



People's Education Society's

**DR. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS**

Wadala, Mumbai - 400 031.

**NAAC Accredited B+ Grade**



**Spandan**  
2017-2018

स्पंदन  
2017-2018





*People's Education Society, Mumbai*

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॥ नमो तस्स भगवतो अरहतो सम्मासम्बुद्धस्स ॥





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**PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY, MUMBAI**  
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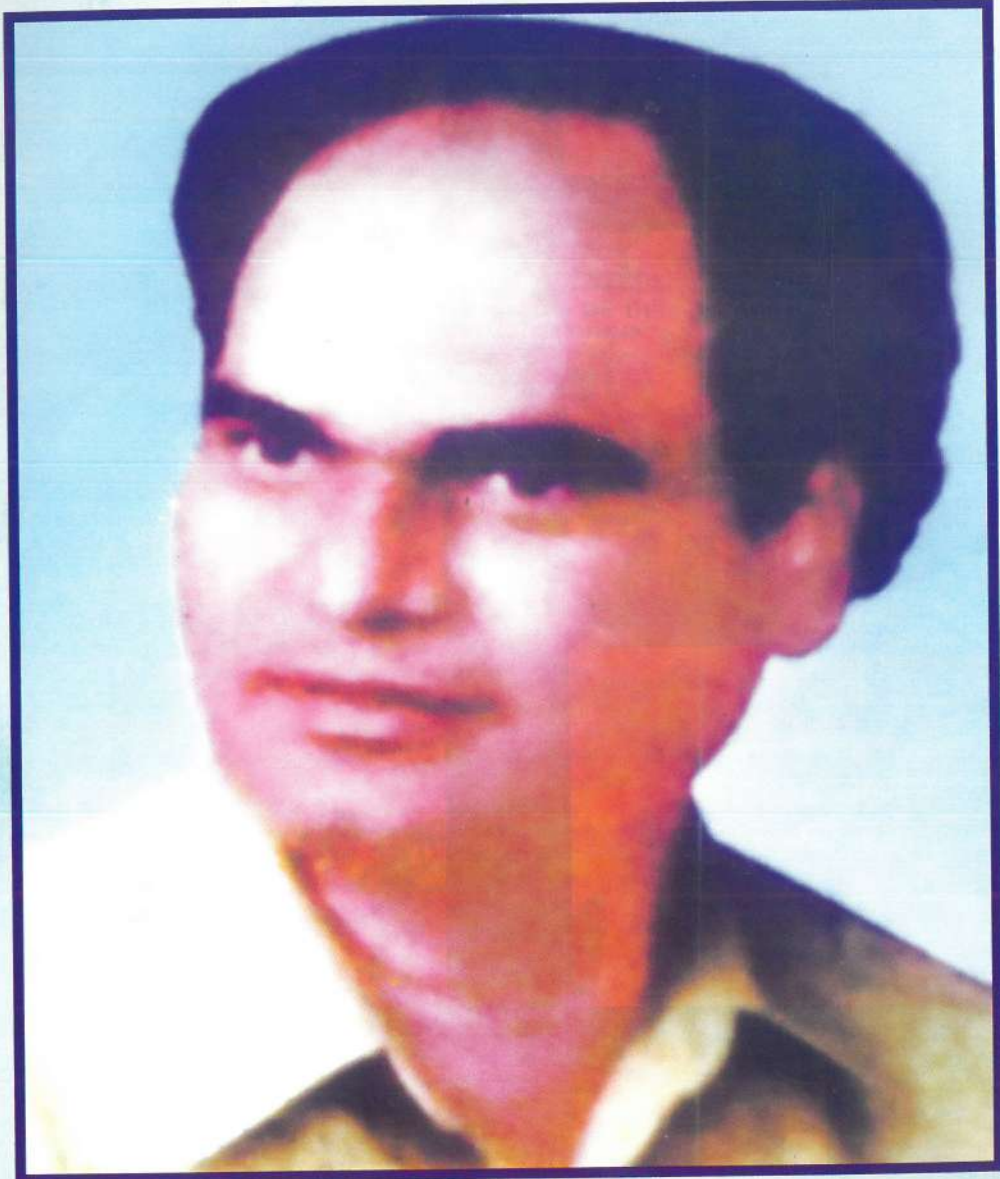
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Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment (Govt. of India)





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**DR. D. J. GANGURDE**

*M.Com., LL.M., Ph.D.*





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*Ph.D. Research Guide*





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### "NAAC" Peer team Submitting Report to the Principal





**राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद**

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL**

An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission

## *Certificate of Accreditation*

*The Executive Committee of the  
National Assessment and Accreditation Council  
on the recommendation of the duly appointed*

*Peer Team is pleased to declare the*

*People's Education Society's*

*Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce and Economics  
Wadala, Mumbai, affiliated to University of Mumbai, Maharashtra as*

*Accredited*

*with CGPA of 2.53 on seven point scale*

*at B\* grade*

*valid up to November 26, 2022*

*Date : November 27, 2017*



*Letta*  
*Director (Actg.)*



# Convocation Day





# Annual Social Day





# Annual Social Day







PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

# DR. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

**SILVER JUBILEE COLLEGE**

Opp. B. E. S. T. Bus Depot, Tilak Road Extn., Wadala, Mumbai - 400 031.

**Re - Accredited 'B+' Grade by 'NAAC'**

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Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

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<b>Dr. R. P. Nath</b>	: 01 <sup>st</sup> August, 1978	- 30 <sup>th</sup> April, 1984
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<b>Mr. P. M. Gaikwad</b>	: 20 <sup>th</sup> June, 1985	- 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 1995
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<b>Dr. I. D. Alte</b>	: 31 <sup>th</sup> May, 2002	- 4 <sup>th</sup> Nov., 2004
<b>Mr. A. A. Naikwade (I/c. Principal)</b>	: 04 <sup>th</sup> Nov., 2004	- 30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2007
<b>Mr. M. U. Yerunkar (I/c. Principal)</b>	: 01 <sup>st</sup> July, 2007	- 10 <sup>th</sup> Dec., 2007
<b>Dr. Siddharth R. Kamble</b>	: 10 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2007	- Till this Date





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### ○ LORD BUDDHA ○

1. THE MIND IS THE SOURCE OF HAPPINESS AND UNHAPPINESS.
2. THREE THINGS CAN NOT BE HIDDEN - THE SUN, THE MOON AND THE TRUTH.
3. I DON'T BELIEVE IN THE FATE THAT FALLS ON MEN HOWEVER THEY ACT ; I DO BELIEVE IN FATE THAT FALLS ON THEM UNLESS THEY ACT.
4. HOWEVER MANY HOLY WORDS YOU READ, HOWEVER MANY YOU SPEAK, WHAT GOOD WILL THEY DO YOU IF YOU DO NOT ACT ON UPON THEM?
5. ARE YOU ONE WHO ALWAYS LOOKS FOR FAULTS AND WEAKNESS IN OTHERS? HOW MUCH TIME HAS SPENT IN LOOKING AT YOURS?
6. ALL WRONG-DOING ARISES BECAUSE OF MIND ; IF MIND IS TRANSFORMED CAN WRONG DOING REMAIN?
7. THERE IS NO ENEMY GREATER THAN A MIS-DIRECTED MIND. NO ENEMY CAN DO US GREATER HARM THAN OUR MIND WHEN IT TRAVELS IN EVIL PATHS.
8. I GAINED NOTHING AT ALL FROM SUPREME ENLIGHTENMENT & FOR THAT VERY REASON IT IS CALLED SUPREME ENLIGHTENMENT.
9. TO JUST LIVE , EAT AND DIE WITHOUT ANY REAL SENSE OF PURPOSE SURELY REPRESENTS A LIFE.
10. MUCH HUMAN MISERY ARISES FROM PEOPLE DESPAIRING OVER THINGS THAT DESPAIR CAN NOT HELP.
11. PESSIMISTIC THOUGHTS OR FEELINGS TAKE FROM, JUST AS THEY ARE, IN REALITY, PRODUCING NEGATIVE RESULTS.
12. PRAYER IS NOT FEEBLE, CONSOLATION ; IT IS A POWERFUL, UNYIELDING CONVICTION.
13. NOTHING CAN MATCH THE STRENGTH OF THOSE WHOSE LIVES HAVE BEEN SHAPED THROUGH CHALLENGES & OVERCOMING HARDSHIP.
14. THERE'S LITTLE POINT IN DWELLING ON THE PAST, LOOKING TO THE FUTURE & MOVING FORWARD IS FAR MORE CONSTRUCTIVE.
15. LET US GIVE SOMETHING TO EACH PERSON WE MEET ; JOY, COURAGE, HOPE, WISDOM, VISION FOR THE FUTURE.
16. A GENEROUS HEART, KIND SPEECH AND A LIFE OF SERVICE AND COMPASSION ARE THE THINGS WHICH RENEW HUMANITY.



## FROM THE DESK OF THE PRINCIPAL



Education is the vision of life. It is one of the most powerful tools that pegs and identifies injustice that happens in a society and paves way to take remedial measures for a balanced and healthy society. Education is not just going to school or get a degree, it is a platform where you can study the world, widen your knowledge and opens the treasure trove of wisdom. Adhering to the beaten path of our founder Chairman Dr. Ambedkar, we welcome aspiring students from all strata and provide them an opportunity to learn and educate themselves in various fields to face the tough competitions in their respective careers. A remarkable event that had happened on this academic year was our third cycle of our NAAC Peer team visit on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov. 2017. The Peer team visited all the departments, had interaction with the students, staff, parents and alumni of the college. On the first day of the visit the Cultural Association of our college organized cultural programmes and effectively displayed the ability of the students in dance, singing, beat boxing and rap singing. Some of our student artists had given professional programs and had been rewarded by various institutions. Mr. Umesh Yadav, a well versed singer of our college had launched an album in singing in Bhojburi by a prestigious music company. Our Beat boxer Mr. Siddarth Raobole had been invited to Judge a beat boxing programme in SIWS College. He had given programmes in MTV.

Our NSS Program officer Prof. Vidya Toraskar had received a State Award from the University of Mumbai for best performance in NSS for the academic year 2016-16. The NSS volunteers were appreciated by the University for their Commendable Performance. Through NSS students engage in different activities like maintaining discipline in the college and helping the Police and

other NGOs in social service. The volunteers gain confidence and better communication skill through the programs organized by the NSS. Blood donation had been organized by the NSS and maximum blood had been collected from our college.

Education to all is our motto. There are young budding energetic scholars in our country who are marginalized and deprived of education due to class and caste discrimination. But the doors of our college are always opened to such scholars. It is very important that we should not miss the opportunity of education. Honesty, sincerity, interest and integrity are the main factors that make a good human being. Learning human values is always important. We should respect and treat everyone equally. A good scholar is constantly in search of knowledge and our library gives good exposure and updates the knowledge of our students with recent arrivals. Students can sit in the library and read books.

N.S.S and N.C.C. instills discipline and moral values to the students. Sports activities are in full swing where students who are interested in sports are motivated and given systematic training.

The college placement cell is very active and talented students get well placed when they acquire their graduation degree. Our college has qualified and able faculty members who guide the students and always eager to help them in their studies. The college provides all facilities for education. It lies with the students to make use of this opportunity and climb up the ladder of success.

As famous philosopher Francis Bacon observes, Wise men make more opportunities than they find. Considering the competitions that prevail today, University of Mumbai has changed the exam system that demands hundred percent involvement and dedication both from the students and the teachers. Work hard and raise your standard equipping yourself to face the competitive world.







## Constitution Of India

### ○ PREAMBLE ○

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation ;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.





## EDITORIAL



Communication is the heart and soul of human lives and social interactions substrate human development. Verbal and non verbal components are the major constituents of communication. Non verbal communication is the primary means of communication. Some researchers speculate that humans' word formation were onomatopoeic pertaining to sound. Words like swoosh, quack, gurgle are closely associated to sounds. Word formations at the primitive stage might have evolved with sound related words and communication with hand gestures could have been widely used. Humans' desire to share different information with their companions had paved way to the development of Talking Culture.

Man deserves no pre-Darwinian exemption, with face-to-face interaction accorded some minor, secluded status. While there are certainly other legitimate concerns for social science, face-to-face interaction is the constitutive substrate of social phenomena.

Social interaction between individuals provides a firm base for the development of a society and in the past, anthropological researchers accentuated the importance of communication in social interaction. Encoding, decoding and feedback are the major ingredients of communication. While

exploring the trajectories of encoding messages the researchers do peruse the history of communication to evince the various factors that influence the messages. Encoding apparently appears to be a simple term where a message is transmitted from the sender to the receiver. But encoding is multifaceted and the success of the communication depends on how a message is delivered effectively.

Encoding messages can be broadly classified into three sections:

- Intrapersonal communication
- Interpersonal communication
- Group communication.

### **Interpersonal communication :**

Scholars from old schools dismiss the theory intrapersonal communication as just thinking and opines that communication scholars need not think about thinking. Hence no proper guidelines had been framed to gauge intrapersonal communication. But recent studies have started focusing on the intrinsic quality of intrapersonal communication. Thinking and talking are interrelated. Thought process cannot be dismissed as something irrelevant. Thought process precedes speech, hence encoding messages are highly influenced by the thought process of the sender. Any art or a work is the product of imagination. Unity of thought and action facilitates creation of arts. But thought process is not autonomous, it is bombarded by different sources like environmental, cultural and psychological factors.





### **Intrapersonal communication :**

Communication between two individuals is interpersonal communication. Dialogues, conversations are informal and Interviews, meetings are formal. It's a challenging task for the communicants to encode messages effectively to a heterogeneous group. The below giving arenas should be focused while encoding messages.

**Socio cultural background:** When the participants of the communication belong to different cultural background, the encoder of the message should be conversant with Socio-Cultural background of the recipient of the communication.

### **Group communication :**

They main objective of group communication is to inform, to persuade, to motivate and to elicit response from the audience. Seminars, conference, group interviews are different forms of group communication. Speaking to a group is a challenging task and requires a thorough practice. Some people are natural speakers. Building up confidence in speaking stems from the subject knowledge of the speaker. Moreover the speaker should be adept at studying the audience and environment before encoding the message.

Stuart Shuttleworth, the CEO, owner

and founder of small British investment firm explains to Erin Meyer, the author of the book the Culture Map, the cultural quandaries created for him while expanding his business internationally,

“Take for example, the simple process of recapping a meeting. In the U.K. it is common sense that at the end of a meeting you should verbally recap what has been decided.....Clarification, clarification, clarification – in the U.K. this is simply practice”.

“I attended a meeting the other day in Paris.....I awaited the final.....recap of the meeting. Instead, one of the clients announced dramatically Et voila! (there it is ) as if everything is clear”..(Meyer, 46)

Stuart Shuttleworth surmises from the response of the French client that they do not follow the practice of recapping the agenda of the meeting.

While communicating to different culture groups the encoder should be conversant with the culture and practice of the audience.

Young aspiring scholars should be adept at communicating the message effectively by understanding the receiver of the message.

- Dr. Jeyashree G.





## PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY, Mumbai



April the 14th, 1891 will remain a GOLDEN LETTER DAY in the annals of Indian history. It was on this day that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, popularly known to millions as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was born to give the oppressed masses of India a new vision of dignity, self-respect, self-reliance and self-identity which was denied to them for centuries.

A political leader, a social revolutionary, a religious evangelist, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has left the impression of his powerful personality on several sphere of activities. As the first Law Minister of Free India, he was the architect of the Constitution of India which is a permanent monument to his legal genius.

He played many important roles on the stage of human life. His popular image as an iconoclast represents only a part of his personality; for he was also a constructive statesman, who regarded education as a nation building activity.

With the true vision of a sage, he founded the People's Education Society on the 8<sup>th</sup> of July 1945, the purpose of which he set out, is as follows :

"The People's Education Society's objective is not merely to give education but to give education in such a manner as to promote intellectual, moral and social democracy. This is what modern India needs today and this is what all well wishers of India must promote."

He firmly believed that education was the only effective lever for the uplift of the down-trodden.

As an educationist, Babasaheb has carved an abiding niche for himself in the temple of fame. He firmly believed that it was only through education that the suffering Indian masses could be made conscious of their rights as human beings. He said to his people :-

"My final words of advice to you is educate, agitate and organise, have faith in yourself. With justice on our side, I do not see how we can lose our battle. It is a battle for freedom it is a battle for the reclamation of the human personality."

Under its well-spread umbrella, People's Education Society runs 12 University affiliated Colleges, 6 of which are affiliated to the University of Mumbai, 5 to the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University and one to University of Pune imparting University Education to as many as 30,000 students of whom over 15,000 belong to the under privileged Classes. Besides these, the Society runs many High Schools, Diploma Institutes and Hostels.

Started for imparting education to the poorer people in general and the weaker sections namely SC, ST and OBC of Indian population in particular, the Society has spread like a mighty banayan tree, with a large variety of educational institutions in its shade.

The motto of the Society is KNOWLEDGE AND COMPASSION.





### ■ MORNING CLASSES ■

The People's Education Society rendered a single service to the city of Mumbai when the Siddharth College of Arts and Science, opened morning classes for working young men and women who never had such an opportunity of getting higher education before. This was a revolutionary step. Thousands of matriculates have become graduates and double graduates as a result of this facility, thus fulfilling one of the cherished objectives of the Society, affording opportunity to learn while they earn.

### ■ PIONEER PROJECTS ■

Pioneering is the word to describe the endeavours of the Society to carry the torch of learning among the backward areas in Marathwada. It was the master-mind of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar which conceived the project of starting centres of education there. It was because of Babasaheb's efforts, foresightedness and initiative the Marathwada University came into existence at Aurangabad. It is significantly noteworthy that the teaching faculty and the administrative set-up of this University has been initially manned by persons from Milind Mahavidyalaya. Dr. Babasaheb was not only instrumental in establishing the Marathwada University but also in raising the educational standards of this University through his institutions.

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On March 19, 1927 the world witnessed one of the most revolutionary events in Indian social history. The famous Choudar Tank Satyagraha was led by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar to revolt against the age-old social order based on the graded inequality and injustice which asserted the human rights of the people dubbed as untouchables in India. To commemorate the famous Choudar Tank Satyagraha, the People's Education Society runs a College at Mahad (Dist. Raigad) as a memorial to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar to spread higher education in Konkan which is a Backward Region economically and educationally.

### ■ MINIATURE INDIA ■

The Society's institutions are run to encourage education amongst the poorer and weaker sections of the Society and the Society is very proud to have on its rolls Hindus, Parsees, Christians, Muslims, Jews, Jains, Buddhists, North Indians and South Indians, both amongst our students and our Staff a miniature India in every sense of the term.



■ **AMBITIOUS PLANS** ■

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Birth Centenary celebrations have stirred us to conceive ambitious projects for the Society's group of colleges and other institutions.

The Society intends to undertake the following projects to mark the Birth Centenary of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar:

Projects at Mumbai:

1. A Multipurpose Auditorium.
2. A Central Research Library.
3. A Stadium and a Pavilion.
4. A Buddhist Cultural Centre.

Projects at Aurangabad:

1. The Buddha Mahavihar with Research Library.
2. Non-Resident School for Girls.

Projects at Bangalore:

1. The Buddhist Institute for study of Buddhism and comparative study of all religions.
2. A Spacious Multipurpose Hall.
3. A Residential School.
4. College of Engineering

Projects at Mahad:

1. The Buddhist Cultural Centre.
2. A Polytechnic Institute.

Projects at Dapoli:

1. Jr. College of Education.
2. Girls High School and a Hostel.
3. Development of present Boys Hostel.

Project at New Mumbai:

- A Multipurpose School.

INSTITUTIONS RUN BY PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY (MUMBAI)

MUMBAI	YEAR
1. Siddharth College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Mumbai	1946
2. Siddharth College of Commerce & Economics, Mumbai	1953
3. Siddharth College of Law	1956
4. Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce and Economics, Wadala, Mumbai	1971
5. Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Wadala, Mumbai	1978
6. Bharatratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Institute of Management & Legal Research Centre, Wadala, Mumbai	1990
7. Siddharth Night High School, Mumbai	1946
<b>NAVI MUMBAI :</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
8. PES's Secondary School & Jr. College, Navi Mumbai	1978
9. PES's Primary Marathi School, Navi Mumbai	1978
10. PES's Central School, Navi Mumbai	1978
11. PES's Junior College of Education (D.Ed.) Navi Mumbai	1978
<b>MAHAD</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
12. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Mahad, Dist. Raigad.	1963
<b>PUNE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
13. Dr. Ambedkar College of Arts, & Commerce, Yerwada, Pune	1985
14. PES's English Med. School, Yerwada, Pune	1985





<b>PANDHARPUR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>		
15. Gautam Vidyalay, Pandharpur, Dist. Solapur	1978	25. Matoshri Ramabai Ambedkar High School, N-7, Cidco, Aurangabad.	1965
<b>KOLHAPUR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	26. Milind Pre-Primary English School, Aurangabad.	1955
16. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Balwadi, Godmudsingi, Dist. Kolhapur	1978	<b>NANDED</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
<b>AURANGABAD</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	27. Nagsen High School & Jr. College, Nanded	1981
17. Milind College of Arts, Aurangabad	1950	28. Nagsen Vidyalaya Prathmik Shala, Nanded	1981
18. Milind College of Sci., Aurangabad	1950	<b>BANGLORE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
19. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Aurangabad.	1963	29. People's Education Society's Nagena Vidyalaya, Banglore	1984
20. Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Aurangabad	1968	30. PES's Buddhist Seminary, Banglore	2008
21. PES's College of Physical Education, Aurangabad.	1964	<b>BIHAR</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
22. PES's College of Engineering, Aurangabad.	1994	31. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar College of Education, Bodh Gaya, Bihar	2008
23. PES's Polytechnic, Aurangabad.	1955		
24. Milind Multipurpose High School, Aurangabad.	1965		



## Reports on the activities of Students' Council and Cultural Association

Students Council was formed tentatively on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2019 as per the guidelines of the University of Mumbai. Later following the instructions from University of Mumbai, elections for the General Secretary was held on 7<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2018 and the same was intimated to the University. The Students' Council comprises of the following Student Members :

1. Miss. Arti. B Kadiyar  
General Secretary
2. Mr. Siddarth Raibhole  
Cultural Secretary
3. Miss Ashwini Jangam  
Lady Representative (Gymkana)
4. Miss Mega Shalini  
Lady Representative (NSS)

Students Council with the proper guidance from the Principal and the professors, who are the members of Council, organized various programmes in the college along with Cultural Association. The following programs were organized:

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 20/12/2017                            | Friendship Day / Group<br>Matching Day /<br>Chocolate Day / Games |
| 21/12/2017                            | Tie Day/ Saree Day /<br>Rose Day & Musical Chair.                 |
| 22/12/2017                            | Traditional Day / DJ.   |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> and 25 <sup>th</sup> |   |
| Jan. 2018                             | Annual Social Gathering.  |

The Prize winners of Saree Day/  
Traditional Day and Tie Day are :

1. Aniruddha Patil Tie Day I Prize

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 2. Pranay Kadam            | S. Y. B. Com.<br>Tie Day - II Prize<br>S. Y. J.C.              |
| 3. Ashwini Jangam          | Saree Day- I Prize<br>S. Y. B. Com.                            |
| 4. Gita Desai              | Saree Day - II Prize<br>T. Y. B. Com.                          |
| 5. Rajeshwari Martul       | Saree Day - III Prize<br>T. Y. B. Com.                         |
| 6. Praveena Patil          | Traditional Day - I Prize<br>F. Y. B. COM                      |
| 7. Pooja Solanki           | Traditional Day -<br>II Prize - S.Y. B. B. I.                  |
| 8. Yogita                  | Traditional Day -<br>III Prize<br>T. Y. B. Com. S. Y. B. B. I. |
| 9. Niranjana Thorat        | Traditional Day - I Prize<br>T. Y. B. Com.                     |
| 10. Aniket Magar           | Traditional Day -<br>II Prize - F. Y. B. Com.                  |
| 11. Mohammad<br>Sohel Khan | Traditional Day -<br>III Prize - F. Y. B. Com.                 |
| 12. Vitat Bhatt            | Musical Chair - I Prize<br>S. Y. J. C.                         |
| 13. Jay shivay Group       | Group Matching -<br>I Prize - T. Y. B. B. I.                   |
| 14. Culture In House       | Group Matching -<br>II Prize                                   |
| 15. Remedial Group         | Group Matching -<br>III Prize                                  |





### Cultural Association :

The inauguration of Cultural Association was held on 18<sup>th</sup> Aug. 2017. This program is organized to invite the talented artists to join our association motivating and training them to organize programs smoothly for the academic year 2017-18. The Rose Day/Saree Day and Traditional Days were organized along with the Students' Council. The volunteers and the artists of the cultural association organized the cultural programs meticulously for the Annual Social Gathering that is held on 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2018 in our college ground.

On the first day, our retired professor /Vice Principal and Social Activist Prof. Lalitha Dhara, who had made commendable contribution by publishing four books on Women Empowerment and the recipient of Savithri Bhai Phule Award had been invited as Chief Guest. Advocate Mr. Ashok Talwatkar, Dy. Chairman of PES society was the Guest of Honour. DR.U.N.Kendre, Director of Physical Education, University of Mumbai, who had shown keen interest in the development of our college gymkana was the chief guest on 25<sup>th</sup> Jan.

The programme offered solid platform for the aspiring artists and a good training in

the event management. The student volunteers actively participated with zeal and enthusiasm. The cultural programs entertained the audience with dancing, singing, beat boxing and other cultural programs. The audience encouraged the artists with their applause. The program was a grand success.

Prize winners of Cultural Association in inter college competitions.

1. Mr. Siddharth Raibhole (T. Y. B.Com.)  
I prize in Beat Boxing - SVIMS college  
I prize in Beat Boxing - Pillai's college

Siddharth Raibhole had also performed Beat Boxing in MTV Colours of youth in Chembur festival.

2. Mr. Umesh Yadav (S. Y. B. Com.)  
I prize in singing – Guru Nanak College.  
He had also launched an album in Bhojpuri in Wave channel.
3. Altaf Sheikh (F. Y. B.Com.)  
I Prize in Rapping – Saththey College.

He had also been invited as Judge for Rapping competition from Gurunanak College.

4. Mr. Sunny Iyer. (FY.B.Com), a professional key board player had been actively giving performance in various functions.





## LIBRARY REPORT

Library is an information centre of any educational institution. It is bounded with the five laws of library science which are formed by Dr. S. R. Ranga Nathan, the father of library science i. e.

- 1) Books are for use.
- 2) Every reader his or her books.
- 3) Every books its reader.
- 4) Save the time of reader.
- 5) Library is a growing organization.

The libraries have been in existence from the beginning of the civilization or better still from the time when man learnt the art of recording and communicating ideas, development of literacies is related to the educational, cultural and industrial development of a nation.

Before independent of India Raje Sayajirao Gaikwad was opened near about 1500 libraries in his Baroda state for the development of Indian library "A library is instituted to preserve the records of the needs and thoughts of the men for the instruction and enlightenment of future generations, so that those who are about to take up their share of the work of the world their own part in the advance of the human race in intellegance in civilization in power may start using the achievements by the countless generations before them."

Thus, Libraries are the life line for research and academic scholar. Today, educational libraries too have undergone vast changes and these are updating themselves

to newer and better technologies to be better able to manage their materials and I am giving the quotation of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar about library."

"We have not as yet realised the value of library as an institution in the growth and advancement of society."

India has now the third largest higher educational network in the world. According to C.D.Sharma "library service is a social and intellectual phenomenon which depends upon the awareness of the people regarding the utility of library services."

As our college library is an important and integral part of the teaching programme, it occupies a prominent position.

The present day college education has become students centered and it encourages students to pay a vital and creative role in their own education. The college library is one of the means to achieve their ends. The aims of college education and college libraries are inter-related. The college library provides ample opportunities for self education to the students besides supplementing the class lectures.

The UGC has been granting special sums of money towards the development of college libraries that's why the library has important role in the college development.

We provide suitable supplementary books to assist students and faculties, to provide necessary information on how to tap





suitable information, to encourage students to face the world with confidence, to provide assistance for self education to providing suitable documents to students to provide important assistance like the latest development in various fields of the teaching staff.

Our college library has 65,672 books on various subjects to acquaint the fresher with our library collection and this academic year we have added 670 useful books. The library provides the book bank facility to the socially and economically backward students where 120 students have benefited during the academic year.

The newspapers mirror the world to keep students aware of what is happening in the world around them. Our library subscribes to 17 newspapers, 25 magazines and 15 periodicals.

My sincere thanks to Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble and my library staff who support me for multiplying my enthusiasm to learn more and more and disseminate the knowledge to the students through the valuable library collections.

In the process of development of our college our library plays a very vital role by adding new books, periodicals and journals with the valuable support and guidance of our Principal.

*"Coming as I do from lowest order of the Hindu Society, I know what is the value of education. The problem of raising the lower order is deemed to be economic. This is great mistake. The problem of raising the lower order in india is not to feed them, to clothe them and to make them serve the higher classes as the ancient ideal of this country. The problem of the lower order is to remove from them that inferiority complex which has stunted their growth and made themselves to others, to create in them the consciousness of the significance of their lives for themselves and for the country of which they have been cruelly robbed by the existing social order. Nothing can achieve this purpose except the spread of higher education. This is in opinion the panacea of our social troubles."*

*- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar*



## College Gymkhana Activity Report

### Introduction :

Games and exercises are an important means of recreation which enable out the sport talent in Students and to inculcate the spirit of sportsmanship, the college organizes variety of Indoor and Outdoor games like, T. T. Chess, Carrom, Football, Volleyball and athletic event for Junior and Senior College.

The Students showing the bright records in sports are encouraged and guided to participate in various events and tournaments at inter-collegiate, inter university, national level. The College has recently built Volley court to give training to students and wishing to start the academy. The College is also looking to work out for having a better playground and well equipped Gymnasium in near future. The college gymkhana has also proposed to organize the All India University Kho-Kho tournament at our college sports ground in 2018-2019.

### Objectives :

- To create interest in sports and Games.
- To high light of importance of Good health.
- To create an ambience conducive to the pursuit of sports, Games and health.
- To foster physical, mental and intellectual Development of students.
- To imbibe sportsman spirit among the players.
- To develop the leadership quality and competitive spirit among students.
- To encourage participation of player in various tournaments at Dist / State /

University/National/International level.

- To provide excellence in sports and provide recognition to those who excel, in particular sport.

We are privileged that our beloved Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble is the Chairman of Kho-Kho tournament committee of University of Mumbai for the year 2017-18. The selection trial for all sports events during the year 2017-18 started from the month of July 2017-18. The Gymkhana Committee appoints coaches for special coaching of sports like Football, Cricket, Kho-Kho and Kabaddi for boys and girl students, separately.

### INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITY :

- 1) Our college has very good Gymnasium where boys and girls take the practice.
- 2) We have very good sport complex, where inter collegiate zonal and inter zonal Tournament for Kho - Kho, Kabaddi, volleyball and other tournament with the collaboration of Mumbai University are taken.

### SENIOR COLLEGE

2017-18

### TEAM ACHIEVEMENT

#### 1) KABADDI : (Boys Team)

- Boys team won the intercollegiate zonal level tournament, organized by University of Mumbai, held between 6th & 18th Sept, 2017. at M.D. College of Arts & Com, Parel, Mumbai.





- Played Finals of Inter - Collegiate Tournaments organized by R. A. Poddar College, and awarded Runners-Up Trophy
- Played at Runners Up Stage in the Inter-collegiate Tournaments organized by M.D. College and Kirti College as their respected grounds.

#### Kabaddi : (Girls Team)

- Girls team reached to the Runners Up in the State Level Inter Collegiate Kabbadi tournament organized by Mumbai University held between on 20th Dec, 2017 at M.D. College of Arts & Com, Parel, Mumbai.
- Played at Runners Up Stage in the Inter-collegiate Tournaments organized by Kirti College as their respected grounds.

#### 2) KHO-KHO : (Boys Team)

- Degree College Kho-Kho team secured first place in Inter-collegiate zonal Kho-Kho Tournament organized by University of Mumbai held between 4th & 17th Oct, 2017. Played at Dr, Ambedkar College, Wadala Mumbai.
- Secured Third place at Inter collegiate Inter-zonal Tournament at Alibaug held between 13th Oct, 2017.
- Kho-Kho, team won the Winners in the Tournament organized by Vartak College Played on 05th & 9th Dec 2017.
- Secured Runners-up Trophy Organized by M. D. College held on 8th & 09th Feb., 2018 at Parel.

#### 3) FOOTBALL : (Boys Team)

- College football team reached to third round held in the Inter collegiate football tournament organized by University of Mumbai held on 04/09/2017 at Somaya Medical College ground Chunabhatti on 25/09/2017.

#### 4) CRICKET :

- College Cricket team reached up to 4th round in the Inter – Collegiate Tournament held in Dec. 2017.

#### 5) VOLLEYBALL :

- College Volleyball team participated in the Inter – collegiate Tournament held between 28th Sep, 2017 at Dr, Ambedkar College, Wadala Mumbai.

#### 6) OTHER EVENTS :

College team also participated in Inter collegiate tournaments organized by University of Mumbai in the events as under.

- Cross Country (Boys) held at Birla College on 29th August, 2017.
- TABLE TENNIS (Boys) held at University Stadium in 10 August, 2017.
- BADMINTON (Boys) held at University Stadium Marine Lines in Oct, 2017.
- Half Marathon (Boys) held

#### INDIVIDUAL ACHIVEMENT

- 1) Jayesh Subhash Gawade (F. Y. B. Com.)
  - a) Selected for Mumbai University KHO - KHO Team and participated at All India Level Tournament. Kho-Kho



tournament held on 23rd Jan 2018 at Maisur Manglore.

- 2) Prasad H Pathade (F.Y.B.Com)
  - a) Selected for Mumbai University KHO - KHO Team and participated at All India Level Tournament. Kho-Kho tournament held on 23rd Jan 2018 at Maisur, Mangalore.
- 3) Nilam Ghodake (F.Y.B.Com)
  - a) Achieved first place (Gold Medal) in inter collegiate tournament in the University of Mumbai \ held at Hinduja College.
- 4) The College conducted Archery Tournament at our sports ground with the Collaboration of University of Mumbai.

#### SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT :

- 1) Mr. Manoj Pawar has been conferred with Shiv Chharapati Award ( Kho-Kho) by the government of Maharashtra for his brilliant career in the sports. He was felicitated by the deputy chairman of the society on 10th March, 2018 in our college.
- 2) Miss. Jagruti Tawade of SYBCOM is an excellent Kabaddi player as well she is bright student of our college and has cleared C.S examination.
  - The College has proposed to conduct the All India Inter University Kho -Kho Tournament at our College. In Oct - Nov 2018.

#### JUNIOR COLLEGE

##### 1) KHO-KHO (BOYS):

- a) Secured 'Runners up' in Inter collegiate Kho-Kho Tournament at District level Tournament held at DSO Rajiv Gandhi Krida Sankul Dharavi, at 12th to 14th Sept.17.
- b) Secured 'Runners-up' in Inter-collegiate Kho-Kho Tournament org. by M. D. College in 5th to 9th Dec, 2017. at Parel.
- c) 'Runner-up' Trophy in Inter-collegiate Kho-Kho Tournament org by Junior Colleges Sports Association of Mumbai held in 8 Nov, 2017 at Dr. Ambedkar College Wadala.

##### 2) KABADDI (BOYS):

- a) Secured Runners-up in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org. by D. S. O. Mumbai City District held in Sept, 2017 at Dharavi Mumbai.
- b) Secured 'Runner-up' place in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org by Junior Colleges Sports Assn. of Mumbai held in 10th Nov, 2017 at Dr. Ambedkar College.
- c) Reached up semi final Level Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org by M. D. College, Parel in 5th to 9th Dec. 2017.

##### 3) FOOTBALL (BOYS):

Reached up to fourth Round in Inter collegiate Tournament organized by DSO and JCSA of Mumbai held between Sept 2017 & Dec, 2017 respectively.





4) **CRICKET (BOYS):**

Reached up to Third Round in Inter-collegiate Cricket Tournament organized by DSO in Jan, 2018

5) **KHO-KHO (GIRLS):**

Reached up to Third Round in Intercollegiate Kho-Kho D.S.O. Tournament organized by D.S.O. Mumbai City District held in Sept, 2017 at Dharavi Mumbai.

6) **KABADDI (GIRLS):**

a) Reached up to Third Round in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org. by D.S.O. Mumbai City District held in 12th to 14 Sept, 2017 at Dharavi Mumbai.

b) Secured 'Runner-up' place in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org by Junior Colleges Sports Assn. of Mumbai held in 11th Nov, 2017 at Dr. Ambedkar College.

c) Reached up 'Runner-up' Level Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org by Kirti College, in 5th to 9th Dec. 2017.

**INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENT:**

- 1) Suraj Patil Subhash (SYJC) (KHO -KHO)
  - a) Selected for in Inter-collegiate KHO -KHO Team and participated at State Level Tournament.
- 2) Pratik Pandurang Pawar (FYJC) (KHO -KHO)
  - a) Selected for in Inter-collegiate KHO -KHO Team and participated at State Level Tournament.

3) Ayush Vivekanand Gurav (FYJC) (KHO -KHO)

a) Selected for in Inter-collegiate KHO -KHO Team and participated at State Level Tournament.

1) Lad Harsh Mahesh (SYJC) (Kabaddi)

a) Selected for in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Team and participated at State Level Tournament.

2) Jadhav Suraj Kailash (SYJC) (Kabaddi)

a) Selected for in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Team and participated at State Level Tournament.

3) Rout Siddhesh Mahindra (SYJC) (Kabaddi)

a) Selected for in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Team and participated at State Level Tournament.

4) Sonali Jadhav (SYJC) (Kabaddi)

a) Awarded ' Best Attacker' in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi tournament organized by Kirti College, Parel.

**OTHER ACTIVITIES:**

- 1) The college conducted Archery Tournament at your sports ground with the collaboration of University of Mumbai
- 2) Conducted Inter-collegiate Kho-Kho tournament zonal (one & two) with the Collaboration of University of Mumbai on 4th & 5th Nov. 2017 at Dr. Ambedkar College Ground.
- 3) Conducted Intet-collegiate (Under 19) Kabaddi (Boys & Girls) tournament on 6th Dec. 2017 at College Ground.
- 4) Conducted Inter-collegiate (Under 19) Kho-Kho (Boys & Girls) tournament on 6th Dec. 2017 at College Ground.
- 5) Conducted Inter-collegiate (Under 19) Volleyball (Boys & Girls) tournament Zonal



One) University of Mumbai on 28th Dec. 2017 at Dr. Ambedkar College Ground.

- 6) The University of Mumbai have selected Our College to conduct the University training camp for Kho-Kho team in our college, our college has best infrastructure for Kho-Kho and Kabaddi Playground.

The Annual Athletics Meet 2017-2018 was organized on 23rd Dec. 2017 at our spacious play ground Mrs. Rekha Baware (Deputy Superintendent of Police) was invited as Chief Guest for the function. She encouraged the Students to join the sports, and at same time guided the students to give 100% to the activities you are opting as a career in life. Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble in his presidential address shared his views about the importance of sports for healthy Indian and Healthy India. He declared the Annual Athletic Meet 2017 - 2018 open and inaugurated the events by breaking the

coconut. The chairman Gymkhana Committee Prof. Z. Y. Khan had been privileged to inaugurate and start the first - event of 100 mtrs. run.

The Boys and Girls of Sr. and Jr. College Students along with the teaching and Non-teaching staff participated in various events with enthusiasm and Zeal. The winner, runner and third Spot were declared after the events get over. The College Gymkhana also organized the Prize distribution function on 21st Jan 2018 and awards were given the winner / runner and for third spot. The Sport Director Prof. P.P. Patil and Prof. R. M. Suradkar have worked hard throughout the year and instrumental in organizing various events sponsored by University of Mumbai at College Ground. They are well trained guide and also engage Gymkhana lecture, Sponsoring Staff of Gymkhana are dedicated they conduct the practice of Indoor and Outdoor games. The College has well equipped Gymnasium. The students of Sr. & Jr. College avail the facility.







## SC/ST Cell Report - Academic Year

**Convener - Dr. Yashodhara Varale**

**Member - A. R. Sable**

A special Cell for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in our college has come into existence for effective implementation of the programmes and policies of reservation. The SC/ST Cell awards E-scholarship, free ship to all category students such as SC, ST, VJNT, OBC, SBC and contingency grants for Research Fellowship for Ph.D. students. SC/ST cell conducted facilities awareness programme, free diploma courses, skill development, career guidance, placement through campus interview and personality development programmes.

### **E-Scholarship/Free ship Scheme :**

Website :

[WWW.mahaeschol.maharashtra.gov.in](http://WWW.mahaeschol.maharashtra.gov.in)

For ST Category :

[WWW.tribal.maharashtra.gov.in](http://WWW.tribal.maharashtra.gov.in)

### **Objectives of the cell :**

- To resolve all problems related to the SC/ST teachers , Non-teaching staff and students of the college
- To avail the benefits of SC/ST reservation.
- To provide guidance for UPSC, MPSC Exams.
- To conduct Career guidance and Personality Development Programmes for students.
- Free Diploma courses Training programme
- Job placement with stipend
- guest lectures
- orientation programme
- Workshop

All the objectives are fulfilled by implementing various activities conducted by SC/ST cell

- Organised "Recruitment Drive for LIC Agents (LIFE Insurance Corporation)" on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2018.
- Celebrated "Birth Anniversary of Ramai Ambedkar" on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2018

- Dr. Yashodhara Varale  
Convener



**NSS UNIT**

- HIV/AIDS awareness project- NSS is consistently conducting activities to create HIV/AIDS awareness. Our unit has organized lectures to provide scientific information on HIV/AIDS as well as on Anti retroviral therapy (ART). Our unit has won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in street play competition held at Ruia college, 1st prize at zonal level and 2<sup>nd</sup> prize at the university level street play competition organized by MDACS. On occasion of World AIDS Day, we received 'Best RRC award' by MDACS
- Health awareness project- We organized organ donation seminar with Shrimad Rajchandre Sanstha Health awareness lecture and rally in collaboration with Wadala health post. Also our 15 volunteers took part in organ donation program organized by University of Mumbai.
- Hemo project - A blood donation camp in collaboration with KEM blood bank was held at our college in which 165 blood bags were collected. Our volunteers have rendered their services to KEM blood bank in blood donation camps organized at various places in Mumbai wherein 3842 blood bags were collected. Also in collaboration with THINK foundation thalassima testing of 165 donors was done.
- Pulse polio project- our volunteers rendered their services in pulse polio project at Sion kholiwada and Dadar station.
- Vanmahotsav- From 22<sup>nd</sup> June to 7<sup>th</sup> July 2016 we celebrated Vanmahotsav by organizing essay writing competition, poster making competition, street plays, vrikshadindi and planted 145 saplings at Maharashtra Nature Park as well as at college ground
- Swachh Bharat Pakhwada- According to circular given by University of Mumbai we celebrated Swachh Bharat Pakhwada from 1<sup>st</sup> August to 15<sup>th</sup> August 2016. We cleaned college campus, college ground and performed street plays at various places, arranged awareness rally, organized 'Zero waste management' lecture. In collaboration with stri mukti sanghatna, we made compost pit in which dry grass, leaves of the trees are used to prepare manure. We had a visit to Sharadanand old aged women home at Vasai where we planted 25 saplings, and cleaned ashram and also donated 5 magic baskets to decompose kitchen wastage. We organized intercollegiate poster making competition in which 15 colleges took part.
- Save fuel- We performed street play in the program "SAKSHAM" organized by ONGC in order to celebrate energy conservation fortnight.
- Disaster management project- Our volunteers took training of disaster management by BMC, Disaster Management Division, Parel.





- Crowd control project- Our volunteers gave their services and helped police authorities for control of crowd at various events /occasions like ganesh visarjan , Bhimanjali at college ground and Mumbai marathon.
- Road safety project- We organized lecture on two wheelers road safety, rally, signature campaign as on commitment for road safety. Volunteers took part in the event 'NO Honking day' at dadar T. T. we won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in short film, 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in street play and overall trophy in the university level competitions held by United way of Mumbai.
- Women Empowerment Project- in collaboration with Akshara NGO, we organized lecture on gender sensitization, film screening, gaana rewrite workshop. Our volunteers performed street play on women empowerment at various places at Govandi. We received certificates of awarded for outstanding performance by AKSHARANGO.
- Voter Awareness Project- For new registration of voters we put voter awareness took at college on which we distributed 387 forms and submitted 117 forms to the election office.

### NSS Achievements

- 1) Our volunteer Ms. Pratiksha Yadav is to selected to represent NSS cell , University of Mumbai for state Republic Day Parade – 2017 at Shivaji Park Mumbai from 17<sup>th</sup> Jan to 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 2017.
- 2) On 1<sup>st</sup> Dec. 2016, on the occasion of World AIDS Day , we received “ Best RRC award ” by MDACS.
- 3) On 22<sup>nd</sup> Feb. 2017 , we received “ Certificate of award ” for outstanding performance for the year 2016-17 by Akshara NGO.
- 4) On 18<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2017 , we received Felicitation Memento by blood bank of Nair Hospital & Rotary club of Nariman Point.
- 5) On 16<sup>th</sup> Jan 2017, we won second prize in University level street play competition organized by MDACS.
- 6) On 18<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2017, we won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in short film, 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in street play and Overall Best Performance Trophy in the University level competition on Road safety organized by United Way of Mumbai.
- 7) On 6<sup>th</sup> Dec 2016, we won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in street play, 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in slogan writing Intercollegiate competition organized by Ruia college.
- 8) On 18<sup>th</sup> Jan 2017, we won 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in Intercollegiate Poster making competition organized by SIWS college.
- 9) On 24<sup>th</sup> Jan 2017, we won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Intercollegiate Rangoli competition organized by MAVANGO.
- 10) On 1<sup>st</sup> Feb 2017, we won 3<sup>rd</sup> prize in Intercollegiate Rangoli competition organized by Bhavans college.



- 11) On 6<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2017, we won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Intercollegiate Photography competition organized by MD college.
- 12) On 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2017, we won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Group singing 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in Best out of waste, 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in Street Play competition organized by LALA College.
- 13) On 10<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2017, we won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in Rangoli, 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in Photography and consolation prize in Street Play competition organized by VAZE college. We also won Rotating Trophy of Vaze college for this year.
- 14) Our volunteer Ms. Pratiksha Yadav, Mr. Harish Sherkhane participated in AVHAN-2016, Disaster preparedness camp from 05<sup>th</sup> June to 14<sup>th</sup> June 2016.
- 15) Our volunteer Ms. Ankita Jadhav and Mr. Sameer Kamble participated in LTC camp from 16<sup>th</sup> Aug to 20<sup>th</sup> Aug 2016.
- 16) Our volunteer Mr. Kaushal Vedre participated in University level "Swachh

Bharat Abhiyan" camp at Khed from 9<sup>th</sup> jan to 15<sup>th</sup> jan 2017.

#### Output of NSS during 2016-17 :

- 1) Our volunteers have rendered their services to KEM Blood Bank in Blood Donation camp organized at various places in Mumbai wherein 3900 Blood Bags were collected.
- 2) During Residential Camp at Aptavne village, Raigad, we constructed three Vanrai Bhandharas.
- 3) In collaboration with stree Mukti Sanghatana we made compost pit in which dry grass, leaves of the trees are used to prepare manure.

#### Success story :

Our volunteer Ms. Pratiksha Yadav who attended Avhan camp held at Pune, received an appreciation letter from National Disaster Response for Force ( NDRF ) , Ministry Of Home Affairs , Pune for her efforts to inform them immediately with photo and video during the fire broke out at Byculla on 29<sup>th</sup> oct. 2016.







## NSS - Residential Rural Camp

A week long special rural camp was conducted by NSS Unit from 8<sup>th</sup> Dec to 14<sup>th</sup> Dec 2016 at Aptavane Village, Taluka Sudhagad, District Raigad. Our accommodation was arranged at Anudanit Adivasi Ashram School, Vavoli Village. 90 NSS Volunteers participated in the camp along with Prof. Vidya S. Torasker (NSS PO), Prof. Sanjay H. Khaire and Prof. Akshay A. Kamble. We started our Journey on 8<sup>th</sup> Dec from Wadala station at 7:30 am and reached at the destination at 12.30 p.m.

### Day 1 : 8<sup>th</sup> December 2016:

As soon as the NSS Contingent reached the camp site, they cleaned auditorium and rooms. Then had their lunch which was brought by them.

Prof Akshay Kamble made all the volunteers relaxed for half an hour. Then all volunteers made arrangements for the inaugural function. Inaugural function started at 4.30 pm. Mr. Ravidnra Limaye (Chairman of the school), Mrs Savita Sawant (Administrative officer of the school), Mr. Kumbhar (Principal of secondary section of the school), Mr. Gurav (Principal of primary section) and Prof. Sampada Mistry inaugurated the camp followed by Buddha Vandana. All the dignitaries guided the volunteers about discipline and wished good luck for success of the camp.

After the inauguration volunteers were divided into five groups. It was decided that each group had to perform one of the duties from among kitchen, street play, management, report writing and cultural in

circular rotatory pattern. A few outstanding volunteers Tejas, Purnima, Rahul, Akshata, Akshay and Pratiksha were selected as main leaders to whom overall responsibilities of the camp was assigned. Session was continued further by introducing each and every volunteer with their special quality which they will use for the betterment of the camp. NSS dairies were distributed. Volunteers filled the necessary information in their diary. After discussing the next day plan volunteers had their dinner and went to sleep.

### Day 2 : 9<sup>th</sup> December 2016:

The day started at 5:45am at the ground by Buddha Vandana, NSS Songs, Patriotic songs, Spiritual and action songs, PT and Yoga. After having Tea and Breakfast Volunteers moved to Aptavane village. There we started to construct Vanarai Bandhara under the guidance of up-sarpancha of the village Mrs. Sharad Chorge and experienced elderly person of the village. With the support of villagers, we constructed a bhandhara of 50" X 3" X 2" feet. It was amazing experience for the volunteers. All volunteers enjoyed this shramdan. Few volunteers did the cleanliness of the village temple. All villagers were very happy to see the hard work and enthusiasm of the volunteers.

After taking bath and lunch, guest lecture started at 3:00pm by Prof. Puranik on the topic 'Communication skills'. The lecture was very informative and interactive.

At 6:30pm cultural program started. Along with the school students everyone had enjoyed the program. Street play group for the



day performed the play on the theme 'paani aadva paani jirva (Water Conservation)'.  
 The day ended with diary writing and next day planning.

### Day 3 : 10<sup>th</sup> December 2016 :

We started our day similar to 2<sup>nd</sup> of the camp. Sharp at 8:30am we reached vanarai bandhara and completed the work. Then we visited temple of the village. There volunteers sung bhajan and kirtans. Villagers also enjoyed a lot.

In the afternoon session, Miss Ankita Bhoi, our Ex volunteers presently working in CCDT, an NGO, delivered a lecture on 'sex and sexuality'. The session was very innovative. She explained how the birth of new baby take place through game. Volunteers wrote many queries related to sex and put in the box. After the dinner Miss Ankita, Prof. Akshay and Prof. Khaire gave all the satisfactory explanations to volunteers queries.

As usual cultural program started at 6:30am A street play group performed the play on the theme Swachha Bharat Abhiyan. The day ended with arrival of ex-volunteers.

### Day 4 : 11<sup>th</sup> December 2016 :

The day started similar to 3<sup>rd</sup> day of the camp. For shramsanskar, volunteers were divided into four groups. One group went to farm house of Mr. Ravindra Limye to collect fuel for kitchen. 2<sup>nd</sup> group went to clean remaining portion of the temple. On the request of upasarpncha of the village, remaining two groups were marched to construct two more vanarai bhandara at two different places.

In the afternoon session Prof. Akshay Kamble started the session on 'Leadership and feedback'. As soon as he started his lecture Prof. B S Bidve, NSS coordinator of University of Mumbai visited the camp. He was very much over whelemed by the work of the volunteers done in last three days in the camp. He gave best wishes to the camp.

Again Prof. Akshay started his session conducting games on leadership. The session was very much interactive and ended by showing videos on importance of feedback. Volunteers took keen interest in the session.

The day ended with cultural program and dairy writing.

### Day 5 : 12<sup>th</sup> December 2016 :

The day was different to the previous days. Early in the morning we had our bath and breakfast and moved to visit Ganpati mandir at pali. While going to temple we organized swachha Bharat Abhiyan Rally and collecting plastic bags lying on the road. Volunteers spread the message of cleanliness to the villagers. After taking the darshan of God Ballaleshwar (one of the Astvinayak Ganpati). Our volunteer Krupesh Kamble sung Ganpati songs. All the devotee who came for the darshan were also listening the songs The surrounding became very pleasant. The ex-volunteer who had came to visit the camp, left from pali to Mumbai.

In the afternoon Mr. Rajendra Koli and Mr. Shahir Shinde had awareness session on 'Andhrashraddha Nirmulan'. The session was brain showing and developed scientific tewprament away Mr. Koli also told about our





solider and our mother who take care of us. All volunteers were.

In cultural program, the theme of the street play was same as the lecture "Buwabaji".

**Day 6 : 13<sup>th</sup> December 2016 :**

The day started at 5.30 a.m. at ground by Buddha vandana, NSS song, PT and Yoga as usual. After the breakfast volunteers moved to Aptavane village to complete the construction of Vanarai Bhandhara. Volunteers constructed 25" x 2"x 2" and 15" x 2" x 2" Bhandharas. During this camp we constructed three Bhandharas. Indeed it was noble work done by the volunteers. Villagers appreciated the volunteers and also volunteers enjoyed this work a lot.

In the afternoon Prof. Sanjay Khaire delivered a lecture on 'social issue of youth'. He explained his thoughts covering all aspects of issues namely family, educational, cultured, languages issues. During his lecture he also composed many poetries.

Cultural Program was celebrated as traditional evening by wearing traditional dresses. As it was last night of the camp all volunteers enjoyed the camp fire.

**Day 7 : 14<sup>th</sup> December 2016 :**

This was the last day of the camp. Volunteers cleaned all the places of accommodation of hostel. The valedictory function started at 11:00am. For this function invited dignitaries were Mr. Sharad Chorge (Upasarpancha of Village), Mr. Kumbhar (Principal of Secondary Section of Vavolili school). Also villagers from Aptanvane village present. Six volunteers expressed their views and experience about the camp. All the dignitaries expressed their best wishes to the volunteers. They also appreciated all the three teachers for organizing a well planned camp and taking care of all the volunteers. All the teachers congratulated the NSS volunteers for their discipline and co-operation in making the camp successful. They also thanked all the members of the school.

The program concluded by awarding winners of varies competition held during the camp by the hands of NSS Programme Officer.

With the sweet memories of the camp we all returned to our homes.

**EVS REPORT**

Two qualified Faculty Members

- 1) Dr. Yashodhara Varale -  
Assistant professor & Head of Department  
Edu. Qualification - M.Sc, Ph.D, LL.B.
- 2) Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavane  
Assistant Professor  
Edu. Qualification- M.Sc, Ph.D, NET, SET

**Departmental Academic Achievements :**

Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavane Awarded for the higher degree of Ph.D. in Environmental Science on topic "Groundwater quality analysis of Ambarnath Industrial Zone, Dist. Thane, M.S.,(India)", March 2017.

Dr. Yashodhara varale invited as "Judge" in "State level Inter-colligate competition " in DTSS College, Malad on 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> February 2017.

Dr . Gangotri Nirbhavane invited as "Judge" in "Inter-collegiate Competition "in M.D. College , Parel on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

**Publication by Faculty members :**

Dr. Yashodhara Varale

Research Paper Publications -

- 1) Published research paper on "Study of chloride present in the industrial water sample of Nipani town" International Journal of Applied And Pure Science And Agriculture Volume 03, Issue 6[June 2017], pg no 22-24 eISSN: 2394-5532, p-ISSN:2394-823X Impact Factor-4.446
- 2) Published research paper on "Study of Magnesium present in the pond water sample of Nipani Town" International

Journal of Applied and Pure Science and Agriculture Volume 03, Issue 7[July 2017], pg no 88-90 eISSN: 2394-5532, p-ISSN:2394-823X Impact Factor-4.446

- 3) Published research paper on "Study of Total Alkalinity present in the pond water sample of Nipani Town" International Journal of Applied and Pure Science and Agriculture Volume 03, Issue 8[August 2017], pg no 7-9 eISSN: 2394-5532, p-ISSN:2394-823X Impact Factor-4.446
- 4) Published research paper on "Study of Nitrate present in the industrial water sample of Nipani Town" International Journal of Applied and Pure Science and Agriculture Volume 03, Issue 10[October 2017], pg no-31-33 Impact Factor-4.446
- 5) Published research paper on "Study of Chemical Oxygen Demand present in Tube-Well water sample of Nipani Town and its Impact on Human Health International Journal of Applied and Pure Science and Agriculture Volume 03, Issue 10[October 2017], pg no 68-70 Impact Factor-4.446
- 6) Residual Chlorine Concentrations present in pond water sample of nipani town International Journal of Applied and Pure Science and Agriculture Volume 03, Issue 10[November 2017], pg no 68-70 Impact Factor-4.446

**Conference/Seminar/workshop attended :**

- 1) Attended one day Training programme for internal complaint committee on 14<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2017.





- 2) Participated one day National Seminar on "4<sup>th</sup> Cycle of Reaccreditation Process" organized by IQAC Birla College of Sc, Kalyan held on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2017.

#### Contribution in College Administration :

Local Management Committee Member

Convenor - T. Y. B.Com Admission Committee

Convenor - SC/ST Cell

Chairperson - Women Development Cell

Chairperson - Anti-Sexual Harrassement cell

Convenor - Internal Complaint Committee (ICC)

Convenor - 6<sup>th</sup> Dec. Mahaparinirwan Din of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

Convenor - "Students Day" programme

Convenor - "Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Din" programme

Member - Cultural committee

Member - Examination committee

Member - Grievance committee

#### Extra Co-curriculum Achievements :-

- Invited for Guidance Speech on "Ramai Ambedkar Jayanti at bauddhajan Panchayit Samiti Shakha Kramank 501 & Ramai Mahila Mandal, Sector -3 , Airoli , Navi Mumbai on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2017.
- Invited as a Keynote Speaker on "World Women's Day" at "Panchshil Samajik Sanstha & panshil Mahila Mandal Nerul (E) on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2017.
- Invited as a keynote speaker on "61<sup>st</sup> Dhammchakr Pravartan Din" at Panchshil Samajik Sanstha , Nerul (E) , Navi Mumbai on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017

- Invited as a Chief Guest on "61<sup>th</sup> Dhammachakra Parivartan Din" on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2017 at Mauje Furus , wadala.
- Invited as a Keynote Speaker on "61<sup>th</sup> Dhammachakra Parivartan Din" on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2017 at "Mulgandhkuti Buddha Vihar", Sector 13, Khanda Colony , New Panvel (E)
- Invited as a Keynote Speaker on "Indian Constitution Day " on 25 th November 2017 at Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics, Wadala, Mumbai.
- Invited as Chief Guest on the Occasion of "Birth Anniversary of Savitribai Phule" on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2018 at bauddhajan Panchayit Samiti Shakha Kramank 54 Mahila Mandal, Sector -3, Airoli , Navi Mumbai.

#### Articles in News Paper n Magzine :-

1. "Aajanm Vidhyarthi - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar "in Dainik Samrat News paper on 125<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar visheshank.
2. "Stri vidhate - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar "article in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 16 & 17 November 2017
3. "Shikshan he samaj parivartanache sadhan " article in dainik samrat News Paper on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2017.
4. "Shikshan he samaj parivartanache sadhan " article in Chaityanagari Magzine - Mahaparinirvan Visheshank , Latur. 17<sup>th</sup> December 2017.
5. "Bhartiy Sanvidhanache Shilpkar - Dr. Basasaheb Ambedkar" article in prabuddh jambudweep saptahik paper on 16<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 & 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> January 2018.



6. "Aadarsh Mata Ramai" mata ramaii ambedkar jayanti vishesh- article in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

❖ **Dr. Gangotri Sunil Nirbhavane** - Educational qualification - M.Sc., Ph.D., NET, SET.

Assistant Professor

#### Research Paper Publications -

1. Assessment of Bio-communities in Repugnant Lake of Lonar with respect to water quality. Current Global reviewer, Feb.2018, ISSN-2319 8648, pp.111-113.
2. Study of water quality of Chawdar Talao, Raigad, Maharashtra, Current Global reviewer, Feb.2018, ISSN-2319 8648, pp.74.
3. Water Quality Study of Ramkund Downstream area on Godavari river during Kumbhamela., International Journal of Applied & Pure Science & Agriculture. ISSN online.2394-5532, ISSN Print 2394-823X, 3(9), pp.16-18.
4. Study of water Quality of Sion Lake, Mumbai, Maharashtra., Scholars Journal of Eng. & Tech., Aug.2017, Vol.5, Issue 8, Pp.no. 413-415e- ISSN- 2321-435X, p- ISSN-2347-9523.
5. Study of Dissolved Oxygen present in the groundwater around Ambarnath area, International Journal of Adv. Eng. & Res. Dev., Aug.2017, Vol.4, Issue 8. Pp.no. 21-23, e- ISSN- 2348-4470, p- ISSN-2348-6406.
6. Groundwater Quality of India: Status and Challenges, Journal of Environmental Research and Development, Dec.2016,

Vol.11, No.2, pp.360-370, E-ISSN-2319 5983, ISSN-0973-6921.

7. Study of Some Physicochemical Parameters around Ambarnath Industrial Zone, India, International Research Journal of Environmental Sciences, Dec.2016, 5(12), pp.28-32. E-ISSN-2319-1414
8. Physicochemical Analysis of groundwater around Ambarnath industrial area, Maharashtra, India., Research Journal of Life Sciences, Bioinformatics & Pharmaceutical and Chemical Sciences. Sep.2016, Vol.2, Issue(3), pp.49-55, E-ISSN- 2454-6348.
9. Assessment of Bore well groundwater in Ambarnath Town, Thane, (Maharashtra), India., Ecology and Fisheries Journal, June 2016, Vol.9, No.2, pp.51-58 ISSN: 0974-6323

#### Contribution in College Administration :-

Convenor - Career Guidance & Placement Cell

Convenor - Website committee

Member - Research & Development Cell

Member - Library Committee

NSS - Assistant NSS Programme Officer.

#### Extra Co-curriculum Achievements :

1. Invited to deliver a lecture on topic "Consumerism & Environmental Degradation" on 10<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2018 in M. D. College.  
Article published in Magazine (Marathi)
1. Plastic kachryache vighatneche Aavhan-Sagarshakti (March 2018)
2. Ambarnath Shaharatil Bhujal pradushit-on India Water Portal website.



3. Ambarnath Shaharatil Bhujal pradushit-Ek abhyas, Jalopasana, Diwali edition-2017. (Marathi Article)
4. Ramsar Kshetra: panthal sthalachya sarakshanacha karar - Jalopasana, Diwali edition-2016. (Marathi Article)

#### Departmental Activities -

- 1) EVS Dept visited to "Nehru Planetarium & Museum" on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2017.

#### Nehru Planetarium :-

Nehru Planetarium is Inaugurated on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1977 by Indira Gandhi , the Prime Minister of India , the Nehru Planetarium is a part of the Nehru Centre in worli , Mumbai . The Centre programmatically promotes the teaching and thoughts of of pt.Jawaharlal Nehru through its cultural and Educational events. The planetarium strives to infuse and spread the knowledge about Astronomy & Science through lectures, discussion and events, ensuring an enriching experience , both in learning and entertainment . If space and science intrigues you, Neharu Planetarium is a great place to visit students.

#### Museum :-

Neharu Science Centre (NSC) is the largest interactive science centre is named after Indias First Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Neharu in 1977, the centre started with the light and sight exhibits on ,and then in 1979 a science park was built. Neharu science centre is a famous for historical & cultural heritage.

We Visited on 7<sup>th</sup> Ocober 2017 with 25 students and three Professors namely Dr. Yashodhara Varale, Dr.Gangotri Nirbhavane,

Prof. Pinki Katake.

- 2) EVS Dept has organised "Essay Writing Competition" on 30<sup>th</sup>

Essay writing is very important to students they improve the writing skills are important in all fields and therefore essay writing helps in a quality writing and you learn to express yourself in a more logical way , and also you develop your writing skills , your vocabulary and your own writing style and all that is making confidence n encouraging students.

Languages : English, Marathi, Hindi

Date : 09<sup>th</sup> January 2018

Venue : Dr. Ambedkar College of Com. & Eco., Wadala

Room No. : 105

#### Topics For Essay Writing Competition are :-

- 1) Environment and Tourism
- 2) Solid Waste Management
- 3) Environment protection & Conservation

#### Judges -

- 1) Prof. Filisha Fernandis
- 2) Prof. Rupali Banger

#### Winners of Essay Writing Competition :-

Rank	Name of the Students	Class & Div.
1st	Gaurav Shinde	F. Y. B. Com. I
2nd	Pooja Jade	F. Y. B. Com. H
3rd	Pranil Bagade	F. Y. B. Com. J

- 1) EVS Dept has organised "Poetry Writing Competition" on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

Poetry is a powerful instructional tool and an important art to study at any age . poetry is way to understand how language

and symbol system work. It is a worthy expression of emotion, or deep feelings, and aesthetic, or sense of what is beautiful about the world.

Languages : English, Marathi, Hindi  
 Date : 09<sup>th</sup> January 2018  
 Venue : Dr. Ambedkar College of  
 Com. & Eco., Wadala  
 Room No. : 105

Topics For Essay Writing Competition are :-

- 1) Mother
- 2) Father
- 3) Life
- 4) Hope
- 5) Dream

Judges -

- 1) Prof. Filisha Peter
- 2) Prof. Rupali Banger

Winners of Essay Writing Competition :-

Rank	Name of the Students	Class & Div.
1st	Roshan Tambe	F. Y. B. Com. A
2nd	Bhagyashree Chavan	F. Y. B. Com. A
3rd	Pranita Kamble	F. Y. B. Com. J

Learning with Documentary Films :  
 Strategies to Engage Students -

Today short form documentary has filled an important role in education. This generation of students is film and video oriented. We should use this, we need to meet students where they are, and the continuously growing digital landscape is an important opportunity for educators. It's important to build Social & Emotional Awareness, Connect to Current Events etc. These Documentary is based on syllabus.

- 5) EVS dept displayed a "Documentary "on "Global warming "on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2018.
- 6) EVS dept displayed a "Documentary "on "Ozone Layer Depletion" on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

- Dr. Yashodhara Varale  
 Assistant Professor & HOD  
 (EVS Department)



**DEPARTMENTAL REPORT OF B.SC.IT****INTRODUCTION:**

The B.Sc.IT Program of Mumbai University is designed to provide basic inputs for a broad understanding of IT and Interface. The program takes the students beyond computer skills to Telecommunication system and Networking to e-commerce, Internet Securities and ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) With urge of the Society and to up bring under privileged students. Our college introduced this program from 2008-09.

The training to the students is given in various forms viz. workshops, seminar and Industry Visits which are proving boon to their academic pursuit.

**WORKSHOP AND ACTIVITIES:**

Following teachers attended the workshops related to new syllabus/ examination pattern introduced from the year 2017-18 at S. Y. B. Sc. IT level.

- 1) Prof. Nilam Pawar - Workshop attended at Valia College & Vikas College.

**RESULT:**

T. Y. B. Sc. IT 2016 - 17 Batch:

- 1) Thakur Neelu - 'O' Grade
- 2) Suware Omkar - 'O' Grade
- 3) Pandey Durgesh - 'A' Grade
- 4) Chavan Arti - 'A' Grade
- 5) Gaikwad Rajeshree - 'A' Grade
- 6) Kadam Priti - 'A' Grade
- 7) Kamble Jaykesh - 'A' Grade
- 8) Od Krishna - 'A' Grade
- 9) Sharma Pradyuman - 'A' Grade
- 10) Tambe Minar - 'A' Grade

**INDUSTRIAL VISIT REPORT: 2017-2018**

Industrial Visits are integral part of the program and tour experience helps students to gain first-hand information regarding functioning of various Industries.

The journey to Chandigarh started from 07<sup>th</sup> Feb 2018 along with teaching, non teaching and 44 students from Panvel station. The students of B.Sc.IT have gone for industrial visit at Baddi, Dist. Salon Himachal Pradesh. They visited the Micro Turner - Unit II and Empire Home Appliances on 10<sup>th</sup> Feb 2018. It was nice experiences to the students who learned about the industry.



# Annual Social Day





# Annual Social Day





# Annual Social Day





# Gymkhana Day





# Gymkhana Day





# Gymkhana Day





## Report - Women Development Cell

Women Development Cell of the college (CWDC) established in the year 2003-2004 was re-constituted for the Academic Year 2013-2014, according to the guidelines provided by the Women Development Cell of the University of Mumbai and the circular referred in it. By law, all employers have to prevent and address cases of sexual harassment at the workplace. The Vishaka Guidelines (Supreme Court Directives), make it mandatory for employers (either state or private) to establish appropriate disciplinary action, to create awareness and to set up a complaints committee for handling sexual harassment cases.

### Following are the members of CWDC :

- Convenor - Dr. Yashodhara Varale  
 Co-convenor- Prof. Vidya Toraskar  
 (P. O. NSS)  
 Member - Prof. Nitin Khartad  
 (Legal Adviser)  
 Member - Smt. Rashmi Joshi(NGO)  
 Member - Gauri Vingle (Non-Teaching)  
 Member - Romit Karnik (Non-Teaching)  
 Student Representative - Mahesh Sonkar

### Objectives :

- ❖ To create safe environment for women.
- ❖ Create awareness of what constitutes Sexual Harassment.
- ❖ Conduct programmes for Gender Sensitization through
  - Films
  - Street Plays
  - Interactive Workshop
  - Activities like Essay Writing Competition

- Poster making competition
- Poetry competition etc.

### Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell :

- ❖ Redressal in case of Complaints How ?
- ❖ According to laid down procedure.
- ❖ Self-development of cell members - How ?  
By
- ❖ Attending seminar workshops
- ❖ Attending Gender related Workshop, Refresher courses.

### Achievements :

#### Dr. Yashodhara Varale

- Invited for Guidance Speech on "Ramai Ambedkar Jayanti" at bauddhajan Panchayit Samiti Shakha Kramank 501 & Ramai Mahila Mandal, Sector -3 , Airoli , Navi Mumbai on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2017.
- Invited as a Keynote Speaker on "World Women's Day" at "Panchshil Samajik Sanstha & panshil Mahila Mandal Nerul (E) on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2017.
- Invited as Chief Guest on the Occasion of "Birth Anniversary of Savitribai Phule" on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2018 at bauddhajan Panchayit Samiti Shakha Kramank 54 Mahila Mandal, Sector -3, Airoli, Navi Mumbai.
- Dr. Yashodhara Varale , Participated in Training Programme on "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2017.





### Articles in News Paper –

- v Published article on “Stri vidhate – Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar” in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 16 & 17 November.
- v Published article on “AAdarsh Mata Ramai” in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

### Prof. Nitin Khartad -

- Ø Prof . Nitin Khartad , , Participated in Training Programme on “Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013” on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2017.

All objectives fulfilled by implementing various activities conducted by Women Development Cell:

- 1) We organized Inaugural Function of women development cell on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017. The chief guest smt. Sangita Saraf (stri- Mukti Sanghatana) has given valuable information about Why women Development Cell is important in the college and discussed about the women's progress and great achievement in various fields. Also she spokes on gender equality and anti-sex. Sextual harassment & Internal Complain Commettee.
- 2) We Organised One Day workshop on “Pre-marital Counselling” on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2018.  
Dr.Yashodhara Varale , Chairperson of WDC delivered welcome speech and introduction to chief guests. Principal

Dr.Siddhart Kamble Felicitate the programme. Workshop was conducted in four sessions.

Session I- Selection of Partner

Session II- Marital Adjustment

Session III - Sex Education

Session IV- Implementation of Laws

I & II session was Coducted by Mrs. Sangita Saraf (Stri- mukti sanghatana) and III&IV session was conducted by Savita Kurade(Guidance–TISS)

Students were participated in this seminar n this seminar was very informative and useful to all girl students in their future also.

- 3) Organised “Essay Writing Competition” on 09<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

Essay writing is very important to students they improve the writing skills are important in all fields and therefore essay writing helps in a quality writing and you learn to express youself in a more logical way , and also you develop your writing skills , your vocabulary and your own writing style and all that is making confidence n encouraging students.

Languages : English, Marathi, Hindi

Date : 09<sup>th</sup> January 2018

Venue : Dr.Ambedkar College of  
Com. & Eco., Wadala

Room No. : 105

Topics For Essay Writing Competition are -

- 1) Sexual Harassment
- 2) Save girls
- 3) Women Empowerment

Judges -

- 1) Prof. Filisha Fernandis
- 2) Prof. Rupali Banger

Winners of Essay Writing Competition

Rank	Name of the Students	Class & Div.
1st	Roshan Tambe	F. Y. B. Com. A
2nd	Pranita Kamble	F. Y. B. Com. J
3rd	Mayur Jadhav	F. Y. B. Com. J

- 4) Organised "Poetry Writing Competition" on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

Poetry is a powerful instructional tool and an important art to study at any age . poetry is way to understand how language and symbol system work. It is a worthy expression of emotion , or deep feelings ,and aesthetic, or sense of what is beautiful about the world.

Languages : English, Marathi, Hindi  
 Date : 10<sup>th</sup> January 2018  
 Venue : Dr. Ambedkar College of  
 Com. & Eco., Wadala  
 Room No. : 105

Topics For Poetry Writing Competition are :

- 1) Save Girls
- 2) Mother
- 3) Sexual harassment
- 4) Dream

Judges :

- 1) Prof. Filisha Fernandis
- 2) Prof. Rupali Banger

Rank	Name of the Students	Class & Div.
1st	Roshan Tambe	F. Y. B. Com. A
2nd	Bhagyashri Chavhan	F. Y. B. Com. A
3rd	Pranita Kamble	F. Y. B. Com. J

- 5) Displayed a Documentri on the theme "Muskan – Gender Sensatisation" and "Khushi- Sexual Harassment" on 13<sup>th</sup> January 2018 in Romm No-111, 40 students were presented.

Celebrated of "Birth Anniversary of Savitribai Phule" on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017 & display a Documentary on savitribai phule.

Dr. Yashodhara Varale  
 WDC – Chairperson  
 Anti-Sexual Harassment cell  
 Convenor





## Report of Career guidance & Placement Cell

The aim of college Career guidance & Placement Cell is to provide the opportunity to the students to get employment prior to completion of their degree courses. The cell has approached various organizations and Multinational Companies to conduct the campus Recruitment programme in our college campus. This is the process by which some students have really benefitted in the past. We motivated students for different competitive exams like Banking exam, Staff Selection Commission, Railway recruitment exam, police Recruitment exam etc. Time to time updates of job recruitment in Government and Private Sector is given by cell.

Following Placement Programmes conducted in Year 2017-18.

1. This year Career Guidance Cell had conducted Job fair on 19<sup>th</sup> August 2017 in which 24 different companies conducted campus interview in college, more than 1000 students from Ambedkar College as well as from other colleges in Mumbai were participated.
2. Conducted Campus Recruitment programme programme by Maitreya Capital Finance Company in which 42 students given interview & 1 student from F.Y.B.Com. got Job. (Name of Student who got job in Maitreya capital is Akshay Mhaskar – FYBCOM).
3. 6 students from F.Y.B.com to T.Y.B.com given interview for Reliance SMSL

Ltd., sewree store and 1 student from F.Y.B.Com. Abhijeet waghmare got job in Reliance SMSL Ltd.

4. Career Guidance Cell conducted "Tata Consultancy Services – Tata Affirmative Action Program", in which TCS BPS provided free training for final year students, which includes employability readiness for the SC/ST/BPL/Marginalized Community of minority. In this training TCS given training on following topic :-
  1. English Communication & Grammar pertaining to practical use in the business world.
  2. Vocabulary & Soft Skills
  3. Resume building & Interview facing Skills
  4. Email etiquettes & Analytical Skills

This year 3 regular TCS training batches (June 2017, Oct.2017 & Feb.2018) conducted for T.Y.B.Com. and M.Com. Part-1 students. 75 Students got benefit through this program. This year 25 students from T.Y.B.Com. passed out & M.Com.part I got placement in Tata Consultancy services.

In this academic year 2017-18, Career Counseling and Student guidance Cell arranged 7 Guidance lecture related with new career opportunity, with this, we also have special classes for preparation of state as well as central level competitive exam. , in this academic year 06 students enrolled for the special lecture. Total 15 lectures

conducted in this academic year for preparation of competitive exam. To test their preparation number of periodical tests, oral and Interview were conducted. We appointed following visiting faculty for above classes preparation.

1. Mr.Dinesh Gurud - English Speaking
2. Dr. G.S.Nirbhavane.- General knowledge, Logical Reasoning & Intelligence Test. This year cell conducted following guest lectures.
  1. Guest Lecture by Sahayini NGO on Web Designing ITES course on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2018.
  2. Guest Lecture by ICICI on Skill development programme on 8th March 2018.
  3. Guest Lecture by Wad sir from NCRD'S Sterling Institute on 8<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2018 in which he guided to students on upcoming CET exams.

4. Guest Lecture by AIIM on bank exam on 7<sup>th</sup> feb.2018.
5. Guest Lecture by Flyhigh Aviation Academy on 22<sup>nd</sup> jan.2018.
6. Guest Lecture by Shoaib Shaikh from ASK.CAREERS on Jan.16,2018.
7. Guest Lecture by Ms.Reshma nayak from IIPTR institute on jan.15,2018.

We believe in hard work and hope that some of the students will definitely be benefitted from the efforts of the management initiative for giving special coaching, especially to the students from weaker section of the society.

Convener

Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavane.

*" I am not an impatient idealist. I am not condemning the gradualist, who is prepared to wait and take things by instalments, although the gradualist, who has a valid claim for a rupee demands and anna and proclaims a great victory when he gets a pie, must become a object of pity. All I want is that if circumstances force us to be gradualist we must not fail to be realists. Before accepting an instalment we should examine it carefully and satisfy ourselves that it contains an acknowledgment of the whole claim. Otherwise, as often happens what is good for the moment turns out to be enemy of the better.*

- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar





## DEPARTMENT OF BANKING & INSURANCE

The arrival of market oriented approach globalization reforms competition in the banking and insurance sector the need to equip prospective banking and insurance professionals to face the challenges ahead the university of Mumbai has developed a degree course in banking and insurance for the students who aspire to make career in banking and insurance.

This course will provide the students a great in-depth knowledge of different aspect of banking and insurance and other financial services and through understanding of the practical application of theory. The banking and insurance degree aims to inculcate training and practical approach among the students by using modern technology and also given an adequate exposure to operational environment in the field off banking, insurance and other financial services.

We also prepare the students for career Development. Resource Person from various Commercial organizations were invited to guide our students. The department invite persons from industry to give industrial exposure and share their experience.

### FAZALANI ALTUS BUSSINESS SCHOOL (FAB)

The T.Y.B B I students were taken to Fazalani campus for orientation of Pre - placement MBA Course in fab which have type with various companies the five students of our department have been offered the letter of intent (LOI) on successful completion MBA course from the said course.

Sr. No.	Name of the Students	Companies Name	Package (P A)
1.	Ms. Rajani Yadav	Wellspring Health care	Rs. 5.50.000
2.	Ms. Nanda Naik	Wellspring Health care	Rs. 5.50.000
3.	Ms. Rasmi Gawade	Inj Turnkey	4,60,0000
4.	Ms. Passi Artti	Inj Turnkey	4,60,0000
5.	Ms. Prathmesh Borade	Inj Turnkey	5.00.000

### RESULT -

Sr. No.	Year 2017-18	SEMESTER	PERCENTAGE
1	F. Y. B. B. I.	FIRST SEM.	72 %
		SECOND SEM.	Exam not held
2	S. Y. B. B. I.	THIRD SEM.	65 %
		FOURTH SEM.	Exam not held
3	T. Y. B. B. I.	FIFTH SEM.	79 %
		SIXTH SEM.	Exam not held

**WORKSHOP / GUEST LECTURE / SEMINAR :**

- Workshop was conducted on -LIFE SKILLS PROGRAM FOR PERSPECTIVE AND PERFORMANCE.
- Mr. Wad sterling college seawood, Navi Mumbai guided T.Y.BBI students how to prepare CET CMAT Exam for MBA course after graduation.

**INDUSTRIAL VISIT 2017 – 2018 :**

The students of BBI have gone for industrial visit at Baddi, Dist. Solan Himachal Pradesh. They visited the Micro Turner - Unit II and Empire Home Appliances on 10<sup>th</sup> Feb 2018. It was nice experiences to the students who learned about the industry, particularly the insurance scheme available to their employees.

**FIRST SESSION :**

Date : 10-02-2018. Name of Industry : Empire Home Appliance Place : Empire Home Appliances (Village Malku Majra, BaddiNalagarh, Road, Dist. Solan (H.P.)

Executive Name : Mr. Naresh Kumar, Head office: Delhi

A unit of max-star, (Assembling unit) of GEM Brand washing machine.

Mr. Naresh Kumar Executive of the co. briefed about the history of the company and took the students to the assembling unit the company. He shown the cabinet, wring, upper part of the machine, and explained the student, that hoe the parts of the machine are assembled and brought to one unit. He also shown the automatic packing of the unit in cardboard.

The capacity of power supply of GEM unit of washing machine is 220wt and the product have one-year warranty.

The HR department explained the hierarchy of employee are maintained there are 60 workers in the unit who work in 2 shift. All are having ESIC as per government insurance policy. The head office of the company is located at Delhi there to the Hierarchy of the employees are maintained.

Audit, Accounts, HR. safety and department are placed. The per day capacity of assembling of the unit are waving to 500 units. The assembling capacity are increased as per the requirement of the product in the market.

**SECOND SESSION :**

Date: 10-02-2018, Name of Industry : Micro Turners- unit II Place: Jharmajri P.O. Barotiwala, Dist. Solon. H.P. Executive Name : Mr. Vijendra Vats.





The micro turner is a company manufacturing Two Wheeler Automobile parts, like EXCEC, Gear Shaft etc. for two wheeler engine the said company was established in 1969, Rohtak Haryana and right now having 123 plants all over India. The company Head office at Panchkula, Mr. M.C. Kapoor is the chairman of the company.

Mr. Vijendra Vats interacted the students and explained the Billing, Letter of Intent excise, salary of the employee, employee insurance, Loan, educational loan to children of the employee, mediclaim, and system which is fully transparent. He also explained the procedure of individual person wishes to give. Place order of an item, the product is placed before the experts for engineering study, LOI is made and finalized, a sample is manufactured for the finalized.

Mr. Daljit Singh, HR. manager explained that about 7500 employees are working in all 12 units all over India, employee are provided insurance cover and around 800 employees are working in the said unit. The turnover of the company is around 12,000 Crore. The unit works in the shift and 2 hours' overtime is allowed to workers. He also explained the failures like functional, fitment and aesthetic failure the surely ranking is 9/10.

Audit : ISO(PSM), IATF audit is placed and customer audit is also done.

Raw material: Indian raw material in used only and product is giving competition to chinies product.

1. Students and staff at Micro Turner Industry
2. Students and staff Empire Home Appliances and Assembling Unit of Max Star



3. Students on evining flag lowering ceremony at wagma border.





## Remedial Coaching Report

Democracy demands the necessarily to protect and foster the interest and needs of the SC/ST/OBC (non- creamy layer), minority communities, who need remedial coaching to come up to level to peruse for higher studies and also to reduce their failure and dropout rates. Education meant not only to nurture the excellence already in a gifted person but also to uplift the not so gifted, so that he is equipped to safeguard his interest in independent India. The U.G.C proposed to provide financial help for conducting special classes outside the regular time table during the 12<sup>th</sup> plan.

We are privileged to have started the UGC scheme and free remedial coaching to undergraduate student and also undertaken the task for improving the employability of the students by giving special training to the students.

The scheme was basically implemented by imparting special coaching to the students of marginalized section. However students belonging to OBC and general categories, who come from poor economic background, were also allowed to take benefit of this coaching class.

### Objectives :

- To improve academic skills and linguistic proficiency of the students.
- To raise their level of comprehension of basic subject to provide a stronger foundation for further academic work.
- To strengthen their knowledge, skills and attitudes in the subjects where quantitative and qualitative techniques are involve and make enable the students to come up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiency.
- The remedial coaching is imparted to the students of T. Y. B. Com. who are admitted to T. Y. B. com. and appearing for 2017-18 university examination. The best teaching faculties are appointed to maintain the quality teaching. Regular oral/written feedback are taken from the students. The teaching facilities are instructed to cope with the level of the students, because majority of our students are slow learner and come from vernacular medium. Regular periodical test and preliminary exam are taken for writing proficiency and practices, throughout the year.

### RESULT ANALYSIS (T. Y. B. Com.)

Semester VI (March) 2016-2017

Subject	Acc 1	Acc 2	Acc3	Tax	Eco	M. H. R. M.
Total	78	78	78	78	78	78
Passed	66	70	71	44	62	60
Failed	12	08	07	04	16	18
Percentage	84.61	89.74	91.02	91.66	79.48	76.92



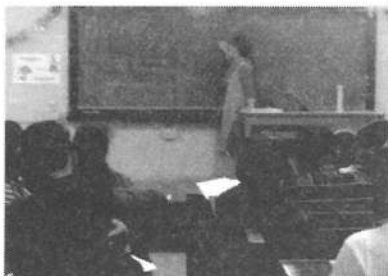


## Semester V (October) 2017 - 2018

Subject	Acc 1	Acc 2	Acc3	Tax	Eco	M. H. R. M.
Total	85	85	85	60	85	85
Passed	72	73	73	54	62	60
Failed	13	12	12	06	23	25
Percentage	84.70	85.88	85.88	90.00	72.94	70.58

The following students of the 2017-2018 Batch who scored outstanding "O" grade in the V semester (October 2017) examination.

NO.	STUDENT NAME	GRADE
1.	MISS. MANISHA PARMAR	O
2.	MISS. SHWETA PATANGE	O
3.	MISS. MANISH MALVIYA	O
4.	MR. ADIRAJ BHAGAT	O
5.	MR. RASHID MOMIN	O



The following students of the 2017-2018 Batch who scored outstanding "O" grade in the V semester (October 2017) examination.

The remedial coaching for the VI semester March/April university exam 2018 is going in full swing. The teaching faculties have been asked to prepare the question paper considering the most likely question asked in the university exam and conduct the preliminary exams. After assessing the answer books they also point out the lacuna and rectify the mistakes usually committed in the examination.

The farewell function was held on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2018, where in students expressed their views & experience about coaching class and also thanked for the help and cooperation received from the Principal, Teachers, Co-ordinator of Remedial Coaching.

PROF. Z.Y. KHAN  
Co-ordinator



## Report – Internal Complaint Committee (Anti-Sexual Harassment Cell)

Internal Complaint Committee established in the year 2014--2015 was re-constituted for the Academic Year 2017-2018, according to the guidelines provided by the Internal Complaint Committee of the University of Mumbai and the circular referred in it. By law, all employers have to prevent and redressal cases of sexual harassment at the workplace Act 2013. The Vishaka Guidelines (Supreme Court Directives), make it mandatory for employers (either state or private) to establish appropriate disciplinary action, to create awareness and to set up a complaints committee for handling sexual harassment cases.

### Following are the members of ICC :

Convenor - Dr. Yashodhara Varale

Co-convenor - Prof. Vidya Toraskar (P. O. NSS)

Member - prof. Nitin Khartad (Legal Adviser)

Member - Smt-Rashmi Joshi(NGO)

Member - Gauri Vingle (Non-Teaching)

Member - Romit Karnik (Non-Teaching)

Student Representative - Mahesh sonkar

### Objectives :

- ❖ Redressal in case of Complaints How?  
According to laid down procedure

- ❖ Self-development of cell members How?  
By Attending seminar workshops  
Attending Gender related Workshop,  
Refresher courses.

### Dr. Yashodhara Varale :

- Dr. Yashodhara Varale, Participated in Training Programme on "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2017.

### Prof. Nitin Khartad :

- Prof. Nitin Khartad, Participated in Training Programme on "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2017
- Sexual Harassment Cases – NIL

Dr. Yashodhara Varale  
Internal Complaint Committee  
&  
Anti-Sexual Harassment cell  
Convenor







### Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

The Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) prepared the academic calendar for the academic year 2017-18 and all the departments prepared their teaching plans for the year.

The IQAC had planned for NAAC accreditation 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle of the college, the same was successfully completed. The NAAC Peer Team visited the college for onsite inspection on 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> November 2017. The Peer Team held interactions with the Students, Alumni, Teachers, and non-teaching staff and visited various facilities of the college. The Peer Team Report was handed over to the Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble in the exit meeting. The result of the accreditation was declared by the NAAC on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2017 and College was conferred B+ Grade. The graph of quality has been increasing in the last three cycle of accreditation from C++ (1<sup>st</sup> cycle) to B+ grade (3<sup>rd</sup> cycle).

A review meeting of teaching & non-teaching staff members was held to discuss the Peer Team Report and its recommendations were discussed. Staff members gave their suggestions for implementing the Peer Team

recommendations. The IQAC is committed to fulfill the recommendations and take all the necessary steps to maintain & enhance quality culture in the institution.

A committee was formed for improvement of academic performance of the students. The committee suggested that special lectures should be conducted for the benefit of the students accordingly a schedule for special lectures was chalked out and all departments conducted special lectures preparing the students to face the examination IQAC stressed for continuation of Remedial Coaching. Remedial coaching was imparted and many of the students have taken benefit of the same.

The IQAC has organised a programme for faculties on the topic "UGC Guidelines for Research Publication" on 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2018. Dr. Raj Soshte informed about the changes in the rules and guidelines of UGC and the requirement of publishing in journals approved by the UGC.

The college Gymkhana infrastructure has made a separate gymnasium for girl students.

Prof. Nitin Khartad  
IQAC Co-ordinator



### **Report of Ph. D. Research Centre**

The College Research Center is affiliated to the University of Mumbai. It offers Ph. D. Degree in Commerce faculty in the subject of Trade, Transport and Industry. The college research center is headed by Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble, Research Guide. Till date Three Research Scholars Dr. Reshma R. More, Dr. Raj. A. Soshte, Dr. Sanjay H. Khaire have successfully completed their Ph. D. Degree under the guidance of Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble and at present Eight Research Scholars are registered under him. We are glad that Two Research Scholars Dr. Reshma R. More and Dr. Raj. A. Soshte of our center have successfully completed their Ph. D. Degree and are recognized as Research Guides by the University of Mumbai.

**Dr. Sanjay H. Khaire**

Co-ordinator

### **Post Graduate Department M. Com.**

Post Graduate department (M.Com.) is affiliated to University of Mumbai, We have two subjects are offered for Advanced Accountancy and Banking and Finance each with intake capacity of 60 students. Expert qualified visiting faculties are appointed, The result of M. Com. has improved in this academic year for 2017-2018. 1) Kum. Naina Lange 2) Kum. Puja Kankar 3) Kum. Chhaya KavitaKke passed with "A" Grade and have topped in college. Many other students have passe with distinction. The department had arranged special lecture for M. Com students on preparation for NET / SET examination, campus interview for the students were also conducted.

**Dr. Sanjay H. Khaire**

Co-ordinator







## Nuances of face to face communication

**Dr. Jeyashree G. Iyer,**

Vice Principal / HOD of English,  
Dr. Ambedkar College, Mumbai.

### **Nuances of face to face communication :**

Face to face communication is the primary means of communication. It is older than language itself. Verbal and non verbal communication, the two major ingredients of face to face communication. Messages are interpreted through verbal and non verbal cues. Generally, people focus more on verbal expressions than non verbal communication. But non verbal communication plays a major role in sending and receiving messages. Face to face communication is not simple as it appears to be, it evokes cultural and individual consciousness while exchanging messages and views. The paper attempts to evince the role of cultural relativity, linguistic relativity and impact of technology in face to face to communication. The paper further highlights the need and importance of face to face communication today. Suitable references from select authors are illuminated in the paper to project nuances of face to face communication.

When two individuals exchange their ideas and views personally, it is called face to face communication. Apparently face to face communication is a simple common process in the society. But interpreting face to face communication is a challenge as this communication is a complex, homologous process as the messages encoded and decoded are conditioned by social and cultural environment. Vocalization and body movement is the platform of human interaction and Non verbal cues are more important in interpreting a message. The dynamics of Face to face has been changed massively owing to technological progress.

### **Interpersonal communication :**

When there is an interaction between a two individuals, interpersonal

communication takes place. The interpersonal communication can be formal or informal. Conversation and dialogues are the forms of Interpersonal communication. The conversations are molded by language and actions. The smooth flow of communication between two individuals depends on their mindset. When two people with common interest exchange their views and ideas, communication becomes easier but when people with contradictory ideas meet, communication barrier may arise resulting in miscommunication and misunderstanding. Influence of language in interpersonal communication focuses on the following factors :

1. Cultural relativity.
2. Linguistic relativity.
3. Environmental components.



### Cultural relativity:

Messages are encoded and decoded pertaining to the Cultural background of the sender and the receiver of the message. Messages are encoded and decoded based on beliefs, values and Practices that exist in a particular culture. India is a multicultural society and communication between two individuals belonging to different cultural background is a challenge for smooth communication. For example, Erin Meyer in her book, *The Culture Map*, distinguishes high context and low context culture groups of different countries in the world. India is categorized as high context where messages are encoded implicitly. She affirms that in high context culture, Good communication is sophisticated, nuanced and layered. Messages are spoken and read between the lines. Messages are often implied but not plainly expressed. Although she places India in high context culture, the multilingual and multicultural background of Indian society represents heterogeneous group where one cannot give a clear picture on culture and practice of Indian society. Erin Meyer observes that during one of her visits to New Delhi, the capital of India, the young friendly concierge behind the concierge desk of the Oberoi hotel recommends Swagat Restaurant and gives directions that it is just to the left of the hotel. Following the directions she tries to locate the restaurant but in vain. For a second she feels like a dumb to go and ask again to the concierge for clear

directions. However, she goes again and asks the young man in the hotel. Understanding her problem, the concierge volunteers himself to show the way to the restaurant personally. She thus pens her experience,

So we left the hotel, crossed the street, turned to the left and then walked for nearly ten minutes weaving our way through traffic on the bustling sidewalk and passing several side streets and countless heads of cattle on the way. At last..... I spotted the sign that read Swagat. (Meyer,30)

The communication between Erin Meyer and the Concierge vividly reveals the cultural interference in encoding and decoding the message. Indian communication is high context where messages are nuanced and layered. When the concierge informed that Swagat restaurant was just to the left of the hotel, the receiver of the message who was a foreigner decoded the message literally and was trying to locate exactly left to the hotel and could not find the same. The concierge communication was encoded in high context culture where the decoder was expected to read between the lines. But the decoder who was from low context culture was unable to comprehend the message. Messages are encoded and interpreted by each individual in terms of his/her own enculturation.



When interpersonal communication takes place between boisterous and reticent individuals, there erects communication barriers. The cultural tension that exists between North Indians and South Indians is more pronounced in face to face communication. For instance, South Indians are considered to be more reserved than north Indians. Hence, when there is communication between north Indian and south Indian the exchange of messages is conditioned by the cultural climate of the participants. The Prejudice and biased attitudes between a North Indian and South Indian creates a barrier to communication. The interaction between a North Indian boss and the South staff many a time becomes strained due cultural distance between the two as North Indians are considered to be superficial, fashionable and trivial and South Indians are considered to be traditional, conservative and narrow minded.

#### **Conversation in the office :**

Erin Meyer refers to the conversation between Mr.Pablo Diaz, a Spanish executive who works in China for a Chinese textile Company and his Chinese staff Mr.Chen and evinces communication barriers between the superior and the staff belonging to different cultures.

Mr. Diaz : Can you join us on Sunday?

Mr. Chen : Yes, I think so.

Mr. Diaz : That would be great help.

Mr. Chen : Yes, Sunday is an important day.

Mr. Diaz : In what way?

Mr. Chen : It's my daughter's birthday.

Mr. Diaz : How nice. I hope you all enjoy it.

Mr. Chen : Thank you, I appreciate your understanding. (Meyer,49)

Mr. Diaz assumes that Mr. Chen would certainly come on Sunday but on the other hand Mr. Chen remains absent thinking that permission has been granted by his superior to celebrate his daughter's birthday at home. Mr. Chen hints indirectly that he is unable to come on Sunday as he is going to celebrate his daughter's birthday but Mr. Diaz decoded the message that Mr. Chen has accepted to come on Sunday. China is placed in high context culture where messages have to be read between the lines and the Spanish manager belonging to low context culture where messages are encoded explicitly; fails to understand the message given by Mr. Chen.

#### **Linguistic relativity :**

Face to face communication is influenced by multi lingual components. Language influences thought and action of an individual. The cognitive systems of different speakers propel them perceive the world pertaining to their linguistic background. India is multilingual where English is extolled as Queen of Languages and linguistic tensions prevail between English and non-English speakers in India. For example, English speakers in India are proud of their skill of mastering English and they have the attitude of considering non English speakers as substandard with no knowledge. Post colonial influence is one of the reasons for this attitude. Conversation in vernacular



language is seldom used in elite circle.

Pearl Buck in her novel *Come, My Beloved* vividly portrays the influence of English in India. The novel depicts colonial and post colonial environment in India. MacAard, an affluent business man from US visits India along with his son David. He starts educational Institutions in Poona both for men and women. According to MacAard, India needs practical religion for further development and Christian Missionary is the only solution. MacAard's only son David attempts to learn Marathi so that he may understand the cultural environment of the place he lives. Hence he invites a Marathi teacher to learn Marathi language and literature. This illumines the fact language and literature is one of the major components that provide knowledge of culture and tradition of a society. Ramsay, (an Anglo Indian, son of an English father and Indian mother), makes futile attempts to project himself as English, dismisses Indian culture as something insignificant. The conversation between Ramsay and Olivia, wife of David illumines the impact of English in colonial and post colonial India which conditions the thought actions of people in India. The below cited description of a young Anglo Indian who wants to be recognized as English, desperately attempts to hide his Indian mother's origin,

“Good Morning, Mrs. MacAard,” he exclaimed with his slight exaggeration a little extravagance

of manner which revealed his Indian blood. He criticizes Indian culture, “it's all nonsense about Indians being spiritual, of course”, Ramsay went on with a bravado, the pitiful contempt of the man who fears that in his ancestry there is concealed shame. (Buck, 142-143)

There are some sections of people in India whose psyche is conditioned by the English language and perceive the world through borrowed eyes of the west. Both formal and informal communication with such people becomes strenuous. Their body language and facial expressions will carry English tint contradicting their Indian origin. The fascination for English language influences their thoughts and actions. There are people like Ramsay who perceive the world through an English eye and ultimately search for their cultural identity.

#### **Dialectics :**

Dialectics can refer to an argument where a final position is achieved through dialogue, in other words; two or more people with different points of view come together and attempt to establish the truth through logical arguments. This method is neither synonymous to debates, a method that aims to win the audience especially the judge and prove that the opponent is incorrect nor rhetoric, a method of oral communication that seeks to persuade, appeal, or motivate the audience. The major part of Pearl Buck's





novel, *Come, My Beloved*, is dialectic as it produces the conflict between dominant and oppressive cultures. The conversation between David and his friend Darya is more dialectic in presentation. Both David and Darya pursue their higher education in United States and their conversations are more dialectic with pluralistic ideologies of culture. Darya accepts his friend David's invitation and visits his home where he gets an opportunity to meet David's father MacArd. Darya's conversation with MacArd illumines religious confrontation. MacArd blatantly asserts, Your temples are full of superstitious litter.....I believe that your poverty proves the validity of our religion. God has been with us. Darya asks quietly, can it be because your people are free and mine are not? (Buck, 84) This conversation implicitly reveals the religious environment in colonial India.

Conversations with the tone of cultural and religious ideologies produce uncomfortable atmosphere for the participants. When people with polarized and parochial attitude happen to meet, the communication will be encompassed with dialectical mechanisms eroding the comfort zone. Hence face to face is seasoned by environmental components. Facial expressions, body language and situation where the messages are exchanged play a major role in face to face communication.

Impact of technology in face to face communication: Digital communication is the predominant medium in the arena of

communication today. Globalization and the subsequent progress of technology have created enormous changes in the techniques of communication. To face the challenges of technology, it is imperative for the professionals to be conversant with digital communication.

Skype is one of the applications provided through internet. Skype provides online text message and video chatting services. When two communicants stay far away from each other, they can communicate face to face through Skype. But digital intervention in communication is gradually waning face to face communication. The term chat is originally meant for oral communication but has been evolved and widely used to indicate messages which are exchanged through what's app, twitter or facebook. Chatting through social media is in written form as people type messages and converse with each other.

More and more people use this method of communication and when they are questioned if they can communicate face to face as fluently as they chat in social media, they are wary of meeting people. Modern researchers claim that people resort to sending messages to avoid confrontation. For example if the superior has to inform about the termination of an employee, he/she may prefer to send email instead of facing the employee.

But some executives believe that people need actual interactions, digital contact is a poor substitute and sometimes



may result in miscommunication. Jerry S. Wilson, a board-elected senior Vice President of CoCa-Cola Company and also the author of the book *Managing Brand You* accentuates that face to face communication is very much needed in the workplace to discuss important issues thoroughly as it would provide a conducive environment to convince, persuade people and to find suitable solution as well as discovering alternative approaches. He observes,

In the Johnson & Johnson example, the company leaders chose to face the issue straight ahead, take the necessary actions, spend whatever necessary to eradicate the issue and communicated aggressively. (Wilson, 62)

#### **Conclusion :**

Despite technological advancement, face to face communication is inevitable as it plays a vital role in human interactions. This communication brings people together for better understanding. Though this communication appears to be common and simple, it is multifaceted and layered which poses a great challenge for the communicators to encode and decode messages. Literary texts illuminate culture and tradition of a society thereby enabling foreign professionals to understand the local

culture. Globalization converge professionals from varied nations with multicultural and multi linguistic background creating a challenging environment for the communicators. Confidence, knowledge, ability to study the situation and the participants of communication are the major factors to be focused in face to face communication. Assimilation of pluralistic ideals in the culture and society will eliminate misunderstanding and create a harmonious communication.

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## SOCIO CULTURAL IMPACT ON DECODING MESSAGES FROM LITERATURE TO COMMUNICATION

### ABSTRACT:

Communication barriers and miscommunication is a common phenomenon in a heterogeneous society. Globalization has converged varied culture groups complementing the social environment of communication.

Hence the process of communication depends on cultural and social climate.

The paper focuses on trajectories of decoding messages pertaining to psychological, social, and cultural background. Encoding, decoding and feedback are the major ingredients of communication. Communication is successful only when the message is decoded properly by the receiver.

Communication process becomes complex in multi cultural environment when the sender and the receiver from different culture groups happen to communicate with each other. Thus on some occasions cultural differences impede mutual understanding. The paper cites suitable examples to illumine the variants of interpretation of messages leading to complexities and perplexities. The paper also widely discusses how a message is decoded and recoded based on the interpretation of a message. The paper pegs Shakespeare's play Othello and the renowned Tamil novelist Rajam Krishnan's novel Verukku Neer (Water for the roots) and attempts to analyze the socio-cultural impact on the psyche of a person.

**Keywords :** Culture, Decoding, Feedback, Message, Communication.

### INTRODUCTION:

Churchill once observed, "The United States and Britain are two great nations divided by a common language." Churchill's quip is an ironic reminder of the challenge of cross-communication that even when two people speak in the same language, cultural differences can impede mutual understanding. From literature to communication wrong interpretation of messages lead to misunderstanding which many a time mars the peace and harmony of the society. The process of communication blends verbal and non verbal ingredients. Messages are decoded and recorded based on the inferences pertaining to psychological and socio cultural environment.

### SOCIO CULTURAL IMPACT:

For instance, the play Othello depicts the impact of misunderstanding and miscommunication where the assumptions are made based on the determinants of the environment. These determinants influence the psyche of a person. The environment is conditioned by external components which sometimes consciously manipulate humans.

There exists a tacit link between the manipulator and environment which becomes more eloquent than verbal communication. Iago in the play Othello sows the seeds of suspicion on Othello against Desdemona and he is able to succeed to a greater extent when Othello kills his fair wife suspecting her chastity. Iago exploits the xenophobic attitude of Desdemona's father towards mixed race.



He thus weaves a vicious web,

IAGO :

Call up her father, Rouse him.

Make after him, poison his delight,

Proclaim him in the streets; incense her  
kinsmen,

And, though he in a fertile climate dwell,

Plague him with flies. Though that his joy  
be joy,

Yet throw such changes of vexation on 't

As it may lose some color. (1.1.74-80)

Poison, plague, vexation are the most disparaging terms that may corrupt the psyche of a listener. Both verbal and non verbal components are used to debauch Othello's psyche. Othello, the recipient of Iago's manipulations falls into the trap as envisaged. Othello asks Iago for Ocular Proof and Iago first sows the seeds of suspicion through Brabantio to taint Desdemona's character when Brabantio warns Othello, "She has deceived her father, and may thee" (1.2.289). The seed suspicion on Desdemona further disseminated through ocular proof orchestrated by Iago when he stealthily points out to Othello that Cassio has been wiping his beard with a handkerchief printed with strawberry. Othello replies caustically that it has been his gift given to his wife Desdemona. The web of suspicion has been surreptitiously weaved around Othello to such an extent that he murders his wife thinking that she is unfaithful to him. The inferences he derive complements the situation which is consciously constructed by Iago. The motif of the entire play is pivoted on Othello's inferences on Desdemona. Inferences are one of the major sources of decoding.

### INFERENCES :

Inferences are steps for reasoning and deriving logical conclusion from premises known to the decoder. Inferences are closely associated to the psychological climate of the receiver. And the psychology of a person is bombarded by various environmental factors through which he/she has travelled. The conclusions derived through inferences may be correct or incorrect. An incorrect conclusion is known as fallacy. The fallacy of judgment of Othello on his wife's character is the motif of the play. Messages are decoded based on the psychology of a person who succumbs easily to circumstantial evidence. A strong mind with trust and integrity cannot be easily thwarted but a character like Othello who had already suffered from humiliation further fueled by Iago to a greater extent that he murders his beautiful wife. Othello's older years, his lack of gentility, and his status as foreigner propel him to suspect Desdemona's chastity. Othello is the play that transcends time and place. Even today a suspicious husband is a great threat to his wife. Messages are decoded based on socio cultural environment. Hence, Othello easily falls prey to Iago's malice. The play reverberates with cross cultural tensions. The English being proud of their fair complexion demeans the dark by derogatory terms. The play Dr. Jeyashree G. Iyer depicts the mindset of the English during the Elizabethan age. Though Shakespeare has been criticized for racism, the play does project the positive side of Othello when he has been transformed from an intimidating moor to a respected soldier





and nobleman. English society disapproves the wedding of Othello and Desdemona as they perceive their marriage as an act against all rules of nature. (act 1.3, line 102). Shakespeare implicitly accentuates the fact that one should not judge a person by their appearance.

But consciously fabricated situation may blur the truth enslaving people to negative emotions. Discrimination pertaining to race, caste and class is a common despicable phenomenon in and around the world. These discriminations create stratification in a society. Messages are encoded, decoded and recoded based on the social structure. Othello is the play that illumines repercussions of racial discrimination. India is a multilingual society where castes play a dominant role. Caste discrimination is one of the social evils tend to marginalize a particular section of a society. Great thinkers, writers and social workers fight for equality. Rajam Krishnan, a renowned writer of Tamil Nadu widely discusses social issues in her novels. The Hindu, one of the widely read newspapers in Tamil Nadu observes, "While she never identified herself a feminist, her short stories were mostly women-centric, addressing issues that no one spoke of in her time." Her novels focus on the marginalized section of people and unveil the complexities of life meted out by them owing to caste discrimination. Verukku Neer is a novel penned by Rajam Krishnan exploring Post Colonial India duly taking cognizance of the western influence in the Indian society. The novelist keenly observes the changes that occur in Indian society after independence.

Yamuna, the protagonist of the novel, being imbibed with Gandhian principles struggles to adjust in the materialistic society where western ideologies are adhered blindly. She marries Durai, an engineer from tribal community. Though Durai is well educated, he suffers from complex. He once buys imported China silk saree for her but she rejects his gift. He decodes the situation in the canvas of caste discrimination. He firmly affirms that since Yamuna is from upper caste is impertinent to him. The gulf between them widens. When Durai visits Yamuna's uncle's house, caste discrimination is more evident when he is asked to sit in the veranda of the house and served water in a cup kept separately for others. These others are none but the marginalized section of people. Yamuna apologizes to Durai and tries pacifying him. But Durai's mind gets infected with such social discrimination that prevails in India therefore he fails to understand Yamuna's virtues. Further interpretation can be derived through non verbal communication. India is placed in high context culture where messages are implicitly conveyed. By offering water in a cup of low quality implicitly confirms that the receiver is not treated equally. These types of cultural politics certainly affect the psyche of the recipient. Reading between the lines is one of the major aspects of decoding. In verbal communication connotation and denotation are the two requisites that help decoding messages. Denotation gives literal meaning to a word that is explicit and straight forward. But connotation is associated to different layers of meaning. The process of reading between the lines is active in connotative words. Though the encoder and



decoder happen to communicate in a common language, many a time communication barriers arises owing to varied cultural and traditional background. Erin Meyer in her book *The Culture Map* expounds the theory of decoding messages in high and low context cultures. India and china are placed in high context culture where messages are conveyed implicitly. The process of reading between the lines is very important in high context culture. United States, Germany are placed in low context culture. Messages are conveyed explicitly in a simple and straight forward manner. Erin Meyer recalls her interview with Pablo Diaz, a Spanish executive working for a Chinese textile company for fifteen years who shares his experience in China, "In China, the message up front is not necessarily the real message. My Chinese colleagues would drop hints and I wouldn't pick them up. When thinking it over I would realize that I had missed something important" (Meyer, 48-49). Decoding messages in high context culture is a complex process and one has to be conversant with the cultural behavior of the locals.

#### CONCLUSION:

Stratification in the society prevails all over the world. Though great philosophers and thinkers try to eliminate the hierarchical structure of a society, it is a herculean task as both the encoder and decoder of communication are highly influenced by social and cultural environment. Othello fails to realize the sublimity of Desdemona as his mind is loaded with preconceived notions. He decodes and recodes the messages based on his past experience. Durai, in *Verrukku Neer*

(water for the roots) represents the oppressed class fails to understand his wife's good qualities. The parochial attitude of people fuels bias and prejudice in the society resulting in racial and communal violence. Encoding and decoding messages are closely associated with nature and culture of people. Hence one has to be conversant with culture and practice of a society. Literature illumines trajectories of communication variants which prevail in a society. Literature & communication complements each other educating the readers to understand the cultural environment of a contemporary society and its subsequent impact on encoding & decoding messages across culture and tradition of a society. The literary works referred in the paper lucidly reveals the fact that many a time people are enslaved by situations irrespective of caste, culture & creed.

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## NEW DIMENSIONS OF ENCODING MESSAGES

### ABSTRACT:

Today in the age of globalization, communication across the world has become a challenging task as professionals from varied fields have to communicate with people from other countries whose culture and practice are different. The paper focuses on encoding as it is the base of communication. The success of the communication depends on how messages are encoded effectively. Apparently, the process of encoding is surmised as an easy simple process that the message sent out in a code is encoding. But encoding is multifaceted and the paper illumines the various aspects of encoding with suitable references. The paper does not deal with technical aspects of encoding instead it accentuates that exposure to classics of literature will improve the language and communication skill. Language and literature is the base of communication. Young budding scholars should be exposed to literary texts to obtain world knowledge. The paper deals with three aspects of communication, Intra personal, interpersonal and group communication.

### KEYWORDS:

Communication, encoding, literature, skill, language, knowledge.

### INTRODUCTION:

Communication is the heart and soul of human lives and social interactions substrate human development. Verbal and non verbal components are the major

components of communication. Non verbal communication is the primary means of communication. Some researchers speculate that humans' word formation were onomatopoeic pertaining to sound. Words like swoosh, quack, gurgle are closely associated to sounds. Word formations at the primitive stage might have evolved with sound related words and communication with hand gestures could have been widely used. Humans' desire to share different information with their companions had paved way to the development of Talking Culture.

Man deserves no pre-Darwinian exemption, with face-to-face interaction accorded some minor, secluded status. While there are certainly other legitimate concerns for social science, face-to-face interaction is the constitutive substrate of social phenomena.

Social interaction between individuals provides a firm base for the development of a society and in the past, anthropological researchers accentuated the importance of communication in social interaction. Encoding, decoding and feedback are the major ingredients of communication. While exploring the trajectories of encoding messages the researchers do peruse the history of communication to evince the various factors that influence the messages. Encoding apparently appears to be a simple term



where a message is transmitted from the sender to the receiver. But encoding is multifaceted and the success of the communication depends on how a message is delivered effectively. Encoding messages can be broadly classified into three sections :

- Intrapersonal communication
- Interpersonal Communication
- Group communication

#### INTRAPERSONAL COMMUNICATION :

Scholars from old schools dismiss the theory intrapersonal communication as just thinking and opine that communication scholars need not think about thinking. Hence no proper guidelines had been framed to gauge intrapersonal communication. But recent studies have started focusing on the intrinsic quality of intrapersonal communication. Thinking and talking are interrelated. Thought process cannot be dismissed as something irrelevant as it precedes speech and influences encoding. Any art or a work is the product of imagination but not autonomous being bombarded by different sources like environmental, cultural and psychological factors.

#### GENDER DISCRIMINATION :

Human brain is conditioned by environmental factors influencing the thoughts. This results in different perceptions. The environment in which a child dwells constitutes different perceptions. These perceptions resonate in the thoughts and actions of a person. For instance if a girl child is exposed to a domineering father or brother, she will certainly develop inhibitions in her

mind regarding men in general. Her perception is conditioned by the prejudiced inference that All Men are bad. This influence is reflected not only at her personal space but also at her working place. The messages she encodes to her male colleagues result in bipolar presentations. She will be either diffident in expressing her ideas clearly or imperious by not paying heed to any valuable advice given by her male counterparts. Diffident people who are brought up in strict environment resort to pauses, gaps, clumsy sentences where messages encoded are substandard and vague. Superiors may not be happy with such subordinates. Strong willed women bosses are a nightmare to her subordinates. Women bosses are strict is the general perception of people. A girl child is brought up in strict environment and in the later stages the communication becomes rigid and hostile. It is a defense technique of women to safeguard themselves from male domination.

But the second generation of educated women is more confident and skilled. Their commendable contribution to the development of the society is duly acknowledged by social media. Sacha Strebe in her article, What You Need to Know When Your Boss Is a Woman, observes that according to survey in 2015 of U.S. adults, 39% of women wanted to be led by a man and a study published in the journal Society for Personality and Social Psychology found that men feel threatened by female bosses struggle with "power dynamics". She opines that Women are Powerful but not bossy. Yet





sometimes women face trying situations where they have to manage challenging tasks simultaneously subverting and conforming to parochial standards. Women are often looked as weak and emotional objects and to change this perception women have to assert their power through better communication. In the past the communication of women is often dismissed as small talk or woman's talk, a derogatory term used to imply the inferior status of women. But amidst all pressures women have managed to climb up successful careers.

Research scholars widely observe that most of the women writings are autobiographical intensely effusing the thoughts and feelings of the writer. The feelings of the Empress in Pearl S. Buck's novel, *The imperial Women*, thus reads,

.....when a woman rules there is none she can trust, for though a man who sits upon a throne has his enemies, he has also those loyal to him for their sakes but a woman knows no such loyalties (*The imperial Women*, 263).

The inner feelings of a woman caught in power struggle are encoded powerfully.

In literature novelists, dramatists, poets are adept at imparting their feelings and views to the readers and the audience; hence communication and literature are inseparable. Encoding in communication is multifaceted and one has to understand the situation and the psychology of the sender for better interpretation as the success of communication certainly depends on the impact of encoding. Such understanding will

establish harmony in the society. Hence gynocritical approach facilitates understanding women communication. The inner feelings of a character are communicated to the readers effectively. A novel can always be successful only when the readers and the novelists establish a tacit understanding of the theme and characterization of a novel.

**Monologues and soliloquy:** Monologues and Soliloquies are the major devices of drama to convey the thoughts process of characters to the audience. Soliloquies are externalized versions of internal thoughts and feelings. This communication stems from solitude. In literature soliloquies are one of the mechanics to express the inner emotions of a speaker. It is nothing but thinking aloud and thereby messages are encoded and decoded by one.

The soliloquy of the queen Isabella in Christopher Marlowe's *Edward the Second* vividly portrays the thoughts of the character. The king accuses Isabella of adultery. She meets Mortimer secretly and shares the information about king's suspicions. Her feelings are thus vividly portrayed in her soliloquy.

So well hathst thou deserve sweet Mortimer as Isabella could live with the forever. In theatre monologue is a speech delivered by single characters to express their thoughts aloud. In other words monologues are bridge that links the character and the audience. The monologue from the play of Christopher Marlowe's *Edward the Second* where the king Edward thinks aloud,



King Edward: Leicester, if gentle words might comfort me,  
Thy speeches long ago had eas'd my sorrows,  
For kind and loving hast thou always been.  
The griefs of private men are soon allayed; but not of kings.

The mental agony that the king experienced is thus communicated to the audience effectively through monologue. The thoughts of the people cannot be just dismissed as something irrelevant as they are base of the encoding process. To hone communication skills exposure to literature is very important to learn how people encode messages complimenting the environmental climate. Soliloquy and monologues are the major devices in literature firmly anchored in intrapersonal communication. Thus the translation of thoughts into words is called encoding. When words are translated back into thoughts then the process is called decoding.

#### INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION :-

Communication between two individuals is interpersonal communication. Dialogues, conversations are informal and Interviews, meetings are formal. It's a challenging task for the communicants to encode messages effectively to a heterogeneous group. The below giving arenas should be focused while encoding messages.

**Socio cultural background:** When the participants of the communication belong to different cultural background, the encoder of the message should be conversant with Socio-Cultural background of the recipient of

the communication.

Erin Meyer in her book *The Culture Map* expounds the theory of encoding unpleasant messages to different culture groups. Unpleasant news has to be given slowly, over a period of time so that it gradually sinks in. In the west unpleasant news are conveyed directly without mincing words but in countries like India, it has to be conveyed implicitly over food and drink to blur unpleasant message. For example, when a superior has to inform about the termination of an employee, he breaks the news gradually mentally preparing the receiver to accept the unpleasant message, Erin Meyer thus observes, "We interviewed Jing Ren, a thirty five year old Chinese manager, who was taken back to learn how little a personal relationship meant when working in the United States". (Meyer, 169). In China business relationships are built through personal interaction paving way for developing better relations between the two communicants.

**Body language:** While communicating a message, the receiver keenly observes the body language of the sender. For example, when the police and lawyers cross examine the accused, messages are decoded not only through their ears but also through their eyes. Body language of communicants has a strong impact on both the encoder and decoder of the message. Let us examine the following situation, One of the executives of Marketing Department eagerly visits his superior to share an innovative design that has embedded in his thoughts which would be





very beneficial for the development of the company. When he approaches his superior's office, he eyes his superior sipping his tea nonchalantly. His body language emanates the message that he does not have the mood for any serious discussion. The executive realizes the situation and returns to his seat without sharing the information. His morale deflated, yet waits for a suitable situation to share his views with his superior. Barriers at all levels do erupt while encoding the message and the participants of communication is expected to be adept at reading the receivers mind set and the situation before encoding the message. Hierarchy: Stratification in society creates discrimination and the messages are encoded according to the status of the speaker. Some countries are incredibly hierarchical where the boss makes the decisions and the staff has to follow. Messages are encoded and decoded without any feed back as the consensus of the staff has not been taken into considerations in many companies. Erin Meyer illumines the problems of egalitarian leader in hierarchical society. Steve Henning shares his experience in China with the author, "In China the boss is always right.....And even when the boss is wrong, he is still right". He further expounds, "When I would ask my staff members for their thoughts, advice or opinions, they would sit quietly staring at their shoe laces". (Meyer, 139) In India, the term sir is used to address superiors. Unlike England where the form Sir is honorific title bestowed on executive class, the Sir is a symbol of respect in India. For

example, the prefix of sir is used to refer to Sir Alexander Flemming. Sir C.V.Raman etc. It is the title of significance but in post colonial India the term Sir is used as a symbol of respect for someone in general. The term sir is derived from the Middle French honorific title sire. Superiors are not called by their names in India whereas in Western countries such hierarchical terms are not in practice. Hence while encoding messages socio cultural factors of the environment should be taken into consideration.

#### GROUP COMMUNICATION :

They main objective of group communication is to inform, to persuade, to motivate and to elicit response from the audience. Seminars, conference, group interviews are different forms of group communication. Speaking to a group is an exigent task and requires thorough practice. Some people are natural speakers. Building up confidence in speaking stems from the subject knowledge of the speaker. Moreover the speaker should study the audience and environment before encoding the message.

In one of the Orientation Programmes for college teachers in Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, the resource person from the Economics Department proudly claimed that his wife was also a professor but the bank details along with ATM card of his wife remained with him and she always withdrew money only with his permission. He further stated that too much financial independence of women lead to divorce. The participants of programme were silent;



extending a tacit support to the speaker but a professor from Mumbai mulled over this issue and tried to envisage the reaction of the participants in Mumbai. The message would have elicited strong objections from the participants of Mumbai. Hence the communicants have to take cognizance of socio-cultural situation as the messages are encoded based on cultural environment.

Stuart Shuttleworth, the CEO, owner and founder of small British investment firm explains to Erin Meyer, the author of the book the Culture Map, the cultural quandaries created for him while expanding his business internationally,

" Take for example, the simple process of recapping a meeting. In the U.K. it is common sense that at the end of a meeting you should verbally recap what has been decided.....Clarification, clarification, clarification – in the U.K. this is simply good business practice".

"I attended a meeting the other day in Paris.....I awaited the final.....recap of the meeting. Instead, one of the clients announced dramatically Et voila! (there it is) as if everything is clear".(Meyer, 46)

Stuart Shuttleworth surmises from the response of the French client that they do not follow the practice of recapping the resolutions that had been taken at the meeting.

While communicating to different culture groups the sender of the message should be conversant with the culture and practice of the audience.

## CONCLUSION :

Encoding, decoding and feedback are the major ingredients of communication. Encoding is the base of building communication. Today, the curriculum designed on Communication Skills does not give much importance to literature. English language learning has become a dull exercise and these books tend only to educate. Learning tenets of language without any exposure to literary concepts is like a body without soul. The theories of communication skills focus more on technical aspects and thereby do not kindle the aesthetic sense of young budding scholars. Students cannot master communication unless they are exposed to literary texts. Philip Sidney in his "An Apology for Poetry" asserts that Poetry aims to teach and delight the readers. When young learners are exposed to classics, they can certainly develop a special skill to deal with emotional crisis. Humanity subjects like Philosophy and literature teach how to perceive life in positive manner. Exposure to classics provides them an opportunity to know about the world.

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### SAVE TREE

पेड ना कोई काटने पाए  
जंगल अब ना घटने पाए ।  
मिलकर हम सब कसम ये  
खाए  
आओ मिलकर पेड लगाएँ ।

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest  
Against the earth's sweet flowing beast;

A tree that looks at God all day  
And lifts her leafy arms to Pray ;

A tree that may in summer wear  
A nest of robins in her hairs ;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain  
who intimately lives with rain ;

Poems are made by fools like me  
But only God can make a tree !

Ankita Anil Jadhav  
S. Y. B. Com. Div : B  
Roll No. 172

### KHILONA

Kisi pita ki dolari,  
kisi maa ki jaan ho,  
koi khilona nahi, main bhi ek Insaan hu !!  
Kisi ki beti ban kar aati hu

Kisi ki behen kehati hu !!  
Phir ek din apna hi ghar chod kar,  
Kisi ki patni ban jaati hu !!  
Aur bhi bohot se roop hai mere,  
Jinse Main anjan hu,  
Koi khilona nahi main bhi ek insan hu !!

Kabhi jhuti mohabbat ke naam par,  
Kabhi daftar mein, kabhi kaam par !!  
Jeene de, na loot mujhe tu,  
Na Mujhko yu Badnaam kar !!  
Mat soch ki main ladki hu to,  
tere kadmo ki gulam hu !!  
koi khilona nahi, main bhi ek Insaan hu !!

Ankita Anil Jadhav  
S. Y. B. Com. Div : B  
Roll No. 172



## SAVE ENVIRONMENT

Environment is everything that is around us. It can be living or non-living things. It includes physical chemical and other natural forces. Living things live in their environment. They constantly interact with it and adapt themselves to conditions in their environment. In the environment there are different interactions between animals, plants, soil, water and other living and non-living things.

Since everything is part of the environment of something else, the world's environment is used to take about many things. People in different fields of knowledge use the word environment. Differently. Electromagnetic environment is radio waves and other electromagnetic radiation and magnetic fields. The galactic environment refers to conditions between the stars.

In psychology and medicine a person's environment is the people, physical things, places and environments the person lives with. The environment affects the growth and development of the person. It affects the growth and development of the person. It affects the person's behavior, body, mind and heart. Nature versus everything is surrounded by other things, so everything is the environment of something. This includes the biometric and abiotic factors that influence each other. Living elements, animals, plants, etc. are the biotic elements. Abiotic elements include air, water, sunlight, etc. Studying the environment means studying the relationship among these various things. Ecological units which are natural systems without much human interference. These include all vegetation, microorganisms, soil, rocks, atmosphere, and natural events.







## SAVE GIRLS

“Save girls” is a social initiative in India to find against the practice of female foetecting. Safeguarding, protecting, supporting and educating the girls is initiative also aims. Our present prime minister has requested every section of the society to give whole hearted support to the “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” means ‘Educate the girl child. Poor household, when faced with the choice, often choose to send their male children to school instead saddling female children with back-breaking household chores.

Illiteracy is the leading of all social evils. illiterate people are ignorant people and not able to judge their actions in the right perspective. The women need to be empowered. A women has every right to give birth to a baby. The girl child is a blessing of god. Just give her a chance and a she will make you proud with her achievements.

Every Citizen of civilized society should be made aware of the fact that a girl child is as important as a boy child. If she gets the right opportunity. she can provide

economic support to the family and help them to come out of poverty level. Education raises the consciousness of person. The mental pattern in favor of society should be transformed. This is the time for historic changes in the society.

We all agree that girls education is very important. The girls should get a safe and comfortable environment at schools. The girl should equal access to the educational resources of the school. There are should be separate toilets for girls children at schools. There is a need for a shift in a metal attitude in favor of equality between boys and girls. The belief that only a male child can support the parents during the old age doesn't hold true in today's context. A girl can take care and support her family as well. The family members of the girl child should come forward to protect her rights, both within and outside her home. We can reach out to girls in our community and help them with their needs. The physical abuse and harassment of girl child should be dealt strictly. The guilty should be punished as per law.



# Group Matching Day







# NSS











# Marathi Bhasha Deen







## "SAVE GIRLS"

Girls are the most important part of our society. Girls are equally important as boys in the society to maintain equal ratio of girls and boys. Now a days a number of girls child decrease because of crimes against girls such as dowry, death, Rape, Poverty, illiteracy, gender discrimination and many more. There should be safety and security arrangements for girls at all the public places. such as now a days corporate companies aim is to save their female employee from any harassment. so they can give additional security to their female staff Now a days girls are also protect their self because of New technology use. Ex. GPS system which is easily helps to trace and get proper locations.

Now a days girls get many opportunities to express herself & they accept those challenges and make her parents proud as well as her nation also for Ex. Kalpana Chawla, Mithali Raj (Indian) her due to that fear she can't do any thing even she can't speak.

Government has passed many scheme for girls save such as :

- 1) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao,
- 2) Sukanya samrudhi Yojana,
- 3) Ladli Scheme and so on.....

which helps to girl so secure & give them Justice against any crime.

- WDC Dept.



## SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment is building or coercion of a sexual nature, or the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. In most modern legal contexts, sexual harassment is illegal. As defined by the United Status Equal Employment opportunity commission (EEOC) It is unlawful to harass a person can applicant or employee) because of that person 's' Sex Harassment can include "sexual harassment" or unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature. The legal definition of sexual harassment varies by jurisdiction sexual harassment is subject to a directive in the European Union.

Although surrounding sexual harassment exist, the generally do not prohibit simple teasing offhand comments or minor isolated incidents - that is they do not impose a general civility code. In the workplace harassment may be considered illegal when it is so

- WDC Dept.





## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste means any garbage, refuse sludge from a waste water treatment plant. Water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility and other discarded materials including solid, liquid, semi-solid or gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agriculture operations and from community activities. It does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges. In simple words solid wastes are any discarded or abandoned matters which can be in solid, liquid, semi-solid or containerized gaseous form.

Solid waste can be classified into different types depending on their source : Household waste, industrial waste, biomedical waste or hospital waste as infectious waste.

A major environmental concern is gas released by decomposing garbage.

Methane is a by product of the anaerobic respiration of bacteria and these bacteria thrive in landfills with high amounts of moisture. A second problem with

these gases is their contribution to increased emission of greenhouse gases has stening speed of global climate change. The toxicity may leach down into soil and contaminate the ground water and render it unfit for use. solid waste dumping of biodegradable as well as non-biodegradable waste in dumping grounds produces a foul smell and is the breeding ground for mosquitoes and other forms of insects and rodents, the carriers of numerous diseases. Chemical poisoning through chemical inhalation. There is specific danger of concentration of heavy metals in the food chain.

Solid waste management in Mumbai has a coastal strength of 603 sq.km. Geographically, the city if Mumbai can be divided into three sections, namely the island city, the western suburbs and the eastern suburbs. The financial and commercial capital of the country, accommodates more than 13 million people presently that is increasing on a daily basis. The Muncipal Corporation of greater Mumbai (MCGM) thus has a mammoth task to perform with regard to waste management in Mumbai.

- Pooja Sanjay Jade  
Roll No. 1060/H





## SAVE GIRL CHILD

A Baby Girl.... An angel sent by God

Girls are the cornerstone of the house. It is impossible to imagine a life without a girl. The girl has to live several characters. In the society, for instance they live a life of daughter, they prove to be very obedient and docile wife, while they become an outstanding sister or a mother. It won't be wrong saying there are many phases in the life of a girl. But to many their existence seems to be a big waste. Prevailing in male-dominating society, they are given the ill-treatment by some filthy and narrow-minded people.

People seem to have forgotten that they are the one to give on heir, a son to the family leading their family to the next generation. In other words a whole life is dependent on a single girl.

Girl strong is the most important social awareness issue today with regard to saving girls across the country. There are several effective measures. In which a girl can be saved to great extent. There is an enormous level of poverty in society which is

the main reason for illiteracy and gender inequality in Indian Society. Education is thus an essential element in reducing poverty and gender discrimination and improving the situation of girls and women in Indian Society. According to statistics, female literacy is steadily declining in Odisha, where girls do not have equal access to education and other activities.

Education is deeply linked to employment. Poor education means a low level of employment that leads to poverty and gender inequality in society. Education is the most effective way to improve the status of women by making them financially independent. The government is taking steps to protect girls and boys to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women in society.

The Bollywood actor (Parineeti Chopra) was an official ambassador for the brand of the recent PM pattern to save the girl. (Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao)

- Ankita Anil Jadhav

S. Y. B. Com. Div : B

Roll No. 172





## ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

One of the most essential things for tourism to be successful in a particular place is the quality of the environment, both natural and man-made. However tourism involves many activities that have negative effect on the environment. These occur when the level of usage is bigger than the amount of caring for the environment. Uncontrolled tourism is threatening many natural areas around the world. It can put great pressure on an area, and lead to negative environment impacts on air water quality, vegetation, soil, wildlife and many other things. One of th most important areas of tourism is transportation. Transport by air, road and rail is rising steadily because of the increasing number of tourists. One consequence of this is that tourism is responsible for a large amount of air transmissions. These emissions as well as those from the production of electricity another important tourists need are linked to acid rain, chemical pollution and global warming.

They contribute to serve air pollution, not only in cities but in natural environment as well. Some of these impacts are directly related to tourism. For example, in very hot or

cold conditions, tour buses often leave their motors running while the tourists go out on comfortable temperature when they return.

Another negative effect of toursim is water quality. Bushwalkers can damage many times, causing them to be muddy which then in turn makes it difficult for small sometimes like to pursue activities such as washing their hair in small creeks and streams, sending chemicals in Shampoo and conditioners downstream and further damaging the environment.

Tourism depends heavily on an authentic socio-cultural environment and on an spoilt natural environment. A discerning observer of the world tourism scene would sense a certain change that is gradually taking place in the order of preferences of the international and domestic tourist. Another Crucial issue is that of energy consumption. Tourist facilities should so designed as to be energy efficient, taking advantage of sun in Hill-Stations and wind direction and breezes on the plains and coastal areas, to reduce negative cooling and the air conditioning requirements to the barest minimum.

- Pranil J. Bagade

F. Y. B. Com. Div. J

Roll No. 1398







## SAVE GIRLS

In the Indian Society, girl children are considered as the curse from the accident time. If we think from our own mind the question arise that how the girl child can be a curse. The answer is very clear and full of fact that without A girl child, boy child can never take birth in this world. Then why people do lots of violence again women and girl child. Why they want to kill the girl child before taking birthe in her mother's womb. Why people rape or sexually harass the girls at home, public place, school or work place. Why a girl is attacked by the acid and why a girl child become victim of various men cruelty.

It is very clear that a girl child always become blessing for the society and reason for the continuation of life in this world. We worship many female goddesses at various festivals however never feel a little bit of kind to the women living in our home. Truly, the girls are pillars of the society. A small girl child can be a good daughter, a sister, a wife, a mother and other good relations in the future. If we kill them before taking birth or do not care after taking birth then how we will get a daughter, sister, wife or mother in future. Is anyone of us has ever thought that what will happen if women deny to be pregnant, give birth to a baby or give all responsibility of their motherhood to men. Are men able to do all such responsibilities. If not then why girls are killed, why they supposed as curse. Why they are burden to their parents or society why the eyes are not being open of the people even after many surprised truth and facts about girls.

Now-a-days, women are working outside in the field with the men by meeting a shoulder to shoulder together with their all the responsibilities at home. This is a big shame to us that still girls are victims of many violence even they have changed themselves to survive in this modern world. We should actively participate in the campaign of save the girl child by removing the male dominating nature of the society, In India male considered themselves dominating and superior than women which gives rise all the violence against girls. Saving the girl chid first needs parents to change their daughter's nutrition educations, living style etc. They need to consider their kids same whether they are girls or boys. It is the parents positive thinking towards girls which can change the whole society in India. They should raise the voice against criminal doctors killing innocent girls in the womb before their birth just for getting some money. All the rules and regulations should be tough and active against those who are involved in the crime against girls (whether they are parents, doctors, relatives, neighbors etc.) Only then, we can think and expect a good future in India. They should learn from the great women leaders in India like Sarojini Naidu, Indira Gandhi, Kalpana Chawla, Sunita Williams etc.

Without women everything is incomplete in this world like man, home and a world itself. So its my humble request to all of you that please involve yourself in saving girl child

- Pranil J. Bagade

F. Y. B. Com. Div. J, Roll No. 1398



## Solid Waste Management

The reuse & recycling of solid waste can also serve as a mean for conservation of energy. In the lights of this, let use sees what are the principles guiding the management of solid wastes. Recognizing that our resources are infinite and continued pollution will be difficult to rectify in coming times, the management of solid waste has become important. Before disposal a waste should be considered for the following possibilities  
Reduction in raw materials and solid waste quantities. Reuse of waste materials  
material recovery  
Energy recovery.

- 1) Reduction in raw material & solid waste  
solid waste are generated at the start of the process beginning with the mining of raw material. There after, solid waste are generated at every step in the process of conversion of goods into production. The products are then used by the consumer when again waste are generated. clearly if a reduction in the usage of raw materials is to occur the quantity of waste must be curtailed. This can be achieved by
  - a) Reducing the amount of material used in the manufacture of a product.
  - b) Increasing the lite of the product and
  - c) Reducing the amount of material use for packing the consumer goods.
- 2) Reuse of waste materials : Reuse of waste materials now occur most commonly in those situation where a

product has utility in more than one applications. for example, the paper bags used to bring home groceries are used to store household waste prior to placing them in containers used for store cooking medium, like ghee or oil. while all the above reuse are important their impact on generation of solid waste is minimum. A much lager impact would occur it this habits is encouraged on a large scale, in urban and town communities.

- 3) Material Recovery and Recycling A number of material present in municipal and industrial waste are suitable for recovery and recycling about 10-15 percent of solid waste are recoverable. Most suitable candidates are the waste generated by paper, card board, glass feroves metals, metal and rubber. On the country, plastic leather, textile & food wastes are unsuitable candidates for materials recovery. It appears that the fly ash can be compressed into bricks as such or in combination with cement etc. that can be used for building houses.
- 4) Energy Recovery - After segregation of waste in the above mentioned categories, the reminder is considered for the recovery of heat by burning. Because about 70% of the components that comprise solid waste are organic, the potential for recovery of heat energy is high. The energy content in the waste matter is converted to a from that can be





easily. The reminder is also more compact and weight learn occupying a smaller volume. Conservation of physical resources Man is integral part of the biosphere and therefore is totally dependant on its resources. His future & even his survival depends upon the rational use and conservation of the resources available to him. If the environment is to continue to sustain life

it must be protected from the consequences of our own action. Breath able air, clean water, fertile soil, and innumerable lite from, are all important resources that are vital to our own survival. This is particularly important because physical resources are limited.

- Gaurav Shinde

Roll No. 1299

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### "ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM"

Environment and Tourism are naturally related with each others. The tourist sector is usually depend on up-gradation and clean environment. And free from risk of environment. There are relation between tourism and environment. Because tourism is depend on natural environment. People attract more towards location at beauty, natural place, special place due to those people travel towards environment.

Therefore tourism helps to survive, protection of natural environment provides us to natural air, water, flowers, fruits and so on....

The tourism demands vast infra structural facilities like hotels, restaurants and roads, which abstract the environment. Even when cars are used for traveling it also effect the environment and it create major problem for environment.

Crucial issue of more energy consumption on environment. Because use of energy more will create pollution but in hill station it give an advantage to us that sun in hill station and wind directions to reduce consumption.

A many tourists are likes to visit National park, Mountains, Jungles, Rivers, Lakes, Caves and also allowed them to visit adventure tourism etc., Every one encourage to go... and visit Environment and Tourism. because, it also increase public awareness about nature and its beauties.

While traveling in certain place it damage the environment but it is duty of every tourist person to protect our environment and because environment can create tourist place to visit that's why environment and tourism are both important in our life.

- Yash D. Parmar

M.com - I





## Sexual Harassment of Women in India

Is being a girl a punishment? Is being a girl means losing her own self respect and still working for her family, for others? Is being a girl means to spend her life in just four walls of her house?

The question above being asked are because of the irrational and undesirable behaviours of men in and outside homes, which every second girl has to face daily in her routine life. This kind of unexpected behaviour is known as Sexual Harassment. Sexual Harassment is limitation, bullying or coercion of a sexual nature, or the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favours.

Sexual harassment could take place anywhere, at anytime by anyone and in any form. It could happen at public places, school, educational institutes, workplaces, even at home. Sexual harassment can be verbal (Comments about your body, spreading sexual rumors sexual remarks or accusations, dirty jokes or stories) physical (grabbing, rubbing, sexual assault) or visual (display of naked pictures, obscene gestures) Sexual harassment can happen to both girls and boys.

The victims of sexual harassment are mostly girls women. I would like to clear the situations which girls have to face at different places. If she / he is being sexually harassed then she / he should tell someone who could help her. Should tell someone who could help her.

Say "No" Clearly : Tell the person who is

harassing you that his her behavior offends you.

Complaint the Authority : File a written or verbal complaint to the highest authority like the principal, teacher, Boss, or your parent's specifying the whole situation. With accurate time and date.

Sexual Harassment Anywhere Is not Acceptable and has to be rooted out of the society.

Frequent or severe that it creates a hostile or offensive work environment or when it results in an adverse employment decision such as the victim's demotion. Firing or quitting. The legal and social understanding of sexual harassment however varies by culture.

In the context of us employment the harasser can be the victim's supervisor, a supervisor in another area a co-worker, or someone who is not an employee of the employer, such as a client or customer, and harassers or victims can be of any gender.

It includes a range of actions from mild transgressions to sexual abuse or sexual assault. Sexual harassment is a form of illegal employment discrimination in many countries and is a form of abuse. (Sexual and Psychological) and bullying for many businesses or organizations. Preventing sexual harassment and defending employees from sexual harassment charges have become key goals of legal decision making.







मराठी  
विभाग



## डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा जीवनपट . . . . .



- १८९१ : जन्म (१४ एप्रिल)
- १९०७ : मॅट्रिक परिक्षा पास
- १९०८ : रमाई यांच्याशी विवाह
- १९१२ : बी. ए. परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण
- १९१३ : उच्च शिक्षणासाठी अमेरिकेला प्रयाण
- १९१५ : कोलंबिया विद्यापीठाची एम. ए. पदवी  
(प्रबंध - प्राचीन भारतातील व्यापार)
- १९१६ : पी.एच.डी. पदवीसाठी प्रबंध सादर केला.  
पदवी १९२४ साली मिळाली.
- १९१७ : लंडन स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्स  
अॅन्ड पोलिटिकल सायन्स संस्थेत प्रवेश
- १९१७ : भारतात परत, बडोदा संस्थानात नोकरी
- १९१८ : मुंबईच्या सिडनहॅम कॉलेजमध्ये प्राध्यापक  
(१९२० पर्यंत)
- १९२० : 'मुकनायक' पाक्षिकाची सुरुवात (३१ जाने.)
- १९२० : पुन्हा लंडनला परत
- १९२१ : एम. एससी. (अर्थशास्त्र)
- १९२२ : बॅरिस्टरची परिक्षा उत्तीर्ण
- १९२४ : डी. एससी. (अर्थशास्त्र)
- १९२४ : बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी सभेच्या कार्यास आरंभ
- १९२६ : मुंबई विधी मंडळावर निवड (डिसेंबर)
- १९२७ : महाड चवदार तळे सत्याग्रह (२० मार्च)
- १९२७ : 'बहिष्कृत भारत' चा पहिला अंक (३ एप्रिल)
- १९२८ : मुंबईच्या शासकीय विधी महाविद्यालयात  
प्राध्यापक (२१ जून)
- १९३० : नाशिक येथील काळाराम मंदिर प्रवेश  
सत्याग्रहाला आरंभ (२ मार्च) हा सत्याग्रह १३  
ऑक्टो. १९३५ पर्यंत चालू होता.
- १९३० : "जनता" पाक्षिक सुरु  
(१ वर्षानंतर साप्ताहिकात रुपांतर)
- १९३२ : पुणे करार (२४ सप्टेंबर)
- १९३५ : पत्नी रमाबाईचे निधन (२७ मे)
- १९३५ : मुंबईच्या शासकीय विधी महाविद्यालयाच्या  
प्राचार्यपदी नेमणूक (२ जून) व १९३८ पर्यंत  
काम केले.
- १९३५ : धर्मातराची घोषणा (येवला) (१३ ऑक्टो.)
- १९३६ : स्वतंत्र मजूर संघाची स्थापना
- १९३७ : प्रांतीय विधीमंडळात प्रवेश
- १९४२ : "शिका, संघटित व्हा आणि संघर्ष करा" असा  
अनुयायांना नागपूरच्या सभेत आदेश (२० जुलै)
- १९४२ : व्हाईसरायच्या कार्यकारी मंडळात मजूरमंत्री  
म्हणून दि. २० जुलै कार्यकारी मंडळात समावेश  
कार्यकारी मंडळात १९४६ पर्यंत होते.
- १९४६ : सिद्धार्थ महाविद्यालयाची स्थापना (२० जून)
- १९४६ : घटना समितीची पहिली बैठक (९ डिसेंबर)
- १९४७ : स्वतंत्र भारताच्या पहिल्या मंत्रिमंडळात कायदेमंत्री  
(१५ ऑगस्ट)
- १९४८ : घटनेचा मसूदा पूर्ण केला. (फेब्रुवारी)
- १९४८ : डॉ. सविता कबीर यांच्याशी विवाह
- १९५० : कोलंबो येथे बौद्ध परिषदेस उपस्थित (२५ मे)
- १९५१ : हिंदू कोड बिल संसदेला सादर (५ फेब्रु.)
- १९५१ : केंद्रीय मंत्रिपदाचा राजीनामा (२७ सप्टेंबर)
- १९५२ : कोलंबिया विद्यापीठातर्फे खास समारंभात  
एल. एल. डी. ही सन्माननीय पदवी (५ जून)
- १९५३ : उस्मानिया विद्यापीठातर्फे डी. लिट् ही सन्माननीय  
पदवी (१२ जानेवारी)
- १९५४ : रंगून-जागतिक बौद्ध परिषदेत सहभाग (डिसें.)
- १९५६ : 'जनता'चे 'प्रबुद्ध भारत' असे नामांतर (४ फेब्रु.)
- १९५६ : बौद्ध धर्माची दिक्षा (१४ ऑक्टोबर - नागपूर)
- १९५६ : काठमांडू-बौद्ध परिषदेस उपस्थित (१५ नोव्हें.)
- १९५६ : महापरिनिर्वाण (६ डिसेंबर)





## हृदयात वाजे समथिंग



महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या हृदयामध्ये नेहमीच कसली तरी 'धून' वाजत असते, "हृदयात वाजे समथिंग" असं मग म्हटलं जातं, कुणाच्या हृदयामध्ये प्रेमाचे सूर निनादत राहतात, तर कुणाच्या हृदयामध्ये देशप्रेमाचे सूर वाजतात, तर कुणाच्या हृदया मध्ये समाजकार्याचे सूर वाजत राहतात. आणि आपल्या सुरांप्रमाणे विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थिनी आपल्या जगण्याचा 'सुर' शोधत राहतात..... त्या पैकी माझा पहिला विद्यार्थी आहे, 'विपुल तांबे' त्याच्या हृदयामध्ये राष्ट्रप्रेमाचे सुर वाजायला लागले होते, एन.एस.एस्., एन्.एसी.सी., या महाविद्यालयामधील अॅक्टीव्हिटी मध्ये तो आवडीने भाग घेऊन आपल्या देशप्रेमाचा सूर शोधित होता, नेहमीच अव्वल दर्जाचा नंबर वन वर तो सतत राहिला त्याच्या आवडीप्रपणाचे २६ जानेवारी मध्ये 'प्रजासत्ताक दिनी' राष्ट्रपती समवेत भोजनासाठी तोवर उपस्थित राहिला. डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालयाचा हा आदर्श विद्यार्थी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या प्रेरणेने दिल्लीच्या लाल किल्ल्यासमोर एन.एस.एस्. चा उत्कृष्ट विद्यार्थी म्हणून आत्मविश्वासाने परेड करून आला. याचा मला अभिमान आहे. येवढे करूनही देशप्रेमाची धून त्याच्या हृदयात सतत वाजतच होती, 'भारतीय आर्मी सेना' त्याच्या नजरेसमोर दिसत होती. आणि त्यासाठी विपुल तांबे, प्राचार्य डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे सर यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली 'सराव' करित होता. त्याच्या हृदयातील 'धून' अतिशय वेगाने वाजायला सुरुवात झाली होती. त्याची परेड दिवसेंदिवस वाढत होती, आणि त्याला दिसत होता एकमेव दिवस तो म्हणजे त्याच्या निवडीचा दिवस जवळ आला, निवडीसाठी तो त्याच्या मुक्कामावर पोहोचला आणि यशस्वी झाला. अनेक अडचणींवर 'मात' करून डॉ. आंबेडकर

महाविद्यालयाचा विद्यार्थी 'विपुल तांबे', सोल्जर म्हणून 'भारतीय आर्मी सेवे' मध्य दाखल झाला.... आता बॉर्डरवर लढाईसाठी कधी जाईन आणि शत्रुबरोबर दोन हात कसे करेन याची 'धून' त्याच्या हृदयामध्ये वाजू लागली आहे..... तो वाट पहातोय..... बॉर्डरवर पोहचण्याची..... या प्रवासात तो प्राचार्य डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे, प्रा. विद्या तोरसकर व इतर सर्व शिक्षकांना श्रेय देतो, त्याच्या आई-वडिलांच्या त्यागाला आणि प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीमध्ये देखील सतत प्रोत्साहन देण्याला तो अतिशय महत्त्व देतो. विपुल तांबे याच्या 'राष्ट्र प्रेमाला' 'सॅल्युट'. विद्यार्थी मित्र-मैत्रिणींनो, आपले सुंदर सोनेरी आयुष्य, छानपैकी जगायला हवे..... हृदयात तेच सुर वाजायला हवेत ज्याची आपल्याला मनापासून आवड असते, मग आपण नक्कीच यशस्वी होतो आणि मनापासून आठवू लागतो सहज शब्द "हृदयात वाजे समथिंग..... दुसरा विद्यार्थी "बीपीन खजान सिंह" इयत्ता अकरावी पासून त्याच्या हृदयामध्ये देशप्रेमाचे 'सूर' वाजायला लागले होते, त्यांनी आपला सूर शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न चालू केला, सर्व प्रथम देशप्रेमाच्या ओढीने तो महाविद्यालयातील एन.सी.सी. मध्ये दाखल झाला. परेड करू लागला.

अतिशय मेहनतीने त्याने आपले शरीर कमावले, सतत 'व्यायाम' करित राहिला, अकरावी झाली तो बारावी मध्ये पोहोचला, आणि..... बारावी पास होणं कठीण झालं. एक एक विषय सोडवत तो परीक्षा देऊ लागला आणि २००३ मध्ये अकरावी मध्ये अॅडमिशन घेतलेला हा विद्यार्थी २००८ मध्ये आपल्या मुक्कामावर पोहचला, त्याचे सुर त्याला गवसले. निवड झाल्यानंतर चायना बॉर्डरवर 'बंदूक' हातात घेऊनच दहा दिवस तो ४५ टक्के डिग्री थंडीमध्ये शत्रुशी लढण्याकरिता वाट पहात राहिला, काही तरी घडणार होते, त्या बॉर्डरवर म्हणून धष्टपुष्ट शरीरयष्टी असल्यामुळे त्याची निवड करण्यात आली होती. इतर सैनिकही त्याच्या बरोबर होते संगीत तयार होते आणि त्याच्या हृदयामध्ये लढ्याची 'धून'



वाजत होती. आसाम, भोपाळ, काश्मिर, पठाणकोट अशा विविध ठिकाणी या डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालयातील लढवय्या सैनिकाची पोस्टिंग झाली होती. आता आपल्या म्हाताऱ्या आई वडिलांना आणि आपल्या भाऊ बहिणीला व पत्नी व त्याच्या एकुलत्या एक मुलाला तो भेटायला आला होता, आपले अपुरे राहिलेले शिक्षण १३ वी पासून पूर्ण करायचं आहे. म्हणून तो माझ्या समोर येऊन बसला. आताच्या शिक्षण पद्धतीने तो विद्यापीठातून दुराशिक्षण विभागातून शिक्षण घेऊ शकेल, असे सांगून प्रा. डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे यांच्या मदतीने आणि सहिने ताबडतोब पुढील शिक्षणासाठी लिट्हींग सर्टीफिकेट दिले आणि हा लढावय्या पुढे निघाला लढण्यासाठी..... तेव्हा त्याच्या हृदयामध्ये धून वाजत होती..... हृदयात वाजे समथिंग..... देशप्रेमाने भारावलेला या बिपीन खनाज सिंह या शुर सैनिकाला 'सॅल्युट'. विद्यार्थी मित्र-मैत्रिणींनो आपला सुर पक्का असेल ना तर तो बरोबर आपल्याला सापडतो. त्या सुरांच्या तालावर मग जगण्याचा आनंद आपल्याला मिळतोच आणि यश सुद्धा. 'हृदयात वाजे समथिंग' या शब्दांप्रमाणे ज्याच्या हृदयात खेळामध्ये काय तरी करून दाखवायला हवे असं वाटतं असे तो विद्यार्थी म्हणजे 'मनोज पवार' अकरावी पासून त्याची धडपड असे, खो-खो..... हा त्याचा अतिशय आवडता खेळ या खेळामुळे त्याला. त्याची चांगली 'सवंगडी' देखील लाभली, खो-खो करता करता तो तिच्या प्रेमात कधी पडला हे देखील त्याला कळले नाही, तिला पाहून खेळता खेळता त्याच्या हृदयात समथिंग व्हायला लागलं, आणि तो तिच्याबरोबर लग्न करून मोकळा झाला. असा सुर हृदयामध्ये खेळाचा वाजत राहिला, तो रक्ता-रक्ता मध्ये मिसळून गेला. आणि खो-खो चा ध्यास घेतलेला, 'मनोज पवार' यांनी अनेक अडचणींवर मात केली, आणि महाराष्ट्र शासनाला अतिशय मानाचा समजणारा "शिव-छत्रपती अॅवार्ड" महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे शिक्षण मंत्री मा. विनोद तावडे आणि महापौर मा. विश्वनाथ महाडेश्वर यांच्या हस्ते पटकावला. हा

असतो ध्यास..... आज या खेळाचा ध्यासामुळे व हृदयातल्या सुरामुळे 'मनोज पवार' महाराष्ट्रात सुप्रसिद्ध झाला, पिपल्स एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे उपाध्यक्ष अॅड. अशोकजी तळवटकर यांच्या हस्ते खचाखच विद्यार्थ्यांनी भरलेला सभागृहामध्ये पि.ई. सो. तर्फे प्रशांत पवार याचा कौतुकाचा सोहळा पार पडला. आपल्या अॅवार्डचे श्रेय 'प्रशांत पवार, प्राचार्य. डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे' यांना देतो, प्राचार्य सरांच्या मार्गदर्शन व प्रोत्साहनामुळे मला हा महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा मानाचा अॅवार्ड मिळाला म्हणून तो नम्रपणे सांगतो, त्याच बरोबर माजी स्पोर्ट डायरेक्टर प्रा. आर.एम. सुराडकर व उप. प्राचार्य पि.पि. पाटील यांचा देखील माझ्या जडण-घडणीमध्ये मार्गदर्शन करण्याचा मोठा वाटा आहे. त्यानंतर माझे आई-बाबा, विविध 'कोच' आणि माझा संवगड्यांच्या मित्रपरिवार या सर्वांचे माझ्यावर अनेक उपकार आहेत, ज्यामुळे खो-खो खेळतांना अनेक डावपेच मला शिकता आले आणि मी मानाचा शिवछत्रपती अॅवार्ड मिळवू शकलो, माझ्या डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालयाने मला जर अॅडमिशन दिले नसते तर..... हा अॅवार्ड मिळणचं कठीण होतं. आणि म्हणून मी नेहमीच डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालयाला माझ्या आयुष्यात कधीच विसरू शकणार नाही. याला म्हणतात सुर गवसणं योग्य सुर गवसला आणि अतिशय मेहनतीने प्रशांत पवार ने महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा अॅवार्ड मिळविला, त्याच्या या यशाला माझा सलाम, महाविद्यालयाला नक्कीच त्याचा अभिमान वाटतो.

मित्रमैत्रिणींनो जिवनामध्ये यशस्वी होण्यासाठी एक सुर हृदयात जपायचा असतो. तो सुर म्हणजेच एक प्रकारचा ध्यास असतो आणि हा ध्यास पुर्ण करण्यासाठी धडपड करायची असते, आणि यशस्वी व्हायचं असतं.....जो पर्यंत हृदयात वाजे समथिंग, तो पर्यंत आपण यशस्वी होणारच आहोत. मग मित्र-मैत्रिणींनो तुम्हीही यशस्वी होणार ना? बघा..... हृदयात वाजतंय का समथिंग .....

- डॉ. संजय हिराजी खैरे (वाणिज्य विभाग)





## भिमा कोरेगाव, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि आम्ही

भिमा कोरेगाव, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व आम्ही ह्या संदर्भात विचार करीत असताना, भिमा कोरेगाव भिमा नदीकाठी घडलेल्या संघर्षास १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी २०० वर्षे पूर्ण झाली, असा इतिहास आम्हाला सांगतो. भिमा कोरेगावचा इतिहास म्हणजे महार जातीमध्ये जन्मास आलेल्या शुरांच्या शौर्याविषयी सांगत असताना असे समजते की, महार जात म्हणजे अतिशुद्ध समजला जाणारा समाज ज्या समाजाच्या पाठीला झाडू, गळ्यात गाडगे, अशी दैन्य अवस्था असणारा, तर एकीकडे स्वतःला उच्च समजणारा दुसरा समाज अर्थात पेशवाई. ह्या पेशवाईमध्ये ज्याचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख केला जातो तो बाजीराव पेशवे. इतिहास असे सांगतो की, ह्या देशामध्ये व्यापारकर्ते म्हणून आले आणि राज्यकर्ते झाले, ते म्हणजे इंग्रज. ज्यांनी ह्या देशावरती १५० वर्षे राज्य केले. इंग्रजी आणि पेशवे ह्यांच्यामध्ये घणघोर लढाई होणार होती. पेशव्यांच्या संख्येने इंग्रज हे फार अल्पसंख्य होते. आणि म्हणून इंग्रज थोडे भयभीत होते. पेशवे मात्र संख्येने जास्त असल्यामुळे त्यांना त्यांच्या शौर्याविषयी थोडा गर्व होता. पेशवे आणि इंग्रज ह्यांच्यात होणारी लढाईही महार जातीतल्या लोकांना समजली होती. ह्या जातीतील काही प्रमुख एकत्र आले. आणि त्यांनी असा विचार केला पेशवे हे आमचे आहेत, ते आमचे भाऊबंध आहेत, पण इंग्रज मात्र परकीय आहेत. इतिहास सांगताना असा सांगतो, जसा पेशव्यांचा पेशवा हा प्रमुख होता. तसा ह्या महार जातीमधील प्रमुख हा सिंधनाक महार होता. ह्या एकत्रित आलेल्या महारांनी पेशव्यांकडे जायचे ठरविले व आम्हालाही तुमच्यासारीख वागणूक मिळावी, आमच्या गळ्यातील मडक, पाठीचा झाडू हा नष्ट व्हावा. ह्याकरिता इंग्रजांसोबत होणारी, पेशवे- इंग्रज लढाई ह्या लढाईमध्ये आम्ही इंग्रजांच्या विरुद्धात लढू, मात्र

पेशव्यांनी आम्हा महारांना सन्मानाची वागणूक द्यावी ही संकल्पना घेवून हे महार जेव्हा पेशव्यांकडे गेले, तेव्हा पेशव्यांनी गर्विष्ठपणे सांगितले. इंग्रजांसोबत लढण्यास आम्ही समर्थ आहोत, ज्या धर्माच्या चातुरवर्णामध्ये तुमची गणना आहे. ती योग्य आहे. तुम्ही जसे आहात तसे ठिक आहात. ह्या शब्द प्रयोगांनी त्या महार जातीतील लोक दुखावले गेले. आणि याउलट परिणामी ते इंग्रजांच्या बाजूनी पेशव्यांविरुद्ध लढण्यास सुसज्ज झाले. आलेल्या संधीचा फायदा इंग्रजांना चांगल्याच प्रकारे झाला. तो म्हणजे ३१ डिसेंबर १८१७ च्या मध्यरात्री भिमा नदीकाठी ५०० महार व इतिहासात कधी असे सांगितले जाते, २५०० तर कधी २५,००० पेशव्यांचा खात्मा केवळ ह्या ५०० महारांनी केला. ह्या महारांच्या विजयाचे शौर्य म्हणून भिमा कोरेगांव ह्या भिमानदीकाठी इंग्रजांनी विजयस्तंभ बांधला. ज्याला १ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी २०० वर्षे पूर्ण झाली. ह्या इतिहासाने सांगितलेला इतिहास जेव्हा मी वाचला तेव्हा यासंदर्भात मी माझ्या मोठ्या भावाला काशिनाथ मोरे यांना प्रश्न विचारला. दादा ५०० महारांनी जर का पेशवाई संपवली अस जर इतिहास सांगत असेल, तर मग काय गुलामी संपली होती का ? ती संपून पुन्हा उदयास आली होती. दादाने उत्तर दिले, पेशवाई संपली तरी अस्पृश्यता, गुलामी संपली नव्हती. ताकदीच्या जोरावरती, ताकदवरांचा खात्मा केला. मात्र रुढी परंपरेचा म्हणजेच विश्वरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा जन्म १४ एप्रिल १८९१ साली झाला आणि दादाच्या मुखातून चार ओळी आल्या आणि त्या अशा होत्या "ग्रहण होते अस्पृश्यतेचे काळा कुट्ट अंधार पाठीचा मोडला कणा, हा नित्य करुन जोहार हृदयावरती असंख्य झाले मवार, म्हणूनी हे नाव आणि पशुहीने हे जिणे, जगावे हाच माझा संसार, जातीच्या मस्तकी घातला, क्रांतीकारी घाव विश्वच ज्यांनी आमचे बदलले, धन्य जगी भिमराव !"



अधिकार मिळावा म्हणून बाबासाहेबांनी अनेक लढाया लढल्या ज्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख होतो, तो महाड चवदार तळे व काळाराम मंदीर मी ह्याचा मुद्दामहून उल्लेख करते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब चवदार तळ्यावरती आपल्या अनुयायांना उद्देशून म्हणाले होते, "माझी ही लढाई केवळ पाण्यासाठी नसून ती आहे, आमच्या अस्मितेसाठी आणि म्हणून मी आज ह्या पाण्याला स्पर्श करत आहे." तर काळाराम मंदिराच्या प्रवेशासाठी आपल्या समाजाला उद्देशून म्हणाले होते, "देवळात कुत्री-मांजरे जातात म्हणून ती काय माणसं झाली नाहीत आणि देवळात तुम्ही गेलात नाहीत म्हणून तुम्ही काय मेला नाहीत" त्या वेळच्या आपल्या अनुयायांमध्ये अशी उर्जा निर्माण करून, त्या अनुयायांना घेवून बाबासाहेब ज्या रणांगणावरती आले होते, ते ठिकाण होते नागपूर. त्या ठिकाणी कशी झाली ही लढाई जिथे शस्त्राचा वापर न करता करुणासागर तथागत भगवान बुद्धांची मुर्ती आपल्या समोर ठेवून महाथेरो चंद्रमणी ह्यांच्या मुखातून पंचशील ग्रहण करून आपल्या ५,००,००० अनुयायांसोबत हिंदू धर्माचा त्याग करून नवबौद्ध धर्माचा स्विकार केला आणि बाबासाहेब म्हणाले आज माझा पुनर्जन्म झाला आहे, इतिहास आम्हाला सांगतो हा नवा धम्म स्विकारत असताना बाबासाहेब आपल्या ५,००,००० अनुयायांना म्हणाले, मी सांगतो म्हणून नाही, स्वतःच्या बुद्धिला पटले तरच माझ्या सोबत या स्वतःच्या बुद्धिला शरण जा मी स्वउध्दारासाठी बौद्ध धम्माचा स्विकार करत

आहे, आता माझ्या खांद्यावर फार मोठी जबाबदारी येवून पडली आहे, ती तुम्ही तत्परतेने सांभाळाल अशी मला आशा वाटते, नाहीतर उद्या जग म्हणेल महारांनी बौद्ध धम्माच वाटोळ केलं. किती ही स्पष्टता, केवढा हा दुरदृष्टीकोन.

विजयस्तंभाला अभिवादन करायला गेलेला दलित समाज त्यांना माझी विनंती आहे, दलित म्हणजे शोषित व पिडीत ही आमची दयनीय अवस्था १९५६ पूर्वी होती. आता मी तरी मात्र स्वतःला दलित म्हणून घेणार नाही, तेव्हा शब्द प्रयोगात बौद्ध समाज किवा भिम अनुयायी म्हणावे. मी थोडक्यात एवढेच म्हणून ज्यांनी २२ प्रतिज्ञांचे उल्लंघन केलेले आहे, अशा व्यक्तींना भिमअनुयायी म्हणता येणार नाही. माझे मोठे दादा याचे गीत मला आठवतं. जे आजच्या समाजाला धरून भिमा कोरेगाव आणि आजच्या समाजाला उद्देशून म्हणतात "शांत आम्ही बिघडलो तर आग रे डोक्यात आमच्या आधीच आहे राग रे, आम्ही जयभीम वाले सारे म्हणतात आम्हाला वाघ रे" पुढे त्याच्या दुसऱ्या काव्यात ते म्हणतात. "विद्वतेचा डोक्यावर ज्याचा आहे ताज तोच करील पाहा उद्या दुनियेवरती राज, भिमाच्या वारसा, वेळ नाही फारसा"

ताकदीबरोबर विद्वता ही आम्हाला गरजेची आहे हे माझं प्रामाणिक मत आहे.

- डॉ. रेश्मा राजाराम मोरे  
(संशोधक, मार्गदर्शक)







## माझी आई

आई हा घटक साधा सोपा शब्द पण किती माया दडली आहे या शब्दामध्ये. एक संपूर्ण जगच आहे आईमध्ये. जन्म देऊन जगात आणणारी आई. एखाद्या देवाचे रूप आहे. लहानपणापासून आंजारून गोंजारून लाडाने खायला प्यायला देणारी आई प्रत्यक्ष अन्नपूर्णा देवी असते. आजारी पडल्यावर एखादा डॉक्टर आणि नर्स दोन्ही होते. रात्र रात्रभर जागून आपली सेवा करते.

कधी माया करते. कधी रागावते परंतु नेहमी निस्वार्थपणे फक्त आपल्याच भल्याचा विचार करते. माझी आई सुद्धा अशीच सामान्य पण तरीही ती असामान्य आहे. लहानपणापासून बघितले तिला दिवस-रात्र घरात कष्ट करताना. पहाटे सर्वात आधी उठून स्वयंपाक घरात खुडबुड करणाऱ्या आईमुळे झोपमोड होते पण जेव्हा बिछान्यातून बाहेर येऊन ब्रश केल्यावर लगेचच समोर गरमागरम नाश्ता आणि वाफाळलेला चहाचा कप येतो, तेव्हा उरल्यासुरल्या सुस्ती सोबतच चिडचिडेपणा निघून जातो. मग सुरु होते आईशी धावपळ आई अंघोळीसाठी पाणी काढ ना. आई माझे कपडे कुठे आहेत, डबा भरला का? मला नाही आवडत ही भाजी. बेसनची पोळी दे करून किती किती ऑर्डर्स एका पाठोपाठ एक. पण कधीही त्रागा न करता आई सर्व फर्माईशी पूर्ण करत असते.

आईची महानता सांगायला  
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सात जन्म सुद्धा शक्य नाही.

- नेहा मनोज शाहेश्वरे  
(एफ. वाय. बी. कॉम.)  
रोल नं. १२५४

## राग

एक छोटा मुलगा होता, अतिशय रागीट आणि संतापी. थोडा काही मनाविरुद्ध झाले की संतापायचा. एके दिवशी वडिलांनी त्याच्या हातात एक पिशवी दिली आणि म्हणाले, यात हातोडी आणि खिळे आहेत. तुला राग आला की, तू सरळ जायचे आणि घराला कुंपण म्हणून जी भिंत घातली आहे, त्या भिंतीवर एक खिळा ठोकायचा..... पहिल्याच दिवशी त्याने ३७ खिळे ठोकले. पुढच्या काही दिवसात तो रागावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यास शिकला. त्याचबरोबर भिंतीवर ठोकल्या जाणाऱ्या खिळ्यांची संख्याही कमी झाली. पण त्याला नियंत्रण ठेवणे सोपे आहे. त्याच्यावर आली नाही. त्याने ही गोष्ट वडिलांना सांगितली की, वडिलांनी त्याचे कौतुक केले आणि सांगितले की, आता तू राग आवरलास की प्रत्येकवेळी तिथला खिळा काढायचा. मुलगा त्याचप्रमाणे करू लागला. एके दिवशी तेथे एकही खिळा उरला नाही. मग त्याने ही बाब वडिलांना सांगितली. रागावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याच्या गुणार वडिलांनी कौतुक केले. मुलगा आनंदी झाला. त्या दिवशी वडिल त्याला घेऊन त्या भिंतीपाशी गेले. त्याला म्हणाले. "हे बघ तू रागावर नियंत्रण मिळवलेस ही गोष्ट चांगलीच आहे, पण बघ भिंतीवरील ही भोके तशीच राहणार आहेत. आपण रागात काहीतरी बोलून जातो. आणि दुसऱ्याच्या मनावर असेच ओरखडे उठतात. नंतर शांत झाल्यावर आपल्याला चूक कळते. पण दुसऱ्याच्या मनावरील ओरखडे तसेच राहतात. तू भिंतीवरील खिळे काढलेस पण दुसऱ्याच्या मनात झालेले ओरखडे कसे मिटवणार?" "लक्षात ठेव, रागाच्या भरात कधीही दुसऱ्याला बोलू नकोस, जेणेकरून, राग विसरल्यास तुला खेद करावा लागेल." "आयुष्यात चांगली माणसं नकळत मिळतात, तोडणं हा क्षणाचा खेळ असतो, पण जोडण हा संपूर्ण आयुष्याचा 'मेळ' असतो .....

- अनिरुद्ध सुरेश पाटील  
(एस.वाय.बी.कॉम., सी/३५५)



## मुलगी वाचवा

तुम्ही घेतलेला एक निर्णय तुमच्या कुटुंबा समोर एक आदर्श असेल आणि तोच आदर्श जर एका कुटुंबाने ठेवला तर तो आदर्श जग बघेल आणि त्यांचे अनुकरण करेल म्हणून आजच निर्णय घ्या मुलगी वाचवा.

आई पाहिजे, पत्नी पाहिजे, बहिण पाहिजे, मग मुलगी का नको. नको मारु आई मला. जन्म हा घेऊ दे निसर्गाच्या ओंजळीत श्वास मला पण घेऊ दे.

ए आई सांग ना बाबांना मला पण राखी बांधायची आहे दादाला. जीवन भेटलेच आहे तर मला पण पाहायचे आहे, सुंदर जग अशी जीवनातुन उठवू नका.

पुरुषाच्या ओझ्याखाली लपलेली स्त्रीचं जग, उघड्या साश्रु नयनांनी बघायचंय.

काळाच्या पडद्याआड ओढू नकोस आई..... मला आता जगायचंय.

ही आर्त पुकार आहे गर्भातल्या एका लेकीची, जिला आत्ताही सोसावं लागतच आहे आणि बाहेरही कदाचित बाहेर आल्यावर जिला आत्ताही सोसावं लागतच आहे. मुलगी हा सहपर्यनिय जीव आहे. मुर्लीनाच समान हक्क दिला जावा. मुले आणि मुली मध्ये साम्यच काय आहे. मुलीच नाही राहिल्या तर तुमचा

वंश तरी राहिल का ? मुलगा पाहिजे आई वडिलांना सांभाळायला, पण कोणाला माहित आहे का, मुलगी काय असते. जगात वडिलांचे नाव पुढे लावते. योग्य शिक्षण घेऊन त्यांचे नाव उज्वल करतात. मुलगी झाली की मारुन का टाकतात. तीही तुमचं नाव लावणार. मुलगी लग्नानंतर तिच्या घरी जाते. ती एक मुलगी होती, मग तीही कोणाची तरी आईच होणार होती. मुलाला जन्म कोण देते, एक आईच ना. मग मुली का नाही तिने पण एका आईच्या पोटीच जन्म घेतला आहे. मुलगी नको असेल तर जन्म कशाला देता. का तिला स्वतःची इज्जत जपावी लागते, म्हणून का बाबा आम्ही सर्वांनी काळजी घेण्याएवढी मजबूत बनाव. त्यांना मग काळजी कसली.

मुलगी झाली म्हणून बाळगू नका भीती,  
गुणवान मुली ही तर देशाची संपत्ती

कुचलू नका हो या कळ्यांना...

उमलू द्या हो या फुलांना....

जाणुया मर्म या बालिकेचा....

फुलवू या धर्म हा मानवाचा....

जाणोनी अर्थ या जीवनाचा....

कन्येस माना पुत्र, सारखी या युगांचा....

- प्रियांका गुप्ता  
(WDC Dept.)







Dy. Chairman P. E. Society, Shri Ashokji Talwatkar and Dr. Principal Siddharth Kamble Garlanding to statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on occasion of Birth Anniversary.



Chairman P. E. Society Shri Ramdasji Athawle (Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India) felicitated to Dr. Sanjay Khaire



Chief Guest with Dy. Chairman P. E. Society Shri Ashokji Talwatkar and Dr. Principal Siddharth Kamble



Dy. Chairman P. E. Society Shri Ashokji Talwatkar felicitated to Dr. Sanjay Khaire



Dr. Sanjay H Khaire delivering the speech on the occasion of Birth Anniversary of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar



डॉ. संजय खैरे, सचिव डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालय एम्ब्लॉईस वेल्फेअर असोसिएशन तर्फे कुलगुरु, मुंबई विद्यापीठ यांना भेटून त्यांचे अभिनंदन करताना.



## Achievement



राष्ट्रपती प्रणव मुखर्जी यांच्या बरोबर डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालयाचा विद्यार्थी "विपुल तांबे" प्रजासत्ताक दिनी - २६ जानेवारी एन.एस. एस.चा उत्कृष्ट विद्यार्थी म्हणून.



सोल्जर - विपुल तांबे, आर्मी भारतीय सेना



डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालयाचा लढवऱ्या सैनिक बिपीन स्वजान सिंह देशाचे बॉर्डरवर रक्षण करताना



आयु. रामचंद्र तुकाराम जाधव (आर. टी. जाधव)  
उत्कृष्ट कामगार सेवा निवृत्त दि. ३०/४/२०१७ रोजी

विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थीनींचे आवडते मामा आर. टी. जाधव



Students who got placement in  
**Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)**  
from **Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economic**



Neeta Dhumale



Sneha Rane



Rasika Kamble



Shilpa Jaiswar



Dipashri Pawar



Manjusha Bhabal



Pooja Mane



Sneha Tambe



Tejal Karande



Shweta Kamble



Arati Gopireddy



Amit Waghmare



Omkar Milore



Santosh Babar



Mahesh Shinde



Avi Gadve





Students who got placement in  
**Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)**  
from **Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economic**



Akshay Budhe



Nitin Malusare



Ashish Jadhav



Dhiraj Bhandare



Shankar Hule



Akshay Jain



Akash



Karan Dhumale



Mayur Kadam



Tufan Jadhav



Siddhesh Tondvalkar



Yogesh Gaitonde



Yogesh Shinde



Avinash Jadhav

## लेक वाचवा

जगात सर्वात महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका असते. ती फक्त मुलीची. मुलगी आपल्या कुटुंबात सर्वात जास्त महत्वाची भूमिका निभावते. या तिच्या कौटुंबिक जीवनात ती कधी मुलगी. तर कधी पत्नी तर कधी आई अशाप्रकारची वेगवेगळी भूमिका ती सातत्यपणे निभावत असते.

तरीही आजच्या या युगात मुलींना त्यांचे मिळणारे अधिकार मिळत नाही. मुलीला अजुनही जगात येण्याच्या अगोदरच तिला मारून टाकले जातात कारण तिला काही असे लोकही आहेत जे मुलींना कमजोर व स्वतःवर एक ओझे आहे असे म्हणून समजतात. कित्येक लोक मुलींना शिक्षणासाठी प्राधान्य देणे ही उचित समजत नाही, कारण मुलींना शिकवून काहीही फायदा नाही आहे, कारण ती एखाद्याच्या घरी जाणार आहे तरीही त्यांना हे माहित नाही की विवाहानंतरही काही लोकं असे आहेत की ते हुंड्यासाठीही मुलींची प्राणहानी करतात.

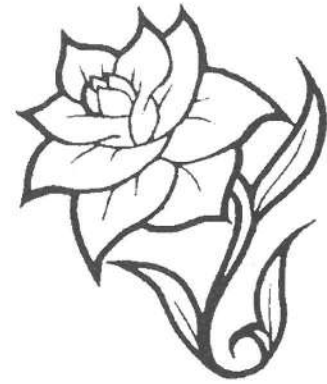
परंतु आता भरपूर सुधारणा मुलींच्या संरक्षणेबाबत लागू केलेले आहेत. मुलींचे शिक्षण मुफ्त मध्ये केले जातात. त्यांच्या साठी भरपूर अशा संस्था आहेत जे मुलींच्या अधिकारासाठी सातत्याने त्यांच्या कुटुंबांच्या विरोधात जाऊन व जगाच्या विरोधात जाऊन त्यांना त्यांचा अधिकार देण्यासाठी यशस्वीपणे ठाम मताने उभे आहेत. मुलींच्या जीवनात ज्या घडामोडी चाललेल्या असतात. ते सर्व काही ती स्वतःसाठी न करता ती दुसऱ्यांसाठी करते. स्वतःचे घर सोडून तिला दुसऱ्यांकडे रहायचे असते. तरीही तिला कोणीही समजून घेत नाही. त्यामुळे आजच्या या युगात मुली जास्त शिकतात. पदवीधर आहेत. उच्च पदावर नोकरी करतात. त्यामुळे मुली ह्या सर्वश्रेष्ठ आहेत व तसेच मुलांच्या बरोबरीने चालतात.

- शालिनी जगल

## जात माणसाची

जात माझी माणसाची  
नाते माझे कर्म,  
पंथ माझा सद्गुणांचा  
मानवता माझा धर्म  
राष्ट्र माझी जन्म भुमी  
सेवा माझी कर्म भुमी  
ग्रंथ माझा 'संविधान'  
ध्वज 'तिरंगा' महान  
भाषा माझ्या अनंत,  
अनेक माझे प्रांत,  
क्रांती विर माझे दैवत,  
पंथ माझा साधु, संत  
इतिहास माझी प्रेरणा,  
राष्ट्रपुरुष राही स्मरणात,  
विश्वात राष्ट्र नेक,  
मायभुमी माझी नेक.....

- आनंद बनसोडे







## मुली वाचवा

जन्मु द्या त्या चिमुकलीला  
सार्थक या जन्माचे होईल  
पहाल तुम्ही, हिच चिमुडी  
एक दिवस आकाशी भरारी घेईल ॥  
का मारता तिला मातेच्या गर्भात  
कारण ती एक मुलगी आहे ?  
जर भूतकाळ तपासुन पहाल तर  
स्त्रीच जीवनाची शिल्पकार आहे ॥

आपल्या देशात मुलींची संख्या मुलांच्या तुलनेत दिवसेंदिवस घटताना दिसत आहे. हे असे लिहीण्याला अनेक सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक आणि वैचारिक गोष्टी कारणीभूत आहेत. आज आपल्या देशाच्या जडणघडणीत स्त्रियांचा मोलाचा वाटा आहे, पण भविष्यात तो पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीचा आहे. भविष्यात आपला देश जर उत्तमरित्या घडवायचा असेल तर मुली वाचवायला हव्यात. मुलींची मुलांच्या तुलनेतील संख्या कशी वाढेल याकडे गांभीर्याने लक्ष द्यायला हवे. आपल्या देशात स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा फक्त गाजावाजा होतोय पण ती समानता प्रत्येकात हल्ली कोठेही पहायला मिळत नाही. त्यामुळेच देशातील स्त्रियांची संख्या पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत कमी होत चाललेली आहे. बालमृत्यू होण्याच्या घटनेतही मुलींच बालमृत्यू होण्याचं प्रमाण अधिक आहे. आजही समाजात मुलींच्या संगोपनात हलगर्जीपणा केला जातो. हे सत्य नाकारता येणार नाही इतकेच नव्हे तर समाजातील काही घटनेत तर मुलीला जन्म देणाऱ्या आईची उपासमार होताना दिसते. आज ही आपल्या देशातील बऱ्याचशा भागातील स्त्रिया सुशिक्षित सुसंस्कृत असतानाही पुरुषांच्या हातातील खेळणे झाले असल्याचे दिसतात. ही किंमत नसते, हे चित्र फारच विदारक आहे. आपल्या देशातील स्त्रियांची पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत घटती संख्या हा विषय अथवा समस्या काही महिन्यांच्या अंतराने ऐरणीवर येत असते. पण सरकारने त्यावर काही ठोस उपाय योजल्याचे जाणवत नाही. आपल्या देशातील या संबंधित यंत्रणा कुचकामी ठरल्याचे दिसत आहे. मुलांच्या हव्यासापोटी काही

लोक चार-पाच मुलींना जन्माला घालतात पण नंतर त्यांच्यासाठी ओझ ठरतात, त्यामुळे ते त्यांच्या तब्येतीकडे खाण्यापिण्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करतात, परिणाम स्वरूप कळ्या फुलण्याअगोदर कोमेजून नष्ट होतात. आता यापुढे देशात जन्माला येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक मुलीची काळजी सरकारने घ्यायला हवी. बदलत चाललेल्या सामाजिक परिस्थिती ही अगदी सुशिक्षित, उच्च शिक्षित लोकांनाही मुलगी नको या विचारापर्यंत पोहचायला प्रवृत्त करते.

तेजस्विनी कल्पना, कृष्णा, सुनिता  
यशस्विनीची नावे किती सांगावी  
स्त्रीमुळेच आहे आपले अस्तित्व  
म्हणुनच स्त्री भ्रुणहत्या थांबवावी ।

आज अनेक महिला रत्न भारताला सापडल्या आहेत. लता मंगेशकर या तर गाणकोकीळा आहेत व त्यांना भारतरत्न प्राप्त झाले आहे. आशा भोसले यांना पद्मभूषण प्राप्त झाले आहे. नुकतेच गाण्याच बाबतीत नव्हे तर खेळाच्या बाबतीत पण महिला पुरुषांच्या सोबतच नाही तर पुढे निघुन गेल्या आहेत. सावित्रीबाई यांच्या सारखे कोणीच नाही त्यांनी स्त्री शिक्षणाचा पाया घडविला व त्यांना नवी वाट दाखविली. सावित्रीबाई जर नसत्या तर आजपर्यंत मुली शिकल्याच नसत्या म्हणून प्रत्येकाजवळ प्रत्येक स्त्री जवळ एक तरी सावित्रीबाईंचा फोटो असलाच पाहिजे. मुलगा हवा या हट्टापायी जर काही लोकं चार -पाच मुलींना जन्म देत असतील तर ते देशाच्या हिताचेचे आहे. त्यामुळे जन्माला येणाऱ्या सर्वच मुलींची जबाबदारी सरकारने घ्यायला हवी. श्रीमंत वर्गाला अपत्य असली पाहिजेत असे ते विचारतात. अपत्य मुलगाच असावा अशी काहींची इच्छा असते.

आई पाहिजे....

प्रिय पत्नी पाहिजे....

बहिणही पाहिजे.... पण मात्र मुलगी नको.

म्हणूनच द्या शिक्षणाला गती  
व्हा फुले सावित्री

- रोशन टेंबे (WDC Dept.)



## स्त्री अत्याचार

सामाजिक विषमता ही जात, धर्म आणि लिंग या तीन घटकांवर आधारित आहे, पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्रियांना नेहमीच दुय्यम स्थान मिळत आहे, स्त्री ही केवळ उपभोगाची वस्तू आहे. अशी पारंपारिक प्रतिगामी मानसिकता आहे. स्त्रियांना शिक्षण, सत्ता, संपत्तीचे सारे अधिकार नाकारण्यात आले होते. धार्मिक कायद्यांचा आधार घेवून स्त्रियांवर अधिक बंधने लादली गेली.

सतीप्रथा, हुंडाप्रथा, बालविवाह यासारख्या अनेक अन्यायकारक चालीरिती लाखो स्त्रियांचे अवघे आयुष्यच करपून टाकले. भारतात ब्रिटीशांचे आगमन होईपर्यंत या निर्दयी प्रथा चालूच होत्या. ब्रिटीशकाळात ज्योतिबा फुले आणि सावित्रीबाई, राजाराममोहन रॉय, यांसारख्या भारतीय समाजसुधारकांची चळवळ आणि ब्रिटीशांचा स्त्री विषयक, पाश्चात्य दृष्टीकोन यामुळे ब्रिटीशांनी अनेक वाईट चालीरिती बंद करण्यासाठी कठोर कायदे केले.

गेल्या अनेक वर्षात स्त्रियांवर होणाऱ्या शारिरिक आणि मानसिक अत्याचाराचे प्रमाण दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच चालले आहे. प्रत्यक्षात सरकारी आणि सामाजिक संस्थांनी स्त्री अत्याचाराची जी आकडेवारी उपलब्ध करून दिली आहे, ती पोलीस स्टेशनला प्रत्यक्ष नोंद होणाऱ्या तक्रारींवरून दिली आहे, परंतु नोंद होणाऱ्या घटनांपेक्षाही अनेक कारणांमुळे अंधारात राहणाऱ्या घटनांची संख्या जास्त आहे. अशा घटनांकडे नजर टाकली तर स्त्री अत्याचाराचे भीषण वास्तव दिसून येईल.

स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय/अत्याचार दूर करण्यासाठी प्रभारी कायदे आणि त्याची कठोर अंमलबजावणी आवश्यक आहेत. परंतु त्याबरोबरच आवश्यक आहे ती जनजागृती. स्त्रिया, मुलींना मार्गदर्शन अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे आणि शाळा, कॉलेज, स्वयंसेवी संस्था यांनी प्रयत्न करून हे उपक्रम राबविले पाहिजेत.

आजकाल प्रेमप्रकरणांमध्ये झालेली वाढ लक्षात घेता मुलगा आणि मुलगी या दोघांचेही समुपदेशन करण्याची गरज आहे. प्रेम करणे ही वाईट गोष्ट नाही, परंतु प्रेमाच्या नावाखाली जी अश्लिलता चालू असते, ते फार भयंकर आहे. महाविद्यालयीन तरुण-तरुणी यात फारच आघाडीवर आहेत. अनेक तरुणींची जी प्रेम प्रकरणे चालू आहेत, ते आपल्या जोडीदाराबरोबर निर्जन स्थळी जावून अश्लील चाळे करतात. (अपवाद आहेत.) हे निश्चितच सामाजिक हिताचे लक्षण नाही. प्रेम ही उदात्त भावना बाजूलाच राहते आणि वासनेचा बाजार सुरू होतो. अशा घटनांमध्ये बहुतांशी वेळा मुलीच बळी ठरतात.

महिलांना आजच्या युगात दिले जाणारे स्थान हे खालच्या पातळीचे आहे. परंतु आता सरकारने केलेले कायदे हे फार महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत आहेत. महिलांना दिले जाणारे स्थान आता हल्लीच्या काळात बदलत जात आहे. आजकालच्या लोकांच्या मानसिक विचारात बदल होण्याची गरज आहे.

प्रणिता प्रविण कांबळे

एफ. वी. बी. कॉम्.

जे/१४/२







## स्वप्ने

स्वप्ने ही अशीच असतात  
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सेफ्टी वास्तवात जे शक्य नसते  
तेच स्वप्न आपण पहात असतो  
कधी ना कधी ती पूर्ण होतील  
याच आशेवर जगत असतो

आयुष्याचे गाडे ओढीत,  
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मी तर असतो मनात माझ्या  
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स्वप्न लोकीचा राजकुमार.....  
स्वप्न लोकीचा राजकुमार.....  
स्वप्न लोकीचा राजकुमार.....

रोशन टेंबे  
अ/३८

## फक्त प्रेम

माझ्या ओठी हसू तुझे  
नयनी माझ्या पाणी तुझे  
माझ्यात तुझे सगळे गुण विरले  
माझ्यासाठी माझे काही ना ठेवले  
माझा हात असला तरी साथ तुझी असते  
रस्ता मी चाललो तरी वाट तुझी असते  
ध्येय माझा असला तरी मुक्काम तुझाच असतो  
माझ्या असण्याला ही आधार तुझाच असतो.  
श्वास माझा असला तरी नाव तुझे घेतात.  
स्पंदने माझी तरीही आठवणीत तुझ्याच असतात.  
बोलीत ही माझ्या बोली तुझी असते.  
ओढ माझी असली तरी ओढ तुझीच लागते.  
माझी आवड नसली तरी तुझी आवड मला आवडते.  
नकळत स्वतःचे धागेदोरे स्वतःच विस्कळीत करतो.  
स्वतःपेक्षा तुला जास्त मी जपतो  
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माझ्यात तुझे सगळे गुण विरले  
माझ्यात तुझे अस्तित्व सरले  
आता फक्त तुला देण्यासाठी माझ प्रेम उरले

प्रणिता प्रविण कांबळे  
एफ. वाय. बी. कॉम.  
जे/१४२





## मेरे सपनों का स्टेशन

आगाज एक सफर का.....  
 सुनो सुनो सुनो गौर से सुनो  
 रेल के सफर में लडकियों को सुनो  
 मुम्बई महानगर की यात्रा कठिन है  
 ये यात्रा कठिन कहे रहीं है कुछ लडकिया  
 डर का स्वभाव है मन का ये घाव है  
 असुरक्षित कहा जब हो रहा सवाल है  
 कम्पार्टमेंट, ब्रिज मिल रहा जवाब है  
 जहां भीड-भाड है डर का दबाव है  
 मेरे पहेलू में कहां एक पल का छाँव है.....  
 मेरे सपनों का स्टेशन ऐसा होगा  
 जिसका हर एक कोना सुरक्षित होगा  
 चलो आओ एक ऐसी तस्वीर बनाए  
 बंद ट्रेन को पटरी से पार लगाए.....

- मयुर जी. जाधव  
 एस.वाय.बी.कॉम.,  
 जे/१४४०



## मी काय विसरलो ???

घरात टि.व्ही. आला,  
 मी वाचन विसरलो !  
 दारात गाडी आली,  
 मी चालणे विसरलो !  
 हातात मोबाईल आला,  
 मी पत्रलेखन विसरलो !  
 कॅलक्युलेटर वापरामुळे,  
 पाढेच विसरलो !  
 एसीच्या संगतीने,  
 झाडाच्याखालचा गारवा विसरलो !  
 शहरात राहिल्यामुळे,  
 मातीचा वास विसरलो !  
 बँकखाती सांभाळताना,  
 पैशाची किंमत विसरलो !  
 बिभत्स चित्रामुळे,  
 सौंदर्य पहाणे विसरलो !  
 कृत्रिम सेंटच्या वासाने,  
 फुलांचा सुगंध विसरलो !  
 फास्ट फुडच्या जमान्यात,  
 तृप्तीचे ढेकर विसरलो !  
 स्वार्थी नाती जपल्यामुळे,  
 खरे प्रेम करणे विसरलो !  
 क्षणीक सुखाच्या लोभात,  
 सत्कर्मातला आनंद विसरलो !  
 सतत धावत असताना,  
 क्षणभर थांबण विसरलो !

- काजल शिवाजी जाधव  
 एफ.वाय.बी.कॉम., जे/१३६६  
 (इ. व्ही. एस. विभाग)





## सावित्रीबाई फुले

पूरा नाम	- सावित्रीबाई ज्योतिराव फुले
जन्म	- ३ जनवारी १८३१
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पिता	- खंडोजी नावसे पाटील
माता	- लक्ष्मीबाई
विवाह	- ज्योतिराव फुले

### समाजसुधारक सावित्रीबाई फुले

सावित्रीबाई फुले का जन्म महाराष्ट्र के नायगांव में १८३१ को हुआ था। उनके परिवार में खेती करते थे। ९ साल की आयु में ही उनका विवाह १२ साल के ज्योतिराव फुले से हुआ। सावित्रीबाई को उन्होंने दत्तक लिया है जो एक विधवा ब्राम्हण का बेटा था।

सावित्रीबाई ज्योतिराव फुले भारतीय समाजसुधारक कवयित्री थी। अपने पति, ज्योतिराव फुले के साथ उन्होंने महिलाओं के अधिकार को बढ़ाने का महत्वपूर्ण काम किया। १८४८ में पुणे में देश की पहली महिला स्कूल की स्थापना की। सावित्रीबाई फुले जातिभेद, रंगभेद और सख्त विरोध में थी।

सावित्रीबाई एक शिक्षण सुधारक और समाजसुधारक दोनों ही तरह का काम करती थी। ये सब काम वह विशेष रूप से ब्रिटीश कालीन भारत में महिला विकास के लिए करती थी। १९ विशताब्दी में कम उम्र में विवाह करना हिन्दुओं की परंपरा थी, इसीलिये उस समय बहोतसी महिलाएँ अल्पायु में ही विधवा बन जाती थी और धार्मिक परंपराओं के अनुसार महिलाओं का पुनर्विवाह नहीं किया जाता था। १८८१ में कोल्हापूर की गजेटि में ऐसा गया की विधवा होने के बाद उस समय महिलाओं को अपने सर के बाल काटने पडते थे, और बहोत ही साधारण जीवन जीना पडता था।

सावित्रीबाई और ज्योतिराव ऐसी महिलाओं को उनका हक्क दिलवाना चाहते थे, इसे देखते हुए उन्होंने नाईयो के खिलाफ आंदोलन शुरू किया और विधवा महिलाओं के सर के बाल कटवाने से बचाया उस समय महिलाओं को सामाजिक सुरक्षा न होने की वजह से महिलाओं पर काफी अत्याचार किये जाते थे। जिसमें कही-कही तो घर के सदस्यों द्वारा ही महिलाओं पर शारीरिक शोषण किया जाता था, और बेटी पैदा होने के डर से बहोत सी महिलायें आत्महत्या करने लगती।

एक बार ज्योतिराव ने एक महिला को आत्महत्या करने से रोका, और उसे वादा करने लगाया बच्चे के जन्म होते ही वह उसे अपने घर रहने की आज्ञा दे दी और गर्भवती महिला की सेवा भी की। सावित्रीबाई और ज्योतिराव ने उस बच्चे को अपनाने के बाद उसे यशवंतराव नाम दे दिया। यशवंतराव बडा होकर डॉक्टर बना। महिलाओं पर हो रहे अत्याचारों की सुरक्षा के लिये एक सेंटर की स्थापना की और अपने सेंटर का नाम "बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृह" रखा। सावित्रीबाई महिलाओं की जान से सेवा करती थी। वो चाहती थी की सभी बच्चे उन्ही के घर में जन्म ले।

घर में सावित्रीबाई किसी प्रकार का रंगभेद या जाति नहीं करती थी वह सभी गर्भवती महिलाओं का सम्मान से उपचार करती थी।

सावित्रीबाई फुले १९ विशताब्दी की पहली भारतीय समाजसुधारक थी और भारत में महिलाओं के अधिकारों को विकसित करने में उनका महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा। सावित्रीबाई फुले और दत्तक पुत्र यशवंतराव ने वैश्विक स्तर में मरीजों का इलाज करने के लिए अस्पताल खोल रखा था। उनका अस्पताल पुणे के हडपसर प्राकृतिक जगह पर स्थित है। अपने अस्पताल में सावित्रीबाई खुद हर एक मरीज का ध्यान



रखती, उन्हें विविध सुविधायें प्रदान करती। इस तरह मरीज का इलाज करते करते वह खुद एक दिन मरीज बन गयी। इसी के चलते १० मार्च १८९७ में उनकी मृत्यु हो गयी।

सावित्रीबाई पुरे देश की माता हैं। हर बिरादारी और धर्म के लिए उन्होंने काम किया। सावित्रीबाई कन्याओं को पढाने के लिए जाती थी। तो लोग उनपर गंदगी, किचड, गोबर तक फेंक करते थे। सावित्रीबाई एक साडी अपने थैले में लेकर चलती थी। स्कूल पहुँच कर गंदी कर दी गई साडी बदल लेती थी। अपने पथ पर चलते रहने की प्रेरणा बहुत अच्छे देती है।

उनका पूरा जीवन समाज में वंचित तबके खासकर महिलाओं और दलित को अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष में उनकी एक बहुत ही प्रसिद्ध कविता है जिसमें

वह सबको लिखने की प्रेरणा देकर जाती तोड़ने की बात करती है।

जाओ जाकर पढ़ों-लिखो बनो आत्मनिर्भर  
बनो मेहनती

काम करो - ज्ञान और धन इकट्ठा करो

ज्ञान के बिना सब हो जाता है,

ज्ञान के बिना सब हो जाता है

इसलिए खाली न बैठो जाओ,

जाकर शिक्षा लो

तुम्हारे पास सीखने का सुनहरा मौका है,

इसलिए सीखो और जाति बंधन तोड़ दो।



“माणसाला मोकळा वेळ मिळाल्याशिवाय संस्कृतीचा जन्मच होऊ शकत नाही. ज्यावेळी माणूस आपल्या सर्व गरजा भागवून नितांत होतो त्यावेळी तो सांस्कृतिक जीवनासाठी वेळ देऊ शकतो. सर्व प्रश्नांच्या मुळाशी एक प्रश्न मानवी समाजापुढे असा आहे की, प्रत्येक माणसाला हा निवांत वेळ कसा उपलब्ध करून देता येईल. हा निवांत वेळ म्हणजे आहे तरी काय ? हा निवांत वेळ कसा उपलब्ध होऊ शकतो ? हा 'निवांत वेळ' मानवी जीवनासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या भौतिक गरजांचे उत्पादन कमी वेळात करणारे एखादे साधन आपल्याजवळ असल्याशिवाय उपलब्ध होऊ शकणार नाही. कोणते साधन मानवी श्रम कमी करू शकते ? म्हणून माणसाऐवजी यंत्राचा वापर उत्पादनात झाला तरच हा वेळ उपलब्ध होतो व यंत्राशिवाय अन्य कोणतेही साधन हा निवांत वेळ माणसाला उपलब्ध करून देऊ शकत नाही. मानवी जीवन पशूपातळीवरून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी व जास्तीत जास्त सुसंस्कृत बनविण्यासाठी यंत्र आणि आधुनिक संस्कृती या दोघांनाही म्हणूनच नितांत आवश्यकता आहे. जो माणूस यंत्र आणि आधुनिक संस्कृतीला विरोध करतो त्या माणसाला मानवी जीवनाचे अंतिम ध्येय गाठण्यासाठी कराव्या लागणाऱ्या जीवनसंघर्षाचे प्रयोजन समजलेले नसते.”

- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर





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