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## Publication Details of Siddharth Library and Information Science College, Padegaon

### Introduction:

Siddharth Library and Information Science College, Padegaon, is committed to advancing the study and practice of library science and information management. The college has a well-established tradition of promoting research and academic excellence in the field of library and information science. With a focus on innovation, practical application, and academic rigor, the college encourages its faculty members and students to engage in meaningful research and contribute to the global knowledge base. This report presents a compilation of research papers published by the college's faculty members, reflecting their scholarly contributions to various aspects of library science, information management, and related fields.

### Objectives

1. To provide an overview of the research contributions made by the faculty members of Siddharth Library and Information Science College, Padegaon.
2. To highlight the academic excellence and scholarly output of the college's faculty in the field of library and information science.
3. To present detailed information about the published research papers, including the journals in which they were published and their recognition in UGC Care lists.
4. To support the college's mission of fostering a culture of research and innovation among faculty and students.
5. To ensure transparency and accessibility of the research outputs through proper documentation and reporting

### Outcomes of the Research and Development:

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article
Addressing the Internship Gap: Case Study of Internship Placement Process	Amar Mali, Manohar Wankhede	Department of Computer Science	Journal of Engineering, Computing and Architecture	2024	<a href="https://www.journalsleca.com">https://www.journalsleca.com</a>	
A Study of Cashless	Manohar S. Wankhede,	Department of Computer	International Journal of	2024	<a href="https://www.ijstem.com">https://www.ijstem.com</a>	<a href="#">A Study of Cashless Economy in India- Present Scenario</a>

Economy in India-Present Scenario and their Challenges	Swapnil N. Dhote, Pawan D. Somavanshi	Science	Scientific Research in Engineering and Management			and their Challenges – USREM
Impact of Globalization and Administration Reforms	Manohar S. Wankhede, Swapnil N. Dhote, Pawan D. Somavanshi	Department of Computer Science	International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management	2024	<a href="https://www.ijsem.com">https://www.ijsem.com</a>	Impact of Globalization and Administration Reforms – USREM
Placement Performance Analysis in Engineering and Management Education: A Decadal Study	Amar Mali, Manohar Wankhede	Department of Computer Science	Industrial Engineering Journal	2024	<a href="http://www.ijedindex.com">Industrial Engineering Journal (ijedindex.com)</a>	
From Placement Data to Actionable Insights: A Case Study for Improving Placement Outcomes at Institute	Amar Mali, Manohar Wankhede	Department of Computer Science	International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management	2024	<a href="https://www.ijsem.com">https://www.ijsem.com</a>	From Placement Data to Actionable Insights: A Case Study for Improving Placement Outcomes at Institute – USREM
Recruitment Trends And Influential Recruiters For Engineering Graduates	Amar Mali, Manohar Wankhede	Department of Computer Science	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts	2024	-	
Computer Network Management and Administration International Trade and Unparalleled Technological Innovations	Vinod G. Ambhore	Department of Commerce	Global Journal of Economics, Business and Entrepreneurship	2024		
A Bibliometric Analysis of "Journal of European Review For Medical and Pharmacological Sciences" (2018-2022)	Raju S. Wankhede	Department of Library and Information Science	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (ISSN 2349-636x) Impact Factor 7.367 Peer Reviewed Journal	2023	<a href="https://www.aairjournal.com/">https://www.aairjournal.com/</a>	
Dr. B. K. Ambedkar's Thought on Democracy and Indian Politics	Millind S. Athawale	Department of Journalism		2021-2022		
डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची वार्षिक पराकर्मिता	Millind S. Athawale	Department of Journalism		2021-2022	<a href="https://sifactor.com">https://sifactor.com</a>	
LS Collection in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University.	Raju S. Wankhede	Department of Library Science	International Journal of AI Research Education and Scientific	2022	<a href="https://sifactor.com">https://sifactor.com</a>	

Library (KRC)- An Assessment			Methodes			
डॉ. बाबसाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पत्रकारितेमधील राजकीय भूमिका	Millind S. Athawale	Department of Journalism	International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research	2021	<a href="https://www.ijmnm.com">https://www.ijmnm.com</a>	<a href="https://www.ijaresm.com/lis-collection-in-dr-babasaheb-ambekar-marathwada-university-library-krc-an-assessment">https://www.ijaresm.com/lis-collection-in-dr-babasaheb-ambekar-marathwada-university-library-krc-an-assessment</a>
A Scientometric Analysis of Canadian Journal of Information & Library Science(2007- 2016)	Raju S. Wankhede	Department of Library and Information Science	Cosmos Multidisciplinary Research E- Journal	2021	<a href="https://cmrj.in/Nov-21.html">https://cmrj.in/Nov-21.html</a>	
A Review of Agricultural Products and Pricing Strategy (Farmers and Government Agencies of Maharashtra State)	Ambhore Vinod Govindrao, Dr. Sugdeo Mante	Department of Commerce	International Journal For Innovative Research in Multidisciplinary Field	2020		

## Conclusion:

The research contributions made by the faculty of Siddharth Library and Information Science College, Padegaon, reflect the college's commitment to academic excellence and its active role in the global academic community. These publications not only demonstrate the faculty's expertise and dedication but also contribute to the enhancement of knowledge in the fields of library and information science, computer science, commerce, and journalism. The college will continue to support and encourage research activities, fostering an environment that promotes intellectual growth and innovation.

# Addressing the Internship Gap: Case Study of Internship Placement Process

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## Abstract:

This case study investigates the internship placement process, focusing on the strategies, outcomes, and challenges faced by students from five key engineering departments: Civil Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, and Computer Science and Engineering AIML. Through a detailed analysis of placement data, it was found that Civil Engineering students had the highest internship placement rate (28.26%), while the majority of internships (73.52%) were unpaid, posing a challenge for students requiring financial support. The study also highlighted the significant gap in internship opportunities for Computer Science and AIML students despite the high demand in the tech industry. Recommendations include strengthening industry collaborations, increasing paid internship opportunities, enhancing career services, leveraging the alumni network, and aligning the curriculum with industry needs. These measures aim to improve the overall effectiveness of the internship placement process, ensuring equitable access and better preparation for students' professional careers.

**Keywords:** Internship placement, paid internships, industry partnerships, career services, alumni engagement, curriculum alignment.

## 1. Introduction

Internships are a pivotal component of engineering education, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application. They provide students with invaluable industry experience, enhance employability, and often serve as a stepping stone to full-time employment. Tech University, renowned for its engineering programs, has consistently emphasized the importance of internships in its curriculum. However, the effectiveness of the internship placement process and the quality of internships offered remain crucial areas for evaluation and improvement. This case study aims to analyze the internship placement process at Tech University, examining data from various engineering departments, identifying trends, and proposing actionable recommendations to enhance the overall internship experience for students.



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The study focuses on the following key objectives:

- To assess the internship placement rates across different engineering departments.
- To evaluate the distribution of paid versus unpaid internships.
- To identify challenges and opportunities within the current placement process.
- To recommend strategies for improving internship placements and student outcomes.

## II. Methodology

The methodology for this case study involves a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative insights. The following steps outline the research design and data collection process:

### 1. Data Collection:

- **Quantitative Data:** Internship placement data was collected from the university's career services department for the academic year 2023-2024. The data includes the number of students placed in internships, the types of internships (paid vs. unpaid), and the distribution across different engineering departments.
- **Qualitative Data:** Interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with students, faculty members, and industry partners to gain insights into their experiences, challenges, and suggestions for improvement.

### 2. Data Analysis:

- **Quantitative Analysis:** The collected data was analyzed using statistical methods to determine placement rates, identify patterns, and compare the performance of different departments. Visual representations such as pie charts and bar graphs were used to illustrate key findings.
- **Qualitative Analysis:** Thematic analysis was applied to the qualitative data to extract common themes and insights related to the internship placement process. This involved coding the data, identifying recurring themes, and synthesizing the information to draw meaningful conclusions.

### 3. Case Study Selection:

- The study focuses on five engineering departments at Tech University: Civil Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, and Computer Science and Engineering AIML. These departments were chosen to provide a comprehensive view of the internship placement landscape across diverse engineering disciplines.


### 4. Evaluation Criteria:

- Placement rates, the proportion of paid versus unpaid internships, student satisfaction, and feedback from industry partners were the primary criteria used to evaluate the effectiveness of the internship placement process.

### 5. Recommendations:

- Based on the analysis, strategic recommendations were formulated to address identified challenges and leverage opportunities for improvement. These recommendations aim to enhance the alignment between academic programs and industry needs, increase paid internship opportunities, and improve overall student employability.

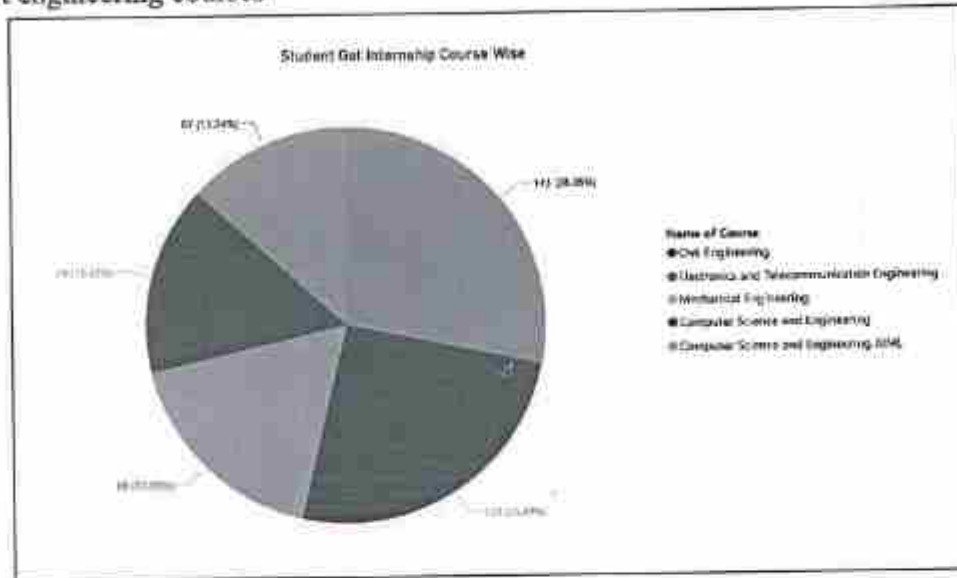


  
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### III. Results and Discussion


#### 1. Student Internships by Course

The chart provides a visual representation of the distribution of student internships across different engineering courses



- **Civil Engineering:**
  - Number of Internships: 143
  - Percentage of Total: 28.26%
  - Analysis: Civil Engineering has the highest number of internships among the courses. This suggests a strong demand for civil engineering skills in the industry and possibly well-established industry connections for students in this course.
- **Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering:**
  - Number of Internships: 129
  - Percentage of Total: 25.49%
  - Analysis: This course also has a significant number of internships, indicating good opportunities in the telecommunications and electronics sectors. This may reflect the ongoing advancements and investments in telecommunications infrastructure and electronic devices.
- **Mechanical Engineering:**
  - Number of Internships: 89
  - Percentage of Total: 17.59%
  - Analysis: Mechanical Engineering students secured a moderate number of internships. This aligns with the consistent demand for mechanical engineers in manufacturing, automotive, and related industries.
- **Computer Science and Engineering:**
  - Number of Internships: 78
  - Percentage of Total: 15.42%
  - Analysis: The field of Computer Science and Engineering also has a fair number of internships, highlighting the tech industry's demand for software engineers and developers. However, it is



  
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slightly lower compared to other core engineering disciplines, possibly due to the specialized nature of some tech roles.

- **Computer Science and Engineering AIML (Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning):**

- Number of Internships: 67
- Percentage of Total: 13.24%
- Analysis: Despite being a newer and more specialized field, AIML has a noteworthy number of internships. This reflects the growing interest and investment in AI and machine learning technologies. The relatively lower number might be due to the niche expertise required for these roles.

**Insights and Implications**

**Industry Demand and Course Popularity:**

- The data suggests that traditional engineering fields like Civil and Electronics & Telecommunication have higher internship placements, possibly due to broader application and well-established industry connections.
- The rise of internships in AI and ML indicates emerging opportunities in these cutting-edge fields.

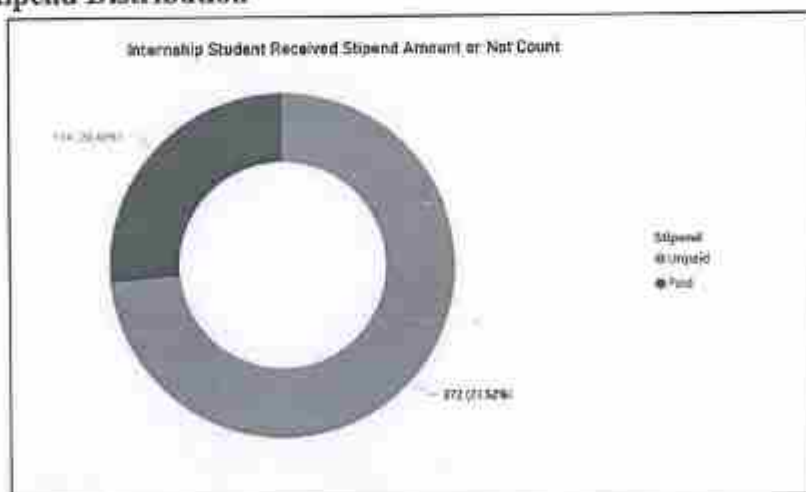
**Opportunities for Improvement:**

- Courses with fewer internships, such as Computer Science and Engineering AIML, might benefit from stronger industry partnerships and focused career support to increase student placements.
- Mechanical Engineering students might need more industry exposure or diversified internship opportunities to match the numbers seen in Civil and Electronics & Telecommunication.

**Strategic Focus for Career Services:**

- Career services can tailor their strategies based on this data, focusing on strengthening ties with industries that have high internship placements and expanding opportunities in sectors where student placements are currently lower.

**2. Internship Stipend Distribution**



- **Unpaid Internships:**

- Number of Internships: 372
- Percentage of Total: 73.52%



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Page No. 82

- **Analysis:** A significant majority of the internships are unpaid. This might indicate that many internships are provided by organizations that offer experiential learning opportunities without monetary compensation. While unpaid internships can still provide valuable experience, they may not be accessible to all students, particularly those who need financial support.

- **Paid Internships:**

- Number of Internships: 134
- Percentage of Total: 26.48%
- **Analysis:** Only about a quarter of the internships are paid. Paid internships are typically more desirable as they provide financial support and potentially indicate a more serious investment from the employer. The relatively low percentage of paid internships might suggest a need for more partnerships with companies that can offer financial compensation.

- **Insights and Implications**

- **Accessibility and Equity:** The high percentage of unpaid internships might pose a barrier for students who need to earn money while gaining experience. This could affect the overall accessibility of internships, particularly for students from lower-income backgrounds.
- **Industry Investment:** The distribution suggests that many industries or companies might not be fully investing in their internship programs in terms of financial compensation. This could impact the perceived value and commitment of the internships offered.
- **Institutional Support:** The institute might consider implementing or enhancing support systems for students undertaking unpaid internships. This could include stipends, grants, or other financial aid to ensure that all students can afford to take advantage of these opportunities.

### 3. Branch-Wise Internship Count

The bar chart displays the count of students from different branches who have secured internships. Here are the key observations:

#### Civil Engineering:

- Number of Students: 143
- **Analysis:** Civil Engineering has the highest number of students securing internships. This indicates a strong demand for civil engineers in the job market or effective internship placement efforts by the department.

#### Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering:

- Number of Students: 129
- **Analysis:** This branch also shows a high number of internships, suggesting robust industry connections and opportunities for students in this field.

#### Mechanical Engineering:

- Number of Students: 89
- **Analysis:** Mechanical Engineering has a moderate number of internships. While the number is significant, there might be room for improving internship placement efforts or expanding industry partnerships.

#### Computer Science and Engineering:

- Number of Students: 78
- **Analysis:** Despite being a highly demanded field, the number of internships is relatively lower compared to Civil and Electronics branches. This could indicate either high competition or the need for better internship opportunities in this domain.

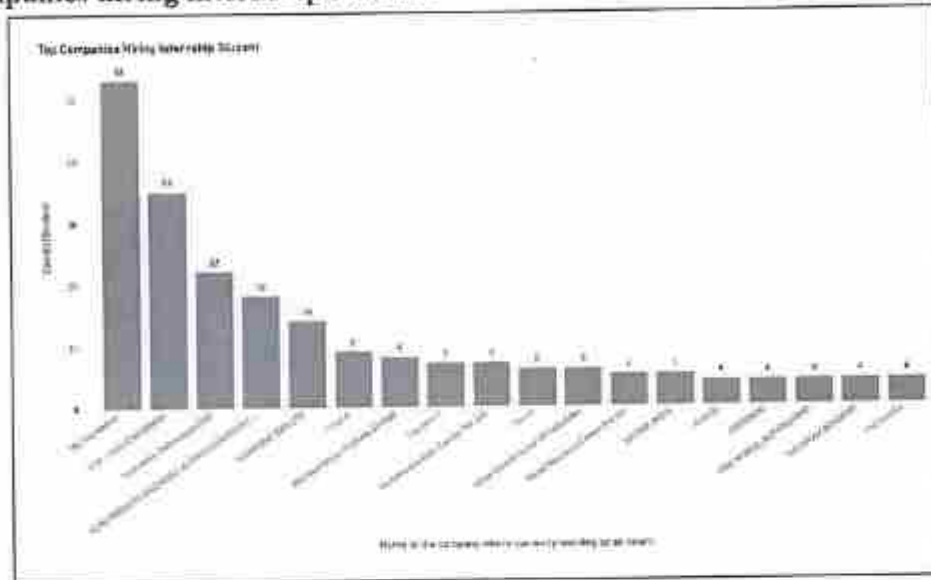


  
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**Computer Science and Engineering AIML:**

- Number of Students: 67
  - Analysis: The specialization in AI and ML has the lowest number of internships among the listed branches. This might be due to the niche nature of the field, fewer industry partnerships, or high competition for available positions.
- 4. Top companies hiring internship student**



- The company with the most intern students is Nexus, with 53 students.
  - YBI Foundation and CSR-FUEL/CAPGEMINI each have 50 intern students.
  - Endurance Technologies Ltd has 22 intern students.
- Overall, Nexus is the company with the most intern students. However, it is important to note that the graph does not show the total number of intern students for each company, only the number of students who have filled out a survey.

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## A Study of Cashless Economy in India- Present Scenario and their Challenges

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### Abstract

A Cashless society describes an economic state, Where financial transactions are not conducted with Money in the form of physical bank notes or coins, but rather through the transfer of digital information between the transaction parties. The banking sector is in a transitional mode towards a vibrant global market & sophisticated information technology. Due to this changing present scenario, banks are paying more attention to expanding their activities from just lending and borrowing to other ends like, insurance merchant banking, leasing electronic banking etc. The United Kingdom, Sweden, Australia, Netherlands, and the US also have high rates of consumer payments (80% and over) made via non-cash mode. Belgium is the most cashless economy in the world followed by France, Canada, UK, Sweden, Germany, USA, South Korea. The Swedish bank is an example of the richness of technology. The information technology is being used in Swedish banks. Now India has moved its steps towards a cashless economy. In India it is known as 'Vimudri Karan' or 'Nagadirahitarthavyavasthaa' in Hindi. Modi Government announced on 8 Nov 2016- A new trend of transition came into existence; known as modern cashless economy. In the points for digital transactions per million people significantly low for India. By Year 2020, nearly \$ 500 billion worth of transactions in India will happen digitally, using online wallets and other digital payment systems, 10 times the present level. In India cash-based consumer payments to fall to 40% to 45% by 2025. Biometric security system is available with the cashless digital transaction option. All cashless transactions are visible/traceable for government. It is easy for government to monitor income tax & it will strengthen the nation's economy. Digital economy will help in increased access to use this digital facility. Meaningful transition will depend on a number of things such as awareness, technology development & government intervention.

**Key Words:** Meaning & Definition of cashless economy, current Scenario, current position of cashless in India.

### Introduction

Cashless economy is an economic system in which transactions are not done predominantly in exchange for actual cash. It does not refer to an outright absence of cash transactions in the economic setting but one in which the amount of cash-based transactions are kept to the barest minimum. A cashless economy or an e-payment system is a situation where there is little or very low cash in a given society, meaning there by, transactions will be made by electronic channels like debit cards, electronic funds transfer, mobile payments, multi-functional ATM's and internet banking. It is the economy that runs mostly on plastic or digital money & thus with minimal cash or money in paper form. In other words, it refers to the wide spread application of computer technology in the financial system. It is designed to breakdown the traditional barriers hindering financial inclusion of millions of Indians and bring low cost, secure and convenient financial services to urban, semi-urban and rural areas across the country. Nevertheless, cashless economy is





defined as an in which there are assumed to be no transactions frictions that can be reduced through the use of money balances, and that accordingly provide a reason for holding such balance even when they earn rate of return. It is not the complete absence of cash but it is a payment system that is secure, convenient, and affordable. It is an economic system in which goods and services are bought and paid for through electronic media.

For centuries, coins, notes and cheques were the only options to make purchases and to transfer money between people and organizations. The second half of the last century witnessed the introductions of plastic cards, Electronic Fund Transfer, Internet banking and pre-paid payment cards all aimed at making payment more efficient. With advances in information technology a number of new payment solutions have emerged, including premium SMS payment M-PESA, phone pay, Google pay, UPI, e-Wallet, Bit coin etc. Many of these innovations have advantages in terms of costs, security, and convenience. They also pose a number of challenges and risks related to, at least technical standards, data security, legal issues and consumer behavior. Over all, these innovations are changing people's perception and experience of money and paying. Not only new payment solutions attract a lot of attention in media and press, but they also trigger a debate regarding the cashless economy. Throughout history there has been much speculation about a cashless economy. Worldwide there is tremendous interest among policy makers. Academicians and commercial enterprises to explore the possibility of moving towards a cashless economy. However, cash still continues to remain the predominant form of transaction. With a cashless economy in the near future there are many benefits, as well as many challenges and need to be explored.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In this paper discusses about the present scenario of cashless Economy in India. After demonetization it also strives to describe the focuses on the impact of devaluation on our economy, counterfeited currency and challenges towards cashless economy.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The prepared paper is a descriptive study in nature the study has been carried out based on the collection of the relevant secondary data. Secondary data collection was based on various sources such as published books, articles published in different journals and Newspapers, periodicals, conference paper, working paper & websites etc.

### Objectives of the study

1. To study the present scenario of cashless economy in India.
2. To study the suggest their challenges of cashless in India.
3. To study the advantages if India become a cashless economy
4. To study the disadvantages or problems faced by the India to become cashless Economy.

### Meaning & Deflation of cashless Economy

Cashless economy can be defined as a situation in which the flow of cash within an economy is non-existent and all transactions must be through electronic channels such as direct debit, credit cards, debit cards, electronic clearing and payment systems such as Immediate payment service (IMPS), National Electronic funds transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross settlement (RTGS) in India.

In a cashless economy most of the transition will be done by digital means like e-banking debit and credit cards, pos (point of sales) Machines, digital wallets etc. In simpler words no liquid money or paper currency will be used by the people in a given country. In a cashless economy the third party will be in possession of your money. He will allow you





to transact that money whenever it is needed. If it is not needed then the third party can use that money. Third party can be govt or any other public or private sector bank.

### Present scenario of cashless Economy

1. India's black money has been estimated by the world bank in 2010 to be worth about one fifth at the GDP. In a country where 90% transactions are carried out on cash basis it was a revolution-any move to transform from cash to cashless transactions.
2. To bring the economy on track again, government is promoting cashless economy because scrapping of cash needs an alternative to cash.
3. The cast centric informal sector's like agricultures real estate etc. have been affected by demonetization.How ever the experts say that its short term scenario and this move will give positive long term consequences.
4. Under this scheme, 250 million bank accounts have been opened in two years. As per RBI Reports bank branches increased by 5% per year but ATM's debit cords & card swiping machines have doubled in four years and online tram sactions have grown 20 times in six year to 2016.
5. All these data shows a gradual shift towards cashless economy. demonetization has sped up this transition.

Money is often described as having there functions :

- i) A unit of account Function.
- ii) a Medium of exchange function
- iii) A store of value function. In a cashless economy, the third is not Cashless operative & probably, nither is the second. economic setting but one in which the amount at cash based transactions are kept to the barest minimum. It an economic system. in which transactions are not done predominantly in exchange for actual cash (Daniel. D.G., R.W. Swartz, and A. L. farmer, (2004). cashless Economy in when the flow of cash within an economy is non-existent and all transactions have to be through electronic channel's such as direct debit, credit & debit cards. Electronic clearing clearing and payment systems such as Immediate payment services (IMPS) National Electronic Fends Transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) in India.

The cash -based economy is characterized by the psychology to physically hold & touch cash (a culture informed by ignorance, illiteracy and lack of security consciousness and appreciation of the merit of digital payment).

There-by, the currency in circulation in India at end of march 2016 was 90270 million having value of Rs.16.4 lakh Corer (Source : RBI). At Present, notes in India are issued in the denomination of Rs. 05, Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 Rs. 500 &Rs. 2000. These notes are called bank notes as they are issued by the reserve Bank of India. The Indian Economy continuesare issue by the use of cash; less than 5% of all payments happen electronically. Cash accountedfor upwards of 95% of all transactions, 90 % of vendors didn't have card readers or the means of accepting electronic payments, 85 % of workers were paid in cash, and almost half of the population didn't even have bank accounts. Even uber in India Accepted cash the only country in the world where this option is available and "Cash on delivery" was the preferred choice of 70 % of all online shoppers. Present scenario at India, ratio of cash to gross domestic product is 11 % in GDP, which is one of the highest in the world. It was 9.47 % in China or 4 % in South Korea or 3% in Brazil. India's gross cost of cash is 2 % of GDP, wish the consumer bearing the highest burden. At 1.7% of GDP, India incurs a much higher cost of cash compared with most developed economies like Sweden 0.5% Australia 0.8% Denmark 1% & Hungary 1.1 %.





### The Governments plan of Action for Cashless Economy

1. No Transaction above 3 lakh will be permitted in cash.
2. Banks to introduce additional 10 lakh point of sale terminals by march 2017.
3. A mission will be set up with a target of over 2,500 crore digital transactions for 2017-18 through UPI, USSD, Andhra pay, IMPs & debit card.
4. Andhra pay, a merchant version of Aadhar-enabled payment system will be launched shortly for those without debit cards, mobile phones or e- wallets.

### Disadvantage

1. According's to the world bank, India is home to 21 percent of the world's unbanked & about two-thirds of south Asia's.
2. Rural people are not aware or educated enough to use these digital facilities.
3. Security & safety concerns& malware infection for digital cashless transactions. Around 2.6 million customers holding credit debit cards at visa, Master card & 6 lakh cards of Repay were asked to change their security features.
4. India lacks in restructure for a cashless economy.
5. India having only 2.3 lack ATMs and 14 Lakh Pos terminals is too low. Countries like Brazil, Australia, France& the UK have POS terminals there or four times that of India.

### Advantage

1. People need not to carry ATM card with them.
2. Biometric security system is available with the cashless or digital transaction option.
3. Cashless or digital transaction option reduces the chances to forfeit currency.
4. Digital electronic cashless transactions allow people view history and manages their budget.
5. All Cashless transactions are visible/traceable for government.

### Future Challenges of cashless Economy in India

Smooth, Simple and secure payment processes will help to bring about behavioral changes and faster adoption of digital payments and banking among un- banked segments. When new players enter the market, each with a slightly different take on the market and with differing business models, the increased competition will help the environment & offer more options for consumers to choose from. A larger pie with more players is definitely good for the changing dynamics of the payment's industry, which is still nascent in India.

1. Provide fiscal in centimes for digital payment.
2. Develop digital payment ecosystem independently and develop a repository to track payment history of customers.
3. Establish an acceptance development Fund to increase acceptance of digital payments in under-penetrated categories.
4. Crafting approach to inculcate financial literacy programmers at schools level & in higher education. And as part of public service education.
5. Introducing certification standards & constructing innovative model for business correspondence.





### Conclusion

The government needs to take the necessary steps and make some policy considerations when they are preparing for a cashless economy. The payment systems have to be protected from the cyber – attacks which are the major threat for cashless transactions. Also, the government should be able to serve the under banked as well. Every-one from the society should have access to an electronic system that they can use for such transactions.

Government should take measures to increase liquidity into the system so that people face less inconvenience. Government should also try to improve overall infrastructure and current Indian present scenario. So that more & more people can come into banking net & internet. Society has also to play its part. They have to understand the importance of cashless economy and appreciate measures taken by the government.

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## Impact of Globalization and Administration Reforms

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### Abstract:


The paper concludes that globalization has catalyzed the need to accelerate public sector Reforms in developing countries and the need to set up correctly-working institutions. The current globalization movement reveals unprecedented levels of exchange international trade and unparalleled technological innovations, fuelled by levels of consumer demand never previously known, carrying a potential for growth and prosperity transcending any that the world had ever recorded. The understand and incorporate different and alternative cultural traditions into a common matrix, true globalization means the ability to study, with respect for diversity and with an open mind such a perspective.

**Keywords:** developing societies, Emerging-market, decision-makers, journals and books.

### Introduction

In the 21st century, all countries and the regions recognize that globalization does exercise a long-term influence upon public sector reform. They all agree that this influence is increasing and will exist for a long time. The revolution in public administration during the last twenty years, both in theory and practice, has transformed the geo-political configuration and socio-economic environment of the world. The State and central government, which in the early post war decade had been widely perceived as the necessary engines of growth, were now, quite on the contrary, portrayed in essentially negative terms. In both highly industrialized and developing countries, the recession of the 70's and 80's triggered pressures for containment and retrenchment of the size and scope of the public sector Guido and Yolanda, 2000. Emerging-market decision-makers around the world are increasingly looking to the power of reforms to help them to achieve a range of public policy goals, and crucially to speed up economic development and catch-up with the developed world. In the past three decades there has been an unprecedented wave of reforms as the traditional model of public administration has come under attack. These reforms originated in developed industrial economies, whose political leaders were under pressure to keep down levels of public taxation and expenditure, while maintaining high levels of welfare and other public services. Likewise, developing countries are increasingly reforming their public sectors to make them less greedy of scarce public resources, more efficient, more competitive and more customer-focused. The paper also discusses the major challenges and opportunities of globalization on public sector reform in developing societies. It therefore recommends that with the advance of globalization and increased volatility, there is a need to redefine the role of the State and to strengthen its capacity to manage effectively change and complexity. industrial economies, whose political leaders were under pressure to keep down levels of public taxation and expenditure, while maintaining high levels of welfare and other public services Manning, 1996. A significant feature of the reforms was the belief that the state



  
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had become too large and over committed, and that the market offered superior mechanisms for achieving the efficient supply of goods and services (World Bank, 1996). As the reform movement has spread through globalization processes, reformers were faced with a choice between competing concepts of the state; this is often expressed as a choice between 'old' public administration and 'new' public management Dunleavy and Hood, 1994, with the additional dimension that the state is also expected to be responsible for the effective management of social and economic development, or development management' World Bank, 1997.

### Review of literature

Ahmed 2012 in his study found that with its strong forward and backward linkage the automobile industry has strong and positive multiplier effect in propelling the progress of Indian economy. Mahipat Ranawat 2009 has found that govt. policy has positive influence on the development of India's automobile industry making it self-reliant, and more dynamic.

### METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

In this present study to Research the Impact of globalization population with special reference to analyze the population from globalization. The present study is mainly descriptive in nature based on secondary sources such as reports, books, journals, articles and access through websites etc.

### GLOBALIZATION & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN DEVELOPING SOCIETIES

The main target of the globalization process, which affects many dynamics of social life, is the action states. On one hand the area of the state's sovereignty has been narrowed and on the other hand its functions, functioning and responsibilities as shaped after the World War II were redefined. The state has abandoned to market forces, the areas that it occupied after 1945, under the influence of the new right policies. This transformation symbolizes a transition from interventionist state to regulatory or arbitrator state. Not only the state and its socio-economic functions were transformed, but also state's institutional organization and its functioning, the judicial rules on which it is dependent, personnel regime and lastly conceptualization of public services entered into a thoroughly transformation process Sezen, 200. This transformation could be described as a shift from the public administration to new public management NPM. Considers that public sector can be managed as in private sector and the values and operational techniques of the private sector can be adapted to public sector. "It advocates treating citizens like customers, separating public administrators from the public policy process, and convincing both that government is nothing more than a business within the public sector" (Box et al., 2001: 611). As Sassen 2000:57 has noted, globalization has been accompanied by the creation of new legal regimes and legal practices and the expansion and renovation of some older forms that bypass national legal system.



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Table

Population above the age of 60 in the G7 &amp; E7 Economies

Country	G765+population (millions)	country	E765+population (millions)
US.	76	China	250
Japan	43	India	140
Germany	24	Russia	33
Italy	18	Brazil	30
France	18	Indonesia	28
UK.	17	Mexico	15
Canada	09	Turkey	11

Source:PWC Analysis of UN world population prospects 2020

The Analysis United Nations ("UN"), in(2020), the world's population is expected to reach 7.7 billion, which is around a 10 Percentage increase compared to a decade ago. China, India and Sub-Saharan Africa are expected to drive around half of the world's annual population increase. The same time, the number of people above the age of (60) globally is expected to surpass the one billion mark. ExpectedisChina to have a larger number of people above the age of 65 than all the (6) other largest emerging economies put together. This calls into question how policymakers respond to this trend and fund future health and social care. This could also be an opportunity for businesses in advanced economies, who have been dealing with such issues for decades. In relative terms that is the proportion of people above the age of (65) relative to the country entire population, Japan is expected to remain the greyest country in the world and Niger is expected to be the youngest.

### Conclusion and suggestions

The Concluded that, influence of global has led to an emphasis on one other essential characteristic of people organizations: continuous learning. For the public service of the 21 century to be successful, it will have to embrace the philosophy of the "learning organization". adequate training through a wide array of means such as formal education at all levels, on-the-job training and continuing education, distance learning and use of modern technology, coaching and mentoring, should be provided to meet all the existing and new demands and requirements.It is increasingly being acknowledged that good governance is a key element in the development process of any country, and in ensuring that globalization administered and benefits all in society. Improving and reforming public administration and governance systems is critical in addressing a number of issues, including making globalization work for alleviating poverty and income inequality; advancing human rights and democracy; protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development; and managing violent conflict and combating international crime. States can either guarantee people's freedom and a measure of social justice, or can hold back development. How the public sector is structured, operated, as well as what policies are pursued, has therefore a great impact on people's well-beingPublic administration systems in many developing countries are not yet significantly either proactive or positive to globalization. Strong public administration systems seem to help their countries to have more benefits from globalization than others in spite of the fact that plural social and political systems limit a proactive role of public administration. Public administration in the Western European and north American countries has significantly streamlined numerous systems including personnel, budget, and entire organizations by privatizing, deregulating, downsizing, restructuring government functions and services and thus has become more efficient, outsourcing, contracting out, effective, productive, responsive, and transparent. This in turn could play a significant role in helping those countries to maintain strong economic, financial, and trade systems, while developed countries have remarkable advantages with regards to multinational or transnational



corporations and nongovernmental organizations or global Supranational. The process of globalization is hamstrung as there are misgivings, some are genuine and some are imagined. It is believed that globalization led to marginalization of some groups, cause large-scale unemployment and inequalities and it is happening. So there is need to make policies regarding tax structure, labour laws, land reform laws etc. which leads to decrease unemployment and inequalities. And these policies should be pro-people and implemented at grass-root level.

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## PLACEMENT PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION: A DECADAL STUDY

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### Abstract:

This study aims to analyze the placement trends of the Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management Studies over a span of ten academic years, from 2013-14 to 2023-24. By examining data across various engineering disciplines and the MBA program, we identify key patterns and insights regarding the number of companies visiting, the number of students placed, and the salary packages offered. The analysis reveals significant variations in placement performance and salary offerings across different departments and years. Notably, the Computer Science and Engineering department consistently attracts a higher number of companies and offers substantial maximum salary packages, peaking at 13.5 LPA in the 2021-22 academic year. Conversely, the MBA program, while showing a steady placement rate, tends to offer lower minimum salary packages. The study also highlights a marked improvement in placement rates and salary packages post-2020, suggesting enhanced industry engagement and placement strategies. These findings provide valuable insights for prospective students, academic administrators, and policymakers aiming to improve placement outcomes and align academic programs with industry requirements. The implications of these trends are discussed in the context of evolving job market demands and educational quality.

**Keywords:** Placement trends, engineering education, management studies, recruitment analysis, employment packages, higher education, job fairs.

### Background

Campus recruitment plays a pivotal role in bridging the gap between academia and industry, facilitating a seamless transition for students from their educational journey to professional careers. This process is especially crucial in technical and management institutions, where the alignment of curriculum with industry requirements directly impacts student employability. The Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management Studies, established with the vision of providing quality education in engineering and management disciplines, has been at the forefront of producing skilled graduates ready to meet industry demands.

Over the years, the dynamics of campus recruitment have evolved significantly. Factors such as economic fluctuations, technological advancements, and changing industry needs have influenced recruitment patterns. For instance, during periods of economic growth, companies tend to increase their hiring, leading to higher placement rates and better salary packages. Conversely, during economic downturns, recruitment often becomes more selective, affecting overall placement statistics.

In this context, analyzing the placement data of an institution provides valuable insights into trends and patterns that can help in understanding the broader implications for stakeholders, including students, educational institutions, and recruiting companies. The Deogiri Institute has maintained meticulous records of its placement activities, which serve as a rich source of data for such an analysis. This study focuses on the placement data from 2013 to 2023, aiming to uncover trends in the number of companies visiting the campus, the number of students placed, and the salary packages offered across different departments. By examining these factors, we can identify key patterns and provide actionable recommendations for enhancing the placement process.

The placement performance of an institute is influenced by multiple factors, including the quality of education, industry connections, the effectiveness of the placement cell, and the overall reputation of



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the institute. The Deogiri Institute has consistently strived to improve these aspects, making it a suitable case for this study.

Moreover, understanding placement trends can help students better prepare for their future careers. Insights from this study can guide students in choosing specializations that align with industry demand and equip them with the skills necessary to secure desirable job opportunities. For the institute, the findings can inform strategies to strengthen industry ties, refine the curriculum, and enhance the support provided to students during the placement process.

In summary, this background sets the stage for a comprehensive analysis of placement data at the Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management Studies. By delving into the details of campus recruitment over a decade, this study aims to provide valuable insights that can benefit all stakeholders involved in the placement process.

### Objectives of the Study

The primary aim of this study is to analyze and interpret the placement data from the Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management Studies over a ten-year period, from 2013 to 2023. The study seeks to achieve the following specific objectives:

1. Identify and evaluate the annual changes in the number of companies participating in campus recruitment.
2. Examine any patterns or fluctuations and their possible causes, such as economic conditions or institutional efforts in attracting recruiters.
3. Assess the placement performance of various academic departments, including Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Master in Business Administration.
4. Compare the placement rates to determine which departments have the highest and lowest placement rates
5. To provide recommendations for improving placement outcomes.

### Methodology

#### Research Design

This study employs a quantitative research design to analyze the placement data of the Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management Studies over a ten-year period from 2013 to 2024. The research design includes data collection, data analysis, and interpretation of findings to achieve the objectives outlined in the previous chapter.

#### Data Collection

The primary data source for this study is the placement records maintained by the Training and Placement Office (TPO) of the Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management Studies. The data includes:

- The number of companies visiting the campus each year.
- The number of students placed in each department annually.
- The minimum and maximum salary packages offered to students.
- Department-wise placement statistics for Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Master in Business Administration.

The placement data was collected from the annual placement reports provided by the TPO. These reports were compiled and digitized for analysis. Any missing or incomplete data points were addressed by consulting with the TPO to ensure accuracy and completeness.

#### Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data and provide an overview of the placement trends. Key metrics such as the mean, median, standard deviation, and percentage changes were calculated for the following variables:

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- Number of companies visiting each year.
- Number of students placed each year.
- Minimum and maximum salary packages offered each year.

Trend analysis was conducted to identify patterns and changes over the ten-year period. This included plotting time series graphs for the number of companies visiting, the number of students placed, and salary packages to visualize trends and detect any significant fluctuations.

*Department-Wise Analysis:*

The placement performance of each department was analyzed separately to identify department-specific trends. Comparative analysis was conducted to understand the variations in placement rates and salary packages across departments.

*Correlation Analysis:*

Correlation analysis was used to examine the relationships between different variables, such as the correlation between the number of companies visiting and the number of students placed, and the correlation between placement rates and salary packages.

*Data Interpretation*

The results from the data analysis were interpreted to draw meaningful insights. This involved:

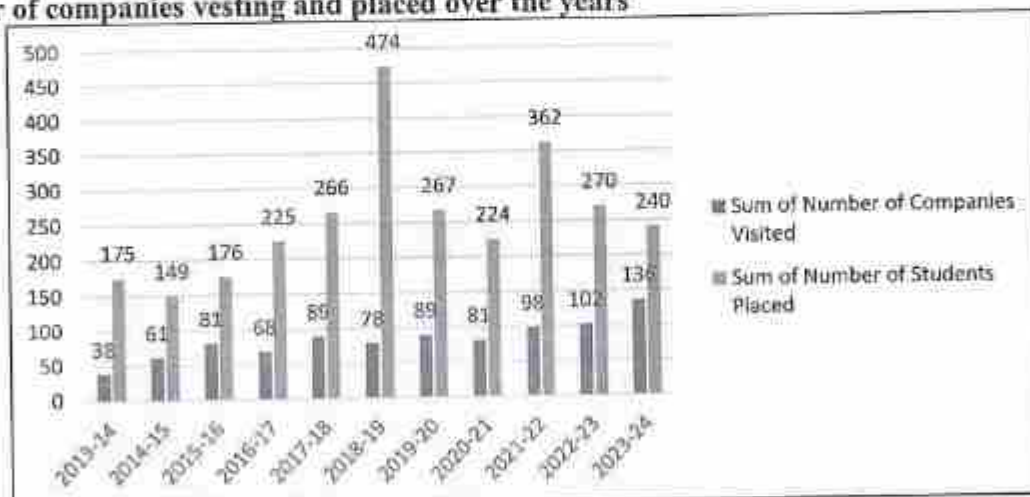
- Identifying significant trends and patterns in the placement data.
- Comparing the findings with previous studies to validate results.
- Discussing the implications of the findings for students, the institute, and recruiters.

*Ethical Considerations*

The study adhered to ethical standards in data collection and analysis. Confidentiality of the data was maintained, and the findings were presented in a manner that does not compromise the privacy of individuals or the institution.

**Data Analysis:**

**Number of companies vesting and placed over the years**



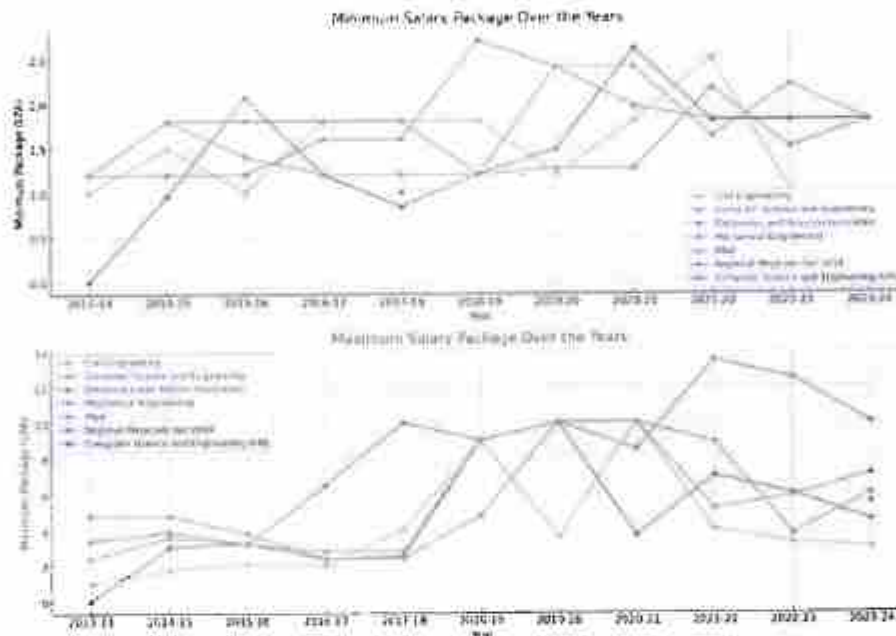
- The number of companies visiting DIEMS seems to fluctuate somewhat over the years. There might be an increase in companies visiting from 2017-18 onwards, but it's difficult to say for sure without the exact values.
- The number of students placed also appears to vary across the years. There might have been a peak in student placements around 2018-19, but again, the exact values are difficult to determine from the image.
- It's interesting to note that in some years, the number of students placed seems to be higher than the number of companies visited. This could be due to factors like multiple students getting placed from the same company or students placed through other channels besides company visits to the campus.



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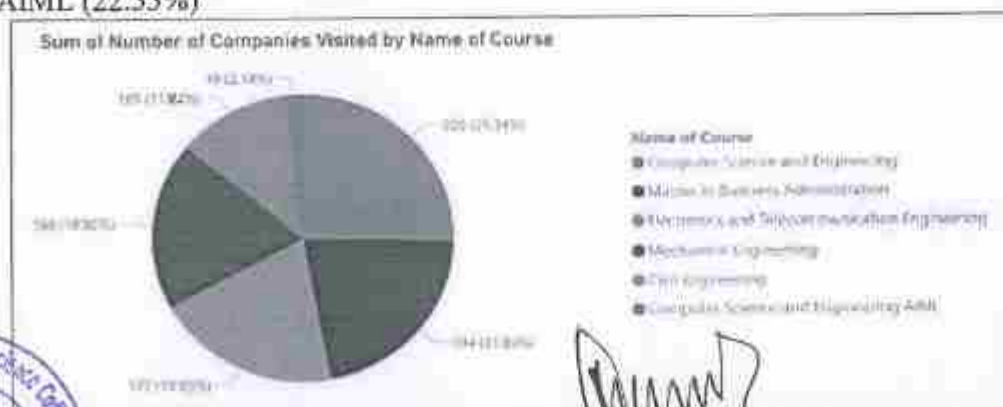
- Civil Engineering: Placed the highest number of students (105) in 2023-24, but the minimum offered package (0.6 LPA) is a significant concern.
- CSE: Consistently has the highest number of students placed and might have had the most companies visiting for placements (data not shown in this image).
- ECE: Placed 24 students with a minimum offered package of 1.8 LPA.
- Mechanical Engineering: Placed 45 students with a minimum offered package of 1.5 LPA.
- MBA: Placed 69 students. It would be helpful to see if the number of companies visiting for MBA placements has decreased compared to previous years (data not shown in this image).
- CSE (AIML): A new course with 6 students placed. It will be interesting to see how placements for this course evolve in the coming years.



**Number of companies visited by name of course**

It represents the number of companies visiting DIEMS for that particular course. The data is also presented as a percentage of the total number of companies in parentheses. Here's a breakdown of the percentages:

- Civil Engineering (2.14%)
- MBA (11.82%)
- Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (19.93%)
- Mechanical Engineering (18.92%)
- CSE (25.34%)
- CSE AIML (22.55%)



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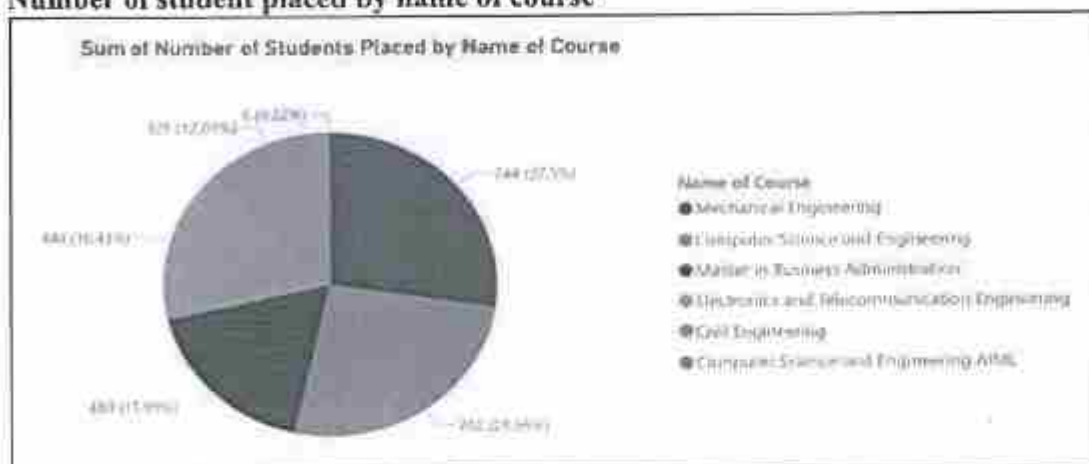
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**Interpretation:**

- The pie chart indicates that Computer Science and Engineering (CSE) had the most company visits (25.34%) in the data set, followed closely by Computer Science and Engineering AIML (22.55%) and Electronics and Telecommunication Engg (19.93%).
- Civil Engineering (2.14%) and MBA (11.82%) had a proportionally smaller share of company visits compared to the other courses

**Number of student placed by name of course**



- The largest percentage of students placed (25.34%) are from Computer Science and Engineering (CSE).
- Mechanical Engineering comes in second at 21.85%.
- Master in Business Administration (MBA) follows with 19.93%
- Civil Engineering (18.92%) and Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (12.01%) have a lower percentage of students placed.
- The new course, Computer Science and Engineering with Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AIML), only has 2.22% of students placed (though this might be due to it being a new program).

**Findings and Conclusions:**

**Overall Placement Trends:**

- The number of companies visiting DIEMS fluctuates, with a potential increase from 2017-18 onwards.
- The number of students placed also varies, potentially peaking around 2018-19.
- Interestingly, the number of students placed can sometimes exceed the number of companies visiting, suggesting multiple placements per company or placements through other channels.

**Placement by Course:**

- Computer Science and Engineering (CSE): Consistently has the highest student placements and likely attracts the most companies (though data not provided).
- Civil Engineering: Placed the highest number of students in 2023-24 but with a concerning low minimum offered package (0.6 LPA).
- Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (ECE): Placed a moderate number of students with a minimum offered package of 1.8 LPA.
- Mechanical Engineering: Placed a moderate number of students with a minimum offered package of 1.5 LPA.
- Master in Business Administration (MBA): Placed a significant number of students, but data on company visits for MBA placements is needed to assess trends.



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- Computer Science and Engineering with Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (CSE AIML): A new course with a small number of placements, but future performance will be interesting to track.

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## From Placement Data to Actionable Insights: A Case Study for Improving Placement Outcomes at Institute

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**Abstract:** This case study investigates placement trends at Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management Studies (DIEMS) from 2013-14 to 2023-24, focusing on Computer Science and Engineering (CSE), Mechanical Engineering (MECH), Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (ECE), Civil Engineering (CE), and Master of Business Administration (MBA) programs. The study analyzes placement data, including the number of students placed, salary packages offered, and observations from a provided pie chart showcasing placements for 2023-24.

**Keywords:** Placement trends, employability, curriculum alignment, industry demands, salary packages, courses

### Introduction:

Higher education institutions play a critical role in equipping students with the skills and knowledge necessary for success in the job market. A key indicator of program effectiveness in achieving this goal is placement success. This case study delves into placement trends at an educational institution, focusing on various academic programs offered. We leverage data on student placements, including the number placed and potentially salary packages offered. Additionally, a visual representation of student placement distribution across programs will be incorporated into the analysis.

Through this investigation, we aim to:

- Uncover patterns in student placements across different programs and years.
- Understand the factors influencing placement success for each program.
- Identify potential gaps between the institution's curriculum and industry demands.
- Propose recommendations to strengthen the placement program and enhance graduate employability.

This study serves as a valuable tool for the institution to refine its academic offerings and ensure its graduates are well-positioned to secure rewarding careers in their chosen fields.

### Methodology:

This case study employs a data-driven approach to analyze placement trends at Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management Studies (DIEMS) from 2013-14 to 2023-24. The focus will be on five programs: Computer Science and Engineering (CSE), Mechanical Engineering (MECH), Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (ECE), Civil Engineering (CE), and Master of Business Administration (MBA).

#### 1. Data Sources:

- Placement Data Provided by DIEMS: This is the primary data source and will include information on the number of students placed across different programs and years. It may also include details such as salary packages offered (availability may vary).

Pie Chart of Student Placement Distribution (2023-24): This visual representation will provide insights into student placements for the most recent academic year.



**2. Data Analysis Techniques:**

- **Descriptive Statistics:** We will calculate descriptive statistics like frequencies and percentages to understand the distribution of students placed across programs and years.
- **Trend Analysis:** We will analyze trends in placement numbers over time for each program. This might involve techniques like time series analysis or visualization methods like line charts.
- **Comparative Analysis:** We will compare placement performance across different programs to identify potential variations and best practices.
- **Salary Package Analysis :** We will analyze the range and distribution of salary packages offered to graduates to understand industry trends and potential discrepancies between programs.

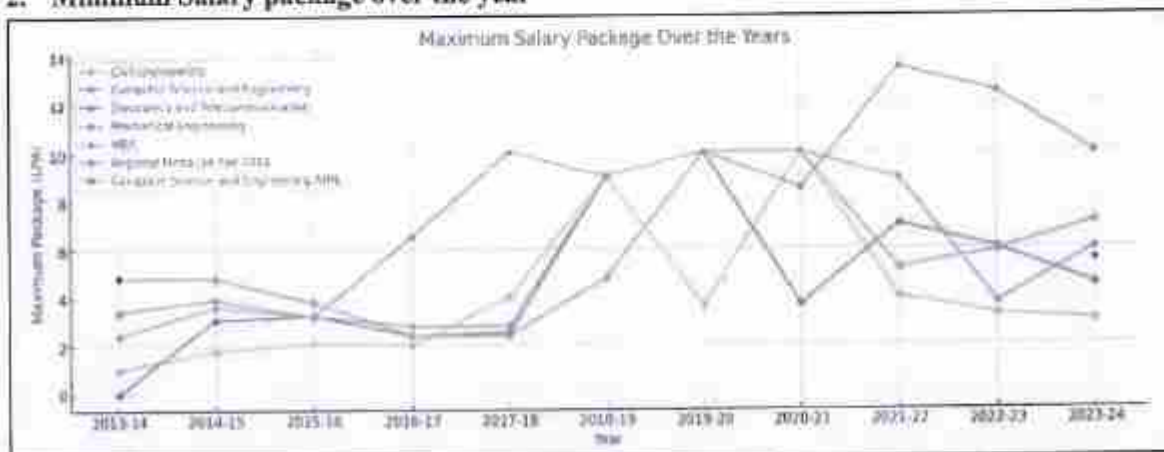
**Data analysis by salary package:**

**1. Minimum Salary package over the year**



- The minimum salary package shows some variability but generally stays within a close range across departments.
- A notable increase in the minimum package can be observed in the 2021-22 academic year, especially for Civil Engineering and Computer Science and Engineering.
- MBA consistently shows a lower range in the minimum package compared to technical courses.

**2. Minimum Salary package over the year**



- The maximum salary package shows significant peaks in certain years, particularly for the Computer Science and Engineering department.



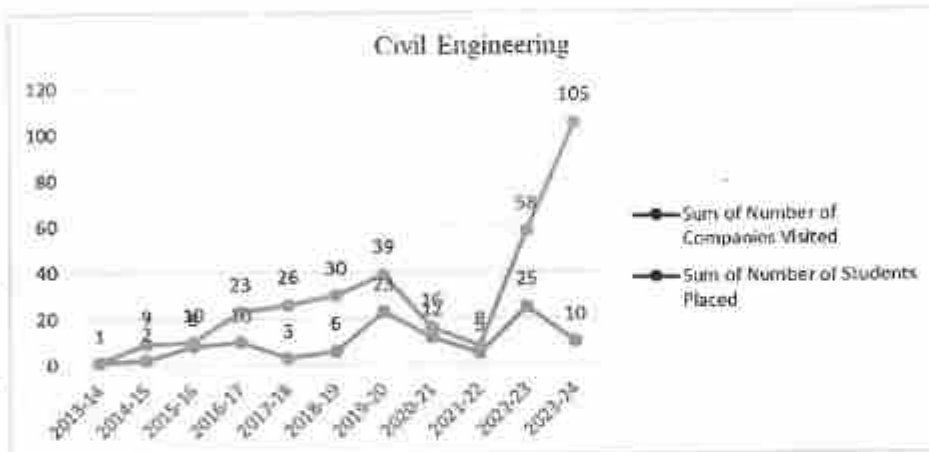
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- There was a notable increase in the maximum package for Computer Science and Engineering in 2017-18, reaching 10 LPA.
- Civil Engineering also showed a significant peak in 2018-19 and 2021-22 with a maximum package reaching up to 9 LPA.
- There is a general upward trend in the maximum package for most departments, indicating improving placement opportunities.

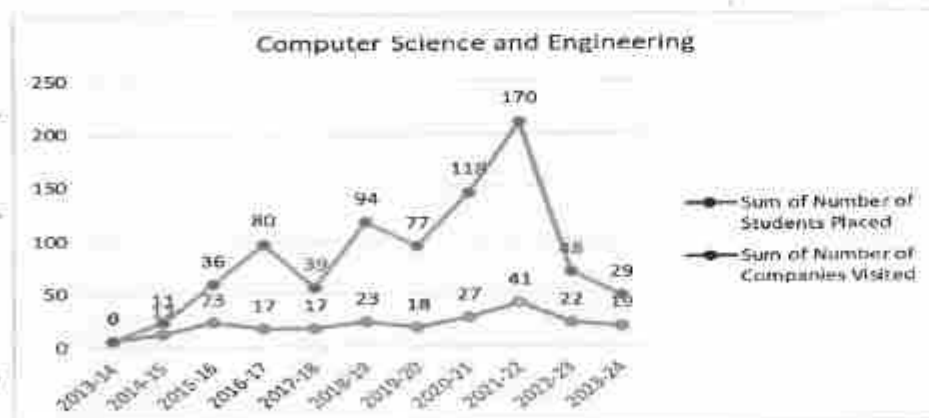
**Data analysis by course name:**

**1. Civil Engineering**



- **High Number of Placements:** Civil Engineering had the highest number of students placed (105) compared to other courses offered by DIEMS in 2023-24. This indicates a strong placement record in terms of the number of students securing jobs.
- **Low Minimum Offered Package:** However, a major concern is the minimum offered package of only 0.6 LPA (presumably Lakhs Per Annum) for Civil Engineering graduates. This is a very low salary and suggests a potential mismatch between the skills of graduates and industry demands.

**2. Computer Science and Engineering**



- Chart shows the distribution of students placed across six courses offered by DIEMS in 2023-24, with CSE having the largest share (25.34%).
- CSE consistently has a high number of students placed, likely the highest compared to other courses at DIEMS. This indicates strong placement performance for the CSE program.

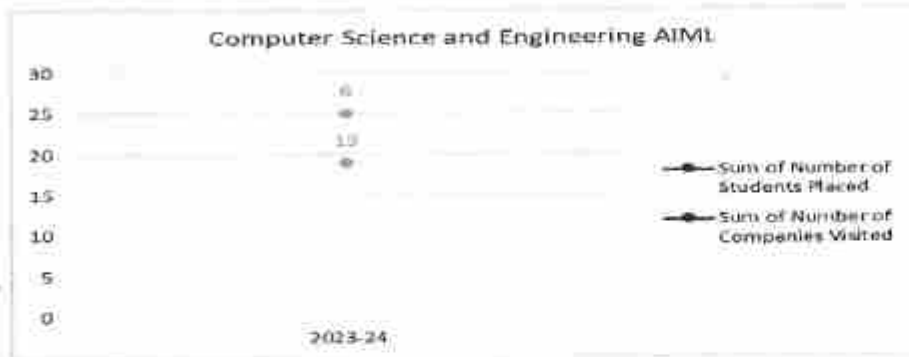


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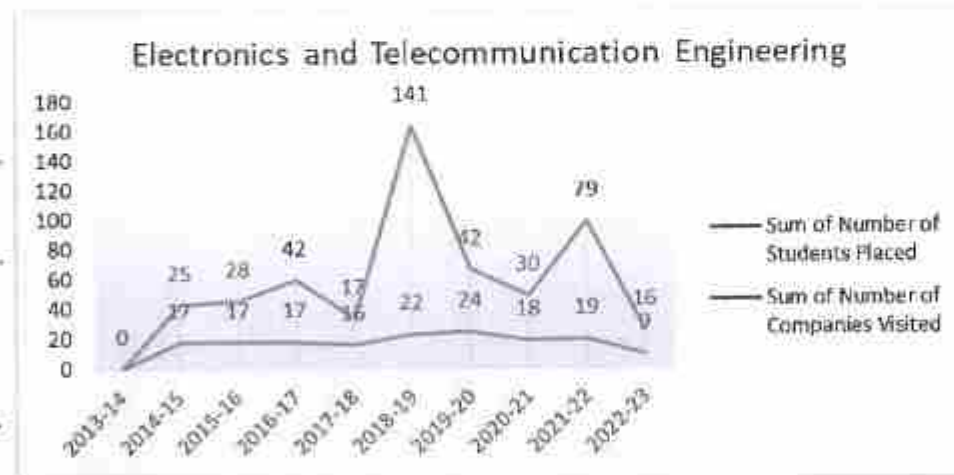
- The data suggests that the CSE program at DIEMS is successful in placing its graduates. By continuously monitoring placement trends, aligning the curriculum with industry needs, and focusing on developing well-rounded computer science skills, DIEMS can ensure its CSE graduates remain competitive in the job market.

3. Computer Science and Engineering AIML



- Chart shows that only 2.22% of students enrolled in the CSE AIML program were placed in 2023-24. This is likely due to it being a new program with a smaller number of students compared to established programs
- As the program matures, consider establishing strong industry connections to create placement opportunities for graduates in companies working on AI and ML technologies

4. Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering



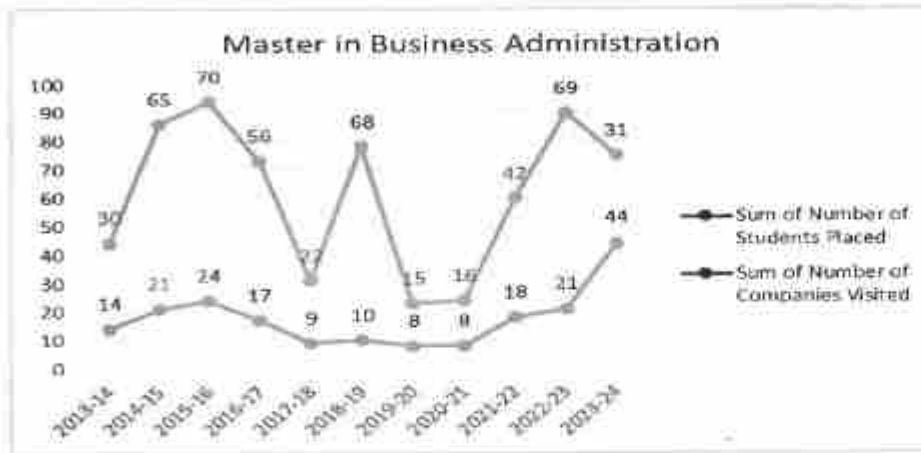
- There has been a steady increase in the number of companies visiting for ECE placements over the years.
- In 2013-14, there were only 17 companies visiting, whereas in 2023-24, there were 18.
- The number of students placed in ECE fluctuates throughout the years.
- There was a significant increase in 2018-19, with 141 students placed, which is the highest number for the period shown.
- In 2023-24, there were only 24 students placed, which is a considerable decrease compared to the previous year.



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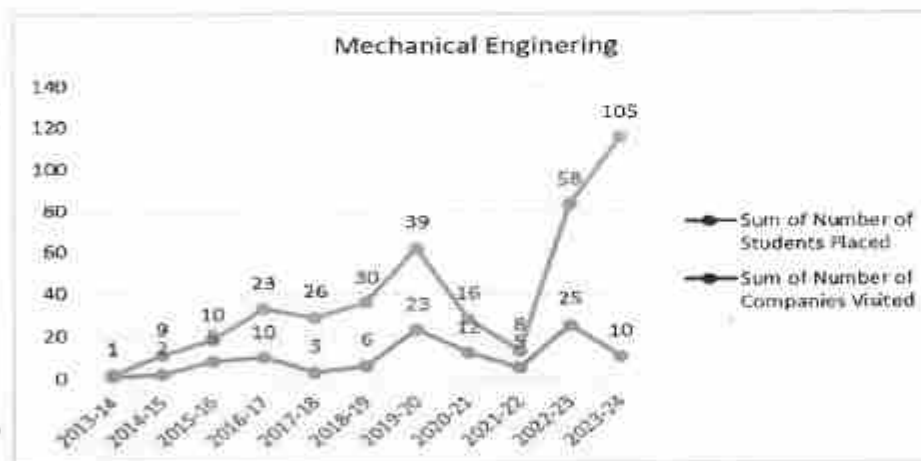
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### 5. Master in Business Administration



- Number of Students Placed: The pie chart shows that 19.93% (or 69) of students enrolled in the MBA program were placed in 2023-24
- Comparison with Other Courses: Compared to some engineering courses (like CSE and Mechanical Engineering), the placement data suggests MBA might have a lower or similar number of students placed in a given year.

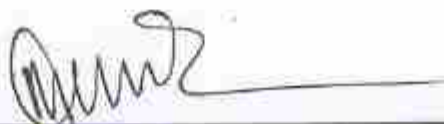
### 6. Mechanical Engineering



- Mechanical Engineering consistently places a good number of students.
- In the data provided for 2023-24, Mechanical Engineering has the second-highest number of students placed (81), following Computer Science and Engineering (CSE).

### Recommendations for Improvement:

- Curriculum Review: Regularly review curriculums across all departments to ensure they align with current industry requirements and equip students with the latest skills and knowledge.
- Industry Collaboration: Collaborate with companies from different sectors to understand their specific needs and tailor curriculums accordingly.



- Skill Development Programs: Offer additional skill development programs or workshops to bridge any gaps between current curriculums and industry requirements. This can be particularly beneficial for Civil Engineering and MBA programs.
- Salary Negotiation Training: Provide training to students on salary negotiation skills to help them secure better offers.
- Geographic Diversification: Encourage students to explore placement opportunities in different regions that might offer higher salaries, especially for courses like Civil Engineering.
- Data Collection: Collect and analyze data on placement rates, average salary packages, and company visits for all courses across multiple years to gain a more comprehensive picture of placement trends at DIEMS.

#### Conclusion:

Overall conclusion regarding placement trends at Deogiri Institute of Engineering and Management Studies (DIEMS) from 2013-14 to 2023-24:

- Computer Science and Engineering (CSE): Consistently has the highest number of students placed and likely attracts the most companies
- Mechanical Engineering: Generally has a good placement record with a moderate number of students placed.
- Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (ECE): Placement numbers vary, with a significant increase in 2018-19.
- Master in Business Administration (MBA): Placement numbers fluctuate, with a potential decrease in companies visiting for MBA placements in recent years. Salary package offered to MBA graduates might be lower compared to some engineering courses.
- Civil Engineering: The number of students placed varies, but a major concern is the consistently low minimum offered package, particularly in 2023-24 (0.6 LPA).
- Minimum Package: The minimum salary package shows some variability but generally stays within a close range across departments. However, the very low minimum offered to Civil Engineering graduates in 2023-24 is a concern.
- Maximum Package: There has been a general upward trend in the maximum package offered across most departments, indicating improving placement opportunities.

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4. K.N.Nandurkar and P.K. Shahabaddkar, "Cooperative learning experiment for Master Student Skills-A case study", Indian journal of Technical Education, vol. 29, no.3, pp. 71-76, July-September 2006
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# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## “Recruitment Trends And Influential Recruiters For Engineering Graduates”

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**Abstract:** This case study examines the recruitment patterns of Civil Engineering graduates at an educational institution over a decade, from 2013 to 2024. By analyzing data on student selections by various companies, we identify key recruitment trends and highlight the most influential recruiters. The study reveals that Core Project Engineers and Consultant Pvt Ltd, Amravati, is the most significant recruiter, with a dramatic increase in selections, particularly in the 2023-2024 academic year. Other notable companies include Genesys International and APAHA Trainers & Consultants Pvt., which also show significant but less consistent recruitment activity. The study provides strategic recommendations for students to align their skills with market demands and for the institution to strengthen partnerships and optimize placement strategies. This analysis aims to enhance placement outcomes by providing insights into the evolving landscape of recruitment for Civil Engineering graduates.

**Keywords:** Recruitment, Placement trends, Influential recruiters, Core Project Engineers, Genesys International, Trainers & Consultants

### I. INTRODUCTION

To Recruitment patterns play a critical role in understanding the demand for graduates from specific academic disciplines and the effectiveness of an institution's engagement with industry players. In the context of higher education, particularly in specialized fields like Civil Engineering, analyzing these patterns can provide valuable insights for both students and educational institutions. This case study focuses on the recruitment activities targeting Civil Engineering graduates at a particular institution over a decade, from 2013 to 2024.

The primary objective of this study is to identify key trends in recruitment, highlight the most influential recruiters, and provide strategic recommendations to enhance placement outcomes. By examining the



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number of students selected by various companies over the years, we aim to understand the evolving landscape of employment opportunities for Civil Engineering graduates.

Understanding recruitment trends helps students align their skills and experiences with market demands, improving their employability. For the institution, these insights are crucial for strengthening industry partnerships, tailoring educational programs, and optimizing placement strategies. This comprehensive analysis serves as a roadmap for both students and the institution to navigate the dynamic job market effectively.

In this study, we leverage data visualization tools like Power BI Desktop to present a clear and detailed picture of recruitment activities. The findings reveal significant recruitment efforts by certain companies, such as Core Project Engineers and Consultant Pvt Ltd, Amravati, and provide an understanding of the varying levels of engagement from other firms.

The insights derived from this analysis are expected to benefit not only the current students and faculty but also future cohorts by providing a historical perspective on recruitment trends. This historical context is essential for making informed decisions about career planning and institutional strategies, ultimately leading to improved placement outcomes and stronger industry relationships.

## II. Results and Discussion

### 1. Summary of Selected Students by Company and Branch

The data from the provided document offers a comprehensive overview of student selections by various companies visiting the Civil Engineering branch. The standout company is Core Project Engineers and Consultant Pvt Ltd, Amravati, which has selected 79 students, marking it as the top recruiter and indicating a strong partnership with the institution. Genesys International follows with 20 selections, showcasing a significant interest in the institution's students. APAHA Trainers & Consultants Pvt. and Excelize Arch Services Pvt Ltd both selected 13 students, reflecting their ongoing engagement and recruitment activities.



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Company Name	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Genesys International								20				
APAHA Trainers & Consultants Pvt.						13						
Excelize Arch Services Pvt Ltd			12									
Amazon					1							
Core Project Engineers and Consultant Pvt Ltd, Amravati										4	75	
Other Companies												
<b>Total</b>												

The data presented shows the number of students selected by various companies over the years from the Civil Engineering branch at an institution. The table lists the companies, the years they visited, and the number of students they selected each year, spanning from 2013 to 2024.

**Key Observations:**

- **Core Project Engineers and Consultant Pvt Ltd, Amravati** stands out significantly with a large number of selections, especially in recent years. They selected 75 students in 2023-2024 and had a notable selection count of 4 students in 2022-2023, indicating a strong recruiting trend and partnership with the institution.
- **Genesys International** selected 20 students in 2019-2020, showing a significant recruitment effort in that particular year.
- **APAHA Trainers & Consultants Pvt.** selected 13 students in 2018-2019, highlighting another peak year for student selections.
- **Excelize Arch Services Pvt Ltd** had substantial recruitment activities in multiple years, with 12 students selected in 2015-2016 and smaller but consistent selections in other years.
- **Amazon** had a presence across several years, with selections in 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, indicating ongoing interest but with lower selection counts.
- Companies like **Ambuja Cement, GVPR Construction, Infosys Ltd, and IRB Infrastructure Ltd** show regular but smaller-scale recruitment activities, indicating diverse but steady interest from these firms.



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The data reveals that certain companies have established strong recruitment pipelines with the institution, notably Core Project Engineers and Consultant Pvt Ltd, Amravati, which has significantly increased its recruitment numbers in the recent year. This suggests a high demand for graduates from this branch, possibly due to the company's expansion or satisfaction with past hires.

- Other companies like Genesys International and APAHA Trainers & Consultants Pvt. also show significant but less consistent recruitment patterns, indicating that while they value the institution's graduates, their hiring needs may fluctuate more year-to-year.
- On the other hand, consistent but smaller numbers from companies like Excelize Arch Services Pvt Ltd and Amazon suggest steady but limited hiring needs, reflecting either niche roles or selective hiring practices.
- For students, this data indicates that aligning their skills and experiences with the requirements of these top recruiting companies could enhance their employment prospects. For the institution, focusing on strengthening relationships with these key recruiters and understanding their evolving needs can help tailor educational programs to better meet industry demands.
- Overall, the data highlights both the consistency and variability in recruitment trends, providing valuable insights for strategic planning in student placements and institutional partnerships.

### 3. Most Frequently Visited Companies

#### Top Companies by Visit Frequency:

- Qubatic Arch & Engg Service, SANVEO, and Sanveo, Aurangabad: Top the list with multiple visits.
- Amazon and Core Project Engineers and Consultant Pvt.Ltd, Amravati: Frequent visitors but not necessarily high in student selection count.

#### Other Notable Frequent Visitors:

- Excelize Arch Services Pvt Ltd, Infosys Ltd, PC



### III. Overall Analysis

- **Core Project Engineers and Consultant Pvt Ltd, Amravati** stands out significantly in terms of student selections, particularly in the recent years (2022-2023). This could indicate a strong recruiting partnership with the Civil Engineering branch.
- **Genesys International and APAHA Trainers & Consultants Pvt.** also show strong recruiting activity, suggesting a preference for students from this institution.



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- The presence of companies like **Amazon and Infosys Ltd** reflects the diversity in the types of companies interested in recruiting Civil Engineering students.
- **Frequent visits by companies like SANVEO and Qubatic Arch & Engg Service** suggest strong ongoing relationships with the institution, though their selection counts are not as high as the top recruiting companies.

#### IV. Recommendations for Students and Institution

##### For Students:

- Focus on building skills and gaining experience relevant to top recruiters like **Core Project Engineers and Consultant Pvt Ltd** and **Genesys International**.
- Engage with companies that frequently visit but have lower selection counts to understand their selection criteria and improve the chances of getting selected.

##### For Institution:

- Strengthen partnerships with high recruiting companies and explore opportunities to increase selections from companies with frequent visits but lower selection counts.
- Use data from past years to identify trends and prepare students accordingly, enhancing their employability in high-demand areas.

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Sr. No.	Title of the Paper/Article	Name of the Participant	Page No.
1.	The Study of Banking Ombudsman Scheme	Bhagyashree B. Musale Atul D. Ghule Dr. Deepak A. Nikam	1 to 5
2.	Social Constructivism Pedagogy for Effective Learning	Dr. Manisha B. Kale Dr. Suwarna B. Patil	6 to 8
3.	Driving Financial Inclusion and Innovation: A Perspective on India's Banking Sector	Dr. Vilas Dapke G.	9 to 15
4.	HR Challenges in Business And Industry	Dr. Revati R. Rautrao Dr. Rajesh Lahane	16 to 22
5.	A Study on Awareness of Islamic Banking System amongst the Youth.	Dr. Hema S. Dhawarc	23 to 29
6.	A Study of Agro Tourism Business in Satara District	Prithvi Alias Rani Mahadev Sarwade Dr. Vikas M. Choudhari	30 to 35
7.	Trends of Indian Education In Digital Era For Sustainable Development In Entrepreneurship	Prof. J. K. Mahida	36 to 38
8.	A Study on the Increasing Role of Whistle -Blowing	Dr. Hema S. Dhaware Mr. J. K. Mahida	39 to 43
9.	The role of Digital India in Women empowerment	Joshna Ashok Godbole Dr. Sanjay D. Ratnaparkhe	44 to 48
10.	NEP 2020 implementation and Challenges: An Overview	Dr. Nanda C Deshmukh	49 to 52
11.	The Application of AI in Marketing: Its Impact and Future	Ms. Shraddha Shaga, Ms. Radhika Dhakane Dr. Kaveri Lad	53 to 58
12.	Agricultural exports and organic farming	Dr. Nitin Pandharinath Malegaonkar	59 to 64
13.	Computer Network Management and Administration International Trade and Unparalleled Technological Innovations	Dr. Vinod Govindrao Ambhore	65 to 67
14.	Application of Artificial Intelligence by State Bank of India	Nilesh Nageshrao Upadhye	68 to 70
15.	Organizational Culture and Retainment Challenge in Corporate Sector	Dr. Vilas S. Epper Vaishnavi Vilasrav Epper	71 to 73
16.	"A Study on Quality Work Life Balance By Women's Employee In Indian Industry At Various Level"	Geetabali Rajendra Kamble Dr Madhav P. Dhare	74 to 77
17.	Measuring the Effectiveness of Online Shopping	Varsha Bidlan Dr. Syed Azharuddin	78 to 81
18.	Nano-Marketing: Personalized Digital Approach	Prof. Dr. Dhananjay Mandlik	82 to 89
19.	A Study on Analyzing Problems and Challenges Faced By Commuters in Buying E-Railway Train Tickets	Pawankumar D. Sharma Dr. Bharat Pagare	90 to 95
20.	Awareness of New Railway Schemes Among The Passengers in The Mumbai Region	Pawankumar D. Sharma Dr. Bharat Pagare	96 to 100
21.	A Study of the Economic and social status of assistant professors on the Clock Hour Basis (C.H.B.) (Special reference : Marathwada Division)	Dnyaneshwar H. Tiwari Prof. Dr. R. B. Sangule	101 to 105
22.	Cactus Leather: A Sustainable and Eco- Friendly Agro Business	Varad P. Ganorkar	106 to 09
23.	Examining Innovative Marketing Trends: Using Technology and Customer Data	Akshay Matke Dr. Mahesh B. Thotot	111 to 15



  
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## Computer Network Management and Administration International Trade and Unparalleled Technological Innovations

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### Abstract:

The paper concludes that Computer network management has catalyzed the need to accelerate public sector reforms in developing countries and the need to set up correctly-working institutions. The current Computer network management and administration movement reveals unprecedented levels of exchange felled by levels of consumer demand never previously known, carrying a potential for growth and prosperity transcending any that the world had ever recorded. Computer Network Management and Administration refers to the subject of managing 'computer networks'. Network Management and Administration Services helps company system administrator to manage a network. Wide variety of software and hardware products are existing in IT industry.

**Keywords:** developing societies, Emerging-market, decision-makers, journals and books.

### Introduction

1) Introduction During the twentieth century, the key computer technology has been information gathering, processing and distribution 2). PC's and workstations interconnected are substituting mainframes. Computer networks and distributed processing management systems are growing importance and, indeed, have become critical in the business world. Within a given organization, the trend is toward larger, more complex networks supporting more applications and most users. As these networks grow in scale, two facts become painfully evident 5). For the last ten years many organizations have implemented computer networks. Technological evolution is permitting the distributed systems implementation based on client/server architecture associated with efficacy and low costs 7) The computer network and its associated resources and distributed applications become indispensable to the organization. More things can go wrong, disabling the network, a portion of the network, or degrading performance to an unacceptable level. A need of efficient operation, free of faults, has appeared with the importance of networks for the organizations 3). The computer networks are compounded of different platforms of hardware and software: several protocols, resources and services. A large computer network cannot be put together and managed by human effort alone. The complexity of such system requires automated computer network management tools to monitors and manage the resources utilization.

### 2) Computer Network Management

Definitions of computer network management 1). The ISO's one says that "Computer Network Management has mechanisms to monitors, control and coordinate OSI environment's resources for the information exchange between these resources". It involves the areas of: i) fault: The facilities that enable the detection, isolation, and correction of abnormal operation. ii) configuration: The facilities that exercise control over, identify, collect data from, and provide data. iii) account: The facilities that enable charges to the established for the use of managed objects and costs to be identified for the use of those managed objects. iv) performance: The facilities needed to evaluate the behavior of managed objects and the effectiveness of communication activities. v) security: The facilities that address those aspects of OSI security essential to operate OSI network management correctly and to protect managed objects.

In function of the distributed nature of the managed resources, network management is a distributed application based on concepts like objects, agents, managers, management information base MIB and protocols. Network devices, called objects, contain information about themselves. For example, every device has been configured with some selection of parameters. A device has a current status that indicates whether it is in healthy running condition. Devices often keep internal statistics that count incoming and outgoing traffic and various observed errors 8. It is convenient to think of



the configuration, status, and statistical information in a device as forming a "database". In reality, information may be stored at a device as a combination of switch settings, hardware counters, in-memory variables, in-memory tables, or files.

This logical database of network management information is called a Management Information Base MIB. We don't really care about the internal, physical form of this data. But we are very interested in being able to access this data. Agent software is installed in each device. An agent receives incoming messages from a manager. These messages request reads or writes of the device's data. The agent carries out the request and sends back responses. An agent does not always have to wait to be asked for information. When a serious problem arises or a significant event occurs, the agent sends a notification message called a trap to one or more managers. Manager software at a management station sends request messages (polling) to agents and receives responses and spontaneous trap messages from agents. What protocol carries this message? UDP is the preferred choice, but any transport protocol is acceptable. To a network management system, we need one or more applications that enable an end user to control the manager software and view network information. To complete the Network Management, the ISO's and ITU-T's standards are based on the CMIP (Common Management Information Protocol) protocol and the Internet Activity Board are based on Simplecomputer Network Management Protocol 6). Because of the complexity of OSI systems, CMIP is not very easy to be implemented and will not be treated at this paper. "Support for SNMP" actually is a shorthand for the fact that hubs, bridges, routers, multiplexors, switches, or whatever can be managed, conform to the Internet-Standard Management Framework. This framework is easy to implement, is powerful, and opens up like a big umbrella to take more and more technologies under its protection. SNMP is described by the RFC1157 May, 1990: i) Defines the messages that can be exchanged between a management station and a system whose status is changing variable values. ii) Defines trap (alarm) messages that are sent by a system whose status is changing in a serious way. iii) Deals with the nitty-gritty details of message formats and communications protocol specification.

SNMP specifies for managing:

- i) All sorts of equipment - bridges, repeaters, ASCII terminals.
- ii) Many types of interface technology - Point-to-Point, DS1, DS3, X.25, Frame Relay, Ethernet, Token -Ring, FDDI, and others.
- iii) Popular proprietary protocols such as DECnet, Phase IV, and AppleTalk.

The simplicity of version one of SNMP contributed to its rapid implementation and acceptance. However, version one had some serious shortcomings. There was no reliable method of authenticating the source of network management messages. There was no way to secure the contents of network messages from network eavesdroppers. In April of 1993, SNMP version 2 was put onto the standards track. Version two addressed the authentication and security of management messages. It also contained useful protocol enhancements and improved the administrative framework for the maturing protocol suite. But version two has been criticized because of its complexity: it uses far greater system resources than version 1). The SNMP community has used an evolutionary approach to standardize what information should be kept in a device's MIB: i) Define groups of clearly useful parameters. ii) After several months of field experience, fine-tune these groups. Throw away parameters that are not useful. Add new ones that are needed. iii) Set up committees of industry experts to define MIB variables for special technologies, such as bridges or Token-Ring interfaces. iv) Add vendor-specific extensions that cover special features of a vendor's products.

To get this level of flexibility, management information is structured as a tree, so that new branches can sprout wherever they are needed. SNMP was originally developed to satisfy an immediate requirement to manage TCP/IP communications on the Internet. The first MIB, now called MIB-I, concentrated on information specific to TCP/IP. Sample variables from the original MIB included: • A system description • The number of networking interfaces • The IP address associated with each network interface • Counts of the numbers of incoming and outgoing datagrams Information about active table of TCP connections





After deployment in the field, the basic definitions were clarified and many new definitions were added. The results were published in RFC1213: MIB-II. MIB-II has proved to be a robust basis for TCP Management. At the time of writing, there were still network devices deployed that had not been upgraded from MIB-I to MIB-II. Life being what is, this probably will persist for some time. However, the good news is that, since MIB-II is compatible with MIB-I, management stations can work with agents that support either MIB.

3) Based Practical Recommendations on the Example of Computer Network Management at Portable To customize a network management tool, this work based on the example of Portable's network management.

4) Suggests the division between areas, looking at: i) topology - faults, ii) servers and links - performance iii) utilization of resources - account iv) control of distributed resources - configuration v) control of access - security

The fault-monitoring system should assist in isolating and diagnosing the fault. Examples of tests that a fault-monitoring system should have at its command include a i) connectivity test ii) data integrity test iii) protocol integrity test iv) data saturation test v) connection saturation test vi) response-time test vii) loopback test viii) function test ix) diagnostic test. The most important Network Performance Indicators should be present in performance reports: i) Availability ii) Accuracy iii) Response Time iv) Throughput v) Utilization

Examples of resources that may be subject to accounting include the following: i) computer hardware ii) communications facilities iii) software and systems.

#### Management of Services

Configuration information describes: The nature and status of devices, specification of the resources, attributes of the resources.

Computer network security address three requirements: Secrecy: information accessible only for reading by authorized parties, integrity: assets can be modified only by authorized parties, availability: assets are available to authorized parties

#### Conclusions and suggestion

The arrival of Pcs, workstations, LANs, and servers changed the shape of networks forever. Customers began to buy systems from different vendors. Computer Network Management tools appeared to solve the chaotic situation of different platforms talking with each other at the same time. There is a widely implemented protocol, SNMP, for network equipment's of all types. To monitor a computer network by a manager station, it is necessary to buy a management software and customize it taking care on each parameter of the devices, depending on the information needed: of fault, of configuration, of performance, of security, of account.

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Sr. No.	Name of the Author	Title of Paper	Page No.
123.	प्रा. पोकळे एस.एम.	भारतातील ग्रामीण विकास - एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास	464
124.	प्रदिप प्रभाकर वाघमारे	माहितीचा अधिकार आणि कायद्याची वास्तविकता	467
125.	डॉ.पुरुषोत्तम मनगटे	भारतीय ग्रामीण विकास की समस्या और चुनौतियां	469
126.	संतोष जाधव यॅडाळकर	भारतातील केंद्र राज्य संबंधाची वर्तमानकालीन प्रस्तुतता	473
127.	डॉ. दत्तात्रय वाबळे सोनाली प्रशांत काटकर	97 वी घटनादुरुस्ती आणि सहकार	480
128.	संदीप दासराव धापसे	भारतीय लोकशाहीमध्ये निवडणुकांचे महत्व	484
129.	Dr. Achole Pandurang Bapurao	Rural Development: Anoverview	488
130.	Kishor Baburao Dalve Dr.Ashok Maruti Korade Dr.Pravin Govind Shastri	Study on Edible Oil Processing With Agricultural Post Harvest Goods	494
131.	Dr. Ashok Maruti Korade	Study on Waste Management for Tourism Sector With Special Reference to Agro-Tourism	497
132.	Dr. Wankhede Raju S. Dr. Govind D. Adhe	A Bibliometric Analysis of "Journal of European Review For Medical and Pharmacological Sciences". (2018-2022)	500
133.	प्रा डॉ. अर्जुन उबाळे	भारतीय निवडणुक आयोग आणि EVM, शंका व निरसन	509
134.	डॉ.फुलचंद सलामपुरे	७३ वी घटना दुरुस्ती	512
135.	प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण परिहार	भारतीय औद्योगिकीकरण व विशेष आर्थिक घोरणे	516
136.	प्रा.पवार शरद सूर्यकांत	आपत्तीचे नियोजन चक्र	519
137.	डॉ.सुनिल पिंपळे फुन्ने नारायण सखाराम	पंचायतराज संस्था आणि ग्रामीण विकास	524

A Bibliometric Analysis of "Journal of European Review For Medical  
and Pharmacological Sciences". (2018-2022)

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**Abstract:**

*The aims of this paper to analysis the 248 articles published in the journal of European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences during the period 2018 to 2022. The data was collected from the journal website and analyzed using Microsoft Excel. The study offer to an overview of research trends in the field of Medical and Pharmacological Sciences. The study conducting using the various parameters of bibliometric i.e. year wise distribution of articles, authorship pattern, institutions, rank of authors, keywords etc.*

*Keywords: Bibliometric, Distribution of Contributions, authorship pattern, Geographical distribution.*

**1. Introduction:**

Bibliometrics is a method which is used to study or measure texts and information in the field of LIS (Kumar, 2013). The term Bibliometrics is derived from two distinct words, biblio and metrics. The word biblio is derived from the combination of the Latin and Greek word biblion, meaning "book" or "paper" while the word metrics indicates the science of meter, i.e., measurement and is also derived either from the Latin word metrics or the Greek word metrikons, both meaning "measurement". Therefore, bibliometrics connotes the science of measurement pertaining to books or documents. In a sense, information science is an extension of library science or an expansion of reference services. In other words, bibliometrics is a branch of science, which studies the behavior of information. Traditionally, it is associated with the quantitative measurement of documentary materials. Bibliometrics is the use of statistical methods in the analysis of a body of literature to reveal the historical development of subject fields and patterns of authorship, publication, and use. In other words, it is a type of research method used in library and information science. It utilizes quantitative analysis and statistics to describe patterns of publication within a given field or body of literature. Researchers may use bibliometric methods of evaluation to determine the influence of a single writer or to describe the relationship between two or more writers or works. The research has been done on bibliometrics analysis of Journal of European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences.(2018-2022) to finding the emerging trends' and discipline.

**2. Review Of Literature:**

There have been few bibliometric studies conducted on individual journals. Some of the relevant studies in the aforementioned for direction are creditable of review.

A bibliometric analysis of 34 articles published in of the Nanotechnology has been done by Jogdande and et.al, (2019) during the period of 2014-2018. The study was conducted using the various aspects of journal i.e. types of documents, year-wise publication, authorship pattern of articles, institutions involvements, most prolific authors contribution, distribution of contributions by institution, and geographical distributions of authors etc.

Wankhede, Kakde and Khandure (2015) conducted study to analysis the urban library journal on the DOAJ database in period of 2010 - 2014. The study focused year-wise, authorship pattern, institutions involved, and most prolific authors of the journal. The study revealed that most of the papers (33.33%) of papers were contributed by multiple authors. United States is the top producing country with 100% publications of the total output. All the articles were published in English language. The study demonstrates and elaborates on the various aspects of the Journal, such as its distribution of article by year and keywords etc.

## CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - III

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
1	The Reflection of Diasporic Theories and its Various Aspects in Literature <b>Mrs. Aliya Shahnawaz</b>	1-6
2	A Study on the Effects of Suryanamaskar Training on Increase of Performance in Flexibility <b>Rahim Khan Hamid Khan</b>	7-10
3	An Analytical Study to Social & Political Issues of Pediatric Health Reference State of Dwarka Delhi <b>Geeta Kumari Dr. Kirti Verma</b>	11-16
4	Probability Theory: An Overview <b>Prof. Smt. Pande Sangita Chandrabhan</b>	17-23
5	A Linguistic Analysis Study the Role of Grammar in English Language Teaching <b>Ms. Anita Dharma Patil</b>	24-29
6	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Thought on Democracy and Indian Politics <b>Dr. R. V. Maske Dr. Milind Shahadeo Athawale</b>	30-35
7	Usain Bolt: A Case Study <b>Dr. Ratnakar Kulkarni</b>	36-40
8	Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Extract from Plumbago Zeylanica <b>P. B. Sirsat</b>	41-46
9	Women Empowerment in Recent Era <b>Satish Bhujangrao Bhosle</b>	47-55
10	Antimicrobial Activity of Ethanolic Extract of Citrus Sinensis on Bacterial Isolates from Wound Infection <b>Poonam Shuddhodhan Ingle</b>	56-60



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succeed where there is no social and economic democracy. Recalling the definition of democracy given by his predecessors or on temporaries he could not satisfied with these conceptions of democracy. In particular he recalls Walter Bagehot when he defines democracy as a 'Government by discussion' as well as propounded by Abraham Lincoln as 'a Government of the people, by the people and for the people.' Deviating from these oft-repeated notions, however, Ambedkar defines democracy as "a form and method of government, whereby, revolutionary changes in the economic and social life of the people are brought about without bloodshed". Dr. Ambedkar further added in effort of explaining democracy that democracy could not be equated either with Republic or Parliamentary Government. The roots of democracy lay not in the form of Government, parliamentary or otherwise. According to him, "Democracy is a mode of associated living. The roots of Democracy are to be searched in the social relationship, in terms of associated life between the people who form the society."

Dr. Ambedkar vision on democracy as an instrument of bringing about change peacefully. Democracy does not merely mean rule by the majority or government by the representatives of the people. This is a formalistic and limited notion of democracy. We would understand the meaning of democracy in a better fashion if we view it as a way of realizing drastic changes in the social and economic spheres of society. Ambedkar's idea of democracy is much more than just a scheme of government. He emphasizes the need for bringing about an all-round democracy. A scheme of government does not exist in vacuum; it operates within the society. Its usefulness depends upon its relationship with the other spheres of society. Elections, parties and parliaments are, after all, formal institutions of democracy. They cannot be effective in an undemocratic atmosphere. Political democracy means the principle of 'one man one vote' which indicates political equality. But if oppression and injustice exist, the spirit of political democracy would be missing. Democratic government, therefore, should be an extension of a democratic society. In the Indian society, for instance, so long as caste barriers and caste based inequalities exist, real democracy cannot operate. In this sense, democracy means a spirit of fraternity and equality and not merely a political arrangement. Success of democracy in India can be ensured only by establishing a truly democratic society.

Dr. Ambedkar emphasizes that an open society is prerequisite as an essential condition for democratic form of government. He says, "A democratic form of government presupposes a democratic form of society. The formal framework of democracy is of no value and would



enactment of the constitution. For the successful functioning of democracy, according to him, an ideal society is required which should be mobile, should be full of channels for conveying a change taking place in one part to other parts. In an ideal society there should be many interests consciously communicated and shared. Dr. Ambedkar among the enumerated essential conditions required for the successful working of political democracy, more importantly emphasized on economic and social democracy without which political democracy would be in jeopardy.

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ISSN - 2279 - 0489  
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

# GENIUS

Volume - X

Issue - I

August - January - 2021-22

MARATHI / HINDI PART - I

Peer Reviewed Refereed and  
UGC Listed Journal No. 47100



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING  
2019 - 6.631  
[www.sjifactor.com](http://www.sjifactor.com)

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**Ajanta Prakashan**  
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## ❧ CONTENTS OF MARATHI PART - I ❧

अ.क्र.	लेख आणि लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
२५	सावित्रीबाई फुले यांचे सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक कार्य कृ. प्रणाली अशोक धनेधर	११८-१२१
२६	मृत्यु आणि नाट्य अभिनय शैली : तुलनात्मक अभ्यास प्रा. डॉ. चंद्रशेखर बापुराव कणसे जिजाऊ संजय कोलते	१२२-१२५
२७	औरंगाबाद शहरातील माध्यमिक शाळेतील शिक्षकांचे शिक्षक समायोजन - एक अभ्यास डॉ. शेख रुखसाना अजीज	१२६-१३२
२८	महिला समुपदेशन केंद्र - कार्य व गरज अस्मिता सुखदेव शिमाबाइकर (द्विवराले)	१३३-१३५
२९	वासुदेव लोककलावंत परंपरा प्रा. डॉ. चंद्रशेखर बापुराव कणसे शेख हाईनबानो जब्बार तडवी	१३६-१३८
३०	अनाथ मुला- मुलींचा सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तसेच आरोग्य विषयक अभ्यास विजय दत्त थोरात	१३९-१४०
३१	मौलाना आझाद यांच्या धर्मनिरक्षेप राजकीय विचारांची प्रासंगिकता Dr. Quadri S. Mujtaba S. Ahmedullah	१४१-१४३
३२	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची वैचारिक पत्रकारिता डॉ. मिलिंद एस. आठवले	१४४-१४७





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## ३२. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची वैचारीक पत्रकारिता

डॉ. मिलिंद एस. आठवले

प्रस्तवना

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची ओळख घटनाकार, घटनातज्ञ, कायदेपंडित, अर्थतज्ञ अशा अनेक अंगांनी जगाला परिचित आहे, परंतु, पत्रकार डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणून अद्यापही वृत्तपत्रसृष्टीने बाबासाहेबांची म्हणावी तेवढी दखल घेतल्याचे दिसून येत नाही. वास्तविक पाहता डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची पत्रकारिता ही काही पोटभरू किंवा प्रचारकी पत्रकारिता नव्हती, तर तिला समाजोद्धाराचे पर्यायाने राष्ट्रोद्धाराचे मूलभूत अधिष्ठान सामलेले होते.

मूकनायकाने त्याकाळी सर्वार्थाने मुक्या असलेल्या समाजाला खऱ्या अर्थाने आवाज दिला. त्याकाळच्या वृत्तपत्रांचे दोन मुख्य उद्देश दिसून येतात. पहिला म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्याच्या आंदोलनाला गती देणे आणि दुसरा म्हणजे समाज सुधारणा करणे. बाबासाहेबांची पत्रकारिता मात्र यापेक्षा वेगळी म्हणजेच संपूर्ण मानवमुक्तीचा धगधगता अंगार होती. वरपांगी समाज सुधारणा बाबासाहेबांना मान्य नव्हती. एका बाजूला राजकीय स्वातंत्र्यासाठी आकाशपाताळ एक करणारे नेते याच देशात माणसाला माणसासारखी वागणूक मिळावी, यासाठी तोंडातून शब्दसुद्धा काढायला तयार नव्हते. अशा परिस्थितीत दुसऱ्या बाजूला माणसाला माणूसकीचे निसर्गदत्त हक्क मिळवून देण्याचा, त्याला त्याच्या हक्कांची जाणीव करून देण्याचा प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न बाबासाहेबांच्या पत्रातून केला जात होता. ध्यवस्थेने हजारो वर्षांपासून आवाज दाबून टाकलेल्या समाजाला मूकनायकच्या रुपाने नवा आवाज मिळाला. त्यातून बाबासाहेबांच्या लेखणीचे अनेक पैलूही स्पष्ट होतात. बाबासाहेबांची पत्रकारिता जशी आक्रमक, तितकीच संयमी होती. त्याचबरोबर त्यांच्या प्रत्येक लेखातून त्यांच्या प्रचंड विद्वत्तेचे दर्शन झाल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. मूकनायकमधील बाबासाहेबांचे लेख प्रचंड कोटीचे तत्वज्ञान होते. उदाहरण म्हणून काही वाक्ये निश्चितपणे पाहावीत. एखादी जात अवनत झाली, तर तिच्या अवनतीचा चहा इतर जातीस बसल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. समाज ही एक नौकाच आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे आगबोटीत बसून प्रवास करणाऱ्या उतारुने जाणून वुजून इतरांचे नुकसान करावे म्हणून किंवा त्यांची वेधा कशी उडते ही गंमत पाहण्यासाठी म्हणा किंवा आपल्या विनाशक स्वभावामुळे म्हणा, जर का इतरांच्या खोलीस छिद्र पाडले, तर सर्व बोटीबरोबर त्यालाही, आधी नाही तर मागाहून का होईना जलमापी घ्यावी लागणार आहे. मराठी पत्रकारितेत आपण अनेकांची नावे घेता. या मंडळींनी देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळावे यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. किंबहुना अठराव्या शतकाच्या उतरार्धात व एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धातील मराठी वृत्तपत्रसृष्टीचा इतिहास पाहिल्यास यातील अनेक वृत्तपत्रे सामाजिक भूमिका घेऊन पुढे जात असल्याचे आपल्या निदर्शनास येईल. तेव्हाच्या काही वृत्तपत्रांना वृत्तपत्र हे व्यवसायासाठी आहे, हे



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वर्तमानपत्रे मराठीतून प्रकाशित केली होती. 'आम्ही शासनकर्ती जमात बनणार' हा 'जनता' पत्रातील लेख आपल्या समाजाला जागृत करणारा होता. त्यांनी पत्रकारितेमध्ये सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक व राजकीय परिवर्तन करण्यास महत्त्वाचे कार्य केले आहे. कारण बाबासाहेबांची लेखणी ही क्रांतिकारी होती. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या सार्वजनिक जीवनात सुरु केलेले मूकनायक, बहिष्कृत भारत, समता, जनता व प्रबुद्ध भारत या वृत्तपत्र-पाक्षिकांचा अभ्यास केल्यास वृत्तपत्रे ही घळवळीतील हत्यार आहेत, हे सिद्ध होते. डॉ. आंबेडकर हे सामाजिक सुधारणेचे प्रणेते, घटनाकार, जागतिक कीर्तीचे अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ, मानववंश अभ्यासक, धर्माचे अभ्यासक, इतिहास अभ्यासक अशा विविध पैलूतून आपल्याला भेटतात.

मूकनायक ते प्रबुद्ध भारत वैचारीक पत्रकारितेचा प्रवास

मूकनायक ते प्रबुद्ध भारत असा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या पत्रकारितेचा प्रवास आहे. मूकनायकाला आवाज मिळवून देऊन प्रबुद्ध करण्याची प्रक्रीया डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी पार पाडली. त्यानंतर राज्यघटनेची निर्मिती करत असताना अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचा मुलभूत देणगी या महामानवाने दिली. तरी सुद्धा भारतीय माध्यमांचा त्यांच्याकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टीकोन फार बदलला नाही. आजही ६ डिसेंबरला लाखों लोक घैतपभूमीवर गोळा होत असूनही माध्यमांमध्ये त्यांचं प्रतिबिंब पडत नाही. गर्दी गोळा करायला 'नवसाला पावणारा' असं मार्केटींग करावं लागत नाही. ही आंबेडकरांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची, त्यांनी केलेल्या कामांची, विचारांची ताकत आहे. डॉ. आंबेडकर यांनी सदैव मुख्य प्रवाहातील विचारधारेला आव्हान दिलं, मुख्यप्रवाहाच्या मेहरबानीवर अवलंबून न राहता वेगळा प्रवाह निर्माण केला. मुख्य प्रवाहावर दबाव निर्माण केला. आपल्या लढ्याला रक्तंरंजित होऊ दिलं नाही. देश तुटू दिला नाही. तरी डॉ. आंबेडकर मुख्य प्रवाह नाहीत? डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या याट्याला ही अवहेलना का आली असावी याचा अंदाज आपल्याला योगेंद्र यादव यांनी केलेल्या एका सर्व्हेतून लक्षात येतं. देशातील हिंदी आणि इंग्रजीतील ३१५ प्रभावशाली पत्रकारांमध्ये एकही दलित आढळून आला नाही. त्यातील ७१ टक्के पत्रकार हे उच्चवर्णीय पुरुष होते. माध्यमांवर आजही जातीविशेष चा पगडा आहे. त्यातही पुरुषांचा। डॉ. आंबेडकरांना त्याकाळी माध्यमांनी डोक्यावर का घेतलं नसेल याचा अंदाज आपल्याला यातून बांधता येतो. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी दिलेली जाहिरात टिककांनी का नाकारली असेल, त्याचं उत्तरही आपल्याला आपोआप सापडेल. हे नाकारणं, जातीयवादी भूमिकेतून होते की प्रस्थापित मानसिकतेतून यावर चर्चा होऊ शकते. पण जे काही आहे, या घटनेने ही लढाई सोपी नाही याचा डॉ. आंबेडकरांना जाणीव मात्र करून दिली. माध्यमांवरील वर्चस्व हे पैशांच्या ताकदीवर सुद्धा मिळवता येतं. पैशाची ताकत ज्यांच्याकडे होती किंवा आहे त्यांना आजही त्यांचा अजेंडा पुढे रेटण्यामध्ये रस आहे. त्यामुळे स्वतंत्र पत्रकारिता करत असताना आंबेडकरांनी पैसे कमवण्याकडे सुद्धा लक्ष दिलं आणि वकिली सुरु ठेवली. हा इतिहास इतक्यासाठीच उगाळणे आवश्यक आहे की, आजची स्थिती ही काही वेगळी नाही. तेव्हा माध्यमं कॉॅंग्रेसच्या प्रभावाखाली होती आज ती भाजपच्या प्रभावाखाली आहेत. तेव्हा कॉॅंग्रेसच्या राष्ट्रवादाच्या कल्पनेच्या विरोधात भूमिका घेता येत नव्हती आज भाजपच्या राष्ट्रवादाच्या कल्पनेने उच्छाद मांडला आहे. अशा वेळी डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी सांगितलेला मार्ग प्रशस्त वाटतो. आपले प्रश्न मांडण्यासाठी आपली माध्यमं उभी करा. आज समाजमाध्यमांच्या



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(सोशल मिडीयाच्या) माध्यमातून हे करणं सोप्यं झालंय. मुख्य प्रवाहातील माध्यमांवर विसंबून राहता येणार नाही. समाजमाध्यमं, अल्टरनेट मिडीया मुख्य प्रवाहातील माध्यमांवर प्रभाव आणि दबाव निर्माण करू शकतो. समाजातल्या वेगवेगळ्या घटकांमध्ये असे 'आंबेडकरी' पत्रकार निर्माण होणे गरजेचे आहे. आपले प्रश्न, समस्यांसाठी लढणारे, आवाज उठवणारे हे प्रवाह हे 'वैकल्पिक'-अल्टरनेट माध्यमं असून हाच खरा मुख्य प्रवाह आहे.

सारांश

मुख्य प्रवाहातील माध्यमं पक्षपातीपणे वागल्यामुळे समाजातील महत्त्वाचे प्रश्न, लढे, हितसंबंधांना बाधा आणणारे विषय यांकडे पूर्णतः डोळेझाक होते. कधी कधी माध्यमांचा अर्जडा इतका विधारी असतो की जर तुम्ही तयारीचे नसाल तर तुम्ही संपून जाऊ शकता. डॉ. आंबेडकरांना, त्यांच्या मागण्यांना अनेकदा मुख्य प्रवाहातील माध्यमांनी टीकेचं लक्ष्य बनवलं. दलितांसाठी वेगळा मतदारसंघ मागणे म्हणजे हिंदू विरोधी, देश विरोधी आहे असं चित्र माध्यमांनी रंगवलं. आज जसं आपण वेळोवेळी वेगवेगळ्या इश्यूवर राष्ट्रीयत्वाची परीक्षा द्यावी अशी राजकीय व्यवस्थेची आणि माध्यमांची अपेक्षा असते तशी त्यावेळी काँग्रेसपणित माध्यमांच्या राष्ट्रीयत्वाच्या व्याख्येवर खरं उतरावं लागे. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचं समाजकारण, राजकारण या व्याख्येत बसत नव्हतं. महात्मा गांधी आणि डॉ.आंबेडकर या दोन राष्ट्रीय पुरुषांकडे बघण्याचा माध्यमांचा इष्टीकोन वेगवेगळ्या होता. दलित उदारसाठी काम करणाऱ्या आंबेडकरांना प्रसंगी भीमासुर म्हणणारी माध्यमं गांधीजींच्या 'हरिजन' संकल्पनेला डोक्यावर उचलून नाघत होती. डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या रक्तहीन आंदोलनांना माध्यमांनी कधीच सत्याग्रह मानलं नाही. काळाराम मंदिर किंवा चवदार तळ्याच्या आंदोलनातून जो सामाजिक उत्थानाचा, न्यायाचा जो लढा उभारला गेला त्या लढ्यांच्या पायावर आजचा भारत उभा आहे

संदर्भग्रंथसूची

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# LIS Collection in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library (KRC): An Assessment

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## ABSTRACT

The present study deals with an analysis of the various types of collection available in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Library (KRC). Discusses the historical perspective of LIS collections and highlight the growth of LIS collection during the period of 1958-2017, the present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects such as text books, reference books, periodicals, acquisition of collection, type of collection, year of publication and country of publication.

**Keywords:** LIS Collection, acquisition of collection, type of collection.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University was inaugurated on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1958 at the auspicious hands of our first prime minister of India, late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The function of the university library started in Dec. 1959 with the appointment of its first librarian, Shri N. A. Gore, the large collection of the 45,000 books acquired from raja Rajwant bahadure, Hyderabad, in the year 1960. University introduced the Post Graduate Diploma in Library Science Course during June 1968, with the persistent efforts of the University Librarian Late Shri. N. A. Gore During the year 1969. (BAMU, 2019)

As per the Accession Register the total collection of BAMUL (KRC) was 379736 in December 2017. The total collection of the library in the in the subject of LIS was 9 books in the year 1958, and in the year of 2017 the total collection of LIS was 3404 (0.90%).

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are previously several studies by different authors have been analyzing the contribution of different journals in Library and Information Science.

Sangam, Gupta, & Kumar (2007), the paper studies analyzed Modeling the Growth of Indian and Chinese Social Science Literature. Analyzed the application of growth model as suggested by Egghe and Rao(1992). The aim the study is to study the growth and dynamics of growth and Indian and Chinese publications in three sub-disciplines of social sciences viz., Economics, Psychology and Sociology.

Singh, & Panda (2003) the paper studies the Growth of LIS Periodicals in India (1920-2000): An Evaluation. The paper analyses the various dimensions of LIS periodicals published in India. Discusses the historical perspective of periodicals and highlights the growth of LIS periodicals during the period of 1920-2000, analyses the languages of periodicals. Periodicity, state-wise distribution of periodicals and their bibliographical control.

Sangam & Keshava (2003). In the present study the growth of world Social Science literature in the six sub disciplines viz., Anthropology, Economics, History, Psychology, Political Science and Sociology were derived from the CD-Rom version of the Wilson Social Science Abstracts for the period 1983-1998. Determines the rate of growth of the Social Science literature by calculating relative growth rates and doubling time for publications. Fits both modified exponential curve and logistic curve for the original publications. The Study the criteria on which growth models are to be selected for their possible application in the six sub disciplines of Social Sciences.

## 3. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study has been taken to investigate the various dimensions of LIS collection in the university library

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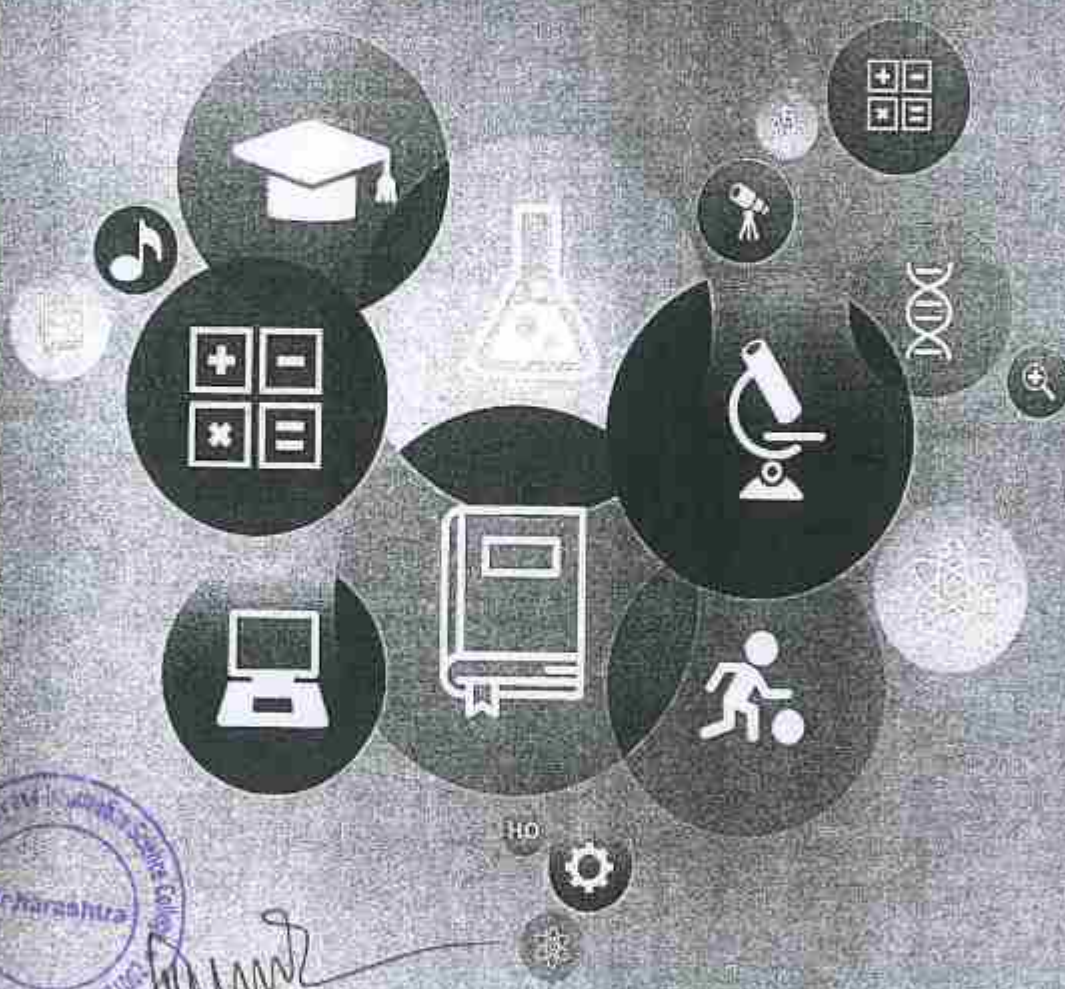
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**DR. VANDANA BANKAR**



## डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पत्रकारितेमधील राजकीय भूमिका

डॉ.मिलिंद आठवले

वृत्तपत्रविद्या विभाग, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ,  
औरंगाबाद

### प्रस्तावना

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे पत्रकारिते मधील योगदान हे पत्रकारितेच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वपूर्ण असे आहे.जनसंवाद व पत्रकारिता यांचा विचार केल्यास मूलभूत व प्राथमिक स्थान हे राजकीय भूमिकेलाच देण्यात आले आहे. जनसंवादांमध्ये डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे जागतिक दर्जाचे विचारवंत व राजकीय नेते म्हणून ओळखण्यात येतात.त्यामागचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे त्यांचे सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय कार्य, भाषणे व त्यांचा वृत्तपत्रीय संवाद हेच आहे. पत्रकारितेची भूमिका म्हणजे बातम्यां पासून ते वाचकांच्या पत्रांपर्यंत प्रकाशित झालेला आशय किंवा मजकूर असतो.

### डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची पत्रकारिता -

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी ३१ जानेवारी १९२० शनिवार रोजी मुंबई येथून 'मूकनायक' हे पाक्षिक पत्र सुरु केले. 'मूक्यांचा नायक म्हणजेच मूकनायक' असा संवाद प्रथमतः डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी केल्याचे दिसते. ३ एप्रिल १९२७ रविवार रोजी 'बहिष्कृत भारत' हे वृत्तपत्र मुंबई येथून सुरु केले.या पत्राला एक प्रकारे वैचारीक संघर्षाची व संवादाची पार्श्वभूमी आहे. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या संघर्ष काळातील 'प्रबुद्ध भारत' हे साप्ताहिक पत्र ४ फेब्रुवारी १९५६ शनिवार रोजी मुंबई येथून

सुरु करण्यात आले.या साप्ताहिकाच्या नावामध्येच व्यापक असा संवाद संपूर्ण भारत देशाबद्दल, देशासाठी व संपूर्ण भारतीय समाजाकरिता असल्याचे दिसते.तसेच त्यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली निघत असलेली 'समता व जनता' ही पाक्षिक पत्रे सुद्धा संवाद साधण्यात महत्त्वाची आहेत.डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी त्यांच्या वृत्तपत्रांमधून संवाद साधतांना विविध विषय, भूमिका, धोरण, समाजसुधारकांचे विचार व वृत्तपत्रांबद्दलचा दृष्टीकोन या पत्रांमध्ये मांडला आहे. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पत्रकारितेमधून सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय अशा वेगवेगळ्या विचारांमधून राजकीय परिवर्तन घडवून आणल्याचे दिसते.

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखाची उद्दिष्टे पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत.

१. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पत्रकारिते-मधील विविध विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पत्रकारिते-मधील राजकारण विषयक भाषाशैली व लेखनशैली याविषयी माहिती घेणे.

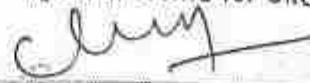
### डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पत्रकारिते-मधील राजकीय भूमिका -

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी ३१ जानेवारी १९२० शनिवार रोजी मूकनायक हे पत्र मुंबई



पहिले असता पृथ्वीच्या गोलाकार मध्यात स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व भारताचा नकाशा प्रकाशित केला आहे. त्या दोन्ही बाजूने साखळदंडातील सिंहाचे छायाचित्र प्रतिबिंबित केले आहे. भारतातील सिंहासारखी जनता आपल्या गुलामगिरीचे बंध तोडून मुक्त होण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करित आहे. हाच संवाद यामधून दिसून येतो. याच अंकामध्ये 'सुबोध वचने' म्हणजे सम्यक सुविचार प्रकाशित करून वाचकांना सकारात्मक विचारसरणीने पत्रकारितेच्या माध्यमासोबत जोडण्यात आले आहे. हा सुद्धा नवा संवाद प्रयोग दिसतो. या अंकात 'आजकालचे प्रश्न' या सदरामध्ये विविध प्रकारच्या विषयाची एकूण सहा 'प्रश्न' प्रकाशित केली आहेत. तसेच 'पुनश्च हरि ॐ ! असा अग्रलेख लिहून वृत्तपत्राच्या आवश्यकतेविषयी सविस्तर मांडणी केली आहे. 'सत्ता व ज्ञान नसल्यामुळे ब्राम्हणेत्तर मागासले व त्यांची उन्नती खुंटली हे निर्विवाद आहे. परंतु त्यांच्या दुःखात दारिद्र्याची भर पडली नाही, कारण शेती, व्यापार, उदिम अथवा नोकरी करून आपला चरितार्थ चालविणे त्यांना दुरापस्थ नाही पण या सामाजिक विषमतेचा बहिष्कृत समाजावर झालेला परिणाम अतिघोर आहे. दौर्बल्य, दारिद्र्य व अज्ञान या त्रिवेनी संगमात हा अफाट बहिष्कृत समाज वाहवत आहे. हे खास'. आणि हाच अस्पृश्य उन्नतीचा आधार व्हावा म्हणून 'बहिष्कृत भारत' पत्राची निर्मिती करण्याचे प्रस्तुत अग्रलेखामधून स्पष्ट होते. याच अंकामध्ये 'आत्मवृत्त' या सदराखाली कुलाबा जिल्हा बहिष्कृत परिषदेचे पहिले अधिवेशन महाड येथे पार पडल्याचे वृत्त आहे. या अधिवेशनाचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. भीमराव रामजी आंबेडकर हे होते. त्यांचे दोन पानाचे भाषण या अंकात प्रकाशित केले

आहे. म्हणजेच या ठिकाणी असे दिसून येते की, सामाजिक सुधारणेसाठी व समाजप्रबोधनाकरिता वृत्तपत्र माध्यम हे संवादाचे व लोकसंवादाचे (Public Communication) महत्वपूर्ण दुवा आहे. 'बहिष्कृत वर्ग कुलाबा जिल्हा परिषदेच्या पहिल्या अधिवेशनाचे एकूण चार गटातील विविध ठराव या अंकामध्ये प्रकाशित केले आहेत. हे ठराव म्हणजे विविध विचारांवर चर्चा करणारे आहेत. शिक्षण, पुनर्विवाह, मुला-मुलींच्या लग्नाचे वय, दारुबंदी, या विषयीचे विचारमंथन करणारे ठराव आहेत तसेच सार्वजनिक स्थळे व पाणवठे बहिष्कृत वर्गासाठी खुली असावीत, अशा तरतुदी असणारे हे ठराव येथे प्रकाशित केले आहेत. म्हणजेच यावरून असे दिसते की, 'बहिष्कृत भारत' मधून मानवी हक्क व अधिकारांचा लढा देणारा वृत्तपत्रीय संवाद साधल्याचे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य आहे. 'विचारविनिमय' या सदरामध्ये 'बहिष्कृत वर्गाची संघटना' (लेखक: सव्यासाची) अशा आशयाच्या लेखाला स्थान देवून लेखकांची मते व विचार प्रसिद्ध करून लेखकांचा सहभाग दिसून येतो, हा सुद्धा वृत्तपत्रीय संवाद सांगता येईल. 'वर्तमानसार' हे सदर तत्कालीन वर्तमान घटना, प्रसंग व वृत्त यांना स्थान देणारे आहे. हा वृत्तपत्रीय संवादाचा महत्वपूर्ण घटक आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी स्थापन केलेल्या 'प्रबुध्द भारत' च्या ग्रंथरूपी संग्रहातील पुस्तकाच्या संपादकीयमध्ये प्रदिप गायकवाड असे म्हणतात की, 'प्रबुध्द भारत'चे बौद्ध धर्मविषयक भूमिका निर्माण करण्यात महत्त्वाचे योगदान आहे. 'प्रबुध्द भारत' फक्त धर्मान्तराच्याच माहितीचा स्रोत नाही, तर रिपब्लिकन पक्षाच्या स्थापनेची भूमिका विषद करणारा देखील महत्त्वाचा दस्तावेज आहे. काँग्रेस विरोधात सर्व





डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी स्थापन केलेल्या पत्रकारितेमधील आशय, विषय,भूमिका, मांडणी, लेखन , त्यांचे विचार व भाषा या सर्व बाबींचा अभ्यास करून त्यांच्या वृत्तपत्रांतील राजकीय भूमिकेचे महत्त्व येथे नमूद करण्यात आले आहे.

...

संदर्भ

- १) जोशी सुधाकर,भारतीय शासन आणि राजकारण,विद्या बुक पब्लिकेशन, पुणे,२०१५.
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- ३) गायकवाड लक्ष्मण, डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जीवन व कार्य,संकलन व प्रस्तावना,साहित्य अकादमी,रवींद्र भवन ३५ फिरोज शाहा रोड , नवी दिल्ली,२०१३.
- ४) प्रा.घाटोळे रा. ना., समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन तत्त्वे व पद्धती, श्री.मंगेश प्रकाशन, नवी रामदास पेठ,नागपूर.
- ५) डॉ.आगलावे प्रदीप, संशोधन पद्धतीशास्त्र व तंत्रे , श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन , नागपूर.
- ६) डॉ.पाटील वा. भा.,संशोधन पद्धती, प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन नारायण पेठ पुणे.
- ७) डॉ.पटेल जी.एच.मराठी वृत्तपत्रे आणि सामाजिक आंदोलन, स्वाभिमान प्रकाशन,औरंगाबाद.
- ८) डॉ.पानतावणे गंगाधर,पत्रकार डॉ.आंबेडकर,प्रतिमा प्रकाशन पुणे.
- ९) हिवराळे सुखराम, लोकपत्रकार डॉ.आंबेडकर,आनंद प्रकाशन,औरंगाबाद.
- १०) संपादक मून वसंत,नरके हरी, डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे मूकनायक व बहिष्कृत भारत, महात्मा फुले व राजर्षी शाहू चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती,उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण विभाग,महाराष्ट्र शासन मुंबई,२००८

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# *Cosmos Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal*

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**VOLUME VI | ISSUE XI | NOVEMBER 2021**

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## INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of article	Author / Researcher	Page No.
1	A Study of Demographic Aspects of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gadchiroli District	Dr. Pramod K. Dhokane	1-6
2	Food Security & Public Distribution System In Gondia District	Dr. B.K Jain	7-11
3	वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिंदी भाषा की दशा और दिशा	प्रा. डॉ. सोनल रा. नंदनूरवाले	12-15
4	A Scientometric Analysis of Canadian Journal of Information & Library Science (2007-2016)	Dr. Sonwane S. S. Dr. Wankhede R. S.	16-25
5	Drainage Pattern in Beed District: A Geographical Review	Dr. More S.M.	26-29
6	Population Characteristics of Nasik District	Dr. Rajale V. B.	30-33
7	Historical Geography: A Case Study of Jalna District (MS)	Dr. Kendle V. N.	34-37
8	कटिहार जिले में भूमि उपयोग दक्षता का मापन एवं प्रतिरूप	डॉ. अनिरुद्ध कुमार मनीषा कुमारी	38-43



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Impact Factor - 6.625 • Special Issue - 226 • February 2020 • ISSN - 2348-7143

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40.	<b>Indian Youth Challenges and Opportunities Modern Life Style and Youth</b> .....	106
	Mrs. Usha Dinesh Lokhande	
41.	<b>Rural Women Empowerment and Entrepreneurship</b> .....	111
	Prof. Vaishali R. More	
42.	<b>Current Scenario of Youth Unemployment in India</b> .....	114
	Dr. Vandana K. Mishra	
43.	<b>Information Seeking Behavior and Satisfaction of Library Users in Digital Era</b> .....	117
	Dr. Amol Babasaheb Sawai	
44.	<b>Institutional Repositories: An Overview</b> .....	121
	Dr. Avinash Uttamrao Jadhao	
45.	<b>Information &amp; Communication Technology in Education, Physical Education &amp; sports Training</b> ...	124
	Prof. Dr. P. M. Deshmukh	
46.	<b>A Study of Motor Fitness Training Effect on Selected Physiological Variables of Sgb Amravati University Cricket Players</b> .....	127
	Dr. Lilius V. Deshmukh	
47.	<b>Study of Anthropometric Characteristics of Inter Collegiate volley Ball Players</b> .....	131
	Dr. Chetak R. Shende	
48.	<b>Youth Entrepreneurship : Opportunities and Challenges in India</b> .....	134
	Dr. Ganesh G. Gondane	
49.	<b>Open Source Software's for Library</b> .....	137
	Mr. Subhash K. Jeydande, Dr. Shashank S. Sonwane	
50.	<b>Impact of Historical Heroes on Indian Youth</b> .....	142
	Dr. K. R. Nagarkar	
51.	<b>Use of Social Media in Libraries and its Impact on Library Services</b> .....	144
	Dr. Sachin V. Kadam, Dr. Ashok L. Kolambikar	
52.	<b>Library and Information Services to Youth in Present Information and Communication Technology Era: A Study</b> .....	148
	Dr. Sandip B. Khandare, Dr. Shashank S. Sonwane	
53.	<b>Caste System in India - A Review</b> .....	151
	Anil Kadamkar	
54.	<b>Indian Youth Information and Communications Technology</b> .....	154
	Prof. Dr. Dinesh Nichit	
55.	<b>Rural Development and Youth</b> .....	159
	Prof. Savita V. Nichit	
56.	<b>A Study of Web-Based Information Sources</b> .....	162
	Prof. Prashant Shamro Shirsat	
57.	<b>Youth Labor Markets in Rural Areas</b> .....	166
	Dr. Pradip Taktode	
58.	<b>Use of Web 2.0 tools for Library and Information Services to Youth in Present Information and Communication Technology Era: A Study</b> .....	169
	Mr. Rahul K. Tape, Dr. B. G. Mukhyadal, Dr. Raju S. Wankhede	
59.	<b>Impact of Playing Basketball on Youth</b> .....	172
	Prof. Shashikant Nandgaonkar	

## Use of Web 2.0 tools for Library and Information Services to Youth in Present Information and Communication Technology Era: A Study

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### Abstract:

*This paper discussed on use of web 2.0 tools in library and information services to youth academic students in present information and communication technology era. The web 2.0 tools are very useful for library and information services at present day, this tool has being out the dynamic changes in the every field life, libraries are not an exception from this. Now a day each and every person is connect with the technology for various purposes. The young group of the any country that group is more connect with the current technology. This type of groups used the modern technology in their everyday life. This is need to Library and information centers to provide the modern library services to youth students with current technology. This article also covers the concept of web 2.0, its tools Such as blogs, wikis, RSS feeds, social networks, Wikis, Tagging and Instant Messaging etc. These tools and technologies are very useful for library and information services.*

**Keywords :** Web 2.0 tools, Library and Information Services, Information and Communication Technology, Social Networking.

### Introduction :

The Information and Communication Technology has changed the whole environment, at present day each and every person is connected with the technology basis on the various purposes. The youth of the any country they are the backbone of a country they determine the future of the country. It is a fact that the stronger youth, the nation is more developed. Youth of a nation they are expected to advance the current innovative idea, technology, education, etc. they play a very important role to develop a society. After the explosion of information and development of technology the whole world has change. As technology continues growth as it is the demand of users has changed. The youth students are using this technology for find the current information through the internet. In this technology era the users has retrieving information from internet. The youth began to use the internet not only to find information, but also started using other applications and services like chatting, sharing photos, participating in forums, contributing ideas and building communities. For fulfill the requirement of young users it is our prime objective to use the modern technology and provide the library services through this modern technology to users very effectively in present era.

### Definition of Web 2.0 :

Tim O'Reilly had stated that, web 2.0 is the business revolt in the computer field caused by the move to the internet as platform and an attempt to recognize the rules for success on that new platform. Web 2.0 simply refers to the emergent generation of web tools and application.

Web 2.0 is the modern state of online technology as it compares to the early days of the web, characterized by superior user interactivity and collaboration, more persistent network connectivity and improved communication channels.

Web 2.0 can also be defined as a second generation in the development of the World Wide Web, conceived as a grouping of new technologies that focus on user collaboration, sharing of user-generated content and social networking.

### Web 2.0 :

Web2.0 services enables one to deliver services more efficiently in an online environment, for example this can be done using discussion groups on a blog or wiki and providing service updates or marketing event using twitter or YouTube. Using these tools users can give their ideas across Social networking sites, blogs, wikis, and at photo-sharing sites etc. developing services in the sense that integrating Web2.0 tools can be updated quickly and published instantly. In this





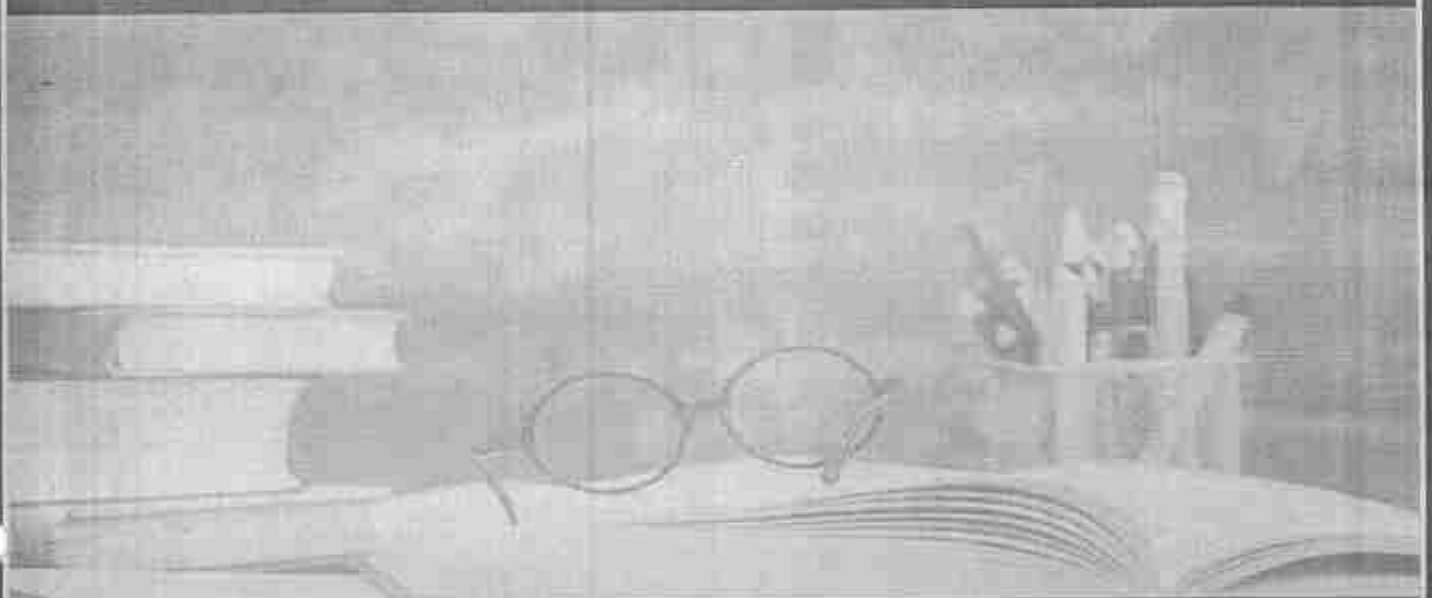
# *Cosmos Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal*

Recognized International Indexed & Peer Reviewed Journal

ISSN 2456-1665

IMPACT FACTOR 4.94

VOLUME VI | ISSUE XI | NOVEMBER 2021



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## INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of article	Author / Researcher	Page No.
1	A Study of Demographic Aspects of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gadchiroli District	Dr. Pramod K. Dhokane	1-6
2	Food Security & Public Distribution System In Gondia District	Dr. B.K Jain	7-11
3	वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिंदी भाषा की दशा और दिशा	प्रा. डॉ. सोनल रा. नंदनूरवाले	12-15
4	A Scientometric Analysis of Canadian Journal of Information & Library Science (2007-2016)	Dr. Sonwane S. S. Dr. Wankhede R. S.	16-25
5	Drainage Pattern in Beed District: A Geographical Review	Dr. More S.M.	26-29
6	Population Characteristics of Nasik District	Dr. Rajale V. B.	30-33
7	Historical Geography: A Case Study of Jalna District (MS)	Dr. Kendle V. N.	34-37
8	कटिहार जिले में भूमि उपयोग दक्षता का मापन एवं प्रतिरूप	डॉ. अनिरुद्ध कुमार मनीषा कुमारी	38-43



## A SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF "CANADIAN JOURNAL OF INFORMATION AND LIBRARY SCIENCE (2007-2016)

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### **Abstract:**

The present study deals a scientometric analysis of 148 papers published in "Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science" during the period 2007 to 2016. Data was collected using the journal website and analyzed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS. The study focuses on various aspect of the journal such as, year wise growth of papers, authorship pattern, institutions involved, and length of pages and average of citations. The study shows that Department of Medical Entomology and Parasitology, School of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran topped in the institution list.

**Keywords:** Scientometrics, Distribution of Contributions, Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science, authorship pattern.

### **1. INTRODUCTION:**

The Aim of Scientometrics is to provide quantitative characterization of scientific activity of journals in research trend; Scientometrics is a branch of library and information sciences, it provides the particular importance information of publication in scientific communities (Fawaz, Khaperde, and Wankhede, 2014). It is largely simultaneity with Bibliometrics, which focus on quantitative analysis of any written form. It is complex of quantitative mathematical and statistical methods using to investigating such type of aspects of research, which has to define evolutionary and view of science (Bonitz, 1999). In other sense scientometrics is a discipline of measurement; Scientometrics has strong connected with the information and library of science as well as science policy. In 1970 we saw the development of Scientometrics as on operational action which is applying Bibliometrics method and technique to their own field, it is confirm that Scientometrics have own domain, standing evolved as heterogeneous field in topics and practices. The research has been done on Scientometrics analysis of Journal of arthropod – Borne Disease". (2010-2014): on DOAJ to finding the emerging Trans and discipline.

### **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

There have been few scientometrics studies conducted on individual journals. Some of the relevant studies in the aforementioned for direction are creditable of review. In his study they showed that distribution of contribution, authorship pattern & author productivity, institution-wise distribution, geographical distribution of contribution, document type-wise distribution, and average length of paper, mail domain wise distribution and number of references in each year. A bibliometric analysis of 34 articles published in of the Nanotechnology has been done by Jogdaude and et.al, (2019) during the period of 2014-2018. In his study they focused on various aspects: such as document types, of publications and citations, year-wise, authorship pattern, institutions involved, most prolific authors of the journal. Distribution of article by year, authorship patterns, distribution of contributions by institution, and geographical distributions of authors etc.

5

2/199

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Seminar Proceedings Issue – 20

The Managing Editor:  
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Sir Sayyed College Of Arts, Commerce & Science  
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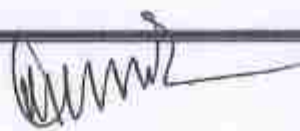
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Page 1



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28	IOT BASED PRECISION FARMING FOR JAWAR CROP IN MARATHWADA" - MR. SHAIKH AKHIL , DR. M. S. PATIL	141-144
29	A MINI REVIEW ON BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF NITROGEN CONTAINING PHARMACOPHORE" - PROF. MANGAL KALE, PROF. VISHNU GORE, RAJENDRA P. PAWAR	145-149
30	A STUDY OF FDI IN RETAIL SECTOR AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES" (SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MARATHWADA & VIDARBHA) - DHAVALE LAKSHMAN DASHRATH , DR. M. S. WAGHMARE	150-153
31	INFLUENCE OF ADDITIVE TIO <sub>2</sub> ON STRUCTURAL AND MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF NI <sub>0.6</sub> - ZN <sub>0.4</sub> FERRITE SYSTEM - DR. M. S. PATIL	154-158
32	A STUDY ON SYSTAMATIC ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS OR USES OF INTERNET THINGS - DR. FIROZ AZAGAR BAIG	159-161
33	PILLARS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY- STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. - MOHAMMED FAZIL SHAREEF , DR. SYED HAMED HASHMI	162-165
34	AN INVESTIGATION ON INSIDER THREAT TO CLOUD SECURITY - ANSARI NEHA , DR.DAND HIREN JAYANTILAL, DR.SHALOO DADHEECH	166-169
35	A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK TECHNOLOGY - BINNASER AZIZ ABDULLAH	170-174
36	AN OVERVIEW OF SENSOR TECHNOLOGY & ADOPTION OF SENSOR TECHNOLOGY IN INDUSTRIES - DR.SHAIKH MOHD. AZHAR, DR.SHAIKH ASIF KARIM, J.M.KIHIKO	175-179
37	THE INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS: A BRIEF REVIEW. - DR. SHAIKH ASIF KARIM, DR. MUJIB HADI, MR. HAROON	180-181
38	RADIATION EFFECT ON DEFECT CREATION ON THE STRUCTURE OF CO-ZN FERRITE - DR. SHAIKH ASIF KARIM, DR SHAIKH MOHD AZHAR, DR. SAYED MUJEEB HADI	182-183
39	APPLICATION OF WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS IN MEDICINE - DR. CHAYA SHIVRUPRAO KODARKAR	184-186
40	A REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PRICING STRATEGY (FARMERS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE) AMBHORE VINOD GOVINDRAO , DR. SUGDEO MANTE	187-189



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## A REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PRICING STRATEGY (FARMERS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE)

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### 1. INTRODUCTION:

It has been seen that since last decade, many farmers committed suicide. It has been also observed that many malnutrition cases have been in news specially related with children and women. These events points to the earnings of farm labourer. Farm labourers are paid very less and the wages are not standardized and regulated by government. They are underpaid and that they suffer with all types of problems and diseases. Government appointed a committee in this regard to control the suicides and poor wages being paid to the farmers and farm labourers. The committee proposed wage scheme in terms of price of jowar. The Committee had assumed that each one staple food requirements are met by jowar only. This is not only a factual error-almost every family eats some pulses-but also a nutritional error. To meet the minimum protein needs from the cheapest source we must allow certain amount of pulses. The ICMR recommendations for a labourer's family of five considered above are 350 gm of pulses. So, for a family of 5.6 it'll be approximately 400 gm of pulses per day.

The prices of jowar rise slowly as compared to the costs of other essential commodities which are industrial productions. So the 60 per cent of the jowar (out of the entire wages in jowar) which is supposed to hide these expenses proves insufficient because the prices of jowar lag behind. Besides, since the costs of jowar fluctuate consistent with the season, jowar isn't the right standard base. For this purpose a rural consumer dearthness index should be evolved systematically and used to cover the general price rise. But until such index is evolved, we'll need to stick with the Committee's erroneous method of using jowar because the base.

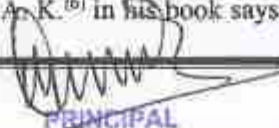
To make the implementation of these wages practically possible, two suggestions are proposed and shall be studied during the research. The farmers may find it difficult to provide these wages at the present costs of production. A way out would be to calculate the cost of production of agricultural produce with this new level of wages – either for hired labour or for family labour; the farmer would then be able to retrieve his costs as price for his produce. The daily wages calculated here are based on the calorie requirements after eight hours of heavy work. But some labourers on daily fixed wages in EGS won't put in sincere eight hours labour. A solution can be found by keeping the daily wages in EGS slightly low – say Rs. 8 per day – which will ensure that after sincere and heavy work of eight hours the labourers' couples will earn Rs. 21.35. This will also place the responsibility on the labourers to do sincere work to earn the minimum wages.

### 2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Yogima Seth Sharma (2017)<sup>[1]</sup> in her research said that the Government of Maharashtra has recently appointed a committee to review the rates of minimum wages for agricultural labourers and in the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS). Minimum wages must be in some way related to the cost of living. The workers must be able to meet minimum requirements of food, shelter, clothing, medicine and education. The wages should be fixed in quantity of one kind of staple grain, i.e. jowar in Maharashtra; the wages should be calculated in a similar way first then converted to the cash at a price at par with the asking price of first quality jowar at ration shop. Thiagu Ranganathan (2015)<sup>[2]</sup> thaws light on fixing the wages in kind, we have considered following factors. An average working man requires at least 2,000 to 2,200 calories for which 625 gm of stale food is a necessity. They were assuming a family of 3 ½ units, i.e. husband, wife and three children. Their requirements be 2,187 ½ gm. This would be the staple food requirements of the average family. Normally, it is advised, that staple food requirements are 40 to 50 per cent of the total budget. Devi Prasad Kotni (2012)<sup>[3]</sup> said working on this basis of 40 per cent is in favour of labourer, the total budget would come to 5,468 gm jowar. Making allowances on weekly basis we will safely assume that a poor family budget would be 6kg to six .4kg. This concession is also in consideration of the fact that we cannot assume always that there are two earning workers in family. But normally six kg should be earned by two persons. Wire (2017)<sup>[4]</sup> says wages for men and women should be taken as equal. We were advised that 3 kg are often assumed because the daily wages in a similar way for an adult. Paying capacity (of the employer) cannot be altogether ruled out as a factor in this case.

Datt, Ruddar, Sundaram<sup>[5]</sup> in their book Indian Economics says that using issue price of jowar at ration shops for converting wages in kind into cash is ridiculous. The issue price of first-class jowar has gone up by only 20% but the costs of essential commodities have a minimum of doubled. Sharma A. K.<sup>[6]</sup> in his book says that the total cost of



  
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A SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF "CANADIAN JOURNAL OF INFORMATION AND LIBRARY SCIENCE (2007-2016)

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Abstract:

The present study deals a scientometric analysis of 148 papers published in "Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science" during the period 2007 to 2016. Data was collected using the journal website and analyzed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS. The study focuses on various aspect of the journal such as, year wise growth of papers, authorship pattern, institutions involved, and length of pages and average of citations. The study shows that Department of Medical Entomology and Parasitology, School of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran topped in the institution list.

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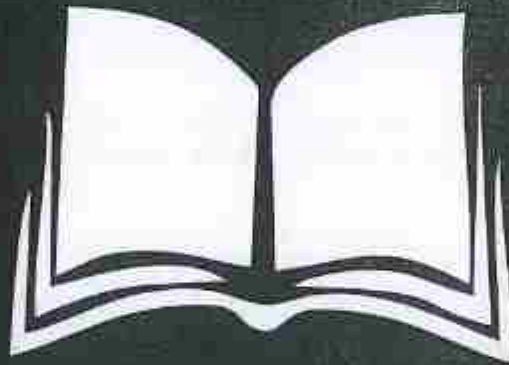


ISSN 2394-5303

International Multilingual Research Journal

# Printing<sup>®</sup> Area

Issue-43, Vol-02 April- 2018



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## डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या वृत्तपत्रातील विकास संवाद

संशोधक

मिलिंद शहादेव आठवले (पीएच.डी.)

जनसंवाद व वृत्तपत्र विद्या विभाग,

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ,  
औरंगाबाद

मार्गदर्शक

प्रा.डॉ.दिनकर माने (विभागप्रमुख)

जनसंवाद व वृत्तपत्र विद्या विभाग,

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ,  
औरंगाबाद

पोहोचण्याची जी प्रक्रिया घडते तिला संवाद प्रक्रिया म्हटले जाते. ही संवाद प्रक्रिया बहुविध, बहुमुखी व व्यापक म्हणजेच गुंतागुंतीची असते, प्रत्येकजण समाजात राहत असतांना संवाद करित असतो. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवार या प्राथमिक गरजांप्रमाणेच संवाद ही मानवाची एक महत्त्वाची गरज आहे. मनुष्य हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे. त्याला समुदायात राहायला आवडते. या सामाजिक किंवा समुदायात्मक सामुहिक जीवनाचा संवाद हाच आधार आहे.

### वृत्तपत्रातील विकास संवाद :

विकास म्हणजे व्यक्ति आणि समाजाचे नव्या साधनसामग्रीसह नव्या सामाजिक रचनेत परिवर्तित होणे आणि एखाद्या प्रगत माध्यम तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे त्याचा प्रचार प्रसार करणे म्हणजेच विकास संवाद असतो. सामाजिक उद्दिष्टांच्या प्राप्तीसोबतच आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि सांस्कृतिक विषयांशी अंतर्गत रित्या घेत संबंध असलेल्या विविध परिवर्तनिय पैलूंचाही विकास या संकल्पनेशी जोडलेला असतो. ह्या सर्व बाबी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी 'मूकनायक, बहिष्कृत भारत, समता, जनता व प्रबुद्ध भारत या पत्रांमधून मांडल्याचे अनेक उदाहरणे व दाखले सांगता येतील.'

अस्पृश्य वर्गाला त्यांच्या राजकीय प्रतिनिधित्वाच्या हक्कांची मागणी डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी केली, अस्पृश्यांच्या या राजकीय हक्काच्या मागणीचा पाठपुरावा करण्यासाठीच ३१ जानेवारी १९२० रोजी मूकनायक पत्राची सुरुवात करण्यात आली. मूकनायक ३१ जानेवारी १९२० (शनिवार) या पहिल्याच अंकात मनोगत मधून डॉ. बाबासाहेब सांगतात की, सत्ता व ज्ञान नसल्यामुळे ब्राम्हणोत्तर मागासले, व त्यांची उन्नती खुंटली हे निर्विवाद आहे, परंतु त्यांच्या दुःखात दारिद्र्याची तरी भर पडली नाही, कारण शेती, व्यापार उद्योग अथवा नोकरी करून आपला चरितार्थ चालविणे त्यांना दुरापस्त नाही, पण या सामाजिक विषमतेचा बहिष्कृत समाजावर झालेला परिणाम अति धोर आहे. दौर्बल्य, दारिद्र्य व अज्ञान या त्रिवेणीसंगमात हा अफाट बहिष्कृत समाज वाहवला असला पाहजे हे खास दिर्घकाळ अंगी मुरलेल्या दाह्यामुळे उद्भवलेली हीनता त्यांना मागे खेचित

### प्रस्तावना :

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सामाजिक सुधारणा, राजकीय हक्क, स्त्रिविषयक कार्य, कामगारांचे प्रश्न, धर्मांतर, मनुस्मृतीचे दहन, महाडचा सत्याग्रह अशा प्रकारचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य केल्याचे दिसून येते. याशिवाय वृत्तपत्रांची निर्मिती म्हणून भारतीय समाजासोबत संवाद साधण्याचे कार्य त्यांच्या वृत्तपत्रीय धोरणातून दिसून येते. वृत्तपत्र हे विकासाचे प्रभावी साधन आहे, नवविचार, नवी संस्कृती नवा प्रवाह व नवी प्रेरणा निर्माण करण्याचे कार्य वृत्तपत्रांच्या प्रबोधनात्मक आशयामधून व्यक्त होत असते. वृत्तपत्रांची भूमिका ही सर्व जाती-जमातींच्या कल्याणाची असावी, अशा प्रकारची सार्थ अपेक्षा डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी विशद केली आहे. संवादशास्त्र या ग्रंथात डॉ.सुधाकर पवार संवादाची व्याख्या करतांना सांगतात की, 'आपले विचार, आपल्या भावना, कल्पना दुसऱ्यांपर्यंत संवादाद्वारेच पोहोचतात. काही वेळा हा संवाद शब्दाद्वारे होतो. तर काही वेळा शब्दांपेक्षा हावभाव किंवा मूक अभिनयाचा अपर होतो. एका मासून दुसऱ्यापर्यंत

आहे.

अशा प्रकारचे आदर्श विचार 'प्रबुद्ध भारत' मधून प्रकाशित केल्याने तेच आज विकास संवाद म्हणून महत्वपूर्ण असेच आहेत.

समारोप :

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या ह्या वृत्तपत्रांमुळे भारतीय समाजाला एक नवा दृष्टीकोन एक विकासात्मक विचार व वृत्तपत्रीय तत्वज्ञान निर्माण केल्याचे दिसते.

समाजामध्ये घडणाऱ्या विविध प्रक्रियांचे आकलन करणे आणि सामाजिक प्रतिमा उलगडून दाखवणे हे वृत्तपत्रांचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य असते. सामाजिक संदेश देणारी यंत्रणा म्हणून वृत्तपत्रांची भूमिका स्पष्ट आहे. हेच कार्य डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या वृत्तपत्रीय विकास संवादामधून झाल्याचे दिसते.

डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची प्रवृत्तकारिता हि 'Public Journalism' (पब्लिक जर्नालिझम) अशी असल्याचे सांगता येईल.

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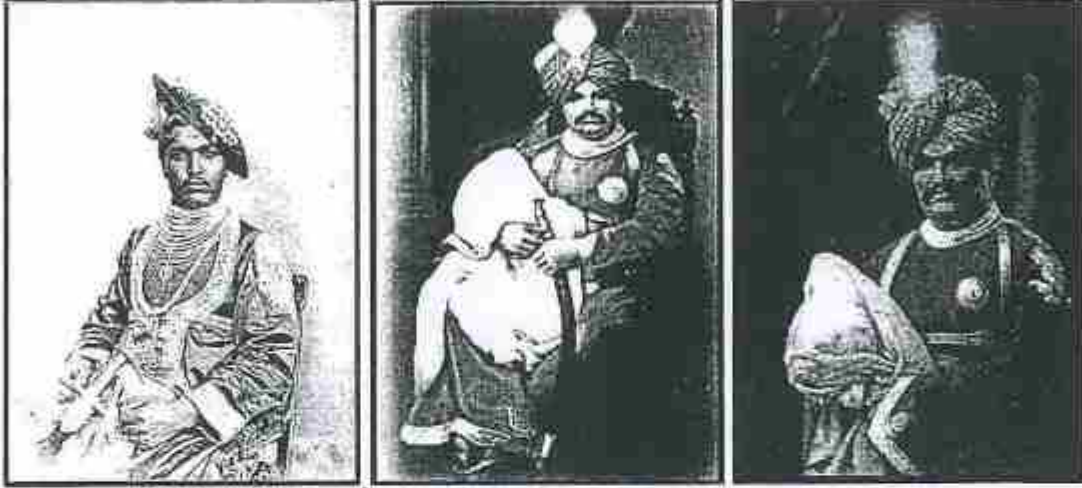
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(Journal No. 40776)



An International Multidisciplinary  
Quarterly Research Journal

# AJANTA

Volume - VII, Issue - II,  
April - June - 2018  
ISSN 2277 - 5730

Impact Factor - 5.5  
(www.sjifactor.com)

MARATHI PART - III

AJANTA PRAKASHAN

## १५. शाहू महाराज व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा वृत्तपत्र विषयक संवाद

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### प्रस्तावना

सामाजिक मूल्यात म्हणजेच स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, एकात्मता व न्याय यांमध्ये होणारे बदल म्हणजेच सामाजिक परिवर्तन असे म्हणता येते. प्राचीन काळापासून आधुनिक काळापर्यंत सामाजिक परिवर्तनाची संकल्पना जरी व्यापक असली तरी निश्चितच बदललेली दिसते. हे बदल करण्यामध्ये ज्या महापुरुषांनी कार्य केले त्यामध्ये फुले, शाहू आणि डॉ. आंबेडकर यांचे अमूल्य असे योगदान आहे. यासोबतच या बदलात त्यांच्या वृत्तपत्रांची भूमिका अनन्य साधारण आहे कारण वृत्तपत्रे ही जनजागृती करण्याचे व सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे एक प्रभावी माध्यम आहे. सामाजिक किंवा सामूहिक जीवनाचा संवाद हाच आधार आहे. आपले विचार, भावना, मते, कल्पना समस्या व आनंद हे सर्व दुसऱ्यापर्यंत संवादा द्वारेच पोहोचविता येते. ही संवाद प्रक्रिया बहुविध, बहुमुखी व व्यापक म्हणजेच अतिशय गुंतागुंतीची असते. पत्रकारिता परिभाषा कोणत्या communication या इंग्रजी शब्दाचा मूळ मराठी अर्थ संवाद आहे.

### संवाद

डॉ. पवार सुधाकर, संवाद शास्त्र या ग्रंथात म्हणतात की, 'कम्युनिकेशन' या शब्दाची उत्पत्ति लॅटिन या शब्दापासून झाली आहे. कम्युनिस म्हणजे सारखेपणा, समत्व स्थापन करणे असा आहे. म्हणजेच संवाद, संज्ञापन व संप्रेषण तसेच समानुयोग असे म्हटले आहे. या प्रक्रियेमध्ये हे समत्व माहिती, विचार, कल्पना व वृत्ती इत्यादी विषयाची आहे. एखाद्याचे विचार, भावना, मत व कल्पना यांची केलेली देवाण-घेवाण व त्याचप्रमाणे दुसऱ्याचेही मत, विचार भावना व कल्पना यांना दिलेले महत्व म्हणजेच सारखी बाब असणे. दोघांमध्ये हा बाबी निर्माण असण्याचे समत्व या प्रक्रियेमागे असते. ही प्रक्रिया खोत, संदेश व संदेश स्विकारक किंवा संदेश स्वीकारला जाण्याचे स्थान तसेच तो कोणत्या माध्यमाद्वारे दिला गेला, या चार मूलभूत घटकांच्या संबंधामध्ये असते.

### वृत्तपत्रातील संवाद

वृत्तपत्रातील संवादाकडे जाण्यापूर्वी संवादाच्या प्रकाराविषयी माहिती घेणे महत्वाचे आहे. संवादप्रक्रियेत सहभागी होणा-यांच्या हेतुनुसार संवादाचे प्रकार पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

सार्वजनिक हितासंबंधी बातम्या व घटनांची नोंद घेतली जाते. वृत्तपत्रांचा उगमच विविध सामाजिक कार्यासाठी झाला आहे. सामाजिक ध्येय धोरणे, गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी व उणीवा दूर करण्यासाठी वृत्तपत्र उदयास आली, ही कार्ये एक सामाजिकहित डोंड्यासमोर ठेवून वृत्तपत्रे सातत्याने कार्यरत असतात. त्यामधूनच ध्येयवादी समाज निर्मित करता येते. समाजाला एका विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या विचारांच्या स्वीकारासाठी त्यांना प्रवृत्त करून समाजाच्या उज्वल भविष्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे त्यासाठी मार्गदर्शन करणे, अन्वय, अत्वाचार मिटविण्यासाठी, अनिष्ट धाली-रीती, रूढी, परंपरा बंद करण्यासाठी वृत्तपत्रे मोलाची कामगिरी करतात. समाज व राष्ट्राच्या विकासातील वर्तमानपत्रे ही पाया समजली जातात. मूकनायकच्या पहिल्या वर्षातील १४ ऑगस्ट १९२० च्या १४ व्या अंकात क्षेमसमाचार सदरामध्ये छत्रपति अग्नि सामाजिक सुधारणा या शिर्षकाच्या लेखात शाहू महाराजांच्या सामाजिक कार्याविषयी म्हटले आहे कि, समाजाची नितिमत्ता वाढणे हे सामाजिक सुधारणेचे एक महत्वाचे अंग आहे. आपली सामाजिक व धार्मिक उन्नती करून घेतली पाहिजे, म्हणजे आमच्यामध्ये जे पुष्कळसे जातीभेदांमुळे पक्ष झाले आहेत ते मोडले पाहिजेत. सर्वांना सनानतेने वागविले पाहिजे, सर्वांना विद्यादान दिले पाहिजे व सर्वांचा धार्मिक हक्क समान समजला पाहिजे. असा शाहू महाराजांचा सामाजिक संवाद डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या मूकनायक पत्रात प्रकाशित केल्याचे दिसते. 'मूकनायक' मध्ये शाहू महाराजांची भाषणे, त्यांच्या सभेचे वृत्त, त्यांचे विचार व त्यांच्या कार्याची माहिती प्रसिद्ध करून सामाजिक संवाद साधल्याचे दिसते. तसेच 'मूकनायक' च्या लेखांमधील भाषा अत्यंत प्रखर व संदेशयुक्त अशी वापरली आहे. श्री शिक्षणाचा पुरस्कार 'मूकनायक' मधून केल्याचे दिसते. त्याचप्रमाणे 'मूकनायक' मध्ये पुढील अनेक विषयांना प्राधान्य देवून सामाजिक कार्य व संवाद साधल्याचे सांगता येईल.

- विचारांच्या देवाण-घेवाणीचे साधन म्हणून परिपूर्ण कार्य करणे.
- दैनंदिन घटना, प्रसंगाचे सत्य वृत्त देणे.
- लेख, अग्रलेख, वृत्तलेख, मुलाखती वाद्वारे समाजामध्ये चांगले विचार रुजविणे व समाजप्रबोधन घडवून आणणे.
- समाजोपयोगी साधने उपलब्ध करून देणे.
- राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता वाढीस लावणे व देशरक्षणासाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
- सामाजिक, राजकीय व इतर महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडणे व त्यावर उपाय योजना सुचविणे.

यामधूनच वृत्तपत्रातील संवाद साधला जातो. वृत्तपत्रीय संवादामध्ये वृत्ताचे लेखन, भाषा वृत्ताचे संपादन, लेख, वृत्तलेख लेखन, छायाचित्रे, व्यंग्यचित्रे, अग्रलेख, मुलाखती, विविध प्रकारचे वैचारिक लेखन, मनोरंजनपर मजकूर अशा विविधांगी आशयामधून वृत्तपत्रीय संवाद वाचकांपर्यंत पोहचविले जाते. त्याकरिता भाषा, वाचकांची अभिरूची, समाजाच्या अपेक्षा, यासर्व बाबींचा विचार होणे महत्वाचे असते. मुळातच मराठी वृत्तपत्रे सुरु झाली ती समाज प्रबोधनाच्या उद्देशाने वृत्त, अग्रलेख, स्तंभलेख, विशेष लेख, स्फुटलेख वाचकांची पत्रे यासर्व सदरामधून वृत्तपत्रीय संवाद साधला जातो. वृत्ताचे विश्लेषण, अग्रलेखांवर वाचकांची भूते विविध शिफारांवर संपादकांची समाजहित समोर ठेवून आयहो भूमिका यामधून वृत्तपत्रीय



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