यातील सॅंद्रिय शेतीचे अप्यासक









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चा संपादकीय बंधात समाविष्ट सर्व संहोधनवर लेखांही संपादक मंडळ सहमत असेलच असे नाही.समाविष्ट सर्व लेखांची जबाबदरी ही सर्वाची लेखकांची असेल.

### CURRENT TRENDS

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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 de 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 dovelopment of the money market is in all stakeholders' interests: the panking 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

### 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 bost 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 erore 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 deht market would require more investor if the statutery liquidity ratio of banks is cut, the RBI said.

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### Current Trends in Higher Education

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 perfectus 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 marker ones with the key policy rate. As excessive money marker volunity could define confusing signals about the stance of monetary policy, it is critical to course orderly marker behaviour, from the point of view of both monetary and financial stability. Thus, efficient functioning of the money marker is important for the effectiveness of numerary policy.

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

हाँ, फोगेश म, बहतकर

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स्वीयांची अचूल आणि मूलफही प्रतिमा दूर सारूज प्रस्तावना : भारतीय राज्यपटनेत स्त्रीयांना समान अधिकार दिलेले आहेत. शिक्षण, नोकऱ्या याबाब्तही समानता आहे. असे असुनही स्वीता मानव म्हणून स्वत:च्या मनाचे आयुष्य जगता येत नाही. सामुळे पुरुषपनाच्या अहंमपणात असलारे पुरुष आणि स्वतःला दुबळवा समजनाऱ्या स्त्रीया वापैकी कोणीही खरे माणुसकीचे आयुष्य जगू शकगार नाही. स्त्रीयांना त्यांची योग्य क्षमता, गुण, कौशल्य, सिद्ध करण्यांची संघी विळणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी त्यांना आजच्या काळातील सध्मीकरणातील अत्यंत आवश्यकता दिसून येते. यासाठी भारतीय महिलांच्या विविध काळातील स्थितीचा आदावा घेणे महत्वाचे आहे.

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

सिंध् संस्कृतीबदल हवी तेवढी निश्धित स्वरूपाची माहिती उपलब्ध नाही. माचे कारण उत्खननातून अंदाज लावतांना सिंधू संस्कृती नावाची एक संस्कृती होती. असा कबास इतिहास संशोधक लावतात. या संस्कृतिमध्ये स्त्री ही निर्वधासीत पुनत आणि स्वतंत्र होती. इमोहेंबोदारी व हडणा वेथील उत्खननामध्ये मिळालेल्या अवशेषाच्या अभ्यासायकन त्यावेळच्या स्त्री समाज जीवनाची कल्पना येते. स्त्री आणि पुरुष हा भेट्भाव न मानता काही अपवाद सोडले तर त्यावेळी सर्वच धेत्रातून समान भूमिकेतून लोक बाबरत असाबेत असे दिसते. त्या काळातील चिविध क्षेत्रात जसे – मृत्य संगीत वादन नाटब आणि लेखन वासर्च करना विभागात स्त्रीया भाग भेत होत्या. यावरून त्यांचे जीवन समृद्ध होते असे

सिंधू संस्कृती नदीच्या खोऱ्यापुरतीच सिमीत नसून ती भारतात दिसते. ०१ दूरवर पसरली होती. सिंधू संस्कृतीमध्ये नदीच्या काठावर शेती केली जात असे. इसिंधू शहराचा विनाश झाला तरी त्याची संस्कृती यात्र कादम राहिली. सिंधू लोकांची संस्कृती आर्याच्या संस्कृतीपेक्षा श्रेष्ठ होती. आपती आणि विनाशानंतर सहजीवनाचा काळ सुरु झाला. यादरम्यान आर्य संस्कृतीचा त्यावर परिणाम झाला. या दोन विश्रित सस्कृतिपासून हिंदू संस्कृती निर्माण झाली. ०२ असे असले तरी स्त्रीयांची कटुब आणि समाजात महत्वाची भूमिका होती.

### वेदिक काळातील स्त्रीयांची स्थिती :

इ. स. पूर्व १७५० नंतर आर्याच्या आक्रमनामुळे सिध् संस्कृती लोप पावली. आर्यांची जीवन जगण्याची पदार्ती म्हणजेच वैदिक संस्कृती अस्तित्वात आली. याकाळात स्त्रीयांमध्ये सर्वात जास्त

अंधश्रद्धा दिस्न येत होती. आर्याचा भारतातील मूळ निवासी अनार्य लोकांसी सतत संघर्ष व्हावचा विजयी आर्यांनी वेथील मूळ निवासी अनार्य लोकांच्या स्त्रीया पळवून नेल्यात. आर्याच्या दृष्टीने वेथील स्तीया परक्वा होत्या. म्हणून आर्य वेथील मूळ निवासी लोकांना आणि त्यांच्या स्वीवांना शुद्र मानीत असत. कुटुंबफद्वनीमुळे येथील स्त्रीवाचे महत्त्व कमी होत गेले.

### स्मृतीकाळातील स्त्रीयांची स्थिती :

स्मृतीकाळात विवाह संस्काराला विशेष महत्व देल्या गेले. पती सेवा म्हणजेच गुरूसेवा आणि घरकाम म्हणजे वजकृत्य असे स्त्रीयांना सांगितले मेले. वाकाळात स्त्रीयांसाठी शिक्षणाची द्वारे बंद ज्ञाली. यामुळे स्त्रीच्या पनाची व बुद्धिची वाढ खुंटून पुरुषांच्या कामेच्छा पूर्वीचे ती एक साधन झाली. पत्नी ही पतीच्या घरी दासी म्हणून राह् लागली. याकाळात बहुपत्नी विवाह सर्व मान्य होता. स्त्रीयांमुळे पुरुष संसारिक सुखात अडकतात आणि आपल्या कर्तव्यामध्ये कसूर करतात. असा दोष स्त्रीयांना देश्यात वेबू लागला.

स्त्रीयांचे स्वतंत्र व्यक्ति महत्त्व लोप पावले. स्त्रीयांच्या पालन-पोषणाची जबाबदारी पुरुषवगनि स्वीकारली. स्त्रीया पराधित होन् लागल्या. क्रयाकाळात चर्तुवर्णाची निर्मिती होवून ब्राप्तण श्रेष्ठ समजले गेले. त्वांनी ज्ञानकर्माचा मक्ता आपल्याकडे घेतला व त्याचे पाविष्य ग्रखण्यासाठी वैश्य-मुद्रांना वेदांचे अनाधिकारी ठरविले. त्याचप्रमाणे स्त्रीयांचाही वेदाधिकार व बज्ञाधिकार हव्युहत्व् कादून घेतलाक ०३

### बीद्ध काळातील स्त्रीयांची स्थिती :

मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी बुद्धांनी बौद्ध तत्वज्ञानाचे त्रसार आणि प्रचार चालू केला. बौद्ध धर्माचे तत्पज्ञान म्हणजे त्रिसरन, पंचशील, अष्टांगिक मार्ग, पारमिता, आर्यसत्य, सपता, स्वातंष्य, बंधुता या वैज्ञानिक तत्यज्ञानाची सर्वानाच गरज होती. या तत्वाज्ञानामुळे अनेक स्त्रीया बौद्ध धर्माकडे आकर्षित झाल्या. चौद्ध धर्मात स्त्रीया स्वतंत्र व मुक्त होत्या. धर्माने स्त्रीयांना तत्वज्ञानासाठी, निर्वाणासाठी, अभ्यासासाठी आणि सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी स्वातंष्य दिले आहे. बुद्धाने स्वत:च्याच काळात स्त्रीमुक्ती आणि स्त्रीच्या सर्वांगीण 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. ब्रबीद्धधम्मामध्ये स्त्रीला हीन मानन्यात आले नाही तर पूत्र आणि पूर्वीच्या प्राप्तीसाठी समान स्वरूपात कामना केली जात होतीफ ०४



याकाळात स्वीयांचा दर्जा आणि भूमिकांमध्ये महत्वपूर्ण सुधारणा घडून आली. बौद्ध काळात शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात स्वीयांचा मानाचे स्थान होते. पुरुषांप्रमाणे स्वीयांनाही विहासत प्रवेश मिळे. अनेक स्वीयांनी विहासत सहन अध्ययन केले आणि विश्ववंधुस्य, प्रेम, बासाठी आपले आयुष्य वेचले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी एका लेखात म्हटले आहे की, बौद्ध काळात स्वीयांचा विकास होवून त्यांना पुरुषांप्रमाणे अधिकार प्राप्त झाले होते. बौद्धकाळ हा स्त्रीयांच्या उन्तांचा काळ होता.

### मौर्यकालीन स्त्रीयांची स्थिती :

मीर्य काळात मनुस्मृतीचा उदय झाला. त्यानुसार स्त्रीयांचे सर्व अधिकार नाकारत्या गेले. बालविवाह प्रधा ही मनुस्मृतीच्या काळातील देणं आहे. मौर्यकाळामध्ये विवाह हेच स्त्रीचे धेव्य बनले होते. स्त्रीयांचे दुय्यमत्व बाढले. विवाह व संसार हे ऐवढेच तिचे क्षेत्र निश्चित करण्यात आले. अविवाहित स्त्रीला स्वातंष्याची संधी मिळू नये बासाठी ऋतुप्रामीच्या आतं विचा विवाह करावा असा नियम बनवित्या गेला.

मीर्यंतर कालखंडामध्ये मीर्यंकालीन स्त्रीयांचे जैन व बीद वाडप्नयातून उद्धेख मिळतात. या कालखंडामध्ये स्त्रीचे विवाह यय ६ वर्ष ऐवडे कमी होते. पुरुषांना भ्रष्ट करणारी आणि पुरुषांनाच उपभोगासाठी असणारी अशा दोन्ही टोकातून स्त्रीयांचे स्थान या कालखंडात दिसून येते. या काळातील नियम स्त्रीयांचे खूप अध:पतन आणि स्वातंच्य हिसकावणारे होते. याकाळात स्त्रीयांचे खूप अध:पतन झाले. स्त्रीयांनी पिता, पति, पूत्राच्या अधीन राहाये यामुळे स्त्री पूर्णंत्य परावलंबी झाली. वा कालखंडात सर्वस्तरातील स्त्रीयांवर अन्याय झालेला दिसून येतो.

### भारतीय इस्लामी राजवटीत स्त्रीवांचे स्थान :

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

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

### पूर्व आधुनिक काळात स्त्रीयांचे स्थान :

भारतामध्ये मुख्लीम राजवटीनंतर मराठे, पेशबाई आणि इंग्रजी

राजवट स्थापन झाली. पेषवाईमध्ये स्वीयांना अन्याय अत्याचार होत होता. इंग्रजांनी मुस्लीम आणि हिंदू धर्मपुर याच्या सहकार्यांने ब्रिटीष राजवट चालविली. भारतीय विचारवंतांचा इंग्रजी राजवटीणी संपर्क चाढल्यांनंतर त्यांना भारतात असलेल्या अन्यायकारक स्वी, प्रथा, परंपग नष्ट कराव्या माटल्या आणि स्त्री उद्धारासाठी अनेक समाजमुधारक पुढे आले. खन्या अर्थाने स्त्रीया ह्या पुरुषांपेक्षा कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात कभी नाहीत. त्यांच्यावर होत असलेल्या अन्यायास दूर करावे. ज्ञानाजेन आणि स्वातंष्य हे स्त्रीयांचेही अधिकार आहेत. हे बैज्ञानिक विचार आणि दृष्टीकोन भारतीय स्त्री पुरुषांच्या मनात इंग्रजी विक्षणव्यवस्थेने आणि इंग्रजी राजवटीने जागृत केले.

या काळात सती ही अपानुष प्रधा बंद करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न आले. देनदासीची प्रथा बेकायदेवीर ठरविष्पात आली. इंग्रजी राजवटीमुळं, इंग्रजी विश्वणव्यवस्थेमुळं रुळी जागृत झाली आणि पुरुषांचाही स्क्रीकडे पारुष्याचा दृष्टीकोन व्यापक झाला. ही प्रक्रीचा सुरु असतांना अनेकांचा विरोध झाला. हेही तितकेच खरे. ०६ जागृतीमुळं हळूहळू स्त्रीया विविध चळवळीत सामील होचू 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 स्वीयांची स्थिती :

भारतीय स्थातंत्र्याचा काळ हा खन्या अर्थाने आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मानवाधिकार प्रत्येक स्त्री -पुरुषास मिळावा बासाठी अनुकूल होता. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती पूर्वीय भारतीय समाव सुधारकांच्या विविध प्रयत्नांपुळे भारतातील अनिष्ट रुढी, प्रथा, परंपरा झुंगारून स्त्रीयांना विश्वणाच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आल्या होत्या. औद्योगिकरणाचा विकास झाल्याने अनेक ठिकाणी स्त्रीया नोकन्या सुद्धा करीत होत्या. ब्रिटीयांच्या सर्कााच्या पैक्षणीक धोरणामुळे हातात शिक्षणाचे महत्व वाढले. सुधार आंदोलने व स्त्रीयांच्या संघटीत प्रयत्नांमुळे भारतीय राज्यचटनेत स्त्री पुरुषांना समान अधिकार दिले गेले. १९५६ च्या वारसाहक्क कायद्याने बडिलांच्या संपत्तीत मुलीला देखील समान वाटा मिळाला आहे. स्त्री शिक्षणासोबतच व्यावसाविक शिक्षणात सुद्धा स्त्रीया पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीत दिसतात. राजकारणात देखील देशाच्या लोकसभेत, राज्यसभेत, विधान सभेत स्त्रीया मोठवा प्रमाणात प्रतिनिधी म्हणून आहेत.

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत देशायध्ये आर्थिक क्षेत्रात बऱ्याच प्रमाणात स्वंवपूर्ण झाल्या आहेत. समाजातील अनिष्ट हदी, परंपरा झुंगारून स्त्रीया वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोनातून समाजात स्वतःचे स्थान व दर्जा निर्माण करत आहेत. डॉ. बाबासाहेव आंबेडकरांनी राज्यघटना आणि कायद्याच्या आधारांनी स्त्रीयांना समतेचे आणि समानतेचे अधिकार दिले.



### Current Trends in Higher Education

हम्बीला जागृत करून, तिला अधिक संरक्षण देवून पृष्टपांच्या जाचातृत पृक्त करण्यासाती तिला समानता, आर्थिक, राजकीय, सामाजिक स्वात्च्य एका विषेष कायधाने धावी असे डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या मनात होते. प्रणून त्यांनी हिंदू कोडबिलाचा आग्रह धरला होता. ०७ असे असुनही भारतीय स्वीयांचा विकास अतिषय प्रपाटयाने ग्रालेला दिसून वेत असला जरीही भारतीय विविध धर्मातील स्वीयांचर त्यांच्या पुरातन कालीन सामाजिक व्यवस्थेचा प्रभाव आजही काही प्रमाणात दिसून येतो. आधुनिक भारतामध्ये अनेक स्वीया अविकसित दिसून येतात. म्हणजेच आपण असे प्रणू पकतो की, काही विविध्य समुदायातील स्वीयाचाच विकास प्रपाटयाने होत आहे. हा विकास समाजातील सर्व स्तरातील स्वीयांचा व्यावा आणि सर्व धर्मातील स्वीयांचा व्हावा यासाठी प्रयत्म करणे आवश्यक आहे.

भारतीय संविधानामार्फत महिलांना सामानिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक, पैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक व कायदेविषयक असे विविध मानवाधिकार आणि मूलमृत हक्क प्राप्त झाले आहेत याचा यापर करून समाजातील सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रीयांचा विकास आणि उन्नती होणे अपेक्षित आहे.

### भारतीय महिलांच्या विकासासाठी आवष्यक सुधारणा :

म्बी व पुरुष दोघेती समाज ब्यवस्थेतील अतिशय महत्वाचे आणि एकसमान घटक आहेत. पुरुष मञ्च असला तरीही कुटुंबात तो सलाधारीय असलो. ०८ त्यामुळे एक भाग दुबळा असून चालनार नाही. बादुष्टीने दोघांनाही समाजात सारख्या प्रमाणात विकासाच्या सोधी सवलती मिळायला पाहिजेत. सार्वजनिक जीवनातील कोणत्याही स्तरावर जेवदी गुणवत्ता पुरुषांमध्ये आहे तेयदीच स्त्रीयांमध्ये सुद्धा आहे असे असतांना समाजव्यवस्थेत तिला दुबळे समजले जात असेल तर सामाजिक विकासाला खिड बसेल म्हणून महिलांचा विकास व्हाचा त्यांचा सार्वजनिक जीवनातील सहभाग बादावा वातूनच संपूर्ण समाजाचा विकास होणे अपेक्षित आहे. हा सहभाग सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रीयांचा बादायला पाहिने. समाजाच्या वरच्या स्तरातील महिला विकास, डॉक्टर, क्कील अषा पदावर जातील आणि तळागळातील महिला मार्ग राहातील अषी परिस्थिती समाजव्यवस्थेत नको. तर सर्वांना समान न्वांच संघी, विकास मिळायला पाहिजे तरच समाज व्यवस्थेतील स्त्रीयांचे स्थान सन्मानजनक होऊन समाज व्यवस्थेत स्त्री-पुरुष समाजता दिख्न वेईल. पर्यांचाने संपूर्ण समाज व्यवस्थेता विकास होईल.

### Emacri :

- वेदिक काळाट स्विवांना पुरुषांग्रमाणे अधिकार होते.
- मृती काळात स्त्रियांचे अधिकार कमी झाले.
- बौध्दकाळ स्त्रियांच्या उत्ततीचा काळ होता.
- ४) मनुस्मृतीमुळे स्त्रियांचे खुप अध:पतन झाले.
- समाजमुधारकांच्या प्रवत्नांमुळे स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक स्थितीत सधारणा झाली.
- भारतीय संविधानामुळे स्त्रि-पुरुष समानता दिस्द बेत आहे.

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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, anitable 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). 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)'. While the tool was originally intended for business use, it has since been adopted to aid personal development.

Williams, (1996) 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)3 The fundamental principles of SWOT analysis therefore seem to play an integral part within the organization domain



Valentin EK. (2001)\* 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 (internal, positive)	Strength Opportunities strategies  Which of the company's s trength can be used to maximize the opportunities You identified?	Strength-Threats strategies  How can you use the company's strength to maximize the Threats You identified?
Weaknesses (internal, negative)	Weaknesses -Opportunities strategies. What actions—can you take to minimize the company's weakness using the opportunities You identified?	Weaknesses -Threats strategies 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 brainstorning 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



### 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.

### SWOT ANALYSIS

### STRENGTHS: (Internal)

Library Collection

Knowledgeable staff

Library as a pivotal point in the institution

More bang for the information buck

Efficient searching; cost-effective searching

Well organized information

Quality information

New technologies

Outstanding customer service

Responds to customer (the organization's staff) needs

Knowledge and understanding of information organization and structure

Service-oriented staff

Networking librarians

### THREATS: (External)

The Internet "has all the information for

The Internet is more convenient; don't

have to go to the library

The Internet is more fun

End-user searches

Publication costs and increases

The library needs an identity; needs

branding

Hot buttons, e.g., current political situation disaster management

Library staffing levels not coming into

library; low reimbursement; low patient census

Administrations' lack of understanding of

Administration has different priorities Information access and decision-making Standardization

Enmeshment

### WEAKNESSES: (Internal) Perceived gaps in the collection

adequacy of place

Library is in a bad or not easilyaccessed location

Librarian gets in a rut

Position in the organizational chart not good, reports to the wrong supervisor

Librarian need to learn a new language business-speak

Librarian doesn't investigate customers' needs

Awareness of the library and what we do among the organization's staff

Librarian makes assumptions

Librarian focuses on the wrong problems

### OPPORTUNITIES: (External)

Electric medical records

Digitization

Information orders (electronic

LATCH)

Weekend/evening access; after-

bours service

Network access; wireless

Newsletter articles; editing

Open access movement Internet availability

Teaching classes, library orientation

programme Library web site Development

Self-service

Desktop delivery of articles

Any time any place library

Table of contents via croad Cooperative purchasmo



### · 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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### Importance Of Yoga In School/college Education System

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### Abstract:

Yoga is an overall machine of various mental and physical practices that can be used to improve physical and mental health and applies to situations and the effects of situations, Educators and universities want to offer yoga as a cost-effective, evidence-based component of the coveted health program for students. The main purpose of this review is to systematically review the literature available for yoga interventions only in the university environment and to look for evidence of yoga-based interventions for educational, cognitive, and psychosocial benefits.

Keywords: yoga, school, university, education, students.

### Introduction:

Yoga is essentially the most important ancient art aimed at building a healthy mind in a healthy body. For this reason, it is considered a harmony system that activates the body, mind and spirit. Therefore, the great saints refer to yoga as the universal quality of the mind that strengthens the physical, mental and mental state of the body. Meditation and yoga bring an effective mood to many students, and doing so often helps to produce good and wonderful effects for students. For beginners and others, yoga has many benefits. The student lifestyle is a very important length of life, and these years can create or rain someone.

Yoga is not religion or caste. It is an art of healthy life. If you practice yoga every day, you safely secure the results. With the help of yoga, compensate for the mental situation and its project situation. Medical professionals and celebritic also also adapted to yoga today. And yoga is not about to yoga today. types of attitudes that you need to do. It help to ook directly and experience reality. Yoga is also important

school life. It is the only way to reach the highest.

Yoga is very important in modern education system. Modern education system is emphasized Material progress has been made, but explanation of ethical explanation Moral and mental values and healthy lifestyles promoting are completely ignored. That's right in connection with this Need to integrate yoga into modern education systems and create all development for the symphony of the body, mind and heart, we will prevent human value erosion. The Integration of yoga formation in the current educational system can require human value Attitudes and behaviour, stress and stress reduction, healthy lifestyle, high morality Develop the sophisticated individuality of the character and the student and make them complete happiness. Therefore, we have to understand the importance of yoga in education and introduce it as discipline This focuses on the process of integration into the curriculum. However, yoga practices can be rated Students to achieve the highest goal of self-realizing the possibility of internal.

Yoga is the most important old art aimed at building a healthy mind with essentially healthy body. For this reason, it is considered as a harmonious system that tappers the body, mind and soul. Therefore, our saints have been mentioned that yoga is a universal attribute of the spirit. Developmental development of these three specifications led the conditions for individuals to improve the positive sense of life of life. Broadly speaking, yoga is practiced as a lifestyle supported by Magme basic principles. They are

A type of technique that controls both the milid and body.

It can be a disciplined and well-organized way for feach your goals.

oga reflects Darsana Shastra or the

philosophical part of life.

- Yoga itself is the goal of yoga practice.
- Yoga symbolizes the traditional specialty of a particular yoga technique.

### Objectives:

The main purpose of this review was to systematically review the literature available for yoga interventions only in the university environment and to look for evidence of yoga-based interventions for educational usefulness.

### Methodology:

The recent literature on the role of yoga in school education has been thoroughly reviewed. All literature was accessed via four of the most popular search engines: PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar: Only works from established scientific journals were considered.

### Results:

This review systematically tested the literature on yoga in school / university settings. Like today, at the same time, especially in internationally, more time has increased. Some of the results pointing to the role of yoga in education, and their advantages are as follows.

- Help concentration and sharpness
- Improve power
- Health benefits
- Helps keep weight while saving
- Promotion of tutorial brain
- Memory improves memory
- Cautions Improve span
- To make the beart safe
- Improve focus
- Helps bring peace of mind
- Improve Body image.
- Improve flexibility
- Improve balance
- Improve attitude
- Personality development
- Teach correct breathing technology
- promoting self-care
- Improve self-employed.
- Reduce absence and violence at school

- Improve handling technology
- Improve immunity and improve physical арреатапсе
- Improve sleep quality
- Improve confidence

### Conclusion:

The importance of yoga in education is reflected in the improvement of children's rationality, emotional structure and creative outcomes. The quest to promote healthier outcomes and increase physical activity among young people has helped university authorities understand the importance of yoga in schools.

Since society includes different schools, the best yoga practices within the faculty are yoga and Raja yoga. More specifically, the concept of yoga revolves around the practical aspects of philosophy, which points to the connection between the human soul and the highest powers. The role of yoga in spiritual education helps scholars carry out their daily tasks in their daily lives.

In this context, yoga has many important effects when training is taken into account. For this reason, we practice yoga in various schools. The basic advantage of yoga is that it helps to deal with the various difficulties, conflicts, distractions, problems and distractions that children face. In this way, stress on young people during training is reduced. In addition to providing yoga education to college students as an extension of child psychology, the teacher curriculum has incorporated yoga into classroom education.

Yoga offers a new learning opportunity for students more than traditional sports and fitness. Curriculum for valuable replacement to educational programs. Add yoga to School curriculum helps to provide high quality sports programs as modifications. Sports traditional physical education yoga thinks that it is different from other people and in the lives of sportsman, various levels. Yoga can play an important role in the cultivation of mind control Concentration helps athletes that happen in your game. We offer children and adults The opportunity to experience the success of physical activity can contribute to the strong basis life. Curriculum specialists, teachers, trainers, and students should be analysed Seriously, the actual challenge of yoga education in class settings and real life.

### Record Trends In Physical Education & Spects

### Reference

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# CURRENT TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION



Edited By: Dr. Sagar P. Narkhede

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# ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाचे फायदे आणि तोटे

#### डॉ. सागर प्रल्हादराव नारखेडे

संवालक, ऋगिक शिक्षण व खेळ सरस्वती कला महाविद्यालय, दहिहांडा, अब्बेला sagar\_sports14@yahoo.co.in

#### सारांश :

कोरोनाव्हायरस साथीच्या महामारीमुळे शिकण्याचे नवीन मार्ग सरू झाले आहेत. जगभरातील, शैक्षणिक संस्था विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण देण्याची प्रक्रिया सुरू ठेवच्यासाठी 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. वर्या च शैक्षणिक संस्थांसाठी, हा शिक्षणाचा एक पूर्णपणे नवीन पर्याच आहे जो त्वांनी स्वीकारला आहे. ऑनलाईन शिक्षण आता विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शैक्षणिक अभ्यासक्रम तसेच अतिरिक्त अभ्यासक्रम ज्ञिकण्यासाठी देखील लागू आहे. अलिकडच्या काही महिन्यांत, ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाची मागणी लक्षणीय बाइली आहे आणि भविष्यात सुद्धा मागणी बाइतच राहणार आहे. परंतु आपण हे मुद्धा लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे की प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यासाठी ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हा सर्वोत्तम पर्याय असू शकत नाही, परंत 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 :

कोरोनाव्हाबरस साथीच्या रोगाने शिकण्याच्या नवीन मार्गाना चालना दिली आहे आणि त्यामुळे शिकण्यासाठी पारंपरिक पद्धत सोडून नवीन व्यवहार्य पद्धत म्हणून मऑनलाईन शिक्षणफपद्धत स्वीकारण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला गती आली आहे. गेल्या काही महिन्यांत, ऑनलाईन क्षिक्षणाची मागणी लक्षणीय वाढली आहे, आणि हे असेच भविष्यात सद्धा सुरु राहण्याची शक्यता आहे.. कोरोनाव्हायरस साथीच्या काळात पालक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांबरोबरच, अनेक शैक्षणिक संस्थांसाठी, म्हणून उदबास आलेला आहे आणि ज्याचा त्यांना अवलं**य कुण्ना अलेलाईन** शिक्षण हे कमी धकवणारे आणि कमी कंटाळवाणे आहे. मऑनलाइन शिक्षणफ हा शिक्षणाचा एक पूर्णपणे नवीन सर्वोत्तम पुर्याक लागला आहे.

हिकने ही यशाची आजीवन गुरुकिछी आहे, खासकरून के कि रिलिDE व्यक्तींसाठी जे वैयक्तिक आणि व्यावसायिक दोन्ही स्तरा**प्र**स्पूर्णतीची आशा करतात. त्यांना ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हा सर्वोत्तम उपाय औ अक्षरणः कोणत्वाही विषयाबद्दल ऑनलाइन, कुठेही, कधीही

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 फावदे आहेत. जसगसे तांत्रिक क्षमता चादत आहे आणि ऑनलाईन वर्ग घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या समस्या दूर होत आहेत, तसतसे ऑनलाइन वर्गाचे फायदे हे दिवसें दिवस वाढत आहेत. ऑनलाइन शिक्षणाचे फायदे पुढील प्रकारे आहेत :

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात बेळेची सुलभता आहे
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात जागेची सुलभता आहे
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये परिणामकारकता जास्त आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये कार्वक्षमता जास्त आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण संसाधनांचे जलद आणि सुलभ सामायिकरण करते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये बेळेचे व्यवस्थापन चांगल्या प्रकारे करता
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणाचे जगभरात स्वस्त वितरण आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये गरजेन्सार शिक्षण घेता येते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये दूर ठिकाणी असलेल्वा प्रशिक्षण अञ्चासक्रमांमध्ये प्रवेश घेता येते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण लवचिक आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण कुदूनही घेता येते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण कमी वेळ पेणारा आहे.
- - ऑप्लाइन शिक्षणात संधी जास्त आहे.
  - अर्थनलेडिन शिक्षणात एकाच ठिकाणी विविध अभ्यासक्रम उपलब्ध

न शिक्षण सोयीस्कर आहेत.

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण अधिक परवडणारे आहेत.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात प्रवेश नियंत्रणीय आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये परस्परसंचादाला जास्त प्रोत्साहन देतात.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण अधिक शिकण्याच्या संधी देतात.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण आपल्याला स्वारस्यपूर्णं लोकांना भेटण्यास मदत काते
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणात सहयोगात्मक आणि शोधपूर्ण शिक्षण वाताचरण आहे.
- आँनलाईन जिक्षणामुळे इतर अनेक ऑनलाईन प्रकिक्षण संस्थांपण्ये धेट प्रवेश जक्य आहे.
- आंनलाईन 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.
- ऑनलार्डन शिक्षणामध्ये शिक्षण सामग्री सहज उपलब्ध आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण स्ववं प्रगतीवर आधारीत आहे.
- आंतलाईन शिक्षण विद्यांथीं—केंद्रित आहे.
- अॉनलाईन शिक्षण विविध प्रकारच्या शिक्षण पद्धतींसाठी उपयुक्त आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये लवचिक बेळापत्रक आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे प्रवास खर्चात बचत होते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये प्रशिक्षणासाठी भरपूर संधी आहेत.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये अभ्यासासह नोकरी सुद्धा करू शकतो.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये आपले पैसे बाचतात.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये आपण २४३७ कधीही, कुठेही अभ्यास करू शकतो.

#### ऑनलाइन जिक्षणाचे तोटे :

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षण शिकवण्याच्या पद्धती प्रतिबंधित करते
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये लक्ष विचलित होण्याची शक्यतः अमृते A । त.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये शिक्षकांशी संवाद अनेकद्य मध्येंद्रित असतो
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये गुंतागुंतीचे तंत्रज्ञान असते
- आंत्रलाईन शिक्षण शारीरिक संवाद मर्यादित करते.
- आंत्रलाईन शिक्षण महाग असते.

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये आरोग्याची चिंता असते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये लपलेले खर्च असतात.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये पदद्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करण्यास असमर्थता असते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये विद्याध्यामध्ये अनुशासन कमी होते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये इंटरनेट कनेक्शन समस्या शक्यता असते.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये अलगीकरण भावना निर्माण होते.
- ऑक्लाईन शिक्षणामध्ये सामाजिक संयादाचा अभाव निर्माण होतो.
- ऑनलाईन जिक्षणामध्ये शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये विश्वासाचा अभाव निर्माण होतो.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये समोरासमोरच्या संवादाची उन्दरता सहत नाही.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये लबिकतेचा 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 रावतो.
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षण तुम्हाला अधिक स्वातंत्र्य देते, कदाचित, तुम्ही हाताळू प्रकता त्यापेक्षा जास्त!
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षणामुळे विलंब करणे सोपे होते.
- ऑनलाइन शिक्षणासाठी चांगले वेळ-व्यवस्थापन कौशल्य आवश्यक आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणासाठी ऑन-कॅम्पस क्लासेसपेक्षा जास्त बेळ 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 जवाबदार अस्पे आवरयक आहे.
- CODE 233 अमिनाइन शिक्षण म्हणजे अधिक स्क्रीन-टाइम.
  - ्र जिल्लाइन शिक्षणासाठी प्रशिक्षकांसाठी अतिरिक्त प्रशिक्षण देशे अवस्थक आहे.
  - ऑनलाइन शिक्षणासाठी स्वयंशिस्त आवश्यक आहे.

#### Current Trends in Higher Education

- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामध्ये फसवणूक रोखणे कठीण आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे प्राध्यापकांची गुणवत्ता धोक्यात आली आहे.
- ऑनलाईन शिक्षणामुळे पदबीची शंकास्पद विश्वासाहैता 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 हैंड-ऑन फील्डसाठी अयोग्व आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष :

आंनलाईन शिक्षणाचे तोट्यांपेक्षा जास्त फावदे आहेत त्यामुळे आपले शिक्षण अधिक सोपे झाले आहे. विशेषतः सध्याचा या साधीच्या काळात जेव्हा पालक आपल्या मुलाच्या सुरक्षिततेबहल चितित असतात, तेव्हा अनेकांच्या दृष्टीने हा शिक्षणाचा अतिशय बोग्य असा परिपूर्ण पर्याय बनतेला आहे. आपण दोन्ही फायदे आणि तोटे विचारात घेतले पाहिजेत आणि दोघांमधील समतोल साधला पाहिजे जेणेकरून आपल्याला सर्वोत्तम पद्धतीने ऑनलाईन शिक्षण घेता बेईल.

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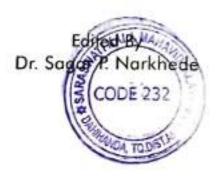








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# Impact of Sports Psychology On Sports Performance

#### Dr. Sagar Pralhadrao Narkhede,

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#### Abstract:

Athletes need to be aware of psychological factors in sport, the important role they play and how they contribute towards maintaining health and well being. Being aware of this will help ensure athletes conditioning, training & performance is not affected. Performing at your peak requires physical fitness, skill related fitness and psychological preparation. Here we will be looking at the role of sports psychology in improving sports performance.

Key words:- Sports Psychology, Psychological Techniques, Sports Performance.

#### Introduction:

Competition in sports and the overall performance of athletes in numerous aggressive sports results in increased pressure most of the athletes. This elevated stress makes the athlete to react mentally and bodily in a manner that negatively affects the performance abilities of the athletes. The athletes may additionally anxious, increase their heart beats, sweat all over as they be anxious about the feasible outcomes of their overall performance. Such athletes find it difficult to focus on the venture beforehand.

This element has resulted in lots of conches and trainers to take extra hobby inside the challenge of sports psychology, especially inside the thing of competitive tension. The attention has focused on elements that affect overall performance in sports, bodily interest and exercise and on capabilities athletes practice in aggressive surroundings. Ones the elements effecting overall performance are hooked up the MAHAV constantly changing situation. Somatosensory is abilities required for succeeded in aggr surroundings also are taught to the athletes.

#### Impact of psychological factors on athletic performance:

Athletes need to be aware of the psychological factors in sports, their important role and contribution to maintaining health and well-being. By recognizing this, you can ensure that your athlete's training and performance are not compromised. Achieving maximum performance requires physical fitness, skill-based fitness, and mental preparation. Here, we will investigate how psychological factors affect athletic performance.

- Personality: Your personality can influence the sport you enjoy and are good at. Introversion tends to be quiet and thoughtful. Extroverted people are bigger and more annoying
- Concentration: This is a mental quality to focus on the task at hand. If athletes lack concentration, their athletic performance does not apply effectively or efficiently to the task.
- Motivation: This is important in all areas where you want to optimize performance. Essential Motivation: This is our inner motivation. It can be categorized as our personal desire to be the best. Extrinsic Motivation: This is the opposite of intrinsic motivation and means that athletes are motivated to act to receive awards, trophies, or praises from their coaches.
  - Fear: Fear is a negative emotion that an athlete can experience. Anxiety can also be categorized into different types. State anxiety is a type of anxiety that can occur when a performer is placed in a boit how the body reacts to different playing situations. Symptoms range from increased heart rate and respiratory rate to physical discomfort. Cognitive anxiety is a general tension about the

#### Current Trends in Physical Education & Sports

situation in which sailors and athletes are placed and their ability to improve performance. This is because cognitive anxiety can reduce concentration. Fear of traits refers to the traits that cause an athlete to react in a particular way to a particular situation.

#### Psychological Factors that Affects Sports Performances:

There are quite some elements which can have an impact on an athletes overall performance.

- Attention and Concentration: Attention is the concentration of awareness upon one object in preference to upon an-different. There are wide variety of factors which distract and reduce attention and awareness, which is turn will result in terrible overall performance.
- Group Dynamics: Better performance will end result if every member of the group merges his non-public emotions and capabilities into a complete team attempt.
- Individual variations most of the athletes: Each athlete is unique to oneself. Some athletes can be outgoing and extrovert while different can be shy, introvert and withdrawn, and they may also differ in their levels of perception.
- Personality: The human character is a marvellously elaborate structure, delicately woven of reasons, feelings, behaviour and thoughts, right into a patter that balances the pulls and pushes of the outdoor world. It is the totality of his being, and includes his bodily, mental, emotional, and temperamental makeup.
- Motivation: Motivation is a force, a pressure which activates, compels, and energizes an man or woman to behave or behave a specific manner, at a selected time, for achieving the unique purpose or reason. In the absence of motivation, both there might be no getting know, or little or no getting to know, and the found out interest or talent could be forced.
- Mental Imagery: Mental interest permanent athlete to enhance the execution and pre-

- of the given skill or assignment by means of wondering and imagining about it.
- Arousal and Activation: It is important to realize what are the real activating forces that push and pull an athlete to transport or act for attaining the aim.
- Attitude: Attitudes are developed thru direct enjoy and interpersonal verbal exchange.
   Positive beliefs and values regarding physical pastime result in improvement of appropriate and superb attitudes, allowing the athlete to try tough for better overall performance.
- Anxiety: Anxiety is an crucial component of any aggressive state of affairs and without positive degree of anxiety, there can't be competitive overall performance.
- Aggression: Aggression is a applicable behaviours in sports activities and games for max performance. Players have to be competitive due to the nature of the games. Frustration is the reason of aggression. The amount of aggression is typically determined by the level of frustration produced by using the particular state of affairs.
- Tension: Tension is a frightened reaction to situations. Low degree of tension is anxiety.
   Tension arises when a intention is not at once attained. Minimum level of muscular tension is needed for quality motor performance.
- Stress: Stress is the non-precise response of the frame to any needs made on it. The events that produces pressure (or) the source of stress are referred to as stressors. In sports pressure decreases one's performances like demanding approximately the performances.
- Intelligence: Intelligence is the aggregate mental capability or strength of an character to act purposefully, to think rationally, and to deal correctly with one's environment, Intelligence involve attention, is purpose directed, and has cost.

COD Psychological Tips To Enhance

The techniques that athletes sports person

uses mostly to enhance their sports performance are:

- Mental Illustration: intellectual representations are symbolic approaches of reproducing truth.
- Chunking Goals: Focus for your instantaneous
- · Focused Attention: Always be privy for distractions.
- Celebration: Enjoy and recognize your health and
- Positive Images: Use visualization earlier than, at some stage in and after your schooling to build confidence and new motivation.
- Look simplest: Look simplest at what you want to do proper now.
- Attention Control: every inner/external attention.
- Self-instructions: those are messages or short affirmations that we tell ourselves to help with motivation or attention.
- Relaxation: a rest method is any method, system, or activity that facilitates reduce physical and/or mental tension.
- Pain as feedback: You can also use the pain as feedback.
- Setting Dreams: this enables athletes get an overall imaginative and prescient of the paintings they should do.
- Power Words: Make positive self-statements continually.
- Advantage: Use everything in your exercising for your advantage.
- Body Scan: Pay close interest in your tension stage and training form.
- Present Focus: Practice being within the present

Here are some psychological tips to enhance your sports performance for your next competition:stay cool, stay fuelled, stay focussed, prepare, set the scene, assess, break it up, tune in & out, be your own cheerleader, etc.

#### Conclusion:

In the fitness world it is generally thought by many that in order to perform well in events, one needs, to train properly in order to do well. This is true however, what some might not be aware of are the psychological techniques that many professional athletes use in order to enhance their performance. Everyone at some point has seen a professional athlete go through a ritual or routine before their competitive sport/event begins, and there are reasons why they perform these actions.

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# Aspects of Physical Education, Sports and Yoga

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## 7. Sports Tourism in India: A Review

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#### Introduction:

Sport tourism is a new conception in the world having the most growth in tourism assiduity. Numerous countries enjoy an applicable status with respect to sport tourism and, consequently, contribute directly to their nation's profitable substance.

One of the swift- growing areas contributing to these stunning statistics is sport tourism. Although sport tourism is a fairly new conception in terms of contemporary conversational, its compass of exertion is far from a recent miracle. The notion of people travelling to share and watch sport dates back to the ancient Olympic Games, and the practice of stimulating tourism through sport has for over a century. Within the once five times, still, sport and tourism professionals have begun to realize the significant eventuality of sport tourism and are aggressively pursuing this request niche.

Keywords: Sports tourism, sporting events, sporting industry.

#### What's Sports Tourism?

Sports Tourism is defined as a specific trip outside of the usual terrain for either unresistant or active involvement in competitive sport where sport is the high motivational reason for trip and the touristic or rest element may act to support the overall experience. Another description worth noting explains sport tourism as a combination of sports conditioning and trip.

# Description of Sport-Event Tourism:

Sport-Event Tourism is analogous to what we call passage in India. Thousands of people in India trip long distances for visiting notorious tabernacles, churches, and kirks in our country. Sport-Event tourism is analogous to this conception but with a slight difference. In Sport-Event Tourism the host megacity has to draw on the interest of people who like to share in Sport-Events as Organizers, actors, or observers and make up a nonstop long lasting tourism demand and force system.

# Classification of Sports Tourism-

One of the propositions suggested three be sports tourism is defined as Hard Sports Tourism and Soft Sports Tourism while another proposition suggested that there are three types of sports tourism which includes Sports Tourism, Colorism, Active Sport Tourism, Passive Sports Progrism:

#### Benefits of Sport Tourism:

- Sports are an investment in the tourism assiduity.
- Creates profitable growth through filled hotels, caffs and retail establishments.
- · Creates exposure and enhances a positive image for your community.
- Creates new product, a new tourism destination.
- · Maximizes installation use in your community.
- Builds community connections and strengthens commercial support.
- Creates youth occasion/entertainment.
- Attract high- yield callers, especially repeaters.
- · Generate favourable image for the destination.
- Develop new structure.
- Use the media to extend the normal dispatches reach.
- Induce increased rate of tourism growth or advanced demand table.
- Ameliorate the organizational, marketing, and bidding capability of the community.
- Secure a fiscal heritage for operation of new sport installations.
- Increase community support for sport and sport- events.
- stimulate the original frugality
- enhance the area's image
- give outstanding entertainment and in some cases, the occasion to share
- · contribute to the quality of life

#### **Economical Benefits:**

- Profit generation from the increased demand for hostel accommodation;
- Transportation Services;
- Food and Beverage;
- Entertainment;
- Television and Media Coverage.

#### Social Benefits:

- Increase in the position of original interest in the exertion associated with the event
- Pleasure in passing event
- Influence on community pride and increased involvement of individualities in community conditioning
- The enhancement of indigenous identity that's seen as being nearly related to civic renewal
- Entertainment and social openings for original residents
- Volunteerism ameliorate original so an apport netw
- Strengthen artistic values and traditions
- Figure public identity



# Key pointers for tourism destination development:

Major sports events implicit impacts on host destinations development fall into five main orders.

# Economic Development

- Tourism Adding
- Urban Renewal
- Socio-Cultural Rejuvenescence
- Environmental Development.
- Events goods on host destinations can have both palpable and impalpable multiple confines.
- Among palpable factors are
- Adding Tourism
- Rising Employment
- New Sporting and Non-Sporting Architectures;
- Leisure Facilities, etc.
- The impalpable confines include
- Re-Imaging of A City;
- Prolixity of Sports Values;
- Enhancement of Know how in Managing Sports Events;
- Nation-Structure, etc.

The following section analyses some of the crucial pointers and sub-elements concerning the part of sport on sightseer destinations development.

#### Economic Growth:

The profitable benefits of sport conditioning include the increase in income generated by hosting similar events and an increase in the employment rate as a result. The income increase is generally identified to capital investment made by public administration and/ or private sector not only for sports venues (colosseums, arena, parks, etc.), but also to regenerate civic areas (e.g., galleries, roads, railroads, field upgraded, auto parking, megacity restyling, etc.) and enhance sightseer installations (hospices, caffs, rest and entertainment services, etc.).

The sectors gaining the topmost benefits in terms of added value and employment would be construction, commerce, hospices and caffs. Another crucial profitable index is the fresh quantum of spending by callers on similar particulars as accommodation, food, original transportation, rental buses, shopping and entertainment.

### The Increase in Tourism Conditioning:

Event tourism is a crucial aspect of host destinations development. Major sports events are seen as catalysts for attracting callers are adding their average spend and length of stay during the event. They're also seen as image to the or a place, developing high biographies for metropolises and/ or countries, displacing there as tourisp to estones.

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#### Urban Renewal:

Hosting a major sports event is frequently viewed as a potentially important tool in civic rejuvenescence. It does that by bringing the occasion to ameliorate the structure and appearance (new structures, new armature, etc.) of the host megacity (palpable dimension), and it also gives the occasion to transfigure its image (impalpable dimension), in substance a chance to "recreate its personality.

#### Socio-Cultural Development:

The impact of a sports event must be seen not solely in terms of profitable, infrastructural and tourism development, but to a lesser extent on social processes and connections. At a social position sport can make a donation to nurturing community and youth development, particular chops and employment openings.

#### **Environmental Development:**

Sports conditioning can explosively and significantly interact with the terrain. It's thus important for major sports events to be "sustainable" and "eco-efficient" which means espousing an operation strategy that links fiscal and environmental performance to produce further value with an ecological impact.

Two areas of concern must be anatomized when speaking about the environmental counteraccusations of major events

Impact on nature of sport venues and/ or structure

Post use of sports installations and structure.

### Potential of India in Sports Tourism:

As quoted by the World Tourism Organization, by the time 2020, it's anticipated that India will come the leader in the tourism assiduity in South Asia, with about 8.9 million advents. Of late the Indian tourism frugality has been supposed as the second-most fleetly adding tourism frugality in the world, by World Travel and Tourism Council. It also objectively analyses the current script and unborn prospects of the Indian tourism assiduity, fastening on different parameters of the assiduity similar as inbound and outbound tourism and expenditure by inbound excursionists. It helps assay the openings and factors, which are pivotal to the success of the tourism assiduity in India.

# Geographical face at the Possible Sports Destination:

India has numerous sightseer lodestones that have mending capacities able of furnishing satisfying gests of life. India has the Himalayan ranges in the north, a long bank girdled by swell in the south. In addition, India is richtle word geographies, alluring literal spots and royal metropolises, clean strands, sevene mountain retreats rich societies and fests to enjoy and rejuvenate.

In any part of the time, India can offer a wide selection of destinations and gests. In summer, there are lovely retreats amidst the heady beauty in the Himalayas or the lush-heights of the Western Ghats with cool trekking trails, altitudinous peaks, or stretches of white water for the adventure campaigners. In the cool Indian downtime, metropolises come alive with artistic feasts of music and cotillion. The sun-sheathe strands are ideal locales for revivification in the downtime. The wild- life sanctuaries with their cornucopia of foliage and fauna give delights to the mind and revivification to the body.

# India offers a wide range of sports for Destination:

- Trekking and Skiing in the Himalayas
- White Water buoying on the gutters similar as Ganges and Beas
- Camel and Jeep safaris in the comeuppance of Rajasthan
- Paragliding in Himachal Pradesh
- Water- sports in Goa
- Scuba diving in Andaman and Lakshadweep islets
- Lakshadweep islets also offer excellent wind probing
- Snorkelling in the demitasse clear waters of the lagoons.

#### Conclusion:

Sport tourism is a fairly new and ever adding assiduity in the tourism assiduity fastening on the target planning of developing countries. It's also believed that sport tourism shall restructure the pastoral and civic communities from social and profitable perspectives. Putatively, sport tourism shall ameliorate the individualities' life quality through sightseer magnet and results in the profitable weal of the original communities. Moment, sport and tourism are concerned with the important profitable conditioning in the developed and developing countries.

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# Emerging Technological Innovations for Library Services and Library Professionals

Dr. Prashant S. Thakare Librarian Saraswati kala Mahavidyalaya, Dahihanda. Akola Tq, Dist. Akola

#### Abstract:

This paper assesses the major technology trends identified by the Center for the Future of Libraries, ALA. The Authors have selected the Blockchain, Connected Toys, Data Everywhere, Drones, Facial Recognition, Haptic Technology, Robots, Unplugged, Virtual Reality and Voice Control for this study and will provided how these technology trends help libraries and library professional for future development. And how technology can change the face of the libraries and continuing to change from time to time when new technology arrives.

The overall purpose is to share the resources using new technologies with the facilities available that would provide a variety of features to save time, promote community development and drive better services for the library users. This paper fills a gap in the digital library project management literature by providing an overview of the issues related to implementing and using emerging technology and innovative practices within libraries

Keywords: Technology trends, libraries, library professionals, library services, Evaluate; Challenges; Environment Technological innovations; Innovative practices

#### Introduction:

Library management have transformed from the traditional library to the modern library, gradually regarding the reader as the methods of the computer management have been used in library. But looking from the present tendency we can get that the management of the university library has the big disparity and the inelasticity. At present, the competition of the libraries is very tense, so introducing the talented person massively, along with spouse's working arrangement, is first consideration of the university leader, which causes irregular culture level of the library staff, the unreasonable specialized structure, few personnel with the specialized library science. This kind of unreasonable structure of the library management causes difficulty to the university. Few development opportunities causes that the university library personnel is inferior to the teaching unit's personnel in the study, the further education, the research opportunities and the working condition.

Emerging technology can change libraries and library professionals and helps in stay up-todate with recent technology trends which helps in developing the libraries. Benjamin Franklin, founder of one of the earliest lending libraries in America, once said, "When you're finished changing, you're finished." Fortunately for all et as a carding to the NMC Horizon Report; 2017

Seventy-Five Years of Indian Library Profession

Atharva Publications

Library Edition. In this report education and technology, experts identify six trends and predicted influence technology-related decision-making by academic and research libraries over the next five years, as they evolve into the libraries of the future.

Library Management :

The librarian has to devote most of his time to handing such functions of the library. He does not get time to guide the people to the right books for their information needs. Libraries go on for Automatic identification tracking books and other accessories. Library Automation System is designed to meet the needs of all information seekers. Academic researchers can search the world's library collections using a seamlessly integrated client. Library Automation System provides simple interfaces to catalog new books, manage patrons; create reports and control budgets and acquisitions. The library Management includes maintaining Library infrastructure, Staff Management and System Management. These are considered to be the most valued things in the library management which determines the quality of libraries. A proper maintenance has to be done at regular intervals.

Implication Of The Library Management :

The development and the interaction of the science and the technology have created the fast growth of the human knowledge. The knowledge and the information has becoming the key point of the social development, which makes the knowledge innovation become the hot spot of the global attention. But the library management is the important means of the knowledge dissemination and the knowledge innovation, which arouses the people's attention in the world. The library management can transform kinds of information from the organization into the knowledge, which relates the human. The library management carries on the official management to the knowledge in order to produce, gain and use the knowledge. The library management provides the new way to realize sharing between the dominant knowledge and recessive knowledge for the organization. Moreover, the library management is used:-

# Basics Tasks In Library Management :

- Planning the acquisition of materials.
- Negotiating borrowing material from other libraries.
- Selection of library materials.
- Stacks maintenance.
- Fee collection.
- Membership management.
- Responding to challenges.
- Approving and designing events.
- Fundraising.

Technology Systems and Library Technology:

With the advent of the information age and the radical change in library materials, media and means of access to information, the nature of certain types of building systems have changed accordingly. The most dramatic of these changes was the evolution of building communications and its associated equipment into the broad category of technology systems. Technology systemsin a building now encompass any digital device, digital media, routing devices, operating systems, digital networks and servers, audio-visual systems, cabling systems and digital wireless devices, that Emerging Technological Innovations in library Knowledge management and Services.

Technology Trends In Libraries And Library Professionals:

The Traditional library users ask questions at the reference desk and check out physical books. But now library also has a new type of its users who brings number of electronic devices

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and expects those devices to work with the library's technology. They want to plug into the public computers, connect to the library's Wi-Fi network and upload and download content from their device to Facebook, Instagram, or YouTube. They want to download chooks, digital audiobooks, and music, recharge their devices etc. The users love to read books, magazines, and newspapers are moving from print to digital formats. Library professionals must be ready to help these customers find their news and entertainment sources in online and digital formats. Today, libraries and library professionals continuously involved in introducing technology-oriented services such as 3-D printing, RFID technology, digital storytelling, makerspace, and artificial intelligence to meet the needs of user diversity.

Major Technology Trends For Library And Library Professionals:

The study illustrates the major technology trends identified by the American Library Association (ALA), Center for the Future of Libraries. The major technology trends are Blockchain, Connected Toys, Data Everywhere, Drones, Facial Recognition, Haptic Technology, Robots, Unplugged, Virtual Reality and Voice Control. The world is constantly changing and adapting the new technologies from time to time. Identifying and understanding the technology trends for future libraries is essential for library professionals to plan and incorporate new solutions. The focuses of technology trends to impact on society similar it also on libraries too.

Some of the major technologies trends are briefly discussed below :

Blockchain:
The concept of Blockchain was introduced in 2008 proposed by Satoshi Nakamoto to create a "purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash," which would become the digital bitcoin currency in 2009. Blockchain technology trend was used to distribute the databases that organize data into recodes. It helps in improving digital badges, facilitating the transfer, authority, and reputation of awarded badges and other digital credentials. It promotes more secure and trusted certification and it could expand across formal and informal learning that happens in academic, public, school, and special libraries.

Connected Toys:

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN C

A new crop of toys takes advantage of trends in wireless connectivity, the internet of things, artificial intelligence, and machine learning to create highly personalized exchanges between object and child. Connected Toys, technology trends developed in response to children' engagement in digital screens. It builds the expert knowledge platform and rebuts education where children establish the interaction. Connected toys support children digital educational goal.

Data Everywhere:

Data collection and management is an essential task in modern libraries, new technologies have great opportunity to collect, store, and analysis accurate user data and personal information. Data can be exposed to devices such as mobile, iPad and other internet based devices. Data collection can use in the news to develop products and services, improve marketing and promote the content. Data services become valuable information services for libraries to connect the researchers with research across studies.

#### Drones:

Drones are part of research, transpiration and delivery, artistic production, news coverage and reporting, law enforcement and surveillance, and entertainment. It will provide new opportunities for content creation and research. Users may expect drones to be part of the technology resources available from libraries. Additionally, video or survey contenproduced by drones may become content collected and managed by libraries. Drones can be used for creating content for the library, collecting data or as Piotr mentions in his article, the drone can be used for delivery service for

the library users who don't have the possibility to go to the library; be it because of a disability, or because of the long distance to the library.

## Facial Recognition:

Facial recognition is a type of biometric technology that uses statistical measurements of people's features to determine identity digitally. The facial recognition technology can be used in library to identifying the library walk-ins, it could replace the traditional library cards and who they are, where they live, what books they checked out, and if any overdue etc. Though facial recognition allow for more ease in day-to-day life, it comes with significant security and privacy issues that might cause concerns for user.

#### Conclusion:

Information technologies are already a firm part of daily life. Rather than trying to assess how technologies will change our lives, we should accept these technologies as another set of tools and proceed to make the best use of them for the library and all of its users. We must, however, seize the initiative to ensure that we control, and are not controlled by, the technologies of the future. The primary objective of libraries is to organize and provide access to information, and it remains the same although the format and methods have changed drastically. Under the present scenario of declining budgets and higher subscription costs of journals in India, it is becoming very difficult to meet the demands of library users. The only solution to the problem is the pooling and sharing of resources print as well as electronic by way of consortia. New technology has provided great opportunities for delivery of services within consortia. More and more libraries must unite, which of course requires a change in the attitudes, practices, and policies to get the maximum benefit. Researches have to be carried out with aid of technological advancement to compete the fast growing environment.

The library movement in India is rapidly increasing and the traditional libraries are now on their way to digitization in a phased manner. In a developing country like India where resources are limited, funds are inadequate; the library professionals have to take careful and judicious decisions in selecting library materials. The main mission of the libraries to offer the best library services and provide the equal access to information for every user through digital use and implementation of emerging technologies. The rise in popularity of electronic resource access including e-books, digital libraries transforming the traditional libraries to digital centers featuring computer and Wi-Fi access. Technology trends have the potential impact on the higher education and can be used be used in primary, secondary and higher education. The future libraries will become an intelligent library where no only inference and research are available, but the system will analyze information by itself and discuss findings with users like a colleague.

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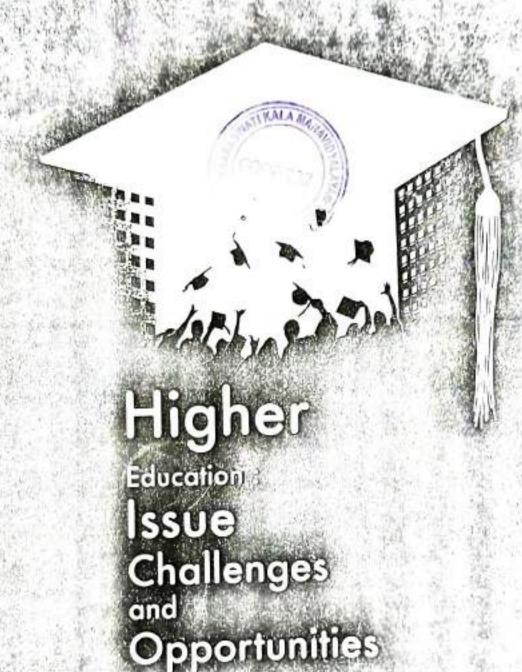
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# The Role of Libraries in New Education Policy (NEP)-2020

Dr. Prashant S. Thakare Saraswati kala Mahavidyalaya. Dahihanda Tq.Dist Akola

#### Abstract:

Education is a great leveler and is the best tool for achieving economic and social mobility, inclusion, and equality. Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting National Development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation.

The National Educational policy 2020 (NEP-2020) has been given by MHRD for the new education system and for the public of the modern nation.NEP-2020 has provided more value to the libraries of all levels, public and academic libraries. The new policy focused on infrastructure, services and the working of the libraries. The new policy also includes Information Communication Technology (ICT) digital, online, unique kinds of facilities and services to all types of readers of the nation.

#### Introduction:

National Educational Policy 2020 (NEP) intended to focus on Library as essential service in the context of the Schools / Colleges / University systems in India. The services provided by the Libraries presents a set of advantages to play most significant role in study, research, education and skill development of Education and libraries are talked the two facets of one coin. They are very much interdependent on each other as education without libraries and libraries without education without libraries and libraries without education are paralyzed. Libraries cannot be separated from

education. The provision of libraries is crucial and essential to education around the globe. In ICT era, when informational sources have been emerged in online publishing and digital mode and available on web, role and responsibilities of libraries have increased in terms of managing information, assessing quality, ensure access, storage and preservations, and such other activities.

#### Innovative technologies:

Technological developments will mean the value digital literacy skills will rise and the role of libraries will become to assist users who lack competence with digital tools. In doing so, it is also important to understand the competencies that libraries must develop in the future in order to be capable of guiding users in information society. Online education will democratize and disrupt global learning. The rapid expansion in online education resources and programs will make learning opportunities more abundant, cheaper and accessible. The wealth of online learning resources, coupled with a rise in Open Access to materials stands to affect the development of services provided by libraries.

Proliferation of online books making all books accessible online and automated translation programs potentially making any book in any language available to a user, there will be a significant impact on the services offered by libraries in the future. The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of Big Data, Machine Learning, and Artificial level before, many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines, while the need for a skilled

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authoring, and preservation of data, information, and knowledge.

Digital Libraries (DL) are organized collections of information resources in digital or electronic format along with the digital library services, designed to help users, identify and use those collections. They combine the structure and gathering of information, which libraries and archives have always done, with the digital representation that computers have made possible.

Digital libraries promise to provide more effective information services than has been possible in the past, by offering the advantages; such as faster delivery, a wider audience, Greater Availability, More Timely Information, More Comprehensive". UNESCO.

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Emerging Trends In Library Services:- Since the 1980, each new step in library automation has changed library services. In hindsight we can see a number of trends, among them: access from multiple locations, making more resources available; making information available in raw forms and diminishment in the role intermediaries.

#### Libraries as Per New Education Policy 2020:

In accordance with the National Education Policy 2020, Government of India will promote Libraries and ensure appropriate staff to meet its goal of building, developing, enhancing existing library facilities to cater the need of all sorts of readers across the country.

Sr. No.	Library Features	Description
1	Development of Attractive Learning Materials	As per NEP 2020, books are needed to be developed with standard content for the students at all levels in all local and Indian languages. Both public and private sector institutions, will work strategically to improve the quality and attractiveness of books

2	Ensure Availability and Accessibility of Books in School /public Libraries	The Government of India will emphasize making books available extensively in both schools and public libraries to ensure the availability and accessibility of books to all including physically handicap
3	Promotion of Reading Habit Across the Country	Both public and school libraries will be extensively enhanced to increase the readership across the country. Public libraries have to be strengthened and modernized with latest technology.
4	Application of ICT in School / Public Librariesin Villages	To serve the user community and the students in better ways particularly in villages during non-school hours, the ICT equipped school/public libraries will be set up in the next coming years.  Book club facilities will be developed to further promote reading habits
5	Strengthening of Library Collection for the Higher Education Systems	Academic libraries are the hearts of institutions and the government of India will strengthen and increase the procurement of reading materials like books, periodicals, and other learning and teaching materials.
6	Public Library spaces for Adult Education	The Government of India will work on providing suitable infrastructure to ensure adult education and lifelong learning process to all interested in Education. The public library spaces shall be used for adult education and other activities for community engagement and skill development
7	Create appropriate continuing education for library staff	Government will promote acceptable career paths for library staff and ensure appropriate staffing to meet its goal of building, developing, enhancing existing library facilities and catering to the requirements of all sorts of readers across the country

All these trends have been enabled by technological developments in the area of



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# मानवाधिकार व कायद्यानुसारअधिकार

#### डॉ. गणेश ए. पोटे

विभागप्रमुख, समावशास्त्र सरस्वती कला महाविद्यालय, दहिहांडा, ता.वि. अकोला Email: gameshpote4%/cgmail.com

#### प्रस्तावणा:

हे ते अधिकार आहेत ज्यांची व्यवस्था राज्यांद्वारा केली जाते. याचे उद्घंघन 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 व्यक्तिविरोधात 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 व्यक्तिना आपल्या जीवनाचा विकास करण्यासाठी समान सुविधा प्राप्त झाल्या पाहिजे. समानतेचा अधिकार लोकशाहीचा आत्मा असतो.

#### क) राजकीय समानतेचा अधिकार :

यानुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला आपत्या योग्यतेनुसार कोणत्याही पक्षपाताविना देशाच्या शासनामध्ये भाग घेता आला पाहिजे. या राजकिय समानते ची प्राप्ती के बळ लोक शाहीमध्ये आणि वयसक मताधिकारानुसारच होवू शकते. न्याय आणि कायद्यानुसार सर्व व्यक्ति समान समजने आवश्यक आहे.

#### छ) 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, इङ्ग्लामाजिक समानतेचा अर्थ असा आहे की, प्रत्येकाच्या सुखाचे समान महत्त्व आहे. पण कोणालाही इतरांच्या सुखाचे साधन किंवा माध्यम समजल्या जायू नये फ्रह्म सामाजिक समानता स्थापन करण्यासाठी भारतीय संविधानात अनुच्छेद १७ मध्ये अस्पृत्यतेला दंहचीय अपराध घोषित केले आहे.

#### ग) आर्थिक समानतेचा अधिकार :

सद्यस्थितीत आर्थिक समानतेचा हा अर्थ पेतला जातो की, मानवामध्ये

आर्थिक स्तरावर खूप वेगळेपण असायला नको आणि संपत्ती आणि उत्पादन साधनांचे न्याय संगत वितरण केले पाहिजे. हटॉनीफअसे म्हणतो की. आर्थिक दबाबामुळे कोणतीही विषमता निर्माण होचू नथे.

#### २) स्वातंष्याचा अधिकार :

मानबी 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 झुझुयाचे तात्पर्य त्या शक्तीशी होते ज्याद्वारा व्यक्ति आपल्या इच्छेनुसार आपल्या पद्धतीने कोणत्याही बाहेरी बंधनाव्यतीरिका आपल्या जीवनाचा विकास करू शकेल. प्रक

#### क) व्यक्तिगत स्वातंष्याचा अधिकार :

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

#### छ) 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 पाहिले. 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 पाहिने आणि एका व्यक्तिवर त्याच्या मनामिरूद्ध कोणताही धर्म लाइल्या जानू शकत नाही. धर्माचा संबंध व्यक्तिच्या अंतर्मनाशी असतो. यामुळे कोणताही बाहेरीह्य द्याच अयोग्य असतो. परंतु धार्मिकतंच्या नावाखाली अन्यस्ता, अत्याखार किंवा धार्मिक सहिष्णुतेला मान्यता दिली जानू, शकत नाही.

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#### घ) संघटनाच्या स्वांतच्याचा अधिकार :

हुमानवी जीवनाच्या उत्ततीचा मूलमंत्र म्हणजे संघटन होयफ याकीता व्यक्तिना आपत्या समान विचार असणाऱ्या व्यक्तिये संघटन करण्याचे स्वातंत्र असले पाहिजे. यासोधतच सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक इ. विविध क्षेत्रात उत्तती करण्यासाठी संघटन करणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतु अशा संघटनांनी समाजविरोधी किंवा अनैतिक कार्य करू नवे.

#### ड) नैतिक स्वातंष्याचा अधिकार :

ध्यक्तिकडे वरील सर्व स्वातंभ्य असले तरी नैतिक स्वातंभ्याविना त्याची अवस्था दयनीय होईल. नैतिक स्वातंभ्य म्हणजे व्यक्ति आपल्या युद्धी आणि आत्म्यानुसार कोणत्याही अनुचित लाभाविना कार्य करू शकतो. व्यक्तिच्या विकासासाठी नैतिकता हा महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. यात्रिवाय सामाजिक आणि राजकिय स्वातंभ्याला काहीच अर्थ नसतो.

#### ३) संपत्तीचा अधिकार :

मानवी जीवनासाठी संपत्ती आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी संपतीचा अधिकार मानवी जीवनात खूप महत्त्वाचा आहे. या अधिकारामुळेच मानव उन्नती करण्यासाठी प्रेरीत होतो. संपत्तीचा अधिकार म्हणत्रे 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 हिरायून घेवू शकत नाही.

#### ४) रोजगाराचा अधिकार :

व्यक्तिला स्वतः 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 वेरोजगार दिसून येतात. यासाठी शासनाने काही रोजगार योजना चालू केल्या परंतु त्या अपुन्या आहेत.

#### ५) शिक्षणाचा अधिकार :

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

#### ६) जीवनाचा अधिकार :

मानवाच्या सर्व अधिकरामध्ये सर्वात महत्त्वाचा आणि आधारभूत अधिकार म्हणते जीवनाचा अधिकार होय. या अधिकाराशियाय इतरांची कल्पनाच करता वेषार नाही. या अधिकाराचा अर्थ असा आहे की, प्रत्येक व्यक्तिता श्रीवन ग्रहण्याचा अधिकार आहे आणि ग्रन्य पाची काळजी घेईल की कोणी इतर व्यक्ति किया ग्रन्य व्यक्तिच्या जीवनाचा अंत करणार नाही. जीवनाच्या अधिकार अतर्गत आत्मरखंचा अधिकार सुद्धा अंतर्गत आहे. याचाच अर्थ डर कोणी व्यक्तिच्या जीवनाचर आचात केला तर व्यक्ति आत्मरक्षणासाठी आवश्यक कार्य कर जकतो. आत्मरक्षणानिमित्य केलेली कृती गुन्हच्याच्या श्रेणीत वेत नाही.

#### ७) कुटुंबाचा अधिकार :

राज्यासारखीय कुटुंब सुद्धा मानव जीवनासाठी आवश्यक संस्था आहे. मानव जातीच्या विकासाकारिता कुटुंबाचे बोगटान इतर कोणत्याही संस्थेपेक्षा कमी नाही: केवळ काम बासनांची पूर्ती आणि मानवांचे सातत्य टिकचून ठेवणे ऐवढेच कुटुंबांचे कार्य नाही तर व्यक्तिच्या नागरिक गुणांचा विकास करण्यासाठी ही कुटुंब आवश्यक आहे. प्हणून व्यक्तिला विचाहाद्वारा कुटुंब निर्माण करणे आणि संततींच्या पालन.पोषणासाठी विशेष अधिकार असायला पाहिजेत. राज्यांनी चा विषयी अनावश्यक हस्तदोष करू नथे.

#### ८) राजकीय अधिकार :

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

#### अ) मतदानाचा अधिकार :

आजच्या परिस्थितीत कोणत्याही राज्यात प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही व्यवस्था शक्य नाही. यासाठी प्रतिनिधित्मक लोकशाही अस्तित्यात आहे ज्यामध्ये जनता आपल्या प्रतिनिधिना निबद्धन देते आणि हे प्रतिनिधी शासन चालवितात. याप्रकारे जनता मताधिकाराच्या माध्यमातून शासन व्यवस्थेत सहभागी होते. मतदानाचा अधिकार लोकशाहीचा आधार असतो. बासाठीच अनेक देशांनी वयस्क मताधिकाराचा स्थीकार केला आहे.

#### ब) निवडून येण्याचा अधिकार :

लोकशाहीत शासक आणि शासीत असा क्रुंणताही भेदभाव केला वात नाहीं, प्रत्येक व्यक्तिच्या योग्यते संदर्भातील काही अटी पूर्ण करून जनतेचा प्रतिनिधी म्हणून नियदून येण्याचा अधिकार आहे. ह्या अधिकाराच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्ति देशाच्या उन्तर्तामध्ये सक्रीय सहभागी होतो.

क) सार्वज्ञिन् सद् ग्रहण करण्याचा अधिकार :

अभावताच पाहिते आणि याकरिता

बोम्क्तेशियाय अन्य कोणत्वाही आधारावर भेदभाव कर नये.

#### निष्कर्ष :

- प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात व्यक्तिला व्यक्ति या नात्थाने सन्मान आणि महत्व 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.
- प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला आपल्या इच्छेनुसार विचार भाषण आणि लिखाणाचे स्वातंत्र आहे.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

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