EVOLUTION OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

FROM BLACKBOARD TO ONLINE EDUCATION

Jeetendrasingh G. Barulkar
Dnyansagar D. Bhokare

- **Evolution of Education in India:: From Blackboard to Online Education**

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  Dnyansagar D. Bhokare

- **Edition : February 2019**

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ISBN: 978-81-950219-3-2

- **Swastik Publication**
  213, Vardan House, 7/28, Aansari Road,
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- **Type Setter :**
  Akshara Computer Works
  Ph : 7028020478

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CONTEMPORARY SCENARIO OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

The education system started getting influenced by various institutions. During the late nineteenth century, the Theosophical Society of India and Rama Krishna Mission started to merge the western ideals of education with the Indian roots to inspire the students and make them accepted universally. Intellectuals of various nationalities came together and helped shape the education system. This paper focuses on various scenarios related to the education system in India.

Keywords: *Contemporary scenario, education system, importance of education*

INTRODUCTION

The Universities in India in the present times can be classified in various categories like Central Universities, State Universities, Deemed

ISBN: 978-81-950219-3-2

SANT GADGE BABA AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY

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Advanced Java & VB .Net

Computer Science

B.Sc. PART- III (SEMESTER -VI)

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Editors

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Published by the DnyanPath Publication (INDIA)

A TEXT BOOK OF COMPUTER SCIENCE SEMESTER - VI

ISBN 13 : 978-93-87278-73-8
Edition : First, January 2020

DnyanPath® Publication
ISO 9001 : 2015

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Mahatma Fule Sankul, Infront of Abhiyanta Bhavan,
Shegaon Naka, V.M.V. Road, Amravati - 444603 (Maharashtra)
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Contact us : info@dnyanpath.org | dnyanpathpub@gmail.com
Phone : 08600353712, 09503237806

Printed at Shri Gurudeo Printers, Amravati.
Mahatma Fule Sankul, Shegaon Naka, V.M.V. Road, Amravati - 444603 (Maharashtra)

Price : ₹ 120 /-

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*****

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Data Access with ADO .Net

6.1 Introduction :

ADO.NET is a data access technology from Microsoft .Net Framework (introduced in 1996), which provides communi cation media between relational and non-relational systems through a common set of components..

Microsoft ActiveX Data Objects.Net (ADO.Net) is a model, a part of the .Net framework that is used by the .Net applications for retrieving, accessing and updating data. ADO.NET provides a bridge between the front end controls and the back end database. The ADO.NET objects encapsulate all the data access operations and the controls interact with these objects to display data, thus hiding the details of movement of data.

ADO.NET is an object-oriented set of libraries that allows to interact with data sources. The data source is a database, but it could also be a text file, an Excel spreadsheet, or an XML file.ADO .NET consists of classes that allow a .NET application to connect to the data source, executes commands and manage disconnected data.

Difference between ADO & ADO.net :

1. We have recordset in ADO and in ADO.NET we have dataset.
2. In recordset we can only have one table. If we want to accommodate more than one table we need to do inner join and fill the recordset. Dataset can have multiple tables.
3. All data persist in XML as compared to classic ADO where data persisted in Binary format also.

Elements of Algebra and Trigonometry

T M Karade, Maya S Bendre, V G Mete
R S Wadbudhe, S N Bayaskar, P P Khade

SONU NILU

Published by Sonu Nilu
5, Bandu Soni Layout, Gayatri Road, Parsodi, Nagpur.

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T M Karade, Maya S Bendre, V G Mete, R S Wadbudhe, S N Bayaskar, P P Khade
Elements of Algebra and Trigonometry

First Edition July 2002
Second Edition July 2003
Third Edition September 2004
Fourth Edition June 2005
Fifth Edition June 2009
Sixth Edition June 2011
Seventh Edition July 2012
Eighth Edition June 2013
Ninth Edition July 2014
Tenth Edition June 2015
Eleventh Edition June 2016
Twelfth Edition June 2017
Thirteenth Edition July 2019
Fourteenth Edition July 2022

ISBN 978-81-88763-20-7

Price Rs 150

Printed and bound in India
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ISBN 978-81-88763-20-7

ISBN 9788188763207
9 788188 763207

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Elements of matrix algebra

1. Introduction

Matrix is one of the powerful and elegant tools in mathematics to deal with various practical problems. It forms a branch of linear algebra. Though the concept of matrix was brought forth by Cayley in 1860, it took about 100 years to realize its utility in engineering study after the emergence of digital computers around 1960. The beauty of matrix lies in its compact single letter notation such as $A, B, C, \cdots$ for an array of many numbers arranged in rows and columns and perform various operations on array through the operations on single letter symbols. Having understood its applicability the subject matrix algebra is being studied right from high school level. Therefore, it is presumed that the readers have basic knowledge of matrix. However, for completeness here we briefly summarize the basic information about matrix.

Matrix. There are many occasions in mathematics where we deal with rectangular orderly arrangement of numbers or functions. An array of this type may be given by the symbol

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

The quantities a_{ij}, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, m$, $j = 1, \cdots, n$ are numbers or functions and are called *elements* or *members* of the array A. Such an array, subject to certain rules of operation, (addition, multiplication etc) is called a *matrix*. The matrices are denoted by [ ] or ( ) or $\| \ \|$. The elements a_{ij} may be scalars or functions or whatever is meaningful in this context. The elements of A which are in a horizontal line constitute a row of the matrix A and those in a vertical line a column of the matrix. An element a_{ij} occurs at the intersection of the i th row and j th column.

Order of a matrix. A matrix A with m rows and n columns is called a

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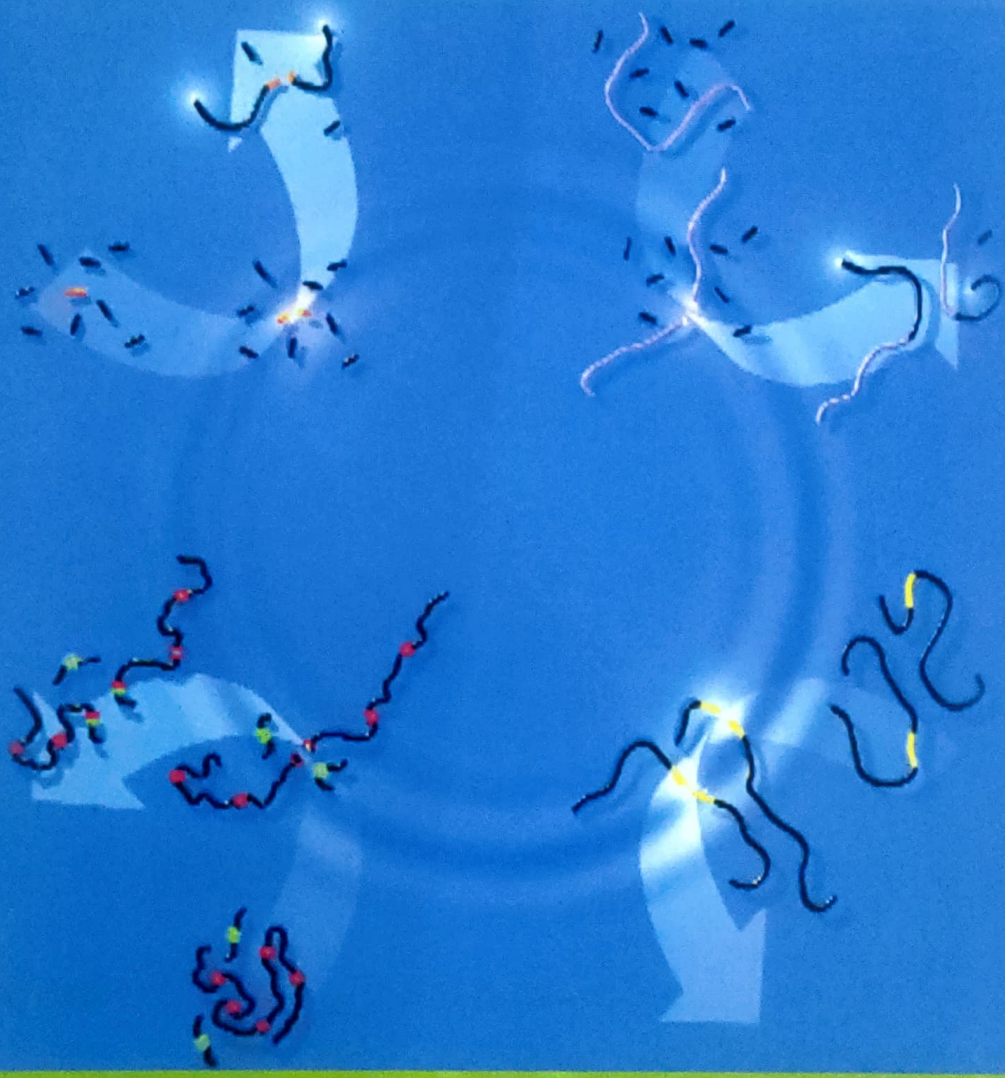

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Ultrasonic Transducer Modeling and Simulation

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ISBN : 978-93-93973-51-1

EDITION : 2022

Printed and Published By :

Shri Ganesh Raut
Om Sai Publisher & Distributors
Plot No. 29, Behind T.B. Ward,
Indira Nagar, Nagpur 440003.
Mob. : 9923693506,
E-mail : ospdnagpur@yahoo.com

Sales Office :

Smt. Jyoti Naresh Khapekar
SAI JYOTI PUBLICATION
Teen-nal Chowk, Kasarpura,
Behind Panjivani Market,
Itwari, Nagpur.
Mob. : 9764673503
E-mail id : sjp10ng@gmail.com
Website : www.saijyoti.in

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Plot No. 65, Radhika Palace,
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Chapter - 1

Fundamentals of Ultrasound

Introduction

Vibrations up to 20,000 cycles can be heard by human beings and so, the frequency range up to 20KHz is called sonic frequency. Sound waves do not belong to the electromagnetic wave family like heat and light. As such, study of sound waves is not exactly an electronic branch. However, most of the ultrasonic sound waves find very valuable industrial applications as flaw direction, submarine communication, electronic soldering and welding. Ultrasonics is today applied in medical diagnosis (echo-scanning) as an alternative to X-ray scanning. Production of ultrasonic sound waves involves use of electronic oscillators called transducers. Use of ultrasonic waves does not involve harmful wave radiation. Radiation is present in other methods for the applications mentioned above. Hence ultrasonics is a welcome substitute for electromagnetic waves in many industrial applications.

Physics plays a very important role as the basis for ultrasonic imaging in the areas of medical imaging. A brief insight into the physical concepts implicated will be outlined here.

1.1 Physics of Ultrasound

Ultrasonic imaging is a method of producing images by a very high frequency sound. Sound is a mechanical, vibration type of energy. Ultrasound used for medical imaging is generated in particular crystalline materials which, when electrically energized, are capable of vibrating at frequencies of millions of vibrations per second. The devices in which ultrasound is generated, and also detected, are called transducers.

Once, the ultrasonic energy produced is suitably concentrates into a narrow beam, which is then directed into the tissues in chosen areas of interest in the patient. All along its path, the beam interacts with the tissues in the course of various processes, suffering a decline in its intensity, or attenuation. The main interaction processes comprise reflection, refraction, absorption, and scattering of the beam energy. The beam as well undergoes changes in shape and size as it spreads out, or diverges, away from the region where it is well-focused. The interaction processes are affected by both the parameters of the ultrasound beam, particularly the frequency,

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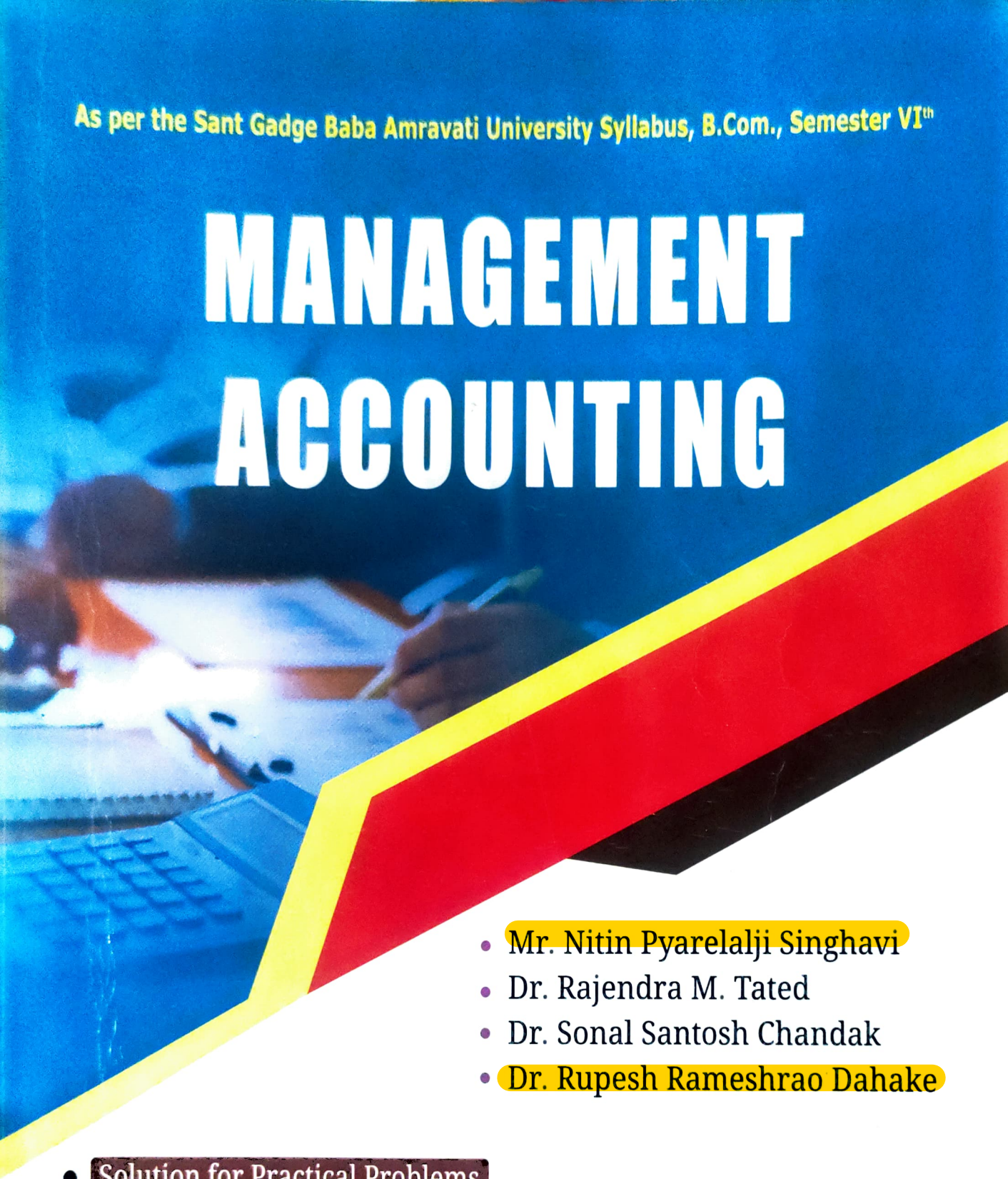

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Himalaya Publishing House

ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED

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ISBN: 978-93-5495-247-0

9 789354 952470

ISBN: 978-93-5495-247-0 PAB 0234 ₹ 250/-

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1.1: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING: MEANING; FEATURES; ADVANTAGES; LIMITATIONS; SCOPE AND FUNCTIONS OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING.

INTRODUCTION

Accounting information is the integral part of all managerial decisions. It enables the management to make effective decisions and achieve its goal in an efficient manner. Accounting information is not only essential to government, investors, creditors and bankers but also important to management. Until recently accounting was regarded merely as an art of recording, classifying and summarizing transactions and events which are of a financial character. Later on, accounting was regarded as "the process of identifying, measuring and communicating economic information to the needy people for accurate judgments and decisions by users of the information." Accounting is now regarded as a core function of which is to provide quantitative information for managerial decisions and other economic activities. The information is basically financial in nature and is intended to be useful in making economic decisions. Thus, accounting can be rightly termed as a core managerial activity providing quantitative information for qualitative decisions. It includes several branches of accounting such as financial accounting, cost accounting, management accounting and the emerging concepts i.e., human resource accounting and social accounting.

Meaning of Management Accounting

Management Accounting is the presentation of accounting information to management in order to formulate the policies and assist in its day-to-day activities. In other words, it helps the management to perform all its functions including planning, organizing, staffing, directing and control. It is a tool for making effective decision. It deals with generating statements and reports through various data like financial accounting cost accounting etc., with use of proper tool of analysis and interpretation and it is made use for managerial decisions.

Definitions Management Accounting

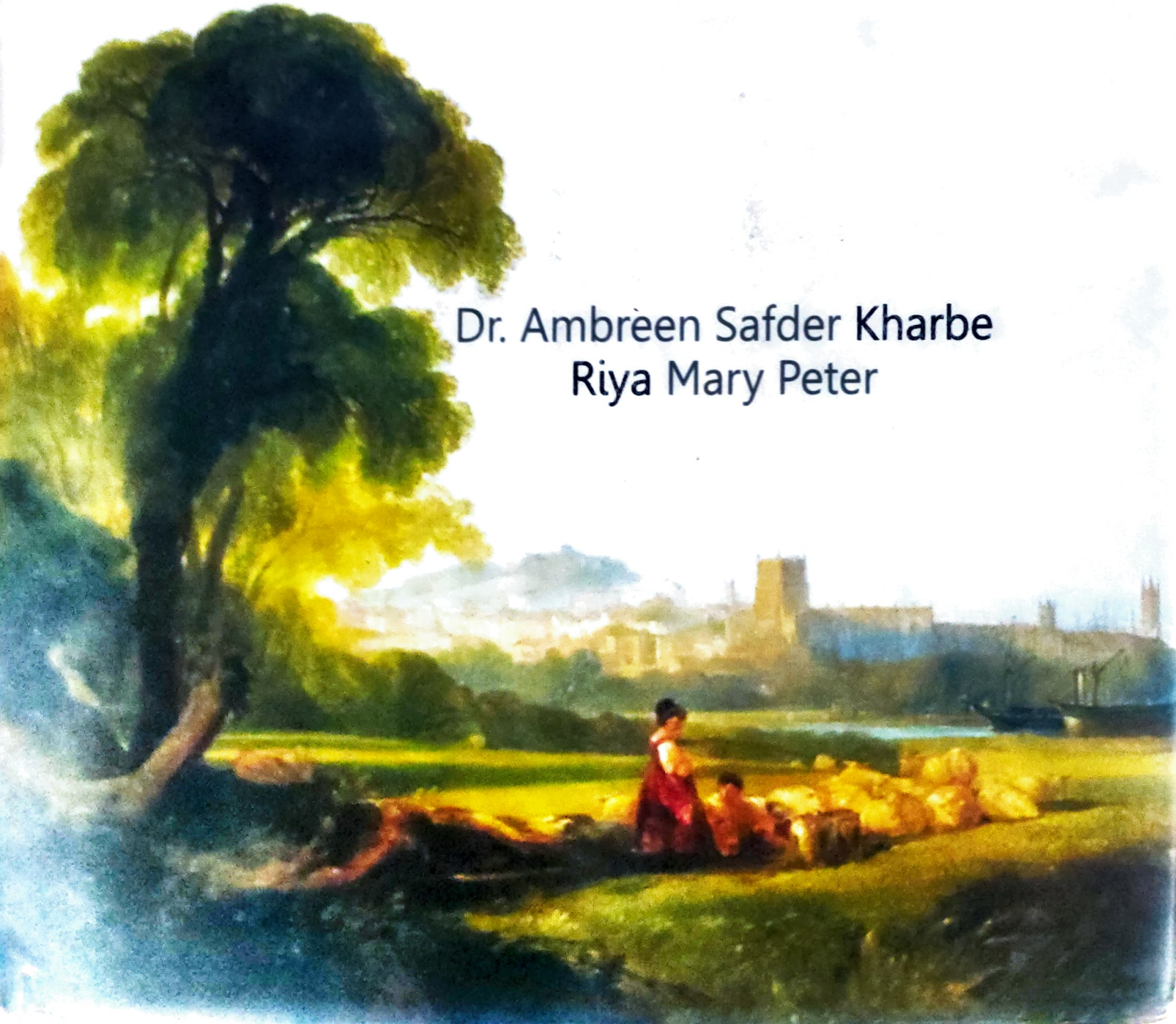
Management accounting has different viewpoint and focus as per the situation and requirement of the organization. Some of the definitions of Management Accounting may be noted below:

In the words of ***J. Batty,*** "Management Accountancy is the term used to describe the accounting methods, systems and techniques which, coupled with special knowledge and ability, assist management in its task of maximizing profit or minimizing losses."

ROMANTIC Literature

A LITERARY INNOVATION

Dr. Ambreen Safder Kharbe
Riya Mary Peter



Worldwide Circulation through Authorspress Global Network
First Published in 2021
by
Authorspress
Q-2A Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi-110 016 (India)
Phone: (0) 9818049852
E-mail: authorspressgroup@gmail.com
Website: www.authorspressbooks.com

Romantic Literature: A Literary Innovation
ISBN 978-93-5529-034-2

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Printed in India at Thomson Press (India) Limited

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CHAPTER 22

Gothic Element in the Poetry of S T Coleridge

Barulkar Jeetendrasingh

The present chapter attempts to examine in the influence of Gothic element or Gothic literature in the poetry of romantic age – particularly the poetry of Coleridge. The term Gothic is derived from certain tribes which invaded Europe in in pre mediaeval times. The term later on gained its currency in the fields of art and architecture. In the context of literature, the term Gothic is applied mostly to the fiction written in the second half of the eighteenth century. Prominent practitioners of this genre were Horace Walpole, Mary Shelley, William Bedford etc. Set mostly in the Middle Ages, Gothic writings represent the ruins, haunted castles, gloomy-abandoned monasteries and many supernatural elements.

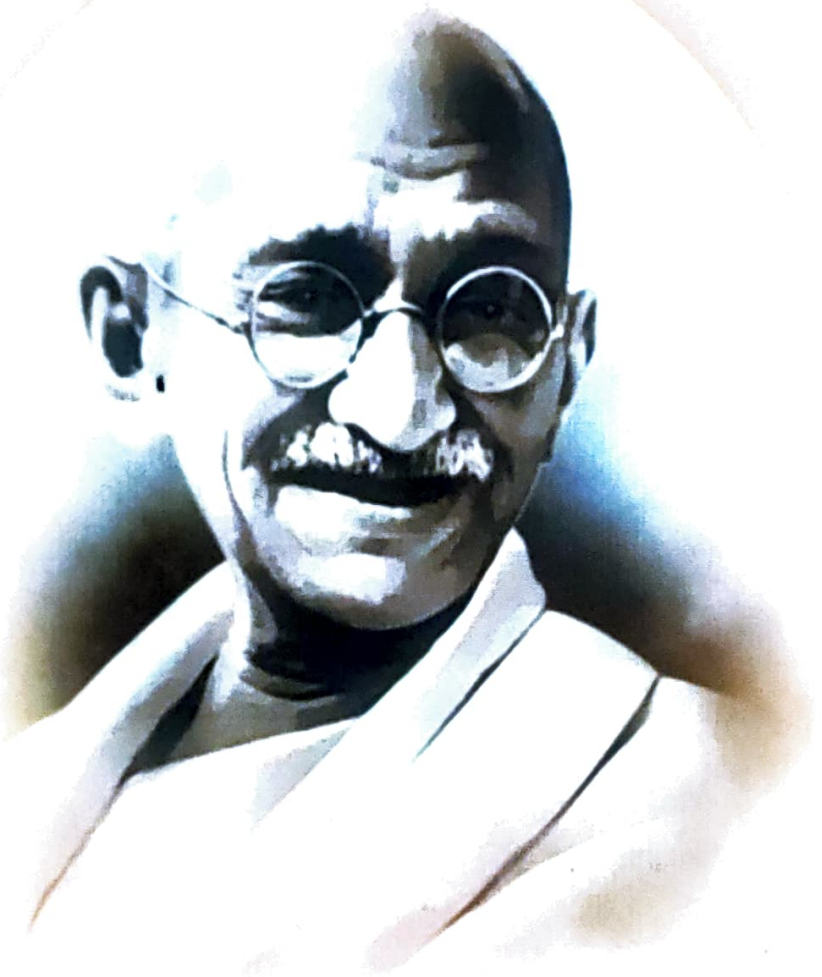
The beginning of 19th century was marked by the revival of romantic literature. Romanticism can be primarily seen as a reaction to the age of neoclassicism where art had degenerated into artifice. With the excessive and artificial use of classical elements people started losing their interest in neo-classicism. Gradually there was a shift from technique to emotions from artificiality to subtle expression, from Dryden and Pope to Wordsworth and Coleridge. The poets and the authors of this age had eagerness for something new, something strange and something beyond natural. This could also be regarded as an age of enquiry and the age of exploration.

The writers of Gothic fiction played a great role in influencing the Romantic Movement. Most of the romantics tried to escape from reality of the contemporary times. This led to the attraction of mediaeval themes and during this period gothic and romantic started to mingle with each other. Romantic literature, under the influence of the Gothic became darker, stranger and dominantly supernatural. Gothic and romantic styles of writing started to freely interchange

गांधीवादी विचार

GANDHIAN THOUGHTS

Volume-I



संपादक

डॉ. बाळासाहेब जी. जोगदंड

गांधीवादी विचार

■ प्रा. डॉ. बाळासाहेब जी. जोगदंड

■ प्रथम आवृत्ती – २ ऑक्टोंबर

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■ प्रकाशक

आधार पब्लिकेशन, अमरावती.

हनुमान मंदिराजवळ, पाठ्यपुस्तक मंडळा समोर,

वि.म.वि.कॉलेज मागे, अमरावती

मो. ९५९५५६०२७८

email- aadharpublication@gmail.com

■ मुखपृष्ठ संकल्पना

विलास पवार

सरिता ग्राफिक्स, अमरावती

■ अक्षरजुळवणी

सरिता ग्राफिक्स,

कठोरा रोड, अमरावती

■ Price : 200/-

ISBN-978-93-91305-39-0

सुचना:- सदर अंकामध्ये प्रकाशित झालेल्या लेखास, संपादक, प्रकाशक, मालक, मुद्रक जबाबदार राहणार नाही. या अंकामध्ये प्रकाशित झालेले लेख लेखकाचे त्यांचे वैयक्तिक मत आहे.

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महात्मा गांधीजींची रामराज्याची संकल्पना

अमोल भाऊराव बंड
राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख आदर्श महाविद्यालय
धामणगाव रेल्वे, जि. अमरावती

सारांश :

राज्य ही राज्यशास्त्रातील मध्यवर्ती कल्पना आहे. त्यामुळे राज्य या संकल्पनेविषयी अनेक विचारवंतांनी वेगवेगळे विचार मांडले आहेत. परंतु महात्मा गांधी हे अराज्यवादी विचारवंत होते. त्यांच्या मते राज्य जोपर्यंत व्यक्तीच्या नैतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक विकासासाठी सहाय्यक ठरते तोपर्यंत त्याचे समर्थन करता येते. परंतु, राज्याच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात झालेली वाढ व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्यासाठी घातक असते. त्यामुळे राज्यविरहीत समाजरचना त्यांना आदर्श वाटते. परंतु राज्यविरहीत समाजरचनेमधील मानवी स्वभावामध्ये काही दुर्गून व उणिवा असत्यामुळे त्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी महात्मा गांधींनी मर्यादीत राज्यसत्तेचे समर्थन केले आहे. या मर्यादीत राज्यसत्तेला महात्मा गांधीचे रामराज्य किंवा आदर्श राज्य असे संबोधले जाते. हे राज्य पूर्णत: सत्य व अहिंसेवर आधारित असेल आणि त्यामध्ये व्यक्ती स्वत: स्वत:ची शासक असेल. अशाप्रकारे महात्मा गांधीजींनी ज्या राज्यामध्ये जनतेचे सार्वभौमत्व, समता, स्वातंत्र्य स्वावलंबन आणि सर्व क्षेत्रामध्ये आत्मनिर्भरता असेल अशा राज्याला रामराज्य म्हणता येईल असे स्पष्ट केले.

प्रस्तावना :

राज्यशास्त्रामध्ये अनेक राजकीय विचारवंतांनी राज्य या संकल्पनेविषयी आपले विचार मांडले आहेत. त्याचप्रकारे महात्मा गांधीजींनी सुध्दा राज्याविषयी आपले विचार प्रकट केले आहेत. मुळत: महात्मा गांधी हे अराज्यवादी होते. त्यांची आदर्श राज्याची कल्पना राज्यविहीन अहिंसक समाजव्यवस्थेवर आधारित आहे. त्यांनी राज्याचे अस्तीत्व हे व्यक्तीच्या नैतिक व आध्यात्मिक विकासाकरिता सहाय्यक