

National Level Seminar

On

" Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process : Commerce and Management, Languages, Mental, Moral and Social Sciences "

organised by



Nashik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

Late Bindu Ramrao Deshmukh



Arts and Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nashik Road.

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15th and 16th Feb. 2019


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Role of ICT in Indian Election process

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20



Role of ICT in Indian Electoral Process

Swapnil D. Pawar

Asst. Professor (Political Science)
Navjeevan Law College, Nashik
sp.write81@gmail.com

Abstract

India, being the largest democracy in the world has always provided immense importance to its election process. At various points of time, an amendment to bring about improvements in the electoral process has been made. But, it is only in the past few years that there have been visible signs of improvement, in the electoral process, especially in the field of data collection and reporting due to improvement in technology. And Election Commission is being praised for having conducted free and fair elections. The introduction of information and communications technologies (ICTs) into the electoral process is generating both interest and concern among voters and practitioners across the globe especially in India. Technology has undoubtedly helped electoral management bodies (EMBs) to make their processes more efficient. It is considered that our country has used the latest technology in electoral process despite its problems of poverty, unemployment, cultural and ethnic diversities, vast geographical area etc.

The paper deals with the trends in new technology over the past decade and assesses their impact on electoral processes. It examines the question of conduct of free and fair elections with the help of ICTs and whether our electoral system is capable of tackling the potential risk related to new technology in elections.

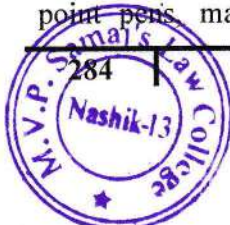
Keywords: EVM, VVPAT, DRE, Electoral Process, ICT, EMBs, Democracy, Republic.

Introduction:

Elections in India is considered as Festival of Democracy. Elections in the Republic of India include elections for the Parliament, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, the Legislative Assemblies, and numerous other Councils and local bodies. It is conducted by The Election Commission of India. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous entity prescribed in the Constitution of India. It is the federal authority responsible for administering all the electoral processes of India and ensuring they are free and fair. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 mainly deals with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls and the Representation of the People Act, 1957 deals, in detail, with all aspects of the conduct of elections and post-election disputes. Since 1952 we are conducting elections and several amendments have come in our electoral process, but during last few years there has been a paradigm improvement in this field due to use of information and communications technologies (ICT). The introduction of information and communications technologies (ICT) into the electoral process has generated both interest and concern among voters in India.

Elections and Technology:

In many countries like India technology is present in activities related to the electoral process, and in some cases it is essential to the conduct of elections. Technology is used, for example, to compile voter lists, to draw electoral boundaries, to manage and train staff, to print ballots, to conduct voter education campaigns, to record cast votes, to count and consolidate vote results and to publish election results. The appropriate application of technology to elections has increased administrative efficiency, reduce long-term costs and enhance political transparency. Now a days technologies used for elections can include familiar and older ones like printing presses, ball point pens, manual typewriters, electronic calculators and radios, or newer technologies like



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On

Women Empowerment and Sustainable Development : A Perspective

On Monday, 18th February 2019

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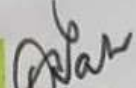
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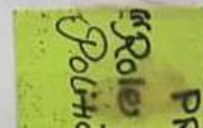
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Role of Women in Indian Politics

Swapnil D. Pawar-

Assistant Professor

Political Science M.A., SET

Navjeevan Law College Nashik

Email: - sp.write81@gmail.com; Mob: - 8149473781

Abstract:

In the 21st century, women are facing obstacles in their political participation worldwide. The socioeconomic factors emerge as an obstacle to the advancement of women. According to the report of the Inter- Parliamentary Union, 2017 (The IPU is the international organization of Parliaments which was established in 1889), worldwide female representation rate is 23.6per cent. This minimum representation shows that Women need long distance to achieve equality in politics. For the equal participation of women in policy-making to promote gender fair government efforts are being made to increase participation of women such as legislative measures.

The gender quota is being implemented at a remarkable rate throughout the world. It is seen as an important policy measure to increase the reach of women in decision-making bodies. The basic purpose of the quota system is to promote participation in women's government. In order to involve women in politics, in a political situation, the quota is applied temporarily until the barriers to women's political participation are removed. Many developing countries in the world have ensured quota at national or sub-national level so that gender can be ensured. In many developed countries, political parties have voluntarily adopted quota, women can be helpful in political empowerment.

Keywords: IPU, Parliament, Lok Sabha, sathyagraha, upanayana, abala, orthodox, khadi, non-Aryan wife, Woman Reservation.

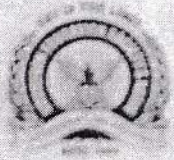
Introduction:

Women will get empowerment in politics only if women get reservation in politics. Social barriers can also be overcome when the roots of women are raised and activated in politics. For the participation of the Women Organization, the Government of India has not taken any concrete steps. This change of political development is visible in the form of political power. Instead of women, the place is reserved for political parties. The political uplift of women is not the basis of women's economic status. Women have long waited for politics to come because the majority of parties do not give a chance to women in politics. This research intends to highlight that political systems are not a socio-political basis, and therefore there is a need to develop indigenously. According to the law, the numerical strength of women is not a sign of quality but there is a difference in their effectiveness and effectiveness.

Status of Women in Early Indian Society:

Every human society is invariably characterized by social differentiations. Amongst such differentiations, gender based differentiation is one. This has been relatively more specific in earlier societies. Accordingly men and women were treated differently. They were assigned different roles and status. Men had the role of bread earning and protection of women and children. Women had the role of reproduction of heirs and home- making. Historical records





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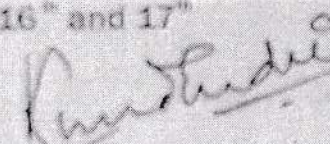
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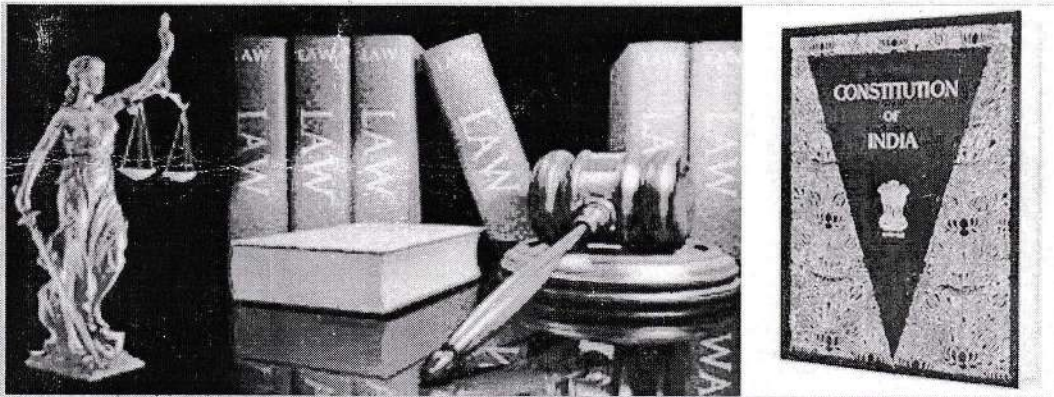
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**Right to Information: The Basic Need for Transparency,
Governance and Democracy**

Mrs. Janhavi M. Zanje⁸⁸
B.Sc. LL.M. SET and NET in Law

Abstract

The term Democracy refers to a government chosen by the people, whether it is direct or representative. This word "Democracy" (Demo (people) and (Crates (rule)) was coined in ancient Greek called Athenian democracy, originally has two distinguishing features: firstly, the allotment of ordinary citizens to government offices and courts and secondly the assembly of the citizens. Transparency and accountability in administration is the sine qua non of participatory democracy. Information is the oxygen that any citizen needs to live in the social structure of the society and maintain its democratic balance. Right to Information (RTI) in India was developed through Judicial pronouncements thereby distinguishing itself as a Fundamental Right under Article 19 (1) (a) of the constitution and this includes the right to seek, impart and receive information. Right to information means right of every citizen to access information of public interest, which is under the control of public authorities, in order to ensure transparency, accountability in administration and participation of common man in governance. "Information is needed by human beings to realize their full social, political and economic potential. The Right to Information Act, 2005 has categorically disclosed information's related to public authorities to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.

The present paper will study the implementation and extent of this prominent law to the grass root level of India through the participation and activeness of common people who thrive to promote good governance through their extra ordinary works. In addition, the paper also highlights the impact of new RTI Amendment Bill July 2019 on democracy.

INTRODUCTION:

"Where a society has chosen to accept democracy as its creedal faith, it is elementary that the citizens ought to know what their government is doing."

-Justice P N Bhagwati.

Right to Information (RTI) is an index to measure the growth and development of a country. In India, till 2005, the citizens had no access to any information which was dealt by a Public Authority. Matters effecting public interest was not easy for a common man to get accessibility. Thus, without getting relevant information it was difficult for a citizen to participate in any social, political or economic debate concerning the issues or interest of the country.

However, with the growing consciousness of participatory democracy, the inbuilt desire to know and participate in the matters concerning the country or own self, reached a new height

⁸⁸ Asst. Professor in Law at MVP Samaj's Law College, Nashik





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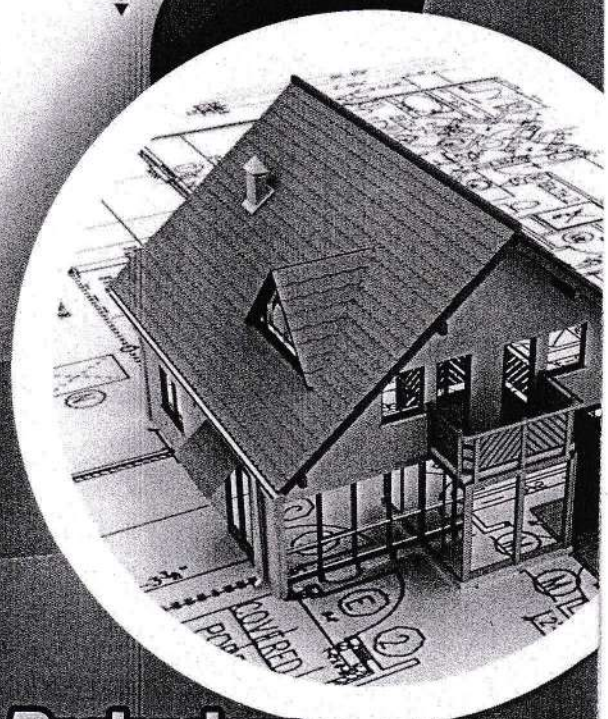
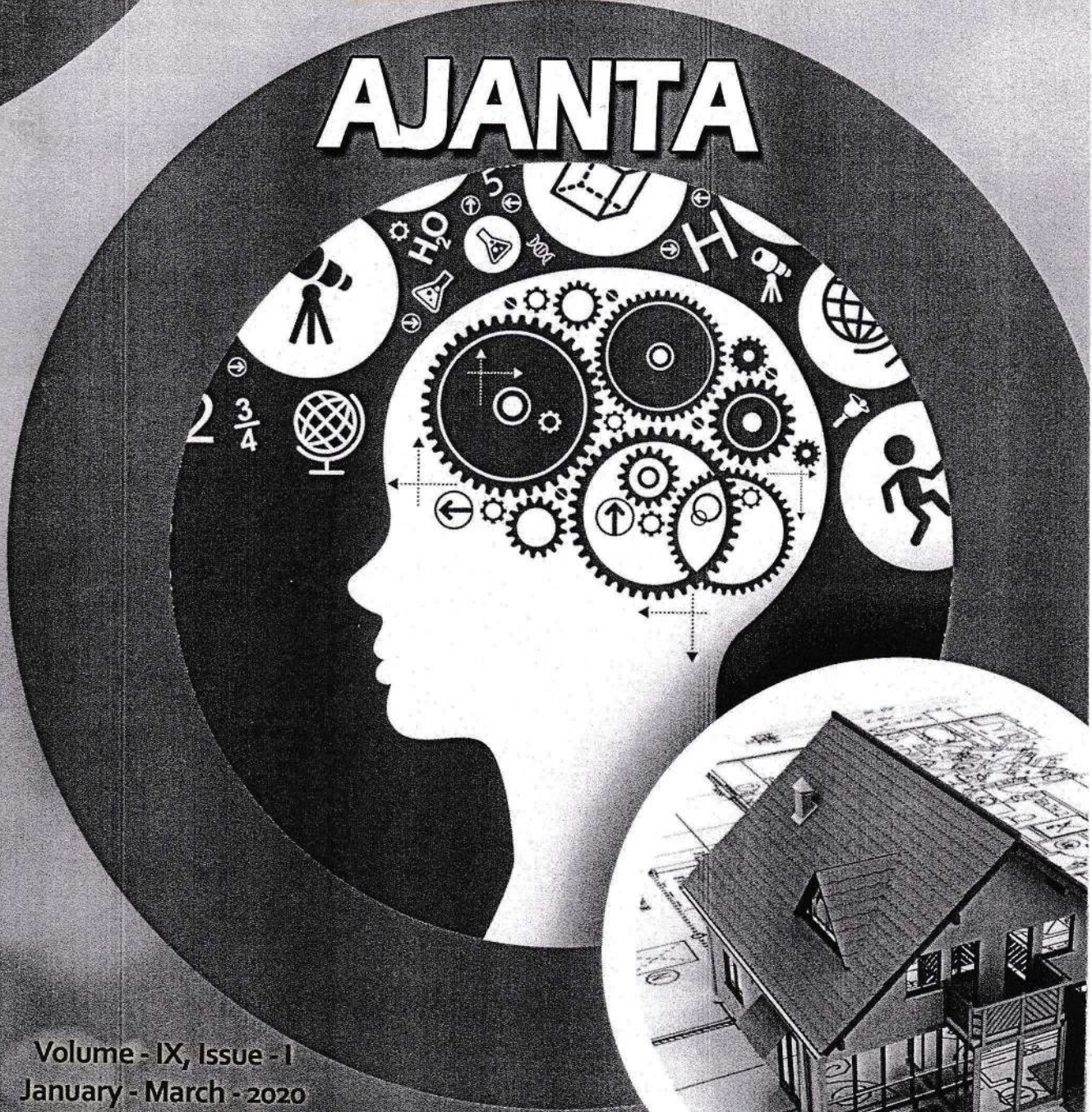


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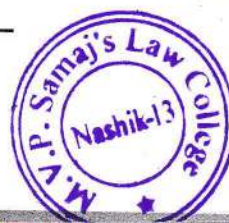
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9. Labour Statutes and Women in India

Dr. Sandhya Gadakh

Asstt. Prof., S. S. Namdevrao Parajane Law College, Kopergaon.

Abstract

The international womens day is celebrating on the 8th March every year. It is a theme as movement for womans right. It means women in the changing world of work.

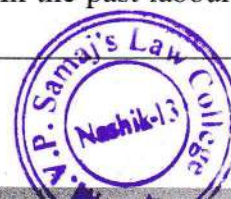
Labour laws are related to the all workers, who are working under a contract of employment. Working woman is belong to the weaker section of the society. They need equal treatment and special protection under the law. The special treatment to women workers is due to their health, pregnancy, their psychology in which they are engaged. To protect woman, many legislative provisions have been provided in almost all labour statutes. Various provisions have been made in the labour legislations for the protection and welfare of the women workers.

It is noted that the legislative environment in India has been supportive of women at work to ensure safety, respect, equity and convenience of women. These welfare legislation contains those statutory enactments which are exclusively for women workers eg. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and many other legislaton contains special provisions for the welfare of women workers.

The existing labour laws are sufficient for the time being to take care of women workers. There has been a movement towards empowerment of women in labour laws. Legislation is playing strong part in mandating convenience measures for women at work. There has been a clear move towards making equal pay, equal access to opportunity. The various amendments in the labour laws increased convenience for woman as well as they recognize the crucial role for woman to play at both home and work. It is true that laws are made for the welfare and benefit of the people. But the laws and constitution do not solve all the problems. strict implementation is necessary. Awareness is the main key to fight unconscious bias in society with respect to a successful working woman. It leads to action and action leads to change and empowerment.

Introduction

Labour legislation in India developed with the growth of Industry. Where workers are working under a contract of employment, labour laws are applied. In the past labours are being





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**EFFECT OF YOGA TRAINING PROGRAMME ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
MOTIVATION OF SCHOOL STUDENTS OF RURAL AND URBAN AREA OF NASIK
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Authored By

Shirsath Kapil Suryabhan

PhD Scholar, Department of Physical Education, University of Mumbai, India.

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**EFFECT OF YOGA TRAINING PROGRAMME ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
MOTIVATION OF SCHOOL STUDENTS OF RURAL AND URBAN AREA OF NASIK
DISTRICT**

Shirsath Kapil Suryabhan

PhD Scholar, Department of Physical Education, University of Mumbai, India.

Dr. Vishawambhar V. Jadhav

Research Guide, Asst. Professor, Department of Physical Education, University of Mumbai,
India.

Abstract

The **purpose of the study** was to determine the effect of Yoga Training Programme on Academic Achievement Motivation of Male School Students Aged 12 To 18 Years from Nashik District. The review of literature does not indicate any studies to evaluate the utility of Yoga Training for the development of Academic Achievement Motivation of Male School Students. **Methodology and Design** : A sample of Sixty (n=90) Male School Students age ranged from 12-18 years was identified as subjects from Schools of Nashik District. Further they were randomly divided into three equal groups i.e. Rural Area Yoga Training Group, Urban Area Yoga Training Group and Control Group with equal number of subjects. Urban Area Yoga Training Group i.e. (Experimental Group-I) (n=30), second Rural Area Yoga Training Group i.e. (Experimental Group-II) (n=30) and third Control Group i.e. (Control Group) (n=30). The design of the study was Non-equivalent Control Group Design. The experimental subjects, along with day to day activity underwent through yoga Training programme for six days in a week except holiday. **Materials and Method** : At the baseline and after training intervention the Dependent variable i.e. Academic Achievement Motivation and Academic Achievement Motivation questionnaire were used for data collection and assessment. **Statistical Analysis Used** : Data were analyzed by using One Way ANCOVA test. **Results** : The results revealed that effect of Specific training programme helped to enhance Academic Achievement Motivation of Male School Students aged 12 to 18 years.

Keywords:

Academic Achievement Motivation, Male School Student Yoga, Yoga Training Programme.

Introduction

The word 'Yoga' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Yuj' and its meaning being 'To join' or 'unite' into oneness in spiritual terms yoga means "union of individual consciousness with universal consciousness (man with God)". Yoga which is healthy way of life, is characterized by balance, health, harmony and bliss. There are various studies are available and has proved that practice of yoga improves physical, mental, emotional, social and spiritual aspects of a person.

When we talk about Academic achievement, it is attained by ability of degree of competence in school tasks which is usually measured by standardized tests and experts in grades. Student motivation occupies a very important place in education as well as in the learning process. It has become an index of child's future in this highly competitive world. It has been one of the



YOGA AND ITS EFFECT ON STUDY HABITS OF SCHOOL STUDENTS OF RURAL AND URBAN AREA OF NASIK DISTRICT*

BY

Shirsath Kapil Suryabhan*

PhD scholar, Department of Physical Education, University of Mumbai, India.

Dr. Vishawambhar V. Jadhav*

Research Guide, Asst. Professor, Department of Physical Education, University of Mumbai, India.

Abstract

The *purpose of the study* was to determine the effect of Yoga Training Programme on Study Habit of Male School Students Aged 12 To 18 Years from Nashik District. The review of literature does not indicate any studies to evaluate the utility of Yoga Training for the development of Study Habit of Male School Students. *Methodology and Design* : A sample of Sixty (n=90) Male School Students age ranged from 12-18 years was identified as subjects from Schools of Nashik District. Further they were randomly divided into three equal groups i.e. Rural Area Yoga Training Group, Urban Area Yoga Training Group and Control Group with equal number of subjects. Urban Area Yoga Training Group i.e. (Experimental Group-I) (n=30), second Rural Area Yoga Training Group i.e. (Experimental Group-II) (n=30) and third Control Group i.e. (Control Group) (n=30). The design of the study was Non-equivalent Control Group Design. The experimental subjects, along with day to day activity underwent through yoga Training for six days in a week except holiday. *Materials and Method* : At the baseline and after training intervention the Dependent variable i.e. Study Habit and Academic Achievement Motivation questionnaire were used for data collection and assessment. *Statistical Analysis Used* : Data were analyzed by using One Way ANCOVA test. *Results* : The results revealed that effect of Specific training helped to enhance Study Habit of Male School Students aged 12 to 18 years.

Keywords: Study Habit, Male School Student Yoga, Yoga Training.

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* Correspondence Author: Shirsath Kapil Suryabhan

Introduction

"Yoga" is refers to an inner science comprising of a variety of methods through which human beings can achieve union between the body and mind to attain self-realisation. Yoga is a path towards total harmony of body, mind, and spirit. The word Yoga comes from the Sanskrit word yuj, which means union. Union of the individual consciousness with the universal consciousness. There are



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RIGHT TO EDUCATION NEW HOPE FOR CHILDREN

Manoj Jagannath Pekhale
Research Scholar, S.R.T.M. University,
Nanded

Dr. P.D. Joshi
Principal / BOS Chairman in Law (Retd.)
Research Supervisor, S.R.T.M. University
Nanded

ABSTRACT

The current investigation sought to learn more about the status of RTE implementation, as well as teachers', parents', and children's awareness and understanding of the laws. Many years have gone since the RTE Act was enacted, yet the state has made little progress in terms of ensuring quality education for students. The same can be said for its various stakeholders' awareness and understanding of it. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 is meant to serve as a guideline, and all educational concerns and policy decisions should be made in light of it. Internationally, the right to education and the provision of free and compulsory primary education have been supported by economic reasons, in which the economic and social benefits that education contributes to are valued by human rights and ethical grounds

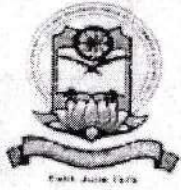


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INTRODUCTION

“Education is essentially for all in our national vision... Education plays an important influence in acculturation.” Education is a right that everyone has. At least in the early and fundamental stages, education must be free. Elementary education will be required of all students. (Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948.) The provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act (2009), which took effect on April 1, 2010, enshrining for the first time in law the rights of all Indian children aged six to fourteen years to free and compulsory elementary education, regardless of caste, class, gender, or other factors. Though the RTE Act deserves respect for laying out the state's responsibilities for education in very explicit terms, it would be useful to examine the status and knowledge of schools and concern authorities in providing free elementary education to children from six to fourteen years old. Every kid over the age of six who has not yet been admitted to any school or who has not completed his or her elementary education for any reason is entitled to be placed in a class appropriate for his or her age, according to the Act. In order to be on level with the other children in the class, a kid enrolled under age appropriate admission has the right to undergo special training or supplementary instruction. The current study was conducted to determine the status of several aspects of the RTE





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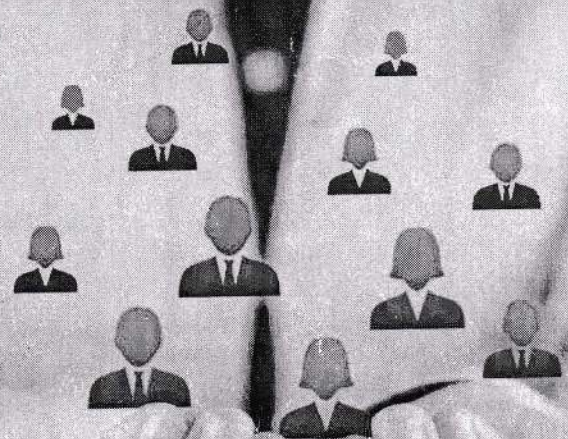
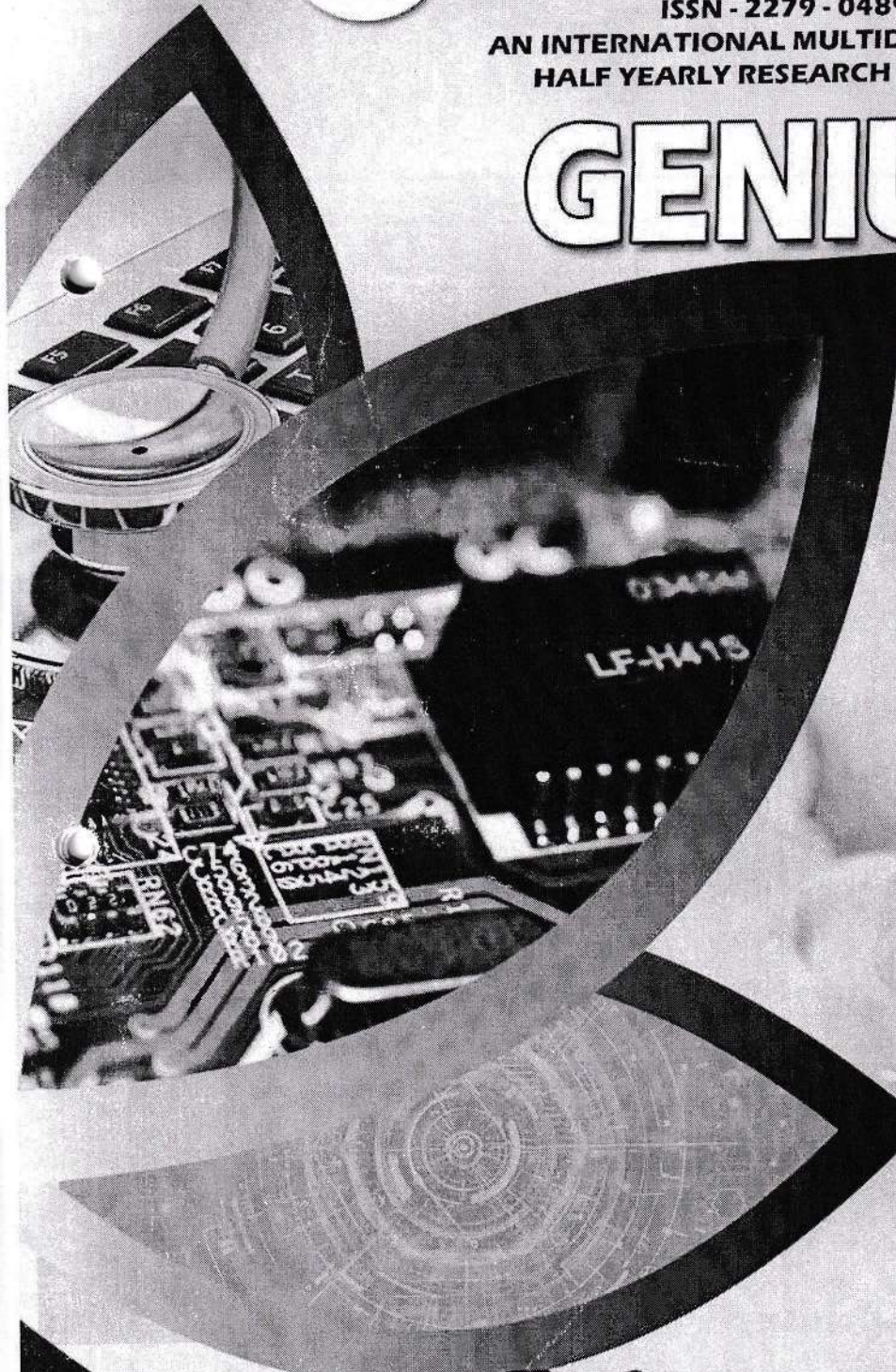


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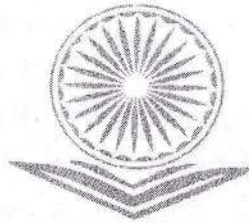
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14. Cyber Crime and Abuse of Changing Technology in Pandemic: An Unfold Threat

Prof. Nivedita B. Jadhav

Asst. Prof., M.V.P.S. Law College Nashik, Research Scholar S.R.T.M.U, Nanded.

“Technology is a queer thing.

It brings you great gifts with one hand, and it stabs you in the back with the other.”

-CARRIE. P. SNOWI

Introduction

In this age of computers, life of man is dominated by the Internet. Now Technology has made the life of man happy with cyber space but cyber crimes have become common and a new law is required to arrest these modern crimes.

Crime and criminality have been associated with man since time immemorial. Crime remains elusive and ever strives to hide itself in the face of development. Different nations have adopted different strategies to curb crimes depending on their nature and extent. One thing is certain, it is that a nation with high incidence of crime cannot grow or develop. That is so because crime is the direct opposite of development. It leaves a negative social and economic consequence.

The expression crime is defined as an act, which subjects the doer to legal punishment or any offence against morality, social order or any unjust or shameful act. In today's era of rapid growth, Information Technology has encompassed all walks of life, all over the world. These technological developments have made the transition from paper to paperless transactions possible. We are now creating new standards of speed, **efficiency** and accuracy in communication, which has become key tools for boosting innovations, creative and increasing overall productivity. Computers are extensively used to store confidential data -political, social, economic or personal - bringing immense benefit to the society. The rapid development of Internet and Computer technology globally has lead to the growth of new forms of transnational crime especially Internet related. These crimes have virtually no boundaries and may affect any country across the globe. Thus, there is a need for awareness and enactment of necessary legislation in all countries for the prevention of computer related crime. Due to the current

