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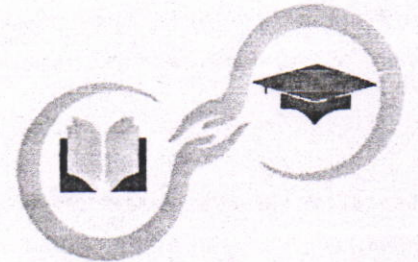
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**An Inter-Disciplinary
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
On**

**Role Of Higher Education In
Making India Superpower**

21st August 2019

**Organized By
Department of Physical Education
and I.Q.A.C.**



An
Inter-Disciplinary National Conference
On

Role Of Higher Education In Making India Superpower

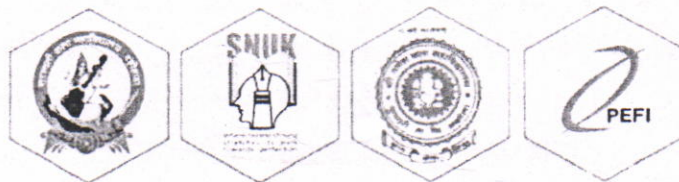
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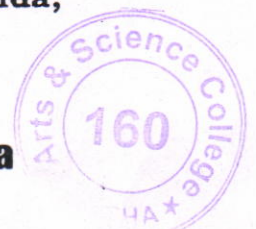
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THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE & INFORMATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

PROF. A.N. ABHYANKAR

Head, Dept. of English, Arts & Science College, Kurha

There are several factors that make the English language essential in higher education system in India. First of all, it is the global language. This means that two students who come from different region usually use English as a language to communicate. That's why Indian student needs to learn the language in order to get in touch with an international level. At the university level, students in many countries study almost all their subjects in English in order to make the material more accessible to international students. it is the dominant language in the sciences, most of the research and studies you find in any given scientific field is written in English language. On the Internet, the majority of websites are written and created in English. It's the primary language of the media, more newspapers and books are written in English than in any other language. In fact, the Indian student will find more information regarding nearly every subject if he can speak this language. English skills will also help students in any business venture they choose to follow. Even after the completion of higher education the students face great problem when they visit some offices, companies, governmental organizations, or even math or engineering companies. So, there needs the knowledge of English language. Any big company will hire their professional staff after getting to know whether the students they are hiring are good at English or not. Companies who want to function at an international level only consider their staff well educated if they are good English speakers, writers, and readers. So, we must give most priority to English as the most important language after our mother tongue language in higher education system to make India as super power.

learning English is essential for the students in higher education in India for three reason. first of all, English is an international language, so all students from different areas can communicate with each other. English language help us to learn about other cultures and it makes student closer to each other from one region to another region. Secondly, English is easy to learn, there are a lot of resources available in English on internet and students can find variety of educational resources on internet easily, so it makes easy for every student to learn various subjects. Thirdly, English is essential in the field of higher education because in most universities of the world English is the first requirement. In the country like India, in

which after a distance of 20 km the language changes, so it is very important to have a common language like English in higher education. English had proved itself to be one such language, not only in India, but it has also become a common language to be spoken all over the world. It is because of this reason, English needs to be taught as a language in higher education in India.

Why English Language is Important in Higher Education in India

English should continue to occupy an important place in the curriculum of higher education so that at the end of the graduate level education, the pupils will attain good working knowledge of English. The pupil can perform English efficiency at post graduate level so it will not be difficult to perform in higher studies. In future many students may go abroad for higher studies where with help of English, it will be positive for them to speak, to write and to learn. So at the University level the foundation of English knowledge should be sound so that at the foreign countries there will be no difficulty for studies in English. English will help them to maintain contact with the outside world.

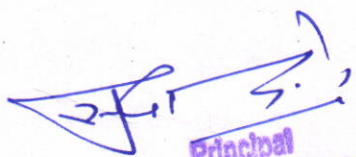
The English language also should be learnt for national integration. If English be learnt in sound way it will be easy for integration with the different students in the nation. The students in higher education should study English language along with Hindi and his mother tongue. Even with in India the people of different states communicate under themselves through English When they find no line through regional languages. English thus serves a great role of national understanding and integration of India. Again our nation is variegated-language platform. To make an interconnection, as well as the country wide acceptance of the language, English is the only superior answer. The subject of English which acquaints us with fundamental ideas of modern civilization or modern science and even growing knowledge of all the advanced countries of the world. It is also found that English serves a practical stand point in world business. In recording and making accounts of business the knowledge of English is mostly essential. We can say that English helps the people of India to gain adjustment in the other countries of the world. The inhabitants of India go abroad for higher studies and for other purpose. It is the knowledge of English that will help him to live with people of these countries. After having an excellent academic career, the students are rejected by an enterprise only because they can't communicate in the English language. They have great ideas, they know that they are more intelligent but due to the lack of the communicating skill in English, make them helpless. For an impressive and effective personality English plays an important role because sharing your thoughts effectively and with good knowledge will make your personality more attracted. There are several students in the world who are related to the same profession. Here, a good knowledge of English with great communication skills can make Indian students much better and noticeable than others. If the students have much smarter English communication skills

than automatically their self-confidence will be high & they can perform better in each field. Now the world is global & English is a global language. If Indian students also want to be a part of this globalisation then they must have an efficient approach to the English language. So, they can interact with whole the world. For a student who is having effective English communication skills than he has much career options. He could be selected easily than others. As I said English is used almost in every field. So a good knowledge of English provides him more career platforms.

Conclusion: Taking everything on account it can be said that learning English is the practical need of the higher education in India when globalization and economic flourish are making so many opportunities for the Indian youths. With the aim of English Teaching the higher education will enable the students to learn English with comprehension and speak it correctly so as to make them understand and express simple ideas and give easy description in writing English language. The students should not be tied down to the prescribed books. If at the stage of foundation is done reading with comprehension, interest will carry the students in later life as far as he goes. And definitely it will serve the nation.

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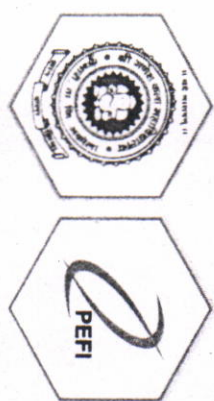
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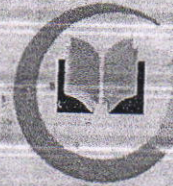
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Dr. Gandhi madam.

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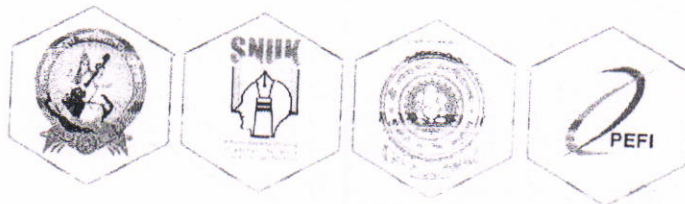
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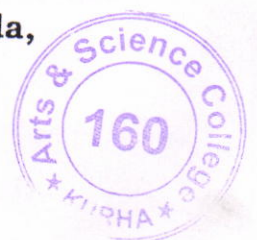


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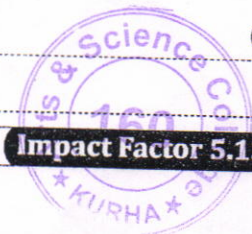


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PROSPECTUS FOR KNOWLEDGE HUB IN INDIA: SOME HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ISSUES

DR. KIRTI J. GANDHI

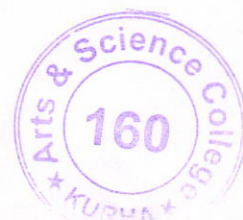
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Introduction:

The HE sector is instrumental in adding to the greater escalation in informative activities. It is thereby contributing to the growth of Indian economic status as well. Growing Indian industries sector and corporate sector are always blaming on skill gaps. The growth of industries in India is not always complemented by the growth of skilled man power resources. The industry sector always requires additional resourced and skilled man power. Higher education has always been a sick child in India with struggling to fill these skill gaps. This needs to be rectified to sustain the present flourishing economic scenario. As a knowledge hub, India has been a leader in exploiting the technological innovation to its optimal usage. Access, equity and fairness has been its tagline for attaining better performances. Teaching in HEIs has been made an attractive career with rise in facilities, salaries, and research amenities. The governance of HEIs has been made more flexible with more autonomy and academic freedom. There have been structural changes in HEIs to fill all skill gaps.

Reasons for the growth of HEIs

1. Increased urbanization
2. Enhancement in income levels of people even in rural areas
3. Rapid industrialization
4. Optimal utilization of technology
5. Structural changes in governance in HEIs
6. Voluminous increase in R and D activities at all level of HEIs
7. Augmented chances for India to become a premier global supplier of skilled manpower resources
8. Improved academic interest in all stake holder of HEIs
9. Growth of student power seeking HE



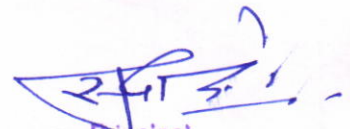
Conclusion- Thus a well planned expansion of HEIs emphasizing on student centric learning component will assist in the enhancement HEIs. This will provide more chances of exploiting the technological innovation. Across the world there have been many changes in HEIs. India should also diversify into more vocational based education which fills the skill gaps. This is the appropriate answer to the unemployment crisis as well. If HEIs can restructure themselves to become smarter in recruiting and retention the students in and off campus, then the whole idea of HE sector is going to revolutionize. Policy makers should think twice in this direction and redirect educational priorities.

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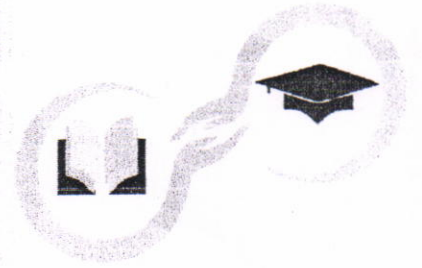
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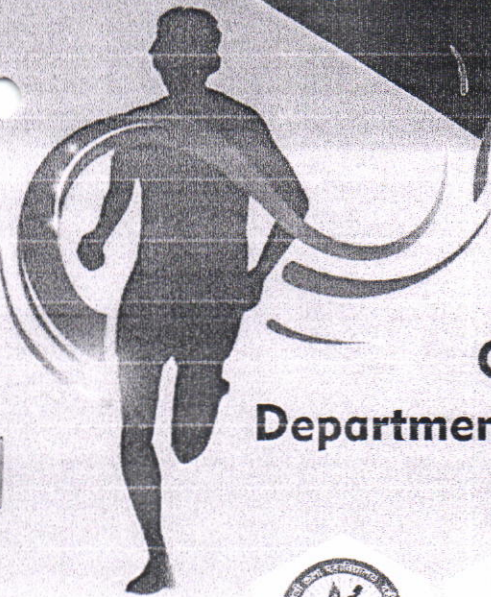


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THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE PROMOTION OF YOUTH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract

Physical education can be a powerful influence on promoting youth physical activity (PA). This review describes correlates of youth PA, examines how these factors have been targeted in physical education (PE) based interventions, and makes suggestions for PE pedagogy to promote PA. Perceived physical competence, enjoyment of PA, intention, direct help and support from parents and significant others, and opportunities to be active were consistently associated with youth PA. The large-scale PE-based PA promotion programs that were successful in increasing out-of-school PA applied a pedagogical framework targeting variables associated with motivation (i.e., perceived competence, enjoyment of PA, self-determination). PE based interventions should continue to address the nature of activities, but also utilize pedagogy that promotes psychological determinants of student Physical education can be an important means by which the level of physical activity can be affected motivation. Positive student motivation in physical education could influence children to adopt physically active lifestyles as adults.

Introduction

Physical education and sports represent components of a global education, when taking into consideration their content, these being able to influence health, the child's development and growth, developing movement, psychic processes and phenomena and favouring socialization. "In this context, the functions of physical education and of extracurricular activities are of a biologic, movement, psychological and social nature, which are connected to the concept of a balanced and integrated development of personalities". Physical education plays a critical role in the promotion of youth physical activity is inherently appealing to many edagogues, a closer inspection of the pedagogy literature reveals a dearth of research that has investigated the effects of physical education on physical activity outside the school environment. Youth physical activity is influenced by a

multitude of psychological, biological, social, cultural, and environmental factors that may affect an individual's decision to adopt and maintain a physically active lifestyle. Physical education may indeed be a powerful factor in determining youth physical activity, but the causal linkage between students' experience and attitudes toward physical education and their adoption of a physically active lifestyle has yet to be determined. Further investigation is required to validate Sallis and Sports represents a part of culture, being understood, from its beginning as an ideal means to maintain health, to form a body and even a character, its main feature being the competition, which stimulates the desire to be known and implicitly, the obtaining of performances. This represents the valuing element in the symbiosis with physical education, both activities becoming permanent during the entire period of education of the young generation. Thus, the objective of this study followed the discovery of high school pupils' opinions regarding their options for physical education and sports activities classes, in order to increase their attractiveness and to form a strong concept regarding movement, on one side, and on the other side, to increase successful participation to the National Olympics of School Sports and other sports competitions.

Healthy Development of Children and Young People through Sport

Learn more about the educational impact of physical education and sport among children and young people, not just in terms of physical development of motor skills and performance but also its impact on educational potential.

Physical Education in Schools

Physical education in the school setting is an important and vital avenue for young people to learn and develop life skills. Read more in this section about the need to provide opportunities for physical education in school and in the community.

Social and Emotional Development

In addition to physical benefits, physical education and sport also have strong influences on inclusion and community building, character-building and delinquency and community safety. Find out more on the impact of sport on social and emotional development.

Policy Developments

A number of international policies and declarations exist in relation to physical education and sport. Read more for brief presentation of selected policies and international instruments.

Practical Considerations on Sport in Education

Sport acts as a magnet or a repellent to school. Read more in this section about the practical implications of getting children and youth involved in sport at school and the relationship sport has with attitudes to school and leadership.

Healthy development of children and youth people through sport



Sport and physical education is fundamental to the early development of children and youth and the skills learned during play, physical education and sport contribute to the holistic development of young people. Through participation in sport and physical education, young people learn about the importance of key values such as:

- Honesty
- Teamwork
- Fair play
- Respect for themselves and others
- Adherence to rules

It also provides a forum for young people to learn how to deal with competition and how to cope with both winning and losing. These learning aspects highlight the impact of physical education and sport on a child's social and moral development in addition to physical skills and abilities. In terms of physical and health aspects of child and youth development, there is an overwhelming amount of evidence that focuses on the (mostly positive) effects of sport and exercise on physical health, growth and development.

Long-term involvement in physical activity

Physical education and sport also build health activity habits that encourage life-long participation in physical activity. This extends the impact of physical education beyond the schoolyard and highlights the potential impact of physical education on public health. To achieve broader goals in education and development, sports programmes must focus on the development of the individual and not only on the development of technical sports skills. While the physical benefits of participation in sport are well known and supported by large volumes of empirical evidence, sport and physical activity can also have positive benefits on education.

Learning performance

Sport-based programmes have been shown to improve the learning performance of children and young people, encouraging school attendance and a desire to succeed academically. Whilst a majority of research into the health and development impacts of sport has been conducted in developed countries, there are studies that support this relationship in developing countries. For example, a study on sports involvement among children and young people in Namibia has shown that those who participated in sport and physical activity were more likely to pass the Grade 10 examinations. There is further research that suggests this relationship continues in tertiary education.

Conclusion

Activity involving in physical activity, it keeps you fit physical, mentally, builds your confidence levels and develops all-round personality. It is wrong to believe that sports are a

waste of time. Physical activity is an essential element in shaping human personality in maintaining sound body and mind in facilitating peace and brotherhood is a much accepted argument. Despite the broad acceptance of the utility of sports, little is translated into actual promotion and participation in sports by general public. Sports have a positive spin off on the vibrancy of a nation. It is a powerful media to educate the youth on the right lines in channelling their potentialities. It provides a platform for nurturing a spirit of national integration, crossing boundaries of language, tradition and region of the country. The participation in sports and physical education activities for good health a high degree of physical fitness increases an individual's productivity. It promotes social harmony and discipline. So, for all these aspects, the role of sports and physical education is a nation building in this competitive era.

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Effect Of Technologies On Sports And Various Skills ✓**Dr. Umesh Rathi**

Arts And Science College Kura, Dist Amravati

Abstract

Sport and exercise science like most areas of life have been affected greatly by technological advancements. It is difficult to imagine modern sports and various sub-disciplines of exercise science without technologies. The use of technologies is, without exception, tainted with frustration and ambivalence. Paradoxically, it is the omnipresence of technology that has contributed most to people's inability to fully grasp the scope and depth of its influence and also uncertainty as to what role various technological advancements play in sports. Indeed, the influx of sport technologies has profoundly changed the landscape of sport and exercise science. Importantly, technology has in many ways changed what we think of as the athletic body. Therefore, this paper examines the impact of technology on sport performance, considering the theories of technology and quest for improved performance, types of sport technologies, the advantages and disadvantages of sport technologies in modern day sports. It is recommended that those managing, handling and using sport must be equipped to make wise choices on the type and use of sport technologies that would assist in the right performance.

Introduction

Sport world today is getting technological by combining natural athletic talent with advanced analytics and artificial intelligent to produce the best possible outcomes on the playing field of sports. Sport excite people as a triumph of human effort, with Barr (2016) stating that behind the scenes are a number of things that go into that triumph and at the top is technology. Technology has been utilized in sport for many years in various forms and play particularly vital role especially for the elite sport. Numerous attempts to define technology have yielded such an array of descriptions that one may resigned to the idea that technology is simply not definable. On the one hand, it is synonymous with science and rational thought, encompassing every little gadget ever held in hands.

Sports technology

Technology is changing the face of modern sports, sports psychology and coaching. State-of-the-art technologies are used to optimize performance in sports as diverse as cycling, speed-skating, swimming, golf, skiing, surfing, football/soccer ball, tennis racket and ball, running, facilities and many more. Technology in sport today is found in countless forms with each innovation has potentially positive and beneficial outcomes. Understanding the implications of sport technologies involve basic typology used in classifying, these are done in six types of sport technologies though not mutually exclusive, in some cases same technologic could fit into multiple categories of many types of sport technologies help to obtain a better perspective on which technological options athletes eventually have access to and impact on sport performance.

Computer vision

As the sports ecosystem is putting increasingly more focus on the fan experience, AI plays an essential role in shaping a relevant and impactful customer journey for sports viewers at home and in arenas.

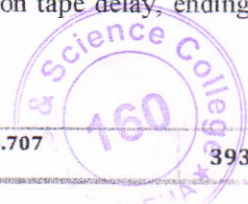
Computer vision, the ability of a machine to recognize, analyze and contextualize visual data, is one of the most influential and compelling types of AI for sports. The market for computer vision systems is projected to reach \$25.32 billion by 2023, at a CAGR of 47.54% between 2018 and 2023, according to ReportBuyer. Many professional venues today are already equipped with high-resolution and motion tracking cameras that track hundreds of movements and data points during games and produce automated video highlights, but the full potential of this technology is yet to be explored.

A brilliant example of what computer vision can do for sports came from a California-based company called GumGum, which applied its patented technology to sponsorship valuation by tracking and analyzing branding across sports footage and social media mentions. By providing almost instantaneous ROI metrics, GumGum's computer vision empowers rights holders and brands to reevaluate their sponsorship spending in the digital economy.

Video Technology

To remind you just how long ago 1980 was – The 'Miracle on Ice' was not broadcast live. The epic Olympic hockey battle between USA and USSR, won in epic fashion by the US, was on tape delay, ending over an hour before the TV broadcast started.

There is no way that would happen in today's sports era.



Everything is live, and not just on your home TV, but on your smartphone, tablet, and the overhead screen in your local church. In today's sports world you are never far from live access.

But it isn't just access that has adapted to the times, it is features. Instant replay, 1st and ten lines, pitch trackers, HD TV sets, DVR's – the experience of watching sports has changed dramatically for the better.

Wearable Computers

Another advancement in the world of safety and monitoring, wearable computers allow for real-time tracking of an athlete's health. Since their creation, the incidents of dehydration, heart attacks and worse, have dramatically decreased.

When Minnesota Vikings offensive lineman Korey Stringer died of heat stroke during training camp in 2001, companies began to investigate ways to monitor health in real-time and stave off tragedies like this. Wearable tech has made a difference in the lives of many athletes, by supervising pulse rate, hydration, and temperature through its wireless and microscopic health monitoring system.

Sports skills

Planning the Movement

- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted

Bilateral coordination

- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

Hand Eye coordination

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)

Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

Throwing

Prepare your body

- Head up eyes on target
- Stands with side of body facing the target
- Show ball to your toes (start with ball low)

Backswing (1. nose 2..shows)

- Bring the ball to your nose (ball up beside head)
- Show to someone behind you (stretch arm far back)

Forward Motion (3. throws)

- Step with foot opposite of throwing arm
- Arm moves forward forcefully
- Shoulder and hip follow the arm

Release

- Let the ball go in the direction of target

Follow through

- Throwing arm continues to move across your body

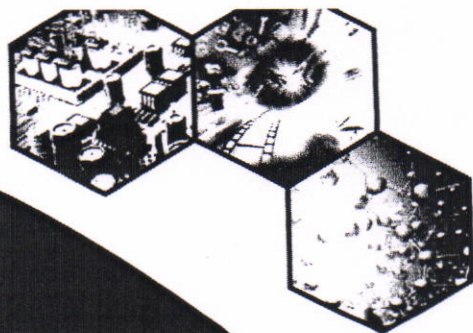
The back swing and follow through of arm and body are what gives a throw its power, distance, and speed.

Conclusion

Sports as a special social phenomenon, has become a modern technology accessories. The word of sport is changing because of technology, as technology plays large roles in daily lives, it also play a large role in changing the body. Thus, technology continues to change the way sports are played, how injuries are treated, what kinds of sports are played and enhances performance outcomes. Sporting technologies are man-made means developed to reach human interests or goals in or relating to a particular sport.

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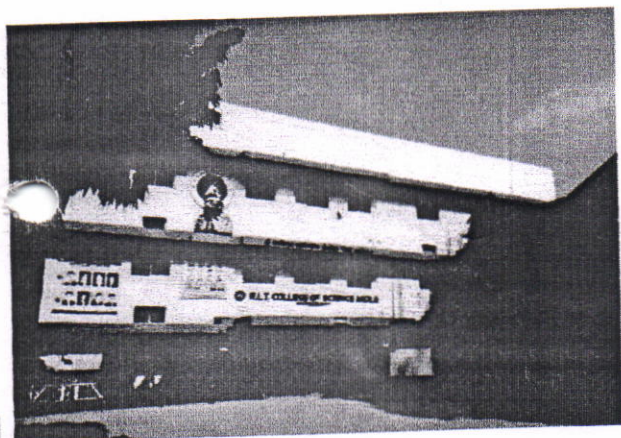
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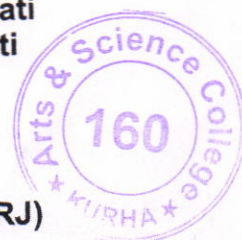
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Role of Information and Communication Technology in Modern Life and its Importance

Prof. Dr. Umesh Rathi

Arts And Science College Kura Dist. Amravati

Abstract

ICTs stand for information and communication technologies and are defined, for the purposes of this primer, as a "diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, and to create, disseminate, store, and manage information." These technologies include computers, the Internet, broadcasting and many more.

Introduction

The term ICT is also used to refer to the convergence of audiovisual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system. There are large economic incentives to merge the telephone network with the computer network system using a single unified system of cabling, signal distribution, and management. ICT is an umbrella term that includes any communication device, encompassing radio, television, cell phones, computer and network hardware, satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and appliance with them such as video conferencing and distance learning.

ICT is a broad subject and the concepts are evolving. It covers any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit, or receive information electronically in a digital form (e.g., personal computers, digital television, email, or robots). Theoretical differences between interpersonal-communication technologies and mass-communication technologies have been identified by the philosopher Piyush Mathur. Skills Framework for the Information Age is one of many models for describing and managing competencies for ICT professionals for the 21st century.

History of Information and Communication Technology

The term "information technology" evolved in the 1970s. Its basic concept, however, can be traced to the World War II alliance of the military and industry in the development of electronics, computers, and information theory. For the next twenty-five years, mainframe computers were used in large corporations to do calculations and manipulate large amounts of information stored in databases. Supercomputers were used in science and engineering, for designing aircraft and nuclear reactors, and for predicting worldwide weather patterns. Minicomputers came on to the scene in the early 1980s in small businesses, manufacturing plants, and factories.

In 1975, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology developed microcomputers. In 1976, Tandy Corporation's first Radio Shack microcomputer followed; the Apple microcomputer was introduced in 1977.

Benefits of Information and Communication Technology

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) has an important role in the world since we are now in the information age era. With ICT, the company can make the business easier to happen with the client, supplier and the distributor. It is also very important in our daily lives. The lack of appropriate information at the right time will result in low productivity, low quality research works, and waste of time to pursue information and even to do research which actually others had done or in other countries. Nowadays ICT cannot be separated with our daily needs.

ICT has a great impact in our daily lives. For example, we can read our local newspaper using the online newspaper. Another example is we still can get connected with our family, relatives, or colleagues even if we are abroad by using the electronic mail, yahoo messenger, call conference, or video conference.

Digital computer and networking has changed our economy concept to the economy with no boundary in time and space because of ICT. It brings a lot of advantages for economic development enabling millions of transactions to happen in an easy and fast way.

ICT is one of the economic development pillars to gain national competitive advantage. It can improve the quality of human life because it can be used as a learning and education media, the mass communication media in promoting and campaigning practical and important issues, such as the health and social area. It provides wider knowledge and can help in gaining and accessing information.

ICT has become an integral part of everyday life for many people. It increases its importance in people's lives and it is expected that this trend will continue, to the extent that ICT literacy will become a functional requirement for people's work, social, and personal lives.

Methodology of ICT

The potential of each technology varies according to how it is used. Haddad and Draxler identify at least five levels of technology use in education: presentation, demonstration, drill and practice, interaction, and collaboration.

Each of the different ICTs—print, audio/video cassettes, radio and TV broadcasts, computers or the Internet—may be used for presentation and demonstration, the most basic of the five levels. Except for video technologies, drill and practice may likewise be performed using the whole range of technologies. On the other hand, networked computers and the Internet are the ICTs that enable interactive and collaborative learning best; their full potential as educational tools will remain unrealized if they are used merely for presentation or demonstration. ICTs stand for information and communication technologies and are defined, for the purposes of this primer, as a “diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, and to create, disseminate, store, and manage information.” These technologies include computers, the Internet, broadcasting technologies (radio and television), and telephony to be used and their modalities of use.

Importance of ICT

The use of ICT in education add value in teaching and learning, by enhancing the effectiveness of learning, or by adding a dimension to learning that was not previously available. ICT may also be a significant motivational factor in students’ learning, and can support students’ engagement with collaborative learning. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is basically our society’s efforts to teach its current and emerging citizens valuable knowledge and skills around computing and communications devices, software that operates them, applications that run on them and systems that are built with them.


As a matter of fact, we are living in a constantly evolving digital world. ICT has an impact on nearly every aspect of our lives – from working to socializing, learning to playing. The digital age has transformed the way young people communicate, network, seek help, access information and learn. We must recognize that young people are now an online population and access is through a variety of means such as computers, TV and mobile phones.

Conclusion

ICT is one of the economic development pillars to gain national competitive advantage. It can improve the quality of human life because it can be used as learning and education media, the mass communication media in promoting and campaigning practical and important issues, such as the health and social area. Information and communications technologies (ICTs) are permeating modern lifestyles, shaping and coloring the undertaking of activities and travel.

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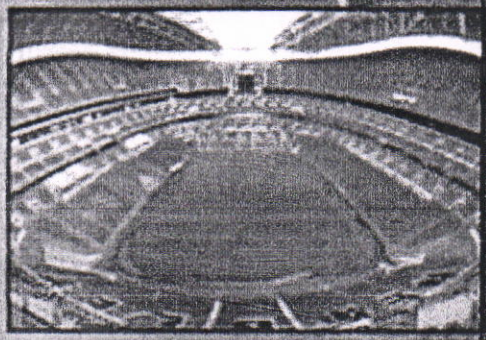
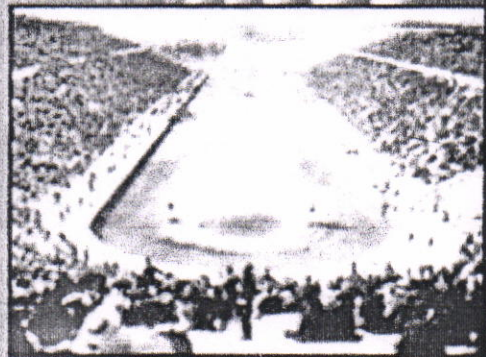
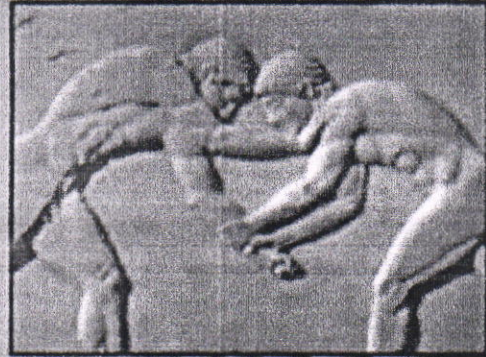
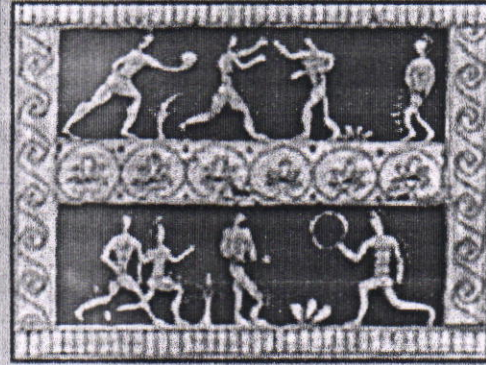
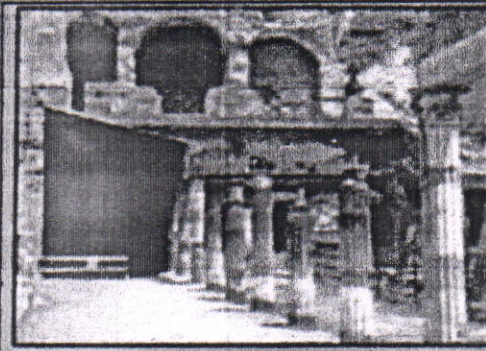
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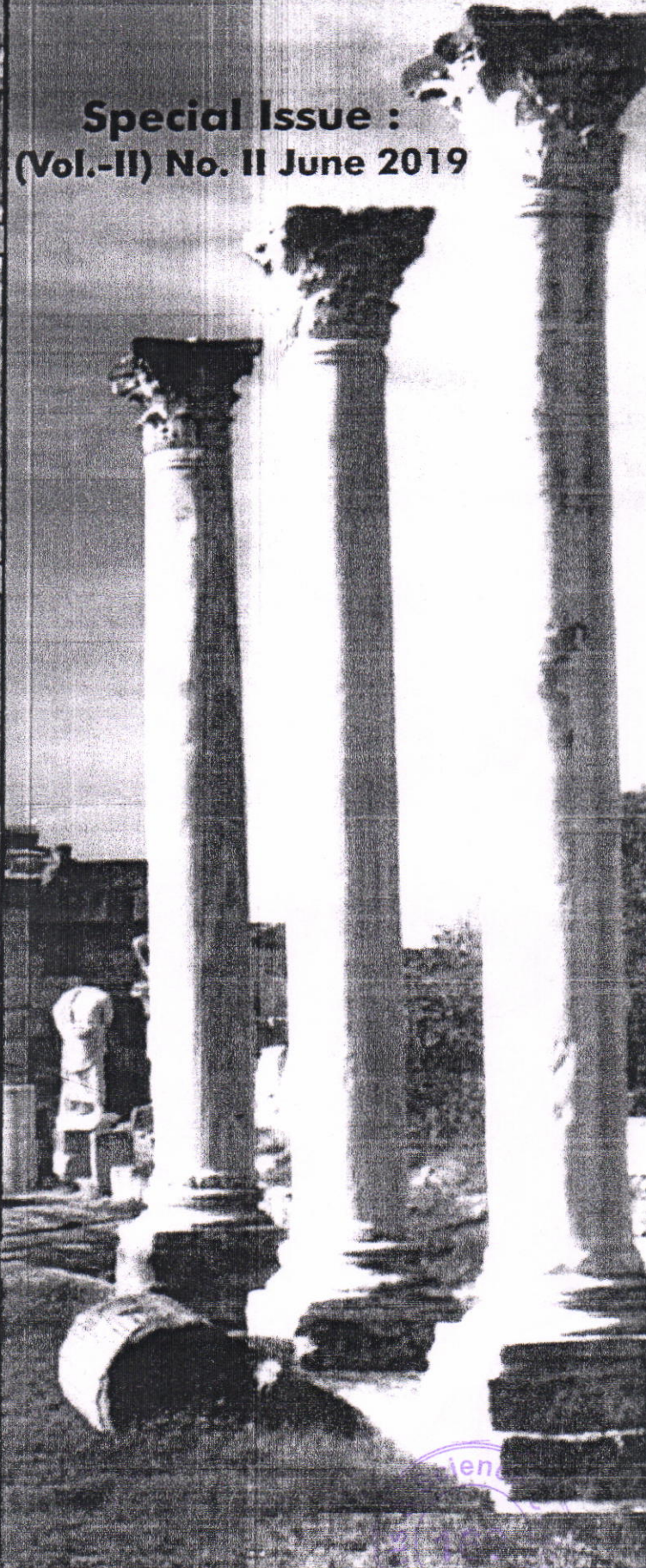


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