

## Library Services and Best Innovative Practices in Shri Shivaji College of Education Library, Amravati

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### Abstract:

The current evolutions in Information Technology brings major changes in Information communication. Advances in computer applications during the past few decades have brought radical changes in the way information is gathered, stored, organized, accessed, and retrieved. The application of computers in information processing has brought several products and services to the scene. So library users go through the internet by avoiding going to the library. Hence, to attract users towards the library and let them know the importance of the library, quality services need to be provided and quality of services depends upon best practices followed by the library.

### Introduction:

Shri Shivaji College of Education is one of the leading academic and dynamic institutions of Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State. It was established in 1960. Shri Shivaji Education Society is the largest Educational society in Vidarbha. It was established by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh at Amravati. Now this society is one of the largest of its kind in India. This society has arts, commerce, Science colleges, along with a Management college at Nagpur, Engineering College at Akola and Medical college at Amravati and . It has a widespread network of schools and colleges in Vidarbha.

**Library of college :-** This college has a strength of 100 students and all of them are library users along with 08 staff members and 5 non teaching staff members. This college runs various courses of Yashwantrao Chavan Mukta Vidyapeeth and the students of YCMOU are also Library Members.

### Collection of Library

• Total collection of library -	15730
• Textbooks	14718
• Reference books	1012
• Donated books	893
• Dissertations	49
• Journals/periodicals	15
• Magazines	24
• Back volumes of journals	193
• CDs/DVDs	100
• N-LIST	
• News papers	10



*(Signature)*  
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## Impact Of Digital Technology On Awareness About Emotional Intelligence

- Dr. Sangita R. Bihade

**Abstract:** Over the last year or so, there have been numerous expressions of concerns that digitisation, in particular robots and artificial intelligence, will replace jobs and increase inequality. These concerns come from the research community, technologists and trade unions and are widely reported in the media. The process of digitalization challenges universities worldwide, in particular the universities' IT. As there are many challenges and threats due to digitalization and use of technology on emotional intelligence. This paper aims to identify the impacts of digital technology on awareness about emotional intelligence. In this paper, the impacts of emotional intelligence and various tools of information technology are analyzed. As a fairly new concept, emotional intelligence has only been discussed for the past twenty years and valid researches on the effects of emotional intelligence in the work environment are still rare. This paper tries to add to the discussion with an analysis of the links between emotional intelligence and effect of use digital technology on emotional intelligence. The impact of use of digital technology and aspects of emotional intelligence are discussed in this paper. This paper focus lights on whether and whatever development takes place artificial intelligence enhances but need of emotional intelligence to use the developed technology will be the necessary aspect of human being. Without aspects of emotional intelligence artificial intelligence is breathless. This paper discuss importance of emotional intelligence in digital era.

**Key Words:** Emotional Intelligence, Digitalization, Digital Technology, Emotional awareness

**Introduction :** Digitalization and new technologies are used to refer, not only to computer based technologies, but also all types of new digital technologies and tools being used increasingly in the work life. Digitalization refers to "the changes associated with the application of digital technology in all aspects of human society". It is known as the "ability to turn existing products or services into digital variants, and thus offer advantages over tangible product." It refers to "the adoption or increase in use of digital or computer technology by an organization, industry, country, etc." The term digitization broadly encompasses the computerization, information technology, and e-business, as well as e-commerce employment while communicating and transacting between persons. The role of digitalization in each of the occupations differed depending on how digitalization has changed the efficiency of work and nature of work. For cyber security experts, who are dignatives, the changes in both



Cosmic Acceleration of Universe in Teleparallel Gravity

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Abstract

The paper is devoted to dynamical investigations of LRS Bianchi type-I cosmological model filled with wet dark fluid in the framework of  $f(R)$  gravity. The equation of state modeled on  $p = \omega(\rho - \rho^*)$  in the form of wet dark fluid for the dark energy component of the universe. Solutions to the corresponding field equations are obtained for exponential law of expansion. The geometrical and physical parameters of the model are studied.

Keywords:  $f(R)$  gravity, wet dark fluid, Bianchi Type I, dark energy, expansion, universe

1. Introduction

It is well known that the recent observational studies [1-5] have well established the accelerated expansion of the current universe. The universe consists of 70 % dark energy and 20 % dark matter. Wet dark fluid is a new candidate for dark energy in the script of generalized chaplygin gas, where a physically motivated equation of state is offered with the properties relevant for a dark energy problem. The equation of state for a wet dark fluid is

$$\frac{p_{wet}}{\omega} = \rho^* - \rho_{wet} \tag{1}$$

Equation (1) is the good approximation for many fluids, including water. The parameter  $\omega$  and  $\rho^*$  are taken to be positive and we restrict ourselves to  $0 \leq \omega \leq 1$ . Note that if  $c_s$  denotes the adiabatic sound speed in wet dark fluid, then  $c_s^2 = \partial p / \partial \rho \geq 0$ . To find the wet dark fluid energy density, we use the energy conservation equation

$$\dot{\rho}_{wet} + 3H(\rho_{wet} + p_{wet}) = 0. \tag{2}$$

From equation of state (1) and using  $3H = \frac{\dot{V}}{V}$  in equation (2), we get

$$\rho_{wet} = \left( \frac{\omega}{1 + \omega} \right) \rho^* + \frac{c}{V^{1/(1+\omega)}} \tag{3}$$

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Three Days International E - Conference On  
CAREER AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
on 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> July 2021@  
Shri Shivaji College of Physical Education Amravati, Maharashtra  
A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CREATIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENT IN  
MATHEMATICS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

ABSTRACT

*Creativity is the ability to think about a task or a problem in a new or different way or the ability to use the imagination to generate new ideas Creativity enables to solve complex or find interesting ways to approach tasks. Mathematic is the gateway of all knowledge. It plays an important role in development and progress of students. The General purpose of the study was the find out the relationship between creativity and achievement in mathematics of secondary school students. The sample of 100 (50 male + 50 female) secondary school students of Std.IX was selected randomly from five high schools of Amravati city. The General creativity, test developed by Baqer Mehdi was used as a tool for data collection and marks obtained by students in Mathematic in Previous standard was taken for the study; Mean, S.D. and Person Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation (r) were used to analyse the data. The study found that , there was no significant relationship between the creativity and achievement in mathematics of male and female secondary school students.*

KEY WORDS - Creativity, Development , Progress, Achievement

INTRODUCTION -

Creativity is the act of turning new and imaginative ideas into reality. Creativity is characterized by the ability to perceive the world in new ways, to find hidden patterns, to make connections between seemingly unrelated phenomena and to generate solutions. Creativity involves two processes i.e. thinking , then producing. Creativity is the tendency to generate or recognize ideas, alternatives or possibilities that may be useful in solving problems, communicating with others and entertaining ourselves and others. Mathematics plays an important role in development and progress of human race. Mathematics is essential for the existence and progress of modern world. The subject Mathematics has been occupying a very important place in all levels of school in general and in Secondary level in particular. Students are very much concerned about this subject. They find this subject difficult compared to other subjects that are taught in schools.

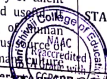
NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY -

Creativity may be thought of as a quality or talent leading to a result which is novel and useful springs from the innermost recesses of our vision. It has been recognized as a precious source of intelligent development and survival of man.

through ages. Mathematics is more than the body of knowledge and it has characteristic methodology of teaching. It is a unique way of thinking which helps any one to solve many problems in human concern. Socio Economic status of students, school and home climate, Study habits etc. are some of the influencing factors of mathematics achievement. On the other hand intelligence, creativity attitude towards mathematics, aptitude, teaching methodology, proper motivation etc. are some of the factors which influence on Mathematics achievement. Mainka (1998) study revealed that, there did not exist sex differences in the acquisition of mathematical concepts at secondary school level. Roopalatha (2003) found that private school children are better than government school children with respect to their abilities of representation and interpretation of geometrical concepts. Reddy and Maddani (2010) found that, girls perform better than boys in Mathematics Scholastic Achievement Test. Looking at the previous studies, it is an attempt to study the relationship between creativity and achievement in mathematics of secondary school students.

STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM -

Hence from the above facts the researcher stated her problem as under





PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATORS THROUGH ICT TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

Information and communication technology has become an integral part of today's teaching-learning process. ICT improves the quality of education in several ways by not only motivating the learner but engaging him by providing basic skills. ICT has the capability to change the environment of the learner. ICT is helpful in the teachers training. The main aim of the study was to find out the professional development of teacher through ICT training. In the present study experimental method was adopted. A sample of 40 teacher educators who attended Intel Teach Program were selected for the study from Amravati district of Maharashtra state by applying purposive sampling technique. A self designed comprehensive questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Percentage was used to analyze the data. The study inferred that, after the training program teacher educators have got proficiency in ICT skills.

KEY WORDS: Information and communication technology, Teaching-learning, Professional development

INTRODUCTION -

ICT is a potentially powerful tool for extending educational opportunities, both formal and non formal. ICT especially computers and internet technologies enable new ways of training and learning rather than simply allow teachers and students to do what they have done before in a better way. ICT supported education can promote that acquisition of the knowledge and skills that will empower students for life long learning. ICT has the potential for increasing access to and improving the relevance and quality of education, thereby it makes the teaching - learning process more, effective, entertaining and more interesting. ICT have the potential to enhance access, quality and effectiveness in education in general and to enable the development of more and better teachers in particular (Sumalatha 2009). The use of ICT for teacher education is now seen world wide as both a necessity and an opportunity; with the moral and intellectual strength in the present scenario, the use and implementation of ICT is the only key for India to attain more advanced system of Education. The quality of education depends on the quality of teachers, without maintaining the quality of teachers no innovation should be expected. Thus the most important single factor for the quality of education and for the efficiency and quality of the students learning is the quality of the teachers. Teachers hold the key to change in educational institutions. This has been recognized by international agencies such as UNESCO who have identified the professional development of

teachers in learning of sustainability as the "Priority of priorities"

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

ICT is required because education has been made universal and compulsory. It improves quality of education as technological devices are used to impart knowledge. ICT bring quality in education as it addresses the problem of individual differences. Educational technology play a very important role in the classroom. If teacher possess sound knowledge in ICT he can be effective and efficient teacher in 21st century. ICT improve the quality of education in several ways by not only motivating the learner but engaging him by providing basic skill. ICT has the capability to change the environment of the learner and also helpful in the teachers training. According to plegrum and Law (2003) teachers play crucial role in the adoption and implementation of ICT in education. However, studies show that teachers lack the necessary ICT knowledge and skills. In sufficient access to ICT is clearly noted as an obstacle preventing successful implementation of technology (Kay, 2006, Doering, Hughes and Huffman, 2003) Baylor and Ritchie (2002) State, "regardless of the amount of technology and its sophistication, technology will not be used unless faculty members have the skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary infuse it into the curriculum." That is teachers should become effective agents to be able to use of technology in the classroom.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

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Shri Shivaji College of Physical Education Amravati, Maharashtra  
IMPORTANCE OF CAREER AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN  
TEACHER EDUCATION

**ABSTRACT**

Education is of key essence for modern society Education molds people into leaders not only with knowledge but also shows them how to lead with emotion and true values Education offers a possibility to live independently and thus be free Teacher Education is recognized as a vital component in economic competition and growth (Tang 2015). Teacher education helps teachers become the innovators and researcher in education. The primary way of enhancing teacher quality is to base teacher education on the issue of robust research (Cooney 1994). Educational change, such as shifts toward technology rich teaching and learning will only be successful with a concerted change effort in teacher education program. Professional development for teachers can help teachers to plan their time better and stay organized. This makes teacher more efficient and gives them extra time to focus on student. So the attempt has been made in this paper to study the need and importance of career and professional development in teacher education field.

**KEY WORDS :-** Career And Professional Development, Teacher Education.

**INTRODUCTION :**

Education has changed a lot in recent time. It's more interactive now with the infusion of digital media. The new technology like artificial intelligence, augmented reality are opening a new dimension in education. Information is already shared and students have chewed them, digested them. But there is a gap between the information and knowledge, real education. In this situation teachers can gear up to help students to understand knowledge and concept outside the textbook by real life examples.

A teacher must enhance civilization while giving people the right tool to make informed decisions. They are to build up a bunch of 'creative', 'independent', 'informed'. Incisive and innovative individuals who can contribute to the society and build a better place for the next generation. Leadership is the most important trait for modern day human beings. Teachers have to play this decisive role to leave a deep impact on the lives of students and to make them the next leader. Students across the world face multiple challenges while choosing a career for themselves. A teacher has to stand by their students to help them overcome these challenges.

**Objectives of the Study :**

- 1) To describe the meaning of career and professional development.
- 2) To explain the importance of career and professional development.
- 3) To mention the need of career and professional development for teacher.
- 4) To explain the importance of career and professional development for teacher educators.

**MEANING OF CAREER AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Professional development is the set of tools, resources and training sessions for educators to improve their teaching quality and effectiveness. These resources allow instructors to further their knowledge in the subject area and allows for membership and the opportunity to learn new teaching techniques. Those who take part in workshops or leadership sessions develop and enhance specialized skills including technical, qualitative and analytical skills.

Professional development refers to instructors developing and improving their skills to better meet the needs of their students. Approaches to professional development include reviewing case studies, consultation and coaching mentoring and technical

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## Present Status of Muslim Women's in India

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### Abstract

The aim of present research is to highlight present status of women in the Muslim community. The status of women in society is neither a new issue nor is it a fully settled one. Status of women in different human societies of the world is different. Whether, it is developed, developing or under developed societies, women inhabit an inimitable position. Nearly all human societies in diverse part of the world are male dominated. Male are active part and females are passive part in the society. For many decades Muslim women are struggling for gender equality in the Islamic law that oversee rights related to marriage, divorce, and property rights.

**Keywords:** Women, Muslim Women, Society and Islam.

### Introduction

In the contemporary age of globalization, women empowerment becomes an important issue. Empowerment means to increase the spiritual, political, social or economic strength of individual and communities by developing confidence in their own capacities. Empowerment refers the right to determine choices, right to have access to opportunities and resources for taking proper decision. The status of Muslim women in India remains comparatively inferior to that of men though women are working in Educational institutions, Multinational companies, Medical field, Banks, NCC, Army and other financial institutions. They are still neglected tortured and dominated by male society. According to the latest March 2017, PEW a US-based thinktank they estimated change from 2010 to 2015 is 73 %, for the number of Indian Muslim women is projected to rise more than 300 million by 2015, Making in India the country with the largest Muslim population.

According to the Sachar Committee report as a result of such biased propaganda the civil society and the state locate Muslim women's deprivation not in terms of the 'objective' reality of societal discrimination and faulty development policies, but in the religious community space. The problems of the Muslim women are much different and more complex than their counterparts belonging to other religions. Muslims since independence have lived in a fear, they have been ignored by successive Governments and sometimes they have been targeted the community and women being the most vulnerable have been exposed to all sort of violence. As of the India Muslim women are illiterate. Without proper education and knowledge, they are not even able to take up their cases and obtain justice. The problem is that only legal provisioning is not enough to ensure women's right in India. Our society is still not relaxed enough to accept women equal to their men counterparts. In this perspective, education is thought to be the perfect ladder for women.

### Indian Muslim Community & Position of its Women

Islam is the first religion in the world which recognizes women as legal entity and gave her all rights that man enjoyed. Islam brought about freeing of women from bondage and gave her identical rights and recognized her uniqueness as human being. Islam improved the status of women by insisting rights of possessions, ownership, inheritance, education, marriage and divorce. The Qur'an came out with a thorough declaration that men and women are equal and women's rights are equal to their duties.

Marriage (Nikah) is defined to be a contract which has for its object the breeding and the legalizing of children. The foundation of marriage in Islam has three aspects: Legal, Social, and religious. Legally, it is a contract and not a forfeit. The social aspect of marriage has three important features. Islam has treated women with great sense of pride.



## A Comparative Study of Educational and Behavioural problems of Mentally Retarded Children With Regard To Their All Round Development And Self-reliance.

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Mental retardation means substantial limitations in age-appropriate intellectual and adaptive behavior. It is seldom a time-limited condition. Although many individuals with mental retardation make tremendous advancements in adaptive skills (some to the point of functioning independently and no longer being considered under any disability category. Many children with mild retardation are not identified until they enter school and sometimes not until the second or third grade, when more difficult academic work is required. Most students with mild mental retardation master academic skills up to about the sixth-grade level and are able to learn job skills well enough to support themselves independently or semi-independently. Some adults who have been identified with mild mental retardation develop excellent social and communication skills and once they leave school are no longer recognized as having a disability. Children with moderate retardation show significant delays in development during their preschool years. As they grow older, discrepancies in overall intellectual development and adaptive functioning generally grow wider between these children and age mates without disabilities. People with moderate mental retardation are more likely to have health and behavior problems than are individuals with mild retardation. Individuals with severe and profound mental retardation are almost always identified at birth or shortly afterward. Most of these infants have significant central nervous system damage, and many have additional disabilities and/or health conditions. Although IQ scores can serve as the basis for differentiating severe and profound retardation from one another, the difference is primarily one of functional impairment.

### Adaptive Behavior

By definition children with mental retardation have substantial deficits in adaptive behavior. These limitations can take many forms and tend to occur across domains of functioning. Limitations in self-care skills and social relationships as well as behavioral excesses are common characteristics of individuals with mental retardation.

### Self-Care and Daily Living Skills.

Individuals with mental retardation who require extensive supports must often be taught basic self-care skills such as dressing, eating, and hygiene. Direct instruction and environmental supports such as added prompts and simplified routines are necessary to ensure that deficits in these adaptive areas do not come to seriously limit one's quality of life. Most children with milder forms of mental retardation learn how to take care of their basic needs, but they often require training in self-management skills to achieve the levels of performance necessary for eventual independent living.

### Social Development.

Making and sustaining friendships and personal relationships present significant challenges for many persons with mental retardation. Limited cognitive processing skills, poor language development, and unusual or inappropriate behaviors can seriously impede interacting with others. It is difficult at best for someone who is not a professional educator or staff person to want to spend the time necessary to get to know a person who stands too close, interrupts frequently, does not maintain eye contact, and strays from the conversational topic. Teaching students with mental retardation appropriate social and interpersonal skills is one of the most important functions of special education.

### Need & Importance of the Research Study

Mentally retarded children shows problem in communication, and socialization. Though behavioral problems may occur in both disabled non-disabled e but m r develop poor behavior due to confused unclear message. They require instructions which are easy clear and understandable to their level, shows some characteristics such as short attention, lack of concentration low frustration tolerance, and some hard behavior as unnecessary laughing, crying hyperactive attention loving. For any behavior to overcome a systematic

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Shri Shivaji College of Physical Education Amravati, Maharashtra

EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ON ONLINE  
TEACHING PRACTICES: VIEWS AND PERCEPTION OF TEACHER TRAINEES

**ABSTRACT**

Continuing professional development for teaching is important for institutional renewal, teacher development and student learning improvement. This paper identifies views of teacher trainees regarding workshop organised for their professional development activities and their opinion regarding the process of blended learning. In such pandemic situation firstly online teacher training courses were organised for professional development of teacher trainees. Sample selected for the study was 70 teacher trainees of Shri Shivaji college of education Amravati. Researcher collected online data for the study through google form. The purpose of research was to evaluate the impact of a learning design for teaching skill improvement workshops on participants' teaching practice. Investigator predicted that a satisfactory participant experience along with participants achieving the intended learning outcomes would result in participants implementing evaluating professional development learning in their teaching practice.

In this paper investigator analysed the training programmes offered to the teacher trainees of surveying the effects and benefits of professional advancement on creating new knowledge and improving the quality of teaching. The survey results have verified the main hypothesis regarding the effect of professional development in raising the quality of teaching, but they have not verified completely auxiliary hypothesis which views the program as a mechanism to meet the professional development needs of teacher trainees.

**KEYWORDS:** Professional Development, Online Teaching, Teaching practices, Evaluation, Blended learning

**INTRODUCTION**

The National Education Policy has given a rare glimpse in what can be achieved through the transformation of education. The new NEP clearly states that it is time to take on a policy that is undoubtedly student centric, or what can be safely put down as Education 4.0! The time has indeed come to recognize the fact that the student is the main stakeholder and that efforts must be taken to make the system respond to their dreams and aspirations. In this line of thinking the new policy gives the acceptability of many modes of learning including that of face to face learning, online learning and distance or virtual mode. It also promotes use of vocational courses, multi-disciplinary courses and multi-modal approaches there by focussing on Blended teaching-learning.

Professional development refers to many types of educational experiences related to an individual's

work. Doctors, lawyers, educators, accountants, engineers, and people in a wide variety of professions and businesses participate in professional development to learn and apply new knowledge and skills that will improve their performance on the job. Many fields require members to participate in ongoing learning approved by the profession, sometimes as a requirement for keeping their jobs. Professionals often also voluntarily seek new learning.

In education, research has shown that teaching quality and school leadership are the most important factors in raising student achievement. When people use the term "professional development," they usually mean a formal process such as a conference, seminar, workshop; collaborative learning among members of a work team; or a course at a college or university. However, professional development can also occur in informal contexts such as discussions

## The Effectiveness of Online Education During Covid 19 Pandemic—A Comparative Analysis Between the Perceptions of Academic Students and Professional Students of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University

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### Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted normal activities such as going to school, moving education online. Based on data gathered through a survey (N = 884), this paper analyses students' perceptions regarding the effectiveness of online education in a period when this type of education is the only available option. From collected data of survey the respondents were 66% female students and 34% male students of various UG and PG students of the Sant Gadge Baba University. There was positive perception towards the effectiveness of online learning of various courses students. Six hypotheses were formulated and perception was evaluated on various scale construct. The perception of the effectiveness of face-to-face courses will influence students' desire for physical class attendance. The perception of the effectiveness of face-to-face courses will negatively influence the perception of the effectiveness of online courses. The students who do not possess the technology needed for easy access to online courses will perceive them as ineffective compared with the students who possess the technology. The students who can browse the internet easily will perceive the effectiveness of online courses differently compared with the other students. Students' desire for physical class attendance will generate the perception of ineffectiveness of online courses. The capacity of educational institutions to manage online courses will have a positive effect on the students' perception of the effectiveness of online courses. The results indicate that students react differently to online education, and their reaction is based on their proficiency in using online tools, their ability to technically access online courses, and the instructors' manner in conducting learning activities.

**KEYWORDS:** Online Education, covid-19 pandemic, professional and academic courses, students' perception

### Introduction :

Online teaching is one of the most effective tool of teaching which is somehow enforced due to arousal of pandemic covid -19 on teacher and students too. Online education is vague concept which includes so many conceptual backgrounds. It may be learning by the use of technology in education and education of various technologies. There is a wide range of e-learning platforms (sometimes called Virtual Learning Environments) on offer to users. These platforms deliver a range of complexity and versatility in their functions and services. Looking at the feature sets it is easily possible to consider an educational multimedia CD and Moodle platform as different types of e-learning solutions, as both are specific software applications. However at a first level, different e-learning systems must meet the same requirements as any other software, such as: providing stable and reliable operation, providing a comfortable, user friendly interface which complies with all relevant legislation in respect of accessibility and ergonomic requirements, offering tools for following and recording the users' activities, managing authority and authentication, compatibility with the host computer environment, minimizing system requirements for operation, easy installation, on-line user support, options to refresh software and contents, offering productivity support. The most basic services of educational software are: to present learning material delivered in different forms and formats, to give support to users in their exercises and their practice with the delivered knowledge, to assess the results of the learning process and to give feedback for the learner. Early off-line educational programs (the products of first-generation e-learning such as Computer Based Teaching) actually achieved many of the above requirements. However Multimedia CDs may have looked impressive but the content was very static in the sense that its content could be difficult or impossible, to refresh or update. The single user, multimedia approach reflected a traditional, rigorous educational approach:

to deliver, to strengthen and to evaluate the knowledge acquired by the student. The sub-system which supports the learning process is called a Learning Management System - LMS. The tasks of LMS are: managing the content, monitoring access, registration of users, presentation of lessons, managing the assessments.



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SHODH SHUDDHI: INITIATIVE TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF RESEARCH IN INDIA

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Abstract-

India has a publicly funded higher education system and is ranked 3rd in the world next to the United States and China. Higher academic institutions requires thesis and dissertations to be submitted by the Scholars. HEI gradually focuses on the research. To enhance the quality of research the Ministry of Education Government of India has launched ShodhShuddhi project on 21st September 2019. This project provides access to the Plagiarism Detection Software PDS to all Indian universities and institutions. This study has been undertaken to investigate the efforts of UGC to curb the plagiarism and enhance the quality of research output State wise and University category wise and also uses of ShodhShuddhi project to improve the quality of research in Indian Universities.

Index Terms: Shodhshuddhi, plagiarism Plagiarism Detection Software PDS, Plagiarism detection tools, URKUND.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Education, Government of India published the report in June 2021, based on the 10th all India survey on higher education. As on September 30, there were 1043 universities, 42343 Colleges and 11779 stand-alone institutions out of which 396 are private and 420 are located in rural areas out of which 307 universities are affiliated.

According to the survey results 38.5 million students enrolled for higher education out of which 30647787 number of students, are enrolled in undergraduate, 4312535 students enrolled for PG level programme. In 2019-20 there were 202550 students enrolled for PhDs and 23934 for M.Phil.in 2019-20 (AISHE, 2019-20). To tackle such huge students/scholars and their research productivity, UGC made several committees and brought various Rules and Regulations.

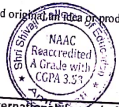
The present paper investigates the UGC's role in curbing plagiarism in higher education institutions. ShodhShuddhi Initiative of INFLIBNET and its present status in curbing plagiarism.

II. PLAGIARISM

Researchers for their research refers many articles books, journals and various reading materials. Due to advent of internet researchers easily search the needed information and use it for the support of their research. Sometimes researchers use this information in unethical ways. Due to absence of knowledge plagiarism occurs. Plagiarism is a serious issue and researchers have to pay penalties as per level of plagiarism occurs.

According to the Merriam-Webster online dictionary, to "plagiarise" means:

- to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- to commit literary theft
- to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source



Principal, Shri Shivaji College of Education Amravati



## Stress, And Measures Of Stress Management : Yoga Is The Best For Mental Health

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### Abstract

This article provides information on stress, Causes of Stress and Role of Yoga in Stress management. Stress as a person's Psychological & Physiological response to the perception of a demand or challenges; develops the concepts of stressors and coping strategies and emphasizes on the importance of library personnel, officers, administrators & managers knowing the dynamics of stress in the lives of individual workers & having awareness of the important sources of stress in the workplace. This paper focus on what is stress, causes of stress and measures to overcome stress, and live simple happy life with Yoga.

### Introduction

Now a days we heard this word stress time to time because stress in the workplace is currently a topic of great interest. Every activity you do involve stress because stress is part of living your positive responses to stress allows you to survive with surrounding, taking in all that life has to offer your daily routine consists of activities you have adapted to your body, mind and emotions generally known what to expect & they become comfortable with the routine, so the stress of your day to day life flows fairly well but suddenly Zap-sometime, happens to change your routine and that disruption because a stressor

But it is important to pay attention to stress because it can affect your health. As well as ineffective management of stress can lower the productivity of individual employees and as a result, of an entire organization.

### Definition of stress

Richard S Lazarus : "Stress is a condition or feeling experienced when a person perceive that demands exceed the personal & social resources the individual is able to mobilize".

People fill little stress when they have the time experience & resources to manage a situation. They fill great stress when they think they can't handle the demands put upon them. Stress is their fore a negative experience. And it is not an inevitable consequence of an event. It depends a lot on people's percentages of a situation and their real ability to cope with it.

**Stress management** : Can be defined as interventions designed to reduce the impact of stressors in the designed to reduce the impact of stressors in the workplace. These can have an individual focus aimed at increasing an individuals ability to cope with stressors.

Stress can come from any situation or that makes you feel frustrated, angry, nervous an anxious. The goal of stress management is to help you to manage the stress at everyday life.

### Types of Stress

#### 1) External Stress

External stressors are:-

- \*Physical Environment:-Noise, Bright Light, confined spaces
- \*Social interaction :- Rudeness, Bossiness Aggressiveness by others, Bullying.
- \*Organizational:- Rules, Regulations, Red-Tape Deadlines
- \*Major life events:- Birth, Death, Lost job, promotion marital status change
- \*Daily hassles:- Commuting, misplaced keys Mechanical breakdown

#### 1) Internal Stressors are:-

- \*Life style choice:- Caffeine, Lack of sleep overloaded schedule
  - \*Negative self talk:- Pre-ssimistle thinking self criticism Over analyzing
  - \*Mind traps:- Unrealistic expect atones Taking things personally All or nothing thinking
- Exaggeration Rigid thinking

#### 2) Internal Stress





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**A STUDY ON LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION OF HIGH SCHOOL  
STUDENTS IN AMRAVATI CITY**

**\*DR. AMIT E. GAWANDE**

*\*Assistant Professor Shri Shivaji College of Education, Amravati MS*

**ABSTRACT**

*The researcher conducted a study on the level of educational aspiration of high school students and I used the normative survey method and simple random sampling technique to select 125 samples from the city of Amravati in MS State. He analyzed the chi-square and ANOVA statistical techniques used in this study. I found that there was a significant difference between students' educational desires according to their level of desire, and there was no significant difference between students' educational desires according to their parents' educational status.*

**KEYWORDS:** Educational Aspiration, Educational Status

**INTRODUCTION**

Educational desire is a key variable in predicting success and can be viewed as an element of academic achievement motivation, with a strong desire for success and a focus on the development of goals to excel in certain fields of study or to achieve a certain grade. There are different theoretical perspectives on the explanation of educational desire and its consequences for future behavior. The Dominant Model is a sociological status-acquisition theory that emphasizes aspiration as a cognitive state that motivates or drives adolescents to strive for academic success (Khoo & Ainsley, 2005). The model recognizes that both the personal dimension (eg, the influence of others or students' perception of their personal qualities) and the social dimension (eg, the quality of school education or parental social class) are important transfer factors. In particular, parents have been seen as

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## A STUDY OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN AMRAVATI CITY

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### ABSTRACT

*The achievement motivation of college students is a major concern in 21st century Indian society. Unless students have a high level of achievement motivation, it will be difficult for society to develop and be on par with other developed societies. Therefore, appropriate emphasis should be placed on the development of the desire to achieve excellence in all aspects of life, from the lower level to the higher level. Therefore, this study is an attempt to focus on achievement motivation of college students in Amravati City in terms of gender and educational stream. The aims of the research are based on the comparison of achievement motivations for educational stream and gender. The research reported a significant difference in gender and educational stream achievement motivation for students studying at the higher secondary level.*

**KEYWORDS:** Achievement Motivation, Educational stream, Gender

### INTRODUCTION

Everyone born in society strives for excellence in one area or the other. The journey to excellence is accelerated by an individual's inner drive to achieve something unique. This mental state of the individual is considered as the drive to reach or surpass others. Achievement Motivation, as a psychological construct, is seen in all individuals in varying degrees. It is a kind of latent desire or inner force that energizes an individual to move towards a particular goal. For example, an individual's desire to achieve outstanding success in school or to get a good grade is included in the achievement motive. Achievement Motivation is not limited to academic success, it can

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Three Days International E - Conference On  
CAREER AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
on 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> July 2021 @

Shri Shivaji College of Physical Education Amravati, Maharashtra  
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PLAYERS OF  
B.P.ED. AND B.ED. COURSE

#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to compare some physiological profile of players of B.P.Ed and B.Ed. Course. For the present study researcher has selected 40 male kabaddi players (20 Interuniversity players For the present study researcher has selected 40 players (20 players from B.P.Ed College and 20 players from B.Ed College of Shri Shivaji College of Education, Amravati) with the help of purposive sampling method. The age of the players were ranged between 20 to 25 years. Hemoglobin Level was checked by Sahli's hemoglobinometer. Pulse Rate was taken manually. Exhale Capacity was measured by Peak Flow Meter. To compare the various parameters of physiological profile of B.P.Ed and B.Ed. players of Shri Shivaji College of Education, researcher applied 't' test and the level of significant was kept at 0.05. Result shows that on the basis of mean difference there was much difference between the means of B.P.Ed Players and B.Ed Players in reference to Hemoglobin, Pulse Rate and Exhale Capacity. To see this differences were significant or not at 0.05 level. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that all the parameters was found to be significant as the calculated 't' value of Hemoglobin is 5.681, Pulse Rate is 3.23 and Exhale Capacity is 5.688 is much greater than the tabulated 't' value 2.024. Hence all the variables were found to be significant. Concluding the study we can say that the all the parameters were found to be significant, the significant may be attributed that B.P.Ed players practice regularly throughout the year. They practice for a particular specific game, whereas B.Ed players were not specific or professional players they were academicians. Hence they pose low physiological characteristics as compared to B.P.Ed players.

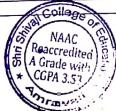
**Keywords:** Hemoglobin, Exhale Capacity, Pulse Rate, Players of B.P.Ed & B.Ed Course.

#### INTRODUCTION

Physiology is the study of human body function. Physiology deals with the study of the human body organs, systems, tissues, cells and molecules and their function are put together to maintain our internal environment. In physiology we study how different parts of organs work together to achieve a particular function in our body, for example the digestion of food involves the metabolism of hormones for the breakdown of various foods and their chemicals compound produced by the stomach, liver and pancreas helps in the process of metabolism. Muscle contraction is also an example of the action of chemical messages produced by nerves that supply the muscles. If we understand the whole process of the body functions, then we can understand what happens in our body and how the various organs

function normally. With training and conditioning the heart becomes more efficient and is able to circulate more blood while bearing less frequently for standard amount of work, the heart beats slowly as the training period proceeds. The heart rate, blood pressure, etc changes in the various organs functions indicate a decreasing load on the cardiovascular adaptation to exercise. The various physiological parameters seem to play a very vital role in the modern competitive sports in development of excellent performance.

Haemoglobin is a complex compound found in Red Blood Cells that contain iron (haemo) and protein (globin) and is capable of combining with oxygen. Haemoglobin is basically organic material with a very interested organic structure known as haemo. The interesting thing about this structure is that it contains iron and this iron is capable of combining



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One Day International E - Conference On  
Covid-19 Pandemic: Challenges, Opportunities & Solutions in Front of Higher  
Education  
on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2021 @  
S.K. College Akola, AS College Kurha, S.K. Maha Dahihanda & PEFI, New Delhi.  
**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF DIFFERENT LEVEL OF  
SOCIO ECONOMIC ATHLETE**

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to compare the social behavior of low and high level of socio economic status athlete. For this purpose researcher has selected the 40 Athletes (20 Athletes of high socio economic status and 20 Athletes of low socio economic status) from Shri Shivaji College of Physical Education, who regularly practice at the ground with the help of purposive sampling method. Socio economic status was measured with the help of Socio Economic Status Scale (Rural) developed by Divya Singh and Deepa Vinay. Further athletes were divided into two categories high and low socio economic status. Social behaviour of children's was measured with the help of Social Behaviour Inventory developed by M.C. Joshi and Jagdish Pandey. Statistical Analysis was done on the basis of 't' test and the level of significant was kept at 0.05. Result reveals that there was difference between the mean score of high socio economic status athletes and low socio economic status athletes as the mean score is 106.6 and 93.8. Whereas the mean difference was found as 12.8, to check this difference is significant or not researcher further calculate 't' test and the 't' value 3.759 which was found to be greater than the tabulated 't' value 2.024. This shows that there is significant difference was found between high socio economic status athletes and low socio economic status athletes. Concluding the study it has been observed that there is difference found between the mean score of high socio economic status athletes and low socio economic status athletes and it also found to be significant. The high socio economic status athletes shows high and better social behavior as compared to low socio economic status athletes, the difference may be attributed that low socio economic status athletes goes through many difficulties and troubles in their family, such as lower educational achievement, poverty and mal nutrition which leads to poor health, ultimately it affect the behavior of athletes and our society also.

**KEYWORD:** Socio economic status, Social behavior, Athlete, etc.

**Introduction**

Before understanding social behavior we must know about social acts, and social actions. A social act is an act done by intention, aim, plan, purpose, and so on which encompasses another person. A social action is an action which directed towards accomplishing a social act. Social behavior can be defined an act intended towards society, or the behavior taking place between members of the same species. Behavior such as perceiving, thinking, Moral, intentional, and behaving person; involves the expectations about the other's acts and actions.

Even when an individual is able to live independently, very few people look to live in

isolation. From the moment of birth, human beings are social creatures. Indeed, without social relations no child would survive. Instead, we generally receive social interactions, and no study of behaviour would be complete without taking into consideration to these interactions.

A numerous study shows that early childhood interventions has found short and medium term effects on academic or cognitive outcomes which leads to improvements in pro-social and anti-social behaviours, such as delinquency, risky adolescent behaviour, aggression, employment and earning. The potential of socio economic status affect in a broad range of children's social behaviours, attitudes and skills has



## पर्यावरण संरक्षणात महिलांची भूमिका

डॉ. मीना कृष्णराव रोकडे

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## प्रास्ताविक :-

पृथ्वीवरील सजीव सृष्टीच्या दृष्टीने पर्यावरणाचे अन्यन्यसाधारण असे महत्त्व आहे. संतुलित पर्यावरणाशिवाय सजीवांचे जीवन सुकर व आरोग्यदायी असूच शकत नाही. पूर्वी पर्यावरणासंदर्भात फारसा अभ्यास करण्याची गरज नव्हती. परंतु आज औद्योगिक क्रांतीमुळे व मानवाच्या अतिरिक्त हव्यासापोटी पर्यावरणाचा अतोनात नाश होत आहे. कोणत्याही प्रकारचा विकास मानवी विकास पर्यावरणाकडे डोळेझाक करून करता येणार नाही. सजीवांच्या जीवित राहण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत तसेच नैसर्गिक क्रिया करण्याकरिता वातावरणातील सजीव व नजीव घटकांची मदत होत असते, या सर्व घटकांच्या परस्परालंबीत्वाला, त्याच्या एकत्रित स्थितीला पर्यावरण असे म्हणतात. वातावरणातील घटक सजीव अथवा निर्जीव असतात. काही घटक नैसर्गिक असतात तर काही मानवनिर्मित असतात. या सर्व घटकांचा परस्परांशी संबंध येतो व त्यातूनच एकत्रित स्थिती निर्माण होवून पर्यावरण तयार होते. पर्यावरणाच्या सजीव घटकांमध्ये प्राणी, वनस्पती आणि सूक्ष्मजीव यांचा समावेश होतो. यामध्ये मानवाचा सुध्दा समावेश आहे. निर्जिव व घटकांमध्ये मृदावरण, जलावरण व वातावरण इत्यादी घटकांचा समावेश होतो. मानव व पर्यावरण यांच्यात अतुट असे परस्पर संबंध सुरवातीपासूनच निर्माण झालेले आहेत. किंबहुना अनुकूल पर्यावरणातच मानवाचे क्रिया संचालन व विकास होवू शकतो. परंतु अलीकडच्या काळात निर्मगात मानवी हस्तक्षेप प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढल्यामुळे पर्यावरणात असंतुलन निर्माण झाले आहे. पर्यावरणाच्या अवास्तव व अनिर्बंध वापरामुळे पर्यावरणची अपरिमित हानी होत आहे. या सर्व घटकांना मानव स्वतः जबाबदार आहे. मानवाच्या भावी पिढ्यांकडे एका जबाबदारीच्या जाणीवेतून पाहिल्यास आज पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण करणे ही काळाची गरज बनली आहे.

## पर्यावरण म्हणजे काय?

पृथ्वीवरील किंवा पृथ्वीवरील कोणत्याही प्रदेशातील मानव तसेच इतर सजीव ज्या परिसरात राहतात त्या परिसरातील सर्व घटकसमूह मिळून तयार झालेली परिस्थिती म्हणजेच पर्यावरण.

पर्यावरण ही एक व्यापक संज्ञा आहे. व्यक्तिच्या विकासावर ज्या घटकांचा प्रभाव पडतो ते सर्व घटक पर्यावरणात समाविष्ट असतात ते घटक म्हणजे शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, नैतिक आर्थिक व राजकीय या सर्व घटकांचा व्यक्तीवर प्रभाव पडत असतो. आजूबाजूच्या परिसरातील सर्व घटकांचा म्हणजे शाळा, समाज, हवा, वनस्पती, कारखाने, उद्योगधंदे, नद्या, धरणे इत्यादींचा समावेश पर्यावरणात होतो. व्यक्तीचे जीवन, स्वभाव, वर्तन, वाढ, विकास, परिपक्वता, हयावर ज्या बाह्य घटकांचा प्रभाव पडतो त्या सर्व बाह्य घटकांचे व बाह्य शक्तीचे संपूर्ण रूप म्हणजे पर्यावरण, व्यक्तीच्या विकासात व जीवनक्रमात पर्यावरणाचा फार मोठा भाग असतो.

## पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व :-

"वृक्षवली आम्हा सोयरे वनचरे" असे संत तुकाराम महाराजांनी जे काव्य रचलेले आहे त्याला फार मोठा अर्थ आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून मानवाच्या योग्य जीवनासाठी, त्यांच्या सभोवती असलेल्या प्रत्येक सजीवाचे कार्य व योगदान अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. म्हणूनच वृक्षवेलींना मनुष्यांचे नातेवाईक म्हटलेले आहे. कारण असे म्हणतात की, " जीवो जीवस्य जीववम्" याचा अर्थ प्रत्येक जीव दुसऱ्या जीवावर अवलंबून असतो. म्हणूनच सृष्टीतील प्रत्येक जीव सुस्थितीत

# पद्मश्री डॉ. शिवाजीराव उपाख्य दाजीसाहेब पटवर्धन

डॉ. आर्भत एकनाथराव गावंडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक

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व्यक्तीला थोरपण घेण्यासाठी ध्येयगर्भात कार्याला संवेच्या माध्यमातून समर्पित व्हावे लागते. त्यासाठी त्यागाच्या यज्ञात संवेच्या समिधा अर्पण करावी लागतात. समाजातील दुःख, समाजातील दुःखद समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी ज्ञान, त्याग आणि संवेचा स्योकार करावा लागतो. यासाठी चरित्र संपन्न आणि निस्वार्थ कर्मयोगी व्यक्तीच केवळ अशा कार्याची धुरा सांभाळू शकतात. डॉ. शिवाजीराव पटवर्धन उपाख्य दाजीसाहेब पटवर्धन यांच्या जीवनात ज्ञान, त्याग आणि सेवा या त्रिसूत्रीचा अनुभव लोकांना घेता आला. दाजी साहेबांचा जन्म कर्नाटकातील विजापूर जिल्ह्यातील जामखंडी संस्थानातील आसंगी गावी झाला आई-वडिलांचे छत्र लहानपणाी हवल्यामुळे त्यांचे पालन पोषण त्यांच्या ज्येष्ठ भगिनी बहिणा आक्कायांनी केले. दाजीसाहेबांचे पूर्ण नाव शिवाजी गणेश पटवर्धन होते. प्राथमिक शिक्षण आसंगी गावी झाले. त्यांना बौद्धिक प्रतिभा जन्मजात लाभली होती. त्यांचे शारीरिक सौष्टव व रूप अनुवशिक परंपरतून आले होते. प्राथमिक शाळेत ते हुशार विद्यार्थी म्हणून चमकले. सोलापूरच्या सरदाराला मूलबाळ नसल्यामुळे एखाद्या स्वकुलीन हुशार मुलांला दत्तक घेण्याचे त्यांनी ठरविले व बहिणा अक्काला शिवाजीरावचो मागणी करण्यात आली. जेव्हा हा विषय चर्चेत घरी आला तेव्हा शिवाजीरावांनी चक्क नकार कळविला सोलापूरचे सरदार घराणे श्रीमंत असून प्रतिष्ठित म्हणून त्यांना स्थान होते मात्र शिवाजीरावांना पैसा आणि प्रतिष्ठेचा मोह झाला नाही. मुलाचे लहानपणचे वागणे भविष्याचे दिशानिर्देश ठरतात.

प्राथमिक शिक्षणानंतर त्यांच्या माध्यमिक शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था पुण्यात करण्यात आले तेव्हा पुणे हे राजकीय कार्याचे केंद्र होते. अनेक पुढारी पुण्यातील होते; त्यात लोकमान्य टिळकांचा राजकीय दबदबा होता. सर्व भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यासाठी प्रयत्न करीत होते लोकमान्य टिळक यांच्या भाषणाचा प्रभाव त्यांच्यावर झाला व पुढील आयुष्यात मी भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यासाठी प्रयत्न करील अशी त्यांनी मनाशी खूणगाठ बांधली. भविष्यकाळ त्याला साक्षी ठरला. माध्यमिक शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यावर त्यांनी हॉमिओपॅथी शिक्षणासाठी कलकत्ता येथे प्रवेश घेतला काळ, वेळ आणि परिस्थिती सापेक्ष हा निर्णय होता. कलकत्त्याला असतांना त्यांचा संबंध स्वामी विवेकानंद यांच्याशी आला व रामकृष्ण आश्रमात जाऊन ते ध्यान करीत असत. विवेकानंदांचे सतंज व्यक्तिमत्व पाहून ते भारावून गेले. मी माझ्या पुढील आयुष्यात स्वामी विवेकानंद सारखा केशरी फेटा वापरेल असे त्यांनी मनाशी ठरवले व पुढे त्याप्रमाणेच आयुष्यभर केशरी फेटा बांधला. शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यावर त्यांनी गावी परत जाताना अलाहाबादच्या रामकृष्ण आश्रमात प्रवेश घेतला मात्र तेथील सन्यासी जीवनाशी ते समरस होऊ शकले नाहीत. त्यांना स्वातंत्र्यलढ्याची



पद्मश्री विचारवंत / १४६

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# Wilker and Huygens type inequalities for mixed trigonometric-hyperbolic functions

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## Abstract

In this paper we establish a new Wilker type and Huygens type inequalities involving the trigonometric and hyperbolic functions. Moreover, in terms of hyperbolic functions, the upper and lower bounds of  $\sin(x)/x$  and  $\tan(x)/x$  are given.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 26A09, 26D05, 26D20, 33B10.

Keywords. Wilker-type inequality, Huygens-type inequality, trigonometric-hyperbolic functions.

## 1 Introduction

In the last two decades, the refinements of the inequalities involving trigonometric and hyperbolic functions such as Wilker type inequalities and Huygens type inequalities have been studied by several authors e.g., see [5, 4, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29] and the references therein. Motivated by the work of Sándor [24], and above studies, in this paper we make a contribution to the subject by establishing a new Wilker type and Huygens type inequalities involving the trigonometric and hyperbolic functions. In all cases, we give the upper and lower bounds of  $\sin(x)/x$  and  $\tan(x)/x$  in terms of elementary functions.

For  $0 < x < \pi/2$ , Wilker [25] and Huygens [10] proposed the following inequalities

$$\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{\tan x}{x} > 2, \quad (1.1)$$

$$2\frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{\tan x}{x} > 3, \quad (1.2)$$

respectively. In literature, inequality (1.1) and (1.2) are known as Wilker's and Huygens' inequalities, respectively.

In [29], Zhu proved the the hyperbolic version of (1.1) as follows,

$$\left(\frac{\sinh x}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{\tanh x}{x} > 2, \quad x > 0, \quad (1.3)$$

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## Magnetized Strange Quark Matter in Lyra Geometry

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**Abstract** In the present paper we studied Magnetized strange quark matter (MSQM) with the help of these cosmological geometrical model in Lyra geometry. In order to get the results from the solution of field equations we used the relation of shear scalar and scalar expansion of the space time as well as we have used the well accepted power law. We have computed dynamical cosmological parameters by using equation of state for strange quark matter and with the help of that we examined some physical and geometrical properties of the model in detail.

**KEY WORDS** Cosmological Models, Magnetized-strange-quark matter (MSQM), magnetic flux, Hubble parameter

### 1 Introduction

The most of the researchers in the field of cosmology have curiosity about the behavior of the universe. One of them was Einstein, he developed theory of relativity that is general theory of gravitation and got very remarkable attention because of its success for constructing cosmological models and for understanding the evolution and origin of the universe. But this theory is not much successful to explain the late time acceleration of the universe. So it was a necessity to find alternative theories of gravitations. Some researchers have been introduced alternative gravitational theories to explain the late time acceleration of the universe. There are number of alternative theories and already checked by some researchers [1-5]. But we are interested in Lyra geometry since alternative idea of Riemannian geometry suggested by Lyra [6] with the new idea of a gauge function which resolves the problem of the non-integrability. Serially investigations were done by the several authors [7-10] and they have discussed cosmological models in Lyra's geometry with a constant gauge-vector in the

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# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## IMPACT OF HOME ENVIRONMENT ON THE INCULCATION OF RELIGIOUS VALUES AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Dr. Meena K. Rokade

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### ABSTRACT

Religion can teach discipline, honor, sense of pride a sense of right and wrong and introduce children to a very strong and honoring commitment like no other. Religion can have a positive and also have a negative impact on family values.

The General purpose of the study was to measure impact of home environment on the inculcation of Religious values among secondary school students. The sample of 200 Secondary school Students was selected by applying stratified random sampling from Amravati district. Religious value Attitude scale developed by Rajamaniekm's and home environment scale developed by Kulsum was used as a tool for data collection. Mean, S.D. and "t" test were used to analyze the data. The study found that Students from favorable home environment have higher religious values than their counterparts from unfavorable home environment



**KEYWORDS:** Religion, Religious Values, Home Environment.

### INTRODUCTION

Religion and Moral Education is becoming an increasingly popular topic in the field of education. It has been felt that the weakening of social and moral values in the young generations is creating many serious social and ethical conflicts in the world. Walker and Taylor (1991) Studied parents role in the children's moral development, Parents level of moral reasoning and interaction styles used in discussions of moral issues with their child were used to predict the Child's moral development. They concluded that children's Moral development was best predicted by parental discussion, Styles that involve Socratic questioning and supportive interactions combined with the presentation of higher level of moral reasoning, Prencipe and Helwig (2002) Studied that development of reasoning about the teaching of values in school and family context Results showed that a variety of factors were considered in evaluating the teaching of values, including context, the valence of values and type of values being taught Students reasoning about value education were found to be multi-faceted and included distinctions between moral values that reflect justice and rights and values that reflect other forms of personality traits and social values.

### NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY -

Values are the standards of behavior in day to day activities and guiding principles in critical life situations. Value is a relationship a between person and on environmental situation which evoke on

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**Role of National Education Policy 2020 in Transforming Higher Education****Dr. Meena K. Rokade**

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**Abstract -**

Education is a social process. The form and content of education of any age and society is a product of society. education dialectics. The transformation in the education system of India from the ancient Guru kula system to today's Virtual Learning system is a reflection of changing social context. The new social realities, particularly the inter play between democratization of education, emergence of knowledge society and globalization greatly influences the educational process of all societies. The need to establish knowledge based society brought commendable reforms in higher education. The earlier system of education was basically focused on learning and giving results. The students were judged by the marks attained. This was unidirectional approach to development. But new education policy focuses on the relevance of a multidisciplinary approach. It aims at all round development of student. NEP visualizes the formation of a new curriculum and structure of education which will help the student at their different stages of learning.

**Introduction :-**

Education is the process of developing human ability. It is social process in which social competences education relates to both intellectual and spiritual attributes comparisons of readings, writing and scored qualities live over all development of human personality. Higher Education can be studied as dichotomies in India professional Higher Education in India appears to be in Crisis today. Education has wider implications. It stands for development , if it is to be put into the nut shell. Development and Growth are different. Development is qualitative terms and Growth has a quantitative inference. Education is a light that shows the student the right direction to achieve goal. The purpose of education is not just making a student literate but adds rational thinking, Knowned geability and self-sufficiency.

**Importance of Education :-**

Education is an engine for the growth and progress of any society. It not only parts knowledge, Skill and inculcates values, but is also responsible for building human capital which breeds, drives and sets technological innovation and economic growth. In today's era, information and knowledge stand out as very important and critical input for growth and survival. Rather than looking at education simply as a means of achieving social upliftment, the society must view education also as an engine of advancement in an information era propelled by its wheels of knowledge and research leading to development. The modern approach to education teaches a person not to follow, to take time in learning something, to think and finally to act. Education is a light that shows the mankind the right direction to surge. If education fails to inculcate self discipline and commitment to achieve in the minds of student. It is not their fault. Education is a process to convert education into a sport and learning process.

RESEARCH PAPER



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ABSTRACT

सध्याच्या औद्योगिक-उत्तरोत्तर समाजात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची (आयटी) भूमिका अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे, आज समाजाच्या बौद्धिकतेच्या प्रक्रियेत, शैक्षणिक आणि सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्थेच्या विकासामध्ये त्यांना केंद्रीय स्थान आहे. मानवी क्रियाकलापांच्या विविध क्षेत्रात त्यांचा व्यापक वापर शिकणे आणि अनुभूतीच्या सुरुवातीच्या टप्प्यांपासून सुरु होणाऱ्या त्यांच्याशी लवकरात लवकर परिचित होण्याचे प्रमाण दर्शवितो. शिक्षण व्यवस्था आणि विज्ञान ही समाजातील माहितीच्या प्रक्रियेची एक वस्तू आहे. शिक्षणाचे माहितीकरण, ज्ञान हस्तांतरित करण्याच्या अगदी प्रक्रियेच्या वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे, वापरलेल्या आयटीआय (माहिती तंत्रज्ञान) आणि त्यांच्या व्यापक प्रतिक्रितीची शक्यता काळजीपूर्वक विकसित करणे आवश्यक आहे. याव्यतिरिक्त, शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात आधुनिक माहिती तंत्रज्ञान सक्रियपणे वापरण्याची इच्छा प्रशिक्षणाचे स्तर आणि गुणवत्ता सुधारण्याच्या उद्देशाने असावी. कित्येक वर्षांपासून उच्च शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात माहिती तंत्रज्ञान विकसित होत आहे, ज्यात आंतर-विविधता वैज्ञानिक आणि तांत्रिक कार्यक्रम "उच्च शिक्षणाचे माहितीकरण" आणि आर.डी. च्या चौकटचा समावेश आहे. मध्ये प्रगत माहिती तंत्रज्ञान मूलभूतपणे, माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या तथाकथित मूलभूत आणि लागू तंत्रज्ञानावर अनुसंधान आणि विकास समर्थित होते

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शिक्षणातील माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अनुप्रयोगातील सर्व प्रगती, दूरसंचार नेटवर्क तयार करणे आणि त्यातील माहिती प्रवाहांचे समर्थन, डेटा बँक तयार करणे आणि देखभाल करणे, तज्ञ प्रणाली आणि इतर प्रकारच्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा एक उद्देश असावा - विकास, शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षण प्रक्रियेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग. थोडक्यात, सद्यस्थितीत संपूर्ण शिक्षण प्रणालीमध्ये संगणकाचा योग्य वापर करणे, चांगल्या प्रकारे आणि निरुपद्रवीपणे शिकविणे हे कार्य समाजासमोर आहे. माहितीच्या नवीन बाबी आणि शिकण्याच्या प्रक्रियेस पद्धतशीर आधार राष्ट्रीय अहवाल "इंटरनेशनल कॉंग्रेस ऑफ एज्युकेशन अँड इनफॉर्मॅटिक्स" येथे, शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञानास अभ्यासक्रमात पुरविल्या जाणाऱ्या शैक्षणिक सामग्रीची अंमलबजावणी करण्याची पद्धत समजली जाते, ही एक प्रणाली आहे, अभ्यासक्रमाद्वारे प्रदान केलेली अध्यापन पद्धती, ही एक प्रणाली आहे फॉर्म, पद्धती आणि अध्यापन-सहाय्ये जे उपन्यासविषयक लक्षांच्या सेटची

करतात.कॉम्प्युटर टेक्नॉलॉजी फॉर टीचिंग (सीटीओ) एक शिक्षण तंत्रज्ञान आहे जे माहितीच्या तत्वांवर आधारित आहे आणि ते संगणकाच्या मदतीने अंमलात आणले गेले आहे. सीटीईचे पारंपारिक वैशिष्ट्यांमधील मुख्य वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे संगणकाचा नवीन आणि गतीशीलपणे शिकवण्याचे साधन म्हणून वापर करणे, ज्याचा उपयोग मूलभूत पद्धतीने आणि अध्यापनाच्या पद्धतींमध्ये बदल घडवून आणतो.संगणकाचा वापर करून शैक्षणिक सामग्रीचे किती प्रमाण आहे आणि कोणत्या स्वरूपात सादर करावे आणि अंमलात आणावे,ज्ञानावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याचे कसे आणि कोणत्या अर्थाने कौशल्यांचे आणि क्षमतांच्या एकत्रीकरणाच्या स्तराचे मूल्यांकन करा;अध्यापनशास्त्रीय आणि उपदेशात्मक कार्ये सेट करण्यासाठी कोणती माहिती तंत्रज्ञान वापरावी.

शिकवण्याच्या संगणक तंत्रज्ञानाकडे कोर्स विकसित करण्यासाठी, कोर्स सेट करणाऱ्या शिक्षकास विषय क्षेत्रावद्दलच कल्पना नसणे आवश्यक



क्रांतिज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले यांचे सामाजिक योगदान

मा.डॉ. संजय बी खडसे

प्रभारी प्राचार्य, श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

प्रास्ताविक-

अर्वाचीन महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक इतिहासात बहुजन समाजाच्या आणि खास करून स्त्रियांच्या सर्वांगीण उद्वारासाठी तन-मन-धन अर्पण कार्य करणा-या पहिल्या महिला सुधारक म्हणून क्रांतिज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले यांचे नाव आदराने घेतले जाते. त्यांची ओळख थोर समाजक्रांतिकारक जोतीराव फुले यांची पत्नी एवढीच मर्यादित नाही. तर एकोणिसाव्या शतकातील समाजसुधारणेच्या चळवळीत त्यांनीही आपल्या कार्याचा स्वतंत्र ठसा उमटविलेला होता किंवा बहुना जोतीरावांसारखा कर्तृत्ववान नवरा असताना त्यांच्या कर्तृत्वापुढे झाकाळून न जाता अथवा नुसतेच 'मम' न म्हणता स्वतंत्रपणे विचार करणारे व्यक्तिमत्त्व सावित्रीबाईकडे होते. म्हणजेच जोतीरावांच्या दैदीप्यमान ज्योतीने जरी सावित्रीबाईंच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची ज्योत प्रज्वलित केली असली तरी, त्या सुद्धा प्रज्वलित होण्याच्या पात्रतेच्याच होत्या, ही वस्तुस्थिती महत्त्वाची आहे. अर्थात जोतीरावांना सोडून सावित्रीबाईंच्या कार्याचा स्वतंत्रपणे विचार करता येणार नसला तरी, त्यामुळे त्यांचे प्रबोधनाच्या पूर्वपीठिकेतील योगदान कोठेही कमी होत नाही. म्हणून एकोणिसाव्या शतकात होऊन गेलेल्या आणि काळाच्याही पुढचा विचार करणा-या सावित्रीबाईंच्या स्वतंत्र, आत्मनिर्भर व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे दर्शन घडविणे आणि त्यांचे सामाजिक-शैक्षणिक कार्यातील योगदानाचा विचार करणे गरजेचे वाटले. त्यातून सावित्रीबाईंचे प्रबोधनाच्या चळवळीतील योगदान अधोरेखित करता येईल आणि पुढच्या पिढीपुढे त्यांच्या कार्याच्या प्रेरणा ठेवता येतील, असा या लेखनामागील हेतू आहे. सावित्रीबाई फुले यांचे कार्यकर्तृत्व-

भारतातील पहिल्या एतदेशीय शिक्षिका, बहुजन उद्वाराच्या चळवळीतील नेत्या, प्रौढशिक्षणाच्या पुस्तककर्त्या, संवेदनशील आणि समाजशील कवयत्री, अनाथांची माऊली, निस्वार्थी समाजसेविका, जोतीरावांच्या खांद्याला खांदा लावून काम करणारी कर्तव्यदक्ष पण प्रेमळ पत्नी म्हणून आपण सावित्रीबाईंना ओळखतो. त्यांची एकूण वाटचाल प्रचंड खडतर होती. एका अशिक्षित स्त्रीने लग्नानंतर शिक्षण घेऊन शिक्षिका बनावे आणि वर्षानुवर्षे अज्ञानाच्या अंधकारात चाचपडणा-या शूद्राति-स्त्रियांना ज्ञानाचा प्रकाश दाखवावा, ही गोष्ट भारताच्या इतिहासात अपूर्व अशी होती. ज्या काळात कोणत्याही जाती-धर्मातील स्त्रीला सामाजिक, धार्मिक रुढी-परंपरांमुळे घराबाहेर देखील पडता येत नव्हते, अशा काळात सावित्रीबाईंनी जोतीरावांच्या सहकार्याने समाज सुधारण्याचे कार्य करायला सुरुवात केली. मात्र तत्कालीन सनातनी लोकांना हे अजिबात आवडले नाही. त्यांनी या दांपत्याला येन-केन प्रकारे त्रास घायला सुरुवात केली. प्रथम त्यांनी जोतीरावांचे वडील गोविंदराव यांच्यावर दबाव आणून त्यांना सावित्रीबाई व जोतीराव यांना घराबाहेर काढण्यास भाग पाडले. पुढे सावित्रीबाईंचे भावजीवन उद्ध्वस्त करणारे असे अनेक प्रसंग आले. त्यामध्ये जोतीरावांची हत्या करायला मारेकरी आल्याचा प्रसंग, विधवा स्त्रियांची बाळंतपणे स्वतःच्या घरी करण्याचा प्रसंग, सावित्रीबाईंना मूल होत नव्हते तेव्हाचा प्रसंग, विधवेचे मूल दत्तक घेण्याच्या निर्णयाचा प्रसंग, जोतीरावांच्या मृत्यूनंतर त्यांचा अंत्यविधी करतानाचा प्रसंग किंवा 1897च्या प्लेगच्या साथीत मृत्यू समोर दिसत असताना प्लेगबाधीत रुग्णांची सेवा करतानाचा प्रसंग असेल अशा कितीतरी भावनिक प्रसंगात हतबल न होता सावित्रीबाईंनी जोतीरावांना खंबीरपणे साथ दिली. यातून त्यांच्यातील सामर्थ्यवान, कर्तृत्ववान, खंबीर स्त्रीचे दर्शन घडते.



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महात्मा गांधीचे शैक्षणिक तत्वज्ञान व आजची परिस्थिती

डॉ. वनिता ना काळे

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सारांश

मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी हे भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामातील प्रमुख नेते व तत्वज्ञ होते. अहिंसात्मक असंस्कार अंतोःतानांनी गांधीजींनी भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून दिले व संपूर्ण जगाला अहिंसात्मक मार्गाचा अवलंब करायचा प्रेरित केले. गांधी संघर्षास सत्यप्रवाहाच्या कल्पनेचे जनक होते. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसची सुत्रे सांभाळल्यानंतर गरीबो निर्मूलन, आर्थिक स्वावलंबन, स्वयंचालित समूह हक्क, सर्वधर्म समभाव, असभूयता निवारण आणि सर्वांत महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे स्वराज्य यासाठी देशभर चळवळ सुरू केली.

गांधीजींनी केवळ प्रभावरशाली राजकारणीच नव्हते तर जीवनाच्या विविध पैलूवर त्यांचा चांगलाच प्रभाव होता ते चांगले समाजसुधारक, कुशल अर्थतज्ञ व महान शिक्षणतज्ञ होते. महात्मा गांधींची मूल्यदोषी शिक्षणपध्दती ही ब्रिटिश राजवटीतील पुस्तकी आणि इंग्रजी शिक्षण पध्दती विरुद्ध एक जोरकस प्रतिक्रिया होती. या क्रांतीकारी शैक्षणिक प्रयोगाचा रोख प्राथमिक शाळेतील जीवनात व कार्यक्रमात लक्षणीय बदल घडवून आणायचा होता. ब्रिटिशांची पुस्तकी विद्या भारतीयांना उपयोगी पडणार नाही असे महात्मा गांधींचे ठाम मत होते. सुशिक्षितांनी हस्तक्षेपबध्द करून विविध कोशाल्ये संपादन करावीत व स्वावलंबी बनवावे म्हणून गांधीजींच्या मूल्यदोषी शिक्षण पध्दतीत उद्योग व श्रमप्रतिष्ठ यांना महत्त्व देण्यात आले. समाजाचे ऐक्य साधायचाच असेल तर समाज घटकांमधील दुजाभाव काढून टाकावयास पाहिजे हे ओळखून महात्मा गांधींनी मूल्यदोषी शिक्षणात शारीरिक श्रमाचा व हस्तोद्योगाचा प्रामुख्याने समावेश केला. या पध्दतीत प्रत्यक्ष अनुभवांना व सामुदायिक जिवनाला महत्त्व देण्यात आले. ' जगा व जगू द्या हा लोकशाही जीवनपध्दतीचा मंत्र मुलांच्या मनावर विंबविण्याचा प्रयत्न महात्मा गांधींच्या शिक्षणविषयक योजनेतून दिसून येतो. आजच्या एकाविसाव्या शतकात सुसंगठित समाज निर्मितीसाठी गांधीजींच्या या विचारांची नितांत गरज आहे.

प्रस्तावना

सत्य, अहिंसा, साधी राहणी, उच्च विचारसरणी व साधनसुध्दिता या महान तत्वांचा अवलंब करणारे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील अग्रगण्य सेनानी आणि परिश्रम व स्वावलंबनाच्या पायावर भारतीय प्रामोण अर्थव्यवस्थेद्वारा सुराभ्याचे स्वरूप पाहणारे, दोन दरिद्री, शोषित पिढीत जनतेची मानवतावादी दृष्टीने सेवा करणारे महात्मा गांधी हे विसाव्या शतकातील आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील मान्यता प्राप्त युगपुरुष होते. महात्मा गांधींचे स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यातील योगदान अनन्यसाधारण आहे. त्यांनी आपल्या विशिष्ट तंत्रमंत्राने ब्रिटिस साम्राज्यशाहीला हार देवून भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून दिले. स्वदेशीचा स्वोत्कर्ष हा नारा भारतीयांना देत असतांनाच शिक्षण क्षेत्रातही स्वावलंबन गरजेचे आहे. म्हणून २३ ऑक्टोबर १९३७ साली ' नवी तालीम' या नवीन शिक्षणपध्दतीचा विचार त्यांनी मांडला. प्रस्तुत निबंधात महात्मा गांधींच्या शिक्षण विषयक विचारांचा आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आलेला आहे.

उद्दिष्टे

- 1) गांधीजींना अभिप्रेत शिक्षणाचा अर्थ व उद्दिष्टांचा आढावा घेणे.
- 2) गांधीजींच्या स्त्री शिक्षण, प्रौढशिक्षण, धार्मिक आणि नैतिक शिक्षण, विद्यापीठीय शिक्षण, शारीरिक व योग शिक्षण विषयक विचारांचा तसेच मूल्यदोषी शिक्षण पध्दतीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) गांधीजींच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचा आजच्या काळातील सार्थकतेचा आढावा घेणे.

शिक्षणाचा अर्थ व उद्दिष्टे

दिनांक ३१ जुलै १९३७ च्या 'हरिजन' मध्ये शिक्षणाचा अभिप्रेत असलेला अर्थ स्पष्ट करताना गांधीजी म्हणतात 'By education I mean an all round drawing out of the best in child and man, body, mind and spirit.' व्यक्तीच्या ठिकाणी असलेल्या शारीरिक, मानसिक, आत्मिक शक्तीचे उजवण शिक्षणाद्वारे व्हावे. केवळ साक्षरता ही शिक्षणाची सुरुवात नाही, शोषट तर नाहीच नाही.

शिक्षणाद्वारे स्वावलंबन व स्वयंपूर्णता निर्माण करणे, चारित्र्य संवर्धन करणे, धार्मिक सहिष्णुता निर्माण करणे, श्रमप्रतिष्ठ प्रस्थापित करणे ही शिक्षणाची उद्दिष्टे गांधीजींना अभिप्रेत होती.



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## SELF CONCEPTS OF ADOLESCENTS

Dr. Vanita N. Kale

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### ABSTRACT

*Self concept refers to the totality of a complex, organized and dynamic system of learned beliefs, attitudes and opinion that each person holds to be true about his or her personal existence. Self concept is typically defined as a person's general composite or collective view of themselves across multidimensional sets of domain specific perceptions based on self knowledge and evaluation of value or worth of one's own capabilities formed through experiences with and interpretations of the environment. For adolescents self concept may influence their decisions and motivation. The purpose of the study was to determine the self concept of adolescents of Amravati District. The sample of 800 students selected randomly from the 10 State Board Schools of Amravati District. Data collected by descriptive survey method. Self concept questionnaire developed by Rajkumar Saraswat was used for data collection. Mean, S.D. and 't' value were used to analyse the data. The study concluded that most of the adolescents have average level of self concept. Female and Urban adolescents have higher self concept than male and rural adolescents.*



**KEYWORDS:** *Self concept refers , self knowledge and evaluation of value.*

### INTRODUCTION

Self concept is very simply stated the perception of one about himself/ herself. On the other hand it can be said that self concept is the perception of us involving our attitudes, feeling and knowledge about our skills, abilities, appearance and social acceptability (Byrne 1984) Self concept is made up of one's self schemas and interacts with self esteem, self knowledge and social self to form the self as whole. It includes the past, present and future selves, where future selves represent individual's idea of what they might become. Self concept is our idea or picture of us, often in relation to others. An understanding of self concept can help clarify and solidify who you are as a person, what you like about yourself, what you don't like about yourself and what you need to change.

The term self concept is used in psychology as a means of identifying the thoughts and beliefs that a person has about themselves and how they perceive themselves. Self concept encompasses what a person believes their attributes are who and what they are. The term self concept refers to the ordered set of attitudes and perceptions that an individual holds about self. Self concept is defined as the value that an individual places on his or her own characteristics, qualities, abilities and actions (Woolfolk 2001). Self concept heavily influences behavior because it causes a person to dictate to themselves what they may or may not be able to accomplish through self categorization. Every person

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# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## JOB SATISFACTION OF HIGHLY EDUCATED WORKING WOMEN IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Job satisfaction is the feeling of contentment or a sense of accomplishment, which an employee derives from his work. It is a result of appraisal that causes one to attain their values or meet out their basic needs. In 21st Century educated women are going very well in all fields of progress. They are demonstrating their talents in best. The purpose of the study was to measure the job satisfaction among the educated female doctors, engineers and advocates working in Marhaha region. The sample of 435 educated working females selected randomly from Medical and Engineering colleges as well as from District Session Courts of Vidarbha region. Data collected by descriptive survey method. Job satisfaction scale developed by Dr. Amar Singh and Dr. T.R. Sharma was used as a tool for data collection. Mean, S.D. and 't' value were used to analyse the data. The study concluded that most of the working female in various professions have excellent job satisfaction. Female doctors are more satisfied in their jobs than female engineers and female advocates of Marhaha region.



**KEYWORDS:** Job Satisfaction, Working Women.

### INTRODUCTION

Job satisfaction is defined as the extent to which an employee feels motivated, content and satisfied with his/her job. Job satisfaction happens when an employee feels he or she is having job stability, career growth and a comfortable work life balance. This implies that the employee is having job satisfaction at job as the work meets the expectations of the individual. Job satisfaction is defined as an individual variable that represent the extent to which people dislikes or likes their jobs. The level of job satisfaction is affected by intrinsic and extrinsic factors, social relations with the group, quality of supervision and individual success or failure in their work.

A satisfied employee is always important for an organization as he/she aims to deliver the best of their capability. Every employee wants a strong career growth and work life balance at workplace. If an employee feels happy with their company and work, they look to give back to the company with all their efforts. Job satisfaction from an employee perspective is to earn a good gross salary, have job stability, have a steady career growth, get rewards and recognition and constantly have new opportunities. For an employer, job satisfaction for an employee is an important aspect to get the best of them. A satisfied employee always contributes more to the company, helps control attrition and

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सामाजिक कार्य करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या आत्मचरित्रांचे अवलोकन

प्रा.डॉ.किशोर क्षत्रिय

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सामाजिक कार्य करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या आत्मचरित्रांमध्ये त्यांची गृहिणी आणि कार्यकर्ती अशी दृष्टी भूमिका शब्दबद्ध झाली आहे. सामाजिक कार्य करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांना येणाऱ्या कौटुंबिक आणि सामाजिक अडचणी व त्यावर मात करून सामाजिक कार्यात एक आदर्श निर्माण करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या जीवनाचे चित्रण साकारण्यास ही आत्मचरित्रे कितपत यशस्वी ठरली याचा शोध घेणे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश आहे. अनसूया लिमये, मंगला भागवत, कमल भागवत, सुशीला महाजन यांच्या आत्मचरित्रांचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात अभिप्रेत असून संशोधनाच्या आशय विश्लेषण पद्धतीचा वापर केलेला आहे.

आत्मचरित्र हा वाङ्मय प्रकार सामाजिक इतिहास आणि साहित्यकृती यांच्या सीमारेषेवर येतो. आत्मचरित्रातून त्या व्यक्तीचे दैनंदिन जीवन, व्यक्तिमत्त्व, भोवतालचे कुटुंब आणि समाज यांचे वर्णन होत असते. सामाजिक इतिहासाचे ते एक अस्सल साधन आहे. हे कथन कथनकाराच्या जीवनातील लेखनशैलीतून होत असते. त्याचे रूप साहित्याचे आहे. कथनकाराची जीवनाकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी पूर्वग्रहाभासून जेवढी अलिप्त तरीही उत्कृष्ट तेवढे आत्मचरित्र साहित्य म्हणून वरच्या पातळीवर जाते.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष साजरे झाल्यानंतर राष्ट्रीय, जागतिक, सामाजिक संदर्भात स्त्रीविषयक निरनिराळे विचार पुढे आले. यातून स्त्रीला स्वतःकडे पाहण्याची आणि समाजाला स्त्रीकडे पाहण्याची नवीन दृष्टी मिळाली. या दोन्हीचा परिणाम म्हणून स्त्रियांच्या अरिमतेशी जागृताली. निरनिराळ्या स्तरातील क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांच्या मनातल्या आशा-निराशा, तृप्ती-तृष्णा, राग-लोग, भावना-वासना आत्मचरित्रातून व्यक्त होऊ लागल्या.

सामाजिक कार्य करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांना येणाऱ्या कौटुंबिक आणि सामाजिक अडचणी व त्यावर मात करून सामाजिक कार्यात एक आदर्श निर्माण करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या जीवनाचे चित्रण साकारण्यास ही आत्मचरित्रे कितपत यशस्वी ठरली याचा शोध घेणे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश आहे.

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात सामाजिक कार्य करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या 1990 ते 2000 या कालावधीत लिहिलेल्या आत्मचरित्रांचा अभ्यास अभिप्रेत आहे.

1) अनसूया लिमये - आम्ही वि घडलो (1992)

अनसूयाबाई आयुधभर समाजवादी कार्यकर्त्या म्हणूनच जगल्या. त्या माहेरच्या अनसूया भागवत आपल्या माहेरसासरच्या कौटुंबिक जीवनाबद्दल अनसूयाबाईंनी प्रस्तुत आत्मचरित्रातून केवळ दोन प्रकरणात आगदी थोडक्यात सांगितले आहे. भागवतांचे घर पुरोगामी होते. अनसूयाबाईंचे शालेय शिक्षण मुंबई नाशिक, घुळे येथे झाले. शालेय वयातच त्या महात्मा गांधीची भाषणे ऐकाला जात असत. स्वातंत्र्याच्या अनुभवांने भोवताली जे उपक्रम राबविले जात होते त्यात त्या मनःपूर्वक सहभागी होत होत्या. 1947 मध्ये स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर त्या स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक शिरुभाऊ लिमये यांच्याशी विवाहबद्ध झाल्या. हेतूतः त्यांनी अन्नग्रहण वसतीत घर घेतले. या घराला त्यांनी 'खटपट घर' असे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण नाव दिले. दोघेही पुढे सतत समाजकार्यात आणि राजकारणात होते. बाकी आत्मचरित्रात भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची चळवळ, समाजवादी विचारप्रणालीतून निर्माण झालेले समाजकार्य आणि राजकारण इत्यादीचे अनसूयाबाईंच्या दृष्टिकोनातून वर्णन आढळते.

शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यावर त्या पुण्यातच प्राध्यापिका झाल्या. परंतु काही महिन्यातच नोकरी सोडून देऊन स्वातंत्र्याच्या चळवळीत सामील झाल्या. एक वर्ष तुरुंगवास भोगला. तुरुंगातून सुटल्यानंतर 1944 पासून त्यांनी राष्ट्र सेवा दलाचा कार्यस आरंभ केला. पंचरात्र त्या संघटनेच्या सर्व वेळ कार्यकर्त्या



NEBULA



INDEXED



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Two Days National E - Conference On  
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SDMB COLLEGE SHIEGAON & SKK COLLEGE JALGAON JAMOD  
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HARDINESS OF B.ED AND  
B.P.ED STUDENTS OF AMRAVATI

#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to compare the psychological hardness of B.Ed and B.P.Ed Students of Amravati. For this purposes researcher has selected 40 students (20 students from B.Ed College and 20 students from B.P.Ed College of Shri Shivaji College of Education, Amravati. Students between 20 to 25 years of age were selected randomly from both the Colleges. Psychological hardness was measured with the help of Psychological Hardiness Questionnaire constructed by Prof. Arun Kumar Singh was consisting of three separate components - Commitment, Control and Challenge. There are 30 questions in this questionnaire; the total questionnaire had three traits: Commitment, Control and Challenge. There are five possible answers of each question, students have to tick mark against appropriate answer to each question. To compare the psychological hardness of B.Ed and B.P.Ed Students of Amravati the 't'-test was applied as statistical analysis and the level of significance was kept at 0.05 levels. Result shows that on the basis of mean there was difference between mean of B.Ed and B.P.Ed Students in reference to psychological hardness. To see this difference is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & result shows that there is significant difference between B.Ed and B.P.Ed Students in reference to all the three traits i.e. Commitment, Control and Challenge disposition as the calculated t-value is 2.628, 2.995 and 5.223 was greater than the tabulated 't' value 2.024. In conclusion it revealed that mean of B.Ed and B.P.Ed Students shows difference in reference to psychological hardness components i.e. Commitment, Control and Challenge. To see this difference is significant or not researcher further calculated 't' test & result shows that there is significant difference between B.Ed and B.P.Ed Students in reference to all the three traits i.e. Commitment, Control and Challenge disposition. B.P.Ed Students shows better psychological hardness as compared to B.Ed Students, the difference may be attributed that B.P.Ed Students were always goes through practical training and participating in various competitions which help them to develop psychological disposition. Through participation in various games and sports an individual able to cope with stressful situations because of the understanding regarding the individuals place within the group cohesion.  
**Keyword:** Psychological Hardiness, B.Ed Students and B.P.Ed Students.

#### INTRODUCTION

Psychology is a science of behavior of the organization. The word 'psychology' is the combination of two word 'psyche' which means 'soul' and the 'logos' means 'study'. In incident time psychology was not a separate discipline. It was a part of philosophy. In the later part of the nineteenth century psychology was perhaps dissociated from philosophy. Since then it has never looked back. It was arts subject like philosophy. Gradually it

developed into scientific discipline.

The various definitions of psychology were illustrated concretely in the memory process. The first theory of psychology stated as the study of mind, it regards memory as one of the manifestations of mind and either is concerned with understanding of mind through this manifestation or as to remembering one's mental capacities. In fact, earlier theories of memory were content to assert that ideas were stored in mind or that they were impressions made upon a



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## A Comparative Study of Stress and Anxiety of Female Players of various Games

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare stress and anxiety level of female players of various games. For this purpose researcher has selected thirty (30) female players (10 hockey players, 10 football players and 10 basketball players) from Shri Shivaji Science College, Amravati. Players were selected with the help of purposive sampling method. The age limit of the female players was between 20 to 25 years. To see the level of stress and anxiety, a self-constructed questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire consisted of total 120 items. Out of those 120 items (60) items were related to anxiety designed to elicit the information on competition stress and rest of the (60) items were related to anxiety level during competition. To compare the stress and anxiety level of female players of various games researcher applied One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The level of significance was significant at 0.05 levels. Result shows that there was significant difference were found in stress level as well as in anxiety level amongst hockey players, football players and basketball players as the obtained 'F' value was 6.32 and 5.84 which was greater than that of required tabulated 'F' value of 3.354 at 0.05 level of significance with (2,57) degree of freedom. Post Hoc Test shows that significant difference were found among hockey players and basketball players as well as football players and basketball players because the mean difference (MD) 3.6 and 4.8 was greater than critical difference (CD) 2.81 whereas hockey players and football players shows insignificant difference in reference to stress level. In reference to anxiety level hockey players and basketball players as well as football players and basketball players shows significant difference because the mean difference (MD) 2.9 and 5.1 was greater than critical difference (CD) 2.687 whereas hockey players and football players shows insignificant difference.

**Keywords:** Stress, Anxiety, Hockey, Football, Basketball, Female Players.

### Introduction

Psychological factors are playing a key role to a player for showing their best performance and it is now being recognized that physical talent is not the only component which leads to success in various games and sports but also psychological factors. In the field of sports arena, psychological factors is seen as one of the most significant attributes that lead to a successful athletic performance. The involvement of psychological principles for improvement of performance in sports has received greater attention in these days. There are certain accepted psychological principles which must have to be applied, so that the athletes and players are able to show their best in performances in competition. Coaches, physical educationists and sports scientists have always eager to know more about those psychological principles, which are helpful in improving the performance of the players. It is important to know about the role of anxiety, aggression, tension, fear, emotional phenomena like competitive anxiety and some personality traits like extroversion and neuroticism of the player during training as well as in competitions.

There is a considerable corpus of evidence indicating that for successes in any sports psychological factors playing very distinct role. Sports scientists and human biologists have paid much attention to the relationships between psychological characteristics and performance in sports. Not only the body structure is influencing factor for the development of performance but also some



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RESEARCH PAPER



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EFFECT OF SIX WEEK BRISK WALKING ON OBESITY OF  
WOMEN

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to see the effect of 6 week walking on obesity of women of Amravati. To achieve this purpose twenty ( $n = 20$ ) women's were randomly selected from Amravati who were regularly walk in morning time at Zilla Stadium, Amravati. The age of the women's were ranged between 35 to 40 years. The criterion variable of obesity was measured by BMI procedure, BMI stands for Body Mass Index. Through body mass index one can measure the body composition. Body Mass Index is calculated by taking an individual weight in kilogram and dividing by their height in meter squared. The higher the score usually indicate the higher levels of body fat in an individual. Researcher has taken the weight and height of the women's as a pre test data after than training were given for six week during morning time as suitable to them at Zila Stadium, Amravati. After six week training again weight and height of the women's was measured as a post test and data were collected. Statistical analysis of the collected data were analyzed by using 't' test. The level of confidence was fixed at 0.05 levels in all cases. Result of the study shows that there is significant difference between pre and post test as the calculated 't' value 4.819 is greater than tabulated 't' value 2.024. From the above result it can be concluded that there is significant difference between pre and post test of women body mass index, which means that brisk walking effect on body mass index of women as well as it may affect on women's obesity and one's health also. So it can be conclude that brisk walking is much useful for controlling or reducing the problem of obesity. As we know that brisk walking burn calories much faster than normal walking. Brisk walk will also boost individual from the deadly "inactive" category. A large study showed that one could reduce his/her health risk by as much as 30 percent with a brisk 20-minute walk each day.

Keyword: Obesity (Body Mass Index), Brisk Walking, Women, etc.

Introduction

Health is a positive concept emphasizing or focusing on social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities." More recently, by seeing many definitions we can say that health in as the ability of a body to adapt to new threats and infirmities. An individual who experiences physical health, perform their work at peak performance, they are free from disease and

infirmity. Physical health and wellbeing involves pursuing a healthful lifestyle to decrease the risk of disease. An individual can develop and maintain the endurance or vital capacity through breathing control and proper heart functioning, muscular strength, flexibility, and body composition and also help to reduce the risk of an injury or health issue by maintaining



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A Study On Student Teacher's Attitudes Towards Research In Education  
At Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University

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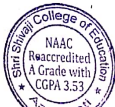
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**Dr. Sangita R. Bihade**

**ABSTRACT :** -The starting point for this research paper is an assumption that teaching should be an evidence-led and research-based profession: that is that teachers should be expected to both be aware of relevant research about teaching and learning, and to also be capable of undertaking small-scale classroom research to address professional issues and problems that arise in their work. In today's world, one of the criteria of progress in a country is research. In our country instead of paying to the research and study, attention is given to the training of human resources. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate Students' Attitudes towards Research in Education at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University. In this study the data tool was questionnaire given to the study subjects. The study population were all the college student teacher enrolled in college of education at Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University selected. Cochran methodology was used to determine the sample size, the t test used to know the attitudes and the ANOVA test to assess differences between the groups. The mean age of the students was 25 years (age range of 25 to 38 years), of them, 170 (61%) were female and 110 (39%) male, 100% graduate and 50% on their first semester. Their attitudes toward the usefulness of search for jobs and careers, anxiety, relationship with everyday life and Research problem was positive. Belief in research problem with the highest average and relation with everyday life with the lowest average, ranked the highest and lowest scores respectively. The findings also showed that there was insignificant difference between the variables of age, gender and level of education and the attitude of students towards research. The subjects under study had Positive attitude to research and in case of availability of research facilities, students would be more interested in performing research.

**Keywords:** Attitude, Student-Teacher, Research, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Educational Science

**INTRODUCTION :-** Research is the voyage of discovery. It is the quest for answers to unsolved problems. Research purifies human life. It improves its quality. It is search for knowledge. It shows how to Solve any problem scientifically. It is a careful enquiry through search for any kind of Knowledge. It is a journey from known to unknown. It is a systematic effort to gain new knowledge in any kind of discipline.



Principal  
Sant Gadge Baba Amravati College of Education





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### YOGA IN EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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#### ABSTRACT

*Yoga is one of the Indian Philosophical systems that emphasize the importance of the work with the body to develop healthy behaviors and thoughts. Yoga is that tool that sharpens the mind to reason but hardens the heart. It lays emphasis on the basic human values such as truth, love, humility, compassion, forbearance, honesty and justice. It makes one conscious about one's rights and responsibilities. Yoga plays a vital role in education that holds the power to transform the world. Education is a chief instrument as well a catalyst of social transformation. Education enables humans to break through the shackles of orthodox beliefs and emerge as an enlightened person who can reason out. Role of yoga in education from various angles, including the types of education that was being provided to children through out the world as well as the different levels of stress that children face in the classroom environment. The difficulties problems, conflicts, distractions and dissipation of their energies were also considered. Yoga in education can enhance all the activities of the students, be it academic or sport or social. Yoga techniques provide improved attention in studies, better stamina and coordination for sports and heightened awareness and balanced attitude for social activity.*

**KEYWORDS:** Yoga ,Human values , social transformation.

#### Introduction :-

Yoga defines itself as a science that is as a practical, methodical and systematic discipline or set of techniques that have lofty goal of helping human beings to become aware of their deepest nature. According panini, the Grammarians, the word Yoga is derived from two roots viz, Yujir and Yuja one referring to Yoking (Yujir Yoga) and the other referring to mental concentration (Yuj Samadhi) and to sense control. It brings the body and mind together to become a harmonious experience. Man is a physical, Mental and spiritual being, yoga helps promote and balanced development of all the three. Yoga is distinctly different from other kinds of exercise as it generates motion without causing strain and imbalance in the body. Yogic exercises recharge the body with cosmic energy

and facilitates. Yoga in education can supplement school and university education. It can prepare the students physically and mentally for the integration of their physical, mental and spiritual faculties so that the students can become healthier, saner and more integrated members of the society and the nation.

#### Objective of yoga in Education :-

1. To enable the student to have good health
2. To possess emotional stability
3. To Practice mental hygiene.
4. To integrate moral values.
5. To attain higher level of consciousness

#### Research on Yoga in Education :-

During the late 1900s, swami Niranjanananda Saraswati, Georgi Lozanov, a

## Use of ICT In Research

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### Abstract -

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are referred to as the varied collection of technological gear and resources which are made use of to communicate. They are also made use of to generate, distribute, collect and administer information. Use of ICTs in academic research has grown steadily in the past 10 to 15 years in both developing and developed countries, although there are wide variations in usage both within and between countries and regions. The most straight forward use of ICTs in research is in data processing. The unprecedented growth in bandwidth and computing power provide opportunities for analyzing processing huge amounts of data and performing complex computations on them in manner that is extremely fast, accurate and reliable. Another important dimension of ICTs in research is the use of online full text databases and online research libraries/virtual libraries which are the direct outcome of the growth in telecommunication networks and technology.

**Key words** - ICT, Research, Telecommunication Network, Technology.

### Introduction :-

Information and communication technology has become an integral part of today's education and research. Countries across the world are using ICT in facilitating information dissemination and communication in all areas of education, training and research.

There are now educational and training institutions imparting skills in the basic and advanced concept of ICT. Besides ICT is being used in facilitating distance learning. It is enabling online designing courses online delivery of courses, computer aided teaching online assessment besides management and networking of a large number of educational institutions. ICT based systems, C.D. based courses, Online courses and digital libraries, discussion forums digital portfolios, teleconference etc has made learning a reality today. ICT implementation is not an item, it is fairly a procedure (Yalin, Karadeniz and Sachin, 2007) The accomplishment of ICT implementation in education implies actualizing ICT "Successfully and effectively in all measurements of the procedures" (Yalin et al 2007). This incorporates guaranteeing that the procedure prerequisites are met. At the end of the day, fruitful ICT implementation requires beating the elements that point of confinement the achievement of these procedures. It is accentuated that ICT implementation forms "work best when ideal conditions are set-up to bolster them" (Roblyer and Doering, 2010). Use of ICTs are particularly powerful and uncontroversial in higher education research function.

### Information communication Technology (ICT)-

Information communication Technologies (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to Information Technology (IT) but focuses primarily on Communication technologies. This includes the internet, wireless networks, cell phones and other communication mediums. ICT have provided society with a vast array of new communication capabilities. It is the infrastructure and components that enable modern computing. ICT is a holistic approach to the design, development, implementation, management and evaluation of learning environment which





## Women Empowerment

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### Abstract -

Women are an integral part of our society. The idea of human race can not be conceived without the existence of a Women Empowerment is necessary to have our nation of bright future. There are different approaches for women empowerment. Education is an important approach among them. Women education no doubt is vital for the growth and development of family and society as whole, but it is a matter of fact that vast majority of women through out the globe continue to be far below than men. In order to promote social, economic and political development, education of women is to be given top priority every where at every level. Women in the modern hi-tech society which is moving very fast under the shadow of population explosion, conflicts, chaos and corruption can mould the personality of the adolescents and youth in proper direction and perspective, provided the women are themselves empowered.

Key words - Empowerment, social, Economic and political development.

### Introduction -

The United States is working with key international partners including the United Nations and across the UN system to advance girls and women's access to education in all its forms. The efforts of the United States and the international community to write a new chapter on empowering women will be the tell tale measure of whether the 21st century is truly one of the human and global process or whether millions of women and girls, representing half of the world's population will continue to be left behind under educated, unprotected, economic possibilities restricted and without voice to advocate for their families, communities and nation. Education empowers individuals not only to take their own decisions and earn a living but also prepares them to fulfill diverse responsibilities in life. Education enables women to effectively participate in the affairs of the country and indeed in their own family. A woman's role extends from being an important member of the family-daughter, wife and mother to being a determinant of social development and building the nation. The capacity to contribute increases immensely when the family environment is stable. This requires all members of the family to understand each other and create bonds of love and trust. Like every member of the family, women contribute to creating a stable family structure and they, in turn benefit from the support that they receive. Women have been more successful when they receive support of their families.

### Objectives -

- 1] To analyze the education and Health status of women.
- 2] To analyze the economical and social status of women.
- 3] Explain Reality in Women empowerment.

### What is Empowerment ?

The word "to empower" means "to eland" or "to give power to". The very term "empowerment" consists of a conspicuous word power which means control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology. Empowerment is not one way process but it is a multidimensional process which enables one to realize his full identity and powers in all spheres of life.



Dr. Meena K. Rokade  
Principal

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तंत्रविज्ञानाची शिक्षणातील उपयुक्ततेचा चिकीत्सक अभ्यास

डॉ. संजय भीमराव खडसे

प्रभारी प्राचार्य, श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण महाविद्यालय, अमरावती.

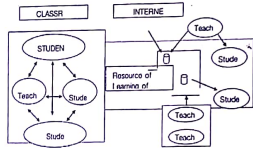
### ABSTRACT

माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा आज जीवनातील प्रत्येक क्षेत्रावरच नव्हे तर शिक्षण क्षेत्रावर जास्त प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो. हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या खालील व्याख्येवरून दिसून येते. माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये जे घटक समाविष्ट होतात त्या घटकांच्या अनुषंगाने शिक्षणात अध्ययन, अध्यापन व इतर कार्यांमध्ये सहाय्यभूत ठरणाऱ्या विविध संप्रेषणाच्या सेवासुविधांचा समावेश करणाऱ्या प्रणाली म्हणजे माहिती संप्रेषण होय. माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचा शिक्षणात खालीलप्रमाणे उपयोग होतो.

### 1) अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रक्रिया :-

माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानामुळे आज शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या व्यक्तीला फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर फायदा होत आहे. कारण या तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शिक्षण घेणाऱ्यासाठी शिक्षणाची अनेक माध्यमे उपलब्ध झालेली आहेत. मुक्त विद्ययापीठे, दूर शिक्षण या माध्यमांच्या सहाय्याने संगणकातील वेगवेगळ्या सॉफ्टवेअरमधील ऑनलाईन सहाय्याने संगणक सहाय्यीत अनुदाने या संगणकाच्या सॉफ्टवेअरच्या सहाय्याने संवाद, उजळणी, सराव, स्वयंअध्ययन तसेच टयुटोरियल सी.डी. च्या माध्यमातून अनेक विद्यार्थी स्वतःच्या आवश्यकतेनुसार, स्वतःच्या गतीने सवडीच्यावेळी अनेक घटकांचे अध्ययन करू शकतो. विविध गृहपाठ व स्वाध्याय संगणकाद्वारे विद्यार्थी आज पूर्ण करीत आहेत. संगणकाचा उपयोग केल्यामुळे आज आपल्याला विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उरसाहत व अध्ययन क्षमतेत खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. शिक्षक वर्गात शिकवित असतांना अनेक पाठ्यांश किचकट गुंतागुंतीचे असतात. परंतु संगणकाच्या विविध सॉफ्टवेअरमधील ऑनलाइन ध्वनी, प्रतिभास या तंत्रामुळे कठीण पाठ्यांश अधिक सोपे करून शिक्षकांना ते शिकविणे शक्य झाले आहे. पूर्वी अध्ययन हे व्याख्यान दिग्दर्शन असे केले जात होते. परंतु आज मल्टीमीडियाच्या साधनांच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकविणे सोपे झाले आहे. आज शिक्षक जगभरातील संदर्भाहित्याचा उपयोग इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून घेत आहेत. आज माहितीचा प्रस्फोट झालेला आहे. ज्ञानाच्या नवनील शाखा निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. जगातील तंत्रज्ञ विचारद माहितीचे नियोजन करण्याच्या कामी लागलेले आहेत. यामध्ये माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या साधनांचा मोलाचा वाटा आहे. जगभरातील नवनील संशोधन, शिक्षणातील बदल इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून आज क्षणातच माहित होतात. माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या साधनांमुळे विद्यार्थी-शिक्षक, शिक्षक-शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थी आंतरक्रियेतून विविध अध्ययन साहित्याची स्थिती देवाण घेवाण झपाटयाने होत आहे. आजचा शिक्षक हा नवोपक्रमातील असला पाहिजे. त्या अनुषंगाने शिक्षकांना स्वतःची संशोधने कार्यांना इंटरनेट पृथक्करण, अभ्यासक्रमाची निर्मिती आराखडे तयार करण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शन

करण्यासाठी माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानातील साधनांचा उपयोग होतो म्हणूनच माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञान अध्ययन अध्यापनास उपयुक्त आहे.



### 2) मूल्यमापन प्रक्रिया :-

माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञान ही विद्यार्थी शिक्षकाच्या जीवनातील आवश्यक बाब बनली आहे. आज शिक्षकाला नवीन अभ्यासक्रमानुसार अनेक गोष्टी कराव्या लागतात. जसे की मुलांच्या अनेक परीक्षा घेणे. घटक चाचणीपासून तर सर परीक्षेपर्यंत शिक्षकांना मुलांच्या अनेक चाचण्या घ्याव्या लागतात. एवढेच नव्हे तर मुलांचे संख्यात्मक आणि गुणात्मक मूल्यमापन सुध्दा करावे लागते. शिक्षकांना मुलांचे परीक्षाचे निकाल तयार करणे या सर्व गोष्टी संगणकामुळे अत्यंत जलद गतीने सहज करणे शक्य झाले आहे. स्पर्धा परीक्षांमध्ये तर संगणक फरच उपयुक्त आहे. बारकोड या संकल्पनेमुळे व्यक्तीनिष्ठता संपुष्टात आलेली आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना अनेक परीक्षा संगणकाच्या इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून जलद देता येतात. उदा. ऑनलाईन परीक्षा व स्वतःचे यश अपयश ताबडतोब पाहता येते आणि म्हणूनच मुल स्वतःच्या यश अपयशातील दोष स्वतः पाहू शकतात. आज मुलांना स्वतःचे यश अपयश संगणकावर पाहण्यास मिळते. माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानामुळे मूल्यमापन प्रक्रिया आज अधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ झालेली दिसून येते.

### 3) व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रिया :-



Principal  
Shri Shivaji College of Education  
Amravati.

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**स्वामी विवेकानंद यांचे शैक्षणिक विकासातील योगदान****प्र.डॉ.संजय भी.खडके**

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, श्री.शिवाजी शिक्षण महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

देशाची प्रगती करावची असेल तर संपूर्ण समाज शिक्षित झाला पाहिजे, म्हणून दिनदुबळ्यांना सुशिक्षित करणे हाच त्यांच्या उध्दाराचा मार्ग आहे. म्हणून त्यांना शिक्षण देणे हे आपले आद्य कर्तव्य आहे, अशी त्यांनी सुशिक्षित लोकांना जाणीव करून दिली. स्वामी विवेकानंदानी लोक शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार केला. लोकशाही शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार केला. शिक्षणाची सर्वांना समान संधी मिळाली पाहिजे. आणि समाजाच्या सर्व स्तरांमध्ये मग तो गरीब असो की श्रीमंत, उच्च असो की नीच असा सर्वच स्तरांमध्ये शिक्षणाचा प्रसार झाला पाहिजे. शिक्षण हे घराघरांत पोहचले पाहिजे ते म्हणतात, मुले जर शिक्षण घ्यायला येऊ शकणार नाहीत तर, शिक्षणाने त्यांच्यापर्यंत गेले पाहिजे. त्यांच्या मते देशातली बहुसंख्य जनता ही खेड्यात राहते. काबाड कष्ट करून आपला उदरनिर्वाह करते. या कष्टकरी समाजापर्यंत ज्ञानाची गंगा पोहचली पाहिजे. तळागाळातील लोकांच्या शिक्षणाचा विचार हा त्या काळातील परिस्थितीनुसार अत्यंत मौलाचा, समाज परिवर्तन घडवून आणणारा असा तो विचार होता. त्यांची शिक्षणाची कल्पना ही वैदिक काळातील 'गुरुकुल पध्दती' प्रमाणे होती.

ज्ञानाचे उगमस्थान मानवी मनातून होते. बहुवंशी पारश्याच्य शिक्षण तज्ञ म्हणतात की, ज्ञानाचा उगम परिस्थितीशी आंतरक्रियातून निर्माण झालेले आहे. विवेकानंद म्हणतात, ज्ञानाचा उगम व्यक्तीच्या जन्मजात प्रवृत्तीतून निर्माण झालेला आहे., काही घटक बाह्योंगाचा बहुवंशी भाग अंतरंगाचा आहे. परंतु खरे हे ज्ञान बाह्य घटकांकडून मिळत नाही, तर ते सर्व मानवी आत्म्यातून प्रकट होत असते. संपूर्ण सृष्टीतील ज्ञान हे मानवी मनातून झालेले आहे. यावर त्यांचा विश्वास आहे. हे सर्व मानवी सुवाक्येच्येतून झालेली आहे. म्हणून मानवी मन हे मोठे ज्ञानाचे ग्रंथालय आहे. मानवी मनाला बाह्यजगाच्या ज्ञानाच्या प्रेरणा कार्यप्रवण होत असते. त्यातून मनाचा आविष्कार होतो, त्याला स्वामी म्हणतात, मानवी मनाचे प्रगटीकरण व आविष्कार म्हणजेच शिक्षण होय.विवेकानंदांच्या मते धर्म व शिक्षण यांत फरक नसून त्या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहे, कारण दोघांचे उद्दिष्ट एकच आहे. व्यक्तीतील दैवीशक्तीचा आविष्कार करणे, धर्माची व्याख्या करतांना स्वामी म्हणतात, धर्म म्हणजे माणसातील दैवी शक्तीचा आविष्कार आणि "शिक्षण म्हणजे माणसातील पूर्णत्वाचा आविष्कार" ते म्हणतात की रुढी, परंपरा, अंधश्रद्धा, अज्ञान यावर विश्वास ठेवणारा धर्म हा नसून अध्यात्मिक शक्तीचा विकास, माणूसकी, गरीब व दिनदुबळ्यांची सेवा हाच खरा धर्म होय. आणि शिक्षणाने हा खरा धर्म माणसामध्ये किंवा बालकामध्ये विकसित करावा असा आग्रह त्यांनी धरला.स्वयंम अध्यापन व स्वयंम अध्ययनावर त्यांची निष्ठा होती. स्वतःचा स्वभाव स्वतःच निर्माण करतो. ज्याप्रमाणे रोपटें स्वतः अन्नपदार्थ स्विकारते त्याप्रमाणे बालकाने स्वतःचा विकास रोपट्या प्रमाणे होतो. शिक्षकाने तशी परिस्थिती निर्माण करावी. विवेकानंद म्हणतात, प्रत्येक व्यक्ती एक प्रकारची स्वतःची शिक्षक आहे. म्हणून त्यातून स्वतःचे अध्ययन हे उत्कृष्ट अध्ययन होते. कारण त्यातून वस्तुनिष्ठता, आत्मविश्वास त्याच्यात स्वतःत निर्माण होते. म्हणून शिक्षकाने मुलांना स्वातंत्र्य द्यावे, त्याला समस्यांचा मार्ग स्वतः शोधू द्या.

शिक्षकांचे अध्यापन हे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या गरजेनुसार असावे, अध्यापन करतांना मुलांच्या आवडीनिवडी व गरजेनुसार विचार करून अध्ययन अनुभूती घ्याव्यात, त्यांच्या मानवी गरजांचा विचार होणे, आवश्यक आहे. अध्यापन हे विद्यार्थ्यांशी समायोजन करून करावे. तसेच पालकांनी शिक्षणाची सक्ती करू नये.शिक्षणाच्या अध्यापन अनुभूतीतून आत्मविश्वास निर्माण कराव्यात. त्यातून धर्म, सामर्थ्य, निर्भयता या शक्तींचा विकास होतो. आत्मिक बळात वाढ होते व मनाला स्थिरता प्राप्त होते. स्वामीजी म्हणतात, जो स्वतःला दुर्बल समजतो तो छन्या अर्थाने दुर्बल असतो. म्हणून आत्मिक बळ वाढविणे आवश्यक असते.समानता निर्माण करण्यासाठी सर्वांसाठी शिक्षण दिले जावे. सर्वांसाठी शिक्षणाची वकीली स्वामीने केले आहे. ज्ञान मिळविणे प्रत्येकाचा जन्मसिद्ध हक्क आहे. हे समाज व राष्ट्राच्या प्रगती करीता आवश्यक आहे. भारतातील दारिद्रय हे सुध्दा शिक्षणाच्या अभावामुळे मुळ कारण आहे. म्हणून सर्वांसाठी शिक्षण असावे.मन कधी ही एका ठिकाणी राहते



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## Use of ICT in Research

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### Introduction

Information and communications technology has an important role in the world since we are now in the information age era. With ICT the company can make the business easier to happen with the client, supplier and the distributor. It is also very important in our daily lives. The lack of appropriate information at the right time will result in low productivity, low quality research works and waste of time to pursue information and even to do research which actually others hand done or in other countries. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. ICT has an prominent role in research. So in present paper researcher made an attempt to study the role of ICT in research.

### Objectives

- To mention the meaning of research
- To mention the meaning of ICT
- To study the importance of ICT in Education
- To study the use of ICT in Research.

### Meaning of Research

Research in common parlance refers to a search of knowledge. Research is a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact research is an art of scientific investigation. Dictionary definition of research is a careful investigation or inquiry specially though search for new act in any branch of knowledge. Some people consider research as movement from the known to unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery.

We all possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and the method which one employs for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown can be termed as research.

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. Research is an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement. It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. In short the search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research. The systematic approach concerning generalization and the formulation of a theory is also research. As such the term 'research' refers to the systematic method consisting of enunciating the problem, formulating a hypothesis, collecting the facts or data, analyzing the facts and reaching certain conclusions either in the form of solution towards the concerned problem or in certain generalizations for some theoretical formulation.

### Meaning of ICT

Information and communication technology is an extensional term for information technology that stresses the role of unified communications and the integration of telecommunication and computers as well as necessary enterprise software, middleware storage and audiovisual systems that enable users to access, store, transmit and manipulate information.

The term ICT is also used to refer to the convergence of audiovisual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system. There are large economic incentives to merge the telephone network with the computer network system using a single unified system of cabling, single distribution and management ICT is an umbrella term that includes any communication device,

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**Personality Factors of Medical and Education College Students.**  
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Everyday people meet new people and sometimes try to figure them out in order to see what kind of personality they have. People do this subconsciously or unconsciously. Personality is made up of characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that make a person unique that means, that the personality of an individual rarely changes and someone's personality will not completely be the same as the person next to him / her because they are individuals and they are unique in their own way.

Personality has fundamental characteristics that in the end from the personality of one person, some scientists believe that the personality an individual possesses can be attributed to the genes that they are born with but there are some that dispute the theory because they believe that personality is developed with time and experience.

Personality is taken as the external appearance of the individual, but in terms of philosophy, the meaning of personality has been interpreted in the sense of internal self. Psychologists explain it as the combination of both and something more than that. Personality is not a fixed state but a dynamic totality which is continuously changing due to interaction with the society / environment.

According to Allport (1937) 'Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psycho - physical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment.' Prince (1984) defines that 'Personality is the sum-total of all the biological innate dispositions, impulses, tendencies, appetites and instincts of the individual and the acquired dispositions and tendencies - acquired by experience.'

Personality is the more or less stable and enduring organization of person's character, temperament, intellect and physique, which determine his unique adjustment to the environment. Narchal and Shukla (1986) results indicate that girls from large, medium and small families differ significantly on the various areas of adjustment and personality indicating that family size has an effect on the personality and adjustment of the adolescent girls.

**Need and Significance of the problem**

A person's personality may not necessarily have a very high impact on person's job or productivity per se, depending upon the type of work being done. As discussed by Sean P. Nausbert the notion that salesperson who exhibit high levels of extraversion will have better overall job performance is pretty evident, for being a salesperson required a lot of social interactions and an introverted salesperson would obviously be less effective than an extravert. Another point brought up is about conscientiousness is addition to extraversion and it's positive correlation with job performance in terms of the social atmosphere present in most workplaces; conscientious persons is obviously more likely to be more productive worker and an extraverted person will experience an optimal level of arousal in a social workplace.

Introversion has the greatest chance of negatively affecting students learning ability. Students that are afraid of embracing themselves by speaking incorrectly or by not being able to speak at all may try to avoid opportunities that would otherwise aid their learning (Zhang 2008) Hence the investigator made an attempt to study the personality factors of Medical and Education College Students.

**Objectives of the Study**

- 1) To study the personality factors of Medical and Education college students.
- 2) To compare the personality factors of Medical and Education College Students.
- 3) To compare the personality factor (Extraversion) of medical and Education College Students.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ADJUSTMENT AMONG THE FEMALE STUDENTS OF MEDICAL  
AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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**Abstract**

*In the Complex structure of the society today, Personal Adjustment is essential. Adjustment is an important state of person, which influences the relationship to others. The adjusted person is said to be mentally sound, who seems to be happy in every walk of life and make success in his professional and family life. On the other hand, a maladjusted person is disturbed with marked failures in life and unsatisfactory relations with others. The sample of 400 male students of Engineering and Medical colleges were selected randomly from Amravati University. Researcher made Adjustment inventory was used as a tool for data collection. Mean, S.D. and 't' value were used to analyse the data. The study concluded that the female students of Medical colleges have more adjusted than the female students of Engineering colleges.*

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**Introduction**

Adjustment according to modern concept is both a process and a state. As a process, it is continuous and complex. It depends upon the entire organization of psychophysical systems within the individual and the relation of this organization to the environment. As a state it is the condition of harmony arrived at by a person whom we may call adjusted. Proper adjustment is necessary for leading happy life. Vasishtha (1989) reveals that well adjusted students demonstrate a realistic self concept and high academic achievement while maladjusted ones may back in both the self concept and academic achievement.

Adjustment is a harmonious relationship with the environment in which most individual needs are satisfied in socially acceptable ways, and resulting in forms of behavior which may range from passive conformity to vigorous action. According to Singh (1983) adjustment is a precarious and everchanging balance between the needs and desires of the individuals on the one hand and the demands of the environments or society on the other. Adjustment is process by which a twinge organism maintains a balance

between needs and circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs.

**Need and Significance of the Problem**

In our complex society, human needs with which adjustment is directly related, are also complex. As a result no person is wholly adjusted. Cent percent adjustment is a psychological myth. Every person tries to adjust according to the best of his ability and intelligence. Krishna's (1982) Findings reveal that youth have significantly more problems of adjustment in home, health, social and emotional areas than adolescents.

In the colleges and Universities in India, we find that students are very much maladjusted and that is one of the main reasons of their poor academic achievement and also day to day conflicts (Sinha 1966; Badami, 1969; Baxi, 1969 and Singh, 1980) However Sharma (1979) observed that non-professional college students had more adjustment problems than the professional college students. Rao In his studies with professional and non professional students found that adjustment of a student positively affects his scholastic achievement. Keeping fact in view the present study attempts

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FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF LANGUAGE: TEACHING AND  
LEARNING

ABSTRACT

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

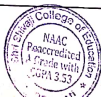
**KEYWORDS:** reading, intonation, pitch, vocabulary

Introduction

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

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

Story readings are regarded as being highly supportive to children's development as readers and many of the positive features were noted in the previous paragraph. Indeed, although recent reading debates have tended to emphasize differences in approaches, nevertheless, a feature of agreement is the facilitative effects of story reading. As we would expect the whole language approach has stories



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## संशोधन व सिध्दांत

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मानव हा सतत विविध प्रकारच्या समस्यांना व अडचणींवर उपाययोजना करण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत असतो. या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी तो शास्त्रसुद्ध मार्गाचा अवलंब करण्याचा प्रयत्न जेव्हा करतो तेव्हा तो छान्या अर्थात संशोधनाकडे वळत असतो. संशोधनात समस्या सोडविण्याचा पध्दतशीर प्रयत्न केला जातो. त्यासाठी वैज्ञानिक पध्दतीच्या आधारे समस्यांचे निराकरण केले जाते व समस्यांची उत्तरे शोधली जातात. एखाद्या विषयाची वैशिष्ट्ये जाणण्यासाठी केलेला व्यापक शोध किंवा चिकित्सा म्हणजे संशोधन होय.

(ऑक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरीनुसार) "यस्तुस्थितीचा बारकाईने शोध घेण्यासाठी केलेला अत्यास म्हणजे संशोधन असे म्हटले आहे. अर्थात संशोधन हे वैज्ञानिक पध्दतीवर आधारित असते तसेच संशोधन हे पध्दतशीरपणे केले जाते. संशोधन हा नैसर्गिक व सामाजिक घटनेचे निरीक्षण करून त्याच्याबद्दल, पध्दतशीर, तर्कसंगत विचारांच्या साहाय्याने प्राकृतिक शक्तीबद्दलच्या नियमांचा शोध घेत असतो. त्यांच्या स्पष्टीकरणार्थ सिध्दांताची मांडणी करीत असतो. याचाच अर्थ असा की, 'ज्ञानाशी' संबंधित विचारव्यवस्थेला सिध्दांत असे म्हणतात. अर्थात सिध्दांताच्या मांडणीकरिता संशोधन आवश्यक असते.

"सिध्दांत म्हणजे कोरा चेक त्याचे मूल्य तो वापरणाऱ्यावर अवलंबून आहे. त्याने कोणताही आकडा टाकावा असे असले तरी केवळ अनुमान किंवा अंदाज म्हणजे सिध्दांत नव्हे तर अनुभव आणि निरीक्षण या कसोटीवर टिकणाऱ्या विधानाला सिध्दांत असे म्हणतात. कोणत्याही विषयाचे उपलब्ध ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्यासाठी त्या विषयातील सिध्दांतांना जाणून घेणे आवश्यक असते. घटनेच्या कार्यकारण संबंधाची मिमांसा करण्यासाठी काही सिध्दांत कल्पना अथवा कथास मनाशी बांधावा लागते. अन्यथा त्या घटनेचे अथवा विषयाचे यथार्थ व्यवस्थित स्वरूप माहीत होणार नाही. तथ्यातील आंतरसंबंध म्हणजे सिध्दांत होय. व्यक्ती हा तथ्य किंवा विषय मानला तर व्यक्तित्व हा त्याचा सिध्दांत ठरतो. म्हणजेच सिध्दांत हा काही निरीक्षणयोग्य घटनावर

आधारित निष्कर्ष होय. सामाजिक संशोधनात तथ्यांचे अध्ययन के जाते. त्यामुळे तथ्ये, सिध्दांत व संशोधन यांचा पारस्परिक संबंध आहे.

सिध्दांताचा अर्थ :-

१. रॉबर्ट के मर्टन (Robert K. Merton) यांच्या मते :-

"जेव्हा संकल्पना एक योग्येच्या रूपात आंतरसंबंधी असतात तेव्हा त्या अवस्थेत सिध्दांताचा विकास होण्यास सुरुवात होते."

२. पीटरमेन (Pitarmen) यांच्या मते :-

"तथ्यांना एखाद्या अर्थपूर्ण रितीने व्यवस्थित मांडणे व तर्कात्मक संबंध प्रस्थापित करणे ह्या क्रियांमुळे सिध्दांत निर्माण होत वरील सर्व व्याख्यांवरून सिध्दांताचा अर्थ स्पष्ट हो संशोधन व निरीक्षणातून प्राप्त झालेल्या अनुभवांमुळे उद्भूतिकृतींची, नियमांची व सिध्दांताची पद्धताळणी होवून त आवश्यक त्या म्हणजे तथ्यांचे सारांश काढून त्याचे सामान्यीकरणे. या सूत्ररूपाचे व्यक्त करणे व त्या आधारे भविष्यतील घटनांना पूर्वानुमान करणे होय.

चांगल्या सिध्दांताची वैशिष्ट्ये :-

संशोधनात तथ्यासामग्रीचे निर्देशन व त्यांचे तंत्र निरीकरणसाठी सिध्दांताची गरज असते. संशोधनात सुसंगत व्यवस्थितपणे सिध्दांताची निर्मिती अत्यंत महत्त्वाची असते. दृष्टीने चांगल्या सिध्दांतांची प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये पुढील प्रमाणे स येतील.

१. सिध्दांत म्हणजे तथ्यांच्या आधारावर निर्माण केलेले निष्कर्ष होय. तथ्यांच्या तात्त्विक अनुक्रमामुळे व व्यवस्थेनुसार होते.

२. सिध्दांत मध्ये साध्य नव्हे तर एखादी घटना किंवा प्रसमनून घेण्याचे साधन होय. ते अमूर्त स्वरूपात प्रकट होते.

३. सिध्दांताच्या आधारावर सिध्दांतातील पुढील का दिशा मिळत असल्यामुळे सिध्दांताबद्दलचे विधान संकलित व तिची मांडणी व विश्लेषण करणे शक्य होते. सिध्दांत हा संशोधन आधारावरच विकसित होतो.

४. सिध्दांत हे अनुभवातील तथ्यांशी जुळणारे व असावेत. त्यात पुढीलच्या संबंधित सिध्दांतामध्ये विसंगती न सिध्दांत निर्माण होण्यासाठी सर्व संकल्पनामध्ये तर्कसंगत रूपाने आंतरसंबंध असावा.

५. सिध्दांतविषयक विधान पुढील अनुभवांना पड पाहण्यायोग्य असावे. चांगल्या सिध्दांताची व्यापकता विलंबून

विद्यवावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal ImpactFactor7.041(10)



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महिलांचे सक्षमीकरणासाठी कायदे व शासकीय योजना

डॉ. किशोर ज. क्षत्रिय

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प्रास्ताविक :-

प्राचीन भारतीय महिलांचे शिक्षण तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या आजच्या काळापेक्षा प्रगत असल्याचे जाणवते. ऋग्वेद काळात महिला शिक्षणाला विलक्षण महत्त्व असून ते मुक्त होते. 'नास्तिक विद्यासमचक्षुर' या प्रमाणे विद्येसारखा दुसरा घसू नाही या सुत्रावर आधारित होते. नंतरच्या काळात महिलांच्या अधिकारांवर हक्कांवर गदा आणण्यात आली. इतके नव्हे तर 'पूत आणि मूल' या दोन शब्दांमध्ये लिला बांधून टाकण्यात आले. महात्मा गांधी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन या सर्व महान नेत्यांनी महिला शिक्षण ही संकल्पना व्यापक दृष्टीने समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे असे म्हटले होते. मात्र अंकुशित बुद्धिच्या लोकांनी त्याकाळे दुर्लक्ष करून त्यांनी पीळवणूक - छळ करणे सुरुच ठेवले. मात्र स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणासाठी अनेक योजना महिलांच्या उत्थानासाठी सुरु करण्यात आल्या. त्याविषयी पुढील प्रमाणे माहिती गोळा केली आहे.

महिला हक्कांचे बळकटीकरण

१. गाव नमुना सात-बारा सदरी सहस्रसेदार म्हणून पत्नीच्या नावाची नोंद घेणे
२. "अंतर्गत तक्रार समिती" गठीत करणे.
३. "बेटी बचाव बेटी पढाओ" अभियान.
४. 'हुंडा प्रतिबंधक सल्लागार मंडळ'
५. माझी कन्या भाग्यश्री योजना
६. महिला वारसाची नावे कब्बेदार सदरी दाखल करणे
७. हक्कसोड पत्रवावत.
८. महिला हक्कांचे फलक
९. महिलांचे कायदेशीर हक्क
१०. भा.दं.वि. ४९४
११. बाल विवाह अधिनियम
१२. भा.दं.वि. ३७६/३७७
१३. भा.दं.वि. ४९६/४९७
१४. भा.दं.वि. ३५९/३७४
१५. भा.दं.वि. ३५४
१६. भा.दं.वि. ३०४-ब
१७. भा.दं.वि. ४९८-अ
१८. मुंबई दारुबंदी कायदा १९४९, कलम ५४ व ५६
१९. स्त्रियांना असभ्य प्रदर्शित करण्यास प्रतिबंध अधिनियम १९८६

भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या कलम १५ अन्वये धर्म, वंश, जात, लिंग किंवा जन्मस्थान या कारणांवरून भेदभाव करण्यास मनाई आहे. याच धोरणामुळे पुरुष आणि स्त्री यांना समान अधिकार आणि हक्क प्राप्त झाले आहेत. महिलांच्या संरक्षणासाठी अनेक कायदे, शासन निर्णय, परिपत्रके असूनसुद्धा त्यांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी न झाल्याने अद्यापही महिला त्यांच्या हक्क आणि अधिकारापासून वंचित आहेत.

खालील अधिकार व कायद्यांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी केल्यास महिलांना त्यांचे हक्क आणि अधिकार मिळवून देण्यास निश्चितच मदत होईल.

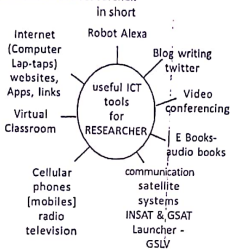
गाव नमुना सात-बारा सदरी सहस्रसेदार म्हणून पत्नीच्या नावाची नोंद घेणे :-

दिनांक १५ सप्टेंबर १९९२ रोजी, महाराष्ट्र शासन, महसूल व वन विभाग, परिपत्रक क्र. एम-१४/२१६१८१६/प्र.क्र.४५८/ल-६ अन्वये स्त्रियांचे हक्क सुरक्षित रहावे यादृष्टीने गाव नमुना सात-बारा सदरी सहस्रसेदार म्हणून पत्नीच्या नावाची नोंद घेण्याची तरतुद करण्यात आली आहे. या परिपत्रकाची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी प्रत्येक गावात होणे आवश्यक आहे



right' in research is automatically attract the attention of the researcher.

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## Perception Of Research Scholars Towards Use Of Information Communication Technology As Essential Tool For Research

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### ABSTRACT:

This research paper was an attempt to gathers opinion of Ph.D. research scholars of SGBAU towards use of ICT as essential tool for their research work. the population for the study consists of all Ph.D. registered students of SGBAU university. and sample of study consists of forty research scholars from interdisciplinary field of study for regular ph. D. course, work. A five point Likert type questionnaire titled as perception of research scholars towards use of information communication technology as essential tool for research was used to generate data via on line Google form. The data generated was analyzed using percentage mean chi-square to answer the research questions while hypothesis was tested using percentage as statistical tool. From tabulated data it was revealed that most of research scholar was strongly favorable in perception to use ICT as essential tool for research work Ph.D., ICT as interactive tool for research scholars and positive perception towards its use for behavioral beliefs to develop intelligence, more independent learner, more confident researcher, enjoyable research tool, more efficient person. There was no significant difference between gender towards use of information

## PERCEPTION OF STUDENTS TOWARDS USE OF OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS

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### ABSTRACT:

*In this research paper perception of B.Ed. students towards use of open education resources (OER) and their opinion regarding use of OER in enhancing quality education and obstacle arising in its implication was studied. In all 200 B.Ed. students were sample of study and all B.Ed. students of SGBAU university were population for study researcher developed questionnaire was used to collect data online from sample. Data collection tool consists seven open ended questions and were included in research tool firstly concept was introduced and then sample was encouraged to participants in survey .96% participants strongly agreed to share OER by SGBAU their academic and other institutions and other universities with students. There are multiple indicators which suggest that completion, quality, and affordability are the three greatest challenges for higher education today in terms of students, student learning, and student success. Many colleges, universities, and state systems are seeking to adopt a portfolio of solutions that address these challenges. OER address affordability, completion, attainment gap concerns, and learning.*

*My university SGBAU should share educational resources for free with students.80% students was strongly agreed with this perception .My university SGBAU should share educational resources with academics and other universities.89% students was strongly agreed with this perception that universities shares its resources with other universities to improve quality of higher education. All teachers should use educational resources developed by other universities and institutions in teaching process..All students should use all educational resources in learning. All student had positive perception towards use of OER in Teaching learning process The study concluded that open educational resources are important tool for future education which can enhance quality of Higher Education . SGBAU should take initiative to share OER with other universities and institutions and students too.*

**KEY WORDS :** OER , Knowledge Resources, Sharing Of Resources, Creating Common Licensing.

### INTRODUCTION:

Open education is primarily a goal, or an educational policy. An essential characteristic of open education is the removal of barriers to learning. It can mean no prior qualifications to study, no discrimination by gender, race, age or religion, affordability for everyone, and for students with disabilities, through a determined effort to provide education in a suitable form that overcomes the disability (for example, audio recordings for students who are visually impaired). Ideally, no-one should be denied

access to an open educational program. Thus open learning must be scalable as well as flexible. Open Educational Resources (OER) are important learning materials with the potential to facilitate the expansion of learning worldwide. The flexibility, both technological and legal, afforded by openly licensed content is an important precondition for supporting the educational use of content. Open standards support the deployment of learning objects as OER on a wide variety of different devices, whether mobile, on the desktop or in print. The





## Role Of Digital Library In Research

: Special Reference To National Digital  
Library Of India

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### ABSTRACT :-

Today the advent of information technology has paved the way of reducing the size of libraries from biggest to the very small in fast modern libraries are moving towards smaller & smaller but with rich potential of information their smallness of the libraries is due to the digitization of information which has outcome a number of problems faced by traditional libraries since long.

Libraries are moving towards digital resources which are found to be less expensive & more helpful for early access of information. In the digital era the commonly available digital resources like CD-ROMS, online databases, Library OPACS & Internet etc. which are replacing the print media. This paper Focus on National Digital Library and Its Role In Research.

**Key words** – Digital, e-Resources, OECD

Library

### INTRODUCTION:-

Academic libraries are changing in response to changes in the learning and research environment and changes in the behavior of library users. The changes are evolutionary. Libraries are adding new, digital resources and services while maintaining most of the old, traditional resources and services. Finding and funding the appropriate balance of digital and traditional initiatives challenges

strategic and financial planners.

National Digital Library of India Plays important role in Research with digitize material at one place all over India. This all information taken from NDL website. I want to introduce all with this National Digital Library and number of Digital Resources which are helpful for Research purpose.

### AMS & OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:-

1. To know the availability of different types of digital resources & services Available in National Digital Library Of India  
2. To Introduce National Digital Library to students and Researchers.  
3. To know how the different types of digital resources are useful for students, Research.

4. To know the Digital resources are Available in more than 70 languages on NDL  
5. Educational material available for users ranging from Primary to Post Graduate  
6. To study the impact of digital resources over the traditional one.

### METHODOLOGY

Study And Evaluation of Online Digital Library Of India

### DIGITAL LIBRARY

### MEANING & DEFINITIONS

There are no of terms which are used by Authors to represent the concept of digital library. There terms are polyglot library, electronic library, desktop library, online library, library without walls etc. of these the term digital library is the common used by majority of Authors digital library are heterogeneous in nature. These include work related to information & how to digital, store, Find link, visualizes, use pulses, manage & store information. Digital libraries provide instant access to digitize information by waltzing the avenues of information technology. However digital library could be referred to a computerized network system where all the information is stored in electronic format, which

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## Information and Communication Technology(ICT) and Research

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### Abstract:

The use of ICT in the field of research plays an important role. The rapid development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), particularly the Internet, is one of the most fascinating phenomena characterizing the Information Age. Information and communication technology is a broad subject and is divided in several research areas such as Information science and technologies, Telecommunications and Societal Aspects of ICT. ICT powers our access to information, enables new forms of communication, and serves many on-line services in the spheres education. Applications of ICTs are particularly powerful and uncontroversial in higher education's research function. With the use of ICT and the increase speed of research, more research articles, theses, dissertations et al. can be produced in which this will increase the knowledge contribution within the research community. Moreover, research quality can be improved as the use of certain ICT-based tools can improve accuracy and completeness of a research as evidenced in some ICT application areas. Another important dimension of ICTs in research is the use of online full text databases and online research libraries/virtual libraries which are the direct outcome of the growth in telecommunications networks and technology.

### Introduction:

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are referred to as the varied collection of technological gear and resources

which are made use of to communicate. They are also made use of to generate, distribute, collect and administer information. ICT is a force that has changed many aspects of the way we live. Information and Communication Technologies consist of the hardware, software, networks, and media for collection, storage, processing, transmission and presentation of information (voice, data, text, images), as well as related services. ICTs can be divided into two components, Information and Communication Infrastructure (ICI) which refers to physical telecommunications systems and networks (cellular, broadcast, cable, satellite, postal) and the services that utilize those (Internet, voice, mail, radio, and television), and Information Technology (IT) that refers to the hardware and software of information collection, storage, processing, and presentation. When looking at the integration of ICT to support the achievement of educational objectives, it can be found that after almost a decade of using ICT to stimulate development, it is not yet fully integrated in development activities and awareness rising is still required. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a term which focuses on the use and integration of communication technologies in information technology (IT). ICT refers to any device or product which enables the "capturing, storing, transmitting and displaying data and information electronically." This includes the Internet and all computer hardware and software together with radio, digital television, wireless networks, cellular phones and satellite systems. The use of information and communication technologies provides greater access to information and enables people from around the world to communicate in real-time via services like instant messaging, video and conference calls, voice over IP (VoIP), email and social networks. ICT also helps businesses, governments and different organizations to store, process and share information among each other with one click. Digital communication is the process of storing, receiving and sharing information electronically.

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## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SPEED AND POWER BETWEEN VARIOUS LEVELS OF FEMALE ATHLETES

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the speed and power ability between various levels of female athletes. For this purpose researcher has selected sixty (60) female athletes, 20 from each participated in the Maharashtra State Tournaments (20), Inter Collegiate Tournaments of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati (20) and Inter University Tournaments (20) with the help of purposive sampling method were selected from Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. Ages of the female athletes were ranged between 18 to 25 years. Subjects did not use any ergogenic aids or motivational aids and also they were all free from any injuries during the collection of data. Speed was measured with the help of 50 meters run and power was measured with the help of vertical jump. Statistical analysis was done on the basis of ANOVA at 0.05 level. Result shows that there was significant difference in speed and power among state players, inter collegiate players and inter university players as obtained F-ratio was 3.84 & 8.52 which is greater than that of required tabulated 'F' value of 3.158 at 0.05 level of significance with (2, 57) degree of freedom. Hence, post hoc test was applied to see the mean difference. It revealed that the significant difference was found between inter collegiate players and inters university players in reference to both the variables speed as well as power balance as the mean difference was 1.7 & 4.9 which is greater than the critical difference whereas other mean difference shows insignificant difference. By observing the paired mean difference it revealed that only inter collegiate players and inter university player's shows significant difference. It may be attributed that the practice time and practice schedule is difficult and complex as compared to state players and inter collegiate players.

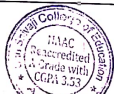
**Keywords:** Speed, Power, Female Athletes, etc.

### Introduction

Motor development encompasses the development of ability which is essential to the movements and subsequent acquisition of the performance of any skill. In general motor skills are developed from the childhood onwards when the children run, jump or play. These are then gradually converted to specific motor skills, when advanced training takes place in a particular event and it goes a long way in making a person proficient in that particular field or sports. Motor fitness is concerned with the capacity to move the body efficiently without

undue fatigue, with special regard to big muscle groups. It is actually a limited aspect of general motor ability, emphasis being placed on the underlying elements of vigorous physical activity, but does not include the neuromuscular co-ordination involved in motor skills, Muscular power, agility, speed and flexibility are added to basic physical fitness components of muscular strength, muscular endurance and circulatory, respiratory endurance to compose motor fitness.

### Speed



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## Study of Obesity amongst Working Women and Household Women

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to know the obesity and compare amongst working women and household women. For the present study researcher had collected data from Amravati. Twenty (40) Women (20 Household Women and 20 Working Women) were selected as subjects with purposive sampling methods. The age of the subjects were ranged between 30 to 35 years. BMI is calculated from body mass (M) and height (H).  $BMI = M / (H \times H)$ , where M = body mass in kilograms and H = height in meters. The higher the score of BMI usually indicate the higher levels of body fat. Statistical analysis was done on the basis of 't' test. The level of significance was kept on 0.05 of degree of freedom. Result shows that on the basis of mean different there was different between mean of Working Women and Household Women. To see this different is significant or not at 0.05 level of significance. Researcher further calculated 't' test & above table shows that there is significant difference between Working Women and Household Women in BMI as the calculated 't' value 2.67 is greater than the tabulated 't' value 2.021. On observing according to the classification we found that 75 percent of household women where under the category of Obese Class I & II as compared to working women 50 percent only. In Overweight category working women were maximum with 35 percent as compared to household women with 15 percent. In conclusion we can say that both working women as well as household women were found obese, household women were found more obese than working women.

**Keyword:** Obesity, Body Mass Index, Working and Household Women.

### Introduction

Women are painstaking to be the backbone of a family as they have a high level of patience to deal with every issue arises in her family. Since many decades, the world has been seeing the power of women as women empowerment.

Now a day's ladies are likely to remain as housewives they wants to make their own identity chose their own career while some choose to keep working even after marriage. Prior, the people across the world were constricted minded and they restricted women from working.

#### Household Women

A household woman has to spend more time with her family and kids. They are always busy with their household activities, they do not think about their life or career. They do not have any burden of anyone, a household women is free from the control of an angry or depressed boss and can take her own time in doing the household activities. A household woman is always free from the job stress and meeting the deadline of her work. One of the most major reasons why most of the marriages fail is due to the constant stress. A household woman is free of this stress. A household women experiences more freedom than the working women in respect to their daily activities. A household woman enjoy a lot of time to spare for the activities they like. They can engage themselves in household activities such as: sewing, cooking classes, gardening, etc and explore new skills. They can regular practice their existing skills and can develop those existing skills in better way. This gives household women a feeling of achievement and keeps them happier throughout their life

#### Working Woman

A working woman can be affirmed as a woman who earns a salary, wages, or other income through regular employment, outside the home. The main advantage favored to a working woman is that they are a major monetary support to their family in this world of ever rising inflation. Working women always act as a fountain of motivation for their children's as well as their family. They come across the various difficulties and problems of the outer world and also find a solution to them.

The dual roles of the women in her working place and at home, imply that the degree of involvement in various "homemaker" roles such as "Chief Cook", "Mother", "Housekeeper", will differ from the non-working women for whom such roles are the focal point of her existence. Consequently, the time and effort devoted



# Reading in A Digital Age : Print Versus Digital Special Reference to Shri Shivaji College of Education, Amravati

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## Abstract

Recent advancement in technology have provided new ways of dealing with Information with Information Technology. The Libraries are moving towards digital resources which are found to be less expensive and easily available. And Readers prefers this Resources due to the increased availability of devices that allow reading from the screen, any where any time . In the last decade, computers, cell phones and the Internet access have become widely available. Such increased availability of technology lead to changes in reading quality and reading habits In Digital Era commonly available Resources are CD ROMS, Online Databases, Library OPACS & Internet etc. Which are Replacing the print media. This Study Focuses on the on the changing reading habits of students . and determine the differences between them while assessing the impact of the Internet and online environment on individuals' reading behavior.

**Key Words** - Reading, Digital reading Print media, Electronic media, Behavior, E-Resources

## Introduction

Information Communication Technology is the use of Computer based technology and communication services available to a wide range of users. The Technologies and Devices like radio, telephone, telegraph, Fax, Tv, Mobile phone, Internet, video conferencing are the major part of ICT. With advance Technology and availability of E-Resources . With Technology Availability of online newspapers; online books and journals. As a result, the amount of text based information available online is steadily increasing. Readers use the Internet to seek information, read news; to communicate, and for entertainment purposes ,and especially the younger generations are using more online Resources' and they prefers to read online as compare to print media. this study attempts to investigate reading behavior in the digital environment by analyzing how people's reading behavior has changed over the past ten years. Understanding changes in reading behavior would help in designing more effective digital libraries and empower users in the digital environment.

**Digital age** - The digital age, also called the information age, is defined as the time period starting in the 1970s with the introduction of the personal computer with subsequent technology introduced providing the ability to transfer information freely and quickly. The digital revolution has done much to reshape how students read, write, and access information. Once-handwritten essays are now word-processed. Encyclopedias have yielded to online searches. One-size-fits-all teaching is tilting toward personalized learning. And a growing number of assignments ask students to read on digital screens rather than in print

**Digital media** - These new tools make it possible for millions of people to have access to texts that would otherwise be beyond their reach, financially or physically. Computer-driven devices enable us to expand our scope of educational and recreational experience to include audio and visual materials, often on demand. But as with writing, it's an empirical question what the pros and cons are of the old and the new.

Interacting with text on digital devices, including e-books and story apps with dynamic visuals, attention-grabbing hotspots, and games, may create a different environment for student's early literacy experiences. For example, the technological features plentiful in digital stories designed for kids, although highly engaging, run the risk of overshadowing the narrative and overwhelming the attention capacities of young students

Reading is an important and most significant activity in a society. It is important for people to acquiring knowledge and information. Even though information may appear in many different media, the point is people still need to read. Reading is said to help in individual's well-being and self development. Reading habits are an essential part of life skill and development especially considering new knowledge development and problem solving skills in our daily life: Students in academia acquire knowledge through learning and reading print and electronic sources.

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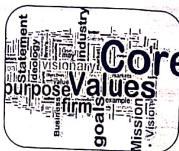
## ATTITUDE OF B.ED. TRAINEES TOWARDS FUNDAMENTAL VALUES

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### ABSTRACT :-

Values are regarded as desirable, important and held in high esteem by a particular society in which Person lives. The Challenges of Sciences and technology necessitate a dynamic educational policy not merely to develop skills but to evolve fundamental values system that would be intrinsic laying strong foundations for its people. Environmental values can not be seen different than general fundamental values. It has a focus on interactions between human activities and biosphere and needs to study the impact of all kinds of human activities. The general purpose of the study was to measure the attitude of B.Ed. trainees towards fundamental values. The sample of 100 B.Ed. trainees was drawn from two B.Ed. colleges in Amravati district of Maharashtra state by applying random sampling method. The scale measuring attitudes towards three values (Respect for nature, solidarity and equality) that underlie sustainable development prepared by Tomas Torbjornsson, Lena Molin and Martin Karlberg 2008 was the tool used for collecting the data. Mean, S.D. and "t" test were used to analyze the data. The study inferred that, Female, First year students, private college Students and students of illiterate parents are more favorable than male, Second year Students, Government aided College students and Students of literate parents towards fundamental values.



**KEYWORDS:** Fundamental values, Environmental values, sustainable development.

### INTRODUCTION

Life is Education is a process of transmission of certain values to help the learner to lead a good life a kind of life that is satisfying to the individual in accordance with the cherished ideals and values of society. Fundamental values impart significance and meaning, Without values, life becomes a series of meaningless events. Values not only help a man in self-evaluation but also in self-drive. The application of scientific and technological knowledge to comforts of man has reduced him to a mechanical being, resulting in degeneration of the value system. Technological advance has been seen largely as the measure of progress. In spite of the many achievements in quantity and quality, education stands at crossroads and our political and social life is threatened with erosion of the long-accepted values. The educational system has over emphasized the development of the mind and has used all the resources of the world to nourish it. Environmental values can not be seen different than general fundamental values. It has a focus on interactions between human activities and biosphere and needs to study the impact of all kinds of human activities. Also we need to develop, well accepted norms of behaviors for the conduct (fundamental values inclusive of environmental values) of individuals, societies, communities, nations and world all round. All

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## 'शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण अभ्यासकम सदयस्थिती समस्या आणि अभ्यासकमाची अंगलबजावणी'

प्रा.डॉ. संजय भि. कडकडसे

श्री. शिवाजी शिक्षण महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

श्री. शिवाजी शिक्षण महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

### शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण अभ्यासकम

सन 1993-94 या शैक्षणिक वर्षात कार्यान्वित केलेला शिक्षणशास्त्र अभ्यासकम गेली 10 वर्षे चालू आहे. या 10 वर्षात अनेक घडामोडी राज्यात, देशात आणि जगात विशेषतः शिक्षणक्षेत्रात घडून गेल्या आहेत. या सा-या घटनांचा शिक्षण व्यवस्थेवर परिणाम होत असल्याचे दिसत आहे. शिक्षणव्यवस्था ही एकंदरीत समाजप्रणालीची एक उपप्रणाली असून उपप्रणाली शिक्षणावर आणि शिक्षण अन्य उपप्रणालीवर परिणाम करीत असते.

आपल्या अभ्यासकमाद्वारे तयार होणारे भावी शिक्षक पुढील 30-35 वर्षे शालेय स्तरावर मुलांना घडविण्याचे, फुलविण्याचे काम करीत राहणार आहेत. या 30-35 वर्षात अन्य उपप्रणालीत कोणते बदल होतील व शिक्षणावर त्याचे कोणते परिणाम होतील याबद्दलचे भविष्य कथन करणेकठीण आहे. बदलांचा वेग प्रचंड आहे. त्यात अनपेक्षितताही असणारच आहे. परंतु गेल्या 20-25 वर्षात झालेल्या बदलाकडे दृष्टी टाकता काही अंदाज बांधता येतात व त्यानुसार अभ्यासकमाची रचना करतात. त्यानुसार अभ्यासकमात बदल करतात.



### 'अभ्यासकम'चा अर्थ व व्याख्या :-

प्रत्येक वर्गात काय शिकायचे, काय शिकवायचे, कशासाठी शिकवायचे याचे नियोजन करून त्याचे संघटन केल्या जाते आणि अशा संघटित नियोजनपूर्वक दिलेले स्वरूप म्हणजे अभ्यासकम होय.

अभ्यासकम म्हणजेच नततपबनसनउ हा लॅटीन शब्द आहे. लॅटीनमध्ये त्याचा अर्थ 'बंधनबनतेम' असा होतो. याला मराठीत 'शर्यतीचे मैदान' म्हणतात. ज्यामध्ये विषयाच्या आखलेल्या मार्गावरून सर्वांमार्गी विकासाच्या उद्दिष्टांप्रत धावत जाणे हे विद्यार्थ्यांचे कर्तव्य आहे.

१. रेमर्सच्या मते :- "Curriculum is now being defined as all the experiences of the learner that and under the control of the school."

अर्थात शाळेत नियंत्रणाखाली शिकण्यातून प्राप्त होणा-या सर्व अनुभवांचा साठा म्हणजे अभ्यासकम होय.

2. बाल्टरच्या मते :-

अभ्यासकम म्हणजे विद्यार्थ्यांना शालेच्या नेतृत्वाखाली मिळणारे सगळेच अनुभव त्याच वर्षातील कृतीच्या कामाचा त्याचप्रमाणे किडांचाही समावेश होईल.

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## ATTITUDE OF TEACHER TRAINEES TOWARDS YOGA EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT :-

Yoga is basically the most important ancient art that aims towards the building up of a healthy mind within a healthy body. For that reason it is considered to be the harmonizing system that rejuvenates the body, mind as well as the soul. The great saints, therefore have mentioned yoga to be a universal attribute of mind which enhances the physical, spiritual and mental status of the human body.

The balanced development of these three specifications led the condition where the individual will enhance the positive feeling towards life. On the whole, the yoga in daily life is practiced based on technique to control the mind as well as body. The purpose of the study was to study the attitude of teacher trainees towards yoga education. The sample of 300 teacher trainees selected randomly from the training colleges of Amravati University. Investigator made attitude scale towards yoga education was used as a tool for data collection. The study concludes that both male and female teacher trainees are much similar in respect of their attitudes towards yoga education.



**KEYWORDS:** Teacher Trainee, yoga education.

### INTRODUCTION

Life is full of challenges that are there only to make us stronger and better. The challenges should be understood as opportunities for change and faced with confidence. Meditation and yoga brings a positive vibes among the students and if they do it regularly it will help in bringing positive outcomes which is advantageous for the scholars. There are variety of positive outcomes of yoga for learners and various other peoples. Student faces a lot of depression and stress due to a variety of reasons such as family pressure, financial pressure or any other depression, Yoga is one of best way to eliminate all. Yoga keeps all depression away and keeps mind fresh. Yoga helps in increasing the sharpness of brain and concentration power. It helps in relaxing the mind and provide more peace of mind. Strength is required by body to fulfill all daily activities appropriately, Especially young students need a lot of strength, as they are overloaded with lots of task. Yoga helps in building strength and gives power. A lot of diseases can be improved by doing yoga daily. It helps to reduce a great hypertension among students. Flexibility of the body is another advantage of doing yoga daily. Practicing yoga asana muscles are stretched thereby increases the flexibility of body. Due to high calories drinks and food intake, students have to face many types of problems, With practicing yoga regularly they can help their weight management. Doing yoga regularly helps in advancing

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# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARDS INTEGRATED COURSES IN EDUCATION

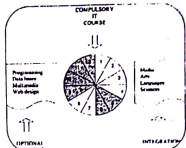
Dr. Sangita R. Bihade

Assistant Professor, Shri Shivaji College of Education, Amravati.

### ABSTRACT :-

The 2-year course for Bachelor of Education might soon be dropped in favour of a 4-year integrated teacher training programme. The government had changed the one-year B.Ed course for a 2-year alternative only three years ago. Now the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been asked to start work on the four-year integrated BA-BED and BSc-BED course and three year BED-MED integrated course. Being teacher educator researcher was interested to check awareness of students about teaching profession and their passion of carrier choices in competitive era. So the purpose of this study was to analyze what is happening in the mind of Junior college students about four year integrated course in education and perceptions about what teaching and learning processes can be improved through the use of four year integrated course in education.

A sample of 300 Junior college students from Arts and Science of Nagpur and Amravati board were selected from seven campuses through convenient sampling techniques. Self-administrated questionnaires and carrier were used as a tool for data collection. Data were analyzed by using excel applying mean score. Results of the research study confirmed that Junior college students are not aware about four year integrated course in education. This study in which survey design was utilized sought to determine junior college students perception of pursuing teaching as a career; and to determine those factors responsible for their perceptions. Four research questions were postulated to guide the study and a research instrument tagged Student Teaching Career Questionnaire was designed to collect data from 300 students who constituted the study sample.



**KEYWORDS:** BSc-BEd, BA-BEd Integrated Course In Education, Junior College Student, Perception.

### INTRODUCTION

Education plays a vital role in the empowerment and development of the human resource in a nation. Education is essential in imparting values, knowledge and developing skills so as to increase the growth and productivity of the nation. An educational institution performs a significant function of providing learning experiences to lead their students from the darkness of ignorance to the light of knowledge. The key personnel in the institutions who play an important role to bring about this transformation are teachers. It is felt that a teacher to be a truly professional practitioner requires a conceptual understanding and appreciation of the above domains of knowledge and also the competence to implement the knowledge in specific contexts of teaching. In order that the teacher education programme to become a professional

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## ANOMALIES IN UGC REGULATIONS, 2018 WITH REFERENCE TO NCTE REGULATIONS, 2014

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### ABSTRACT :-

In exercise of the powers conferred under article 246; University Grants Commission act 1956 has been passed and UGC was formally established in November 1956 as a statutory body of the Government of India for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education in India. NCTE came into existence in pursuance of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 (No. 73 of 1993) on the 17th August, 1995 for the regulation and proper maintenance of Norms and Standards in the teacher education system. This research article try to identify the anomalies in the regulations passed by these two statutory bodies, the problems associated with it and overcome the peril faced by the teacher education institution in near future.



KEYWORDS: NCTE Regulation, Anomalies in UGC Regulation.

### INTRODUCTION

"Coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institution" is an item enumerated at serial no. 66 of list 1 of the seventh schedule (i.e. Union List) of the Indian constitution. According to the article 246 of the Indian constitution, ".....

Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the list 1 of the seventh schedule (in this constitution referred to as the "Union List")".

In exercise of the powers conferred under article 246; University Grants Commission Act 1956 has been passed to look into all the cases pertaining to the allocation of grants-in-aid from public funds to the Central Universities, other Universities and Institutions of higher learning. The UGC has been vested with two responsibilities: that of providing funds and that of coordination, determination and maintenance of standards in institutions of higher education.

Whereas, since 1973 NCTE was an advisory body for the Central and State Governments on all matters pertaining to teacher education, with its Secretariat in the Department of Teacher Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Despite its commendable work in the academic fields, it could not perform essential regulatory functions, to ensure maintenance of standards in teacher education and preventing proliferation of substandard teacher education institutions. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 and the Programme of Action there under, envisaged a National Council for Teacher Education with statutory status and necessary resources as a first step for overhauling the system of

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## Comparative Study of Balance and Coordination of Female Athletes

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Amravati

### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to comparative Balance and Coordination of various levels of Female Athletes. For this study Sixty (60) female athletes, 20 from each participated in the Maharashtra State Tournaments (20), Inter Collegiate Tournaments of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati (20) and Inter University Tournaments (20) with the help of purposive sampling method were selected from Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. The age of the athletes were ranged between 18 to 25 years. Subjects did not use any ergogenic aids or supplementations and also they were all free from any injuries during the collection of data. The following tools were used to collect the data on:- Balance was measured by Stork Balance Stand Test and Coordination was measured by Alternate Hand Wall Toss Test. In order to find out the significant difference between personality traits of different level of achievement of female athletes the analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied at 0.05 level of significance. Result shows that significant difference were found in balance and coordination ability among State, Inter Collegiate and Inter University Players as obtained F-ratio was 3.45 & 3.80 which was greater than that of required tabulated 'F' value of 3.158 at .05 level of significance with (2, 57) degree of freedom.

**Keyword:** Balance, Coordination, Female Athletes, etc.

### Introduction

Motor fitness, or motor physical fitness, refers to how an athlete can perform at his or her sport, and involves a mixture of agility, coordination, balance, power, and reaction time. Improving this form of fitness is an indirect result of training in any of these attributes. All five components of fitness are essential for competing at high levels, which is why the concept is seen as an essential part of any athlete's training regime. Motor fitness is a term that describes an athlete's ability to perform effectively during sports or other physical activity. Each components is essential for high levels of performance.

### Balance

Balance is the ability to stabilize your body, whether standing still or maintaining motion. Ice-skating, skiing and bicycle riding are balance exercises. There are two types of balance – static and dynamic. Static balance refers to remaining upright while staying still, standing on one leg, for example. Dynamic balance deals with stability in motion. Test your balance by holding a stationary position as long as you can, without wobbling, after moving around.

Balance is involved with all motor performances to some degree but some performances heavily depend upon balance. As quoted by Singh, Dynamics and stability both are of great importance in all body contact sports such as athletics, football, soccer, baseball, basketball and hockey.

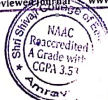
Balance is the main factor of fitness competences for success in sports. Good balance plays an important role in skill development and the overall fitness profile of the players. There are two types of balance in sports. First is static balance, which maintains the body's centre of mass and second is dynamic balance which moves outside the body base of support.

### Coordination

Coordination describes the synchronization of your senses and your body parts in a way that enhances motor skills. Volleying a table tennis ball is an example of hand-eye coordination. A variety of tests measure coordination, including juggling or hitting a ball.

"Co-ordination is the ability to integrate muscles movements into an efficient pattern of movement". Co-ordination makes the difference between good performance and poor performance. The efficiency of skill patterns depends upon the interrelation of speed, agility, balance and muscle movements into as well co-ordinate pattern.

It is the good advice to the performer and is necessary for judging such variables factor as speed, distance, direction, and size. Countless skills involve co-ordination of the eyes with hands. The players in Cricket, Volleyball, Basketball and handball do require eye- hand co-ordination when they exhibit their skills for successful performance. As there is lack of research available on important of eye-hand co-ordination for games. Where accuracy is more needed, the research worker was interested to conduct the study on Cricket, volleyball, Basketball and Handball players. The Nero-



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## Attitude Of Teachers Towards Use Of Mathematics Laboratory In Teaching Learning Process In High Schools

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*Abstract: This paper examined the effect of instructional materials and teaching methodology and high school mathematics teachers view about use mathematics laboratory achievement among high school students of Amravati division of Vidarbha. Descriptive survey research design was adopted, and the population for the study comprises 120 high school teachers of Amravati. Simple random sampling technique was the sampling method used to select thirty secondary schools in each educational district from the four educational districts in Maharashtra State. For the purpose of data collection three research instruments were used by the researcher, the instruments were titled: "Questionnaire on Effect of Instructional Materials on Mathematics Achievement, Questionnaire on Effect of Teaching Methodology on Mathematics Achievement and researcher developed attitude scale for use of Mathematics laboratory in teaching learning process. These instruments were self-developed questionnaires. A reliability test was conducted on the instruments using test-retest method, a reliability coefficient of 0.76 and 0.82 were obtained. In order to determine the effect of instructional materials and teaching methodology on mathematics achievement among high school teachers. State three research questions and four hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The hypotheses were tested at 0.01 level of significant using Chi-Square statistics. The results revealed that teaching methodology has significant effect on mathematics achievement among high school students. It was recommended that teachers should learn how to improvise instructional materials from the local environment instead of using foreign materials that students are not familiar with. Teacher should learn how to use diverse methodology in their teaching rather than restrict themselves to a particular method. The value of  $\chi^2$  is 143.98 and which is far more than 13.27 (table value). So According to views of high school teacher use of mathematics laboratory create interest among students. That's they have favorable attitude towards use of mathematics laboratory in creation of interest in the subject. More than 93% of teachers agree about the use mathematics laboratory to increase the interest of students in mathematics subject. So use of mathematics laboratory create interest in the subject. Though it is not available in their schools.*

**Keywords:** Attitude, Mathematics Teaching, Mathematics Concept, Mathematics Laboratory.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Mathematics laboratory includes models of geometrical shapes or paper cutting, paper folding techniques, concrete objects, charts, graphs, pictures, posters, blocks games; circle game, fraction model, geometrical geo sticks, measurement scales pattern, sorting, theorem etc. Mathematics lab is important especially for students of class I to class 12. Mathematical games and puzzles are important for mental development of students. The activities could be done individually by students or with teachers. At this place

students do experiments with numbers and geometrical shapes and try to generalize patterns. Students solve real life problems with real data because complex calculations are no longer a major consideration. Students make charts and models to illustrate mathematical ideas. The creativity of student development is allowed free play. Students find areas and volume of both regular and irregular solids. Interfaces between algebra, geometry, probability, calculus etc are experimented. Students enjoy learning mathematics. Mathematics has always occupied an important place in school curriculum. Mathematics Laboratory is a place where



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## ATTITUDE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS IMPACT OF MATHEMATICS LABORATORY IN LEARNING

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### ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to survey the extent of the use of laboratory approach to mathematics instruction in secondary schools of Amravati Division. Seven hundred high school students of VII Standard were purposively sampled from various granted schools. The instrument used for the study was attitude scale of use of Mathematics Laboratory in learning. Major results showed that mathematics laboratories are virtually non-existent in our secondary schools, and the laboratory approach to mathematics instruction is hardly used by mathematics teachers.



This study was based on a survey of high school students about their attitudes towards Mathematics laboratory use in learning. Students of both the gender constitute the population of this study. Sample of the study was 700 students (male = 350 and female = 350) of 8<sup>th</sup> Class selected conveniently from 10 government granted schools. Descriptive statistics and t-test with  $P < 0.05$  level of significance were used for data analysis.

Based on the findings, state governments are advised to provide funds to schools to enable the establishment of mathematics laboratories.

**KEY WORDS:** Attitude, Impact, Mathematics Laboratory, Learning, High School Students.

### INTRODUCTION

Mathematics Laboratory is a place where students can learn and explore mathematical concepts and verify mathematical facts and theorems through a variety of activities using different materials. These activities may be carried out by the teacher or the students to explore, to learn, to stimulate interest and develop favourable attitude towards mathematics. That is, a mathematics laboratory is a place where we find a collection of games, puzzles, teaching aids and other materials for carrying out activities. These are meant to be used both by the student by their own and together with their teacher to explore the world of mathematics, to discover, to learn and to develop an interest in mathematics.

Mathematics is the bedrock of all scientific technological investigations and has provided the route to modern world of science and technology. In order to understand the subject matter, teachers and researcher have developed problem solving models and strategies to consequently, improve the performance of learners (Adaramola & Onwolduokit, 2010).

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**STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN AND NEED OF WOMEN  
EMPOWERMENT FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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**Abstract :** *This paper Focus on empowerment of women, status of women in society & how they work for family; social as well as on political ground, this paper shows necessity of women empowerment if they empowered they become source of infinite power.*

**Introduction**

The subject of empowerment of women has becoming a burning issue all over the world including India since last few decades. Many agencies of United Nations in their reports have emphasized that gender issue is to be given utmost priority. It is held that women now cannot be asked to wait for any more for equality We all know that girls are now doing better at school than boys. The annual results of Secondary and Higher Secondary Board examinations reveal this fact. More women are getting degrees than men, and are filling most new jobs in every field.

We can now see women in almost every field: architecture, lawyers, financial services, engineering, medical and IT jobs. They have also entered service occupations such as a nurse, a beautician, a sales worker, a waitress, etc.

**Status of women in society**

Women's were considered a weaker sex they were given a subordinate status in they Hindu society she is protected by the father in her childhood, by the husband in her adult hood & by the son in herald ate' The male dominated paternal system allows her to survive as secondary member of the family & lower citizen society.

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