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New Challenges to Indian Democracy in 21st Century: *Perspectives and Strategies*



**Edited
by**

Dr. Ch.N.V. Manikayala Rao



Indian Council of
Social Science Research

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Departments of Social Sciences & Law



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Religious Fundamentalism: A Challenge of Indian Democracy

- Ratnadeep Y Sonkamble*

Religious fundamentalism is based on the ideology of religious supremacy in which particular religious group believes that their notions, beliefs, faith, religious teaching is supreme than any 'other' religion. This religious fundamentalism is not only against other religion but it also against all kind of rationalist thinking, discourse, research in history, scientific development and different theoretical discourses and critical practices.

Democracy cannot grow like the forest tree. It need to foster with constant efforts, struggle against those forces which are weakening natural growth of democracy. Nowhere in the world, is democracy established without going through the agony of struggle. When it comes to India, it becomes a very difficult to create robust democratic state. The strong opposition to democracy lies in religious fundamentalism. Perhaps, it is the opposition to democracy in India. Apart from religious fundamentalism, there are many obstacles such as caste, patriarchy, class etc.

The human society has transformed from feudal society to democratic society. In this transformation, the desire and will of the people was fundamental force, bedside many other factors. The desire of capitalism (Liberal thinking) for creation of Democratic state was an important factor. Capitalism has contributed fundamentally for creation of liberal society. In this process, it has contributed its share in the establishment and development of democracy with a view to create liberal society and thereby to strengthen capitalism throughout the world. Democracy and democratic states are suitable for creation of liberal society, which can provide further extension of capitalism. With this view, the capitalist (liberal) nations have played very a crucial role.

Capitalism has taken the stand against religious fundamentalism in western society which comes in conflict with the establishment and development of democracy. Religious fundamentalism is against the very existence of democracy. It creates the obstacle in the functioning

of democracy. It would not allow people to use and enjoy their fundamental rights and other rights.

Religious fundamentalism is fundamentally against the very essence of democratic value of right to dissent. Dissenting opinions are not tolerated in such nation. Those who hold dissenting opinion are threatened, beaten or killed by the fundamentalist. Religious fundamentalism crates stagnation in society. In such society, scientific inquiry, questioning is strongly disallowed. More so the religious fundamentalists equate scientific inventions with their religious beliefs, scriptures and they claim that whatever inventions are created were already in use. Indian capitalism is not pure or full- fledged capitalism. It is basically caste capitalism. The caste capitalism has its inbuilt limitation regarding capitalistic thought of liberal society. Indian constitution in its preamble solemnly resolve to create India as socialist, secular, democratic, republic nation which secures basic rights of the people, justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, equality of opportunity and fraternity for unity and integrity of nation¹. This constitutional idealism has failed to create the ideal democratic society. In India, religious fundamentalism imposes direct or indirect restrictions on objectives of the constitution. The Constitutional objectives mentioned in the preamble are implemented through different provisions.

Article 13 provides abolition of pre-constitutional and post-constitutional laws which violate fundamental rights². Still after 60 years of independence, we fail to abolish all religious mandates, diktats which create discrimination, giving derogatory treatment to the women and backward classes. Still personal laws are immune from the effect of article 13 clauses 1 and 2³.

Article 14 provides equality before law or equal protection of law to all and article 15 provides no discrimination can be made on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth or any of them. The discrimination on the ground of caste, sex is continuously going on. Recently in Maharashtra's Jalgoan District, two scheduled caste children were thrashed naked mercilessly. In Latur district, all the people of scheduled caste community were boycotted by the Hindus of the village. They were denied all the basic facilities in the village. These incidents show the caste atrocities are continuously happening every day. The castes atrocities are the indicator to measure the religious

fundamentalism. The fundamentalist believes that every caste should work, behave in accordance with traditional caste order. The social order based on patriarchy is another example of religious fundamentalism. Women are discriminated in every walk of life. This discrimination is uniform in public and private life. Right to enter the temple is a basic right. But this right is denied to women in many cases. In Shabrimala, Shanishinganapur temples, women's entry is prohibited. When we deny women's entry in the temple, it means we deny them equality. Denial of equality cannot be accepted as an internal matter of religious community. It has its nexus with democracy and no democracy can be created in the absence of active, equal participation of women. Hindu Code Bill has an unparalleled place in the empowerment of women. To resolve women's issues within the framework of law is the basic understanding of liberal framework. But Hindu Code Bill has its importance beyond liberal framework. The provisions in the Hindu Code Bill not only give the legal protection and rights but also provide self-respect, dignity to the women.⁴

Constitution of India has guaranteed freedom of thought, freedom of religion and freedom of expression to all. Religious freedom is guaranteed within the framework of justice, liberty, equality, secularism and scientific approach. Our democracy is created and survived so far on the foundation of constitutional idealism. But the present situation is very pessimistic. Religious fundamentalist is threatening the very existence of democratic foundation of nation. The people of other religions are threatened, killed by the religious fundamentalist merely on the ground of suspicion that they possess cow meat. Akhalakha, Juned, Pahalu Khan are the few examples of this. Historically Indian society is not suitable for democratic state. The framers of Indian Constitution had accepted a herculean task to establish constitutional democracy in India. The journey of any democracy is a journey of struggle between pro and anti-democratic forces. In India, the undemocratic forces are more dominant than the democratic ones.

The secular aspects, religious freedom, fundamental freedom guaranteed by the Constitution are at the risk. The freedom is damaged and hampered by the growing form of religious fundamentalism. The religious extremism is constantly surging. Constitutional office bearers

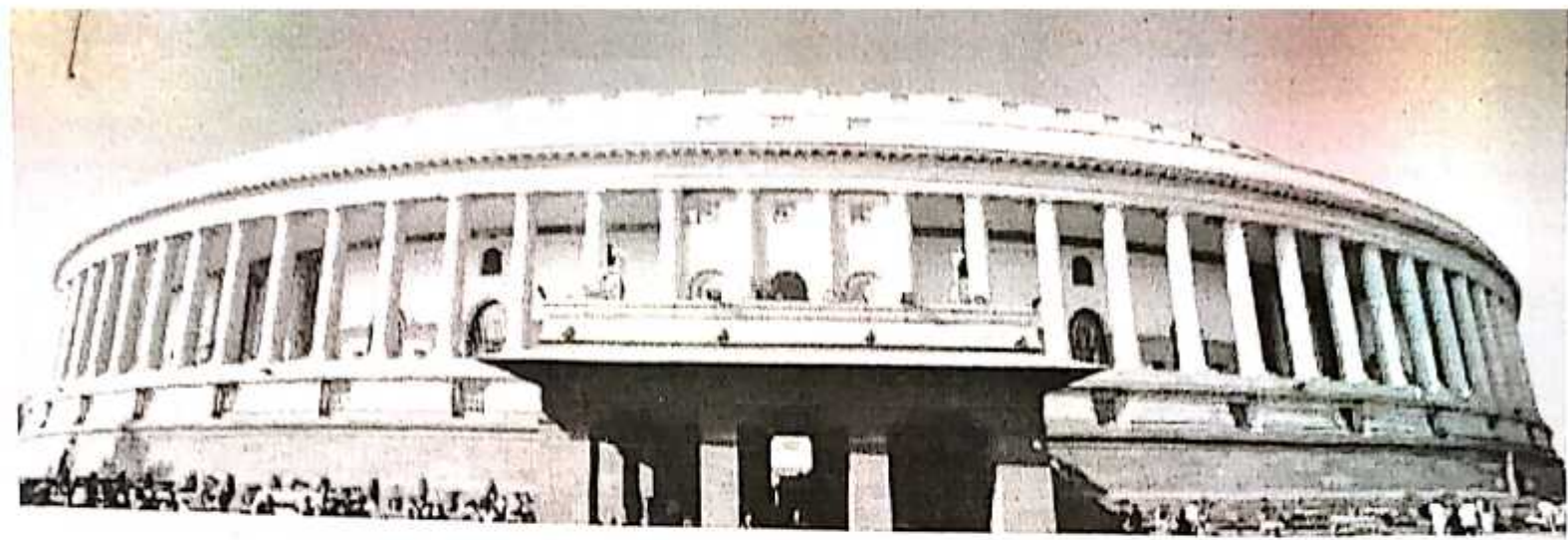
instigate undemocratic forces to suppress democratic process e.g. violent mob lynching of innocent people. Rationalists are threatened, beaten; they are stigmatized as anti-national elements. The killings of Dabholkar, Pansare, Kalburgi and Gauri Lankesh have endorsed the rising level of intolerance. How we accept this challenge of religious fundamentalism will decide the fate of religious freedom, secularism, fundamental freedom and robust development of Indian democracy in contemporary scenario.



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JUDICIAL INTERPRETATIONS OF THE POWERS OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA TO CONDUCT FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

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Abstract

The present paper is going to evaluate the position of the election commission of India regarding election process. The paper is fundamentally focusing upon the issue which was raised in Gujarat after Godhra and Gujarat riots. The question of free and fair election was raised in the Gujarat election because of the premature dissolution of the state legislature. The situation of the state after Gujarat riots was not conducive to conduct election in a free and fair manner.

The president of India refers three questions connecting to article 174, 324 and 356 under article 143 (1) to the advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court. The supreme court of India while considering reference questions interpreted the various provisions of the constitution of India and expresses its opinion. This paper would discuss the position of the election commission of India in the matters of elections.

Key Words

Election commission of India, state legislative assembly, president of India, power, duty, reference, free and fair election, etc.

Introduction,

The present presidential reference is the outcome of Gujarat riots and the order issued by the election commission of India expressing its inability to conduct election in Gujarat. The reason cited by the election commission of India is related with the situation which was created in Gujarat out of Gujarat riots of 2002. The election commission of India made its objective analysis of the situation in Gujarat and drawn the conclusion that no free and fair election is possible to conduct in Gujarat.

Brief Introduction of fact

On 27 February 2002, the train Sabarmati Express was coming from Ayodhya to Ahmedabad, stopped near the Godhra railway station. Majority passengers were Hindu pilgrims (Car Sevaka), returning from Ayodhya

after attending a religious function at the place of the demolished Babri Masjid.

The train was alleged to attack by some people in which dozens of people were died, most of them were car Sevaka. After the attack on the train at Godhra, the Hindu extremist organizations called for a statewide bandh, or strike. The general tendency of strikes is followed by violence; no action was taken by the state to prevent the strike, violence. The government did not attempt to stop the initial outbreak of violence across the state against the Muslim minority.

The attacks were focused not only on Muslim men, but also on Muslim women and children. The international organizations such as Human Rights Watch criticized the Indian government and the Gujarat state for their failure to address the resulting humanitarian condition of victims who left their homes for relief camps during the widespread violence. According to Teesta Setalvad on 28 February in the districts of Morjari Chowk and Charodia Chowk in Ahmedabad of total forty people who had been killed by police shooting were Muslim. An international fact-finding committee formed of all women international experts from US, UK, France, Germany and Sri Lanka reported, the sexual violence was being used as a strategy for terrorizing women belonging to minority community in the state of Gujarat.

The situation which was created in Gujarat was unprecedented, in mean time the than Modi government of Gujarat requested the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat and call for general elections of Vidhan Sabha. The election commission's role came into the picture after dissolution of Legislative Assembly by the governor. The objective analysis of the situation of state made by the Election Commission of India and reach to the conclusion that the present situation of Gujarat is not conducive to conduct general elections of the state legislative assembly and thereby election commission of India issued an order on dated

19.8.2002.

The election commission's order dated 19 8 2002 has raised some constitutional questions. The president of India has referred three questions to the supreme court under its advisory jurisdiction the reference mainly comprises with three questions those questions are as follows,

- 1) Is article 174 subject to the decision of the election commission of India under article 324 as to the schedule of elections of the assembly?
- 2) Can the election commission of India frame schedule for the elections to UN Assembly on the promise that any infraction of the mandate of article 174 would be reminded buy Resort true article 356 by the president.
- 3) Is the Election Commission of India under duty to carry out the mandate of article 174 of the Constitution by drawing up on all the requisite resources of the Union and the state to ensure free and fair elections?

The presidential reference has unstated background of Gujarat riot the political intention of than ruling party is to conduct early elections of legislative assembly so that they can take political mileage of the situation which was created in Gujarat. The reference mainly focusing upon the constitutional questions regarding article 174 (1) which Run as,

The Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

The plain reading of article 174 clause 1 simply communicate that the governor of the state is having power to call the session of the state legislature and while doing so he must see that there must not be the gap of six months in between two sessions of the state legislature. The question number one referred under the presidential reference of 2002 is that weather more than six months gap in between two sessions of the Legislative Assembly is mandatory or not, if it is mandatory then what is the role of the election commission to comply with.

The Supreme Court of India has decided this issue and held that the time duration in between two sessions of the Legislative Assembly is mandatory in case of living assembly and not in the matters of dissolved or non-living

assembly. The governor of the state is under constitution obligation to call the sessions of the state legislature before completion of six months duration of its previous session and if the governor causes delay in calling sessions of the assembly against the mandate given under article 174, will be considered as violation. But when assembly is dissolved it means no living assembly is available, so there is no question to call the session of the Legislative Assembly within period mentioned under article 174. Article 174 is mainly providing provision for living assembly and it is silent on the dead or dissolved assembly. The conclusion can be drawn that the governor of the state has no responsibility to comply with the mandate of article 174 unless there is a living assemble.

The article 324 (1) of the Constitution of India which runs as,

The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice President held under this Constitution shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission).

The article 324 (1) is mainly talking about the functions of the election commission of India. The main function of the election commission of India is to conduct the election of Parliament and the state legislatures along with the elections of the office of the President of India and the Vice President. The power of the election commission to conduct election is independent and it is not subject to article 174 of the Constitution. The election commission of India is duty bound to conduct the free fare elections under its supervision. The election commission is free to make its own assessment regarding situation which prevail in state or States, weather such situation or condition of the state is conducive to conduct election or not can be decided by the commission.

The office of the election commission of India is an independent office which is created by the framers of the Constitution of India with a view to conduct free and fair elections of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha of different states. The objective of the constitution of India to confer adequate powers to the election commission of India is to conduct free and fair election. the present reference referred question number one has try to connect article 174 and article 324 together just to put some logic for argument to have the early elections of Legislative Assembly in the state is unwanted.

The second question of presidential reference is again laid another irrational logic by relating article 174 to article 356 of the Constitution. As article 374 an article 324 is not having any interrelation, they are mutually exclusive in similar way article 174 and articles 356 are also mutually exclusive. The article 356 of the Constitution of India can be evoking by the President of India only in matters of state emergency. The ground for enforcement of article 356 is of failure of constitutional machinery in the state or if the state government is not functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India, under such circumstances if the President of India thinks fit than he can invoke article 356.

Article 174 is dealing with the power of the Governor to call the sessions of the Legislative Assembly and more so it is mainly related with the living assembly and not to the dead assembly. the article 356 is not relatable to 174 because, they are totally different from each other and there is no interconnectivity between these two articles so the second question which has been referred by the president of India is irrelevant as per as the nexus between article 174 and article 356 is concerned.

The third question referred by the president of India is related to the duty of the election commission of India to carry out the mandate of article 174 of the constitution by taking assistance and requisite resources from the Union and the state government to conduct free and fair elections of the Legislative Assembly. The third question is unnecessary because of the first question. If first question either positively or negatively decides by the court. The court has negatively answered the first referred question because of which third question is automatically answered by the court in a negative manner. The Election Commission of India is an autonomous institution created by the constitution which is having responsibility to conduct free fair and transparent elections of different democratically elected institutions and for that matter the constitution of India conferred adequate power on the election commission of India under article 324 of the constitution.

Conclusion

The Supreme Court of India while acting under article 143 (1) has expressed his opinion on all three questions referred by the president of India in a negative manner. while deciding all these referred questions the Supreme Court of India has adopted the approach of interpretation of the constitutional law and not the interpretation of factual situation and while doing so the Supreme Court of India was completely relied upon the assessment made by the election commission of India regarding ground situation of the state and finally Court has endorsed the authority of the election commission of India regarding matters of elections.

Neither constitution of India nor the representation of peoples act has imposed limitation upon the Election Commission of India to conduct elections within the stipulated time frame in case of dissolved parliament or legislative assembly. The election commission of India is an autonomous body having all powers to decide the matters of elections of Legislative Assembly or Parliament. The opinion expressed by the Supreme Court in present reference has accepted the authority of election commission above all the considerations.

It is very important in all democratic constitution to have independent body to conduct all public elections in country. The framers of the constitution of India has created a constitutional office of election commission which functions independently without any pressure or favour to any political party. The opinion of the court has accepted the authority of the commission to conduct election in accordance with its own assessment of the situation and not of the assessment of any political party.

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ROLE OF NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY (NTA) FOR HIGHER EDUCATIONS IN INDIA

Mr. Shashikant Devidas Gadhave, Director of Phy Edu., R.S. Law College, Barshi, Dist Solapur
Dr. Anand S. Bhatt, Director of Phy Edu., Adarsh College, Hingoli

Abstract: *in this study showing the function of National Testing Agency. National Testing Agency (NTA) has been established as a premier, specialist autonomous and self-sustained testing organization to conduct entrance examination for admission/ fellowship in higher educational institutions in India*

Key Words: *NTA, Premier, Autonomous.*

Introduction

The Indian ministry of HRD has taken decision for conduct all Entrance examination higher education in Indian National Testing Agency (N.T.A.) To assess competence of candidates for admissions and recruitment has always been a challenge in terms of matching with research based international standards, efficiency, Transparency and error free delivery. The National Testing Agency is entrusted to address all such issues using best in every field, from test preparation, to test delivery and to test marking.

Aim of NTA:

The Right candidates joining best institutions will give India her demographic dividend

Objectives of NTA

1. To conduct efficient, transparent and international standards tests in order to assess the competency of candidates for admission and recruitment purpose.
2. To undertake research on educational, Professional and testing systems to identify gaps in the knowledge systems and take steps for bridging them.
3. To identify experts and institutions in setting examination questions
4. To produce and disseminate information and research on education and professional development standards

Signification of NTA

1. To identify partner institutions with adequate infrastructure from the existing schools and higher education institutions which would facilitate conduct of online examinations without adversely impacting their academic routine.
2. To create a question bank for all subjects using the modern techniques
3. To establish a strong R & D culture as well as a pool of experts in different aspects of testing
4. To help individual colleges and universities in the field of testing and to provide training and advisory services to the institutions in India. To provide quality testing services to the academic institutions in India.
5. To undertake the reforms and training of school boards as well as other bodies where the testing standards should be comparable with the entrance examinations.

Functions of NTA

NTA will have a team of education administrator, experts, researchers and assessment developers who believe that scientifically designed and properly delivered assessment can improve teaching learning processes in Indian class rooms. Students coming out of these processes will immensely contribute to the



DEMOCRACY, ELECTIONS and GOOD GOVERNANCE

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Dr. Mohan S. Kashikar

Dr. Vikas K. Jambhulkar

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STUDY ON ROLE OF INDEPENDENT MEDIA FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE AND EFFECTS OF PAID NEWS CULTURE ON DEMOCRACY

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Solapur

Abstract

Free and independent media is necessary to democracy and for good governance. Media is an agent of people as watchdog. Media claims accountability on behalf of people and ensure good governance. The phenomenon of 'paid news' is organized institutionalized corruption. It violates the basic structure of our Constitution. Media cannot criticize others as corrupt when media itself corrupt. Then role of watchdog vitiated. In reality, media is losing its own credibility. And how can ensure the good governance? These are some questions and deliberations that the paper put forward.

Keywords:

Democracy, good governance, media, paid news, corruption.

In Old days men had the rack. Now they have the press. That is an improvement certainly. But still it is very bad, and wrong, and demoralising. Somebody was it Burke-called Journalism the fourth estate. That was true at the time, no doubt. But at the present moment it really is the only estate. It has eaten up the over three. The Lords Temporal say nothing, the Lords Spiritual have nothing to say, and the House of Commons has nothing to say it. We are dominated by journalism In America the president reigns for four years and journalism Governs, for ever and ever.

Oscar Wilde

Introduction

The great economist Amartya Sen is often quoted as saying that famines never happen in countries with a free press. Free and open media is an essential for strong democratic participatory governance. Democracy is the government system of the people by the people and for the people. But for that accurate and adequate information about government is wanted The media was the mission in independence struggle; it changed to a profession, then to a business. So automatically its role in democracy has been changed. Now media is big industry and it is the advertisement business and motivated by profit making.

Paid news is signal of profit making business and in reality the media itself proved that it is not working for democracy but own profits only . It forgets its basic function in democracy system. Then how can we expect justice from the media as fourth estate?

Governance

There is no ideal definition because of wide scope of the term of governance. Govern is a process of decision making and execution. The Oxford dictionary defines governance as the act or method of governing, of exercising control or authority over the actions of subjects, a system of regulation. At the same time the governments is one of the actors in governance. The military, civil society organizations, media, political parties, and NGOs are the other actors in the process of Governance .

The political philosophers like Hobbs, Lock and Rousseau referred the Good governance through their social contract theories of the origin of the state. According to John Lock governments shall govern as long as they can protect the interest of the people or the trust of the people has placed in them . It reflects the system of democracy rule by consent which ultimately claims good governance and responsible governance. The World Bank defines: "Good governance is epitomized by predictable and enlightened policy making; a bureaucracy imbued with a professional ethos; an executive arm of government accountable for its actions; a strong civil society participating in public affairs; and all behaving under the rule of law" .

Role of Media

Media give information about failures, maladministration by public officials, and corruption in the judiciary, and scandals in the corporate sector, abuses of fundamental human rights, mobilize major issues of the society. Why freedom is given to media? Freedom of media can be attacked and defended solely in terms of the damages it do or do not do, to democracy. A whole jurisprudence of freedom to media is based on the basis of democracy. J S Mill asserts the basis for freedom of

speech. One base for truth, another base for democracy, and another base for autonomy or self expression. Mill extended the liberal traditional commenced by Milton and Locke ideas in the course of a broader notion of freedom of the press. Though it is not elected, media professionals are agent of people to give information and assist them to make judgement on political, economical and other social issues. By this process media activate people to participate in governance. Media have responsibility to scrutinize the government policies and expose malpractices, incompetence. Thus media create atmosphere for good governance.

Thus in such process the people should also recognize the role of media and importance of freedom of media and media is mechanism which can be used for good governance. But media losing its credibility and there is only one way to overcome this problem to ensure that they are descent, transparent and can be checked. But like any other institutions malpractices and corruption is exist in media. Yellow journalism, paid news, sensational, selected approach are some of the features of present media. Thus journalistic ethics are being compromised. Media make the viewers instantly judgmental. News becomes commodity of sale. It is business of advertisement. The editor is no more independent from the management. Media showed the paid information as news content and acted against the constitutional jurisprudence. P. Sainath, rural affairs editor at The Hindu, in his submission to the Standing Committee on Information and Technology stated that it is a complex, highly-structured trade involving the media, corporations and his political class... and there is not a single major state in the country without such instances. Institutionalised media corruption which is organised is more serious issue than individual journalist corruption. In private treaties system, the advertisers pay for the advertising space or airtime not with money, but through equity deals, real estate exchanges or royalty linked payments. Private Treaties may lead to commercialization of news reports. Media always has intention to increase their Television Rating Points (TRP) and for that sensationalized journalism trait is used and they start lobbies against some selected issues which are not in conflict with own interest and try to scandalize the issues to generate public curiosity instead of breaking news, they are actually making news and then breaking it. Many unnecessary issues are discussed and shown by many channels aimed to conceal real issues of public importance. Scandals are exposed in sensational burst

and then the press loses interest. Only interested in political changes which is in their favour. But no one serious about this. No politician. No judiciary. No media. Media's key role of market place of ideas. Role of media to dissemination of information with role of watchdog. Good governance may be influenced by inadequate flow of information, accountability is not shown, and such system is opposite to participatory democracy.

Vibrant media make positive effects on political, economic, and social practices for good governance, fight against corruption, and access to the essential social services. For that purpose the media should be free and independent. Access to information is an important mechanism of accountability which is important to good governance. Media monitor, investigate and criticize the public administration's policies.

The Paid News and its effect on democracy

Media is closely connected with the politicians, corporate. No action was taken against any media in case of paid news. Media is also silent for own profit and favorable legislation. If professional journalist who exposed corruption has to pay their lives. The media is a part of society. If corruption is exist in society. One cannot expect that the media is free from corruption. Professional journalists are gradually vanishing who prefers professional ideals than monetary interest. Paid news is those articles in newspapers, magazines and the stories in electronic media, which give favorable image of paid individuals or institutions in election. Actually it is an advertisement, but showed as news without disclosing the paid news factor. But improper inaccurate information given to people at election time. Thus election in such atmosphere violates the basic structure of constitution of India i. e. free and fair election. No prosecution was initiated by government or election commission or Press Council OF India. Media become powerful than three organs of government.

The press council has pointed out that "The phenomenon of 'paid news' goes beyond the corruption of individual journalists and media companies. It has become pervasive, structured and highly organized and in the process, is undermining democracy in India" . It spread all over the country. The private treaties are another firm type of paid news. In Private Treaties, corporate pay media companies shares for advertising, plus other, favorable treatment. Action taken by SEBI against it "felt that such brand building strategies of media groups, without appropriate and adequate disclosures,

may not be in the interest of investors and financial markets as the same would impede in them taking a fair and well-informed decision” .

This practice is against free and fair media which is necessary for strong democracy and good governance. News must be accurate, fair and unbiased. In such situations, the reader or the viewer can hardly discriminate between news reports and advertisements. Thus media mislead and misinform which is against the basic function of media. Ultimately these practices are damaged the very essence of democracy and the role of the people in decision making process. It affects the democratic process the decision making process. The media itself surrender its independence by such practice. The media betray the citizens by whom media get power or freedom. People cannot judge government without proper information.

Media which is over profit making on basis of advertisement cannot in a position to devote his power to represent the unprofitable issues such as violation of human rights.

Media is interested to protect the corporate interests by entering private treaties; media cannot go against the interest of that corporate. Naturally media will not give real information connected with that corporate, owner. Media become more interested to cover those issues which does not affect their profit and unnecessary issues are shown and same mind set is creating intentionally. Media do not activate the process of deliberate democracy. Present media is characterized by page 3 journalism, trivialization, and media trial. Media always justify by saying that media reflect what the people want. What is in interest of people is never preferred. Investigative journalism is less profitable. Meanwhile to get credibility and for political intentions scandals are exposed. But never make a lobby against corruption by themselves. Media expose any scandle but never go up to the end, follow up is not done. People are not organized and in a position to demand accountability from the media as media's bargaining powers are more in any suit against any media. Media accountability is not questioned by the government, judiciary, journalists, NGOs. Government is responsible at some extent, but media is not responsible to anybody. All fear from media as it may create or destroy any image i. e. manufactured content is informed. In political sphere the concept of media pluralism is workable. But media corporate influence political power and take favour by obtaining

beneficial laws. Media become the mechanism or source of capture profit and political power. Even there is media pluralism, there is implied collusion between media to keep silence about their own affairs. In addition the privilege of disclosing the source of information helps them.

In sum, in the nature of the paid news culture of media undermines democracy and the entire democratic process in the country. There is violation of election laws. Black money is used for paid news in election and private treaties are used to get profit. Due to this independent post of editor is vanished. Journalists are not secured in jobs.

Conclusion

Freedom of media is given to find the truth. But media become capitalistic and agent of capitalistic. literally our democracy do not remain as real democracy, but it become oligarchy democracy for some elite persons who are the real decision makers and no participatory and deliberate democracy is exist in India . Democracy remains on surface but under it another system works for capitalists. Good governance is depend on the role played by the media, how media activism is used for creating participatory democracy in real sense is the crux to understand.

A big challenge facing by the media that is losing credibility and integrity of own. So media should be free from the control of government politics, economics, and media corporate. Professional journalist be trained and use more investigative journalism. Only rescuer is to inform truth with objectivity. Responsible journalism is required and for that regulation of media is required by independent media commission to cover all types of media and independent from government, capitalist and from media itself. Good journalism and investigative journalism are essential for civic transparency and is one of the main democratic bulwarks against abuses of power. There should be integration of journalists, media professionals, human rights campaigners, civil society groups and effective coalition against further attacks on civil liberties and democratic rights. Journalism is becoming a vital global issue. Media decide largely collective conscience of people. So bad journalism is threat to good governance and human rights. Free and pluralistic media, effective access to information, an independent judiciary system, and strong regulative bodies are essential to any democratic society. If media work for the public and transparent then such society will develop.

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Editors

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Dr. Arvind M. Nawale

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HIGHER EDUCATION- ISSUES OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

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Introduction:

The Government has constitutional and statutory responsibility to provide education to all. The Supreme court of has interpreted right to education¹ under article 21 of the Constitution. The 86th constitutional amendment has further added art 21A under fundamental rights chapter to provide express provision for a fundamental right to education. The right to education is a fundamental right but it has lemmatized up to elementary education.

The state has assume the responsibility to provide free and compulsory education to all children in a free and compulsory manner as provided in right to education act 2009. But the question of higher education is kept open without showing any responsibility by the government

Higher Education in India.

Higher education in India is providing by the central and state government through different Institutions. The education as a subject is mentioned under concurrent list of the constitution on which both governments are capable to make laws. State public universities are established by the state government which imparts different kinds of education. The central government has established central universities such as IITs, IIM, NIT, AIIMS etc.

In the year 2014 India has over 670 universities, near about 38,000 colleges, 817000 professors and teachers and over 28000,000 students enrolled. There is incerse in numbers of colleges, universities, students and teachers year after year. Different students apply for different courses. There are over 14,000,0000 students applied for graduates courses all over the country. For post graduate there are over 20490000 students enrolled. For research around 1370000 and for diploma over 1710000 students enrolled in the year 2014.²

Government expenditure on education, as a percentage of the GDP, has been decline consistently even though public investment in social infrastructure is considered critical to economic progress. The Economic Survey of the year 2017-18 released shows that the states and the Union government together have been investing less than 3 per cent of the country's GDP in education or, in the survey's definition, in education, sports, arts and culture.

¹ Unni Krishnan v State of Andhra Pradesh (1993) 1 SCC 645.

² Higher education in India: Issues and Challenges
By Priyanka Nagrale.

Six years ago, that is in 2012-13, education expenditure was 3.1% of the GDP. It fell in 2014-15 to 2.8% and registered a further drop to 2.4% in 2015-16. Although, there have been some signs of recovery since 2016-17 (2.6%), expenditure on education hasn't been restored to the 2012-13 level, let alone be anywhere close to the government aim of 6% of GDP.³

The Economic Survey has given clear picture about the investment in social infrastructure. "Being a developing economy, there is not enough fiscal space to increase the expenditure on critical social infrastructure like education and health in India. However, given the limited resources, the Government has consistently prioritized strengthening the educational and health profile of the population,"⁴ through it may be the fact that state has its fiscal limitation to make adequate expenditure on health and education on the other hand state has increased its budgetary allocation on other subjects. Fiscal issues are not the issue of limitation of the state to make adequate expenditure on the education and health.

The other issue of higher education is of unequal distribution of fund, the major share of fund given to premier institutions such as Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research and central universities. There is little push to widespread undergraduate education. The major chunk of union funding on higher education is provided to the IIT's and IIM's etc. very little amount is given to the central universities and other institutions.

If we compare higher education in India and budgetary allocation with under development, developing countries we find that the budgetary allocation on made by many such countries is much better than the India.

The union budget 2019-20 has introduced many new aspects in higher education. But the issue of adequate financial resources is remaining unanswered.

National Research Foundation⁵

The government has proposed body to provide fund, coordinate and promote research-related activities in the country. It will combine the research grants being given by various government departments independent of each other. It is aimed at ensuring that India's research ecosystem reaches the next level on the back of a renewed focus.

More money for top Institutions.

Finance minister has announced a corpus of Rs 400 crore under a head titled "World Class Institutions" for 2019-20. This is a three-time increase over the

³ https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/can-india-s-education-budget-fund-increased-spending-in-new-policy-119091000108_1.html

⁴ Ibid

⁵ <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/services/education/budget-2019-5-big-takeaways-for-students-and-the-youth/articleshow/70091571.cms?from=mdr>

revised estimates for the last year. It is part of an effort to get more Indian institutes into the global rank.

Study in India

The budget proposed to initiate scheme titled as Study in India, this policy is designed on the line of make in India, which aim to attract the foreign student in India.

Conclusion;

The education is the core aspect of nation building. The development of human mind can only be achieved through quality and accessible education. The higher education in is suffering from many crises out of which the issue of funding on higher education has emerged as core of it.

The financial requirement to provide quality and accessible education is a basic aspect. The government needs to increase its budgetary requirement of higher education up to 8 to 10 percent of GDP.

□□□



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USE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN LEGAL PROFESSION

Ratnadeep Y. Sonkamble, Assistant Professor, Rajarshi Shahu Law College, Barshi, Dist. Solapur, Maharashtra

Abstract: *The Information Communication Technology has revolutionaries' the human life. It has encompasses all aspects of human material life and relationships. ICT has further expanded to create Artificial Intelligence (AI). This technology has created many fundamental questions before human society while making human life easy. As every technology has its positive and negative impact on human life, same is with ICT. ICT has provided many useful tools to the lawyers and court. Legal profession is deals with day to day happening in society. It deals with Creation of law, amendments, Case laws, International Treaties etc. and many more.*

The present paper would discuss the use of information communication technology in legal profession. Paper would discuss the role of ICT in lawyering and court proceeding. How this technology helps advocates, clients and court, this paper discusses the impact of ICT on legal profession.

Key words: *Information, Communication, Technology, Lawyer, Court, Profession, etc.*

Introduction

The Information Communication Technology is a generic term which includes all the aspects of it. The term ICT includes all technologies for the manipulation and communication of information. Legal profession is deeply connected with information, without which no advocate can defend his case in an effective manner in the court of law. Therefore lawyers and information are inseparable combination. The world is moving towards an information age in which information has become the main driving force.

The legal profession is mainly concerned with the facts, circumstances and the application of law. The role of advocate is to apply law to the given legal issue in an apt manner. The fate of the case is depending upon the application of law in a proper manner. The whole process of lawyering in court of law is going through ICT. The preparation of case by the lawyer is going through different tools of Information Communication Technology.

The lawyers are considered as the officers of the court and they assist the court to reach to the conclusion and to deliver the justice. The procedure of the court is settled by the law, but the application of law is always a moot question. The lawyer collects information through ICT and applies it to the given case. The modern era of information Communication Technology helps lawyers and court to assess information of law in a rapid manner and communicate the same to the court. Lawyers in any civilized society settle fundamental human rights, disputes and clashes. Lawyer defends his client in the court of law by applying the principles of law to the evidence available, by providing relevant facts.

Many developed countries have made extensive use of the ICT particularly internet provides the varied range of legal information and material. It is considered that the internet is a more powerful tool than before, it provide mobility, accuracy to the lawyer. The legal information retrieval system is also available to guide the lawyer through the various possible issues in a case and also help to build up a profile of case.

Lawyers and legal research

Legal research is one of the trust areas in legal profession, without research no legal proceeding can be conducted in the court of law. Lawyer conducts research to defend his client in an effective and technically sound manner. Legal research should not be considered only as information seeking. It is in fact a combination of a variety of information- and knowledge-related activities. Currently, legal researchers may perhaps at times experience skill inadequacies because they are confronted with a large

variety of commercial databases as well as an enormous, constantly expanding array of Internet and other electronic information resources. In addition, publishers of electronic information resources are frequently adding new search functionalities and other improvements to their products. These features often differ from product to product, requiring researchers to acquire or adapt skills for successful information retrieval.¹

Law being a profession and every profession has an assumed expertise in a specific branch of knowledge; lawyers are considered as knowledge workers. Knowledge workers are defined by their relationship with information. Lawyers as knowledge workers adhere to a minimum standard of professional competence and the premise is that lawyers have a professional onus to research and know the law to serve in a client's or the public's best interest. A lawyer's duty to research and know the law has a strong ethical component. Equally important is the application of malpractice standards not only to traditional legal research, but also to electronic research.ⁱⁱ

The question is whether lawyer's professionals who are recognized for having knowledge and skill superior to those of the ordinary person can be expected to be more skilled and proficient than the average layperson in their use of ICTs. In terms of legal professional responsibility, the answer is 'yes.' In the information era lawyers cannot claim to be knowledge workers without effectively using the ICTs, the Internet and other electronic resources for legal research if the situation so requires.ⁱⁱⁱ

Data Storage

Cloud storage services and electronic case management software has help the law firms and lawyers to handle documents. Before, they use to search through cabinets of files just to find one document pertaining to any case. Now, law firms store gigabytes of data on secure data servers so anyone on their firm can search, track, edit, send, or archive the documents they need. What used to take hours can now be done in as little as five minutes.

Paperless software's are available to help lawyers and legal firm to prepare for mass torts without lugging around box after box of documents. The software allows you to bring exhibits and other documents as scanned PDF, and share the documents with the court reporter and other participants as needed^{iv} the clients information can managed with the help of ICT. It further provides aid to collect and store and manage information of witnesses etc.

Conclusion;

The information communication technology has impacted all sphere of human life. ICT has its deep rooted impact on legal profession. It helps lawyer to manage cases through ICT, it helps lawyer to prepare case with the help of latest cases decided by the high courts and Supreme Court. ICT provides very valuable aid to the court and court proceeding, court uses ICT tools to record court proceedings. The orders and judgments of the court are uploaded on the court website immediately after decision of the court.

This technique helps client to know the development of the case, it helps to know the court dates and most important aspect of ICT is to help the client to know the case laws related with their case. Lawyers and clients can exchange information to each other without delay. Technology has encompasses all branches of knowledge. It has created such atmosphere in which no one can imagine human creation and dissemination of information and communication.

Footnote:

- i. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/662/>
- ii. http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1727-37812008000400003
- iii. *ibid*
- iv. https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/community/blogs/ffb3353d-6893-4bca-9a6e-cc145b861161/entry/How_Lawyers_Use_Technology_at_Work?lang=en



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IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON LIBRARY SERVICES

Mr. Gavali A. B., Librarian, Asso. Prof., Rajarshi Shahu Law College, Barshi, Tal- Barshi, Dist.- Solapur

Abstract: *The development in the area of technology and its application to every sphere of human activity is rapidly increasing. The developments, particularly in the field of information handling, information technologies viz. computer, communication and storage technologies have facilitated collection, storage organization, processing analysis, presentation and dissemination of information. Libraries' and information centers are concerned with the process of collecting, organizing and disseminating the information to their end users have found it useful to make best use of modern sophisticated information technologies. As a result, we are now seeing more and more libraries using reprographic machines, computers, communication technologies, like telephones, audio and video technologies, online access to data bases, CD-ROMs Etc. The library profession is changing with tremendous technical knowledge and the librarians along with the traditional role they are accepting the challenges of the information technology. The advancement of information and communication technology has brought a lot of changes not only on the library and information services but also on the roles and expectations of the librarians and information professionals. Now a day's library becomes the center point of resource-based learning. The librarians should increase their skills to provide good access in ICT. This paper will attempt to understand how the librarian's role are changing according to Electronic Environment trends. It reveals the prospects and opportunities to cope with the changes in library work from traditional to electronic digital environment.*

Keywords: *ICT, Library Services.*

Introduction:

The term Information Technology is made of two terms, where both the terms have their separate meaning. The terms are Information and technology. The meaning of the combined terms Information technology is to use modern technologies in various operations of information, which makes the information more useful and important by using the new developments held in modern technologies in the operations of creation, transfer, communication, dissemination and retrieval of information. Information is a fundamental resource for supporting and enhancing teaching, learning and research activities in Educational Institutions. Information plays a vital role in educating the users libraries to know about various information sources and more specifically where and how to search a desired information. The library professional has to increase their skill to produce smart access in information communication technologies. The librarians have the opportunity to use modern tools to provide quicker, more complete and more sophisticated services to the users, Databases and reference sources can be queried via the Internet and World Wide Web, World Wide Web has revolutionized the way people access information and has opened up new possibilities in areas such as digital libraries.

Definition:

1. According to the Webster's New Encyclopedia, Information technology is the collective term for the various technologies involved in the processing and transmission of information. They include computing, telecommunication and microelectronics.
2. According to ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science (1983), "Information Technology is the application of the computers and other technologies to the acquisition, organization, storage retrieval and dissemination of information.

Need for ICT in Library:

Due to information explosion, the information is being published with its ever increasing growth. The emergence of changing media of information viz print to electronic resources and ICT applications in libraries have a great impact on storage and retrieval of information. The information is generated through variety of documents and disseminated by various formal and informal channels of communication of information. Due to knowledge explosion and the advancement of Information and communication technology the concept of libraries shifted from tradition to digital. The transition of traditional library collection to digital or virtual collections presented the librarians with new opportunities. The Internet, web environment and associated sophisticated tools have given the librarians a new dynamic role to play and serve the information-based society in better ways. This is an era of information explosion in which large amount of information is being generated at every moment. The need for excellence in the management of current information service has never been more urgent than it is today.

Consequently, upon the exponential growth of information a great change has taken place in the role and responsibility of the librarians to manage information and its dissemination. Use of technology provides better ways of transmission of data or messages in the form of written records electronic, audio or video signals by using wires and other telecommunication techniques. Technology plays a vital role in information handling and recourses sharing among several libraries.

The Changing Roles of Librarian in ICT Environment:

The environment in which librarians work is changing in terms of greater access to a range of information, increased speed in acquiring information greater complexity in locating analyzing and adoptions, lack of standardization of both hardware and software continuous learning of users and staff, management of financial investments for technology. The role of librarians in the new environment of exotically growing interest and www has been addressed by a number of authors on one hand it has a more dynamic role then at present as guides the information seekers in an exploding universe of information in another way, the rise of digitized information is an opportunity to evaluate the role of librarian and leads to the emergence of a new breed of librarian. Electronic environment includes the hardware, software, internet and bringing changes not only in librarianships but also in daily professional activities. Library has become the center point resource-based learning and the role of Librarians is changing radically with shift to education paradigm. Today information has become a major economic commodity. The Librarian is responsible for locating acquiring disseminating and information resources. Library and librarians play very important role in the education of people for effective and efficient information use by teaching them information skills at all levels. Librarian has to identify and selects good age appropriate and specific literature. They have to look more too online sources.

The Role of librarians are changed according to current trends which are as follow.

1. Librarian.
2. Document Officer.
3. Information officer/Manager.
4. Knowledge Manager.
5. As a Leader.
6. As a Content Manager.
7. As an Educator.

Issues and Challenges of Librarians in ICT:

The issues and challenges of libraries and librarians like in this digital era are.

1. New generation of learners.

2. Technology Challenges.
3. Copy right Act.
4. Online/Virtual Crimes and security.
5. Man Power.
6. Collection of e. digital resources.
7. Organizational Structure.
8. Preservation/Archiving Digital Resources.
9. Lack of clarity in vision.

Conclusion:

Technology has created many tools and techniques for library and will continue to do so in future also. Today the library environment is changing rapidly. The new trends of information technology have a great infrastructure to access to the latest information. Paper concluded that day by day, information world is turning in glorious way. The information needs of the users are increasing more and more. Today, the information is published first in digital forms. As the users need the information, they directly go to internet first. Internet has become the library without wall. It has become the consortium of the universe of libraries.

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APPLICATION OF ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM, ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Mahadevi Pandurang Shikare, Asst. Professor, Rajarshi Shahu Law College, Barshi Dist. Solapur

Abstract: *The introduction of ICT in the higher education has profound implications for the whole education process especially dealing with key issues of access, management, efficiency, pedagogy and quality. Higher Education System have grown in the last five decades so fast to meet the demands of quality education for all. In order to increase the access to higher education and improving it's reach to the remote parts of the country, contribution of open and distance learning facilities is on the increase. This paper tries to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of information technology in education.*

Keywords: *Information technology, Higher Education, Communication.*

Introduction

Education is a tool to transform the society since time immemorial. Presently higher education in India witnessing a major transformation with the help of information technology. Today's education is highly influenced by information technology. Not only higher education but also from primary schools tools of teaching and learning process are changed from manual system to the ICT enabled classrooms. The modern world has witnessed many wonderful inventions, and information technology is one of them which has greatly influenced and changed the human mind and work style. It has radically changed the lives of many people. Communication of information through the use of computers has brought revolution in the information technology field. Information and communication technology is a vast field encompassing virtually all technologies that can store, receive or transmit signals electronically with electronic devices so tightly wound into the fabric of modern Society. The advantages and disadvantages of ICT use may not be immediately apparent, but has its own effects on all the spheres of life.

ICT has opened up a wide range of new communication methods, allowing you to contact others for less money and over greater distance than ever before. Many of the internet projects require students to communicate with students from different states or countries via electronic mail or mailing list or other new groups.

The internet should be a part of an integrated teaching learning system, it should be seen as a tool that supports and enhances learning and not as a means by itself. internet adds value to the learning process, but teaching using the internet does not by itself lead to achieving curriculum objectives, because part from assisting in class preparation. Good knowledge of the internet allows us to assist our students in their class activities involving the internet. Besides we can use the internet to join a discussion group subscribe to a new groups, take classes and keep in touch with professional colleagues.

To successfully use the Internet for teaching, we must know how to access the various services available through the internet. we can use the internet to add value, manage our classroom or improve the planning.

In learning, the students need some motivation, allow them to use the internet in their learning is a motivational push to who are bored by the traditional ways of information delivery, and there by expedite the transfer of information from the short-term memory to the long term memory. The internet allows us to motivate some of the lost students in the class and thereby accelerate the assimilation process.

Hence, using the Internet and other ICT tools for educational activities provides a different avenue for discovery through questioning and for critical evaluation of information. The internet promotes fast communication across geographical barriers and therefore gives students an opportunity to communicate

A STUDY OF PERSONALITY SCALE LIE-SCALE BETWEEN B.ED AND B.PED STUDENTS IN MARATHWADA

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Introduction:

Lie-scale is a marvellously intricate structure, delicately woven of motives, emotions, habits and thoughts into a pattern that places the pulls and pushes of the outside world, It is the totality of his being and includes his physical mental emotional and temperamental make up. His experience perception, memory, imagination instincts, habits, thoughts and sense at time constitute his personality. Therefore personality differences are inevitable, as to individuals cannot posses similar personality traits. Personality traits are basic to sport excellence. It is necessary to identify and cultivate those personality traits which are most conducive to the performance in sports. Hence personality is an important psychological factor which to a great extent determines the result of new athletic output.

Lie-scale: individual conceal something.

Objective:

The main purpose of the study was to compare the Personality Scale Lie-scale between B.Ed & B.PED Students in Marathwada.

Hypothesis:

There will significant differences in Lie-scale between B.Ed & B.PED Students in Marathwada.

Sample

A sample of subject consisting 240 B.Ed student & 240 B.Ped student which were randomly selected from various education colleges and Education Junior colleges in Marathwada.

Tools of the Study:

Eysenck Personality inventory was used to assess the respective personality Scale Lie-scale

Statistical procedure:

The data attained from inventory were statically treated using Mean, S.D, and 't' Test

Result:

Table No. 1: Comparison of Lie-scale in B.Ed students and B.Ped students

Variables	Student's	N	Mean	S.D.	't' ratio
Lie-scale	B.Ed Student	240	23.56	3.0	6.76*
	B.Ped Student	240	20.18	5.12	

*0.05 significant Level (Tabulated Value 1.97)

Finding:

From the result was found that with regard to Lie-scale of B.Ed student and B.Ped. Student they have obtained the mean values of 23.56 and 20.18 respectively which are given in table no.1 reveals that the significant difference was found in ($t=6.76, P<0.5$) B.Ed. student having more Liar tendency as compared B.Ped. student which means that B.Ped. students in cure significantly less liar tendency

Conclusion:

In almost every Student will shows a degree of appetited that will justify and ambition to pursue that at highest competitive level. This ambition can be of great importance as it leads enables them to avoid frustration and can lead to achievement that contributes concededly in the formation of a self determined and self sufficient personality.

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National Conference
on
“Integration of ICT in Higher Education”

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Organized by

Shri Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Barshi's
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ROLE OF ICT IN ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Mittha M. S., Asst. Prof., Rajarshi Shahu Law College, Barshi

Abstract: The main objective is to look at the role importance of ICT in assessment and evaluation and its impact on teaching and learning processes. The objectives are to discuss their implication work and some changes on the role of the teacher in the classroom. This paper discuss the area of teaching-learning and evaluation and the use of ICT in the process of teaching and learning

Keywords: Information and communication technology, assessment etc.

Introduction

The most important issues are the role of the ICT in the curriculum in particular assessment and evaluation and so that it increasing access to quality education. Learners in our schools today will require considerable ICT knowledge, skills and awareness if they are to be successful in the future.

ICT is stands for "information communication technologies". Information and communication technologies are an umbrella term that includes all technologies for the manipulation and communication of information. ICT considers all the uses of digital technology ICT is concern with the storage, retrieval, manipulation, transmission or receipt of digital data. The definition taken from the guidance in the QUA schemes of work for ICT is "ICTs are the computing and communication facilities and features that variously support teaching, learning and a range of activities in education."

The technologies and are widely supported by administrators, parents, politicians, and the public in general. Computers increase equity of access, and reduce the time and quality Education for all.

The skills of locating, evaluating and using information effectively from a range of sources constitute the Information Skills which are needed for people to become Information Literate, enabling them to engage in effective decision making, problem-solving and research. Therefore the importance of ICT cannot be over emphasized as it offers the education process one of the most potentially powerful learning tools available. If the teacher has the skills to organize and stimulate the ICT-based activity, then both whole-class and individual work can be equally effective.

The role of the teacher in the use of ICT The effective use of ICT has great impact on teaching and is definitely changing the role of the teacher in the classroom. ICT changes teaching and learning through its potential as a source of knowledge, a medium to transmit content, a means of interaction and dialogue. The role played by these technologies in the classroom provides a challenge to teachers because they make them change the way they have been doing things. Teachers are now becoming facilitators of learning- organizing teamwork and managing classroom activities. Change in relationship with pupils and content and scope of teaching. The Internet enables students and teachers to communicate with each other, learn flexibly, and collaborate with others around the world. In other words, geographical distance is no longer a barrier, and 'borderless' provision of education to all can be achieved. It develops understanding and application of the concepts, developing expression power , reasoning and thinking power, decision making ability ,improving comprehension, speed and vocabulary ,developing self-concept and value clarification , developing proper study habits, developing tolerance and ambiguity, risk taking capacity, scientific temper, etc.

Further, most of the teachers use Lecture Method which does not have potentiality of achieving majority of above mentioned objectives. ICT may be of some use. It is a well-known fact that not a single teacher is capable of giving up to date and complete information in his own subject. The ICT can fill this gap because it can provide access to different sources of information. ICT provides online interaction

facility. Students and teachers can exchange their ideas and views, and get clarification on any topic from different experts, practitioners, etc. It helps learners to broaden the information base.

Looking at the present scenario of education, many changes have taken place especially in the teaching-learning to assessment and evaluation. It facilitates research and scholarly communication. A judicious use of ICT technologies together with new functions and roles of education personnel can bring about more efficient and effective teaching learning-process."

The main concern here is to bridge the differences amongst the students, parents and teachers leading to an effective interaction and a transparency between the three. The aim of education to develop society and education enables the teaching-learning community to sustain. Teaching-learning and evaluation is the base of our education system. The monitoring agency like National Assessment and Accreditation, i.e. NAAC give importance the process of teaching-learning and evaluation. The ICT tools can be used to communicate, to create, disseminate, store and manage information on diverse levels—teachers-students, teachers-management, students-management, teachers-students-administration, teachers-students-public, etc. The tools and resources of ICT include internet, software and hardware tools which are used to communicate through satellites, computers, mobile phones, tablets etc.

The process of teaching-learning has become more students centric and its set aim is to produce skilled work-force. The traditional approaches and methods of teaching-learning is occupied by ICT tools such as online smart-boards, projectors, laptops, android systems, PCs, online lectures, tablets, cellular phones, e-readers, web resources and many other software and hardware devices. To implement this, teacher education is need of time. The access to ICT tools benefits both teachers and students on a greater scale. A teacher can use power point presentation which can serve the purpose. one may use pictures/ images from Flickr or google search, you tube videos, delivered lectures by scholars or can have an online workshop or webinar on the same topic. This creates an interest among students and causes to change their habits of learning. Students get complete understanding, increases the level of confidence of students, develop creativity and critical thinking and their learning can be tested at the end of class by asking some questions, distributing handouts for the homework or they can be said to prepare a seminar or short presentation on the topic. The outcome of such activities is very fruitful and these techniques are being used on a larger scale in Indian classrooms.

It is appropriate for teachers to recognise this potential and bring about the necessary changes to evolve their teaching into more interactive and student centric, learning towards constructivist method. Everyone have unrestricted access to the content in internet and can also participate in its development. ICT can also be utilised for tracking, monitoring and evaluation of student progress by survey. To record the information and documentation and data basing different level, like admission, stores, libraries, activities and programmes, budgets and spending, communication, and integrating them into a information system, and it will be possible to analyse different parameters of quality, facilitating decision making at different levels.

It can be utilised for micro level documentation, data and information compilation and manage. Teacher participation in critical analysis of the curriculum and consequent reform of the curriculum, textbook and digital content development, online peer support to fellow teachers, functioning a tutors and counsellors to students, managing online journals, are examples of activities, which enhances teacher confidence and contributes to their repertoire of knowledge and skills.

Assessment, evaluation, examination reforms and ICT

ICT can enable a number of interactive applications. Examples can range from simple question banks, automatically generated question papers, online tests, automated assessment and feedback and that can improved practices of tests and examinations. Not only can they reduce the time involved but also give time for other academic work.

At a systemic level, an automated examination service offer chance to student to take the examination multiple times, without any increase in the administrative processes. ICT can be utilized for continuous comprehensive evaluation by taking repeated examinations and reform, identifying various issues by survey, research and analysis of the current status of assessment practices, student performance. It can be used for online courses, developing question banks and software applications which serve a range of tests and examinations, student support materials and resources to prepare students; guidance and counseling to students under stress. And finally their analysis and feedback to the system which can be used for overcome of deficiencies.

The term 'assessment' in education means the procedure that is used to collect information about knowledge, attitude and skills of a learner. Assessment is related with the appraisal of individuals' performance. There are various ways to carry out assessment: oral, aural, written and performance based. Whether the learning objectives have been achieved or not and to provide feedback on the teaching-learning process. Computer based assessment means the use of digital tools for conducting assessment by using laptops, tablets, and even smart phones. For example e-learning modules. For example, a teacher after completion of his/her teaching may conduct a short quiz that students take on their smart phones.

The University developed an e-Assessment management system. E-assessment uses computer and information technology to make the assessment process more efficient by automating functions. Quest Base gives you the freedom to create quizzes, tests, assessments, exams or get feedback from surveys and polls. Moodle provides a quiz tool that can be used for formative and summative assessment. It includes multiple choices and multiple response, true-false, short answer, and calculated questions.

ICT and Assessment criteria and the assignment task. This promotes a positive approach to learning and students learn the variety of ways a work could be done thus leading to greater engagement in the learning process. Frequent feedback is possible through peer assessment and this may positively influence the work of students. It helps you provide timely feedback to learners and increases interpersonal skills of students such as communication, reflection, team spirit. It gives students an opportunity to express their views within a comfortable environment. It affects the behavior of students as they come to know that they are assessed by Teachers. Results from several assessments, entrance tests, courses or modules can be collated quickly, easily and accurately for discussion at examination boards, and the volume of paper required for long term storage can be reduced. Quick and accurate assessment of large numbers of assignment - Monitoring of student responses and offering assessment in an open access environment. Saving assessment and reuse it. Immediate feedback can be given, peer assessment and group assessment by using chat-rooms and discussion boards.

Conclusion

ICT has a significant role to play in improving the standards in education hence its inclusion in the curriculum is a good step. Learners in schools should acquire ICT knowledge, skills, and awareness if they are to be successful in their futures. ICT has the potential of promoting jobs, improving lives of women, and result to development of the country. Computers gives searchable access to vast amounts of information. It also supports independent learning, collaboration with others and communication skills. Teacher to effectively infuse and integrate ICT into teaching and learning they need to understand the relationship between a range of ICT resources and the concepts, processes and skills in their subject; use their subject expertise to select appropriate ICT resources; develop confidence in using a range of ICT resources; and know how to prepare and plan lessons where ICT is used in ways which will challenge pupils understanding and promote greater thinking and reflection. The role of a teacher in the classroom is bound to change.

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