



People's Education Society's

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

Wadala, Mumbai - 400 031.

**NAAC Accredited B+ Grade**



## *People's Education Society, Mumbai*

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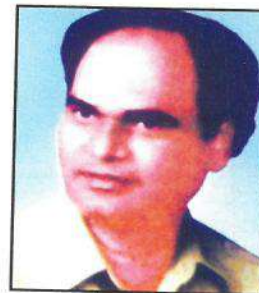
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Chairman, People Education Society, Mumbai



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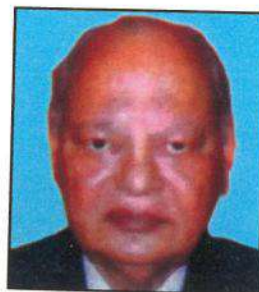
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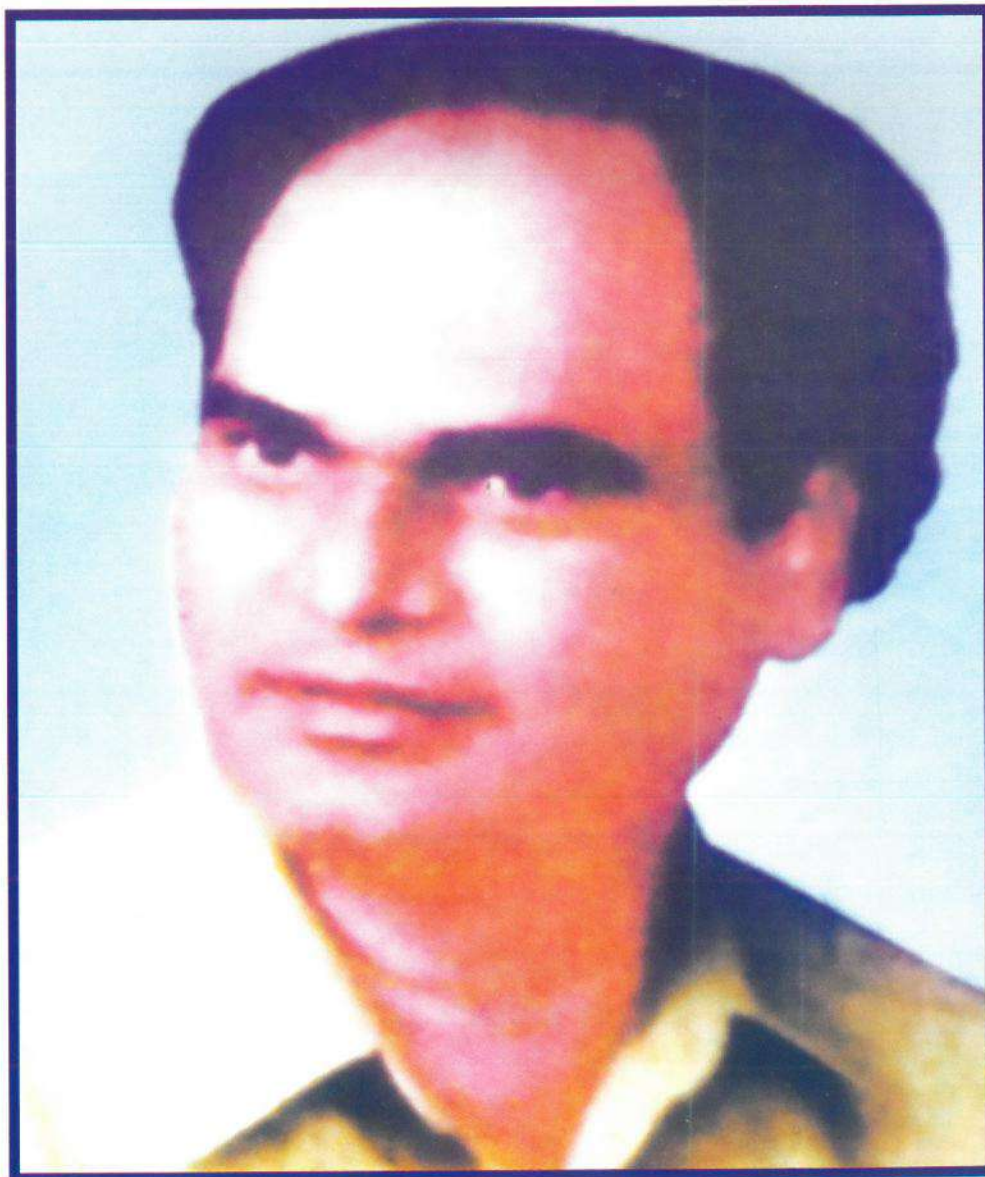
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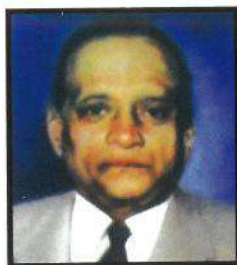
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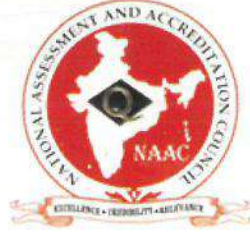
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विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान

**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*



*Latika*  
*Director (Actg.)*



PEOPLE'S EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

# DR. AMBEDKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

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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

# Spandan

## 2018-2019

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|  |                                 |                                |
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| <b>Mr. M. V. Mali</b>                      | : 06 <sup>th</sup> June, 1972   | - 31 <sup>st</sup> July, 1978  |
| <b>Dr. R. P. Nath</b>                      | : 01 <sup>st</sup> August, 1978 | - 30 <sup>th</sup> April, 1984 |
| <b>Mr. D. J. Gangurde</b>                  | : 20 <sup>th</sup> June, 1984   | - 19 <sup>th</sup> June, 1985  |
| <b>Mr. P. M. Gaikwad</b>                   | : 20 <sup>th</sup> June, 1985   | - 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 1995 |
| <b>Mr. A. H. Shamkule</b>                  | : 01 <sup>st</sup> April, 1995  | - 24 <sup>th</sup> May, 2002   |
| <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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### FROM THE DESK OF THE PRINCIPAL.....

People often consider that literacy and education are synonymous. But in fact both the terms are separate entities and semantically they are independent. Literacy is learning to read and write. Literacy opens the threshold of knowledge as it provides base for the learning process. A child goes to school and learn to read and write. To be precise this process is pivoted to the exercise of brain. Ironically one cannot surmise that all literate people are educated. Education transcends knowledge and provides key to unearth hidden agenda of life. It is a known fact that life is not a balance sheet that weighs assets and liabilities. It is more to this than meets our eye. Acquiring only literacy does not suffice to face the challenges of life. Young budding scholars should strive to educate themselves by accruing knowledge from all sources that firmly equip them to cross the vicissitudes of life as we are aware of the fact that everything in our life is subject to changes.

Every educational institution aims to provide both literacy and education. Our learning process should not be stopped with literacy; it should proceed further to educate ourselves which would embellish a person as a good human being inspiring him/her to make commendable contributions for the development of the society.

Our institution endeavors to fulfill the dream of our founder Chairman Dr. Ambedkar

who worked hard to educate all irrespective of caste and creed. We give opportunity to all aspiring students. We also take sincere efforts to imbibe sense of equality and women empowerment. Our placement cell is very active. Every year deserving students get well placed in companies like TCS, Jet king etc., the most remarkable event that took place in our college was KoKo tournament in our college ground held in the last week of Dec. 2018. It was national tournament where players from different parts of the state participated and our college successfully made all necessary arrangements to accommodate all the players. The tournament was a grand success which fetched laudable appreciation from the university.

The students' council and the cultural association of our college conducted intercollegiate competition on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2018. Students from various colleges participated in dance, singing, rapping, beat boxing, mono acting and mehendi competition.

Women Development Cell intermittently organized various programs to spread social awareness among the students.

We have two NSS units and the volunteers of NSS chalk out their activities as per the guidelines of the university. NSS and NCC jointly organized Blood donation camp.

Our college provides platform for all talented students. Sincerity, honesty and diligence are the three major ingredients which make your efforts fruitful.





○ 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 ENLIGHTMENT & 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.





## EDITORIAL.....

We gain knowledge through various sources. But the four basic skills of Listening, Speaking, Reading and writing are the main ingredients to improve our knowledge and communication skill. Honing these skills is in fact ineluctable to face challenges in both career and personal life.

Listening is placed in the first and former position as a person should be good listener to gain knowledge and information. A commendable communication skill is built on good listening. A good listener knows how to maintain better relations with other people. He/she will be very careful before taking decisions if he/she is a good listener. People in fact find listening as a difficult process because our mind gets distracted easily. Our mind is like a horse which may run in different directions but we have to tighten the reins to control our mind. Listening is also a kind of yoga. If we develop our concentration then our listening skill will develop.

Reading Maketh Man asserts the famous philosopher Francis Bacon. Hence reading opens up the treasure trove of knowledge. Often we find young budding scholars dubiously contemplate on improving communication skills without adopting proper method of learning. One should understand that reading is one of the important skills which need proper practice.

There are different types of reading:

1. Skimming : fast reading to grasp the main points.
2. Scanning : reading to collect specific information.
3. Intensive : reading brief texts to get specific information.
4. Extensive : reading longer texts for knowledge and information.

We read for various reasons but the habit of reading should be inculcated to gain more knowledge.

Silence is gold but speech is silver. To garner support and maintain better relations one should know the art of speaking. Our overall personality development depends on how we communicate with others. Speaking plays a vital role that gives key to a personality. Good speaking requires the following factors :

1. Proficiency in language
2. Voice control
3. Confidence
4. Better understanding.
5. Clarity.

We have to practice speech regularly for better communication.

Writing skill involves 6 'C'

1. Clarity
2. Conciseness
3. Correctness
4. Courtesy
5. Continuity
6. Confidence.



*A good writing is expected to give a clear message to the readers. Young scholars should be impelled to practice these four skills to climb up the ladder of success both in personal and professional lives. Our college endeavors to*

*teach good communication to the aspiring students that would firmly equip them to face the future challenges in life. Owing to globalization honing communication is very important.*

**Dr. Jeyashree G.**  
Vice Principal



## **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

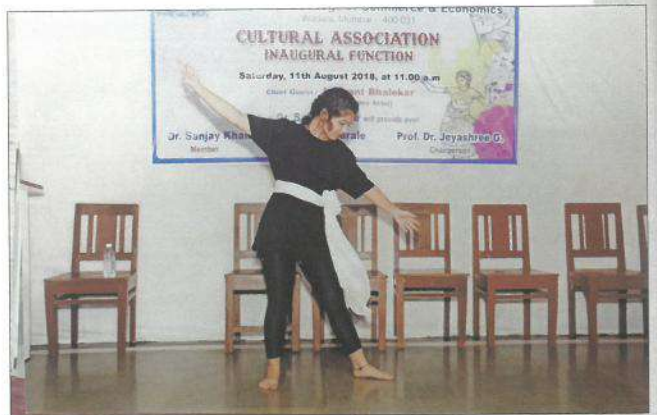
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation ;

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

# Inauguration Cultural



# Inauguration Cultural



# Annual Social Day



# Annual Social Day





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 |

| NAVI MUMBAI :   | YEAR |
|---|------|
| 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> | 21. PES's College of Physical Education, Aurangabad.               | 1964        |
| 12. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Mahad, Dist. Raigad. | 1963        | 22. PES's College of Engineering, Aurangabad.                      | 1994        |
| <b>PUNE</b>  | <b>YEAR</b> | 23. PES's Polytechnic, Aurangabad.                                 | 1955        |
| 13. Dr. Ambedkar College of Arts, & Commerce, Yerwada, Pune                          | 1985        | 24. Milind Multipurpose High School, Aurangabad.                   | 1965        |
| 14. PES's English Med. School, Yerwada, Pune   | 1985        | 25. Matoshri Ramabai Ambedkar High School, N-7, Cidco, Aurangabad. | 1965        |
| <b>PANDHARPUR</b>  | <b>YEAR</b> | 26. Milind Pre-Primary English School, Aurangabad.                 | 1955        |
| 15. Gautam Vidyalay, Pandharpur, Dist. Solapur                                       | 1978        | <b>NANDED</b>  | <b>YEAR</b> |
| <b>KOLHAPUR</b>  | <b>YEAR</b> | 27. Nagsen High School & Jr. College, Nanded                       | 1981        |
| 16. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Balwadi, Godmudsingi, Dist. Kolhapur                          | 1978        | 28. Nagsen Vidyalyaya Prathmik Shala, Nanded                       | 1981        |
| <b>AURANGABAD</b>  | <b>YEAR</b> | <b>BANGLORE</b>  | <b>YEAR</b> |
| 17. Milind College of Arts, Aurangabad   | 1950        | 29. People's Education Society's Nagen Vidyalyaya, Banglore        | 1984        |
| 18. Milind College of Sci., Aurangabad   | 1950        | 30. PES's Buddhist Seminary, Banglore                              | 2008        |
| 19. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Aurangabad.          | 1963        | <b>BIHAR</b>   | <b>YEAR</b> |
| 20. Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Aurangabad  | 1968        | 31. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar College of Education, Bodh Gaya, Bihar      | 2008        |





## LIBRARY REPORT - 2018 - 19

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 intelligence 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 realized 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 66,980 books on various subjects to acquaint the fresher with our library collection and this academic year we have added 1490 useful books. The library provides the book bank facility to the socially and economically backward students where 115 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.*





## REPORT ON CULTURAL ASSOCIATION 2018 - 19

The inauguration of the Cultural Association was held on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2018 to motivate and peck the talented students from various artistic fields like dance, singing, mono acting etc., and to give a solid platform for them to embellish and hone their skills further. The students also actively participated in competitions held on other colleges and brought laurels in dance and singing.

1. Mr. Krupesh Kamble S.Y.B.Bom student had been awarded I Prize in singing in CM Chashak.
2. Gaurav Dale F.Y.B.Com student had won I Prize in Solo Dancing.
3. Mr. Umesh, S.Y.B.Com student ha launched a music album in Bhojpuri.

The Cultural Association along with the Students' Council conducted the Intercollegiate Competition on singing, dancing, mono acting, beat boxing, rapping and Mehandi on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of Dec. 2018. Students from various colleges participated in the program. The winners were awarded trophies and certificates.

### Intercollegiate Competition winners :

1. Group singing :  
Dr. Ambedkar College- Sensational group- I Prize
2. Solo singing : Dr. Ambedkar College  
Mr. Kiran - I Prize  
Mr. Umesh - II Prize

3. Group Dancing : Dr. Ambedkar College - Destroy Group- I Prize
4. Solo Dancing : Dr. Ambedkar College - Gaurav Dale - I Prize
5. Beat Boxing : Melvin Sam Edwin - Gurunanak College - I Prize.
6. Rapping : Rahul Sable - Khalsa College - I Prize
7. Mono Acting : Ketan Kamble.  
S.I.W.S college

### Judges:

1. Singing: Ms. Aishwarya G.
2. Dancing: Bobby sir
3. Beat Boxing: Mr. Siddarth Raibole
4. Rapping : Benjium Yengal
5. Mr. Sandeep Phalve.

The activities of the Students' Council and Cultural association had been conducted successfully with the benign cooperation and able guidance from our Principal Dr. S.R. Kamble





## REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS' COUNCIL: 2018-19

The Students' Council had been formed as per the University Guidelines. Mr. Annirudha Patil had been elected as General Secretary of the College for the Academic year 2018-19. The Council comprises of the students representatives from N.C.C., N.S.S. Gymkhana, WDC, Cultural Association, B.Com, B.B.I, B.SC IT and M.Com. In the absence of any notification received from the University of Mumbai regarding the formation of Student's Council, Ad Hoc Committee has been formed.

### Student's Council - 2018-2019 :

The Ad Hoc student's council for the academic year 2018-2019 comprises as follows :

- Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble - Chairman
- Prof. Dr. Jeyashree G - Cultural Activities/ Students' Council
- Prof. G. N. Kuwar - NCC Officer
- Prof. Gawai - NSS Programme officer
- Prof. Z. Y. Khan - Sports Activities (Gymkhana)
- Mr. Khartad - IQAC (Asst. Professor)
- Prof. Bansode (Asst. Professor) Student Representatives of Extra-Curricular Activities
- B. B. I. - Ms. Gavane Vrushali Ramesh Aruna /S.Y.B.B.I./01
- B.Sc.IT - Mr. Aarman Hunerkar /S.Y.B.Sc.IT
- B.Com. - Ms. Mohini Deepak Koli
- M.Com. - Mr. Siddharth D. Raibhole
- N.C.C. Cadet - Mr. Shubham Mishra
- N.S.S. Cadet - Mr. Rahul Sawant
- Sports Activities - Mr. Akash S. Bhuvad (T.Y.B.Com./C-306)
- Mr. Aniruddha Suresh Patil (T.Y.B.Com./D-499) - General Secretary
- Mr. Pradumay Arun Bele (T.Y.B.Com./A-10) - Cultural Secretary
- Ms. Sonali Suhas Jagade (T.Y.B.Com./C-324) - Lady Representative
- Ms. Seema Varkar (S.Y.B.Com./E-712) - Lady Representative

The Students council organized Teachers' Day Programme on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2018 to felicitate the teaching faculty of our college and to acknowledge the efforts of the teachers. Mr. Annirudha Patil duly attended seminars and meetings conducted in other colleges and informed the students accordingly regarding the programs undertaken in other colleges. The students' council along with Business communication department also organized a workshop on Personality Development to the students on 18<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2018. The speaker of the program was Mr. Amal Singh Chawla Managing Director of Global mentor academy. The program was great success and the students opined that more such programs should be conducted in the college. Mr. Annirudh Patil G.S. of the college won second prize in the Inter College Business Quiz Competition conducted in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College, Mahand, Raigad Dist. On 7<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2019.



On 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2019, the students' Council and Cultural Association jointly organized Friendship day, Rose day, Saree day, Tie day and Traditional day. The Students participated in large numbers with great enthusiasm made the program a grand success. Prizes and certificates were awarded to the best students.

**Group Matching Day :**

1. D Group- I Prize
2. College Journey- II Prize
3. Colorful and Peace- III Prize

**Traditional Day :**

1. Dhiraj and Group (Marathi Culture) - (Boys) I Prize
2. Simran Verma (Bengali Culture) - (girls) II Prize.

Annual Social Gathering and Prize Distribution Day were organized on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> January 2019 from 5.30 p.m to 9.p.m in the college ground of the college. The Students'

council along with the Cultural Association of the college chalked the table program meticulously for the smooth conduct of the programme. On 23<sup>rd</sup> Jan. 2019, Hon. Shri Ramdasji Athawale, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI, Chairman of People's Education Society presided over the function and Prof. Dr. M.K.Dekate, HOD of Commerce Department, University of Mumbai was the Chief Guest of the program. on 24<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2019, Prof. Z.Y.Khan was the Chief Guest and Mr. G.J. Shriramwar was the Guest of Honour. Outstanding students from various fields like sports, N.C.C. N.S.S. Cultural Association were also felicitated during the programme. Students who won first mark in academics were also duly awarded. Students' council also extended their support and cooperation with zeal and enthusiasm in conducting various programmes successfully in the college.





**DEPARTMENTAL REPORT ON B.Sc. IT (2018 - 19)**

**INTRODUCTION :**

The B.Sc. IT Program of Mumbai University is designed to provide basic inputs for a broad understanding of Information Technology. 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 of our college, since 2008-09.

The training to the students was given in various forms viz. workshops, seminar and Industry Visits prove to be a boon to their academic pursuit.

**RESULT :**

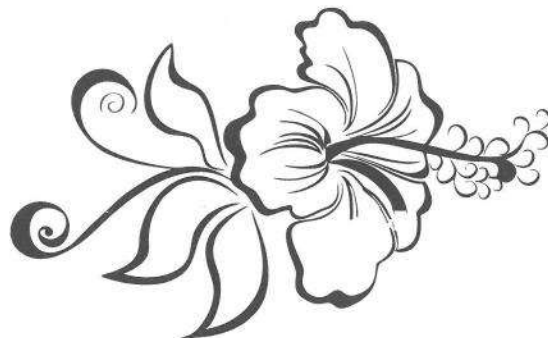
T. Y. B. Sc. IT 2018-19 Sem. V - Oct. 2018

- 1) Fulzele Siddhant B. - 'A' Grade
- 2) Jadhav Monika D. - 'A' Grade

- 3) Pankar Abhishek D. - 'A' Grade
- 4) Shaikh Nilofer - 'A' Grade
- 5) Shaikh Rizwana - 'A' Grade
- 6) Shewale Karan C - 'A' Grade
- 7) Balamurugan Rajadurai - 'A' Grade

**INDUSTRIAL VISIT REPORT : 2018-2019**

Industrial Visits is an important part of B.sc.IT curriculum. The students have an opportunity to see the outside world and interact the person from industry and acquire the knowledge pertaining to the functioning of industry. This year the visit was arranged to Jaipur and Agra the historical place known to world fame Taj Mahal wonders of world. The students visited to the printing unit Dainik Bhaskar daily news paper at Jaipur. Mr. Sanjay Singh, executive guided the students and explained the procedure of printing, students raised various queries which were explained to the satisfaction of the students.





**DEPARTMENT OF BANKING & INSURANCE 2018 - 2019**

The course of Banking & Insurance 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 of banking, insurance and other financial services.

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

The T.Y.B B I students visit every year Fazalani campus for orientation of Pre - placement MBA Course. This year also they had been taken to FAB Institute which have tie-up with various companies and many of our students expressed their interest to join the institution after the graduation.

**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 from sterling college Seawood, Navi Mumbai guided T.Y.BBI students about preparation CET CMAT Exam for MBA course after graduation.
- Workshop was conducted for getting admission in MBA and MMS after graduation by Mr. Murgeshan from NKS College Wadala.
- Programme of "Personality Development, Career Guidance & Various Job Opportunities in Aviation was taken by Ms. Anuja Sawant from Vriksh academy.

**INDUSTRIAL VISIT 2018 - 2019**



*Industrial Visit is an integral part of curriculum. Out stations visit helps the students to develop their inside. This year the visit was arranged to historical places of Jaipur the pink city and Agra the Taj Mahal one of the wonders of the world.*

*The students had the opportunity to visit the AMER FORT, HAWA MAHAL and Markets of Jaipur, they were taken to the unit of DAINIK BHASKAR Printing Press one of the leading Newspaper of Hindi Language of northern India. The students had also opportunity to visit various department. Mr. Sanjay Singh Senior Executive accompanied to the students and explained the procedure of printing. At the last all the students assembled in the lobby of unit, where senior Executive interacted with students and explained how to configure the news to give colour, Shades and ultimately print the copy after going through all procedure the copy is ready for Sales and distribution.*

*It was nice experience to the students who learned about the industry, particularly the insurance scheme available to their employees.*





**REMEDIAL REPORT 2018 - 19**

The college is contributing towards the social equality and aims at improving the academic skill of the students belonging to SC, ST, OBC and Marginalized section of the society. This college was also selected by the UGC for remedial scheme which was being fully implemented, and still the remedial coaching is fulfilling the need of students. This year 120 students enrolled for the programme and out of which 64 took the admission for the coaching for T. Y. B. Com. 2018-19.

**Result Analysis (Sem. – V Oct. 2018)**

| <b>Subject</b>        | <b>MHRM</b> | <b>ECO</b> | <b>ACC-I</b> | <b>ACC-II</b> | <b>TAX</b> |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Total No. of Students | 64          | 64         | 64           | 64            | 52         |
| Passed                | 48          | 57         | 64           | 64            | 52         |
| Failed                | 16          | 7          | -            | -             | -          |
| Percentage            | 75          | 89         | 100          | 100           | 100        |

The admissions for remedial coaching have been started and the classes for the same will be starting from 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 after S.Y.B.Com examination 2019. The college has ICT enabled Lecture Room for the Students and also have well stock library, containing good number of book and journals. Internet enabled reading room is provided which make an excellent learning atmosphere for the students.





### **REPORT OF Ph. D. RESEARCH CENTRE**

*The College Research Centre 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 centre is headed by Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble, Research Guide and the others research guides are Dr. Reshma R. More and Dr. Raj. A. Soshte. Fifteen research scholars are registered under them in this centre.*

*Dr. Sanjay H. Khaire*  
*Registrar*

### **POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT M. COM.**

*Post Graduate department (M.Com.) is affiliated to the University of Mumbai, We offer "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 2018-2019. Most of the students have passed with "A" Grade. Many other students have passed with distinction. Mr. Sandesh Sonawane has also passed NET for Lecturership exam and is presently working as Teacher in B. Com. Section.*

*Dr. Sanjay H. Khaire*  
*Co-ordinator*



## EVS REPORT 2018 - 19

The 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. Yashodhara Varale

- Editorial Board Member of International Journal of Applied, Pure Science and Agriculture. (IJAPSA)
- Editor Member of "Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Gaurav Granth"

#### Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavane

- Invited as a Resource Person for the Guidance Lecture in the subject of Environmental Studies for F.Y.B.Com students on 23 rd October 2018 at P.D. Karkhanis College, Ambernath , District - Thane.

### PUBLICATION BY FACULTY MEMBER

#### Dr. Yashodhara Varale

##### ❖ Research Paper Presented :

- 1) Analysis of Dissolved Oxygen present In Industrial Water Sample of Nipani Town in International Conference on Recent Trends in Science and Technology on 22nd & 23rd March 2018 organised by S.S.S.K.R.Innani Mahavidyalaya, Karanja.

Aayushi International Inter disciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ), ISSN -2340-638X Special Issue -26  
Impact Factor - 4.574

- 2) Effect of chloride in pond water sample in Nerul, Navi Mumbai in UGC sponsored National Conference on Emerging Trends in Science on 1st & 2nd February 2019 at Vidya Bharati Mahavidyalaya , Amaravati. 'Research Journey' International E-Research Journal  
Impact Factor - 6.261

##### ❖ Research Paper Publications -

- 1) Intensity of colour present in industrial water sample (Treated) of Nipani Town International Journal of Science & Research (IJSR) Volume -7, ISSN 2319-7064 , Issue-3, pg. No. 724-725, March 2018 Impact Factor - 6.391
- 2) Temperature present in tubewell water sample of Nipani Town present in pond water sample of Nipani town International Journal of Applied and Pure Science and Agriculture (IJAPSA) Volume 04, Issue 03 [March 2018], pg no 1-3 Impact Factor - 4.446

##### ❖ Article published on :

- 1) " Aadarsh Mata ramai " in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 7th February.
- 2) " Mala Umalu Dya " in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 8th March 2018



- 3) " Krantisury Rashtrapita Jyotirao Phule" in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 11th April 2018.
- 4) Stri Uddharkarte Rajashri Shahu Maharaj in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 30th June 2018.
- 5) "Mala Janm Dila Aai Vadilani Pn Manus Mhnun Jagnyacha Aadhikar Dila Fakt Doctor Babasahebani Lihilelya Sanvidhanani " in The Global times Marathi News Paper on 26th November 2018.
- 6) Jalniyojan v jalvyavasthanemadhe doctor Babasaheb Ambedkaranche Yogdan " in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 6th December 2018.
- 7) " Bandhmukt Mi " in Cyber Crime News Paper on 5th March 2019.
- 8) " Bandhmukt Mi " in Vasai Manas on 7Th March 2019.
- 9) " Bandhmukt Mi " in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 8th March 2019.
- 10) " Bandhmukt Mi " in Youva Chatrapati on 8th March 2019.

❖ **Contribution in College Administration :**

- Committee Member
- Convenor - TYBCom Admission committee
- Convenor - SC/ST Cell
- Chairperson - Women Development Cell & Anti-Sexual Harrassement cell
- Convenor - Internal Complaint Committee(ICC)

- Convenor - 6th December Mahaparinirwan Din of Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar
- Convenor - "Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Din" programme
- Member - Cultural committee
- Member - Examination committee
- Member - Grievance committee.

**Extra Co-curriculum Achievements**

- ❖ Women Development Cell Organised "National Seminar "on "Gender Sensitisation And Women's Right's". in collaboration with Maharashtra State Commission For Women & Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics , Wadala -Mumbai-400031 on 22nd Sept. 2018.
- ❖ Awarded in "**Mahila janjagruti kavi samelan 2019** " at Diva on 21st March 2019.
- ❖ Awarded "**prashn Manjusha**" Samrat pratishthan 11th vardhapan din at Panvel on 24th March 2019.
- ❖ Editor Member of "**Rajarshi Chtrapati Shahu Maharaj Gaurav Granth**"
- ❖ **Chief Guest** : on the occasion of 127th Birth Anniversary of Bharatratn Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on the behalf of Central Railway All Backward Classes Employe's Union at Pune on 19th April 2019.
- > **Convenor** : On the occasion of "**International Human Rights Day**"



Organised an **Awareness Rally** on **10th December 2019** from Veer Kotwal Udhyan to Dr. Ambedkar College & Students play act on "Uski Marzi" ( Her Consent in Relationship) in Collaboration with Women Development Cell & MAVA (NGO).

➤ **Convenor** : Organised "**International Women's Day**" on 8th March 2019 Displayed a Short Film " UTHAV" by Sonali Nadkar.

➤ **Convenor** : Organised '**Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Din**' on 27th February 2019.

➤ **Convenor** : Organised 6th December' Mahaparinirvan Din 'of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

❖ **Dr. Gangotri Sunil Nirbhavane.**

Edu. qualification : M.Sc., Ph.D., NET, SET.  
Assistant Professor

❖ **Research Paper Publications**

1. Study of Chloride present in groundwater around Ambarnath area of Maharashtra, India, International Journal of Engineering & Science Research(IJESR), Aug.2018, Vol.8, Issue 8, pp.no.11-13
2. Study of Groundwater Quality of Asnoli village of Ambarnath, Maharashtra, India., Scholars Academic Journal of Biosciences, July 2018, Vol.6, Issue7, pp.no.534-536. ISSN 2347-9515(P), ISSN 2321-6883(O).

❖ **Article published on**

1. Shahrikaran aani Samasya in March 2019 in SagarshaktiMagezine

❖ **Contribution in College Administration :**

- Career Guidance & Placement Cell
- Convenor – Website committee
- Member – Research and Development Cell
- Member- Library Committee
- NSS- Assistant NSS Programme Officer.

❖ **Extra Co-curriculum Achievements :**

1. Participated in 'Swachhata hi Seva ' A Cleanliness mission organized at KEM hospital by Nehru Science Centre & JJ School of Arts on 27th September to 2nd October 2018.
2. Participated in Evaluation Session of NSS Activities as NSS programme officer on 12th March 2019 at R.D.National College, Bandra (W), Mumbai.

❖ **DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES-**

- 1) EVS & NSS jointly organised Tree plantation programme on 5th July 2018 in the premises of Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics, Wadala – Mumbai-400031.
- 2) Display documentaries on Food Chain , Food Web , Ecological Pyramid and Rain Water Harvesting on 24th August 2018.

36 total students were present in this programme. Male 18 and female 18.

- 3) Organised Lecture on World Map (Sem-I) on 17th October 2018.



4) Organised Revision Lecture on Syllabus Sem-I on 20th October 2018.

119 total students were present in this lecture. 83 Male and 36 female.

5) Organised " Visit Tour" at "STP" at Bandra on 9th January 2019.

There are four faculty members namely

- 1) Dr. Yashodhara Varale (HOD),
- 2) Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavane (Asst. Professor)
- 3) Prof. Anand Sonone
- 4) Prof. Sandeep Sonavane.

Along with 39 students, 21 male and 18 female.

6) Organised Revision Lecture on 27th February 2019

total students were present in this lecture. Male and female

7) Revision Lecture on Syllabus Sem II and Map of Konkan & Mumbai. On 11th March 2019.

66 total students were present in this lecture. 46 Male and 12 female

8) Revision Lecture on Syllabus Sem II and Map of Konkan & Mumbai. On 12th March 2019.

29 total students were present in this lecture. 15 Male and 14 female.

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







**REPORT OF CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL**

Career guidance & Placement Cell is providing opportunities for students to get employment prior to completion of their degree courses. The cell 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 were conducted in Year 2018-19.

1. Jetking conducted campus interview for post of Tele caller at college on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2018, in which 12 students have given interview and 2 students got placement in Jetking.
2. Career Guidance Cell conducted interview in association with Jetking for Pay Point Company at Turbhey, 50 students have given interview and 3 students have got placement in this campus.
3. Career Guidance Cell conducted "Tata Consultancy Services - Tata Affirmative Action Program", in which TCS BPS provided free training for final year students as well as M.Com.Part-I

students. Training includes employability readiness for the SC/ST/BPL/ Marginalized Community of minority. In this training TCS given training on following topic :

- A. English Communication & Grammar pertaining to practical use in the business world.
- B. Vocabulary & Soft Skills
- C. Resume building & Interview facing Skills
- D. Email etiquettes & Analytical Skills

This year regular TCS training batch started on 30<sup>th</sup> August 18 to 29<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2018. for T.Y.B.Com. & M.Com. Part-1 students, 20 students have participated in this training and 11 students have got placement.

4. Career Guidance Cell conducted Rubicon's "Connect with Work" Program, supported by Barclays which aims in improving the employability skills of the youth. Training was conducted from 11<sup>th</sup> feb. 2019 to 16<sup>th</sup> feb. 2019 at college in which 20 students participated & got certificate for programme, Rubicon will arrange a placement session in month of May for the trained participants.

Under this program students were trained by Corporate Trainers to enhance their Soft skills which would help them significantly to increase their chance of succeeding in a job interview.

Following topics were covered under "Life



*Skill training programme”*

1. *Organizational Structure*
2. *Public Speaking*
3. *Presentation Skills*
4. *E-mail Etiquette*
5. *Grooming*
6. *Group Discussion*
7. *Personal Interview*
8. *Assessment will be conducted on Group Discussion and Personal Interview.*

*In this academic year 2018-19, Career Counseling and Student guidance Cell arranged 05 Guidance lecture related with new career opportunity.*

*This year cell conducted following guest lectures.*

1. *Guest Lecture by Praja Foundation on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018, lecture given by Vartak Madam on “Human Rights”.*
2. *Guest Lecture conducted on ‘app making programme’ from Digital Networking institute by Mr. Satish Sakpal on 29th August 2018. 52 students have attended the session.*
3. *Guest Lecture by Meenakshi madam from NIIT on topic “Advance Excel” course on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2018. 21 students have attended the session.*
4. *Guest Lecture by Wad sir from NCRD’S Sterling Institute on 6<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2019 in which he guided to students on upcoming CET exams for MBA and MMS.*

5. *Guest Lecture by Mr.Sandip sir from National Institute of Financial Market in which he given lecture on NSDL Skill Development Programme & career oriented course on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019, 52 students have attended the session.*
6. *Guest Lecture by Apurva madam & Neha Madam from POP Shot company on summer internship program on Marketing & Research on 9<sup>th</sup> April 2019.*

*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.***





## SC/ST CELL REPORT - 2018 - 19

Convener- Dr.Yashodhara Varale

Member-Dr.Gangotri Nirbhavane

Member - Dr. Sanjay Khaire.

Member- Mr. Ashok Sable (Librarian)

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 objectives fulfilled by implementing various activities conducted by SC/ST cell.

➤ **Orientation programme for " Training & job opportunities in BPO & Nursing "** on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2018 in Room No-105 at 10.30 a.m. 17 total students were present 8 male & 9 Female.

➤ **Organized Workshop on " Getting a Decent job Challenges & Opportunities "** on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2018 in Room No-111 at 10.30 a.m.

56 Total students were attended workshop . 25 Male & 31 Female.

➤ **Special Lecture on " Skill Development & Placement on the behalf of Seligo Business Solutions (P) Ltd. "** On 14<sup>th</sup> January 2019 in Room No-111 at 10.30.a.m.

36 total students were present . 18 Male & 18 Female.

**DR. YASHODHARA VARALE**

Convener





## REPORT - WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CELL ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-2019

Women Development Cell of the college (CWDC) established in the year 2003-2004 was re-constituted in 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 the employers (either state or private) to exercise 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

Teaching Faculty – Prof. Nitin Khartad (Legal Adviser)

Member - Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavane  
(Asst. Professor)

Member - Philisia Peter (Asst. Teacher)

Member - Mrs. Smita Gosavi (Asst. Teacher)

NGO Member - Miss. Manisha Parle

Member (Non Teaching) – Gauri Vingle (Non Teaching)

Member – Romit Karnik (Non-Teaching)

Student Representative –

Mr. Mahesh Sonkar

Ms. Sanjana Kadam

### **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:**

#### **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.

### **Achievements –**

1. Women Development Cell Organised “National Seminar ”on “Gender Sensitisation And Women’s Right’s”. in collaboration with Maharashtra State Commission For Women & Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics , Wadala – Mumbai -400031 on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2018.
2. Awarded in “Mahilajanjagruti kavi samelan 2019 ” at Diva on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2019.



3. Awarded "prashn Manjusha" Samrat pratishthan 11<sup>th</sup> vardhapan din at Panvel on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2019

- Dr. Yashodhara Varale

- Invited as a Keynote Speaker on "Ramai Ambedkar Jayanti" at Panchshil Samajik Santha & Nerul samata mahila sangh, Nerul, Navi Mumbai on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2018.
- Invited as a Keynote Speaker on "World Women's Day" at "Panchshil Samajik Sanstha & panchshil Mahila Mandal Nerul (E) on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2018.

**Participated in workshop, seminar :**

- Convenor - "National Seminar" on "Gender Sensitisation And Women's Right's", in collaboration with Maharashtra State Commission For Women & Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics, Wadala Mumbai - 400 031 on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2018.
- Dr. Yashodhara Varale, Participated in One Day Workshop on Training Programme on "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2019

**Articles in News Paper -**

- 1) "Aadarsh Mata ramai" in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 7<sup>th</sup> February. "Mala Umalu Dya" in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2018.  
"Krantisury Rashtrapita Jyotirao Phule" in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2018.

- 2) Stri Uddharkarte Rajashri Shahu Maharaj in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018.
- 3) "Mala Janm Dila Aai Vadilani Pn Manus Mhnun Jagnyacha Aadhikar Dila Fakt Doctor Babasahebani Lihilelya Sanvidhanani" in The Global times Marathi News Paper on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2018.
- 4) "Jalniyojan v jalvyavasthapanemadhe doctor Babasaheb Ambedkaranche Yogdan" in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2018.
- 5) Published article on "Babasahebanchi Swabhimani Ramu" in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2019.
- 6) "Bandhmukt Mi" in Cyber Crime News Paper on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2019
- 7) "Bandhmukt Mi" in Vasai Manas on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2019
- 8) "Bandhmukt Mi" in Dainik Samrat News Paper on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019
- 9) "Bandhmukt Mi" in Youva Chatrapati on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019.

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 Adv. Asha Landge, Member of Maharashtra State Commission For Women gave 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 spoke on gender equality and anti-sex, Sextual harassment & Internal Complain Commettee.

Women Development Cell also conducted a practical session on "Jadutona Restraint Act" on 13 th August 2018 in Assemble hall.

87 students participated in this programme . 57 males and 28 girls .

2) Orientation on " Gender Equality Awareness" by Akshara NGO on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2018 at 10.30.a.m. in Room No-105. 33 total students were present in this programme in that 12 males and 21 females.were present.

3) Documentary on "Sextual Harrasement at Home" on 24 th August 2018 at 10.30.a.m. in Room No- 111. 50 total students were present in this programme in that 41 males and 09 females. were present.

4) National Seminar on "Gender Sensitisation and Women's Rights on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2018 Sponsored by Maharashtra State Commission for Women organised by People's Education Society's Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics, Wadala Mumbai - 400 031.

Chief Guest - Hon, Ramdasji Aathawale, Minister of Justice and women Empowerment (Govt. of India) , Adv.Ashok Talwatkar , Dy. Chairman PES , Adv. Asha Landge, Member, Maharashtgra state commission for women , Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble.

37 Participants were participated and 39

research papers published in ISSN Journal. with impact factor - 5.21.

5) On the Occasion of "International Human Right's Day "Womens Development Cell in Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics , Wadala - Mumbai - 400 031 in collaboration with Men Against Voilence And Abuse (MAVA) NGO organized an Awareness Rally on 10th Dec. 2018 from veer Kotwal Udyan to Dr. Ambedkar College to Five Garden students & performed street play on "Uski Marzi" (Her Consent In Relationship) in Hindi .19 students were present in the street play act comprising of in that 7 males & 12 females.

6) Students participated in Yuvak Yuvati Mela at portugese church , Dadar on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019. Total 10 students 4 Males & 6 Females.

7) Celebrated " International Women's Day" on 8<sup>th</sup> Mar. 2019 in Room No. 2 Chief Gest-Prof. Vijayalaxmi Gaikwad (Women's College, Vikroli). Women Development Cell also displayed a Short Film " Uthav" in Marathi by Sonali Nadkar.

The committee sincerely endeavors to create awareness on issued pertaining to women development & harassment meteed out by women in the day life. Our sincere thanks to our principal for his able guidance & co-operation conduct diff. programmes.

**Yashodhara Varale**

WDC - Chairperson & Anti-Sexual Harassment cell Convenor

# Degree Distribution Ceremony 2018-19



1) Chief Guest for the Degree Distribution ceremony garlanding the statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and lighting the candle



Prof. Swapnal Shinde welcoming the Guest and the students



Chief Guest Mr. Mahinder Punwani, GM, Nischal Israni Foundation addressing the students



Chief Guest awarding Degree Certificate to the student



Moment of pride and achievement for the students



Dr. Sanjay Khaire and Mr. G. J. Shriramwar awarding Degree Certificates to the students



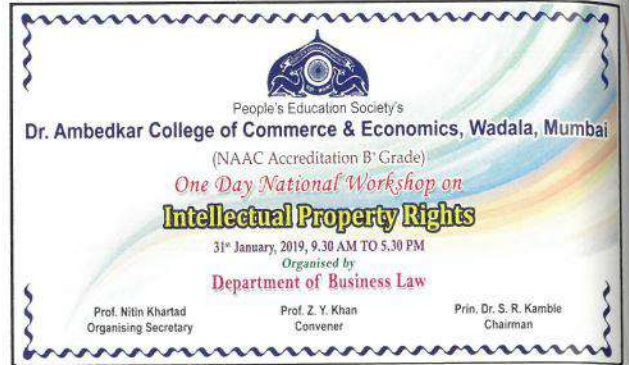
Students of M.Com. with Dr. Sanjay Khaire & Mr. Dhanaji Shelke

# One Day National Workshop

One Day National Workshop on "Intellectual Property Rights" Organized by  
Dept. of Business Law on 31st January 2019



Resource Person for the Workshop Dr. Ajay Thakur & Adv. Parag More garlanding the statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and lightning the candle



Dr. Jeyashree G., Vice-Principal delivering the inaugural speech



Prof. Z. Y. Khan, Convener of the Workshop welcoming the Guests and Participants.



Adv. Parag More, Patent & Trademark Attorney, conducting a session



Dr. Ajay Thakur, Asst. Controller, Designs and Patents, Govt. of India conducting the session



# One Day National Workshop



Participant sharing their experience at the Workshop



Mr. Wazir Ahmed, CEO, Master Skills Hub guiding the participants at valedictory function



Participant sharing their experience at the Workshop



Participants at the One Day National Workshop



Participants receiving the certificate at the hands of Resource person



Prof. Nitin Khartad proposing vote of thanks

# National Seminar



One Day National Seminar on "Gender sensitization & Women's Rights" inauguration by Hon'ble , Chairman P. E. Society Shri Ramdasji Athawle, Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment (Govt. of India), jointly organised by WDC and State Commission for Women on 22nd September 2018



Rally of Women's Development Cell on International Women's Right Day, on 10th Dec. 2019.



Hon'ble , Chairman P. E. Society Shri Ramdasji Athawle, Minister of State for Social Justice & Empowerment (Govt. of India), Dy. Chairman P. E. Society Adv. Ashokji Talwatkar, Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble, Adv. Asha Landge, Member, State Commission for Women's



## REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

Communication skills are very important for both career and personality development. Considering the need and importance of communication skills, the department started a special English course on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 and HOD of English Department from M.D. College was the chief guest of the inauguration programme. She gave PPT presentation highlighting the importance of communication skills in her inaugural speech. On 18<sup>th</sup> Dec. the department along with the Students' Council of the college organized the Personality Development Program on 18<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2018. Mr. Amanpal Singh Chawla, CEO of ACBM Global Mentor Academy delivered a perceptive speech on Personality Development. The department also conducted revision lectures on 7<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2018. The department prepared special notes with important question of I and II semesters and distributed both hard and soft copies among the students.

The HOD of Business Communication department published the following research papers in the Peer Reviewed Journals :

### 1. Name of the journal :

Journal of English Language and Literature. (JOELL) International Peer Reviewed Journal)

### Title :

Socio-cultural impact on decoding messages.

Vol : 5, Issue: 2, 2018, UGC Journal No.

63751.

ISSN : 2349-9753. Impact factor No. 3.09.

### 2. Name of the journal :

Research Journal of English. (RJOE).

Title : Media Communication.

Vol. : 3, Issue.3 2018,

ISSN : 2456-2696. Impact factor: 4.359.

### 3. Name of the journal :

Journal of English

Language and Literature. (JOELL)

International Peer Reviewed Journal)

Title : A Multifaceted Glimpse on Apathetic Listening.

Vol. 6, Issue.1

ISSN : 2349-9753. Impact Factor No: 4.092.

As per suggestions rendered by NAAC Peer Team, the department had sincerely taken remedial measures to improve the communication skills of the students.





## **REPORT OF BUSINESS LAW DEPARTMENT**

*The Department of Business Law came into existence in the year 1973 after the inception of the college in the year 1972. Since the commerce covers Trade and Business transaction, therefore study of legal concept pertaining to business is necessitated. The University of Mumbai made an effort to update the syllabus as per the need of students, as the changes are brought about in law from time to time.*

*The department fulfills the need of the students as there are two faculties in the department.*

*The department of Business law has conducted the following programme in the year 2018-2019.*

- 1) Remedial and revision lecture were conducted in III & IV semester for the benefit of the students.
- 2) One day National workshop on Intellectual Property Rights was organized on 31/01/2019.
- 3) Printed exam oriented notes for the III & IV semester were given to the students.
- 4) Question bank was circulated and explained to the students.
- 5) Personal guidance was imparted to the students appearing for ATKT examination.





## REPORT : COLLEGE GYMKHANA ACTIVITY 2018-19

### INTRODUCTION :

Games and exercises are an important means of recreation which enable students to refresh and regain the lost energy and develop good health. To bring out the sport talent in Students and to inculcate the spirit of sportsmanship, the college organizes variety of Indoor and Our-door 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 is also looking to work out for having a better playground and well equipped Gymnasium in near future.

### 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 sprit 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 2018-19. The selection trial for all sports events during the year 2018-19 started from the month of July 2018-19. The Gymkhana Committee appoints coaches for special coaching of sports like Football, Cricket, Kho-Kho and Kabaddi for boys and girls students, separately.

### INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITY ;

- 1) Our college has very good Gymnasium for boys and girls student's separately.
- 2) There is 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 Played.

**2018-19**

### TEAMACHIEVEMENT

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

- Boys team reached to Quarter Final in the inter collegiate zonal level tournament, organized by University of Mumbai, held at 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct, 2018. 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 Semi finals Stage in the Inter-collegiate Tournaments organized by M.D. College and Kirti College at their respected grounds.

### **Kabbadi : (Girls Team)**

- Girls team reached to the Semi final in the Inter Collegiate Kabbadi tournament organized by Mumbai University held on 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct, 2018. at Mahatma Phule Arts, Science & Com. College post Box No. 124 Panvel, Tal. Panvel, Dist. Raigad.
- Achived RunnerUp Position in the Inter-collegiate Tournaments organized by Kirti College, Mumbai.

### **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 on 30<sup>th</sup> Nov 2018, Played at Dr. Ambedkar College, Wadala Mumbai.
- Secured Third place at Inter-collegiate Inter-zonal Tournament at Rajiv Gandhi College, Vashi played on 13th, 14th & 15th Nov, 2018.
- Kho-Kho, team won the M. N. Varma Silver Trophy declared Runner - Up in the Tournament organized by Maharshi Dayanand College ground, Parel. Played on 07th & 8<sup>th</sup> Dec 2018.

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

College football team reached to third round in the Inter collegiate football tournament organized by University of Mumbai, held on

24/09/2018 at University Sports Complex Marin Line.

### **4) CRICKET :**

College Cricket team reached up to 4th round in the Inter - Collegiate Tournament held in 8th March, 2018.

### **5) VOLLEYBALL**

College Volleyball team participated in the Inter - collegiate Tournament held between 08<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2018 at G. N. Khalsa College of A/S/C N.M.Parekh Road, Opp. Don Bosco High School, Matunga, Mumbai - 400 019.

### **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 on 26th September, 2018 at D. B. J. College, S. K. Patil Nagar, Chiplun - 415 605 . Dist. : Ratnagiri.
- TABLE TENNIS (Boys) held at University Stadium in Dec, 2018.
- BADMINTON (Boys) held at University Stadium Marine Lines in Oct, 2018.
- Half Marathon (Boys) held on, 8th September, 2018 at at Vasantrao Naik College of Arts & Commerce, Bakuli Naka, At & Post Murud Janjira, Dist. Raigad - 402 401.

### **INDIVIDUAL ACHIVEMENT :**

- 1) Sagar Ghag (S.Y.B.Com) Represented in Mumbai University Kho - Kho Team and participated at West Zone & All



India Kho - Kho Tournament held from 21st to 24 & 26th to 28 Dec 2018 respectively at Dr. Ambedkar College of Comm. & Economics, Tilak Road Extension, Opp. BEST Bus Depot, Wadala (West), Mumbai - 400 031.

2) Jayesh Gawade (S.Y.B.Com) Represented in Mumbai University Kho Kho Team and participated at West Zone & All India Kho - Kho Tournament held from 21st to 24 & 26th to 28 Dec 2018 respectively at Dr. Ambedkar College of Comm. & Economics, Tilak Road Extension, Opp. BEST Bus Depot, Wadala (West), Mumbai - 400 031.

3) Sanket Sawant (T.Y.B.Com.) Represented in Mumbai University Kho - Kho Team and participated at West Zone & All India Kho - Kho Tournament held from 21st to 24 & 26th to 28 Dec 2018 respectively at Dr. Ambedkar College of Comm. & Economics, Tilak Road Extension, Opp. BEST Bus Depot, Wadala (West), Mumbai - 400 031.

4) Nilam Ghodake : (S.Y.B.Com)  
a) Achieved first place (Gold Medal) in Carrom inter collegiate tournament, University of Mumbai, held at Anna Leela College of Commerce & Economics, Kurla (East), Mumbai - 400 070. She also won the Double Tournament playing with her partner Miss. Jagruti Tawade.

### **SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT**

- 1) Miss. Nilam Ghodake : has been conferred with National Player (Carrom) Achieved first place in Maharashtra State Ranking Carrom Tournament 2018. Organised by Utkarsha Sports Academy & Carrom Association of Pune Under aegis of Maharashtra Carrom Association
- 2) The College organised the West Zone & All India Inter University Kho -Kho Tournament at our College Three College Players were Selected in University & National Level Team at Mumbai, Maharashtra.

### **JUNIOR COLLEGE TEAM ACHIEVEMENT**

#### **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, from 25th to 30th Sept. 18.
- b) Secured 'Runners-up' in Inter-collegiate Kho-Kho Tournament org. by M. D. College from 13th to 14th Dec, 2018. at Parel
- c) 'Winner' Trophy in Inter-collegiate Kho Kho Tournament org by Junior Colleges Sports Association of Mumbai held from 13 Dec, 2018 at Dr. Ambedkar College Wadala.



**2) KABADDI(BOYS):**

- a) Runners-up in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org. by D.S.O. Mumbai City District held in 06th to 09th Sept, 2018 at Dharavi Mumbai.
- b) 'Winners' in Inter - collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org by Junior Colleges Sports Assn. of Mumbai held in 14th Dec, 2018 at Dr. Ambedkar College.
- c) Reached up to Semifinal Level, Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament organised by MD College, Parel from 5th to 9th Dec.2018.

**3) FOOTBALL(BOYS):**

Reached up to fourth Round in Inter collegiate Tournament organized by DSO and JCSA of Mumbai held in 7<sup>th</sup> Oct 2018 Held at Police Ground Naigaon.

**4) CRICKET(BOYS):**

- Reached up to Third Round in Inter collegiate Cricket Tournament organized by DSO in Dec, 2018.
- Reached to Quarter Final in the Jr. College Spots Association Cricket Tou, Played at Shivaji Park Gymkhana, Dadar.

**5) VOLLEBALL(BOYS):**

Reached up to Third Round in Inter-collegiate Volleyball Tournament organized by DSO in Dec, 2018

**6) KABADDI(GIRLS):**

- a) Secured Runners-up in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org. by D.S.O. Mumbai City District held in 06th to 09th Sept, 2018 at Dharavi Mumbai.
- b) Secured Runners-up place in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org by Junior Colleges Sports Assn. of Mumbai held in 14th Dec, 2018 at Dr. Ambedkar College
- c) Reached up 'Runner-up' Level Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Tournament org by Kirti College, in 5th to 9th Dec.2018

**7) OTHER EVENTS :**

Students participated others game in Inter collegiate Chess, Table Tennis, Badminton, Swimming & Athletic competition

**INDIVIDUAL ACHIVEMENT :**

- 1) Aayush Vivekanad Gurav (SYJC) (KHO-KHO)
  - a) Selected for in Inter-collegiate KHO - KHO Team and participated at State Level Tournament.
- 2) SamyakMahendra Jadhav (FYJC) (KHO - KHO)
  - a) Selected for in Inter-collegiate KHO KHO Team and participated at State Level Tournament.
- 1) Sanket Subhash Mane (SYJC) (Kabaddi)
  - a) Selected for in Inter-collegiate Kabaddi Team and participated at State Level Tournament.





2) Siddhesh Ashok Tandlekar  
(SYJC) (Kabaddi)

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

**OTHER ACTIVITIES**

**West Zone Inter University Kho-kho (men) Tournament 2018 - 2019**

The Association of Indian University had entrusted the responsibility to host West Zone & All India Inter University Kho - Kho Men Tournament 2018 - 19 to the University of Mumbai. The University of Mumbai bestowed the responsibility to organise the tournament at our Sport Ground during 21<sup>st</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> December 2018 and it was jointly organised by University of Mumbai and P. E. S Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics, Wadala, Mumbai. Organising committee was constituted under the patronship of Hon. Vice-Chancellor consisting of the following members.

- 1) Prof. Suhas Pednekar Patron  
Hon'ble Vice - Chancellor
- 2) Dr. Ravindra Kulkarni President  
Pro Vice - Chancellor
- 3) Prin. (Dr.) Siddharth  
R. Kamble Chairman
- 4) Prof. Z. Y. Khan Member
- 5) Shri. P. P. Patil Jt. Org. Secretary
- 6) Shri. R. M. Suradkar Jt. Org. Secretary
- 7) Prof. Nitin Khartad Member
- 8) Shri. R. M. Patil Member
- 9) Shri. Ashok Kuwar Member
- 10) Shri. Manoj Patil Member

11) Dr. Uttam Kendre Organizing  
Secretary

Four Kho-Kho Grounds were especially prepared for the tournament and all the necessary arrangements viz. Reception Desk, Big stage , spectators gallery, office for Officials, Rest room for players, Medical first aid clinic, Dining area Drinking water were made at the ground for the smooth conduct of the tournament. Appropriate arrangements were made for accommodation of out station teams and officials in the nearby locality by renting out premises.

The West Zone Tournament was inaugurated on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2018 by Hon'ble Shri. Ramdasji Athawale (Minister, Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India & Chairman of P.E.S). Hon'ble Shri. Vishwanath Mahdeshwar, Mayor of Mumbai and Deputy Chairman of PES Adv. Ashok G. Talwatkar were the guest of honour. Prof. Suhas Pednekar, Hon'ble Vice - Chancellor, University of Mumbai presided over the inaugural function. Hon'ble Dr. Charanjeet Jadhav, Joint Secretary, Kho - Kho Federation of India and Mr. Govind Sharma, Treasurer, Maharashtra Kho - Kho Association graced the occasion. The inaugural function started with the hoisting of Association of Indian Universities, University of Mumbai and People's Education Society flags at the hands of Shri. Ramdasji Athawale , Prof. Suhas Pednekar, Adv. Ashok G. Talwatkar followed by the University of Mumbai song. Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble welcomed all the distinguished



guests and participating teams, Managers, Coaches and the Officials.

Shri. Ramdasji Athawale in his poetic address guided the young participants to be honest and play the game with sporting spirit. Shri. Vishwanath Mahdeshwar, expressed his pleasure that this tournament is being organised for the first time in the city of Mumbai and as a player himself he was very happy to be a part of the inaugural function. Prof. Suhas Pednekar in his presidential address expressed his pleasure and satisfaction over the arrangements made for the tournament and stressed the need to accept victory and defeat in positive spirit. He wished all the best to the participants and declared the tournament open.

In all, 60 university teams from four western states (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Gao & Maharashtra) participated in the tournament. Shri. Vishwanath Mahdeshwar, Mayor of Mumbai inaugurated Kho-Kho ground by breaking the coconut. All the guests were introduced to the players. Best four teams University of Mumbai, Dr. Bababsaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad, Savitribai Phule University Pune and Shivaji University Kolhapur qualified for semi finals. The final and third place matches were played on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2018. The final was played between University of Mumbai and Dr. Bababsaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad. The players were introduced to

the chief guest Shri. Kalidas Kolambkar and other dignitaries. University of Mumbai won the final and was declared winner of the tournament and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad was Runners up. Shivaji University Kolhapur secured third place. There were many exciting matches with closed finish played during the tournament. The league round match between University of Mumbai and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad was a close finish and again in the final the match between these two team was loved to seen. Spectators enjoyed the high spirited match between the said teams.

Winner teams were awarded Trophy and medals at the hands of the guests for Award ceremony Hon'ble Shri Kalidas Kolambkar, MLA, Mr. Govindrao Mohite, General Secretary, RMMS and Mr. Sandip Tawade, Secretary, Maharashtra Kho Kho Association. Mr. Harshad Hatankar of DBAMU was adjudged Man of the Tournament. Mr. Sandip Tawade in his brief speech on the occasion, appreciated the overall preparations made for the tournament and was optimistic that interest in organising the tournament will help in maintaining and raising the standard of Kho-Kho which will compliment the Associations efforts for securing the game of Kho-Kho a prominent position at international level. Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble, Chairman, Organising Committee, presided over the function. Dr. U. N. Kendre,

# Appreciation Letter



महापौर, मुंबई

**प्रि. विश्वनाथ महाडेश्वर**

महानगरपालिका सभागृह, महानगरपालिका मार्ग,  
छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज टर्मिनस, मुंबई - ४०० ००१.  
दूरध्वनी कार्यालय : २२६२ ०४७७ / २२६२ १०२०  
फॅक्स क्रमांक : २२६९ ६७६९

दिनांक : १० एप्रिल २०१९.

प्रति,  
डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे,  
प्राचार्य,  
पीईएस, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर महाविद्यालय,  
वडाळा, मुंबई - ४०० ०३९.

महोदय,

अखिल भारतीय आंतर विद्यापीठ खो-खो स्पर्धा सन २०१८-१९ ही मुंबई शहरामध्ये प्रथमच आयोजित केल्याचे वाचून आनंद वाटला. सदर स्पर्धेचे आयोजन करण्याचा बहुमान डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर वाणिज्य व अर्थशास्त्र महाविद्यालयास मिळाल्याबद्दल आपले अभिनंदन. स्पर्धा आयोजनातील सुसूत्रता हेच आपल्या यशाचे गमक आहे. ही निश्चितच कौतुकास्पद बाब आहे.

महाविद्यालयाच्या भविष्यातील वाटचालीस माझ्या मनःपूर्वक शुभेच्छा !

आपला स्नेहांकित,

(प्रि. विश्वनाथ महाडेश्वर)

महापौर निवास : वीरमाता जिजाबाई भोसले उद्यान, ई. एस. पाटणवाला मार्ग, भायखळा (पूर्व), मुंबई - ४०० ०२७.  
दूरध्वनी निवास : ०२२ २३७१ ९८९९, २३७१ १०२०

# Appreciation Letter



University of Mumbai

Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Mumbai 400032, Maharashtra, India  
Phone: +9122 2265 0403, 2265 6789 • Fax: +9122 2267 3579  
Email: vice-chancellor@mu.ac.in • Website: <http://www.mu.ac.in>

Prof. Suhas Pednekar  
Vice Chancellor

No. VC/ECD/2018-19/1445

14 March, 2019

Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble,  
Chairman Kho-Kho Committee,  
PES's Dr. Ambedkar College of  
Commerce & Economics,  
Wadala,  
Mumbai - 400 031.

## Letter of Appreciation

Dear Prin. Dr. Kamble,

I would like to express my deep sense of appreciation for the relentless efforts taken by you and your team in organising West Zone Inter University Kho-Kho (Men) Tournament 2018-19 and All India Inter University Kho-Kho (Men) Tournament 2018-19 held at the Sports Ground of PES's Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce and Economics, Wadala Mumbai. Meticulous planning and its well execution made this mega event a grand success.

I am sure your support to the University with the same enthusiasm and commitment shall continue in future too.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Suhas Pednekar  
Vice Chancellor

# Appreciation Letter

श्रीमती ना. दा. ठाकरसी महिला विद्यापीठ

१, एन. ठाकरसी रोड, मुंबई ४०० ०२०

महाराष्ट्र, भारत

दूरध्वनी : ९१-२२-२२०३३३१३

Email : pvc@sandt.ac.in



**SNDT Women's University**

1, Nathibai Thackersey Road, Mumbai - 400 020

Maharashtra, India

Tel : 91-22-22033313

Email : pvc@sandt.ac.in

*Prof (Dr.) Vishnu Magare (A.K.A. V)*

Pro. Vice Chancellor

PVC-01/2019-20/

To,  
The Principal,  
PES's Dr. Ambedkar College of  
Commerce & Economics,  
Wadala,  
Mumbai - 400 031.

Dear Prin. Dr. Siddharth Kamble,

I feel greatly delighted to extend my warm gratitude to you and your staff for organising All India Inter University Kho-Kho (Men) Tournament 2018-19 at your sports ground. Your determination and painstaking efforts to surmount challenges in conducting this National level event is great achievement and praiseworthy feat.

Kindly accept my esteemed appreciation with assurance of warm regards.

*V. Magare*

(Dr. V.N. Magare)

# Appreciation Letter

Physical Education & Sports Dept.  
Email i.d.: sports.mudept@gmail.com  
Website: www.mu.ac.in

University of Mumbai



University Sports Pavilion  
Marine Lines, Mumbai - 400 020.  
Tel.: 2281 7698 Fax.: 2281 6089  
No. Sp./ 138 / 20 19  
Date: 15/11/19

To  
Dr. S. R. Kamble  
Principal  
People's Education Society's  
Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics  
Tilak Road, Wadala,  
Mumbai - 400 031

Dear Sir,

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude for your kindness in accepting our proposal to host, *West Zone & All India Inter University Kho-Kho (Men) Tournament 2018-19*. It is a matter of pride that University of Mumbai was organising this event for the first time. I, appreciate, the arrangements made by your college in smoothly conducting the tournament. I know how difficult it is to make arrangement of accommodation and transport in a city like Mumbai, but your personal supervision has helped in leaving no stone unturned in making this mega event a grand success. All the Participants, Coaches, Managers, Officials, Office bearers of the Association & Federation and Guests praised your efforts. Further, I am indebted to you and your team for conducting the *Kho - Kho game of 22<sup>nd</sup> Maharashtra State Inter University Sports Festival 2018 (Ashwamedh)* at your college Ground.

I take this opportunity to appreciate the staff and the Organising Committee Members of your college Prof. Z.Y. Khan, Chairman, Gymkhana Committee, Mr. P. P. Patil & Mr. R. M. Suradkar, Sports Directors and Prof. Nitin Khartad who have really worked hard for the success of the tournament. Such striving commitment can only ensure the promotion of the game and taking it to the highest level.

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. U. N. Kendre)

Director  
Physical Education and Sports  
University of Mumbai

# All India Inter University Kho-Kho (Men) Tournament 2018-19



Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble presenting Memento to Dr. V.N Magare, Hon'ble Pro Vice - Chancellor S.N.D.T. University, Mumbai.



Hon'ble Adv. Ashok G. Talwatkar presenting Memento to Dr. G. V. Pargaonkar, Principal, BPCA's College of Physical Education, Wadala.



Hon'ble Adv. Ashok G Talwatkar Dy. Chairman P.E.S. felicitating Mr. Manoj Pawar College Alumni & Shiv Chattrapati Awardee



Prin. G. V. Pargaonkar breaking the coconut at inaugural match of the tournament



Dr. V.N Magare extending best wishes to the players.



All Captain of participating teams with the Guests



Mr. Ranjan Shetty College Alumni & National Kho- Kho player being felicitated



Mr. Rahul Uike College Alumni & National Kho- Kho player being felicitated

# All India Inter University Kho-Kho (Men) Tournament 2018-19



Organising Committee Members along with the Guests at Inaugural function



Players in action



Runners Up of the Tournament Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad team along with Trophy & Mementos



Prof. Z. Y. Khan presenting Memento to Mrs. Vaishali Londhe Shiv Chhatrapati Awardee & Vice Chairperson of Maharashtra Kho-Kho Association



Hon'ble Adv. Ashok G Talwatkar Dy. Chairman P.E.S presenting Memento to Dr. Tushar Desai, Principal, D. G. Ruparel College, Mumbai.



Hon'ble Adv. Ashok G Talwatkar Dy. Chairman P.E.S presenting Memento to Ms Lalita Babar, (Olympian and Arjuna Awardee)



Mrs. Kranti Salvi, Chief Guest of the Closing ceremony delivering speech



Winner of the Tournament University of Mumbai team along with Trophy & Mementos



# West Zone Inter University Kho-Kho (Men) Tournament 2018-19



Prof. Suhas Pednekar, Hon'ble Vice - Chancellor, Hon'ble Shri. Ramdasji Athawale, Minister Social Justice & Empowerment. Govt. of India, & Adv. Ashok G Talwatkar hosting the flags of Association of Indian Universities, University of Mumbai & P.E.S. Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics Wadala Mumbai 400 031.



Prof. Suhas Pednekar, Hon'ble Vice - Chancellor delivering presidential address at the inaugural function



Hon'ble Shri. Ramdasji Athawale, Minister Social Justice & Empowerment. Govt. of India Inaugurating the tournament.



Hon'ble Shri. Vishwanath Madeshwar Mayor of Mumbai, breaking the coconut at the inaugural match of the tournament



Chief Guest Hon'ble Shri. Ramdasji Athawale & Mr. Chandrajeet Jadhav Joint Secretary, Kho Kho federation of India, wishing the players.



Organising Committee Members along with the Guests



Teams participating in the tournaments



Players in action.

# West Zone Inter University Kho-Kho (Men) Tournament 2018-19



Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble and Dignitaries being introduced to the players.



Chief Guest for the closing ceremony of West Zone Tournament watching the final match.



Chief Guest for the closing ceremony of West Zone Tournament being introduced to the players.



Mr. Shashikant Pawar (Senior P.I.) College Alumni represented National Kho-Kho Team being felicitated.



Mr. Anil Dhure College Alumni represented Rest of India Kho-Kho Team being felicitated.



Winner of the Tournament University of Mumbai team along with their Trophy & Mementos



Chief Guest for the Closing Ceremony  
Hon. Shri. Kalidasji Kolambkar, MLA delivering speech.



Runners Up of the Tournament Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad team along with their Trophy & Mementos

# State Sports Festival 2018

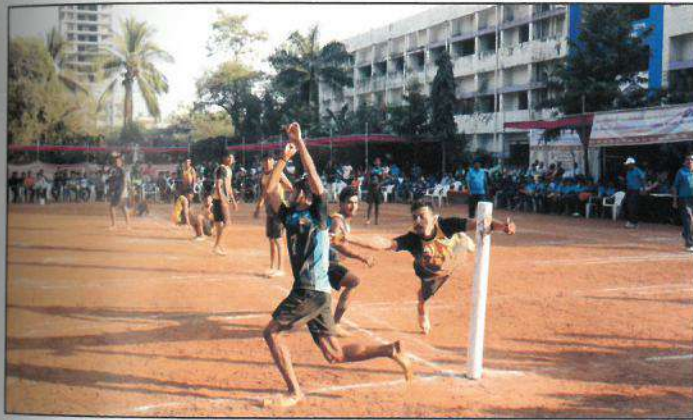
## State Inter University Sports Festival 2018, Kho - Kho Competition Boys & Girls



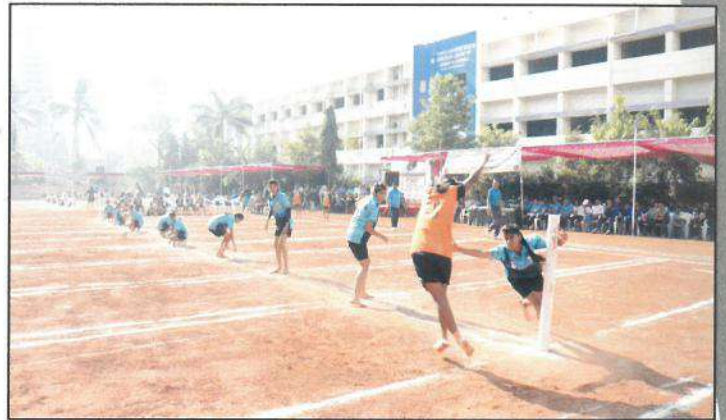
Dr. Fulchand Salampure, Management Council, Member of Dr. B.A.M.U, Aurangabad breaking the coconut at the inaugural match of the competition.



Guests are being introduced to the players.



Boys team players In Action



Girls team players In Action



Birds view of the match



Dr. Suresh Pawar Observer, Krida Mahostva Committee is greeted by Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble

# State Sports Festival 2018



Dr. Vidya Gargote, Convener, Finance Management Committee is being felicitated by Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble



Dr. L. T. Deshmukh Sports Director, (Retd.), Pune University, being felicitated by Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble & Dy. Chairman P.E.S., Adv. Ashok G Talwatkar



Winner of the competition University of Mumbai Boys team presented Gold Medals



Runners Up Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad team presented Silver Medals



Winner of the Competition University of Mumbai Girls team presented Gold Medals.



Runners Up S. P. Pune University, Girls team presented Silver Medals

# Gymkhana Achievement



## University of Mumbai Kho-Kho Team Player



Jayesh Gawade



Sagar Ghag



Sanket Sawant

## University of Mumbai at State level 1st Rank



Miss. Nilam Ghodke

## DSO Kabaddi Tournament



Siddhesh Tandlekar



Sanket Mane

## Khelo India Maharashtra State Kho-Kho Team Player



Aayush Gurav

# NSS Activities



Yoga Day celebration at college



College Blood Donation Camp



Tree Plantation



Street play on cleanliness



1st Prize in Sathaye college for Streetplay



1st Prize in Sydenham college for Streetplay

# NSS Regular activity 2018-19



Road Safety Awareness drive



Rakshabandhan celebration with Mumbai Dabawala



Independence day celebration



Lecture on hepatitis



Appreciation from Kotak Education Foundation



1st Prize in Guru Nanak Khalsa college for Short film

# S/c, ST Cell programme for the Academic Year 2018-19



Chief Guest Mr. Dahiwale (Customs Office) Asst. Commissioner  
Welcome by Dr. Yashodhara S. Varale



Speech Mr. Dahiwale (Asst. Commissioner of Customs Office)

## S/c, ST Special Lecture on Skill Development & Placement 14th Jan. 2019.



Chief Guest Mr. Yusuf Shaikh General Manager  
delivered lecture on Skill Development.





Director, Physical Education & Sports, University of Mumbai proposed the vote of thanks.

The tournament was widely covered by media and the news appeared regularly in all newspapers pertaining to the day to day progress of the tournament.

### **All India Inter University Kho - Kho (Men) Tournament 2018 - 2019.**

After successful completion of West Zone Inter University Kho - Kho (Men) Tournament 2018-19, All India Inter University (Men) Kho-Kho Tournament 2018 - 2019 was organised at our College Sports Ground. The tournament was inaugurated on 26<sup>th</sup> December 2018 by Chief Guest Dr. V. N. Magre, Pro Vice Chancellor S.N.D.T. University, Mumbai. Dr. G. V. Pargaonkar, Principal, BPCA's College of Physical Education, Mumbai was guest of honour. Adv. Ashok G Talwatkar, Deputy Chairman, P.E.S. presided over the inaugural function. Prof. N. G. Shridhar, (Ex - HOD, Accountancy Dept., Dr. Ambedkar College) Mr. Manoj Pawar, Shiv Chattrapati Awardee and alumni of college graced the occasion. Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble, Dr. Uttam Kendre Director, Physical Education & Sports, University of Mumbai, Prof. Z. Y. Khan Chairman Gymkhana Committee, Mr. P.P.Patil. Vice - Principal & Joint Org. Secretary, Mr. R. M. Suradkar, Joint Org. Secretary, and members of the organising committee, Shri. R. M. Patil, Shri. Ashok Kuwar, Shri. Manoj Patil, Shri. Ashok Kuwar , Shri.

Manoj Patil , Mr. Sunil Desale and Prof. Nitin Khartad were presented mementos in appreciation for their commendable work in organising and excellent management of the tournament. Four top teams from all four (East, West, North & South) Zones in all 16 teams participated in the tournament.

Matches were played at league cum knock out basis, at the end, four teams qualified for the semi finals. Final match was played between the winners of semi finals, University of Mumbai & Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. University of Mumbai won the final match and was declared All India Champion. It's a matter of pride that three students of our college Mr. Sanket Sawant, Mr. Sagar Ghag and Mr. Jayesh Gawade represented University of Mumbai team. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad was Runners Up, Shivaji University Kolhapur secured 3<sup>rd</sup> place and Savitribai Phule University Pune was placed 4<sup>th</sup> position.

The Closing ceremony of All India Tournament was held on 28<sup>th</sup> December 2018, Mrs. Kranti Salvi, Marathon Runner, was the chief guest Mr. Capt. Pramod Salvi, Social activist, Dr. Tushar Desai, Principal, D.G. Ruparel College, Mumbai Adv. Ashok G Talwatkar, Deputy Chairman, P.E.S, were the guest of honour. Ms. Lalita Babar, Olympian & recipient of Arjun Award was the special invitee. College alumni Mr. Dipesh More, Shiv Chattrapati Awardee and Mr. Tushar Surve,



Vice-President, Mumbai city Kho - Kho Association, graced the occasion. Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble presided over the function. On this occasion office bearer of kho - kho Federation of India, Maharashtra Kho Kho Association, Shiv Chattrapati Awardees were also felicitated.

Players were felicitated with various Prizes for their outstanding performances. Mr. Harshad Hatankar and Mr. Durvesh Salunkhe of DBAMU were awarded Best Player of the Tournament and Best Attacker of the Tournament respectively. Mr. Rushikesh Murchavade and Mr. Sanket Kadam of University of Mumbai were awarded Best Defender of the Tournament and All Rounder of the Tournament respectively.

Trophy was presented to the Winner University of Mumbai & the players were awarded Gold medal & Mementos. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad team was presented Runners up Trophy and the players were awarded Silver medal & Mementos. Shivaji University Kolhapur which secured Third place was presented Trophy and the players were awarded Bronze medal with Mementos.

Guest, Participants, Coaches, Managers, Officials, Office bearer of Kho - Kho Association has appreciated the arrangement of food, lodging & hospitality and transport facilities. They have also/ Dr. U. N. Kendre, Director, Physical Education & Sports, University of Mumbai praised the Principal Dr. S.R.Kamble Chairman Org. Committee, Prof. Z. Y. Khan,

Chairman Gymkhana Committee, Mr. P .P. Patil Vice Principal & Jt. Org. Secretary, Mr. R. M. Suradkar, Sports Director & Jt. Org. Secretary, Prof. Nitin P. Khartad, Member of the Organising Committee for their hard work in the preparation and conduct of the Tournament. Prof. Z. Y. Khan, Chairman Gymkhana Committee proposed vote of thanks. He specially mentioned the hard work put up by the Teaching staff of Junior College in the arrangements for organising the tournament.

The matches were played in good sprit and the spectators were delighted to watch the excellent performances at the tournament they also appreciated overall managements specially the quality of grounds and seating arrangement at spectators gallery. The tournament received good coverage in the print media.

The Maharashtra State Inter University Sports Festival is initiated and held under the patronage of Hon'ble Chancellor & Governor of Maharashtra State. The responsibility of hosting 22<sup>nd</sup> Maharashtra State Inter University Sports Festival 2018 was assigned to the University of Mumbai. As the college has developed good infrastructure for the West Zone & All India Inter University Kho - Kho (Men) Tournament 2018 - 2019 and successfully organised the tournament at College Sports Ground, which was appreciated by hon. Vice - Chancellor, Observers, Coaches, Officials & Participants' for preparing excellent play ground for the



Kho- Kho tournament. The University of Mumbai proposed that all Kho - Kho (Boys & Girls) matches of 22<sup>nd</sup> Maharashtra State Inter University Sports Festival 2018 be conducted at P.E.S Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics, Wadala, Mumbai. Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble happily agreed to the said proposal and offered all his help for conducting the Kho - Kho matches at our Sports Ground. The matches were held between 14<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> February 2019.

The Kho - Kho Tournament was inaugurated on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2019 by Adv. Ashok G Talwatkar Deputy Chairman of P.E.S, Principal Dr. G. V. Pargaonkar, was the guest of honour and Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble, presided over the function. Dr. U. N. Kendre, Director, Physical Education & Sports, University of Mumbai welcomed all the guest and coaches, participants, officials and pledged to make the tournament grand success.

Kho-Kho (Boys & Girls) teams from 22 universities of Maharashtra state participated in the tournament. Once again we have seen the players in action and got the opportunity to enjoy the game. The University of Mumbai (Boys) team was once again lucky to win the tournament, DBAMU, Aurangabad got the second place and Shivaji University Kolhapur was placed Third. The Girls team of University of Mumbai also won the tournament, Kolhapur University was the runner up, Pune University stood 3rd whereas Dr. BAMU was placed fourth. The matches were played in sporting spirit

The closing function was held on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2018 which was attended by Dr. Vidya Gargote, Convener, Financial Management Committee, Prin. Dr. Suresh Pawar, Observer, Krida Mahostva Committee, Mr. B. B. Mane, Observer, Krida Mahostva Committee, Dr. L.T. Deshmukh, Ex-Sports Director, Pune University, Prin. Dr. G. V. Pargaonkar, BPCA's College of Physical Education, Mumbai, Dr. Fulchand Salampure, Management Council Member, DBAMU Aurangabad and Dr. D. K. Kamble Sports Director, DBAMU Aurangabad.

Guests for the closing function Adv. Ashok G Talwatkar, Deputy Chairman, P.E.S., Dr. Vidya Gargote, Prin. Dr. Suresh Pawar, Mr. B. B. Mane, Dr. L.T. Deshmukh, Prin. Dr. G. V. Pargaonkar, Dr. Fulchand Salampure, Dr. D. K. Kamble presented the Trophy and Medals to the winner teams of Boys and Girls. Dr. U.N. Kendre thanked all the participants, Team managers, Coaches, members of Maharashtra State Referee Board, Members of the medical team from Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital, Sion, and Gymkhana Committee members & volunteers of Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & Economics, Wadala, Mumbai. He specially thanked Prin. Dr. S. R. Kamble for his whole hearted co-operation in successfully conducting the Kho-Kho matches at the college ground.

P. P. Patil  
(Sports Director)

Prof. Z. Y. Khan  
(Chairman, Gymkhana)



## ANNUAL NCC REPORT - 2018 - 19

### MAHARASHTRA NCC ARMY UNIT :

In the academic year 2018-19 N.C.C. army unit of our college started its activities with the enrollment of cadets for first, second and third year students. In this training year we have enrolled 20 Third year, 27 second year and 53 First year cadets.

On 15th August 2017, chief guest shri.P.P. Patil, vice principal jr. college, gave an oath to all N.C.C. Cadets. Principal DrSidharthkamble, Ex.Vice Principal R.M.suradkar & Prof. Lt.G.n.kuwar & other teaching & office staff were present at the time.

### National Level Camps :

#### 1. Special National Integration Camp

a) This year special NIC Camp has been organized by Kerala and lakshdweep DTE on 24 Dec 2018 To 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 2019. ANO Lt. GN Kuwar and party of 3 cadets are detailed for the camp.

#### 2. National Integration Camp

a) This year special NIC Camp organized by Rajsthan Directorate at Jaislmer from 12 nov 2018 To 24 Nov 2018. Out 4 Cadets are going to attend the same under the srcdt SGT 1 Amit Sharma..

3. **Trekking Camp :** This trg year Trekking camp has been organized by Gujrat DTE as "Narbada Trekking Camp" From 28<sup>th</sup> Nov To 07<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2018. 3<sup>rd</sup> year cadet CQMS Prashant Jadhav and 3 cadets are detailed to attend this camp.

#### 1) Annual Training Camp (A. T. C) :

This trg year our institution cadets attended thir first ATC camp at Phoolpada, Virar, organized by 3 MahBtltn, in the month of July 2018. Total 5 cadets are participated in this camp. andcdt Vipul Pawar has been selected for the onward camp.

#### 2) Annual Training Camp cum RDC Camp (A.T.C.cum RDC I)

1<sup>st</sup> CATC cum RDC Camp was organized by 6 Mah. Btltn, CATC /RDC - 406 at Homeguardgrond, Ghatkopar from 6 Oct 2018 to 18 Oct 2018. Total 4 Cadets participated in this camp, and 4 out of 4 has been selected for onward level camp, which continued at same venue.

#### 3) Annual Training Camp cum RDC Camp (A.T.C.cum RDC II)

2<sup>nd</sup> CATC cum RDC Camp has been started from 19<sup>th</sup> oct to 28<sup>th</sup> Oct 2018/. In this camp Our Three Cadets are selected in the area of Drill Performance and 1 Cadet Amit Sharma selected as a Ballet Drama and Dance in the CATC/RDC 407 camp.



**4) Annual Training Camp cum RDC Camp(A.T.C.cum RDCIII)**

As our Three Cadets SUO Shubham Mishra , JUO Rishikesh Saket and JUO2 Gupta had been already selected for this camp special concerned to Drill and 1 Cadet Amit Sharma selected as a Ballet Drama and Dance. These selected 4 cadets attended the level 3 camp regarding RDC selection procedure held at Ghatkopar, CATC cum RDC 408 camp, from 31<sup>st</sup> oct to 9<sup>th</sup> Nov 2018. We are looking forward for IGC selection camp going to held at Pune.

**5) Annual Training Camp(A.T.C):**

Our unit i.e. 4 MAH SIG COY NCC organized an CATC 409 Camp at Sarswati Vidyalaya, Thane from 10<sup>th</sup> Nov.2018 to 18<sup>th</sup> Nov 2018. Unit had allotted us 100 Cadets vacancy for this camp

**C) Social Service Activities :**

**1. Blood Donation :**

A blood donation programme was jointly organized by N.C.C. (Army Unit) and N.S.S. Unit of Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce & economics and K.E.M Group of Hospitals. Our Cadets donated 400cc blood each during the camp as held on Aug 2016.

**2. Ganpati Emersion & Mahaparinirvan din - Traffic Control Duty :**

Our 15 cadets were allotted to control traffic at Shivaji Park Dadar, and Ganapati immersion duty in wadala, in the month of September 2018.

**3. INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOGA**

Our institution Dr.Ambedkar college Wadala Mumbai -31 was the centre for Yoga Day celebration. From M D college 20 cadets and our Institutions 47 cadets had performed the YOGA Activity.

The Yoga program was started sharp 07:00 am and ended at 07:30 am. The said program and yoga activity was performed successfully in the presence of our Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble and the college staff.

**ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING :**

NCC dept. also celebrated 26<sup>th</sup> jun 2018 as international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Total 37 cadets along with ANO participated in the rally organized by NCC dept. to include good health habits among the people to prevent from smoking .

The route of the rally was college to Ram mandir signal Wadala to back to the college .



**5. TREE PLANTATION :**

ON 15<sup>TH</sup> July 2018 our college organized tree plantation programme. Several , kind of trees like Ashoka , Gulmoharetc were planted by our NCC cadets. Total 32 cadets were present for the program.

**6. KARGIL VIJAY DIWAS : 26<sup>TH</sup> July 2018.**

On 26<sup>th</sup> July 2018 20 Cadets attended the program on KARGIL VIJAY DIVAS at Shivaji Mandir , Dadar (W).

**7. INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION ON 15<sup>TH</sup> AUG 2018 :**

We Celebrated 15<sup>th</sup> Aug i.e. 72<sup>nd</sup> INDEPENDENCE DAY ON 15/08/2018 by hoisting flag in the college premises. Flag was hoisted in the hands of Sr. college Prof. Z. Y. Khan at 8:15 a.m. to 10 a.m..The program was arranged in the assembly hall, Total 41 cadets were present for the program. Jai Hind.

**8. BLOOD DONATION CAMP REPORT :**

Collaboration with NCC and NSS Dept our college organized a Blood Donation Camp in the college premises. Lt. G N Kuwar (ANO), Prof. Gawai and Prof. Dr.Gangotri were present to the venue. Blood Donation Activity scheduled from 9 am to 3 pm. All the college staff, teachers and Students were participated in the camp.

Total 59 cadets were present for the said program. 5 NCC Cadets along with ANO donated blood The camping organization was SBTC , KEM Hospital, Parel. They collected total 76 Blood bags of 350 ml each through this camp.

**9. SWATCHHATA PAKHWADA REPORT -FROM 15<sup>TH</sup> SEP. TO 2<sup>ND</sup> Oct.2018.:-**

SwatchhataPakhwada program was organized under Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan conducting 15 days predefined activities from 15<sup>th</sup> sep 18 to 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 2018.We have successfully completed the program. Approximately 60 To 70 cadets were regularly present and participated in the program, till 2<sup>nd</sup> of Oct.2018.

**10. GANDHI JAYANTI VISHWA AHINSA DIVAS- 2<sup>ND</sup> Oct.2018 :**

A programme on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti was organized in the college. Teachers and Students have remembered Gandhi for their contribution to the Nation.

For the above said programme 54 cadets were present in time at the venue.



**11. SAVIDHANDIVAS : 26<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2018**

As per the instructions from the state government, our department participated in the celebration program organized by the college.

A rally was organized from our college campus to Dadar station in which our 73 cadets participated with full enthusiasm.

**12. NATIONAL YOUTH DAY:- 12<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2019**

As per the instructions from state government, our dept. participated in the celebration programme organized by the college.

A rally was organized from our college campus to Kidwainagar in which our 53 cadets participated with full enthusiasm..

**13. REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION : 26<sup>TH</sup> JAN. 2019**

On 26<sup>th</sup>jan. 2019 our college celebrated Republic Day in college premises and flag was hoisted in the hands of Chief Guest Prof. ZY Khan. Total 85 cadets were present for this program.

**14. NCC DAY CELEBRATION : 30<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2019**

NCC DAY was the very special event which organized and celebrated in the college on 30<sup>th</sup>jan. 2019. For the program principal, Drpargaonkar, BPED College, Wadala was present as chief Guest and Dr SR Kamble, Principal was the President of the said program.

Program started 9 am in the presence of dignitaries, staff, outsider invitees and the college students. After welcoming the guests NCC cadets started program with Flag area briefing, contingent Drill etc. they presented excellent Rifle Drill and Section attack. Finally they presented Group dance and song and ANO Lt. Ganesh Kuwar expressed Vote of thanks to the present audience. Total 71 cadets were present in the program and the program came to an end by 11:30.

**15. ATHARVA FOUNDATION NPROGRAM @ WORLI.:-**

ANO LTGN Kuwar and party of 20 cadets attended the program at worli.

**16. NCC DAY PROGRAM @ MULLA AUDITORIUM coloba :-**

**N.C.C. ARMY BOYS**



**Administrative Aspects**

1. Our NCC unit achieved its target of enrolment in July 2018 at the beginning of this academic year.
2. In the month end of July 2018 Rank selection had been done and SUO Shubham Mishra took over the charge as Senior Under Officer.
3. In addition to the training parades every week, cadets also actively participated in various camps and training activities.
4. Cadets got training at Battalion Level Annual Training camps held in throughout the year.
5. our college 10 ncc cadets has attended Rifle firing of .22 rifle at Colaba RC.church.
6. Cadets SUO Shubham Mishra participated in group level Firing competition, held at Pune.
7. Till date 9 cadets underwent a specialized training at NCC group level training camps a Mumbai.
8. 11 Cadets attended 3 National a special National Integration Camp ,Kerala, NIC Camp at Jaisalmer, Rajsthan and 1 Trekking camp at Gujrat ,named "Narbada Trekking camp.", from Nov. 2018 to Jan. 2019.

3. ACHIVEMENTS CHART 2018-2019

| SR NO. | REGI. NO. | RANK AND NAME               | CAMP / EVENT ATTENDED   | ACTIVITY                                 | REMARK                             |
|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 01     |           | SUO MISHRA<br>SHUBHAM       | G V MALVANKAR<br>INTER-DTE<br>FIRING<br>COMPETITION<br>AND CATC/RDC/<br>IGC CAMPS.<br>FOR RDC | FIRING<br>DRILL-IN                       | 10 <sup>TH</sup> RANK<br>IN FIRING |
| 02     |           | JUO 1<br>SAKET<br>RISHIKESH | CATC/RDC/IGC<br>CAMPS   | DRILL-IN<br>SELECTION<br>PROCESS FOR RDC |                                    |
| 03     |           | JUO 2<br>GUPTA<br>MANOJ     | CATC/RDC/IGC<br>CAMPS   | DRILL-IN<br>SELECTION<br>PROCESS FOR RDC |                                    |
| 04     |           | CPL MUKESH<br>SHARMA        | CATC/RDC/IGC<br>CAMPS   | DRILL-IN<br>SELECTION<br>PROCESS FOR RDC |                                    |





|    |  |                            |                       |   |  |
|----|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| 05 |  | SGT AMIT<br>SHARMA         | CATC/RDC/IGC<br>CAMPS | SOCIAL WORK<br>AND ASSISTANCE<br>& CULTURAL |  |
| 06 |  | CDT<br>GANESH<br>JADHAV,   | CATC 407<br>GHATKOPAR | SOCIAL WORK<br>AND ASSISTANCE               |  |
| 07 |  | JUO 2<br>MANOJ GUPTA       | CATC 409,<br>AIROLI   | DRILL &<br>SD SENIOR                        |  |
| 08 |  | CQMS<br>PRASHANT<br>JADHAV | CATC 409,<br>AIROLI   | DRILL & DUTY<br>SENIOR                      |  |
| 09 |  | SGT PAVAN<br>NISHAD        | CATC 409<br>AIROLI    | DRILL & DUTY<br>SENIOR                      |  |

**4. ACHIVEMENTS CHART 2018-2019**

| SR NO. | REGI. NO. | RANK AND<br>NAME           | CAMP / EVENT<br>ATTENDED       | ACTIVITY   | REMARK |
|--------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------|
| 01     |           | Ano Lt. Ganesh<br>Kumar    | Kerala Ebsb<br>Camp            | Best ANO<br>Award  |        |
| 02     |           | Juo Manoj<br>Gupta         | Kerala Ebsb<br>Camp            | Singing  |        |
| 03     |           | Sgt Amit<br>Sharma         | Kerala Ebsb<br>Camp            | Singing  |        |
| 04     |           | Sgt Pavan<br>Nishad        | Kerala Ebsb<br>Camp            | Singing  |        |
| 05     |           | Cqms<br>Prashant<br>Jadhav | CATC 411,<br>KHADAVALI<br>CAMP | Best Table,<br>Best Cadet,<br>Best pilot And<br>Best Guard |        |
| 06     |           | CDT Ashok<br>DUBEY         | NARMADA<br>TRACK,<br>GUJARAT   | GROUP<br>DANCE   |        |



| SR. NO. | TITLE OF ACTIVITIES   | NO. OF TEACHERS CO-ORDINATED/ ACTIVITY | NO. OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITY (MD) | REMARK<br>IYD               |
|---------|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 01      | INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOGA 21/06/2018  | 33 TEACHERS PARTICIPATED               | 47 + 20 COLLEGE) = 67                                      | CENTRE 2018                 |
| 02      | ANTI DRUGS DAY/ RALLY- ON 26/06/2018  | 07                                     | 37   |                             |
| 03      | TREE PLANTATION ON 15/07/2018   | 05                                     | 32   |                             |
| 04      | KARGILVIJAYDIWAS - PROGRAM@ SHIVAJI MANDIR, DADAR ON 26/07/2018   | 02                                     | 20   |                             |
| 05      | 72 <sup>ND</sup> INDEPENDENCE DAY - ON 15 <sup>TH</sup> AUG 2018  | 37                                     | 41 CADETS + 150 (OTHER DEPT. STUDENTS)                     |                             |
| 06      | BLOOD DONATION CAMP @COLLEGE ON 6 <sup>TH</sup> SEP 2018  | 25                                     | 59   |                             |
| 07      | 'SWATCHHATA HI SEVA' PROGRAM FROM 15/09/2018 TO 02/10/2018 SWATCHHATA CAMPAIGN, RALLIES, PROGRAMS ORGANISED | AN AVERAGE 7 TEACHERS EVERY DAY        | 60 TO 70 CADETS EVERY DAY                                  | 15 DAYS CLEANLINESS PROGRAM |





**NSS UNIT REPORT - 2018 - 19**

**DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF REGULAR ACTIVITIES.**

**AREA BASED PROJECT -I**

**1) HIV/AIDS AWARENESS PROJECT :**

**1) RRC Workshop :**

On 28<sup>th</sup> August 2018, our three volunteers Mr. Gitesh Rana, Marline Sandeham and Ms. Priyanka Hatekar attended Peer Educator workshop organized by MDACS.

**2) Preparation of Blood Donation Camp :**

NSS unit decided to have 'Blood Donation Camp on 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2018. For that purpose we prepared HIV/AIDS slogans written cards to write their blood groups. We prepared 1,000 such cards during 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2018.

**3) Poster making competition :**

On 4<sup>th</sup> September 2018, NSS unit conducted poster making competition in which 70 volunteers participated. The topics were HIV/AIDS awareness. The result of the competition was declared by Doctor Team of KEM hospital on Blood donation Drive which was organized on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2018.

**4) RRC Opening :**

On 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2018, Red Ribbon Club (RRC) was inaugurated by the hands of Prof. Akshay Kamble. He delivered a lecture on HIV/AIDS awareness to get complete information about HIV/AIDS. The session was very informative.

**5) Competitions :**

To observe HIV/AIDS week, the NSS unit of our college organized various competitions in which our NSS unit won 3<sup>rd</sup> prize in Street play competition and 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in Slogan making competition and 3<sup>rd</sup> prize in bottle painting. On 7<sup>th</sup> December 2017, KC College also organized Quiz competition on the theme HIV/AIDS awareness in which our four volunteers participated.

**6) Lecture on HIV/AIDS awareness :**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2017, Prof Akshay Kamble conducted an awareness lecture on HIV/AIDS for the students of Adivasi ashram school at Vavloli

**7) Lecture on Youth Vernability :**

On 8<sup>th</sup> December 2017, our ex.volunteer Ms. Ankita Bhoi delivered a lecture on 'Youth Vernability'.

**8) Streetplay performance :**

On 05<sup>th</sup> December 2018, our volunteer perform three shows of streetplay in the community.

**9) RRC membership Drives :**



In order to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS, to clear the misconception about the disease among the students of junior college. Our volunteers took the lecture from class to class. More than 1200 students were beneficiaries from these drives. The drives were conducted between 2<sup>nd</sup> January & 13<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

**10) National youth day :**

On 16<sup>th</sup> January 2018, MDACS celebrated National Youth Day The chief guest of the event was Dr. Magare. Pro vice chancellor, university of Mumbai.

**II) HEALTH AWARENESS PROJECT :**

**1) Health awareness Program :**

On 08<sup>th</sup> August 2018, in collaboration with Wadala BMC Ward an awareness lecture was conducted.

**2) Hepatitis B awareness Program :**

On 29<sup>th</sup> September 2018, in collaboration with United Way of Mumbai NSS unit organized an awareness session on hepatitis B.

**3) Blood Donation Drives :**

1) On 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017, NSS unit organized Blood Donation drive in collaboration with KEM blood bank in which we collected 73 blood units.

2) On 26<sup>th</sup> November 2018, 47 units collected by our 12 volunteers at Dadar Station with JJ hospital Blood Bank in memory of 26/11.

**4) Volunteer ship for Blood donation camp :**

Our volunteers helped in conducting blood donation camps at different places. Following is the table for volunteer ship of blood donation camp

Following are details of blood donation at different places.

**II) Pulse Polio Project :**

In collaboration with wadala health post our 13 volunteers were participated in door to door pulse polio drive between 04<sup>th</sup> August & 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018 and beneficiaries were 827 children below 5 years. 13 NSS volunteers were participated in Pulse Polio project.

**III) Leprosy Project :**

In collaboration with wadala health post and Don Bosco our 10 volunteers were participated in door to door leprosy checking campaign from 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2018 to 10<sup>th</sup> October 2018 and beneficiaries were more than 1500 families.



**IV) Yoga day Project :**

On 21<sup>st</sup> June 2018, NSS Unit of Dr. Ambedkar College in collaboration with NCC Unit of the college conducted 4<sup>th</sup> International Yoga Day in college assembly hall. 37 NSS volunteers took part in performing yoga exercises. Total no. of people participated for yoga day was 90. Our 4 NSS volunteers attended Yoga training camp at Kalina University for 7 days from 15.06.2018 and 21.06.2018. College Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble, teaching and non-teaching staff of the college participated in the yoga session.

**AREA BASED PROJECT -II**

**I) Environmental Project :**

**1. Vanmahostav**

According to the circular given by Maharashtra Government Forest Department NSS unit of Dr. Ambedkar College along with NCC, Gymkhana and EVS department celebrated VANMAHOSTAV in the following way

**1. Tree plantation :**

On 5<sup>th</sup> July 2018, we planted 110 saplings at college ground viz. 2- kadulimb, 2- karanj, 2-Bakul, 2- seeta-ashok and 2- putranjan. Principal Dr. SiddharthKamble inaugurated the function. Vice principals of Sr. and Jr.college, and other teaching faculties along with 100 students participated in this plantation program. Then we took pledge of " vrikshpratingyna" followed by small vrikshdindi.

2. Street play practice and preparation of pits:3-5<sup>th</sup> July 2018.

3. Tree plantation :

On 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb.2019 volunteers were planted 50 saplings at college ground in association with L & T company.

4. Street-play performance :

On 4<sup>th</sup> July 2018, we performed street play in the community as well as in college premises on tree plantation.

**2. Swachh Bharat Pakhwada :**

According to the circular issued by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Department of Youth Affairs, Government of India about celebrating Swachh Bharat Pakhwada, NSS Unit of Dr. Ambedkar College celebrated Swachh Bharat Pakhwada from 1<sup>st</sup> Aug to 15<sup>th</sup> Aug 2018 in following way. Our 50 Volunteers were participated in Swachh Bharat Pakhwada.



*Description of the activities conducted in regular programme under the Swachh Bharat Mission at adopted area / venue:*

| <b>Day</b>    | <b>Activity conducted by NSS unit</b>  |
|---------------|--|
| 01/08/2018    | Seminar on Swachha Bharat was organised by NSS unit of our college, our NSS P. O. Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavane delivered a speech on Cleanliness, Types of wastes, Waste Management Techniques, Use of 3R's in day-to-day life.           |
| 02/08/2018    | College campus area were cleaned by 50 NSS volunteers and tried to make college campus free from Plastic use, NSS volunteers were cleaned all the  |
| 05/08/2018    | classes as well as campus area, playground etc.  |
| 06/08/2018    | 50 NSS volunteers visited to adopted area for cleanliness where they made  |
| to 08/08/2018 | awareness about cleanliness in local community of that area (Door to door visited people and given tips for cleanliness)   |
| 09/08/2018    | 50 NSS volunteers visited to adopted area for cleanliness, (conducted street   |
| to 10/08/18   | play on awareness about cleanliness) tried to involved local people in cleanliness activity. Volunteers made awareness in local people by adopting small measures for cleanliness of surrounding area, about waste minimisation etc. |
| 11/08/18      | Beach Cleaning Programme organised with United way of Mumbai.  |
| 13/08/18      | Visited to old age home and cleaned the entire area of the old age home.   |
| 14/08/18      | Arranged rally in adopted area for awareness about cleanliness.  |
| 15/08/18      | Meeting of NSS volunteers with Principal about discussion of programmes related with Cleanliness.  |
|               | NSS Volunteers performed street play on cleanliness and participated in Swachhata hi seva rally (Cleanliness programme) organized by KEM Hospital and Nehru Science Centre.  |
|               | No. of Street Play conducted 03 No. of Rally organized : 02  |
|               | Approx. population covered during the Swachh Bharat Mission Campaign in above adopted area : 1,200.  |

### III) Crowd control Project

*Our 50 NSS volunteers participated in crowd control project, for various events, functions arranged by Government of Maharashtra, in collaboration with Central Railway Police Force. Following are the details of crowd control project.*



Following are the details of the project.

| Sr. No. | Date                      | Activity   | Male | Female | Total |
|---------|---------------------------|--|------|--------|-------|
| 1.      | 14/09/2018                | Ganesh visarjan at Sion  |      |        | 40    |
| 2.      | 17/09/2018                | Ganpativisarjan at Dadar TT  |      |        | 45    |
| 3.      | 19/09/2018                | Traffic control at DadarTT,<br>for Ganesh visarjan   |      |        | 46    |
| 4.      | 23/09/2018                | Ganesh immersion -traffic control<br>at Dadar  |      |        | 45    |
| 5.      | 30/11/2018                | Lecture by Pandhare sir<br>(Sr.Police Inspector) on traffic control<br>before Mahaparinirwan Din |      |        | 35    |
| 6.      | 05/12/2018-<br>07/12/2018 | Mahaparimivan din traffic control<br>at Dadar  |      |        | 50    |

#### IV) Road Safety Project

Our 30 volunteers were participated in Road safety project in cooperation with United way.

| Date     | Activity  |  |  |  |
|----------|---|--|--|--|
| 01/08/18 | Road Safety - at Haji Ali                       |  |  |  |
| 04/08/18 | Road Safety - at Haji Ali                       |  |  |  |
| 05/08/18 | Road Safety - at Haji Ali                       |  |  |  |
| 08/08/18 | Road Safety - at Haji Ali                       |  |  |  |
| 08/08/18 | Lecture by Cyril Gaikwad road safety            |  |  |  |
| 06/10/18 | Poster making and display of posters at signals |  |  |  |
| 07/10/18 | Pledge wall                                     |  |  |  |
| 08/10/18 | Short film and road safety games                |  |  |  |
| 09/10/18 | Rally on road safety                            |  |  |  |
| 15/10/18 | Biker sensitization                             |  |  |  |
| 22/10/18 | Street play on road safety                      |  |  |  |
| 28/10/18 | Poem and slogan competition                     |  |  |  |

#### VI) Women Empowerment Project and Gender Equality

| Sr.No | Date       | Activity  | No.of<br>Participants |
|-------|------------|---|-----------------------|
| 01    | 02/06/2018 | Akshara NGO meeting   | 02                    |
| 02    | 29/06/2018 | Akshara NGO meeting   | 01                    |
| 03    | 30/06/2018 | Akshara workshop  | 13                    |
| 04    | 11/09/2018 | Akshara workshop  | 17                    |
| 05    | 26/09/2018 | Lecture by Prof. Priya Parkar madam<br>on Gender Equality & Gender Sensitization. | 40                    |
| 06    | 12/10/2018 | AksharaProgramme  | 17                    |



**VI) Educational project :**

In collaboration with Kotak Education Foundation, our volunteers took part in "School Teachers Enrichment Program" in the area of Mankhurd, Chembur and Govandi on following days. Our 30 volunteers were participated in this project.

| Date     | Activity                 |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 01/05/18 | Seminar                  |
| 06/07/18 | Class management         |
| 20/08/18 | Class management         |
| 24/08/18 | Kotak meeting            |
| 27/08/18 | Class management         |
| 28/08/18 | Home visit               |
| 29/08/18 | School visit- Home visit |
| 30/08/18 | Home visit               |
| 06/09/18 | Class management         |
| 11/09/18 | Class management         |
| 24/10/18 | Class management         |
| 25/10/18 | Class management         |
| 05/11/18 | Class management         |
| 12/11/18 | Wall painting            |
| 13/11/18 | Class management         |
| 14/11/18 | Class management         |
| 23/12/18 | Class management         |
| 24/12/18 | Class management         |
| 25/12/18 | Class management         |

**Intercollegiate competition :**

1. Our 20 volunteers participated in 'Jaaniv' intercollegiate competition on 18-19<sup>th</sup> Dec.2018, arranged by Sathye College, in which students won 1<sup>st</sup> Prize for Street play on theme Vaghoba. Volunteers participated in poster making, Elocution, Dance.
2. Volunteers participated in "Bharari" intercollegiate competition arranged by Sydneham College on 20<sup>th</sup> Dec.2018. Our 25 Volunteers participated in street play, poster making, Elocution. Volunteers won 2<sup>nd</sup> prize in elocution and 1<sup>st</sup> prize in street play.
3. NSS unit of Khalsa College arranged "Aghaaz" intercollegiate competition on 12<sup>th</sup> Feb.2019, in which 20 volunteers participated. Volunteers participated in street play, short films, poster making, treasure hunt, quiz competition. Students won 1<sup>st</sup> prize in short film.
4. 2 volunteers participated in poster making intercollegiate competition arranged by Zunzunwala College, Ghatkopar on 15<sup>th</sup> Feb.2019.





5. NSS unit of Vaze College arranged "Zapurza" intercollegiate competition 15-16<sup>th</sup> Feb.2019, our 35 NSS volunteers participated in all event.
6. NSS unit of B.K.Birla college arranged "Ignite-The spark of youth" intercollegiate competition. Our 25 students participated in competition.

**UNIVERSITY PROJECTS :**

| Name of Activity/programmes        | Venue of Programme     | Date/Period | No. of NSS volunteers involved |        |       |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|
|                                    |                        |             | Male                           | Female | Total |
| Avhan Selection                    | KC College             | 04/05/2018  | 02                             | -      | 02    |
| Avhan Selection                    | KC College             | 05/05/2018  | 02                             | -      | 02    |
| Avhan meeting                      | Jaihind College        | 11/05/2018  | 02                             | -      | 02    |
| Yoga day training                  |                        | 15/06/2018- | 03                             | 01     | 04    |
| International yoga day celebration | Kalina University      | 21/06/2018  | 06                             | 04     | 10    |
| Peace Rally for 'Hiroshima Day     | August Kranti Maidan   | 06/08/2018  | 08                             | 02     | 10    |
| Workshop by MDAC                   | MDAC, Wadala           | 24/08/2018  | 01                             | -      | 01    |
| MDAC workshop for NSS              | MDAC, Wadala           | 28/08/2018  | 01                             | 02     | 03    |
| Workshop on Ganpati making         | SIWS college           | 12/09/2018  | 03                             | 03     | 06    |
| Ganpati Immersion                  | Sion                   | 14/09/2018  | 25                             | 15     | 40    |
| Ganpati Immersion                  | Dadar TT               | 17/09/2018  | 28                             | 17     | 45    |
| Ganpati Immersion                  | Dadar TT               | 19/09/2018  | 28                             | 18     | 46    |
| Ganpati Immersion                  | Dadar TT               | 23/09/2018  | 28                             | 17     | 45    |
| Beach cleaning                     | Girgaon Chaupati       | 24/09/2018  | 32                             | 20     | 52    |
| Rally                              | Churchgate             | 30/09/2018  | 15                             | 06     | 21    |
| 1. Rally on Gandhi Jayanti         | Manibhavan             |             | 10                             | 02     | 12    |
| 2. Bhajansandhya                   | Gateway of India       | 02/10/2018  | 25                             | 15     | 40    |
| Cleanliness drive                  | Kalina                 | 14/10/2018  | 08                             | 02     | 10    |
| Cleanliness drive                  | Kalina                 | 20/10/2018  | 10                             | 03     | 13    |
| NASCO poster competition           | Goregaon               | 25/10/2018  | 02                             | 01     | 03    |
| Blood donation drive               | Dadar                  | 26/11/2018  | 07                             | 05     | 12    |
| Crowd control                      | Dadar                  | 06/12/2018  | 24                             | 16     | 50    |
| Sathye college feast               | Sathye college         | 18/12/2018  | 12                             | 08     | 20    |
| Prize Distribution                 | Sathye college         | 19/12/2018  | 12                             | 08     | 20    |
| Sydneham college feast             | Sydneham college       | 20/12/2018  | 12                             | 08     | 20    |
| HOSH rally                         | Shivaji Park           | 23/12/2018  | 26                             | 14     | 40    |
| PCGT                               | Bhavans Chaupati       | 08/01/2019  | 07                             | 03     | 10    |
| Yoga event                         | Sport pavilion ,Kalina | 02/02/2019  | 06                             | 04     | 10    |
| Run for Vivekanand                 | JuhuChaupati           | 03/02/2019  | 15                             | 06     | 21    |
| PCGT                               | Bhavans Chaupati       | 08/02/2019  | 10                             | 05     | 15    |
| University VC Program              | Kalina University      | 09/02/2019  | 05                             | 03     | 08    |
| Aghaz event                        | Khalsa College         | 12/02/2019  | 14                             | 0620   |       |
| Intercollegiate competition        | Zunzunwala college     | 15/02/2019  | 02                             | -      | 02    |
| Intercollegiate competition        | Birla College          | 25/02/2019  | 17                             | 08     | 25    |
| Marathi Bhasha Divas- Rally        | Fort                   | 27/02/2019  | 10                             | 07     | 17    |
| Run for Unity                      | Nariman Point          | 31/10/2018  | 10                             | -      | 10    |
| Meatless Day.                      | K.C.College            | 12/10/2018  | 05                             | 03     | 08    |



**PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT CAMPS & WORKSHOPS- 2018-19**

| Sr. No. | Date                  | Camp and Workshop                               | Name of Volunteers                   |
|---------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 01      | 25/05/2018-03/06/2018 | Avhan camp at Aurangabad                        | Rahul Sawant<br>Krishna Jaiswar      |
| 02      | 20/09/2018-30/09/2018 | Adventure camp at Shimla                        | Krishna Jaiswar                      |
| 03      | 25/09/2018-29/09/2018 | LTC camp, Badlapur                              | Vishal Gawali<br>Shivlila Narayankar |
| 04      | 19/10/2018            | Sabarmati visit, Gujarat                        | Arun Gaud                            |
| 05      | 23/02/2019-27/02/2019 | Pravartan camp, Amravati                        | Vishal Gawali                        |
| 06      | 25/02/2019-03/03/2019 | University level camp,<br>Nagaon Village, Thane | Shalini Kannan                       |

**COLLEGE LEVEL ACTIVITIES :**

| Date                    | Event Name  | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------------|---|------|--------|-------|
| 14/04/18                | Dr.AmbedkarJayanti  | 12   | 08     | 20    |
| 3/7/18                  | Street play on Plastic/pollution Free Society             | 08   | 02     | 10    |
| 4/7/2018                | Street play on Plastic/pollution Free Society             | 08   | 02     | 10    |
| 5/7/18                  | Tree plantation 110 tree planted at college               | 18   | 72     | 51    |
| 5/7/18                  | Program on Cybercrime at Dadar                            | 06   | 04     | 10    |
| 2/8/18                  | Lecture on Plastic free society by Prof. Dr. Gangotri Mam | 26   | 24     | 50    |
| 15/8/18                 | Meeting /Independence Day                                 | 49   | 31     | 80    |
| 16/8/18                 | Meeting   | 45   | 30     | 75    |
| 20/8/18                 | Kotak semi orientation                                    | 28   | 22     | 50    |
| 24/8/18                 | NSS orientation by Prof. V.S Toraskar Madam               | 80   | 45     | 125   |
| 25/8/18                 | Rakshabandhan at dadar station with dabavala              | 42   | 12     | 52    |
| 9/8/18                  | App making program  | 17   | 13     | 30    |
| 4/9/18                  | Poster making   | 17   | 13     | 30    |
| 6/9/18                  | Blood camp KEM hospital in college                        | 60   | 40     | 100   |
| 26/9/18                 | Plastic free society                                      | 28   | 22     | 50    |
| 29/9/18                 | Surgical strike day                                       | 38   | 13     | 51    |
| 26/11/18                | Constitution Day celebration                              | 21   | 14     | 35    |
| 30/11/18<br>20/12/18 to | Lecture By Pandhre Sir Senior P.I. Dadar station          | 25   | 12     | 37    |
| 24/12/18                | Inter-university Kho-Kho sports tournament at College     | 07   | 05     | 12    |
| 11/01/19<br>23/01/19 to | Camp Meeting  | 55   | 35     | 90    |
| 24/01/19                | Annual Social Gathering                                   | 19   | 11     | 30    |
| 26/01/19                | Republic Day  | 20   | 14     | 34    |
| 2/02/19                 | Tree Plantation - planted 50 saplings.                    | 16   | 13     | 29    |
| 4/02/19                 | Lecture on Pass Port making                               | 18   | 14     | 32    |





## **RESIDENTIAL RURAL CAMP 2018 - 19**

A Week long Special Rural Camp Was Conducted by NSS Unit Of Dr. Ambedkar College, Wadala from 15<sup>th</sup> Jan. to 21<sup>st</sup> Jan. 2019 at Aptavane Village, Taluka Sudhagad, District Raigad. Our accommodation was arranged at Anudanit Adivasi Ashram School, Wavloli Village. 81 NSS Volunteers Participated in the camp along with Prof. D.A. Gawai (NSS PO) Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavane (NSS PO). We started our Journey on 15<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2019 from Wadala stations at 7.30 am and reached at the destinations at 12.30 pm. Our 15 NSS volunteer were started their journey by tempo for purchasing vegetables and & foodgrains from APMC Market Vashi the NSS volunteer selected the food grains & vegetables and reached to camp side.

### **Day 1: 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019.**

As soon as the NSS volunteer reached the camp site, they cleaned auditorium and their respective rooms. On their arrival, Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavanemade sure that the volunteers were at ease. Then all volunteers made arrangements for the inaugural function. Session started at 4.00 pm. Mr. Kumbhar (Principal of secondary section of the school) inaugurated the camp followed by Buddha vandana. All the dignitaries guided the volunteers about discipline and wishes good luck for successful camp.

After the inaugurations, volunteers were

divided into five groups. The groups are responsible for activities related to kitchen, street play, management, reports writing and cultural in rotatory pattern. 6 senior NSS volunteers Krishna, Rahul, Seema, Rajkumar, Bhagayvati and Akash were selected as facilitators to conduct the camp smoothly. A few outstanding volunteers Sonu, Pranita, Vishal, Arun, Gitesh 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 special quality which they will use for the betterment of the camp. The volunteers were expected to fill the necessary information in it. After discussing the next day plan; volunteers had their dinner and went to sleep.

### **Day 2: 16<sup>th</sup> January 2019.**

The day started at 5.30 am, at the ground by Buddha vandana, NSS Songs, Patriotic songs, Spiritual and Action songs, P.T. and Yoga after having Tea and Breakfast Volunteers moved to Anudanit Adivasi Ashram Shala, Wavloli. We started to clean school campus entirely. It was amazing experience for the volunteers. All volunteers enjoyed this shramadan. All were very happy to see the hard work and enthusiasm of the volunteers.

After taking bath and lunch, volunteers were gathered in hall at 3 pm. Prof. Dr. S. H.



Khair delivered a lecture on "KavitaKashi Phulate". Volunteers enjoyed his poems and gave promise to recite 4 lines of poems.

At 6.30pm cultural program started along with the school student everyone had enjoyed the program. Street play group for the day performed the play on the theme "Equality". The day ended with diary writing and next day planning.

### **Day 3 : 17<sup>th</sup> January 2019**

We started our day similar to 2<sup>nd</sup> of the camp. Sharp at 8.30am, we reached to Aptavane village and cleaned the entire village up to 11:30 am and held program at Ganpati temple.

In the afternoon session career counseling session was held which was guided by Programme Officer Prof. D. A. Gawai and Dr. Gangotri Nirbhavane, in between our beloved Principal Dr. S. R. Kamble Sir visited camp along with cashier Mr. Shekhar Anna. We have conducted introductory session of our NSS volunteer with principal Dr. S. R. Kamble Sir. He brought sweets for NSS volunteers. NSS volunteers enjoyed a whole session of career guidance.

Street play group performed play on "BetiBachao ,BetiPadhao". The day ended with cultural program, diary writing and next day planning.

### **Day 4 : 18<sup>th</sup> January 2019**

4<sup>th</sup> The day was different to the previous

days, early morning we had bath and breakfast and moved to visit Ganpati temple at Pali. After taking the Darshan of the God Ballaleshawar (one of the Ashtavinayak Ganpati). We got the permission to sing Bhajan in Sanctum of the temple. The entire devotee who came for the darshan were also listening the Bhajans.

After visit of Pali temple we went to S.T. Bus Stand, we organised Swachha Bharat Abhiyaan Rally and collected plastic bags spread on the ground. Volunteers spread the message of cleanliness in the villagers. Then we moved to visit another Anudanit Ashram school at Padsare. The school being situated on a hill, the volunteers walked almost 2 km, as a hill trekking which they thoroughly enjoyed.

After the breakfast volunteers were divided into five groups. One group of all boys cleaned the space by arranging the firewood properly. The second group lent a hand to the first group by transferring the firewood from one place to other and 3<sup>rd</sup> group cleaned garden by cleaning dry leaves and other garbage.

At 12:30 pm the function started with the school teacher - Sawant Madam, Principal of the school, Ambhore sir - Coordinator, Donde madam - Head Mistress; they guided NSS volunteers and given the best wishes for future. Then the NSS volunteers interacted with school students.

The day ended with cultural program,



and dairy writing. Street play topic on 4<sup>th</sup> day was 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan'.

**Day 5 : 19<sup>th</sup> January 2019**

The day started at 5.30am, at the ground by Buddha vandana, NSS Songs, Patriotic songs, Spiritual and Action songs, P. T. and Yoga after having Tea and Breakfast Volunteers moved to Anudanit Adivasi Ashram Shala, Vavoli. We started to clean school campus entirely including tomato & brinjal garden as well as backyard. All volunteers were enjoyed this shramadan. All were very happy to see the hard work and enthusiasm of the volunteers.

In the Afternoon session Mhatre sir given very informative & demonstrative lecture on Disaster Management. The NSS volunteers involved in disaster management activities like how to prevent fire, how to treat with heart attack patient, He explained the importance of initial 3min & 30 sec. treatment in case of heart attack patient & how it is possible to save the life of patient.

The day ended with as usual cultural program and street play on "Female feticide" and day ended with diary writing and next day planning.

**Day 6 : 20<sup>th</sup> January 2019**

The day started similar to 5<sup>th</sup> day in morning. After breakfast & tea we went to Wavoli village with volunteers. Volunteers

cleaned entire village. We organized a lecture in Ganpati temple at Wavoli village, Mrs. Tara Sakpal Madam (winner of presidential prize as a best teacher) shared her experience in teaching field as well as she shared the great memories about her letter to her son.

At 11.00 am Prof. Dalvi sir from Kirti College given surprise visit as a university representative. In the Afternoon session Prof. Akshay Kamble delivered a lecture on 'Domestic Violence'. He explained the entire concept with the help of various skits and videos. The session was very much interactive and informative; meanwhile Prof. Vijay Gawde sir from Vidyalkar Institute also visited camp as a university representative during evening time.

Our NSS unit celebrated cultural day program and camp fire was organized. The NSS volunteers were thoroughly enjoyed campfire and culture day.

The day ended with as usual program and street play on "Plastic free Environment" and day ended with diary writing.

**Day 7 : 21<sup>st</sup> January 2019**

This was the last day of the camp. Volunteers cleaned all their respective accommodation in the hostel. The valedictory function started at 10:00am. For this function invited dignitaries were Mr. Ravindra Limaye Sir (Chairman of school) and Kumbhar sir (Principal of Secondary Section of Wavoli school)



According to Limaye sir political leaders are not actual leaders on the other hand person likes Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Dadasaheb Limaye were true leaders of the country. He explained leaders are that person who were working ground level for the upliftment and empowerment of the poor. Kumbhar Sir given best wishes to volunteers for their future. They also appreciated Program Officers for organizing a well-planned camp and taking care of all volunteers. Some of the volunteers expressed their views and experience about

the camp. All the dignitaries expressed their best wishes to the volunteers.

All the school teachers congratulated the NSS volunteers for their discipline and co-operation in making the camp successful. They also gave thanks to all the members of the school including cook and peon etc.

The program concluded by awarding winners of various competitions held during the camp by the hands of all the dignitaries of the function. With the sweet memories of the camp, we all returned to our homes.

..... there can be no gainsaying that political power in this country has too long been the monopoly of a few and that many are not a beasts of burden but also beasts of prey. This monopoly has not merely deprived them of their chance of betterment. It has stopped them of what may be called the significance of life. Those downtrodden people are tired of being governed. They are impatient to govern themselves. This urge for self realization in the downtrodden classes must not be allowed to devolve into a class struggle or class war. It would lead to a division of the Houses..... Therefore, the sooner room is made for the realization of their aspiration, the better for the few, the better for the country, the better for the maintenance of its independence and the better for the continuance of its democratic structure. This can only be done by the establishment of equality and fraternity in all spheres of life.

**- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**



## **RAILWAY TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN MARATHWADA REGION OF MAHARASHTRA**

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Research Guide

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### **ABSTRACT :**

Transport refers to moving of people and products between or across places. Transportation system ensures, fast, speedy, safe, cost competitive, convenience, flexibility towards movement of people and products and services. Transport network plays a very important role in reducing disparities and bringing about a balanced and integrated development. A good transport network provides connectivity and accessibility to remote areas. Transport development helps to open - up remote regions and resources for production, It also helps in the better and fuller utilization of resources. Industrial development plays a very important role in economic development of the country. Hence, an increase in the efficiency and sufficiency of transport is an essential element for industrial growth.

In this paper an attempt has been to study the railway network in Marathwada Region and suggest for betterment of the system.

### **INTRODUCTION :**

Transportation is the means to carry people and goods from one place to another. This has become very important in each stage of human civilization. If the present means of transportation were not developed, situation of the world would be totally different. Transportation has contributed much to the development of economic, social, political and cultural fields and uplifting their condition. Speedy industrialization is impossible without development of transportation. It is unavoidably necessary to promote transport system for the proper development of agricultural sector and rural areas. Without development of transportation neither mass production nor distribution is possible.

Rail Transport play an integrating role as people of far flung areas. Indian Railways have been a great integrating force during the last hundred years. It is bound by the economic life of the country and helped in accelerating the development of the industry and agriculture. But the developments that have taken place so far are not up to the mark. In a developing country like India, with the rapid increase in intensity of traffic and pollution growth of railway network become very necessary. Indian Railway has grown its vast network throughout the country. But for a long period of time Marathwada region in Maharashtra was not considered as either strategically or economically



important. There is a huge imbalance in development of railway network in this region. The Demand for passenger transport is growing due to population and improved economy. Travel need now - a - days is equally important like food, shelter and clothing.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :**

The objectives of the study are as follows :

1. To study the development of Railways in the Maharashtra State.
2. To examine the development of railway transport in Marathwada Region parameters such as :
  - a. District - wise Railway Route Length
  - b. Major Railway Routes in the region
  - c. Density of Railway kilometerage per hundred square km.

#### **3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :**

Mathur, J. S. And Agarwal, S. P. in their book 'Surface Transport in India' (1999) states that there is a direct and intimate link between the availability of transport facilities and the ability of human being to create good environment in any country. The availability of adequate transport facilities has contributed to the development of a nation in all fields. The consideration of population in urban areas and the migration of people from rural areas have created many socio-economic problems.

Raza, M. and Agarwal, Y. states that the analysis of transport network has indicated the concentration of flows towards large metropolitan centres. Such an analysis of the Indian railway network indicates the concentration of well-connected centers in a few pockets of the Indian space economy which are usually associated with metropolitan and city centers in shaping the regional pattern of network efficiently also becomes apparent.

#### **4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :**

1. Area selected : The present study is confined to Marathwada Region of Maharashtra.
2. Study period : The study is stretched over a period of five years i. e. from 2009 - 10 to 2012 - 13.
3. Data Sources : The present study is based on secondary sources. The secondary data collected from books, journals, newspapers and annual government reports of Government of Maharashtra.
4. Analysis of Data : The collected data is compiled and analysed for the purpose of the study.

#### **5. OVERVIEW OF ROAD TRANSPORT IN MAHARASHTRA**

The first short stretch of railway line in India, Bombay (now Mumbai) to Thane, began operation in 1853. By 1900 the route miles exceeded 23,000, which represented the world's fourth largest railway system at the time. Today India has the world's largest railway system under single





management. The railway have been of enormous consequence in the making of modern India. However, surprisingly, the railway routes are not spread over in equal proportion in the entire country.

The development of railway routes in Maharashtra 2009 - 2010 & 2012 - 2013 is shown in Table 1.

**Table 5. 1 : Railway Gauge and Route Length in Maharashtra State (2010-2013)**

| Sr. No. | Year        | Gauge Route Length |             |              | Total Rail Route Length |
|---------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|
|         |             | Broad Gauge        | Meter Gauge | Narrow Gauge |                         |
| 1.      | 2009 - 2010 | 5,229.95           | 105.75      | 596.29       | 5,931.99                |
| 2.      | 2010 - 2011 | 5,229.29           | 105.75      | 596.29       | 5,931.99                |
| 3.      | 2011 - 2012 | 5,510.22           | 105.75      | 458.81       | 6,074.78                |
| 4.      | 2012 - 2013 | 5,661.02           | 105.75      | 458.81       | 6,074.78                |

N. B. : All figures are in kilometers.

Source : 1 : Infrastructure Statistics of Maharashtra 2009 - 2010 & 2010 - 2011. Table 1.20 pp.31

2. Infrastructure Statistics of Maharashtra 2011 - 2012 & 2012 - 13, Table 1.20, pp. 39.

As shown in Table 1, there is increasing trend in railway route length in the state over a period of time. In the year 2009 - 2010. the rail route length was 5,931.99 kms. the same has increased up to 6,225.58 kms. till 2012-13. It shows that during this period, 293.59 kms. of new rail routes were constructed in the state. The most remarkable fact is the Table. I also shows that there is a continuous increase in the rail routes of Board Gauge and on the othe side Meter Gauge is showing a declining trend. On the other side, Narrow Gauge railway Network has shown the steady picture. It indicates that the railway authorities are now adopting modernization policy, due to which efficiency of railways will increase.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN MARATHWADA REGION

The details of railway route length in Marathwada Region for the period of 2010-2012 are given in Table 2 : Table 5. 1 : District Railway Routes in Marathwada Region 2010 to 2013

| Sr. No. | District   | Gauge Route Length |           |           |           |
|---------|------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|         |            | 2009-2010          | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 |
| 1.      | Aurangabad | 107.25             | 107.25    | 107.25    | 107.25    |
| 2.      | Jalna      | 88.25              | 88.25     | 88.25     | 88.25     |
| 3.      | Parbhani   | 262.43             | 262.43    | 262.43    | 262.43    |
| 4.      | Hingoli    | 0.00               | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      |
| 5.      | Beed       | 47.07              | 47.07     | 47.07     | 47.07     |
| 6.      | Nanded     | 225.61             | 225.61    | 225.61    | 225.61    |
| 7.      | Osmanabad  | 59.94              | 59.94     | 53.60     | 53.60     |
| 8.      | Latur      | 156.64             | 156.64    | 139.30    | 139.30    |
|         | Total      | 947.19             | 947.19    | 947.19    | 947.19    |



Source 1 : Infrastructure Statistics of Maharashtra 2009-2010 & 2010 - 2011 Table 1.20, pp.31.

2. Infrastructure Statistics of Maharashtra 2011-2012 - 13 Table 1.20.

As shown in Table 2. the total rail route length in Marathwada region in 2009-10 and in 2010-11 was 947.19 kms. Whereas, the rail route length in the years 2011-12 was 924.14 kms. It indicates that during this period. There is no growth in railway route length in the region. In the region, districts like Parbhani, Nanded, Latur and Aurangabad shows a satisfactory length in railway routes. But more length of routes is not a single parameter on which, the efficiency of transport can be measured. These railway routes does not cover all the tehsils of respective districts. Thus, fails to provide efficient transport network to the people in those region. Moreover, districts like Jalna, Osmanabad and Beed are poorly connected with railway. Whereas, Hingoli district is not connected by railway routes.

### MAJOR RAILWAY ROUTES IN THE MARATHWADA REGION

The rail routes in Marathwada Region are maintained By the Capital Railway and South Central Railway. The Larger area of railway routes in Marathwada Region is lying. Under South Central Railway whereas, Central railway has limited coverage route length in the region. All routes in this region are of Broad Gauge. Meter Gauge and Narrow Gauge rail routes are absent in the region.

South Central Railway operates its operations in this region through Nanded Division. It covers districts of Nanded, Parbhani, Jalna, Beed and Aurangabad. This network connects Marathwada region of Maharashtra with other regions of a state, namely; North Maharashtra and Vidarbha as well as Telangana State. The railway routes maintained by South Central Railway are as follows :

- Parbhani Junction - Parli Vajjanath
- Nanded - Parbhani - Jalna - Aurangabad - Rotegaon (Towards Manmad)
- Nanded - Kinwat - Ambari (Towards Telangana State)

The Central Railway operates in this region through Solapur Division and it covers of Latur, Osmanabad & Solapur. There is only one line maintained by Central Railway in this region, which is

- Latur - Kurduwadi

This railway route was earlier narrow Gauge, but in 2007, same has been covered into Meter Gauge.

### Density of Railway kilometerage per thousand square km.

Table No. 3 shows the district-wise density of railway per 100 square km of geographical area.

**Table No. 5.3 District wise density of railway per 100 square km of geographical area for the Year 2012-2013 in Marathwada Region**

| Sr. No. | District   | Railway kilometerage per hundred sq. km. of Geographical Area |
|---------|------------|---|
| 1       | Aurangabad | 1.06  |
| 2       | Jalna      | 1.14  |



10 & 2010 - 2011 Table  
Table 1.20.  
region in 2009-10 and in  
-12 was 924.14 kms. It  
the region. In the region  
ry length in railway rou  
ency of transport can

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| Parbhani   | 4.22 |
| Hingoli    | 0.00 |
| Beed       | 0.45 |
| Nanded     | 2.14 |
| Ahmednagar | 0.71 |
| Latur      | 1.95 |
| Total      | 1.43 |

Infrastructure Statistics of Maharashtra 2011-12 & 2012 - 13, Table 1.21. pp. 40.

five districts. Thus, for  
er, districts like Jalna,  
district is not connete

Table 3, Parbhani district has a 4.22 kms. of railway routes per hundred square km. of  
l area. Nanded and Latur districts have a railway network of 2.14 kms. per hundred  
Whereas rest of the districts have been lower density of railway network as compared  
hwada region. The entire Marathwada region has a railway network of 1.43 kms. for  
square kms of geographical area which is very low.

pital Railway and Se  
on is lying. Under Se  
th in the region. All re

**CONCLUSION**

transport is vital to the economic development and social integration of the country. Rail  
ough Nanded Division  
network connects M  
Maharashtra and Vs. but it should to down to rural India for its fast development in all sphere. The present  
tral Railway are as  
port sector explains that the rail transport facilities in Marathwada region have much to the  
Railway transport has an important role in the economy, as it provides access to local  
, facilitates trade, encourages inter-regional contracts and migration. This region in the  
sion and it covers  
ilway in this region  
no longer be beneficial for the state.

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## Declining Quality of Higher Education In Present Context In India

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### ABSTRACT :

"Education is basis to every constituent of the society irrespective of gender, physical, racial, economic, geographical, cultural, and linguistic differences." Education is a Nation's Strength. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation.

This paper attempts to address the declining quality of higher education in the present context in India. Earnest young India report stated that India has largest higher education system in the world, with 259 lakhs students enrolled in more than 45 thousand degrees and diploma institutions in the country. India's higher education increased in term of quantity during the year 1950-51 and 2011-12. As per the I ' National Knowledge Commission's recommendation, India needs 1500 universities but we have approximately 700 universities. Not even one Indian higher education institution made to the top 200 club as per the report Times Higher Education (THE) ranking for 2014-15. The problems that confront higher education in India today are low rate of gross enrolment ratio, unequal access, poor soft and hard infrastructure, non-standard teacher-student ratio and very low share of expenditure on research & development in higher education.

NAAC has a vision to make quality defining element of higher education through internal and external evaluation tools. As per the source of NAAC, 69% universities and 85% colleges were not accredited in 2010-11. The Union Budget for 2015-16 has reduced funds for higher education from 16,900 crore to 13,000 crore in its revised budget estimates for the financial year 2014-15. The government has also revised/reduced allocation for the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) — from Rs. 2,200 crore in original budget to Rs. 397crore which aims to provide finance for higher education institution of the nation. According to Human Development Report-2014 the expenditure on R&D in the field of Science & Technology as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product was 0.8% in the year 2012-2013 in India. However developed countries like Korea (3.7%), Japan (3.4%), USA (2.9%) and Germany (2.8%) spend a substantially higher amount compared to India

India is emerging country in the world in industry, •knowledge economy and service sector, etc. India needs more skilled, professionals, researchers and scholars for sustainable development in various sectors. On another side its declining quality of higher education in India is the present scenario.



**KEY WORDS :** higher education, national knowledge commission, infrastructure, NAAC

### **INTRODUCTION :**

Before we discuss the current scenario of Indian higher education system, a brief historical background will be helpful to understand its institutional context. India has a very rich history dating back hundred decades. Knowledge was preserved and propagated through an oral tradition. In this context, the teachers set up 'residential schools' in their own homes. Students were to live with the teacher. Sanskrit was the language of the educated and the texts were composed in this language. Most of the major modern languages in India are derived from Sanskrit. During the rules of Buddhist kings belonging to the Mauryan dynasty in the third and second century BC India flourished with the establishment of institutions of learning. Takshashila, now in Pakistan, became the seat of learning where scholars journeyed to learn and to be educated. Nalanda in eastern India became famous for the Buddhist University where several religious conclaves were held. In the 10th century, India was invaded from the northwest and many founded their dynastic rule in India. The British established schools to teach English and the sciences. In 1857 three universities were established in three metropolitan cities, Bombay (now Mumbai), Calcutta (now Kolkata) and Madras (now Chennai) following Oxford or Cambridge as models. Another university was established in 1887 in Allahabad. These universities imparted education in the liberal arts and sciences. The main objective was to prepare people for careers in the civil service, legal profession and in medicine.

Higher education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the critical, social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. It contributes to national development through dissemination of specialized knowledge and skill. Education is both a training of minds and souls, it should give both knowledge and wisdom. No amount of factual information would take ordinarily into educated human being unless something is awakened in them. Therefore, there should be inculcation of wisdom and knowledge.

### **STATEMENT OF PROBLEM :**

The purpose of this paper is to show declining quality of higher education in present context. As per the National Knowledge Commission's recommendation, India needs 1500 universities, but we have approximately 700 universities. The enrolment ratio in higher education is very low. The country's elite higher education institutions are facing acute staff shortages. As per the news published by The Press Trust of India dated on 10<sup>th</sup> Dec., 2015 stated that nearly 40% faculty posts are vacant in central universities. The student teacher ratio is not in proper standard in the class room which results in degrading quality of higher education. India's share of research and development is 2.10% of the total global R&D.



**Research Methodology :**

The study is based on secondary data. The information has been collected from various government sources and reports such as ministry of human resource development, university grand commission, NAAC, 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2012-2017), journal, research paper and various articles in leading newspapers and related web sites.

**Objectives Of Research Paper :**

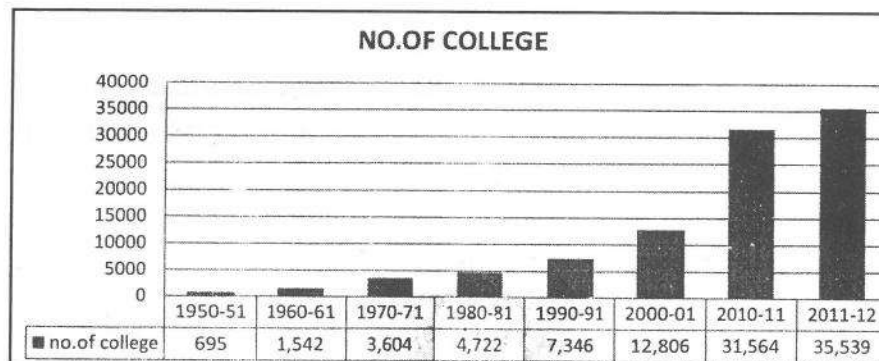
To understand the decline in the quality of higher education in India with the help of following parameters

1. No. of colleges and universities
2. Gross enrolment ratio
3. Student-teacher ratio
4. India's share in research and development  
University and college accreditation

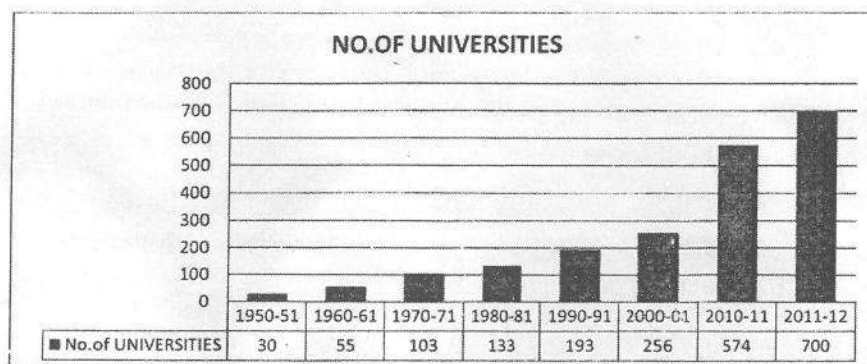
**Higher Educational Institutions In India :**

As per the UGC higher education glance report June 2013, statistic showed that there were 695 colleges in 1950-51 which has increased to 35,539 in 2011-12. If we take base year 1950-51 the no. of college was 100% in 1951 which increased by 221% in 1961, 518% in 1971, 679% in 1981, 1056% in 1991, 1842% in 2001, 451% in 2011 and 5113% in 2012. There is no question about growth of no. of colleges in India, but qualities of higher education also declined during this period.

**No. Of Colleges In India**



**No. Of Universities In India**





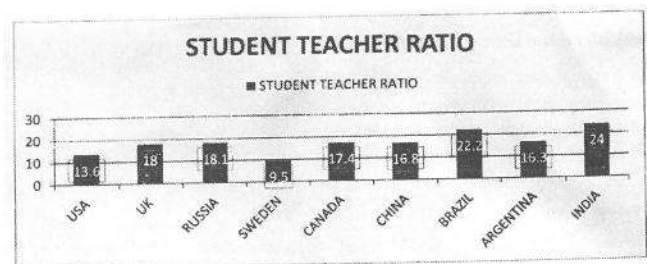
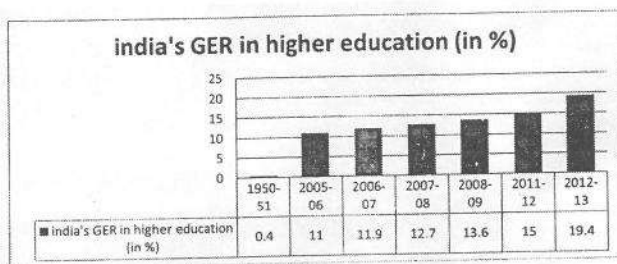
The no. of university in India is rapidly growing since 1950-51 to 2011-12 as per UGC higher education at glance June 2013 revealed that there were 30 universities in India in 1950-51 and now increased to 700 in 2011-12. But still we need 1500 universities to absorb the needy population for higher education.

Recently news published on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 in The Hindu newspapers as not a single Indian higher education institution has made it to the top 200 of the QS World University Rankings, which were released on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2014. The first Indian presence on the list is the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay, ranked 222. IIT Delhi comes in second at 235 while those in Kanpur, Madras and Kharagpur are in the 300 range. Delhi University comes in the 420 to 430 bands.

**Gross Enrolment Ratio of India**

Global slowdown in 2008 impacted to various industries and service sector of India. There is a close relationship between Higher education enrolment and industries. As the slowdown in economy, reduce the demand for skills and professionals. In present scenario industry need more skilled and professionals, but India's higher education lacking to provide it because the acute shortage of soft infrastructure in Indian universities.

As per the UNESCO Institute for statistical database the Indian GER is significantly less than comparable figures in other developed and emerging nations such as the USA(89), RUSSIA (76), UNITED KINDOM (59), MALAYSIA(40), and CHINA (24). While the central government has set a target of achieving a GER of 30% by 2020, it would require massive efforts in terms of strengthening and creating the infrastructure, human resources and other required inputs. While public expenditure on higher education has to go up, the role of private sector would also be critical to achieve the stated targets.



Source: VGC higher education at glance June 2013 and RL'SA-2013.

**Student-Teacher Ratio In Select Countries :**

The quality of higher education is also depending on standard student-teacher ratio. If we see the graph student teacher ratio of USA is 13:1, china is 16:1 whereas India is 24:1, which high as compare to other country. The standaid of student teacher ratio reveals the personal attention on student. It helps to evaluate the quality of student.

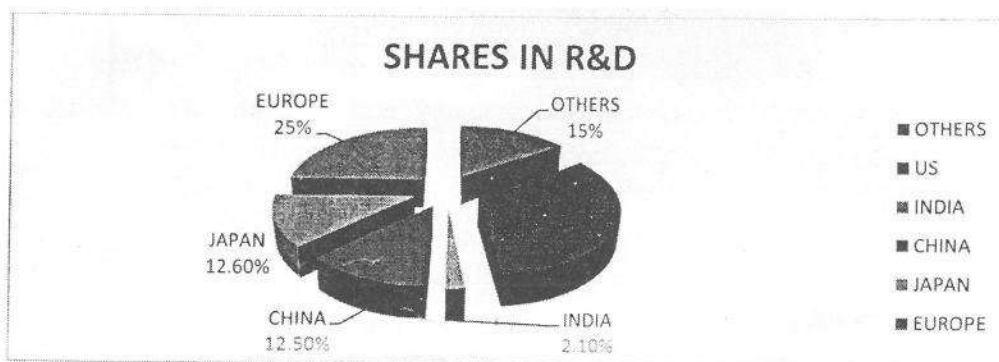


Source : UGC higher education at glance- June 20 J 3 and UNESCO institute of statistics and statistics of higher and technical education in india,2009,MHRD

**India's Share In R&D Spending To The Total Global R&D :**

India's R&D expenditure is merely 2.1% of the total global expenditure in R&D in comparison to US where R&D spending accounts for about a third of the global R&D spends (33.6%) and, Japan and China account for 12.6% each.

*Research and Innovation:* There is an inadequate focus on research in higher education institutes. The causes include insufficient resources and facilities, as well as, limited numbers of quality faculty to advise students. According to the data from 2009, enrolment for Ph.D. / M.Phil, constitutes only 0.48% of enrolment in higher education in India as per the MHRD, GOI, SH&TE 2009-10.



**Universities And College Accredited By NAAC**

The National Assessment And Accreditation Council (NAAC) is an autonomous body to assess and accredit institutions of higher education in the country. The vision of NAAC is to make quality the defining element of higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiatives. The role of NAAC is to the development and application of quality benchmarks / parameters for various academic and administrative activities of the institution.

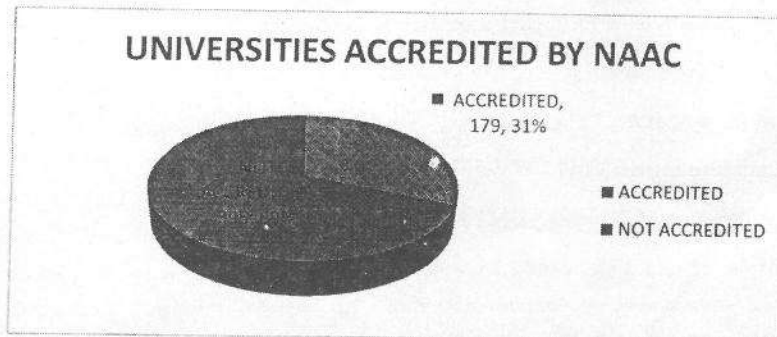
However the sources from NAAC report, 2013 near about 395 universities out of 574 universities in India i.e. 69% have not accredited by NAAC. Whereas in India 30,383 colleges were not accredited the year 2011-12 out of that only 15% i.e. 5,156 colleges had NAAC accreditation.

In order to improve the skills and talent of increasing population, there is a need of raising quality & standard in higher education. It is well-known that many of our professionals (engineers/doctors/management professionals) remain unemployed despite a lot of opportunities being open in the globalised world. One of the major factors is the lack of quality education resulting in qualified but not employable category. We need to introduce/activate the mechanism for rating and ranking universities/colleges. At present, there is no compulsion for institutions/colleges to get accreditation in India.

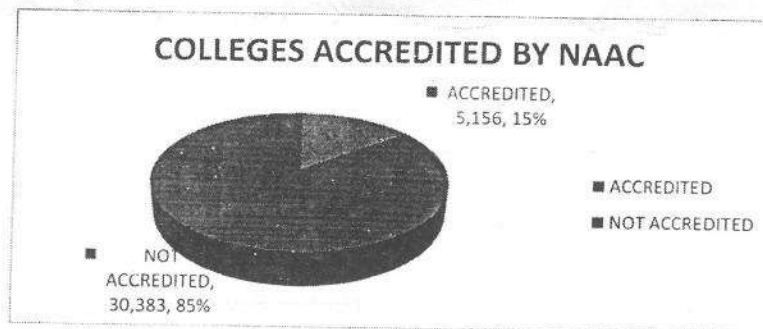




Univeristy



Colleges



**CONCLUSION**

No doubt there has been increasing no. of colleges and universities, but still it is less as compare to recommendation given by National Knowledge Commission. Our gross enrollment ratio in higher education is 19.4% out of potential students in 2013-14. But still well below the world average enrolment (26%). Student teacher ratio in India is 24:1. This shows less personal attention on each student which result in degrading in quality of higher education in India. Research is an important parameter in quality of higher education. India's share is only 2.1% of total global research and development expenditure. Whereas USA contribute 33%, china 12.30%, and Japan 12.50%. According to NAAC report 2013 exposed that 69% universities and 85% colleges are not accredited. Education is the back bone of socio-economic development of nation. As India is emerging country in industry and service sector in the world. Indian higher education lacking to provide qualitative, skilled and professional to various sector of economy.

The basic reason behind degrading in the quality of higher education is:

1. Lack of financial provision for higher education in the budget.
2. Lack of hard infrastructure.
3. Lack of soft infrastructure.
4. Lack of qualitative research and India's share in research & development
5. Lack of accreditation of universities and colleges

The future expansion of education would have to be carefully planned so as to correct regional



and social imbalances, regenerate institutions to improve standards and reach international benchmarks of excellence, match demand with supply by improving employability, and extend the frontiers of knowledge. The reform of higher education system will require a comprehensive and collective effort of the Government, private sector, academia and civil society, so that the three objectives of expansion, inclusion, and excellence can be achieved in a time bound manner.

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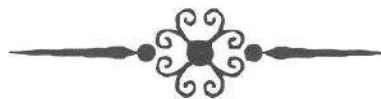
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## NEW-DIMENSIONS-OF-ENCODING-MESSAGES

**Dr. Jeyashree G.**

Vice Principal

### **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
- Inter personal Communication
- Group communication

### **INTERPERSONAL 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. S t u a r t 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 messgae 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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## A MULTIFACETED GLIMPSE ON APATHETIC LISTENING

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### ABSTRACT :

Oral communication is one of the significant methods that play a predominant role in the process of communication. Communication is a two way process, that ineluctably involves speaking and listening. Many a time there is a breakdown in communication. This may be due to poor expression of ideas or poor listening. Even if one of the participants fails to participate in the process of communication, there arises a communication barrier. The success of a communication is firmly moored on intent listening. But people often experience communication gap with their counterparts that stains better relations. And this communication gap mainly occurs due to poor listening. There are different types of listening but apathetic listening extinguishes a message and deflates the zeal and enthusiasm of the speaker. Apathy is also associated to mental illness. The paper aims to expound the cause and effect of apathetic listening with suitable references.

**KEYWORDS :** Apathetic, Communication, Process, Listening, Oral.

### INTRODUCTION :

Listening is one of the important ingredients that makes a communication successful. But from personal to professional arenas people often experience communication barriers that tarnish better relations. Some may not be adept at communicating messages effectively but even when they communicate

lucidly, many a time important messages do not reach the recipient of the message. This makes the sender of the message confound regarding how to proceed further with the communication. Lack of response from the receiver of the communication nullifies a message and this is due to apathetic listening. Apathetic listeners are non listeners and disinclined to give proper response to a communication. From professional space to political space apathetic listeners create hurdles and barriers to communication. What makes a person indifferent to a message?

Body language, tone, eye contacts, facial expressions are the major factors for effective communication giving cues to the messages delivered. Apathetic listeners quell the enthusiasm of a communication. Their non expressive countenance deflates the liveliness of a communication. This paper is an attempt to evince the cause and effect of apathetic listening.

### CAUSE & EFFECT OF APATHETIC LISTENING ;

Experts from the field of Medicine opine that apathy may occur due to mental illness. People with schizophrenia disorder show little interest in the happenings around them. Apathy may also occur due to depression which makes people lose interest in the events around them and have a tendency to seek solitude avoiding social relationships. Such mindset poses a great danger to the society as it is difficult to handle such people.



**INFLUENCE OF ELECTRONIC GADGETS :**

Apathy is closely associated to lack of interest in decoding a message. It is always an enigma to the communicators while pondering the causes of apathy at a work place because one cannot find a definite reason for apathy. Nevertheless, with the advent of modern technology the characteristics of human communication have undergone a massive change where face to face communication is diminishing paving way to the communication through social media such as face book, twitter etc. The basic skills of listening, reading, speaking and writing are stealthily waning from the canvas of communication in the society. But, people are oblivious to such changes that occur in communication as their interest is pivoted on electronic gadgets. Though experts firmly believe that modern technology has brought a great revolution in communication as people can communicate across the world easily and fast, too much exposure to the electronic gadgets has adverse effect on the physical and mental health of the people. Overuse of electronic gadgets creates Fatigue, sleeplessness and lack of physical exercise make a firm dent on the concentration that erects a barrier to listening.

Parents and teachers are often perplexed with the indifferent attitude of the youths. One could surmise that this may be due to generation gap but it is essential to know on what occasions the youths prefer to stay put and keep their mind closed to conversations. Parents and teachers from old schools tend to advice on different issues which do not appeal to the youths. Their proximity to electronic gadgets

has become a treasure trove of knowledge that imbibes I know all attitude making them apathetic listeners.

At working place apathetic listening creates a gulf between the superior and the subordinate. On some occasions superiors are frustrated with their subordinates' careless attitude. Orders and instruction are not adhered diligently resulting in failure of the project. Even during important conferences and meetings the participants and members are glued to their mobile phones reading messages benumbing their senses which rather make them insensitive and careless even to the burning issues. People holding high office many a time are found viewing their mobile phones during important meetings not paying heed to the messages thereby conveyed. The apathy of people is increasing due to the technology enabled communication. People shooting videos of accidents or mishaps instead of rushing for help often hit the headlines of the news.

A teenager was lying bleeding to death on the road in Koppal district, Karnatakka hit headlines of the newspaper on 2nd Feb.2017. The perverse fascination of shooting videos of dying people instead of rushing to help them certainly rings alarm of concern as such mindset indeed poses a great threat to the society. In another incident one of the witnesses at a road accident scene was disgusted to see people taking pictures and recording the scene rather than helping the victims of the accident. People with social consciousness are really concerned with



considerable increase of apathy. Emotions and feelings are vanishing from the psyche of the people. When people derive pleasures from others' sufferings sadism arises. This state of mind is very dangerous as people with such mentality do not take cognizance of others sufferings and pain.

#### **SELFISHNESS AND CARELESSNESS :**

Selfishness and carelessness is also one of the reasons for apathy. Sir William Osler (1849-1919) once said, "By far most dangerous foe we have to fight is apathy —indifference from whatever cause, not from a lack of knowledge, but from carelessness, from absorption in other pursuits, from a contempt bred of self-satisfaction." People are so much ensconced in self insulating them from other important responsibilities. I can but I won't is the attitude of such people. Such people don't care for anything except themselves. People indulge in self and do not take any efforts to understand the problems and difficulties of others. Such attitude is very dangerous to the society. Poets in English Literature have duly registered the fact that remaining silent when something is going wrong is a sin. Ella wheeler Wilcox has asserted that being silent is a sin,

To sin by silence, when we should protest,  
Makes cowards out of men  
Social injustice is mounting up because of indifferent attitude of people and the subsequent silence. Selfishness and self-centeredness harbors apathy among people as they do not pay heed to any major social issues unless they affect them.

#### **LOW MORALE :**

Low morale, lack of motivation and energy, low esteem are some of the reasons for the apathy of the employees. These employees are harbored by defeatist attitude that make them lose interest in their jobs. They are detached, aloof and mentally closed to any communication. Hence, it becomes a difficult task for the superiors to communicate with such subordinates.

#### **RIGID AND STERILE ENVIRONMENT :**

Rigid and sterile environment sometimes intimidates the employees. Many a time such too perfect environment fuels fear and diffidence among employees. Under such conditions they pretend to carry on with their cool countenance to hide their fear and discomfort. This fear benumbs their sensations making them apathetic. When superiors try to communicate with such subordinates they just confront cool and expressionless face of their subordinates that makes difficult for them to understand if their messages are decoded properly or not. If the superior is from egalitarian culture he expects feedback and participation in all activities from his subordinates but if the subordinates are from hierarchical culture they keep silent and expect the superior to take the lead. Diverse cultures have strong impact on language and communication. The feeling of Job insecurity, diffidence and the fear of losing respect and support of others extinguish the spirit of the staff making them indifferent to communication.



**CONCLUSION :**

The success of a communication depends on listening and feedback to the message delivered. Apathetic listeners quell the spirit of communication. Various factors pertaining to apathy have been briefly discussed in the paper. This attitude is accruing day by day making people robotic. This mentality poses a great threat to the society. Younger generations being wary of expressing their feelings prefer to remain cool without revealing their feelings is very common today. Julius fast in his book on *Body Language* observes how people wear masks and pretend to be indifferent to the message. This attitude arises when they do not give importance to the people around them. Apathetic listeners are listeners who can listen to messages but prefer not to listen. Humanity subjects are waning from the society making people more commercial in their approach. In view of the proverb Money is a good servant but a bad master state the fact that one should not blindly go after money and should be encouraged to pursue his/her interest and strive to contribute for the development of the society. Exchange of knowledge and information is very important for a healthy society. Apathy can be eliminated if people develop a sense of responsibility towards the welfare of the society.

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## MEDIA COMMUNICATION

### **Abstract :**

*Media plays a prominent role in a society. It duly registers the metamorphosis of socio, political and cultural climate. The paper widely discusses the theories of dialogism and dialectic process adopted in media interviews and debates today. Interviews and debates in media are formulated by the process of communication that includes encoding and decoding of messages. Great thinkers and researchers of humanities show keen interest to explore how the messages are encoded and decoded complementing the socio-cultural-political environment of the contemporary society. The paper refers to the popular authors who penned their views on Encoding and Decoding of messages in media. A theoretical approach to encoding and decoding pertinent to production, dissemination, and interpretation of messages that offered a base paving ways to the new dimension of study pertaining to communication and technology are illumined in the paper. The paper focuses on how the approach of visual media is diverse from print media and its stronger impact on the psyche of the audience.*

*Keywords: media, encoding, decoding, messages, society.*

### **Encoding and decoding of messages in Media :**

*The process of communication is firmly*

*embedded in encoding, decoding, and feedback of a message. In this process, verbal and nonverbal communication plays a major role. Print media is built on language excellence and visual media ineluctably combines verbal and nonverbal components. The sender and the receiver are the two major participants in communication. In the visual media like television, the processes of encoding and decoding messages are multi-layered. The debates are necessarily the byproduct of encoding and decoding. Debates connect people from varied backgrounds and tend to establish a communication link. Debates also illumines different perceptions sometimes kindles the intellectual and emotional quotient and avert the public from the parochial approach. But many a time debates become a verbal battle where the speakers fail to have an open-minded approach. Socio-cultural background of the people conditions encoding and decoding of messages. The process of encoding and decoding is not something new as communication is capsulated in the exchange of messages. Hence the components of communication are not autonomous; they are always closely associated with socio cultural-political environment. Visual Media uses different channels to communicate a message say, Interpersonal, group and mass communication. Conducting Interviews with popular icons is one of the persuasive*



techniques of visual media to attract the viewers. The main objective of media is to establish a smooth communication link with the public and interview is one of the techniques of interpersonal communication as messages are exchanged between the two individuals. This technique of interpersonal communication is firmly anchored in the philosophical concepts of dialogism and dialectics. According to Kent and Taylor (1998), "dialogue is the product rather than process" (p.323) and observed the symmetrical model as a procedural way to listen and seek feedback. Thus the process of dialogism is the fundamental characteristic of interviews considering the communication link between two individuals exploring and discussing the nuances of a particular topic that may ignite interest among the viewers. Richard Sennett, one of the distinguished sociologists affirms the significance of dialogism for better communication. In his book *Togetherness*, he suggests that dialogism is essential for a harmonious society. The dialogic process is more applicable than the dialectic process in media interviews as the former process is more conducive considering open-ended dialogue between two individuals would establish a congenial atmosphere for better communication. The dialectic process presents two conflicting ideologies and tries to arrive at a logical conclusion through discussion, in other words, this method presents the unity of opposites. This method is more applicable in

debates where people argue and illumine conflicting perceptions to convince the other. Media interviews are dialogic where the interviewer engages in informal conversation with the interviewee to pool out information that appeals to the dominant and hegemonic group. It is always a challenging task for both the interviewer and the interviewee as many a time messages are misinterpreted placing the sender and the receiver in a complex situation. This communication oscillates between the self and other. The dichotomy of self is more pronounced only in relation to the other. Hence, the consciousness of the otherness is dialogism that gives a lead to the interview. Interviewer takes cognizance of the other where messages travel from the centre to the peripheral objects to evoke hidden emotions in the subconscious mind of the interviewee. Bakhtin expounds the theory of dialogism, ...the speaker talks with an expectation of a response, agreement, sympathy, objection, execution, and so forth (with various speech genres presupposing various integral orientations and speech plans on the part of speakers or writers) (p.69) An interviewer in visual media attempts to elicit an expected response from the interviewee.

The binary presentation of self and other is much ubiquitous in such interviews that provide a base for better communication. Apparently, interviews in media are projected as nothing but a formal dialogue between two individuals. But viewers with an analytical



mind could easily detect the politics of communication that enshrouds the interview session. With the marvellous growth of science and technology, interviews in television, for instance, have become a ground of power struggles in other words, the viewers watch the program as they watch a tennis match where the messages are thrown at each other with vigour and anxiety striving to elicit sensational information that may attract the viewers. The power of self is much evidence that controls the other. Hence, the conscious of self may dominate either the interviewer or the interviewee. It depends on the individual traits of the participants of the interview.

There exists a thin veil between self and ego. Inflated self-worth results in ego that makes a person intoxicated with the term 'I' but this term is a key to open a conversation or a discourse that shifts to 'You'. Hence, the power politics between 'I' and 'You' can be easily decoded by the viewers.

The aim of the interview is to kindle emotions and interest of the viewers. Here the interviewer becomes the producer of the message projecting collective consciousness to elicit the expected response from the interviewee. An interview session is loaded with an exchange of messages between two personalities oscillating between 'I' and 'You'. The interviewer begins his/her interview with 'I' duly registering the motive of the program. Here, but the message slowly shifts from 'I', to

'You' to establish a comfortable atmosphere to allow the communication to flow smoothly and reach the viewers effectively.

The below-cited points are some of the tactics adopted by the interviewer, Studying the interviewee closely to gauge his/her strength and weakness. Focusing on three P's that is Planning, Presentation, and Preference for effective preamble to lead the audience to watch the show. Surreptitiously registering the motif the program paving to the verbal battle between the self and other to make the program interesting. Bombarding the interviewee with a series of questions many a time placing the interviewee at disadvantage.

Both the interviewer and interviewee constantly try to protect their self-image. Here only the strong-willed with commendable communication skills could encode the message effectively.

When the interviewer asks questions he/she becomes the encoder and when the interviewee answers he/she first decodes the message and then gives proper feedback. While giving feedback the interviewee becomes the encoder of the message. Verbal and nonverbal communication : Both verbal and nonverbal communication dictates an interview or debate sessions. Body language gives a key to a personality; hence the viewers could surmise the personality of the interviewer and interviewee through their body language. Training sessions and programs are conducted to give cues on body





language to the aspirant media trainees before facing the camera. An appropriate eye contact, a confident handshake, and posture impress the viewers. Grant Ainsley, who writes a weekly blog on the news media and communication, observes that many a time people do not know what to do with their hands when they speak to media. Especially while answering questions. The media experts educate the trainees on the techniques of controlling body language during interviews and presentations.

Language is one of the most essential tools to be honed by a media aspirant. On many occasion, politics of language is more vibrant to make news sensational. Aamir Khan's interview on Intolerance triggered debates on media registering for and against his views. Mr. Shashi Tharoor's Hindu Pakistan phrase has ignited sensational debates in media. Nirmala Seetharaman's, Defense Minister of India registers her views by coining a term, Muslim-dhari in media to raise an objection to Tharoor's remarks. Media has become a ground for the verbal battle to entice the public. This lucidly reveals the political climate of India today. Language is one of the powerful weapons of Public Persona to capture the attention of the people. The language used in media complements the situation. For example, the word deluge was widely used during floods in Mumbai in 2005, where even people with minimum language proficiency were able to

understand the term. Contextualization of language is one of the major factors of media. The news published/ telecasted in media captures the zeitgeist of the modern era.

*Zeitgeist*: The term *Zeitgeist* ('zartgaist) refers to the spirit and or identity of a particular time period. *Zeitgeist* is a concept or trend that reflects on the mindset of the people of a particular time. It is a concept from 18th to 19th century German Philosophy that indicates the spirit of the time. This term is derived from the German language, *Zeit* means time and *Geist* means spirit or ghost. Media communication grasps the zeitgeist of popular culture to reach the public in other words the media is adept at reading the pulse of the public interest. A thorough perusal of the history of media communication illumines the general set of ideas, beliefs, feelings duly reflecting the cultural environment of a particular period. The news published after India attained Independence evinces the zeitgeist of the freedom struggle. The headlines in *The Hindustan Times* weekly, on 17th August 1947 thus read, "Scenes of splendor in the Capital", this vividly portrays the cultural environment of the period. The readers from later ages can easily construe the spirit of the time. Newspaper headlines omit articles like a, an or the but the aforementioned headlines do have an article the that lucidly depict the linguistic behavior of the period in 1947. Conclusion: Converging public less than one canopy is the main



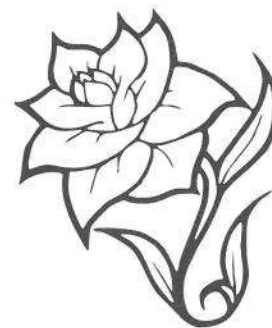
objective of media and the massive growth of science and technology has provided a firm base to create awareness of various issues that affect the society. Media communication plays a significant role in registering the major events of the contemporary period. It Communication is an ongoing process paving the way for the evolution of language and media communication is a knowledge bank where the aspiring scholars can capture the pulse of the historical past by going through records. Media duly registers the capricious elements of communication process over the period of time. However, the communication link is the pillar of every society and media endeavors to cater to the expectations of the public through feasible dialogue. Media ineluctably engages in dialogue with the other by eliciting the consciousness of the others where a message travels from individual consciousness to collective consciousness. But when it comes to ethics in media, the viewers are dubious owing to the commercial environment. Modern society is bombarded with the colossal growth of modern technology where the politics of communication is very prevalent. Every event is politicized in media but at the same time, media plays a vital role in sensitizing the public with relevant information.

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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 multicultural 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 recorded 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 recoded 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 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 imbued 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 and communication complements each other educating the readers to understand the cultural environment of a contemporary society and its subsequent impact on encoding and 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 and creed.

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"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



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 १९२० : 'मुकनायक' पाक्षिकाची सुरुवात (३१ जाने.)  
 १९२० : पुन्हा लंडनला परत  
 १९२१ : एम. एससी. (अर्थशास्त्र)  
 १९२२ : बॅरिस्टरची परीक्षा 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)

रसिक वाचकहो,

आपल्या महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे यांच्या सुविद्य पत्नी आणि उत्कृष्ट शिक्षिकेचा पुरस्कार लाभलेल्या, एन. एस. एस. च्या रेसिडेन्शीयल कॅम्प मध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना अनेक वर्ष त्यांच्या जीवनाविषयी विकास करण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शन करीत असलेल्या आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना सुपरिचित असलेल्या त्याचप्रमाणे मुंबई विद्यापीठाचे एन.एस.एस. समन्वयक प्राचार्य डॉ. साळुंखे सर यांनी सौ. स्मिता सिद्धार्थ कांबळे मॅडम यांचे भाषण ऐकुन प्रशंसा केली होती, अशा सौ. स्मिता सिद्धार्थ कांबळे मॅडम यांनी आपल्याच सिद्ध हस्त लेखणीतून काव्य लिहिले आहे, ते निश्चितच आपल्या सर्वांना आवडेल.

- डॉ. संजय हिराजी खैरे



सौ. स्मिता सिद्धार्थ कांबळे

## पाऊस

- लहानपणी पाऊस खेळण्याचा
- तरुणपणी पाऊस भिजलेल्या मनाचा
- नोकरदारांना पाऊस मिळणाऱ्या रजेचा
- झोपड्यांना पाऊस होणाऱ्या त्रासाचा
- रेल्वेला पाऊस विलंबाने धावण्याचा
- किनाऱ्याला पाऊस जगबुडीचा
- शहराला पाऊस गटारे तुंबण्याचा
- म्युन्सिपालटीला पाऊस वर हात करण्याचा
- दुष्काळी भागात पाऊस डोळ्यांतील आसवांचा
- उतारवयात पाऊस कटकटीचा
- कवीला पाऊस स्फुरणाऱ्या काव्याचा
- मला मात्र पाऊस वाटतो फुलणाऱ्या फुलांचा
- पण पावसाला पाऊस वाटतो पावसाचा
- ऐनवेळी गायब होण्याचा
- पावसा गंमत किती करशील
- बरस हवं तस जीवन जगण्यासाठी



- सौ. स्मिता सिद्धार्थ कांबळे

## बाप

काळानुरूप तो बदलत गेला  
वंशाच्या दिव्याचा हट्ट संपून गेला

मुलांइतक्यांच मुली कर्तृत्ववान असतात.  
मनी समजून गेला  
त्यांनाही, मुलासारखाच वाढवायला लागला

आपल्या कन्यांमध्ये आईला शोधू लागला  
पोरींना जपण्यात जीवाचा प्रयत्न करू लागला

दिल्या घरच्या मुली असतात  
हे आठवून अश्रू ढाळतात

पै-पै जमा करण्यात कष्टाच रहात नाही भान  
मुलीचा संसार पाहून मनोमनी जातो सुखावून

आईच्या बद्दल सगळेच लिहितात  
पण बापाच्या प्रेमाला हरवून बसतात

आई नसताना बापच आई बनतो  
त्या मंडळीनाच बाप समजतो

बाप समजण्यासाठी बाप बनून बघा  
ऊरी वाहील झरा बापाच्या स्मृतीचा

सौ. स्मिता सिद्धार्थ कांबळे



## बळी

शेताच्या कडेला शेताचे राखणदार  
म्हसोबा नावाने प्रसिद्ध फार  
कोंबड्या, बकऱ्यांचा प्रसाद त्यास  
तो देतो पीक शेतकऱ्यास

जमिनी गेल्या बिल्डरच्या घशात  
शेतकरी मात्र त्याच ताब्यात

कडेच्या दगडांचे झाले मंदिर  
दिले जातात बळी तालेवार

रोज जेवण मंदिरात  
मटणाचे तुकडे ताटात

शहरातल्या देवांची आहे स्थिती अशी  
पण गावातले देव उपाशी

शेत पिकण्यासाठी दिला जातो बळी  
अवर्षणाने जातो बळीराजाचाच बळी

देव ही न्याय देतो फिफ्टी-फिफ्टी करतो  
ह्या हाताने देतो त्या हाताने घेतो

माणसाने यातून तरी शहाणपण घ्यावे  
माणुसकीने रितसर वागावे

प्रसादाच्या नावाखाली स्वतःच हांदडतो  
देव मग त्यासच वेठीस धरतो

तडफडणाऱ्या अगतिकता जीवांची  
पाऊस करतो दैना माणसाची

- सौ. स्मिता सिद्धार्थ कांबळे

## दिवा (लाईट)

हजारो वर्षापूर्वी गारगोटी होती  
घर्षणाने तिने घडविली क्रांती  
प्रगती पथावर घोड-दौड झाली  
सापडले रॉकेल पेट्रोल इत्यादी  
झोपडी चाळीत रॉकेलचे दिवे  
घडवितो आंबेडकर-फुले  
पणती आपली लाजरी-बुजरी  
म्हणते मी आपली ओट्यावर बरी  
आले ट्युबलाईट बल्ब  
प्रकाश देती घरभर  
रॉकेलचा दिवा मर्क्युरी लाईटला म्हणाला  
आधुनिक काळात आहेस ना !  
दाखव घडवून लोकहितवादी  
नम्र होतो तुझ्यापुढती  
जबाबदारी मोठी पाहून  
रस्त्यावरचा मर्क्युरी राहिला वाकून  
माणस माणसासारखी वागली  
तरी बरचस साध्य झालं  
अस बोलून चूप झाला  
मौनात सर्व सांगून बसला

- सौ. स्मिता सिद्धार्थ कांबळे

## 'तुमच्यासाठी काय पण'

संकटात धीर देणारा बाप असाल  
तर तुमच्यासाठी काय पण  
दुसऱ्या बालकाची आई बनाल  
तरी तुमच्यासाठी काय पण  
वार्धक्याने येऊनी मार्गदर्शक असाल  
तर तुमच्यासाठी काय पण  
अडचणीत सापडलेल्या मित्राला सावरणारा असाल  
तर तुमच्यासाठी काय पण  
कामगारांचे हित पाहणारा प्रशासनकर्ता असाल  
तर तुमच्यासाठी काय पण  
सत्वशील चारित्र्यवान असाल  
तर तुमच्यासाठी काय पण  
घराचे नाव उज्वल करणारा असाल  
तर तुमच्यासाठी काय पण  
द्रोपदीसारखी बहिण असाल  
तर तुमच्यासाठी काय पण  
बाबासाहेबांचे पांग फेडणार असाल  
तर तुमच्यासाठी काय पण  
पण सर्वात आधी स्वतःच माणूस असाल  
तरी तुमच्यासाठी काय पण-काय पण  
म्हणून म्हणते देणाऱ्याने देत जावे  
घेणाऱ्याने घेत जावे  
एकेदिवशी घेणाऱ्याने देणाऱ्याचे हातच घ्यावे  
..... काय पण.....!

- सौ. स्मिता सिद्धार्थ कांबळे

## डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालयाची अभिनेत्री



डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालयाने अनेक कलाकार घडविले. त्यापैकी नुकतेच आपण सर्वांनी टिक्की. सोनी चॅनेलवरच्या मराठी बिग बॉसमध्ये पाहिले असेल २०१८ मध्ये ज्याने बिग बॉस गाजवला तो कलाकार 'समीर चौगुले' तर आता या जून २०१९ मध्ये चालू झालेल्या मराठी बिग बॉस मध्ये भाग घेतलेला एका कलाकार आहे. "दिगंबर नाईक." अशा अनेक चित्रपट व नाट्य अभिनेत्यांबरोबरच. उत्कृष्ट अभिनय करणारी नाट्य चित्रपट अभिनेत्री सोनाली नाडकर. तिने अनेक एकांकिका केल्या. त्यापैकी एकांकिका आहे. हात आणि पोट, जेव्हा तुझे आणि माझे, एक नंबर, दोन नंबर, खेळ भास आभासाचा, अनेक पुरस्कार विजेत्या तिच्या शॉर्ट फिल्म आहेत त्यापैकी गा की गी, उठाव, त्यानंतर नाटक आय. पी. आय दिग्दर्शक होता भुषण. मुंगेकर "यदाकदाचित" दिग्दर्शक होते. संतोष पवार. भुमिका होती रिपोर्टर चित्रपट फापुटा.

अशा तऱ्हेचा प्रवास करित असताना तिने केलेली

'उठाव' नावाच्या शॉर्ट फिल्मने अंगावर काटा आला तर सभागृहात बसलेले प्राचार्य आणि प्राध्यापक वर्ग, स्टाफ आणि विद्यार्थी सोनालीच्या अभिनयाने भारावून गेले.

अत्याचार करणाऱ्या शिक्षकाचा डोळाच त्या शिक्षणाच्या 'आस' असलेल्या गरीब आगतिक विद्यार्थीनीने फोडून बाहेर काढला.

अभिनय सेम-टू -सेम "स्मिता पाटील असा सभागृहातून आवाज आला. बस अभिनयाची अजून कोणती पावती हवी. आपल्या विद्यार्थीनीचे कोतुक करताना अक्षरशः प्राचार्य डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे यांचे डोळे भरून आले होते.... कारण सोनालीचा अभिनयच जबरदस्त होता. तिच्या वास्तव अभिनयाला आणि तिच्या पुढील नाट्य चित्रपट प्रवासाला हार्दिक शुभेच्छा.

डॉ. संजय हिराजी खैरे  
(सदस्य, सांस्कृतिक विभाग)



## 'त्या' बौद्ध झाल्या.... 'कल्चरली करेक्ट'.....

- डॉ. संजय हिराजी खैरे



'मी भारत बौद्धमय करेन', हे उद्गार आहेत भारतीय घटनेचे शिल्पकार 'भारतरत्न' डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे. हे डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे हे शब्द प्रकर्षाने आठवण्याचे कारण झाले ते नुकतेच एक पुस्तक वाचनात आले. 'कल्चरली करेक्ट' या पुस्तकाचे संकलन केले आहे डॉ.वंदना महाजन आणि संदीप सारंग यांनी. बुद्धधम्म हाच खरा जीवन जगण्याचा मार्ग आहे, असे ठामपणे सांगत जवळजवळ चौतीस महिलांनी बुद्धधम्माचा स्वखुशीने, सद्दिवेक बुद्धीने, उघड्या डोळ्यांनी स्वीकार केला आहे. बुद्धधम्म स्वीकारल्यामुळे आमचे जीवन अतिशय शुध्द झाले, जगण्याचा खरा अर्थ प्राप्त झाला, माणूस म्हणून उच्च म्हणविणाऱ्या धर्मात असूनही स्त्री म्हणून हिनतेची वागणूक मिळत होती, ती बौद्धधम्माचा स्वीकार केल्यामुळे नष्ट झाली, असे प्रत्येक स्त्रीने 'कल्चरली करेक्ट ! पुस्तकामध्ये आपल्या भावना स्वतंत्र लेख लिहून व्यक्त केल्या आहेत आणि ते मनोगत आपण जेव्हा वाचतो तेव्हा आपल्या लक्षात येत की, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी या देशाला दिलेली बुद्धधम्म ही एक अमूल्य भेट आहे की, ज्यामुळे या देशातील नागरिकांचा खऱ्या अर्थाने उत्कर्ष होत आहे, त्यांचा माणूस म्हणून सन्मान होतो आहे. या पुस्तकामध्ये लेख लिहिणाऱ्या आणि बुद्ध धम्म स्वीकारलेल्या या साध्या सुध्या महिला नसून त्यापैकी विद्यापीठाच्या पीएच.डी. केलेल्या डॉक्टर आहेत, विभाग प्रमुख आहेत, मेडिकल डॉक्टर आहेत. शिक्षिका आहेत, बँकेतील ऑफीसर आहेत, तळमळीने कार्य करणाऱ्या कार्यकर्त्या आहेत, तर काही जणी गृहिणी आहेत. त्यांनी बुद्धधम्म स्वीकारल्यानंतर आमच्या जीवनामध्ये कसा चांगला बदल झाला व आता आम्ही खऱ्या अर्थाने एक चांगला माणूस कसे झालो, हे लिहिले आहे.

या बुद्धधम्म स्वीकारलेल्या चौतीस महिलांनी लिहिलेल्या नुसत्या लेखांचे नाव जरी तुम्ही वाचलेत तरी तुमच्या लक्षात येईल की, किती बुद्धधम्माने त्यांचे जीवन सुकर केले आहे, सुंदर बनविले आहे. लेखांचे शीर्षक आहे, मुक्तीच्या वाटेने बुद्धाच्या दिशेने-डॉ.वंदना महाजन, मी योग्य मार्ग निवडला. मी कृतार्थ झाले- डॉ. रूपा कुलकर्णी, बुद्धधम्माच्या स्वीकारातूनच "स्त्रीमुक्ती"-गेल ऑमव्हेट, जातीअंतासाठी मी केले धर्मांतर- डॉ. संबोधी देशपांडे, युध्द नाही, बुध्द चाहिये- लता प्रतिभा मधुकर, धम्म मनाला निकोप करणारा संस्कार- सुप्रिया देसाई, बोधीवृक्षाच्या छायेत..धम्माच्या प्रकाशात- प्रियांका उपरे, बुद्धधम्माच्या वाटेवर मी- सीमा पाटील, धम्मस्वीकार : नवसमाज निर्मितीचा आधार- पल्लवी हर्षे, आणि मी बौध्द झाले- डॉ. अर्चना गणवीर, बौध्द होण्या मी निघाले...ठीक झाले..- कविता मोरवणकर, बुद्धीजमः विवेकवादी जीवनप्रणाली- नंदिनी दातार, बुद्धाच्या मार्गावरून... गझलचे बोट धरून- गीता पांचाळे, आचरणासह बुद्धाकडे गेले पाहिजे- मनीषा जाधव, शंकराचार्य संस्कृतीकडून बुध्द संस्कृतीकडे- वृषाली अय्यर-कश्यप, बुद्धाचा बुद्धीवाद मला आवडला-डॉ. मिनल कुष्टे, बौध्दधम्माचे तत्वज्ञान मला महत्वाचे वाटते- छाया कोरेगाव, धम्मविचार मनाच्या तळाशी आकार घेत आहे- प्रा.वंदना भागवत, माझी संस्कृती, बुध्द संस्कृती- रमा पाटील, बुद्धाच्या धम्मात ओबीसींच्या उत्कर्षाची सूत्रे- सुषमा भड (तट्टे), मानवतेचा धर्म:बुद्धधम्म- कांचन नाईक- जांबोटी, धर्मांतर नव्हे, ही तर घरवापसी- अँड. केसरी मौर्य, अंतर्मनाला पटला म्हणून धम्म घेतला- शैला यादव, धम्म स्वीकार केल्यास जीवन आनंदमय- शारदा नवले, बुद्धाकडून विवेक आणि करुणा मिळाली- डॉ.चैत्रा रेडकर, बुद्धाकडे जाताना- मंजुळा प्रदीप, आता मी माणूस झाले- शारदा हजारे, बौध्द धम्माचे कृतीशील अनुसरण करते आहे- अँड. वर्षा देशपांडे, माणूस घडवणारी कार्यशाळा म्हणजे

बुद्धधम्म- मनीषा तोकले, बुद्धं शरणं गच्छामी- रेश्मा राणे- जाधव, बरं झालं, मी बुद्ध झाले, अन्यथा..- डॉ. भावना राठोड, अत्त दीप भव..- डॉ.स्नेहजा रूपवते, बुद्धीझमःस्त्रीमुक्तीचा यथार्थ मार्ग- डॉ. लता छात्रे. हे विविध लेखिकांच्या लेखांची नावे आपण वाचली की, आपल्या लक्षात येते कि, हि नावे किती बोलकी आहेत. बुद्धधम्माच्या श्रेष्ठत्वाविषयी किती अर्थपूर्ण माहिती देणारी आहेत. लेखाची अचूक नावेच लेखामध्ये किती किती आणि काय काय असू शकेल यांची सहज माहिती देतात.

बंधू आणि भगिनींनो, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी आपल्या अनुयायांना जे जे काही दिले आहे ते ते जगातील सर्वात उत्तमातले उत्तम असे दिले आहे, आणि त्यापैकी आहे तो आपल्याला दिलेला आहे असा सर्वश्रेष्ठ "बुद्धधम्म." पहा पुढील एक उद्बोधक उदाहरण.

डॉ. रुपा कुलकर्णी या ब्राम्हण समाजाच्या महिलेने बौद्ध धम्म ज्या दिवशी स्वीकारला त्याच दिवशी आपल्या ९२ वर्षांच्या ब्राम्हण आजीला येऊन सांगितले. त्या म्हणतात, मी धम्मदीक्षा घेऊन घरी आले तेव्हा माझी ९२ वर्षाची आजी उद्गारली, 'माझी नात बुद्ध झाली, निर्बुद्ध नाही झाली, हे फार चांगले झाले.' एवढी अचूक प्रतिक्रिया देणारी ९२ वर्षाची ब्राम्हण आजी बुद्धधम्माविषयी किती बोलकी प्रतिक्रिया 'देतात.

डॉ. गेल ऑम्ब्रेट लिहितात, 'माझ्या जीवनाचा हा प्रवास आणि माझी वैचारिक संशोधनात्मक वाटचाल मला बुद्धाकडे घेऊन गेली. अभ्यासाअंती माझ्या लक्षात आले की, भारतात बुद्धधम्माच्या प्रभावाची जवळपास एक हजार वर्ष इतिहासातून गायब करण्यात आली आहेत. सुमारे एक हजार वर्ष बुद्धधम्माने, बौद्ध जनतेने आपला खोल प्रभाव ठेवला होता आणि शोषणाला स्थिर व्यवस्था होऊ दिले नाही, हा इतिहास लपून राहिला होता. आजची सर्व शोषित आणि ब्राम्हणेतर जातीमधले सर्व लोक एक हजार वर्ष बौद्धच होते.'

अशी संशोधनात्मक आपल्याला माहिती मिळते तीही परदेशातील स्त्रीने तटस्थपणे केलेल्या संशोधनातून ही

माहिती मिळते. तेव्हा एक हजार वर्षापूर्वी ब्राह्मणही बौद्ध होते. ही माहिती आपल्याला या पुस्तकातून मिळते, आणि बुद्धधम्म एका परदेशातील स्त्रीला आकर्षित करतो, नव्हे तो स्वीकारायला लावतो, इतकी उत्तम तत्वे बुद्धधम्मात आहेत.

डॉ. संबोधी देशपांडे म्हणतात, तथागत भगवान बुद्धांच्या धार्मिक व सामाजिक क्रांतीमुळे या देशात वर्णविहीन, जातीविहीन समाज निर्माण झाला होता. त्यामुळे बुद्धांशी नाते जोडले तरच या देशात जातीचा अंत होणे शक्य आहे. याचे स्पष्ट आकलन झाल्यामुळे मी पूर्वीची शरयू मधुकर देशपांडे व सध्याची संबोधी मधुकर देशपांडे जातीअंताच्या लढाईसाठी बुद्धाकडे वळले.

प्रत्यक्ष बुद्धधम्म स्वीकारलेल्या डॉ.संबोधी देशपांडे काय म्हणतात, की जातीअंत या देशातून करण्यासाठी फक्त बुद्धधम्माचीच गरज आहे.

कुठल्याही धर्मावर आपण टीकाटिप्पणी करण्यापेक्षा स्वतः डॉ. संबोधी देशपांडे ज्या हिंदू धर्मातून बुद्धधम्मात आलेल्या, त्या अगोदरच्या हिंदू धर्माबद्दल अनुभव लिहिताना म्हणतात, 'हिंदू धर्मात स्त्रियांना स्वातंत्र्य आहे काय? हिंदू धर्मात स्त्रियांना समतेची वागणूक मिळते काय? पुढे बुद्धधम्म स्वीकारल्यामुळे त्या म्हणतात, 'तथागत या शब्दाचा अर्थ आहे, बोलतो तसा चालतो. म्हणून भगवान बुद्धांना तथागत म्हटले गेले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे जीवनकार्यही याच प्रकारचे आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांनाही बोधीसत्व म्हटले गेले आहे. या महान विभूतींच्या विचारांचा स्पर्श मला झाला आणि माझ्या आयुष्याचे सोने झाले. त्यामुळे मी स्वतःला धन्य समजते.' डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची एक अनुयायी म्हणून त्यांनी दाखविलेल्या, मानवमुक्तीचा मार्ग असलेल्या बुद्धधम्माच्या मार्गाने मी जात आहे,. याचे मला आज अतीव समाधान आहे.

काठावर उभ्या असलेल्या व्यक्तीला, पाण्यात पडल्याशिवाय पाण्याचा व त्या समुद्राच्या खोलीचा अंदाज येत नाही, त्याचप्रमाणे बुद्धधम्म अनुभवल्याशिवाय कळत नाही. डॉ. संबोधी देशपांडे यांनी तो अंगीकार केला व आज



त्या आनंदात खऱ्या अर्थाने माणूस म्हणून जगत आहेत. अशा अनेक महिलांनी एकापेक्षा एक सहास अनुभव अतिशय मोकळेपणाने इथे मांडले आहेत.

कवयित्री कविता मोरवणकर हिचा अनुभव वाचताना अंगावर काटा येतो. तिची मोठी बहिण आजारी होती. आईवडील व सर्व नातेवाईक तिच्यावर डॉक्टरचे उपचार करण्यापेक्षा तिला दग्यावर बाबाकडे घेऊन गेले आणि थातूरमातुर इलाज केला. परिणाम काय झाला, तर घरी आल्यानंतर त्या कुटुंबियांच्या नजरेसमोरच कविता मोरवणकर हिच्या बहिणीने प्राण सोडले. हे जग ती सोडून गेली. घरामध्ये सगळ्यात लहान असलेल्या कविताने अनेकदा घेऊन जायला सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न केला, परंतु सगळ्यांनी तिच्या बोलण्याकडे दुर्लक्ष केले आणि हा परिणाम त्यांना भोगावा लागला. अशा अंधश्रद्धाळू चर्मकार हिंदू धर्मात रहावेच कशाला, असा स्वाभाविक परिणाम कविता मोरवणकर या शिक्षिका असलेल्या महिलेवर झाला, आणि शास्त्रीय पद्धतीवर आधारित असलेल्या बुध्दधम्मामध्ये प्रवेश केला. कविता म्हणते, 'डी.एड. पूर्ण झाले आणि तेरावीसाठी सिद्धार्थ कॉलेजमध्ये प्रवेश घेतला आणि माझ्या आयुष्याला वेगळीच कलाटणी मिळाली. सत्य, अहिंसा, प्रेम, सदाचार, ही बुध्दाने दिलेली शिकवण माणसाला माणूस म्हणून उभी राहण्यास मदत करते.

असे अनेक परखड मांडलेले अनुभव आपल्याला 'कल्चरली करेक्ट' या पुस्तकामध्ये वाचायला मिळतात.

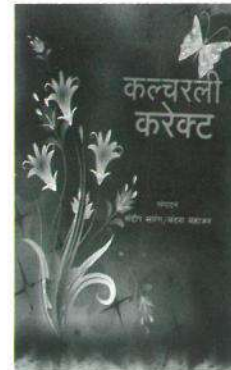
ई-टीव्ही मराठी या चॅनेलवर पत्रकार म्हणून काम करणाऱ्या सुप्रिया देसाई लिहितात, 'बऱ्यावाईट घटना या मनातूनच निर्माण होतात. अन्याय, अत्याचार, विषमता, भेदाभेद, मानापमान यावर मात, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, स्त्री-पुरुषांचे परस्पर नातेसंबंध, वैयक्तिक आणि सामाजिक प्रगती या सर्व गोष्टी मनावरच अवलंबून आहेत. मनाला योग्य वळण लावणे, हेच तर धर्माचे खरे कार्य आहे. असे कार्य करण्याची क्षमता धर्म म्हणून बुध्दविचारात आहे. मासिक पाळी चालू असताना जेवणाला हात लावायचा नाही, मग कितीही भूक लागली असो. अथवा स्वयंपाक घरात जायचे नाही, जेवण

वाढून घ्यायचे नाही, अशा अवस्थेत हात लावला तर जेवण अपवित्र होते, असे संस्कार करीत असे. त्या म्हणतात, मी बंडखोर वृत्तीची असल्याने मुद्दामहून जेवण स्वतः वाढून घ्यायचे आणि वरून असे केल्यामुळे काही झाले का, असा प्रश्न आईला विचारायचे. या सगळ्या अंधश्रद्धा आहेत, हे मी आईला सांगत असे.

अशी अनेक अन्यायाने भरलेली व अंधश्रद्धेमुळे आहारी गेलेल्या हिंदू धर्माची विविध प्रकरणे अनुभवाने या पुस्तकात वाचायला मिळतात. पण महत्वाची एकच गोष्ट या सर्व प्रकरणात वाचायला मिळते ती म्हणजे बुध्दधम्मामध्ये यातून सर्वांची सुटका केलेली आहे आणि माणूस म्हणून जगण्याचा मार्ग खुला केला आहे. मग बंधू-भगिनींनो, इतरांनी स्वीकारला, मान्य केला आणि माणूसपण अनुभवले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना अभिप्रेत असलेले स्वप्न पूर्ण होण्याच्या दृष्टीने सुरुवात झाली. ते म्हणत, 'मी भारत बौध्दमय करीन.' आज भारत बौध्दमय होतो आहे, कसा तो प्रत्यक्ष वाचा 'कल्चरली करेक्ट' या पुस्तकात.

माझी प्रत्येक बौध्द व्यक्तीस एक विनंती आहे की, प्रत्येकाने 'कल्चरली करेक्ट' हे पुस्तक एकदा तरी वाचले पाहिजे. म्हणजे प्रत्येकाला कळेल की, इतर धर्मातून बुध्दधम्मात आलेल्या व्यक्तीने, बुध्दधम्म व त्यांचा पूर्वीचा धर्म कसा आहे आणि बुध्दधम्म इतर धर्मापेक्षा जगण्यासाठी कसा श्रेष्ठ आहे. खरेच विशेषतः बौध्द तरुण तरुणींनी जरूर हे पुस्तक वाचावे आणि मग आपले अनुभव प्रत्येकाला सांगावे. बघा ते सर्वांना नक्कीच सांगतील, अरे, बुध्दधम्म खरेच श्रेष्ठधम्म आहे. मी बौध्द असल्याचा मला अभिमान आहे.

पुस्तकाचे नाव-कल्चरली करेक्ट.



## मुलगी

'मुलगी' आणि 'काच' यात काहीच फरक नाही. मुलगी म्हणजे घाबरून, लाजून, मान खाली करून सांभाळून जे काही होत नां. ती मुलगी ! आधीच्या काळात मुलीने शिकल नाही पाहिजे. तिने फक्त घरात राहून सर्व कामे केली पाहिजे. आणि लग्नानंतर चूल आणि मूल पण..... बास आता मुलगी म्हणजे बुद्धिबळातला प्यादा नव्हे. चुलीमध्ये घातलेले लाकूड नव्हे, तर मुलगी म्हणजे बुद्धिबळातील राजा. चुलीवर मायेने भाजलेली भाकरी, ज्या पायाने आत आलेली ती घराबाहेर नाही घरात राज्य करणारी राणी आहे. ती मुलगी जरी काचेप्रमाणे नाजूक असली ना तरी ही तिला मन असते. जे समोर दिसतेय ते आपल्याला कधीच दिसू शकत नाही. मुलीच कधीच कुणालाच समजू शकलं नाही.

आत्ताच्या काळात जन्मलेली मुलगी म्हणजे घराचा आनंद, शाळेत जाणारी मुलगी म्हणजे घरातील शिक्षिका. कॉलेजला जाणारी मुलगी म्हणजे घराचं भविष्य आणि कामासाठी बाहेर जाणारी मुलगी म्हणजे आई-वडिलांचा मुलगा. अशी ही मुलगी काहींना नको असते. का तर मोठी होऊन आई-बापाची इज्जत घालवेल की काय, असं वाटतं. त्या नंतर लग्न करून आम्हाला खर्चात पाडेल की काय, अशी भिती. म्हणतात ना, पहिली बेटा धनाची पेटी, पण आजकालच्या काही आई-वडिलांना तीच धनाची पेटी आपल्याकडून संपेल की काय असं वाटतं. खरंतर Commerce भाषेत सांगते. मुलगी म्हणजे Balance Sheet मधील Liability आणि मुलगा म्हणजे Asset. असं काही लोक समजतात पण का ? समजत नाही काई आई-वडिलांना. अरे..... खरतर तुमच्या Bank Account ची Passbook असते ती.

मुलगी नको असते मुलगा पाहिजे कशाला ? म्हणजे लहानपणापासून मुलाचा नको तो लाड करा, त्याच्या प्रत्येक गरजा भागवा त्याला लहानाचा मोठा करा आणि मोठा झाला तरी त्याचं लग्नही आपणच करून द्या. तर कशाला तोच मुलगा त्याच्या लग्नानंतर आपल्या म्हातारपणी धरातून हाकलून देईल

वा ! वंशाचा दिवा म्हणे 'अहो' पण मुलगी जन्माला आल्यानंतर तिला का नाही म्हणत वंशाची समई. अहो तुमचा हा वंशाचा दिवा विझेल पण समईतली एक वात विझली तरी बाकीच्या वाती तरी असतील ना.

मुलीच शरीर म्हणजे आता स्क्रीन टच च्या मोबाईलसारखं झालंय. मनात येईल तेव्हा खेळत बसायचं. मुलीच शरीर हे काचेसारखे आहे. त्या काचेला काही अनोळखी लोकांचा स्पर्श झाल्यावर ही काच हलते आणि काही लोकांना तर त्या काचेत पहायला सारख सारख आवडत आणि शेवटी ती काच तुटल्यावर उचलून कचऱ्याच्या डब्यातच टाकतात ना. पण का ? कळत नाही लोकांना प्रत्येक पुरुषासाठी स्त्रीही बनवलीच आहे. काच तुटल्यावर जोडता येते. पण त्याच काचेवर तसेच राहिलेले डाग नाही. खरंतर स्पष्टच सांगते ज्या स्त्रीवर किंवा मुलीवर बलात्कार होतो त्याच तिचा काही दोष नसतो, पण हा समाज तिच्याच चुका काढतो. तिने लहान कपडे कशाला घालायचे. तिचे बोलणं चांगले नव्हतं, तिचं वागणं चांगले नव्हते. असे काही काही दोष तिला देतात. वा ! पण त्या मुलीवर आलेली परिस्थिती त्यांना दिसत नाही. या अशा प्रकरणामुळे काही आई-वडिल आपलं बाळ म्हणजे मुलगी पोट्यात असताना मारून टाकतात का तर तसा प्रसंग आपल्या मुलीसोबत होऊ नये. उद्या आपली इज्जत जाऊ नये. का असा विचार करतो हा समाज !

जर त्या काळी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या पाठी खंबीरपणे उभी राहणारी रमाई, शिवरायांना जन्म देणारी जिजाई, स्त्रियांच्या संरक्षणासाठी लढणारी झाशीची राणी, स्त्रियांच्या हक्कासाठी झिजणारी सावित्री या सर्व स्त्रियांच्या कर्तृत्वाची मांडणी झाली नसती तर तर आताच्या काळात कुठलीच स्त्री प्रत्येक गोष्टीत पुढे नसती. आताच्या काळात जेवढा पुरुषाला मान आहे तेवढाच स्त्रीलाही आहे. स्त्री आता काच नाही हिरा झाली आहे. तो हिरा काच कापण्यासाठी वापरला जातो. अशा भारतातल्या कर्तृत्ववान हिरांना माझा कोटी कोटी प्रणाम !

## शहरीकरण आणि समस्या.....



भारतासारख्या 1.2 billion लोकसंख्या असलेल्या देशामध्ये अनेक प्रकारच्या समस्या आहेत. त्यापैकीच एक समस्या म्हणजे वाढते शहरिकरण.

१९५१ मध्ये भारतामध्ये फक्त पाचच अशी शहरे होती की ज्यांची लोकसंख्या ही 1 million पेक्षा जास्त होती आणि ४१ शहरे अशी होती, कि ज्यांची लोकसंख्या ही 0.1 million पेक्षा जास्त होती. 2011 मध्ये ३ शहरांची लोकसंख्या ही 10 million पेक्षा जास्त आहे. ग्रामीण भागातून शहरांकडे स्थलांतरित होण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला शहरिकरण असे म्हणतात. जसे जसे दिवस जात आहेत तसे तसे भारतामध्ये नोकरी, रोजगार मिळण्याच्या हेतुने, गावाकडून शहराकडे विस्थापित होण्याचे प्रमाण हे वाढतेच आहे.

377 million लोकसंख्या ही 8000 शहरी केंद्रामध्ये राहते आहे. 2031 पर्यंत महत्वाची 6 शहरे ही 10 billion पेक्षा जास्त होतील. शहरिकरणाची काही कारणे पुढे दिली आहेत.

ग्रामीण भागामध्ये बऱ्याच वेळ primary sector वर focus असलेली कामे असतात. जसे की शेती व्यवसाय हा भारताचा परंपरागत व्यवसाय असून 60% लोकांचा हा प्रामुख्याने व्यवसाय होता. परंतु काळानुसार, नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीमुळे शहरांमध्ये मोठे मोठे उद्योग सुरु झाले आणि त्यामुळे अशा ठिकाणी नोकरीच्या संधी उपलब्ध झाल्या आणि त्यामुळे बरेच लोक गाव सोडून शहरांकडे नोकरीच्या निमित्ताने येऊ लागली. आणि या नोकरीनिमित्ताने स्थलांतरित होण्यामुळे अस्तित्वात असलेल्या शहरांच्या लोकसंख्येमध्ये दिवसेंदिवस भरच पडत आहे.

शहरांतील लोकसंख्या ही तेथील मूळ लोकसंख्येमुळे नाहीतर आजूबाजूच्या गावातून, राज्यामधून कामानिमित्ताने आलेल्या लोकसंख्येमुळे वाढते.

- डॉ. गंगोत्री निरभवणे

आर्थिक प्रगती होण्याकरिता, शहरी भागांमध्ये सरकारी fund हा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उपलब्ध करून दिलेला असतो. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागाच्या तुलनेत, शहरी भागांमध्ये प्रगती मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येतो.

शहरिकरण ही अशी बाब आहे की ज्यामध्ये लोकसंख्येमध्ये दिवसेंदिवस भर पडते. पण अद्यावत असलेली संसाधने, सुखसुविधा त्यामानाने कमी पडतात. आणि वेगवेगळ्या अडचणी सुरु होतात.

मुंबई सारख्या महानगराचा विचार केला असता मुंबई हे भारतातील सर्वात मोठे शहर असून येथील लोकसंख्येची घनता ही 21,190 persons/sq.km. अशी आहे, ज्यामुळे दिवसेंदिवस उपलब्ध असलेल्या Infrastructure & Amenities मुंबईमध्ये 49% लोकसंख्या ही slum area सारख्या भागात असते. जिथे अभाव बऱ्याच अडचणी असतात. जसे की जागेचा अभाव, पाण्याचा अभाव sanitation problem असतात.

मुंबई शहर जिथे दररोज करोडोंची उलाढाल होते. मोठमोठ्या बाजारपेठा, स्टॉक मार्केट, वाहतुकीचे मोठे जाळे, नवनवीन, अत्याधुनिक सोयीसुविधा उपलब्ध आहेत. अशा ठिकाणी माणूस कधीच रिकामा राहू शकत नाही ; उलट दिवसातील २४ तासांपैकी फक्त २ तास विश्रांती घेणाऱ्यांची संख्या पण कमी नाही, थोडक्यात दिवसांतले २२ तास राबणारी मुंबई, अशा मुंबईमध्ये दिवसागणिक महाराष्ट्र तसेच महाराष्ट्राच्या बाहेरून येणाऱ्या लोकांची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे, इथे येण्याचे मुख्य कारण हे रोजगार मिळावा हेच असते. परंतु यामध्ये सर्वात मोठा प्रश्न उद्भवतो. तो म्हणजे जागेचा. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येनुसार आणि बदलत्या काळानुसार सुविधा कमी आणि लोकसंख्या वाढ मोठ्या प्रमाणात होतांना दिसते.

भारतामध्ये इंग्रज येण्यापूर्वी मुंबई हेही इतर गावांप्रमाणे गाव होते. ज्याला मुंबापुरी असेही संबोधले जाई.

मुंबादेवी मुळे पुढे ते मुंबई असे झाले. इथे मासेमारी हा व्यवसाय प्रामुख्याने केला जाई. परंतू इंग्रज आल्यानंतर त्यांनी या मुंबापुरिचा चेहराच बदलून टाकला. बेटांचे रूपांतरण भर घालून-घालून जमिनीमध्ये करण्यात आले. ब्रिटीशांनी इथे Railway Highway Road सुरू केले. मुंबई मधील जुनी Railway Station म्हणजे Archeological Knowledge चा उत्तम नमुनाच आहे. ब्रिटीशांनी इथे वेगवेगळे उद्योग, कारखाने सुरू केले. त्यामुळे लोकांना इथे रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होऊ लागल्या. बरीच लोक हे शेती, खाणकाम, मासेमारी या संस्थानावर आधारित कामांकडे पाठ फिरवून कारखान्यांमध्ये काम करणे पसंत करू लागले. हळूहळू इथे नोकरी निमित्ताने इतर गावाकडून येणाऱ्या लोकांचे प्रमाण वाहू लागले. जे आजतागायतही चालूच आहे. कामाच्या निमित्ताने आलेली ही लोकसंख्या पुढे इथेच settled होऊ लागली.

गावाचे रूपांतरण शहरामध्ये होणाऱ्या प्रक्रियेला शहरिकरण असे म्हणतात. जेव्हा एका ठिकाणी नवनवीन कारखाने, कंपनी नवनवीन सुविधा, नोकरीच्या संधी उपलब्ध होतात. अशा ठिकाणी शहरीकरणाला सुरुवात झालेली असते.

Census Development च्या शहरिकरणाच्या व्याखेनुसार ज्या भागामध्ये लोकसंख्या 5000 पेक्षा जास्त आहे. जेथील लोक हे शेती सोडून इतर व्यवसायामध्ये 15% असतील आणि ज्या भागातील लोकसंख्येची घनता ही 400 persons/sq.km. आहे. अशा भागाला शहर असे संबोधले जाते. थोडक्यात शहरीकरण म्हणजे जास्तीत जास्त लोक हे secondary आणि tertiary sector मध्ये काम करतात. अशा भागाला शहर म्हटले जाते.

शहरीकरण होत असताना आणि झाल्यानंतर बऱ्याच समस्या येतात, त्या समस्यांचा आढावा पुढे घेतला आहे.

अतिगर्दी/दाटीवाटीने चालणारे रस्ते, रेल्वे स्टेशन्स ही मुंबई सारख्या मोठ्या शहरांमधील मोठी समस्या आहे. जेव्हा उपलब्ध असलेल्या जागेच्या, सुविधेच्या तुलनेत, मर्यादेपेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या वाढते, तेव्हा अतिगर्दीची समस्या उद्भवते. अतिगर्दीमुळे होणारे Accident चे प्रमाण,

चेंगराचेंगरी या सर्व समस्या अतिगर्दीमुळे होतात. सकाळच्या वेळी ७ ते १० वाजेपर्यंत छत्रपती शिवाजी टर्मिनल्स आणि चर्चगेट कडे जाणाऱ्या local ने प्रवास करणे म्हणजे एक प्रकारे स्वतःचा जिव टांगणीला ठेवून प्रवास करणे असाच असतो, तेच संध्याकाळी ऑफिस सुटल्यानंतर कर्जत, खोपोली, विरार या लोकलने प्रवास करणे म्हणजे जोखमीचे असते.

अतिगर्दीमुळे एलफिस्टन स्टेशनच्या bridge वर झालेली चेंगराचेंगरी, त्यामध्ये किती लोकांना आपला जीव गमवावा लागला, वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या मानाने, अस्तित्वात असलेली bridge, पादचारी पूल, लोकलचे डबे, बसेस पुरेसे होत नसल्याने वरील समस्या मुंबई सारख्या भागामध्ये दिसून येतात.

घरांच्या समस्या - मुंबईसारख्या ठिकाणी घराचे दर हे खूपच असतात. त्यामुळे जेव्हा लोक बाहेरून येतात तेव्हा ते जिथे मिळेल तिथे राहणे पसंत करतात, यातही २ प्रकार असतात. काही लोक हे मुंबईतल्या मुंबईमध्ये कमी दरामध्ये जिथे मिळेल तिथे जसे की slum area, जिथे सर्व सुविधा नसेल तरी लोक राहणे पसंत करतात. काही लोक मुंबईपासून खोपोली, कर्जत, पालघर, नवले, विरार अशा ठिकाणी जिथे सर्व सुखसुविधा उपलब्ध असतील अशा ठिकाणी जाणे पसंत करतात, परंतु नोकरीही मुख्य मुंबईमध्ये असल्याने ही जनता रोज up & down करणे पसंत करते.

झोपडपट्टी वाढ - बऱ्याच वेळेला कमी दरात इथे घर मिळते म्हणून लोक राहणे पसंत करतात, पुढे काही वर्षांनंतर हा भाग slum redevelopment project मध्ये जातो. आणि लोकांना किमान सुविधा असलेली घरे मिळतात. परंतु SRA ला जाण्यापूर्वी या भागांमध्ये पिण्याचे पाणी, Sanitary Facility चा अभाव असतो, ज्यामुळे आरोग्याला धोकाही होऊ शकतो, परंतु जास्तीत जास्त लोकसंख्या ही रोजगार मिळतो आहे या एका गोष्टीमुळे बाकी सर्व समस्यांकडे दुर्लक्ष करते.

धारावी सारख्या भागाची आशियातील सर्वात मोठी

झोपडपट्टी भाग म्हणून गणना होते. परंतू या भागामध्ये अनेक प्रकारचे छोटे, मध्यम स्वरूपाचे उद्योगही चालतात. उदा. Leather Industry ज्यामुळे लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो. मुंबईमधील slum area मधील लोकसंख्या 3.3 million आहे.

४. वाहतुकीच्या समस्या - मुंबई तसेच पुण्यामध्ये सुद्धा ही समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येबरोबर वाहनांची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येबरोबर वाहनांची संख्या वाढतेच. त्यामुळे हायवे, रस्ते यांच्यावर pressure वाढते. Traffic Problem वाहनांच्या गर्दीमुळे, हॉर्नमुळे होणारे आवाज हे ध्वनी प्रदूषणात भर घालतातच. तसेच हवा प्रदूषणाही मोठ्या प्रमाणात होते. मुंबई भारतातील सर्वाधिक वाहने असलेले शहर आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे इथे होणारे हवा प्रदूषण आणि ध्वनी प्रदूषण ही त्याच प्रमाणात आहे. ऑफीस Timing मध्ये रस्त्याने आणि Highway Expressway वर अतीगर्दीची समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात असते. इथेही अस्तित्वात असलेल्या सुविधा कमी पडल्याने समस्या उद्भवतात.

५. पाणी आणि sewage problem मुंबईची लोकसंख्या बघता इथे दररोज 2950 MLD एवढी पाण्याची गरज असते. 13 billion लोकसंख्या असलेल्या मुंबईला पाणी पुरवणारी फक्त ६ तलाव आहेत. ज्यामध्ये तुलसी, विहार, तान्सा, भासा मोडकसागर, अप्पर वैतरणा यांचा समावेश आहे. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या मानाने, पुढे जाऊन या तलावातून मिळणारे पाणी हे कमी पडते. तसेच मार्च ते मे या महिन्यांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात water shortage चा problem येतो. कारण हळूहळू तलावातील पाणी सुद्धा कमी होते.

मलसंधारणाच्या बाबतीत, सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेली प्रणाली ही लोकसंख्येच्या मानाने अपुरी आहे. अपुरी असण्यापेक्षा इथे वाढत असलेली लोकसंख्या ही खूप आहे. त्यामुळे उपलब्ध असलेली प्रणाली ही कमी पडते.

मोठ्या प्रमाणात sewage water तसेच कारखान्यां मधून बाहेर पडणारे केमिकलयुक्त पाणी हे समुद्र आणि

नद्यांमध्ये सोडले जाते. त्यामुळे इथे मोठ्या प्रमाणात पाणी प्रदूषण होते. मिठी, पोइसर, दहीसर, ओशिवारा या मुंबई मधून वाहणाऱ्या नद्या या प्रदूषणग्रस्त आहेत. तसेच ठाणे क्रिक ही पाणी प्रदूषित आहे.

मिठी नदीची तर कारखान्यांनी आणि आजूबाजूच्या लोकवस्तीने केलेली अवस्था ही अतिशय वाईट आहे. एकेकाळी जिथून चांगले पाणी येत होते, अशा नदीच्या लोकांनी नाला करून टाकला आहे, परंतू जुलै २००५ मध्ये मग अशावेळी सर्वाना लक्षात येते की, मिठी नाला नसून नदी आहे.

६. कचरा व्यवस्थापन - मुंबईमध्ये दिवसाला 6260 metric tones इतका कचरा तयार होतो. त्यातील 1420 metric tones कचरा हा मिश्र स्वरूपाचा असतो आणि 3950 metric tones हा विघटनशील असतो आणि 89 metric tones हा बांधकामातून येणारा कचरा असतो. पूर्वीच्या काळी कचरा जमिनीत पुरून दिला जाई. त्यावेळी ते चालतही असे. नंतर अशा कचऱ्याकडे बघण्याची गरजही पडत नसे. कारण त्यावेळी कचरा हा विघटनशील असे. परंतू आता या कचऱ्यामध्ये प्लॅस्टिक, अॅल्युमिनिअम फॉईल, थर्मोकॉल यांचा समावेश असतो. असा मिश्र कचरा dumping ground वर केल्यावर पहिल्यांदा वेगळा करून मगच पुढची process करता येते. महानगरपालिका दररोज घंटागाडीच्या साहाय्याने कचरा गोळा करते आणि dumping yard ला पाठवते. परंतू लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत हे dumping yard फक्त चारच आहेत. मुंबईमध्ये जे वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या मानाने कमी आहेत. बऱ्याच वेळेला काही वस्त्यांमध्ये हा कचरा एका ठराविक ठिकाणी फेकला जातो. त्यातील काही रस्ता रोडवर, रस्त्याच्या आजूबाजूने पसरला जातो. हा कचरा रोज गोळा ही केला जातो. परंतू वाढती लोकसंख्या आणि लोकांच्या सवयी यामुळे दररोज रस्त्यावर कचरा दिसतोच.

७. आरोग्य सेवा - वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे आरोग्य सेवेवर पण परिणाम दिसून येतो. उपलब्ध असलेले हॉस्पिटल्स, सुविधा

या लोकसंख्येच्या मानाने कमी पडतात. मुंबई महानगरपालिका ही भारतातील सर्वात मोठी महानगरपालिका आहे. आणि त्यातील आरोग्य सेवा पुरविणाऱ्या सुविधाही सर्वात मोठ्या आहेत. मुंबईमध्ये 3 मेडिकल हॉस्पिटल्स, 14 म्युनिसिपल जनरल हॉस्पिटल, 26 मॅटर्निटी होम्स (BMC, 2000) आहेत. याव्यतिरिक्त 185 म्युनिसिपल दवाखाने आणि 176 हेल्थ पोस्ट आहेत जे OPD सेवा आणि public health सेवा देतात. त्याचबरोबर राज्य सरकारचे 1 मेडिकल कॉलेज हॉस्पिटल, 3 जनरल हॉस्पिटल आणि 2 हेल्थ युनिटस् ज्याची क्षमता 2871 Beds इतकी आहे. असे उपलब्ध आहे. (GOM 2001)

अशा सरकारी हॉस्पिटल्समध्ये बरीच गर्दी दिसते. तरीही लोकसंख्येच्या मानाने सुविधाही कमीच पडताना

दिसतात.

शहरीकरणामुळे नुसते जागेवर, वेगवेगळ्या सेवांवरच परिणाम होत नाही तर सामाजिक, आर्थिक सर्वच स्तरांवर बदल होत असतात. पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टीनेही मोठा परिणाम होत असतो, कारण वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या गरजा पुरविण्याकरिता नवनवीन विकासात्मक प्रोजेक्टस् सुरु केले जातात. अशा प्रोजेक्टमध्ये पर्यावरणाची हानी होते. हा आणखी वेगळा मुद्दा आहे. परंतू असे प्रोजेक्ट तयार होण्यापूर्वी पेपरवर प्लॅन असताना, भविष्यात होणाऱ्या लोकसंख्या वाढीचा विचार करूनच, त्या दृष्टीने प्रोजेक्ट सुरु केला पाहिजे. तरच थोड्या प्रमाणात ही समस्या कमी होऊ शकते.

## डॉ. आंबेडकर महाविद्यालयात मराठी भाषा गौरव दिन



मुंबई वडाळा येथील पीपल्स एज्युकेशन सोसायटीच्या डॉ. आंबेडकर कॉलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स अँड इकॉनॉमिक्स, या महाविद्यालयात मराठी भाषा गौरव दिन २७ फेब्रुवारी २०१९ रोजी साजरा करण्यात आला. या प्रसंगी डॉ. संजय हिराजी खैरे हे प्रमुख वक्ते होते. त्यांनी मराठा भाषा ३६५ दिवस बोलली गेली पाहिजे, केवळ एक दिवस गौरव दिन साजरा करून मराठी भाषेचा उत्कर्ष होणार नाही. मराठी भाषा ही कशी विकास पावत गेली, तिचे सौंदर्य वाचकाला कशा पद्धतीने मोहवून टाकते हे सांगून अनेक साहित्यिकांच्या योगदानाबद्दल त्यांनी माहिती दिली. प्राचार्य डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे यांनी कार्यक्रम यशस्वी करण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शन केले. समन्वयक डॉ. यशोधरा वराळे यांनी प्रास्ताविक केले, तर प्रा. सौ. बनगर यांनी प्रमुख पाहुण्यांची ओळख करून दिली. तर प्रा. कोकाटे यांनी आभार प्रदर्शन केले. तर कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयाचे उपप्राचार्य पी. पी. पाटील, प्रा. के. झेड. पाटील, प्रा. मोरे, प्रा. एम. एस. गायकवाड इ. प्राध्यापक वर्ग आणि विद्यार्थी मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपस्थित होते. राष्ट्रगीताने कार्यक्रमाचा समारोप करण्यात आला.



## वाट पाहणारी आई

मला माहित नाही देव आहे की नाही ? पण आईत असणारा देव मला नक्कीच माहित आहे. म्हणतात ना, 'आ' म्हणजे आत्मा आणि 'ई' म्हणजे ईश्वर. या ईश्वराने पण खूप तपश्चर्या करून प्राप्त केलेले हे रत्न म्हणजे आई. हे रत्न काहीना छोटं तर काहीना मोठे असं दिलं नाही. सगळ्यांना सारखं आणि तेच दिले आहे. पण काहीना हे रत्न नको असतं. जो मुलगा आईच बोट धरून चालायला शिकला तोच मुलगा त्याच आईच्या हातात कधी काठी देऊन दूर निघून गेला समजलेच नाही. मित्रांनो, विचार पडला असेल ना ! कोण होती ती आई ? आणि त्या आईचा मुलगा निघून गेल्यावर काय झाले त्या आईचे ? आज मी तुम्हाला त्या आईकडे घेऊन जाणार आहे त्या आईने मुलाच्या आठवणीने व्याकूल होऊन लिहिलेलं हे पत्र

प्रिय,

बाळा

..... विचारात पडलास ना ! बाळा म्हणणारी अशी कोण व्यक्ती आहे, अरे ! या जगात मुलगा कितीही मोठा झाला तरी बाळा म्हणणारी फक्त आईच असते रे. बाळा तुला माहितेय प्रिय हा शब्द पण तुझ्याशी जोडला जातो, कारण तुझ्या जन्मापुढे खूप प्रिय असलेले माणसे जवळ आली, हे पत्र पाहून खूप चकित होशील तू, हे पत्र आईने कसे लिहिले असा विचार करशील. अरे, तुच तर या थरथरणाऱ्या हातात पेन देऊन लिहायला शिकवलस. बाळा का निघून गेलास, तुझ्या आईला सोडून, थोडावेळ सुद्धा दिसला नाहीस तर वेडीपिशी होते रे. माझ्या मनाला सारखी सारखी सांगत असते. माझं बाळ खेळायला गेलं आहे. थोड्या वेळात येईल, पण सारख सारख तेच तेच सांगून मन पण कंटाळून गेलं आहे. आता मन पण रुसून बसलं आहे रे, माझ्यावर घरात तुझाच भास होत राहतो रे. शाळा सुटल्यावर दबकत्या पावलांनी येऊन हळूच मिठी मारायचाच. तुझ्या त्या चिमुकल्या मिठीने सगळी दुःखे निघून जायची, आता खुप आजारी असते रे मी, घरात भांडी कमी पण माझ्या औषधांच्या गोळ्यांचे डबबे जास्त

झाले आहेत. तुला आठवतयं, मी भांडी घासत असताना एकदा म्हणालास आई, एक दिवस असा येईल. ज्या दिवशी तुला आपल्या घरातील भांडी घासु देणार नाही. अरे बाळा तू गेल्यानंतर तो दिवस आला रे, आपल्या घरातीलच नाही तर सगळ्यांच्या घरातील भांडी घासून घर चालविते मी, ते जाऊ दे ! तु मला पोस्टाने लग्नपत्रिका पाठवलीस. एकदा स्वतः येऊन दिली असती. तर मन भरून गेलं असत तुझ्या लग्नाला आले होते रे पण, समोर येऊ शकले नाही, कारण माझ्या फाटक्या कपड्यामुळे माझ्या बाळाच्या लग्नाला विघ्न आलं असतं..... सुनबाई खुप सुंदर आहेत. तुला मन भरून आशिर्वाद, अभिनंदन तु C.A. झाल्याच समजलं, तुला नाही माहित मला तुझ्या शिक्षणाची किती आस होती. मी पाहिलेलं C.A. च स्वप्न स्वतःच्या मेहनतीने पूर्ण केलेस.

तुझ्या शिक्षणासाठी नव्हते रे माझ्याकडे पैसे. पण मी तरी काय करू, तुझ्या शिक्षणासाठी खर्च करावा एवढी ऐपत नव्हती रे माझी . तुझ्या शिक्षणाचा खर्च नाही उचलू शकले म्हणून कोणी रागावून जातं का रे, "झाडाचं पान सुकलं की आपोआप गळून पडतं तस तुझ्या आयुष्यातलं हे सुकलेलं पान कधी गळून पडलं. ते तुला कधी कळलंच नाही का रे, मला कधीच मिळणार नाही का रे ? तुझा आधार, तुझं प्रेम.

लहानपणी म्हणायचाच. तुला कधी म्हातारपणी काठी देणार नाही कारण तुझी काठी मी आहे..... निघून जाताना काठी देऊन गेलास. पण ती काठी अजूनही एका कोपऱ्यात पडलेली आहे. बिना काठीची धरपडते, पडते. पडल्यावर झालेला त्रास होत नाही रे, कारण एक आशा आहे. तू लवकरच परत येशील. मला माहित नाही तुझ्यापर्यंत हे पत्र पोहोचेलपर्यंत मी असेन की नसेन..... माझी एक शेवटची इच्छा आहे, पूर्ण करशील ? घाबरू नकोस मी तुला काय जास्त मागणार नाही, तु अशा मुलांना मदत कर. ज्यांच्या आईची त्यांच्या मुलाला शिकवण्याची परिस्थिती नाही. कारण प्रत्येक आई आपल्या मुलांची अशीच वाट बघू नये म्हणून करशील ना रे एवढे !



## शिक्षक दिन

नमस्कार माइया मित्र-मैत्रिणींनो, ५ सप्टेंबर म्हणजे शिक्षक दिन. खरंतर लक्षात नसेल तुमच्या आजकालच्या मुलींना फक्त वेलंटाईन डे कधी असतो हे माहित असेल पण शिक्षक दिन, गुरुपौर्णिमा, मदर्स डे हे कधी असतात हे माहित नसेल. खरंतर आजकाल मोबाईल मधल्या मुळे समजतं कुठला दिवस आणि सण आहे ते. मी कोणाला दोष देत नाही. पण आपणच त्यांच्या कार्यकिर्तीला आदरपूर्वक सन्मान, प्रेम आणि कृतज्ञता व्यतीत करण्यासाठी दिला पाहिजे.

आपल्या भारतात ५ सप्टेंबर या दिवशी शिक्षक दिन साजरा केला जातो. आपल्या भारताचे राष्ट्रपती डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन यांचा जन्म ५ सप्टेंबर १८८८ साली झाला. ते एक शिक्षक होते. त्यांचे शिक्षकांप्रती असलेले प्रेम पाहून त्यांचा हा वाढदिवस शिक्षक दिन म्हणून साजरा करण्याचे भारत सरकार ने ठरवले.

शिक्षक म्हणजे एक प्रकारे देवानी दिलेली शिष्यवृत्तीच. शिक्षक हा समाजाचा निर्माण कर्ता आहे. अशाच शिक्षकांमुळे आपला समाज, आपला देश कुठून कोठपर्यंत गेला आहे. महात्मा फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले, साने गुरुजी, डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम, यांसारख्या महान व्यक्तींमुळे समजेल शिक्षक म्हणजे काय, आपल्या भारताची पाहिली शिक्षिका म्हणजे सावित्रीबाई फुले. यांनी या समाजात शिक्षणाची पहिली ज्योत पेटवली. त्यांचे शिक्षक म्हणजे त्यांचे पती महात्मा फुले यांनी सावित्रीबाईंना शिकवले म्हणून तर जानेवारी १८४८ ला त्यांनी मुलींची पहिली शाळा काढली. सान्या कर्मठ समाजाच्या विरोधात जाऊन शिक्षण दिले.

शिक्षक हे ज्ञानाचे भांडार झाले. विद्यार्थ्यांचे व्यक्तिमत्व उभारण्यासाठी तसेच देशाचा एक चांगला नागरिक घडविण्यासाठी शिक्षक महत्वाची भूमिका बजावतात. शिक्षक कधीच कोणाचा भेदभाव करीत नाहीत, म्हणून विद्यार्थ्यांना शाबासकीची थाप देत ज्ञान उदंड करणारे, आयुष्यभर इतरांना मार्गदर्शन ठरून प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या शिक्षकांना आणि त्यांच्या

प्रामाणिक कार्याला माझा प्रणाम.....

खर तर शिक्षक हा आपला दुसरा पालक. आई-वडिलांनी जर बोट धरून चालायला शिकवले असेल ना. तर शिक्षकांनी समाजात मान ताट करून चालायला शिकवले आहे. विद्यार्थी यशस्वी झाल्यानंतर जेवढा आनंद त्याच्या घरातल्यांना होत नाही ना तेवढा तो शिक्षकांना होतो. कारण शिक्षकांनी खूप प्रयत्न करून त्याला घडवलेले असते आणि तेच यश त्यांच्यासाठी कुठल्या ही गुरुदक्षिणा पेक्षा श्रेष्ठ असते. म्हणून म्हणतात.....

गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णु

गुरुदेवो महेश्वरा :

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तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः

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4G ची जागा कदाचित 10G घेईल पण आमच्या गुरु ची जागा कोणीही घेणार नाही. एक इंजिनिअर एक मशीन घडवू शकतो. एक डॉक्टर एका रोग्याला बरा करू शकतो. पण एक माणूस घडविण्याची कला शिक्षकच करू शकतो. ज्यांनी आम्हाला ओळखलं..... घडवलं..... अशा माइया सर्व ईश्वररूपी शिक्षकांना साष्टांग नमस्कार.







## उपकारांचा झरा

उपकार हा शब्द कानावर पडला की, आपल्यावर उपकार करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीची छबी आपल्या डोळ्यांसमोर उभी राहते आणि वाटते की, खरोखरच अशा व्यक्तींची मदत, सहकार्य आपल्याला लाभले नसते तर आपण जगाच्या कोणत्या कोपऱ्यामध्ये पडलो असतो कोणास ठाऊक अशा प्रकारचे आदरार्थी बोल आपल्या मुखातून आपोआप निघत असतात.

त्याचप्रमाणे आमच्या महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे सर यांचे फक्त नाव एकले तरी महाविद्यालयातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या मनात आदर व शिस्त या दोन गोष्टी आपोआप निर्माण होतात.

एखादी व्यक्ती आयुष्यामध्ये परिपूर्ण नसेल तर त्याला परिपूर्ण बनवून त्याच्या आयुष्याला मोठी कलाटणी देण्याचे काम तुम्ही केले आणि करत आहात व त्याचबरोबर पूर्ण जीवनाची भाकरी त्याच्या झोळीत टाकून त्याचे जीवन

आनंदी, सुखमय व आर्थिक संपन्न बनविले.

भारतीय कुटुंब व्यवस्थेमध्ये आईला फार मानाचे स्थान दिले गेलेले आहे. कारण आई आपल्या मुलांमध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारचा भेद न करता सर्वांना समान प्रेम, माया व वागणूक देत असते. म्हणून त्याचे मुख्य कोणत्याही स्वरूपात करता येत नाही, अशाप्रमाणे आपल्या महाविद्यालयामध्ये प्राचार्य डॉ. सिद्धार्थ कांबळे सर यांनी प्रत्येक शिक्षक, कर्मचारी व विद्यार्थी यांना वात्सल्य देण्याचे काम केले आहे.

अशाप्रकारे तुम्ही आमच्यावर असंख्य उपकार करून आमच्या मनामध्ये तुमच्याबद्दल आदर व प्रेम निर्माण केले. म्हणून तुम्हाला उपकारांचा झरा - म्हणणे काही वावगे ठरणार नाही.

- प्रा. सचिन बादत जाधव  
(कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय)

“माणसाला मोकळा वेळ मिळाल्याशिवाय संस्कृतीचा जन्मच होऊ शकत नाही. ज्यावेळी माणूस आपल्या सर्व गरजा भागवून नितांत होतो त्याचवेळी 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



## **CAREER GUIDANCE & PLACEMENT CELL**

### **Students Placement Report**

*Placement by Technoserve Company for T. Y. B. Com. students on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2019.*

| <b>Sr. No.</b> | <b>Name of the Students</b> | <b>Qualification</b> | <b>Company Placed</b> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 01             | Aniruddh Patil              | T. Y. B. Com.        | HGS                   |
| 02             | Dilip Kumar Sharma          | T. Y. B. Com.        | HDFC Securities       |
| 03             | Sayyed Nabila               | T. Y. B. Com.        | Reliance Jio          |
| 04             | Sadhana Gupta               | T. Y. B. Com.        | Reliance Jio          |
| 05             | Sapna Saroj                 | T. Y. B. Com.        | ICICI Bank            |
| 06             | Soyab Khan                  | T. Y. B. Com.        | Reliance Jio          |
| 07             | Anjali Yadav                | T. Y. B. Com.        | ICICI Bank            |
| 08             | Lina Powar                  | T. Y. B. Com.        | Reliance Jio          |
| 09             | Rupali Kadam                | T. Y. B. Com.        | Reliance Jio          |
| 10             | Rohit Jaiswar               | T. Y. B. Com.        | Andromeda             |
| 11             | Jagruti Tawade              | T. Y. B. Com.        | Andromeda             |
| 12             | Shivram Bhandari            | T. Y. B. Com.        | Andromeda             |
| 13             | Dhiraj Sakpal               | T. Y. B. Com.        | HDFC Securities       |
| 14             | Vinod Madhur                | T. Y. B. Com.        | Policyboss            |
| 15             | Pradeep Pal                 | T. Y. B. Com.        | Reliance Jio          |
| 16             | Mahesh Kengar               | T. Y. B. Com.        | Andromeda             |

### **Placement by Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)-BPS Company**

| <b>Sr. No.</b> | <b>Name</b>      | <b>Caste</b> | <b>Year of passing</b> | <b>Qualification</b> |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 01             | Aarti Maurya     | Open         | 2018                   | B. Com.              |
| 02             | Apurva Jaiswal   | SC           | 2017                   | B. Com.              |
| 03             | Hasrat Shaikh    | Open         | 2017                   | B. Com.              |
| 04             | Kajal Padale     | SC           | 2017                   | B. Com.              |
| 05             | Manisha Maurya   | Open         | 2018                   | B. Com.              |
| 06             | Najuka Kamble    | SC           | 2018                   | B. Com.              |
| 07             | Santosh Shinde   | Open         | 2018                   | B. Com.              |
| 08             | Saurabh Kamble   | SC           | 2018                   | B. Com.              |
| 09             | Sonu Gaikwad     | SC           | 2017                   | B. Com.              |
| 10             | Vivek Das        | Open         | 2017                   | B. Com.              |
| 11             | Laxmi Chaurasiya | Open         | 2018                   | B. Com.              |

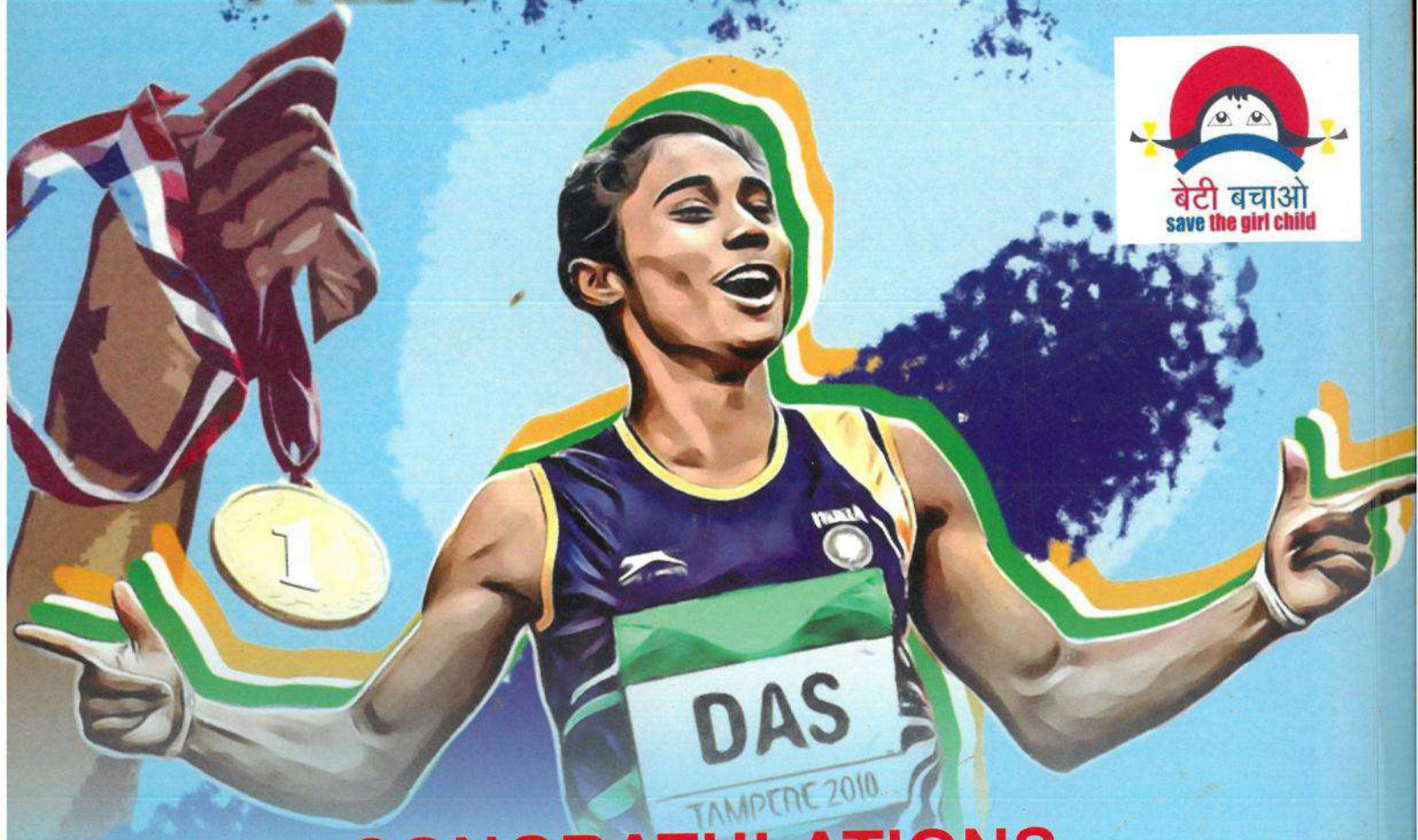


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