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From

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APPLICATION OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES TO IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES IN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT: AN OVERVIEW IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT

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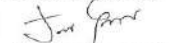
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ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (API) SYSTEM AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT
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ATTITUDE TOWARDS INFORMATION LITERACY: A SURVEY OF POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS AND RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF SANT GADGE BABA AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT:

The research study discusses attitude of post-graduate students and research scholars towards information literacy. Attitude usually plays an important role in students' skill in a learned area. Hence, the steer in information literacy could be persisted on the attitude of students to be versed in their information literacy skills. The important instrument used for data collection was structured questionnaire. The university has 23 government aided and 5 self-financing departments. Cluster sampling technique has been used for data selection. This questionnaire was circulated amongst all the teaching departments. Out of the 320 questionnaires distributed 241 were received so the response rate is 75.31%. It is recommended that, post-graduate students and research scholars' and should be encouraged to have a positive attitude toward information literacy and interact with their peers in group discussions as it will increase their knowledge in studies.

KEYWORDS:

Attitude, Information Literacy, business literacy, computer literacy, health literacy, media literacy, numerical literacy, textual, literacy Sources, Literacy Skills, LIS-Professional, etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Information literacy is a very basic element to students' success in the digital age, particularly in higher education. It has therefore become a significant issue in many academic communities. Coming on the heels of rapidly emerging information and communications technologies (ICTs) and increasing quantities of information, but broader than fluency in the use of ICTs, it has been recognised globally by institutions of higher learning as a sine qua non for the information society, thereby making it imperative for students to accurately

Use of Mobile Technology for Library and Information Services by the College Librarian in Amravati District: A Survey

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the use of mobile technology by the college librarian in Amravati district, Maharashtra. It is an attempt to find out the frequency of using mobile technology for library services. The college librarian plays an important role in delivering information services through mobile technology. Findings shows that, majority of the college librarian were used mobile technology for delivering library and information services to their users in Amravati district. The research paper highlights the current state of mobile technology and problems faced by college librarians in using this technology.

Keywords

Web Resources; Mobile Technology, Moblogging, Information Services, College Librarians; Amravati; Maharashtra; etc.

1. Introduction

Mobile technology is technology that goes where the user goes. It consists of portable two-way communications devices, computing devices and the networking technology that connects them. Currently, mobile technology is typified by internet-enabled devices like smartphones, tablets and watches. Mobile devices can help to start bringing the physical and virtual worlds together. They can bring electronic resources into our physical spaces or bringing physical items to like within the electronic world. Different technologies that can help the library to increase the visibility of its resources are Quick Response codes (QR codes), Near Field Communications (NFC) and Augmented Reality (AR) (Walsh, 2012).

Applications of internet and mobile technology have changed the overall functions of college library. The operation of libraries changed and provides large number of information services tousers through mobile. The world of mobile technology has changed a great deal after mobile technology revolution. Increasing number of mobile devices is emerging day by day which are capable of accessing the internet and combining the capabilities of telephone

A REVIEW OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN E-LEARNING AND DIGITAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

Now Internet has shown new paths to learning .The educational resources are accessible to students. Education is a means of empower their lives and future within workplace. In our country E-learning and digital information systems and online courses are already started.

Keywords: *E- learning, Digital learning, Distance education, Information service, Web-based Education, Library's Role.*

Introduction

Technology has dominated all spheres of life. The education is also one of the fields where we can see the impact of information technology. Education and libraries are twin sisters. Libraries are the most effective tools in disseminating knowledge. Now a day's libraries have become the increasingly IT based.

The emergence of Internet is changing the function of library. New concepts are taking the library to the learner. This paper is an attempt to study the role of libraries in E-learning. E- Learning is life long process, which influence on everybody from an elementary school to a professional learner, from private sector to government.

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KEYWORDS:

Information, Information Technology (IT), Information Communication Technology (ICT), Skills, Academic Library, Academic Librarians etc.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Information is considered as fifth need of human after ranking air, water food and shelter. It is the key factor in any kind of research and development. Information is very essential as a resource for national development, and also very essential for the success of libraries and information centers in India. The acquisition and application of ICT facilitates access to a wide range of information resources and databases irrespective of their geographical locations, distance impedance and time. Application of ICT in libraries has helped librarians and information specialists, and researchers to improve their information products and services through enhanced search outcomes in terms of specificities of documents retrieval, provision/dissemination and use of requisite information retrieved or generated. ICT has become an important field for all information professionals; this is because of perceived relevance, and practical applications to tasks in libraries and information centre's (Aina, 2004).

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (API) SYSTEM AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE LIBRARIANS: A SURVEY OF AMRAVATI DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

The present research paper measures the impact of API (academic performance indicator) on the career development of college librarians' in Amravati district. The API system and PBAS (Performance based appraisal system) has been applied in higher educational institutes in India since 2010. Academic performance indicator is quantitative approach to measure the quality of teaching and working of teachers and librarians, i.e. their proficiency level. It is an attempt to check the job status, security and satisfaction of college librarians. The impact of API system on procurement, organization of library resources, delivery of knowledge/information and on organizational changes is studied in this research paper.

KEYWORDS

Academic Performance, Career Development, API (Academic Performance Indicator), Appraisal System, higher educational institutes, PBAS (Performance based appraisal system) etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Librarians the world over are faced with the constant challenge of remaining abreast of developments in their field. Rapid changes in technology and workplace roles threaten to make their skills obsolete unless they undertake constant career development. This international collection presents a comprehensive overview of current continuing career development practices for those who manage and work in library and information services.

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SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GLOBALIZATION

Dr. Raju Ghanshyam Shrirame, Head of Economics Department &
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ABSTRACT - While these encouraging developments are occurring today in the wake of globalization, many more changes can be made. Today's comprehensive globalization has made it necessary to deliver benefits for all the people of these states. Today, the Arab governments of the oil exporting countries of the Gulf countries are making a sincere effort to provide social services to all their people. It can help create a very conducive environment for various businesses in this country. Whether local or foreign, some may work more efficiently to finance development projects for some of these, such as the World Bank. Global banks can operate donor trust funds with the help of member countries, or promote the development of private or backward country services through IFC. Today, these countries are helping to provide basic social services and support for the development of good governance and the private sector in the Palestinian Territory. Countries that have adopted the path of peace, if they choose the path of peace, can provide these countries with financial support for economic rehabilitation.

Finally, the World Bank Group has some specialized tools for financial and development business, but according to that, it is very difficult for those countries to operate in the future. The transfer of knowledge from the developed country to such backward countries has to take place, without which the development of those countries will not happen. This is a unique and unique opportunity to learn about the knowledge and diversity of the developing countries. This organization collects the most valuable information and supplies it. This institution is not only a university of knowledge, but instead it is a "brain trust" with a sea of extensive experiences. A trust that helps you keep an eye on eleven aspects of strategic matters. Such special abilities need special recognition and proper discharge. Nevertheless, such underdeveloped and developing countries must continue to challenge future financial crises by proving themselves ready for future challenges.

To succeed against this united globalization call, the World Bank group will also face its internal challenges. This requires using capital more effectively and focusing more on client service. Relationships with civic organizations and NGOs should be strengthened so that they can learn from them. To reflect the new direction for help, national support programs, infectious diseases, infrastructural sector, NGOs and funding will focus on projects such as private businesses interested in development challenges, and the need to work more effectively to support better business developments employees Encephala and organization Garish must improve. We need strong human resources policies to support our field staff as we encourage greater decentralization. And we need more voice and representation on our board and diversity in our workforce. A recent report by an experienced committee led by former. Federal, Reserve Board Paul Walker has the important task of strengthening the overriding government, and its approach in tackling corruption. Under this, the panel must implement a wide set of recommendations, to streamline the work of investigators and ensure that their products are utilized optimally. For this, the immediate pursuit must be made by welcoming the views of others, discussing ideas with this board and moving towards reform in the proceedings. In the context of globalization, the experience so far is the World Bank is expected to identify further the seriousness of the agenda of governance and bribery.

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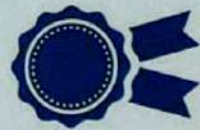
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Abstract

The Indian economy needs to work on a long-term scenario for any strategy. India is a big market for the world which requires a restrained approach and perfect preparation for the future. The changes that are taking place in India are often not visible. Most of the people seem to be unaware of the significant positive changes taking place in India. Looking to the future, it is a good example that the Indian economy is fully open to competition. A new era of friendship between India and the United States has recently begun in 2014. Since the days of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and then US President Barack Obama, the two countries have been trying to take their friendship to new heights. In the four years since Donald Trump came to power in the United States after Barack Obama, economic ties between the two countries have largely been strained. Donald Trump's erratic foreign and international trade and economic policy has hit many countries hard. Apart from this, India was often seen sitting. But Sushma Swaraj and Dr. S. Jayshankar The both ministers have been instrumental in improving the diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries, following in the footsteps of Jaishankar's successful foreign policy. The mutual partnership between the United States and India is based on the principles of democracy, democracy, equal treatment of all citizens, human rights and a shared commitment to the rule of law. The US and India have a shared interest in promoting global security, economic stability and economic prosperity through trade, investment and connectivity. The United States has been supporting India's emergence as a leading global power and key partner in ensuring that the Indo-Pacific is a region of peace, stability and growing economic prosperity. This role seems to have gained more momentum recently since 2014. The strong ties with the people in our countries are reflected in the four million strong Indian American Diasporas. This partnership movement is a powerful resource. In December 2019, the United States hosted the second 2 + 2 Ministerial Dialogue in Washington, led by the US Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense and his Indian counterpart, on which both sides reaffirmed India's status as a key defense partner. A new era has begun in these bilateral talks while strengthening cooperation on maritime security. Has appeared. It covered two important areas of interoperability and information sharing. The platform for these 2 + 2 bilateral international discussions serves as a major communication mechanism between the United States and India. There are more than thirty bilateral dialogue and working groups, working in a wide range of areas of human endeavor, from space and health cooperation to the trade in energy and high technology. This includes the US-India Counterterrorism Joint Working Group, which was established in 2000. This working group is seen to be playing a very important role at the international level. A critical evaluation of this working group has shown that its work is of a high standard. It appears to have been included in government dialogues of government departments in the oldest government sector. These include Strategic Energy Partnership, Cyber Dialogue, Civil Space Working Group, Trade Policy Forum, Defense Policy Group and many more such as International Trade Affairs, Import, Export, Force of Trade. Considering the economic relations between the two countries, the United States expects to expand bilateral trade relations with India in areas that are mutually beneficial.

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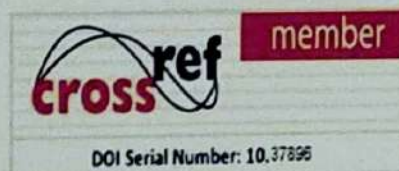
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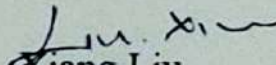
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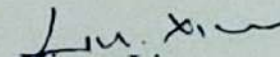
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Abstract

If an Indian buyer transacts with a seller in Germany, the Indian buyer will first have to convert his rupees into US dollars. The seller will receive those dollars, which are then converted into euros. Here both parties involved have to incur conversion costs and bear the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. This facility has been used by the Central Executive to explore how other options can be explored under dollar-dependent debt. This is why the importance of vostro accounts is increasing today. A Vostro account is an integral branch of correspondent banking that includes a variety of services when a bank (or intermediary) acts to facilitate wire transfers, business transactions, acceptance of deposits and collection of documents on behalf of other banks. It helps domestic banks gain wider access to foreign financial markets and serve international customers without having a physical presence abroad. It shows that the function of Special Rupee Vostro Account (SRVA) is very important and the framework includes three important elements. Invoicing requires that all exports and imports be valued and invoiced in INR. Exchange rates between currencies of trading partner countries are market-determined. To conclude the functioning of the debt collection services of these two countries, the final settlement is also seen to be in Indian National Rupee (INR). It involves SRVA accounts being opened by authorized domestic commercial banks (which are authorized to deal in foreign currencies) to the partner trading country's representative banks. Domestic importers are required to make payment (in INR) to the concerned bank's SRVA account against invoices for supply of goods or services from foreign seller/supplier. Similarly, domestic exporters are required to pay the export amount (in INR) from the designated account balance of the respective bank of the partner country. While prioritizing, domestic banks are held responsible for giving top priority to ensure that available funds are used to meet existing payment obligations, i.e. export orders already completed or export payments scheduled. All these procedures must be followed in accordance with FEMA guidelines. It requires all reporting of cross-border transactions to be done in accordance with existing guidelines under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. Eligibility criteria for banks are different and for opening SRVA account, banks of partner countries will approach the authorized domestic dealer bank and take further action accordingly. The authorized domestic dealer bank shall also ensure that the concerned bank is not from a country mentioned in the updated Financial Action Task Force (FATF) public statement on high risk and non-cooperative jurisdictions after obtaining approval from the apex banking regulator providing details of the arrangement. Domestic banks are also required to observe financial matters related to the concerned bank. Multiple SRV accounts can

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THE GLOBAL LEVEL OF INDIAN ECONOMY & THE GROUP OF DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES: ROLES AND STRATEGIES

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Abstract

The Indian economy needs to work on a long-term scenario for any strategy. India is a big market for the world which requires a restrained approach and perfect preparation for the future. The changes that are taking place in India are often not visible. Most of the people seem to be unaware of the significant positive changes taking place in India. Looking to the future, it is a good example that the Indian economy is fully open to competition. A new era of friendship between India and the United States has recently begun in 2014. Since the days of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and then US President Barack Obama, the two countries have been trying to take their friendship to new heights. In the four years since Donald Trump came to power in the United States after Barack Obama, economic ties between the two countries have largely been strained. Donald Trump's erratic foreign and international trade and economic policy has hit many countries hard. Apart from this, India was often seen sitting. But Sushma Swaraj and Dr. S. Jayshankar The both ministers have been instrumental in improving the diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries, following in the footsteps of Jaishankar's successful foreign policy. The mutual partnership between the United States and India is based on the principles of democracy, democracy, equal treatment of all citizens, human rights and a shared commitment to the rule of law. The US and India have a shared interest in promoting global security, economic stability and economic prosperity through trade, investment and connectivity. The United States has been supporting India's emergence as a leading global power and key partner in ensuring that the Indo-Pacific is a region of peace, stability and growing economic prosperity. This role seems to have gained more momentum recently since 2014. The strong ties with the people in our countries are reflected in the four million strong Indian American Diasporas. This partnership movement is a powerful resource. In December 2019, the United States hosted the second 2 + 2 Ministerial Dialogue in Washington, led by the US Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense and his Indian counterpart, on which both sides reaffirmed India's status as a key defense partner. A new era has begun in these bilateral talks while strengthening cooperation on maritime security. Has appeared. It covered two important areas of interoperability and information sharing. The platform for these 2 + 2 bilateral international discussions serves as a major communication mechanism between the United States and India. There are more than thirty bilateral dialogue and working groups, working in a wide range of areas of human endeavor, from space and health cooperation to the trade in energy and high technology. This includes the US-India Counterterrorism Joint Working Group, which was established in 2000. This working group is seen to be playing a very important role at the international level. A critical evaluation of this working group has shown that its work is of a high standard. It appears to have been included in government dialogues of government departments in the oldest government sector. These include Strategic Energy Partnership, Cyber Dialogue, Civil Space Working Group, Trade Policy Forum, Defense Policy Group and many more such as International Trade Affairs, Import, Export, Force of Trade. Considering the economic relations between the two countries, the United States expects to expand bilateral trade relations with India in areas that are mutually beneficial.

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेतील उच्च शिक्षणाची भूमिका

डा०. मंगेश आचार्य

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम

तह. नरखेड जि. नागपुर

प्रस्तावनाः

भारत हा विविधतेने नटलेला देश आहे. यामध्ये अनेक भाशा बोलणारे, वंशाचे, जातीचे व धर्माचे लोक राहतात. हे सर्व विविधतेत एकात्मतेच्या धाग्याने जोडले जातात. सर्व भारतीयांच्या मनात राष्ट्रीयतेची भावना रुजवणे हे उच्च शिक्षणाचे आद्य उद्दिष्ट असायला हवे. भारतीयांमध्ये एकोपा असल्याशिवाय भारताची सामाजिक प्रगती व लोकांचा वैयक्तिक विकास होणे शक्य नाही. एकात्मतेची भावना नसेल तर, आपआपसातील भंडाणे विकोपाला जावून देश दुर्बल होण्याची भीती असते. राष्ट्रीयतेचा अर्थ माझाच देश खरा असा होत नाही. कुठल्याही देशाचे राष्ट्रीयत्व आंतरराष्ट्रीयत्वाच्या विरुद्ध असू शकत नाही. जगात शांतता नांदली तर, आणि जागतीक स्तरावर परस्पर सहकार्यची भावना असेल तर संपुर्ण विश्वाचीच प्रगती होवू शकते. सर्वसामान्य व्यक्ति सुध्दा श्रेष्ठ जीवनाची प्राप्ती करू शकेल. त्यासाठी 'वसुधैव कुटुंबम्' या मुल्याची जोपासना होणे आवश्यक आहे.

उच्च शिक्षणाची उपयोगीता व वास्तविकता:

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता म्हणजे राष्ट्रीय एकतेवर विश्वास ठेवून राष्ट्राशी इमान राखण्याचा निश्चय करून त्यायोगे वर्तन करणे होय. प्रत्येक नागरीकांच्या धार्मिक भावनेचा सन्मान करून परस्पर सहीशणूता बाळगणे राष्ट्रीयत्वाच्या सशक्तीकरणासाठी आवश्यक असते. व्यक्तीचा लोकषाही राज्यव्यवस्था व लोकषाही जीवनव्यवहारावर श्रद्धा व देशाच्या भवितव्याबाबत आत्मविश्वासामुळे लोकषाही अधिक शक्तिसंपन्न बनते. जातीयता, धर्मांधता, दांभिक भाशाभिमान, दारिद्रय, बेरोजगारी, निरक्षरता, संकुचित सांप्रदायीकता, सामाजिक मुल्यांचा उहास, भ्रष्टाचार यासारख्या राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या मार्गातील अचणी दूर करण्यासाठी एज्युकेशन कमिशन (1946-66) व संपुर्णानंद समितीने राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या संदर्भात उच्च शिक्षणाची काय भूमिका असावी या संदर्भात अनेक सूचना केल्या होत्या.

- शिक्षणाबाबत राष्ट्रीय धोरण असणे व संपुर्ण देशात एकाच प्रकारची शिक्षणव्यवस्था असणे.
- देशाशी एकनिष्ठ राहण्याची शपथ घेणे.
- विविध धर्मांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करणे
- प्रौढ शिक्षणासंबंधी व्यापक प्रमाणावर सोयी व संधी उपलब्ध करणे.

कोठारी आयोगाच्या शिफारशीच्यानुसार:

जात, धर्म, पंथ, लोकसमुदाय, आर्थिक स्थिती यांचा विचार न करता शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात सर्वांना सम्मिलित केले जाईल. कुठलाही प्रवेश बुध्दीवर अवलंबून राहिल. धर्म वा सामाजिक वर्गावर नव्हे. शिक्षणाच्या सर्व स्तरावर समाज राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण हा अविभाज्य भाग राहिल. देशाच्या गौरवशाली परंपरेचा मान ठेवून, देशाच्या भवितव्याबाबत विश्वास वृद्धीगत करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले जातील. विद्याश्रयात लोकषाही मुल्ये रुजविले जातील.।

स्वातंत्र्य, लोकषाही, शिक्षण व सामाजिक बांधिलकी:

वैयक्तिक स्वातंत्र्य लोकषाहीचा आत्मा आहे. स्वातंत्र्यामुळे व्यक्तीचा बौद्धिक, भावनिक व कार्यात्मक विकास होवू शकतो व तो

महाविद्यालये 1994 उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालये समाविष्ट झालेले आहे. राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या पथकात सहभागी स्वयंसेवकांनी समाजसेवेचे त्रत घेउन समाजसेवेचे ऋण पेडण्यासाठी अथय प्रयत्न आजघर गेलेले आहेत. त्यांनी समाजाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात आदर्श नागरिक म्हणून आपली भूमिका प्रामाणिकपणे पार पाडली आहे. रासेयो स्वयंसेवक आदर्श भारतीय समाजाने प्रतिनिधित्व करताना दिसतात.

महाराष्ट्राच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे कार्य:

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या पथकाची स्वतःची विशेष अशी ओळख आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील पथकाने इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेने राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती मध्ये अधिक सक्रिय सहभाग दर्शविला आहे. सांगली, कोल्हापूर, गडचिरोली जिल्हातील भामरागड याठिकाणी महापुरांनी निर्माण झालेल्या भयावह स्थिती सावरण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे पथक तेथे धाऊन गेले. राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठाच्या रासेयो पथकाने सहकार्यासाठी आपल्या प्रयत्नांची पराक्राटा या ठिकाणी केली. त्यांनी लोकांच्या निवाऱ्याची भोजण्याची व्यवस्था लावण्याचे कार्य केले. तेथील लोकांमध्ये मानसिक धैर्य निर्माण केले. महाराष्ट्रातील 16000 स्वयंसेवक पूरग्रस्तांच्या मदतीसाठी धावून गेले रातुम नागपूर विद्यापीठाच्या पथकाने अनेक गावे दत्तक घेऊन त्याच्या उभारणीचे कार्य केले. 1990 च्या दशकात 'पाणी अडवा पाणी जिरवा' ही रासेयोच्या वताने मोहिम हाती घेण्यात आली होती. या योजनेसाठी राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरची शिबिर चांडोली, गावडेवाडी, तयानी वडघर येथे आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. पाणी अडवा पाणी जिरवा' प्रक्रिया अधिक सक्षम करण्यासाठी कार्यक्रम अधिकाऱ्यांना प्रशिक्षण देण्यात आले आणि गावांमध्ये समपातळीवर चर खोदून पाणी व मार्तीचे संवर्धनाचे कार्य करण्यात आले. महाराष्ट्रातील राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवकांनी राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर आपल्या विद्यापीठाचे तसेच पथकाचे प्रतिनिधित्व केलेले आहे. रशिया, चीन, दक्षिण कोरिया, श्रीलंका या देशातील शिष्टमंडळात या स्वयंसेवकांनी आपले कर्तृत्व दाखवले आहे राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या माध्यमातून नेतृत्वगुणांच्या विकासाला चालना दिली जाते. राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जीवनात आमूलाग्र बदल घडून येतो

व्याख्या:

संशोधनात वापरण्यात आलेल्या काही महत्त्वपूर्ण संज्ञांच्या व्याख्या पुढील प्रमाणे आहे.

- स्वयंसेवक: "ज्या व्यक्तीस प्रदान केलेल्या कार्यासाठी मोबदला दिला जात नाही, जी व्यक्ती नियुक्ती न करता, कुठल्याही प्रकारची आज्ञा न देता, कुणीही न सांगता एखाद्या कार्याची किंवा प्रकल्पाची स्वतःहून जबाबदारी घेते किंवा एखाद्याच्या विनंतीला मान देऊन हा कार्यासाठी पुढाकार घेते त्यास स्वयंसेवक म्हणतात." - विकीपिडीया
- नेतृत्व: नेतृत्व हे व्यवस्थापनाच्या अनेक तत्वांपैकी एक महत्त्वाचे तत्व आहे. कोणत्याही कार्याच्या अंमलबजावणीत नेतृत्वाची अत्यंत गरज असते. एका नियोजित ध्येयपूर्तीकडे घेऊन जाण्यासाठी आणि कार्याचे नियंत्रण व मार्गदर्शन करण्यासाठी अनेकदा योग्य नेतृत्वाची गरज भासते.
- "नेतृत्व म्हणजे संघटनेच्या ध्येयपूर्तीसाठी विविध व्यक्तींच्या क्रिया-प्रक्रिया चे संचालन मार्गदर्शन व नियंत्रण व समन्वय करणे होय." - विकीपिडीया
- "प्रभुत्व स्थापन करणे नेतृत्वाचे वैशिष्ट्ये नाही तर जी व्यक्ती आपल्या समूहात उत्साहशक्ती निर्माण करू शकते, जिला पुढे जावू इच्छिणाऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहित करणे माहित असते तसेच सदस्यांच्या प्रत्यक्ष क्षमतेचा उपयोग करणे माहित असते अशी व्यक्ती नेता असतो" - मेरी पार्कर फॉलेट
- नेतृत्वगुण: "कोणत्याही प्रसंगात स्वतःहून पुढाकार घेण्याची तयारी म्हणजे नेतृत्वगुण होय."

नमुना निवड:

रासेयोचा महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या नेतृत्वगुणांच्या विकासावर पडणाऱ्या प्रभावाचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठातील विविध 50 महाविद्यालयांच्या प्रत्येकी 4 स्वयंसेवकाची निवड करण्यात आली या

महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक - २०२१ : एक राजकीय विश्लेषण (विशेषतः नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या संदर्भात संदर्भात)

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राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम

सारांश:

महाराष्ट्रातील १२७११ ग्रामपंचायतीसाठी दिनांक १५ जानेवारी २०२१ ला राज्यभर मतदान पार पडले. राज्यात १४ हजार २३४ ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुकांचा कार्यक्रम जाहीर करण्यात आला होता. त्यापैकी १५२३ ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सदस्यांना गावकऱ्यांनी या निवडणुकीत बिनविरोध निवडून दिलेले होते. ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीसाठी जवळ जवळ ७९ टक्के मतदान झालेले होते. राज्यात गेल्याच वर्षी महाविकास आघाडी सरकार सत्तेत आल्यामुळे ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीचे समीकरणे बऱ्याचअंशी बदलेली होती. सध्या राज्यात शिवसेना, काँग्रेस आणि राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस या तीन पक्षाचे सरकार अस्तित्वात आहे. ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुकीतही अशाच प्रकारची आघाडी निवडणुकीच्या रिंगणात प्रचारासाठी उतरलेली होती. राज्याच्या बदलत्या समीकरणाचे राजकीय पक्षाचे ग्रामपंचायत स्तरावर किती प्रभाव पडला याचे अध्ययन प्रस्तुत संशोधनात करण्यात आलेले आहे.

प्रमुख शब्द: ग्रामपंचायत, सरपंच, महाविकासाघाडी, पक्ष, प्रभाव, निवडणूक आणि अविरोध

प्रस्तावना:

नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या १२७ ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुका निवडणूक आयोगाकडून जाहीर करण्यात आल्या होत्या. प्रारंभी १३० ग्रामपंचायतीसाठी या निवडणुका होणार होत्या. परंतु कळमेधर तालुक्यातील सोनपूर, सावनेर तालुक्यातील जटामखोरा या ग्रामपंचायतीची निवडणूक अविरोध झाली. मतदार यादीतील घोळामुळे राज्य निवडणूक आयोगाने कुही तालुक्यातील देवळी कलाल या गावाची निवडणूक रद्द केली. स्थानिक पातळीवरील हेवेदावे आणि मुद्द्यांवर रंगणाऱ्या या निवडणुकीसाठीचा मतदारांचा उत्साह अखेर पर्यंत कायम होता. ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक हे ग्रामीण स्तरावर मोठ्या उत्सवासारखी पार पडली जाते. या ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीमध्ये सुद्धा मतदानपूर्वी नागपूर जिल्ह्याचे राजकारण चांगलेच रंगले होते. नागपूर जिल्हा विरोधी पक्षनेते देवेंद्र फडणवीस यांचा जिल्हा आहे. राज्याची घुरा असलेल्या महाविकास आघाडीने नागपूर जिल्ह्यात प्रस्थ निर्माण करण्यासाठी मतदारांना विश्वासात घेण्याचा जोरदार प्रयत्न केला. ग्रामीण स्तरावर आपले प्रस्थ कायम ठेवण्यासाठी व काहींचे नव्याने अस्तित्त्व निर्माण करण्याचे प्रयत्न या निवडणुकीतून दिसून आले. या सर्व प्रभावामुळे नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील राजकारणाचे समीकरण बदलेले आहे. या संशोधन निबंधातून राजकीय पक्षाच्या ग्रामीण भागावरील प्रभावाचा सुधा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये:

- महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक -२०२१ : एक राजकीय विश्लेषण (विशेषतः नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या.संदर्भात) या संशोधन निबंधासाठी खालील उद्दिष्ट्ये निश्चित करण्यात आलेली आहे
- ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक-२०२१ मधील नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील जागांचे विश्लेषण करणे.
- ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीतील राष्ट्रीय व प्रादेशिक पक्षांची भूमिका जाणून घेणे.
- महाविकास आघाडीचा ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीवरील प्रभावाचे अध्ययन करणे
- स्थानिक आघाड्यांची ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीतील भूमिका जाणून घेणे

गृहीतक:

"महाराष्ट्रातील नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीवर स्थानिक आघाड्याच्या तुलनेत राष्ट्रीय व प्रादेशिक पक्षाचा अधिक प्रभाव असून महाविकास आघाडीमुळे ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकीचे समीकरण बदलेले आहे."

महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक:

महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये खालील प्रमाणे जिल्हावार ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुका पार पडलेल्या आहेत

ठाणे- १४३, पालघर- ३, रायगड- ७८, रत्नागिरी- ३६०, सिंधुदुर्ग- ६६, नाशिक- ५६५, धुळे- १८२, जळगाव- ६८७ नंदाव- ६४, अहमदनगर- ७०५, पुणे- ६४९, सोलापूर- ५९३, सातारा- ६५२, सांगली- १४२, कोल्हापूर- ३८६, औरंगाबाद- ५७९, बीड- १११, नांदेड- १०१३, परभणी- ४९८, उस्मानाबाद- ३८२, जालना- ४४६, लातूर- ३८३, हिंगोली- ४२१, अमरावती- ५३७, अकोला- २१०, यवतमाळ- ९२५, वाशीम- १५२, बुलडाणा- ४९८, नागपूर- १२७, वर्धा- ५०, चंद्रपूर- ६०४, भंडारा- १४५, गोंदिया- १८१, गडचिरोली- १७०. अशाप्रकारे राज्यात एकूण १२ हजार ७११ ग्रामपंचायतीसाठी मतदान पार पडले.

नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामपंचायत निवडणूक

निवडणूक आयोगाने जाहीर केलेल्या महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण १४,२३४ ग्रामपंचायत निवडणुकांपैकी १३० ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुका नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील होत्या. ज्यापैकी १२७ ग्रामपंचायतीच्या जागेसाठी १५ जानेवारी २०२१ ला मतदान पार पडले. जिल्ह्यातील



NIU International Journal of Human Rights



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Date : 25.07.2021

Dear authors;

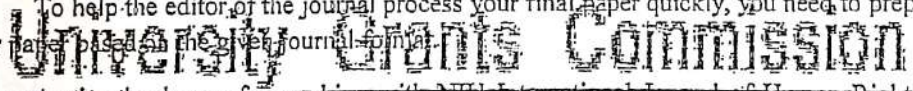
It's my pleasure to inform you that, after the peer review, following list of papers has been ACCEPTED with content unaltered to publish with NIU International Journal of Human Rights, Volume 8, Current Special Issue 02 2021.

S.No	Author's Name	Title of the Paper
1	डॉ. मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य	भारत-चीन संबंधातील व्हाड व नाटोची भूमिका

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भारत-चीन संबंधातील कॅम्बॉड व नाटोची भूमिका

भारत-चीन-संबंधातील कॅम्बॉड व नाटोची भूमिका

डॉ. मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवघाम

Email: Mangeshacharya@gmail.com

आहे

भारत चीन संबंध सातत्याने तणावपूर्ण आणि गुंतागुंतीची राहिलेले आहे. यातील काय बदलणे किंवा कसा तर हा लेख
दृष्टीने वाढत आहे. हिंदीमहासागरात चीनचा क्रायडरॉम मर्यादेपलीकडे वाढण्याचे समर्थन देणे देशांतर्गत विरोधक उभे
प्रसंगे आहेत. चीनचा महासागरात विस्तार आणि स्वतंत्र क्षेत्रे घेणे यात अमेरिकेच्या सहाय्येने चीनला सक्तीने मर्यादा ठेवण्याचे प्रयत्न
केला गेला. भारतानेही त्याची सुरुवात आहे. अमेरिकेच्या सहाय्येने चीनला सक्तीने मर्यादा ठेवण्याचे प्रयत्न
केले आहे. विशेष म्हणजे चीन महासागरात चीनचा अतिरिक्त प्रभाव राहणे याच्या विरोधात उभे राहिले, परंतु नाटोच्या अतिरिक्त प्रभाव
ही मात्र चीनला अडथळ्याचे स्थान देते आहे. या चीनला सक्तीने मर्यादा ठेवण्याचे प्रयत्न अमेरिकेच्या सहाय्येने
संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या मधील चीनवर दबाव आणतील.

मुख्य शब्द:

नवाड, नाटो, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, विदेशी सहाय्य, भारत-चीन संबंध

क्यादना:

कॅम्बॉड महासागरात चीनचा क्रायडरॉम मर्यादेपलीकडे वाढण्याचे समर्थन देणे हा लेख आहे. अमेरिकेच्या
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कॅम्बॉड महासागरात चीनचा क्रायडरॉम मर्यादेपलीकडे वाढण्याचे समर्थन देणे हा लेख आहे. अमेरिकेच्या
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International Journal of Human Rights ISSN: 2394-0298 Volume 8 (2021)

पाकिस्तान व दहशतवादी संघटनांचे संबंध आणि भारतातील दहशतवाद

डॉ. मंगेश आचार्य राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय देवग्राम

सारांश

पाकिस्तान आणि अतिरेकी गटांचे साटेलोटे जगापासून लपून राहिलेले नाही. तालिबान संदर्भात पाकिस्तानने घेतलेल्या भूमिकेने ते अधिकच उघड झालेले आहे. पाकिस्तानचे पंतप्रधान इम्रान खान यांनी अलीकडेच तुर्कीच्या टीआरटी न्यूजला सांगितले की, पाकिस्तान प्रतिबंधित अतिरेकी संघटना तेहरिक-ए-तालिबान पाकिस्तान (टीटीपी) च्या विविध गटांशी चर्चा करत आहे. पाकिस्तानी लष्करी अधिकाऱ्यांनीही या संभाषणाला दुजोरा दिला आहे. अफगाणिस्तानमध्ये अफगाण तालिबानची त्यांनी नुकतीच भेट घेतली. संयुक्त राष्ट्राने गेल्या वर्षी जुलैमध्ये जारी केलेल्या सुरक्षा अहवालानुसार, सध्या अफगाणिस्तानमध्ये 6,000 ते 6,500 टीटीपी अतिरेकी आहेत

मुख्य शब्द: दहशतवाद, पाकिस्तान, अतिरेकी संघटना

प्रस्तावना:

पाकिस्तान सरकार, लष्कर आणि तालिबान यांच्यातील कराराची किंवा बोलणी होण्याची ही पहिली वेळ नाही. पाकिस्तानने आजवर अनेक अतिरेकी संघटनांशी औपचारिक लिखित आणि कधीकधी अलिखित करार केले आहेत. स्वात आणि दक्षिण वजीरिस्तानमध्ये तीन मोठे करार झाले आहेत. या सर्व करारांचे दोन महत्त्वाचे संदर्भ आहेत. एक म्हणजे हे करार किंवा वाटाघाटीच्या वेळी या भागातील राज्याचा प्रभाव पूर्णपणे नष्ट झाला होता, लष्कराचे प्रचंड नुकसान होत होते, त्यामुळे सरकारची स्थिती अत्यंत कमकुवत होती आणि अतिरेकी संघटनांचे पारडे जड होते. दुसरे म्हणजे, जवळजवळ सर्व करार अयशस्वी झाले आणि परिणामी, अतिरेकी संघटनांना या भागांमध्ये केवळ पाय रोवले गेले नाहीत, तर ते इतर भागातही पसरू लागले होते.

पाकिस्तानविरोधी अतिरेकी आणि सरकार यांच्यातील पहिला करार

एप्रिल 2004 मध्ये शाकाई शांतता करार झाला होता. हा पाकिस्तानविरोधी अतिरेकी आणि सरकार यांच्यातील अशा प्रकारचा पहिला करार होता. दक्षिण वजीरिस्तानमध्ये नेक मुहम्मद आणि सरकार यांच्यात हा अस्थिर करार झाला. पाकिस्तानी लष्कराच्या वतीने, जीओसी मेजर जनरल सफदर हुसेन यांनी 27 वर्षीय नेक मुहम्मद यांची भेट घेतली. करारापूर्वी पाकिस्तानच्या लष्कराने अमेरिकेच्या सांगण्यावरून तेथे ऑपरेशन सुरू केले होते. अल-कायदाशी संबंधित विदेशी लढाऊ अफगाणिस्तानातून बाहेर पडले तेव्हा ही कारवाई सुरू झाली. या कारवाईत पाकिस्तानी लष्कराचे मोठे नुकसान झाले असले तरी त्यानंतर चर्चा करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला. मुहम्मदवर अफगाणिस्तान आणि पाकिस्तानमध्ये

Conference Title: ICILHR 2023: International Conference on International Law and Human Rights
Conference Location: Tokyo, Japan
Conference Dates: May 22-23, 2023

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Global Position of Gender Equality in India: A Comparative Study

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Abstract:

It's a matter of regret that rule began by causing social divisions in slave India. Even after independence, gender inequality persisted in Indian society; however, as social consciousness, awareness of governance, and political participation increased, this disparity gradually decreased. Technological advancement played an important role in awakening women. Today, a large number of women are able to address their problems in relevant places. The sense of honour for women in the family has also increased. Education, health, and food are indispensable for a strong society. Society's attitude towards the education of women and girls has become positive. Today, women have set their records in many important places. Women still face many challenges. Health awareness among rural women is a big challenge. Equality between men and women is the biggest social reform campaign implemented in our country. It has been going on endlessly for years, but the expected success does not seem to have been achieved. On the contrary, the issue of equality between men and women keeps coming before society in a new form. An attempt has been made in the present research essay to give an account of India's performance in this regard at the global level.

Keywords: gender sensitization, gender equality, women's dignity, women's safety

INTRODUCTION

GENDER equality in society play important role in the development of the nation. Men and women are the foundation of society. Therefore, the development of the nation can only be built on the foundation of equality between men and women. In India, inequality between men and women has been seen since ancient times. Though there has been some improvement in the present times, there has been no change in the mindset of the society. Therefore, women still face this discrimination at various level. This proves that even today, gender discrimination has deep roots in India. Gender-based inequality can be removed from society by bringing equality between men and women. Gender equality aims to eliminate and discrimination all boundaries and distinctions between men and women [1].

Objectives of the Research

- To know the impact on the reputation of women in higher positions.
- To know the causes of gender disparity in education,
- To study the weak position of women in politics in India.
- To study gender inequality in Asia

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जी 20 समूह और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का दृष्टीकोन

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सारांश:

भारत के प्रधानमंत्री जी20 समूह और भारतके अध्यक्षता के संदर्भमें सकारात्मक और आशादायी है। भारत ने 1 दिसंबर को औपचारिक रूप से जी20 की अध्यक्षता ग्रहण की। राज्य/सरकार के प्रमुखों के स्तर पर अगला जी20 नेताओं का शिखर सम्मेलन 9 और 10 सितंबर को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित होने वाला है। भारत की जी20 अध्यक्षता इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक क्षण है क्योंकि यह सभी की भलाई के लिए व्यावहारिक वैश्विक समाधान ढूँढकर एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाना चाहती है, और ऐसा करने में, ज्वसुधैव कुटुंबकमफ या ज्विश्व एक परिवार हैफकी सच्ची भावना को प्रकट करती है। यह भारत के लिए एक बड़ी एवं महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि का प्रसंग है। इससे देश की वैश्विक छवि में और निखार तो आएगा ही, साथ ही भारत अब विश्व के अग्रणी राष्ट्रों की पंक्ति में भी जा खड़ा होगा। जी-20 देशों का समूह आखिर क्या है, यह कैसे काम करता है एवं इसकी अध्यक्षता के भारत के लिए क्या मायने हैं। जी-20 के संदर्भ में भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का दृष्टीकोन समजने के लिये प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र तयार किया गया है।

प्रमुख शब्द : वसुधैव कुटुंबकम, वैश्विक व्यवस्था, सार्वभौमिक भावना, मानव कल्याण, सामूहिक निर्णय, पंचमुल

प्रस्तावना:

2007 के वैश्विक आर्थिक और वित्तीय संकट के मद्देनजर जी20 को राष्ट्राध्यक्षों/शासनाध्यक्षों के स्तर तक उन्नत किया गया था, और 2009 में इसे अंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग हेतु प्रमुख मंच के रूप में नामित किया गया था। जी20 शिखर सम्मेलन प्रतिवर्ष एक क्रमिक अध्यक्षता में आयोजित किया जाता है। शुरुआत में जी20 व्यापक आर्थिक मुद्दों पर केंद्रित था, परंतु बाद में इसके एजेंडे में विस्तार करते हुए इसमें अन्य बातों के साथ व्यापार, जलवायु परिवर्तन, सतत विकास, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन और भ्रष्टाचार-विरोध शामिल किया गया।¹ (Bhart2023, 2023)

जी 20 समूह की स्थापना :

शुरुआत में यह वित्त मंत्रियों और केंद्रीय बैंकों के गवर्नरों का संगठन हुआ करता था। इसका पहला सम्मेलन दिसंबर 1999 में जर्मनी की राजधानी बर्लिन में हुआ था। 2008 में दुनिया ने भयानक मंदी का सामना किया था। इसके बाद इसे शीर्ष नेताओं के संगठन में तब्दील कर दिया गया। इसके बाद यह तय किया गया कि साल में एक बार जी20 राष्ट्रों के नेताओं की बैठक की जाएगी।² (Bhart 2023, 2023)

जी 20 की कार्यशैली :

जी-20 में दो समानांतर ट्रैक होते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक और शेरपा ट्रैक। शेरपा पक्ष की ओर से जी-20 प्रक्रिया का समन्वय सदस्य देशों के शेरपाओं द्वारा किया जाता है जो नेताओं के निजी प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक का नेतृत्व सदस्य देशों के वित्त मंत्री और सेंट्रल बैंक के गवर्नर करते हैं। दोनों ट्रैक के अंदर कार्य समूह हैं जिनमें सदस्यों के संबंधित मंत्रालयों के साथ आमंत्रित/अतिथि देशों और विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि भाग लेते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक मुख्य रूप से वित्त मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व में है। यह कार्य समूह हर अध्यक्षता के पूरे कार्यकाल में नियमित बैठकें करते हैं। शेरपा पूरे साल के दौरान हुई वार्ताओं का पर्यवेक्षण करते हैं। शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए एजेंडे पर चर्चा करते हैं। जी20 का सबसे बड़ा मकसद आर्थिक सहयोग है। इसमें शामिल देशों की कुल जीडीपी दुनियाभर के देशों की 80 फीसदी है।³ (singh, 2023)

भारत में होने वाले जी-20 की थीम:

भारत का जी-20 अध्यक्षता का विषय वसुधैव कुटुंबकमफ या मएक पृथ्वी-एक कुटुंब-एक भविष्यफ है। इसे महाउपनिषद के प्राचीन संस्कृत पाठ से लिया गया है।⁴ (Agency, 2022)

जी-20 का लोगो और विषय :

जी20 लोगो भारत के राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के जीवंत रंगों - केसरिया, सफेद और हरे, एवं नीले रंग से प्रेरित है। इसमें भारत

INTER-STATE RELATIONS DURING THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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Dr. Niteen Tulshiram Katrojiwar, Dr. Mangesh Govindrao Acharya: "INTER-STATE RELATIONS DURING THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC" - Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(6). ISSN 1567-214x

ABSTRACT

The success of the Indian federal system depends not only on the cordial relations and close partnership between the Center and the states, but also on the interrelationships of the states. In order to prevent the growing infection of the global pandemic COVID-19, it is necessary to have mutual coordination among various states. By envisaging similar circumstances, the framers of the constitution scripted the provisions of inter-state relations with the aim of strengthening mutual coordination between states. In India's federal system, differences between states on various issues are not new.

A recent example of this can be seen in the gambling differences between Kerala and Karnataka due to the circumstances arising from the global pandemic COVID-19. Apart from this, another example of lack of mutual coordination between states can also be seen in the migration of workers from different states to their home districts and villages. This kind of chaos in the last few days shows that there is a lack of mutual coordination and cooperation between states and crisis management in adverse situations.

This research paper will attempt to understand the inter-state relations and their importance in light of the differences between Kerala and Karnataka and the reasons for migration due to lack of mutual coordination between states.

Key-Words: Pandemic COVID-19, Inter-state relations, Fundamental rights, 'Kerala Epidemic Diseases'.

Introduction

To prevent the spread of the recent global pandemic COVID-19, the Government of Karnataka has completely sealed the border with Kerala. The

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THE IMPACT OF RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**DR.PRANALIINGOLE, JEEVANVIKASMAHAVIDYALAYA, DEVGRAM****DR.MANGESHACHARYA, JEEVANVIKASMAHAVIDYALAYA, DEVGRAM****ABSTRACT**

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is the biggest military mobilization in Europe since the World War II. It continues to be a seismic global event, the full implications of which the rest of the world is still struggling to grasp. On the battlefield, where Russia may have hoped for a quick and easy victory, the war has now moved into a more antirational phase. Russia cannot control Ukraine, and Ukraine cannot eject Russian force from its territory. Russia has taken it to their heart to teach a lesson to Ukraine for their audacity to attempt to join NATO. On the other hand the western powers, they all have combined against Russia's this move and they without taking any military action directly; they have imposed all the possible economic sanctions against Russia. This is impacting global economy in number of ways. In this connection researcher wish to shed light on the impact of Russia Ukraine conflict on global economy. Itfound that global economy continues to be weakened by the war through significant disruptions in trade and food and fuel price shocks, all of which are contributing to high inflation and subsequent tightening in global financing conditions.

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, Invasion, global economy, sanctions.

INTRODUCTION

The Russia Ukraine conflict is one of the most complex situations the world has been facing. Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to be a seismic global event, the full implications of which the rest of the world is still struggling to grasp. On the battlefield, where Russia may have hoped for a quick and easy victory, the war has now moved into a more antirational phase. Russia cannot control Ukraine, and Ukraine cannot eject Russian force from its territory. Russia has taken it to their heart to teach a lesson to Ukraine for their audacity to attempt to join NATO. On the other hand the western powers, they all have combined against Russia's this move and they without taking any military action directly; they have imposed all the possible economic sanctions against Russia. This is impacting global economy in number of ways. The on-going war in Ukraine has dimmed prospects of a post-pandemic economic recovery for

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A Political Analytical Evaluation of Religion Influence on Indian Politics

Authors: Mangesh Govindrao Acharya

Abstract: The influence of religion on politics in India can be seen in the British period. The British used partition politics to create a schism between Hindus and Muslims in India. India was partitioned in 1947 due to this policy of the British. In independent India, the principle of secularism was prioritized as a solution to this in the constitution created by the people. Secularism was provided for in 1978 by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment. Although India has embraced secularism, the role of religion in politics has not ended. Although 75 years of India's independence have been completed, politics is still done in the name of religion in India. Political parties choose their candidates, keeping in mind the influence of religion in a particular constituency. People think more about religion and caste while choosing their candidates. Caste riots occur due to the influence of religion-influenced politics. There is a new dispute between the minority and the majority. The Temple-Masjid controversy has become a focal point of Indian politics. Religious hatred in India is causing a huge loss of lives and property and is creating tension among the citizens. All the aspects of Indian politics that have been corrupted by religious fanaticism have been studied in this research paper. This paper mainly explores the causality of the influence of religion on Indian politics.

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Conference Dates : January 23-24, 2023

Keywords—religion, Indian politics, equality and justice, Muslim society, political parties

Introduction:

Be it the ruling party or the opposition, everywhere one looks in Indian politics, only religion is discussed. The prime minister is being worshipped on TV across the country, and his challengers are trying to portray themselves as bigger saviors. Opposition leader Rahul Gandhi is trying to prove that he is a Hindu by shouting. On the other hand, during the next Lok Sabha elections, Bengal leader Mamata Banerjee has buried the entire existence of the party in the fold of religion by saying that her party TMC means temple and mosque. While the BJP is trying to strengthen its grip on electoral politics through religion, the opposition parties are also beginning to feel that religion is crucial to defeating the BJP and opening the door to power. Looking at the priorities announced by the major political parties in the country, other issues do not seem to be necessary for the public interest of the country. The country is very backward on most criteria of development. More than 20% of the population is still illiterate. The gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen. India has just come out of the wave of the corona virus pandemic. The epidemic had turned the entire country into a huge graveyard. The economy has collapsed two years into the pandemic. For the first time in history, the economy is shrinking instead of growing. In recent decades, millions of people who were able to gradually climb out of poverty have fallen back into poverty. Such inflation was not seen in the last 12 years. The unemployment rate has broken a 45-year record. In such a situation, politicians seem to be concerned about which temple will be built and where and when it will be built. Religion has become the focal point of Indian politics. The recent events in India are definitely alarming. The reasons behind the situation in India, the world's largest democracy, and its analysis have been analyzed in this research article.



विश्वमंचपर रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष में भारत की भूमिका

डॉ० मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य राजनीतिशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख जीवन विकास महाविद्यालयए
देवग्राम

सारांश

विश्वमंच पर भारत की भूमिका हमेशा से शांति और समन्वय की रही है। भारत ने पिछले एक दशक में वैश्विक गठजोड़ का नेतृत्व किया है। भारत ने सदैव इस बात पर बल दिया है कि किसी भी देश के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किए बिना विश्वशांति स्थापित करने में भूमिका निभानी चाहिए। रूस-यूक्रेन विवाद में भी भारत ने कड़ा रुख अखितयार किया कि देश को बिना किसी का पक्ष लिए इस मुद्दे को शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सुलझाना चाहिए। रूस और यूक्रेन के नेताओं को वार्तालाप के लिए खुद भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने तैयार किया था। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मंच पर भी भारत दोनों देशों से शांति का रास्ता अपनाने का आग्रह करता नजर आता है। भारत की पहल ने दोनों देशों को एक राजनयिक देश की भूमिका अपनाकर परमाणु बम हमले जैसे घातक हथियारों के इस्तेमाल से रोका है। प्रस्तुत पेपर में शोध किया गया है कि रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष में भारत ने कैसे भूमिका निभाई और समय के साथ भारत ने क्या कदम उठाए। यह शोध निबंध रूस के साथ यूक्रेन के संघर्ष में भारत की सकारात्मक भूमिका का विश्लेषण करके भारत की भविष्य की भूमिका की भविष्यवाणी करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

मुख्य शब्द: रूस, यूक्रेन संघर्ष, कुटनीती, मानवीय सहायता, खाद्य असुरक्षा

प्रस्तावना

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत अपने दो साल के कार्यकाल के दौरान ग्लोबल साउथ की एक आवाज के रूप में उभरा है। भारत ने यूक्रेन पर रूस के आक्रमण को लेकर व्यापक विचार.



NAAC's New Guidelines: Preparation for AQAR

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Abstract:

The preparation and submission of AQAR is one of the compulsory criterions of NAAC for Assessment and Accreditation as per revised guidelines. Through this paper, an honest effort has been made to focus on key-aspects of NAAC and its relatives as: definitions of important bodies, vision/mission statement, core values, its composition, function, time duration of AQAR submission, the contents of AQAR etc.

Keywords: NAAC, AQAR, IQAC, HEIs

Introduction :

It is encouraging that National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has brought in new spirit into its process of assessment and accreditation. This has been tried as an extension of the NAAC's concern for ensuring that its processes are in harmony with local, regional and global changes in higher education scenario. The revised process is being implemented from July 2017. The main focus of the revision process has been to improve the good features of the accreditation process and make them more forceful, impartial, and clear and accessible as well as make it ICT enabled. It also has reduced duration of accreditation process.

The revised process is an outcome of the feedback received by NAAC over a long period through various Consultative Meetings, Expert Group Meetings, which involved eminent academicians representing the University and College sectors. In addition, the NAAC also asked feedback through the web from the patrons and specifically from the academia during the Assessors Interaction Meetings (AIM).

NAAC :

India has one of the largest and varied education systems in the world. Due to privatization, increased autonomy, widespread expansion, and Programmes introduced in new and advent areas have improved access to higher education. At the same time, it has also headed to widespread anxiety on the quality and relevance of the higher education. To address these concerns, the National Policy on Education (NPE, 1986) and the Programme of Action (PoA, 1992) suggested strategic plans for the policies, advocated the establishment of an independent National accreditation agency. In 1994, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established with its Head Quarter in Bengaluru as the (University Grants Commission) UGC' autonomous institution. The mandate of NAAC as reflected in its vision statement is in making quality assurance an integral part of the functioning of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

The NAAC functions through its General Council (GC) and Executive Committee (EC) comprising educational administrators, policy makers and senior academicians from a cross-

CHALLENGES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND CREDITABILITY OF 21ST CENTURY TEACHER IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

Teachers are the carriers in creating social consistency, national amalgamation and a learning society. They not only propagate knowledge but also create and generate new knowledge. They are accountable for performing the role of education. It is universally approved that education is an effective means for social rebuilding and to a great extent it offers solutions to the problems a society is faced with. These problems may be economic, social, cultural, political, moral, ecological and educational. Since the teachers play a key role in education, their education becomes a matter of vital concern. At the same time, they must know their role, responsibilities and creditability with credibility. Education of teachers needs to reinforce and pressure upon the main traits of a profession such as the regular theory, rough training over a specified duration, expert, community recognition, ethical code and culture, generating knowledge through research and specialisation. Formal professional training on continuous basis is necessary for becoming a good teacher as it supplies to the development of one's personality and refining of communication skills and promise to a code of conduct. Through this paper an honest efforts has been made to focus on Challenges to Teachers in 21st Century; Preparation of Teachers for 21st Century; Ethics of Teaching Profession; their Role and Commitment; Ways to enhance Teacher Competency; Competency in Teaching Profession; Challenges of Teaching Profession in the 21st Century.

Key-words

Challenges, Responsibilities, Creditability, Competency, Ethics, Higher education, etc.

Introduction

Teacher is regarded as an integral part of educational and social system and must primarily reply to the necessities of the education system. It can no longer remain conventional and stationary but should convert itself to a liberal dynamic and receptive system. National values and goals need to be meaningfully mirrored and their inculcation tried with care and caution. The theory and practice

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CHANGING HUMAN PERSPECTIVE IN POST PANDEMIC ERA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND CULTURE

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Abstract

Any pandemic has a quick and large impact on the arts and cultural heritage sectors apart from various human issues. As a result, human perspective seems changing. Hence this paper tries to focus on language, literature and culture to help the humanity serve the purpose of reducing pain and suffering in this world.

Key-words: *Humanity, Perspective, Pandemic, Literature, Culture*

Introduction

The humanistic perspective is an method to psychology that stresses empathy and the good in human behavior. Communal behavior and public movements are just two of the forces motivating social change. Any disruptive shift in the position; be it human-caused or natural, lead to social change. There are many causes of social change. Four common causes, as acknowledged by social scientists, are technology, social institutions, population, and the environment. All four of these areas influence when and how society changes. And they are all interconnected: a change in one area leads to changes throughout. Modernization is a typical result of social change.

Pandemic- A Review

The word pandemic originates from the Greek pandemosignifying “affecting to all people.” A pandemic is an epidemic of disease that blowouts across a large region, or worldwide, disturbing a substantial number of people. Throughout history, there have been a number of pandemics of diseases such as smallpox and tuberculosis. The most deadly

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THE STRANGE CASE OF BILLY BISWAS : A NARRATIVE OF HUMAN LIFE

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Abstract : The Strange Case of Billy Biswas is the only novel of Arun Joshi that makes an appealing sense of the moral human values of the tribal culture against the current society. Billy Biswas cannot adjust himself in the world that we call as a modern society and rebels against this dogma. Billy desires for peace and contentment and hence abandons the ruined society of Delhi for the Satpura hills where he discovers the various aspects of human life. He stays there and becomes a part and parcel of their life. While following this austere path, he changes himself completely and gives his life a new meaning. Hence an honest effort has been done through this paper to focus on the life of Billy Biswas, the protagonist in the novel and his concern and complete surrender for materialistic to spiritual journey.

Key Words: Aspects of life, tribal, Society, modern values, traditional values, strange case.

Arun Joshi's *The Strange Case of Billy Biswas* is sequentially the second novel and studies of three diverse forms of existence in the contemporary sphere portraying ordinary shantytown life in New York, progressive time in Delhi and survival lifetime in the Maikala Hills. The life description of the three forms discloses the author's search of three diverse lands in the novel. Billy has peculiar thoughts besides look. His opinion is moved by a great force that unties his transcendent longing and his eccentric conduct contribute a strange appearance to his magical makeup. Thus Billy Biswas reflects as a strange example because of the understanding of the deceptive culture. His excessive choice of separating the modern culture for the original realm in pursuit for implication of natural life is correspondingly the result of his eccentricity.

Arun Joshi's first novel— *The Foreigner* shows his continuation of and a development upon spiritual desire, odd conduct, unusual appearance and his profound trust in the morals of pass on ethos and creed. His second fiction carries on Sindi's pursuit for self and aim of life in worldly, narrow, showy and dishonest society, and extends it to the profound search by Billy's departure of the intolerant and false culture to the original realm. The novel is likewise a simple interpretation on the worthless survival, psychological conflict, unhappiness, evil, longing, disloyalty and craftiness in the contemporary people. It does not only records the firm statement of Billy but also reveals the last determination of his life to leave the confused and foolish life of the current society and to accept the generous and joyful life of the primeval world. Hence, the novel is a representation of his hunt for ideals and entire distancing in his stormy get up from the





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**CLOTHES - FASHIONS: PATH OF CHANGE OF HUMAN VISION
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI
MAHARAJ'S GRAMGEETA**

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ABSTRACT

The heart of Indian culture is the non-duality and since ages unity in diversity, the same is to be preserved with the spirit of brotherhood and message of universal peace with strong coordination of different religions and sects. Rashtrasant Tukadoji's Gramgeeta predicts the practical approach with practical means of rebuilding of villages. Indigenous power, policy, programmes and participation are advocated to construct strong and progressive India that sets an ideal example for the whole world. Hence an honest effort has been made through this paper to focus on Gramgeeta to find out one of such paths that may change human vision to make this planet, a paradise.

Key Words: Clothes, Fashions, Path, Human Vision, Cash, Village, Income etc.

Introduction

India is a land of glaring and almost stupefying contradictions. Still there is unity in diversity and no much appreciable disturbances in her daily life. The reason is that there is a divine thought of brotherhood inlaid deeply in the blood of Indians and that thought is the effect of the teachings of great saints and sages of this holy land. Saints since the Vedic Age endeavored to maintain the spirit of harmony and constantly upheld the morality, through the media of action, devotion and knowledge. Rashtrasant Tukadoji is the modern version of these age old traditions with a definite foresight for the better India and her millions sons and daughters. He has devotedly worked for the masses especially rural people. His temple is village, Idol is human and worship is service. His family is the Universe and his aim is to chain the brotherhood and to maintain the peace in the Universe. Here the word *village* should be interpreted as the human society. He is the great yogi of the current time. He has devoted his whole life for physical and metaphysical upliftment of the common men in the society. His life teaches us the lessons of service, spirit of devotion and duty of Dharma (humanity).

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj was born in a remote village – Yawali in Amravati district of Maharashtra on 30th April 1909. His ancestors were the devotees of Lord Vitthal. During childhood, he is blessed and graced by great saints; one of them is Samartha Adkoji Maharaj. His inner spirit and will are well manured by these great saints. He has a musical instrument called *Khanjedi*, on its tones he used to sing devotional songs, firstly *Abhangas* composed by great saints and later on his own compositions. Tukadoji is a man of masses and he is the saint who advises the classes to invest their property and energy for the betterment of the

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Human aspects in Indian English Writing With Reference to D. Surya Rao's Novel

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HHH.....

Abstract

The ultimate aim of D. Surya Rao is to reveal truth. Through truthful exhibition of people and places, sights and situations, he has recorded his vision of a human being and a world citizen in his work. Hence, through this paper, an effort has been made to focus on human aspects in his novels that mend the human behavior.

Keywords: human aspects, traditional, materialistic, spiritual, sensibility

Although Indo-Anglian literature is rich in every branch, it is the Indo-Anglian fiction which has put India on the literary map of the world. Indo-Anglian fiction has indeed opened a vistas for foreigners through which they can see India as Indians themselves would like to see her. The first Indian writer to write and publish a novel in English was Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. His *Rajmohan's Wife* appeared in 1854. It was followed by the works of Romesh Chunder Dutt, another Bengali, who himself translated his own novels into English: *The Lake of Palms: A Story of Indian Domestic Life* (1902) and *The Slave Girl of Agra: An Indian Historical Romance* (1909). Rabindranath Tagore also translated some of his novels into English. The pioneering efforts of these Bengali writers paved the way for the development of the Indo-Anglian novel. And since then many Indian writers have been producing world literature of great repute for the betterment of humanity. The literature of these writers, no doubt gives pleasure to the society but most of them have immense effect on human life in enhancing human values and human aspects. The crux of writing of most of the Indian English writers has been centered to humanity and to act everyone as ideal human being. The subject and form of these writers according to geographical varieties and locale may vary from person to person, but their efforts have been always to show humanity at the apex. These Indian writers of English not only demonstrate a new consciousness of their art, but they also express Indian sensibilities. The contemporary Indian writers of English are more self-confident than ever before and they reveal an intensely felt Indian sensibility. One noteworthy literary stalwart among them is Damraju Surya Rao. He has to-date three novels to his credit: *The Two*

Visions (1961), *The Pilgrim* (2005) and *Raghavendra In Search of Reality* (2008) and the fourth *Auto-reflection* is on the verge of publication.

His first book *The Two Visions* (1962) is a novel of hopes and aspirations. The story deals with the modern middle class family where it takes more than a generation to build up the lost fortunes of a family. In spite of all frustrations, the author has clear eyes for the young mates. The youth of India still believe in the stroke of luck and the change of heart; they are not convinced that the gods are against them. The author has managed a design that takes in a considerable amount of reality and fuses it with vision; a complex design with depth as well as breadth, for it shows the past changing into the present, and something of what has to be carried into the future.

His second book *The Pilgrim* (2005) conveys message to the readers by means of informal discussions and conversations between friends who often assemble in the house of Dr. Chalam, the principal character. Discussion centers on a comparative study of urban life and rural life. The reader finds that the simple and honest lives of the villagers as depicted by William Wordsworth in his poetry are far better than the luxurious and sophisticated lives of the town-people. The characters of Annapurna and Anasuya are brought out with skill and sympathy. Although they differ in certain traits of character, they play a very noble part in the story. In fact, they dominate the male characters by their service and sacrifice in upholding the dignity of their families. Their loyalty to their husbands and affection for their children are at once admirable and pathetic. The matrimonial combinations - Somaraju- Annapurna and Gopal - Saralamma are befitting subjects for sociological study. They are studies in contrast. Incidentally, the author throws light on the superstitions and child marriages, blind belief in astrology, tradition-bound social habits, status consciousness, the pride of the landed aristocracy and extravagant weddings. Leading spend-thrift lives, men like Trimurty are reduced to pauperism and their children like Jaggu become vagabonds and criminals. Families, which are once at the zenith of wealth, power and rank in society, are reduced to penury not so much by indulgence

BHAGVAD SAPTAH: RELEVANCE AND SCOPE IN DIGITAL AGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CULTURAL HERITAGE**Dr. Yogesh M. Sarode**

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Bhagvad Saptah, in general is considered and practiced as religious activity in Indian culture. This religious activity has now reached almost in all corners of the world. Most of the countries under the globe have realized its relevance in the life of human-being. In this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on the nature and form of its organization rather than discussing its content. The objective is to prove how religious activity acts as an effective medium of community development and brings changes in the lives of common man discussing few important aspects: Personality development, social and national integrity, ways of exercise; expression of joy and enthusiasm; Gopalkala and Mahaprasad and society oriented activities.

Keywords: Bhagavad Saptah, Haripath, Mahaprasad, Kirtan, Shramadan Saptah, Ramdhun, Personality Development etc.

Introduction:

Indian culture is proud of organizing different types of Bhagavad Saptah in the past such as Shiva Puran, Bhagavat Puran, Ganesh Puran, Shrimad Bhagavad, Bhagavad Katha and few others. These are as old as the history of Indian culture. Shrimad Bhagwat Katha is the utmost holy book for the Hindus that gives a great insight and a completely new outlook to the person who hears it. On hearing, a person is never the same. It is said that Shrimad Bhagavad provides that light which enables Jeeva (human being) to experience the wonderful freedom of liberation. Shrimad Bhagavad Katha expresses this philosophy through the narration of the life stories of 24 incarnations of Lord Vishnu. Amongst these, the tenth volume of the Shrimad Bhagavad narrates in infinite detail, the story of Lord Krishna. It is a extremely important scripture for the Vaishnavas because it contains all 24 incarnations of Lord Vishnu. Till the date Bhagvad Saptah has been organized at various places in India and overseas in today's Modern Age, focusing on its relevance in religious and spiritual matters but no substantial work on how it assists in the development of community has been found in spite of its worldwide importance. Hence this topic has been selected and honest efforts have been done to highlight those aspects of Bhagvad Saptah that are yet unexplored.

Discussion:**What is Bhagavad Saptah?**

'Bhagavata' (or 'Bhagavatam' or 'Bhagavat') means 'follower or worshipper of Vishnu.' 'Bhagavan' means 'Blessed One', 'God', or 'Lord'. 'Saptah' means week. Bhagavad Saptah literary means celebration in the name of Lord Vishnu for a week.

GODS AND TEMPLES: SEARCHING OF HUMAN VALUES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ'S GRAMGEETA

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Abstract

India is a country of many countries in which people of different religions, castes and creeds live together. They have different languages, apparels, food, taste and preferences. In spite of these every Indian consider our country as motherland. 'Unity in diversity' is discerned through each and every activity of Indians. The human values are nurtured in Indian people with the spirit of brotherhood and message of universal peace by the great saints and sages now and then. Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj prophesies the applied method of rebuilding of villages. The worship systems of different sects, their oppositions, quarrels and reactions hamper the progress of village. The Indian have strong sentiments about God and easily put blind faith on religious institutions. The priests in the religious institutions have major role to perform in moral stability of any society. But it seems that these priests have different concepts according to their sects and therefore play different roles in the name of unification of Gods; hence their nature and actions vary. Temples are centers of imbibing moral values. If these religious institutions are mended properly, human society would definitely prosper. Hence an honest effort has been made through this paper to focus on human values through the spectacle of Gramgeeta as to how humans can correct and enhance the living by mending principles of life to make this planet a better place.

Keywords: Gramgeeta, village, temple, God, priest, worship, caste, human values etc.

Introduction

Saints since the Vedic Age have endeavored to maintain the spirit of harmony and constantly upheld the morality, through the media of action, devotion and knowledge. Indian saint Rashtrasant Tukadoji is the modern version of these age old traditions with a definite foresight for the better India and human society. He has devotedly worked for the masses especially rural people. His temple is village, Idol is human and worship is service. His family is the Universe and his aim is to chain the brotherhood and to maintain the peace in the Universe. Here the word *village* has a cosmopolitan approach of Tukadoji Maharaj and refers to the whole human society and not merely the human society in rural area. He has devoted his whole life for physical and metaphysical upliftment of the common men in the society.

This great national saint was born in a remote village – Yawali in Amravati district of Maharashtra on 30th April 1909. During childhood, he is blessed and graced by great saints; one of them is Samartha Adkoji Maharaj. He fights against the priest-craft, ill-actions and worst traditions and customs. He advises to uproot the spirit of blind faith and channelizes the thousands in the direction of righteous paths and righteous actions. His writing is also widespread and in many fields. His ninety books are so far published and still there is a vast literature that has not come in the form of books. He has composed about five thousand *bhajans*, four thousand *abhangas* and six thousand *ovis*. He has written more than six hundred articles on



India-Pak Partition Of 1947: An Overview Through The Lens Of Literature

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Abstract

Partition of India in August 1947 is result of the political and social process, which begins in 1857 when first war of Independence breaks out against British colonial rule. It is the rise of communal and sectional organizations which transforms the course of events to such a degree that instead of India attaining true freedom from British colonialism, it becomes the victim of machinations of colonial power, as well as that of the communal organizations. These unwanted and unexpected events divide Indian people on the sectarian and religious grounds. Hence through this paper, an effort has been done to focus on various aspects of human life during partition. At the same time, it throws light on the causes and effects of partition that affects the Indian life and makes them Muhajir living faithless life.

Keywords: Partition, Tragedy, Ethos, Pathos, Utopia, Independence.

Introduction

The long fight for India's independence from the British Raj, which commences with the Indian Mutiny of 1857, gains momentum after World War II. However, India's desire for self-governance is coupled with severe inter-communal disharmony. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League cannot reconcile their views, which further add to the chaos ensuing escalation of sectarian violence. So in the year 1947, when the British finally leaves India, the country is divided into two independent nation-states — India and Pakistan. Following this decision, millions of people are forced to leave their homes and move to the other state, laboring through corpse-littered landscapes and not knowing what their future would be like. They could never have anticipated how this political move, which is far removed from their individual wellbeing, would turn out to be one of the worst man-made calamities of the 20th century. Houses are demolished and looted. A deluge of bloated and disfigured bodies impedes water flow in canals. Thousands of people lose their lives to ethnic violence. Even if they make it to the other side, peace is hard to come by. Makeshift refugee camps become the breeding grounds for numerous diseases. The bloodshed that followed in the aftermath of Partition irrevocably mars the history of India.

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Women Characters in Kamala Markandaya's *Nectar in a Sieve*

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Abstract

In this paper, an honest effort has been made through the novel *Nectar in a Sieve* to analyse the Markandaya from the female point of view if they can be united to emerge as a new creative force for the humanity. novel of Kamala

Key words: economic, religious, psychological, hunger, socio

Owing to prodigious talent Kamala Markandaya's place in Indo-Anglian Literature is unique in many respects. She is an outstanding realist and one of the leading women novelists of Post-Independence Era. She has nine novels to her credit. Her sense of involvement in the social life of India, her keen observations and her feminine sensibility bring her international fame. Numerous articles have appeared which highlight the varied aspects of Kamala Markandaya's writings and yet, it cannot be said that she has really received the kind of attention that she really deserves. As such there is still some scope to explore the varied aspects of her complex works. Search for Identity is one of the common themes in Indo-Anglian literature. Kamala Markandaya's search is narrowed down to two levels: one is the sophisticated level where the tradition clashes with progress and the other is sociological level which deals with poverty, exploitation and political struggles. She feels alienated from her society and suffers from cultural schizophrenia. It is assumed that Kamala Markandaya's literature is a literature of concern. Marrying an English-man and permanently settling down in London, still her concern is for millions of

poor people in her mother country. Many Indian English women novelists have analysed the socio-cultural modes and values that have given Indian women their image and the role towards them and the society. In Post-independence era, Kamala Markandaya marches on fore front for women and gives them a new coinage from possession to person. Of the nine novels of Kamala Markandaya, in this article, I have focused only on *Nectar in a Sieve* (1954) to give justice in this limited article.

In Kamala Markandaya's novel *Nectar in a Sieve*, we find Rukmani, Nathan, Irawaddy, Kennington, Kunthi, Ammu, Arjun, Birla, Biswas, Carter, Das, Das's wife, Durgan, Foreman, Hanuman, Janaki, Kali, Kannan, Kuti, Murugan, Old Granny, Old man, Overseer, Padmini, Perumal, Puli, Raja, Rukmani's eldest brother, Rukmani's eldest brother, Rukmani's mother, Rukmani's son-in-law, Sacrabani, Shanta, Sivaji, Selvam, Tannery official, Thambi, Thangam, Woman in the grocery store etc as male and female; major and minor characters, out of which thirteen women play role as per their turn overcoming the odds.

Abstract

The Faculty of Humanities encompasses a whole universe of liberal education and intellectual domains that are at the centre of the growth, fostering and development of a civilized human being. We find different sources of knowledge in the faculty of humanities. In this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on the work and literature in the form of epic Gramgeeta of Rashtrasant Tukadoji that works as the basis of human development through guidance on various life situations. It also aims to show that Gramgeeta is one of such unlimited, unexplored sources of knowledge in the faculty of humanities created by the great Indian saint that can be used as a handbook for pragmatic approach in life crisis to make our life sublime.

Key-words: Humanities, Saint, Gramgeeta, Village, Prayer, Ashram, Village Reconstruction, Ramdhun

Introduction

Humanities are theoretical castigations that study characteristics of social civilisation and principles. It practise approaches that are mainly critical, or theoretical, with important past component. The humanities assist us realize others through their languages, pasts and principles. They foster social justice and equality and reveal how people have tried to make moral, spiritual and intellectual sense of the world. The arts are generally regarded as fragment of the humanities. It is observed that perception, memory, consciousness, and reason are the basic sources of knowledge in the faculty of humanities. Apart from these, Nature itself is the greatest source of knowledge. The relationship of human-being with others in the society, their action and behaviour act as the source of knowledge. Human-being learns a lot when put to realistic situation. He gets an experience and experience is the greatest source of knowledge. Learning new things in our day-to-day life adds to our knowledge. Research gives him pragmatic approach and confirms our faith. Saints live to symbolize the crucial role which God and religion should play in our lives. These great persons fix the right ideals to work as guidelines to the masses. The work of saints asserts that human being has a specific role in this cosmos to advance spiritually in our voyage through service, through contemplation. These saints and seers are the real descendants of the earth. They are the cream of society. People on this earth may or may not remember their dead emperors, poets, scientists and war heroes but they remember their ideals. Saints are ideals and live life only for the betterment of human-being. These saints not only preach religion but persuade and help people to live in tune with the Infinite and in peace with their neighbours, pointing out that the Supreme Soul is same all over. These saints through penance raise themselves to the level of sainthood and share wisdom to society. They struggle and rise; serve and love and help others to remember them and follow in their footsteps.

WORLDLY WISDOM IN THE ESSAYS OF FRANCIS BACON- A THEMATIC STUDY*

BY

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Abstract

Nature, says Bacon cannot be commanded except by being obeyed. By learning the laws of nature, we can become her masters. He has written this indicating that his work would bring him into every field. The very greatness of his purpose gives a sound grandeur to his style and brings him at times to the height of English prose and earns the title of the Father of Modern English Prose. Bacon's essays, viewed in their entirety, may be said to group themselves around three principles- Man in his relation to the world and society; Man in his relation to himself and Man in his relation to his Maker. These divisions cannot be said to be altogether mutually exclusive. Some of the essays therefore may be ranked under more than one of the headings. But this basis of division enables us to attempt some sort of classification. In accordance with which the essays may be methodically studied in closely allied groups. All his essays give us practical advice and teach worldly wisdom. Hence through this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus on his essays whether they can help us lead a blissful life overcoming our weaknesses.

Key words: Worldly, Wisdom, Essay, Truth, Study, Friendship, Ambition, Revenge etc.

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Introduction

Sir Francis Bacon, the product of Renaissance is born on January 22, 1561 and dies on April 9, 1626. He is born and brought up in London and takes his last breathe in London. During his career, he earns the reputation as the Father of Modern English Prose writing varied essays on most of the mundane topics that are relevant in the present time also. The Renaissance is the whole process whereby Europe passes from a medieval to a modern civilization. The Renaissance represents the fructifying of the human mind through contact with the classical world of Greece and Rome. It is the "revival of learning", and especially of the study of Greek, which first weakens the rigid conventions of the Middle Ages. The invention of printing in 1440 and the fall of Constantinople in 1453 have each been chosen as the decisive event marking the transition. The movement thus starts in Italy finds its clearest echo in France. The influence of the Renaissance spirit on Bacon is obvious in his philosophy. Science by itself is not enough, according to Bacon. What science needs is philosophy. All the medieval theories, theorems, and disputations must be casted out and forgotten. The first step in this direction is the expurgation of the intellect or the destruction of the "idols" of the mind. He suggests the use of the inductive method in investigations of all kinds. In this way Bacon opens new vistas to the

Transformation of Human Vision through Life Education With Reference To Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj's Gramgeeta

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Abstract

Children are the flowers in the abode of God. They are flawless and must be flawless throughout their life. They should not be in the waves of winds of sects and parties or in the ism of the rich and the poor. They should not be covered by nets of immortality. If such states of affairs prevail, there will definitely be the rule of Lord Almighty. The future of the country will be brightened with this flawless atmosphere. Hence an honest effort has been made through this paper to focus on higher education; care of child wealth and work of child development; responsibility of teacher and students towards education through Gramgeeta to find out one of such paths that may change human vision to make this place worth living.

Key Words: Saint, Rashtrasant, Gramgeeta, Higher Education, Life Education, Child Wealth, Community, Human being etc.

Introduction

Saint Tukadoji Maharaj, also known as Rashtrasant, was a spiritual saint from Maharashtra. In his childhood, Tukadoji Maharaj performed rigorous *Tapasya* (penance) and spiritual exercises in self-realisation. His writing is pervasive and in many fields converging on Dharma, education, society and nation. His ninety books are so far published and still there is a vast literature that has not come in the form of books. He has composed about five thousand *bhajans*, four thousand *abhangas* and six thousand *ovis*. He has written more than six hundred articles on formal and informal education and addressed not less than a lakh meetings and gatherings. He strongly opposes the inhuman despotic measures adopted by the British. After India's Independence, he works towards the rural reconstruction and establishes *All India Shri Gurudev Seva Mandal*. Impressed by his activities, the then President of India Dr Rajendra Prasad bestows him a title of *Rashtrasant*. On the basis of his life experience, Tukadoji Maharaj composes *Gramgeeta* where he exposes the present realities and provides inspiration for village development. In the Indian saints, Rashtrasant is a self-illuminating star; in the social reformer, he is a man of action and in the spiritual field, he is a Yogi. He is a great soul of vision, a great religious revolutionary, a social reformer and a path setter for the followers of humanity. His *Gramgeeta* is the master piece that gives the message of service and humanity to mankind. It contains eight parts covering forty-one chapters. There are five chapters in each part

Women Perception in Kamala Markandaya's Fiction
 A Handful of Rice: A Critical Study
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Women Perception in Kamala Markandaya's Fiction
 A Handful of Rice: A Critical Study

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Abstract

Owing to remarkable talent Kamala Markandaya's niche in Indo-Anglian Literature is distinctive in many respects. So far, there are nine novels to her credit. She is an exceptional realist and the head among the women novelists of the Post-Independence era. Her sense of association in the social life of India, her keen remarks combined with critical insight and her feminine but lively sensibility bring her international fame. William Walsh calls her "the most gifted" of women novelists and she is the most distinguished writer on the literary scene today. Many articles have been published on her works which highlight the varied aspects of Kamala Markandaya's writings. And yet, it cannot be said that she has really received the kind of attention that she really deserves. Hence this paper aims at focusing on women characters in her novel *A Handful of Rice* to study how they act in various shades of life to prove that they are far ahead of their counterpart and analyze if they can be united to emerge as a new creative force for the humanity touching traditional and modern image of women.

Key Words: Women, Perception, Traditional, Modern, Image, Colour, Reformation etc.

Introduction

Kamala Markandaya has presented varied tensions in her novels viz. East-West confrontation, religious and racial tensions, tensions caused on account of maladjustments or marital disharmony, tensions arising out of poverty, hunger, natural as well as man-made calamities. There is a considerable ambiguity about the nature and status of woman in Indian society. Some sacred texts give them an exalted status by saying, 'where women are worshipped, Gods reside there'. But there is another profile of woman. She is regarded as the root of all evils. These two images are contradictory. This male dominated society never tries to go into the depth to collect the pearls of virtues but satisfies in picking the straws of vices that float on the surface.

TERRORISM: PAST AND PRESENT

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Abstract

Terrorism is that monster chasing the humanity at a large on this globe and is utmost important issue for the whole humanity. The form, nature and its scope is changing day-by-day. In the 21st Century, it is showing its worse effect for the whole world. Hence an honest effort through this paper has been done to focus on the nature and its scope in the past and in present.

Keywords: Terrorism, Organisation, Human Society, Weapons, Country.

Introduction

The concept of terrorism is not new in this world. Terrorism exists through the formation of the society and states. The only difference is that its nature and possibility is changing as per time. The coverage of terrorism in the 21st Century is vast and has reached in all corners of the world. The modernization has added fuel in it and its activities. Today more than 200 terrorists' organizations exist on this globe. It seems that the unrest in the society is the bone of contention in all. Whether that unrest is rational or irrational but the reasons of unrest have remained without any solution till the date. No human society on this globe could cut much ice in this regard because every country by some or other reasons is hampered by one of the issues. Political issues among them are greed of power, rejection of rights, to hurt others for self- motives and so on. Social issues such as religion bias, discrimination of religion, different caste and creeds and classification among religion and caste also play a vital role in this regard. As far as cultural issues are concerned, the people of different communities having varying cultures are unable to stay and reside under one political roof from judiciary point of view.

Discussion

Whatever may be the reasons, the unstable society in the beginning tries to express its unrest by the way of non-violence and then panic violence. The political leaders or rulers to some extent try to abolish them by suppression and this unrest then erupts like volcano engulfing the whole humankind in the country. Many a times other countries support this terrorism directly or indirectly as per their intension. This scenario is discernible everywhere in the present time. If we take a glimpse towards West, we find countries like Ireland, Japan, West Asia, Central Asia, South and East-South Asia, West/ Central and East-North Africa, South America; terrorism in these countries is deeply rooted. The rich and powerful country like America while talking about emancipation of terrorism is nurturing few terrorist organizations for their political gimmicks. On one hand they talk about emancipation of terrorism and other hand they support terrorist organizations. This attitude of playing double role is a proof of the thing that these countries give preference to attain supremacy at the cost of terrorism without bothering others.

Earlier the terrorist organizations tried to loot people making use of whatever weapons they had with them; to run camp in the dense forest and hills. During 70's, weapons and narcotic drugs added fuel to the fire and intensified the terrorist activities. Earlier the uneducated society used to be the pillar of terrorism but now it seems that the educated society is involved in it. In order to get financial back-up, terrorist organizations now days rob banks at lower extent because they get ample financial resources from foreign countries; in fact they get it from the public investment. Now they are using the advance means of communication and transportation. Earlier men were directly associated with terrorist activities, now women seem as a major part of this organization. There is a possibility now days that these terrorist organizations may use atomic, biological and chemical weapons to deform the face of this globe. One such examples of this are LTTE in Shri Lanka attacked on the military aerodrome of Colombo. It shows that these terrorist organizations can go to any extent in order to achieve their motto without bothering the

**FEMINISTIC PERSPECTIVE IN ANITA DESAI'S NOVEL
CLEAR LIGHT OF DAY**

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Abstract

Indians are another worldwide for their high principles and erudite. The success of Indian writers has resulted such an extent that woman authors are also breaking into the field in a major way and making its proud with their wonderful writings. Anita Desai is one them who with her keen study of writing makes Indian fiction in English gain distinction in discovering the social masses and the emotional spirits of her protagonists. She is a keen observer of the society and tries to retain the position of the women in the contemporary society attracting attention of the masses through her writings. This paper is an important insight of feminine perspective in the novel *Clear Light of Day* by Anita Desai, while exploring feminism in Indian Writings in English. At the same time, efforts have been done how various women characters play different roles and emerge out as new identity to overcome the situation.

Keywords: Feminism, Perspective, Novel, Alienation, Frustration, exploitation etc.

Introduction

It is the Feminism movement that grants the same political, social, and economic rights to women as those enjoyed by men. Since ages, the male dominated society had kept away their socio-legal rights. The phenomenon of changing the identity of a girl into woman depends on various factors. The process of social conditioning influences and moulds her psyche to desire and pursue traditionally accepted and encouraged feminine-roles only. In order to get woman a new coinage in male driven society, it becomes necessary to change the identity of woman that she is not just to produce human species. The woman has to wait till the dawn of Twentieth Century to feel and experience the sense and sensibility of her consciousness in terms of desires, sexuality, existence and destiny. This process is called Feminism. It is natural that these women even though raised hoods for their self-identity have to suffer to some extent because male society doesn't easily accept this revolution. It hurts their ego. However, in the course of time the scenario is changing and the mind set of patriarchy has gone revolutionary changes. It has considerably encouraged and shaped the feminists' struggle to empower women and helped them transcend their deprived status. Succeeding writers have elevated women's matters by disagreeing and investigating their secondary predicament in the current society. A noticeable change is seen in feminist literature from the demonstration of women's oppression to that of their fight. No doubt, the feminists and feminist writers have been successful in attaining the permissible civil rights for women; still there is a scope to be done at the social level.

Literature Review

Various writers in the past have made efforts to give justice to women to get her self-identity. Authors like Shashi Deshpande, Kamala Markandaya, and Anita Desai have selected the the issues confronted by the women in today's masculine conquered sphere as the central theme of their writings. In some of the novels of Anita Desai like "Voices in the City" and "Where

STRUGGLE AND CHANGING IDENTITY OF IMMIGRANTS IN JHUMPA LAHIRI'S NOVEL THE NAMESAKE: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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Abstract

Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* is the novel that gives the life journey of the USA based Indian Diaspora. Hence an honest effort through this paper has been done to study the how different characters in the novel acts as per the time and show their traits in different situation and emerges as true Indian Diaspora. At the same time, the pangs of alienation and adjustment in foreign culture at the cost of leaving one's own mother land is also systematically analysed. The paper also highlights on how the new generations of Indian Diaspora react to the changing situation and how they adjust themselves as the culture and land change.

Keywords: Indian Diaspora, alienation, culture, identity, forgiveness, hope.

Introduction

The Namesake is an account of two generations of the Gangulis, a family of Indian immigrants to the United States and is inspired by the facts of Lahiri's life. *The Namesake* is a work of fiction. The novel is based on various perspectives. Lahiri proves how each character grows, falls in love, and suffers hardship. She depicts them both as members of families and communities and as individuals, with needs and wants that are particular to them. *The Namesake* talks about people's loving relationships and friendships; the nature of household and loss; and the impact of literature, art, and food on people's lives. It is a novel of personalities- and of the way people shape and change those personalities over time.

The Namesake is an account of the experience of Indian Diaspora. Ashoke initially names his son Gogol, after Nikolai Gogol, a famous Russian. Ashoke has special importance to this character in his life. For years, Gogol finds his name strange and does not understand why his father wishes to name him after Nikolai Gogol. Over time, however, Gogol comes to understand the train-wreck during which his father is reading Gogol's work. This occurs after Gogol has changed his name to Nikhil, and begun introducing himself this way to friends in college. Thus, just as Gogol feels he has escaped his liability of a name, given him by his parents, he begins to understand the importance that that name has for Ashoke and Ashima. The world Lahiri creates both stresses the importance of names and shows that all names, all identities, exist in flux. Gogol becomes Gogol, but by the end of the novel, he finds himself reading Nikolai Gogol in his old home near Boston. When he is a younger man, he wants only to escape the identities he feels are imposed on him by his family. Over the time, he learns the struggles of his parents' generation.

Discussion

The Namesake is centred on five primary periods in the life of the Ganguli family: From India to America; Gogol's Childhood; Nikhil- the American; Ashoke's Death & Gogol's Marriage

REFLECTION OF ETHOS AND PATHOS IN ARAVIND ADIGA'S NOVEL THE WHITE TIGER: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

¹Dr. Yogesh M. Sarode

Abstract

Aravind Adiga's *The White Tiger* is a ground breaking Indian novel. The novel focuses on suppression and exploitation of various sections of Indian society where a young man like Balram proves that the wheel of fortune changes but at the cost of struggle next to death. This paper systematically analyses various phases in Balram's life and puts light on the prevalent existing social, political and economic panorama in the then Indian society that makes worse effect on the lives of the underdog and depicts the mental agony of underprivileged class people, through the protagonist, However, self-determined persons like Balram can only change the scenario after having gone through so many acid tests and ultimately proves his heroic qualities showing realistic and painful image of modern India.

Keywords: Ethos, pathos, underdog, social, political, economic, poverty.

Introduction

Indian English literature is replete with examples where novelists presented their protagonists struggling for identity and existence in this world. Aravind Adiga has three novels to his credit - *The White Tiger* (2008), *Between the Assassinations* (2008) and *Last Man in the Tower* (2011). He assaults on the present day challenges against the financial manipulation, political scarcity, the social demotion and the mystical defeat of the poor that takes place in India behind the curtain of monetary, infrastructural, dogmatic and hi-tech progress. The *White Tiger* is his first novel that gives Booker prize to him portrays the socio cultural and economic disproportions of the Indian society.

Discussion

The *White Tiger* is the story of Balram Halwai's life who acts as a main protagonist in the novel. He is a rickshaw driver's son who adeptly ascends India's social hierarchy to become a chauffeur and later an effective entrepreneur. Balram narrates his life story in a letter to visiting Chinese officer Premier Wen Jiabao, with the aim of enlightening the premier about free enterprise in India. Balram writes from his luxurious office in the city of Bangalore, but the story happens in his rural ancestral village of Laxmangarh.

Despite the difficult life, Balram's academic potential and personal integrity distinguish him from his classmates, bringing him to the attention of a visiting school inspector who nicknames him "the White Tiger," after the most sporadic and smart individual in the jungle. Balram's parents diagnose his talent and wish to educate him. But Kusum, his grandmother was not in the mood to complete his education and hence she withdraws his name from the school to earn the family's bread and butter. On the other hand, Balram is determined to continue his education. Since childhood, Balram's destitute family has been living at the mercy of four harsh, abusive landowners whom are known to as "The Animals": The Raven, The Stork, The Buffalo, and The Wild Boar.

When Balram and his brother Kishan start working in a teashop in Dhanbad, Balram spends his days listening to customers' conversations neglecting his duty. Once he gets the air of high earning and smooth life from one customer that India's private chauffeurs enjoy, and forces his grandmother to join him to driving school on the condition that he will send money

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SENTIMENTS OF RELOCATION IN BHARATI MUKHERJEE'S NOVEL THE TIGER'S DAUGHTER: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

A feeling of love and a sense of attachment to one's homeland or country is always an impulse that keeps an alien person always connected with the soil. Every human being feels faithful towards his/her homeland and carries the decent emotion of affection, pride and a spirit of sacrifice towards it. This passionate love for the country drives everyone to work for its progress selflessly by surrendering their luxuries and wishes for the sake of nation. In this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus light on the pangs of separation from one's motherland and the nostalgia attached with it. The paper also discusses about how a person has to face problems in forming one's stable identity after relocation.

Keywords: Sentiments, Relocation, Themes, Culture, Nostalgia, The United States etc.

Introduction

Bharati Mukherjee was born in Kolkata in 1940 and settled in America. She lives in a big joint family during her childhood. Her father's career brings the family to live in London for several years. She returns to Calcutta in the early 1950s and completes her education. She then travels to the USA to study at the University of Iowa and completes Ph.D. from the department of Comparative Literature. Mukherjee and her husband, come back to the United States after a decade living in Montreal and Toronto in Canada. Mukherjee earns name and fame through her novels. *The Tiger's Daughter* (1971) is one of her few best novels.

The novel has various layers of themes. The journey of a female from India to America and again returning to mother land and the sentiments of relocation attached with this entire journey is the main theme in the novel. The other theme arised from this is the protagonist's attempt for forming a stable identity. *The Tiger's Daughter* is a story of a young girl named Tara who comes back to India after seven long years of being away, and on her returns finds only poverty and turmoil. Tara is Indian by birth but the circumstances lead her to the United States and get married there with an American. This forms a kind of identity crisis in Tara's life as she takes birth in one culture and gets married in another culture. Throughout her life, she wishes to form her stable identity. A dream for her home gets niche in her heart. While being with her husband in America, she senses a kind of longing for her land of birth. But the mockery is that till the end of the novel she does not seem to have achieved it. For the fulfilment of this dream, she moves back to India, but unfortunately she fails in her aim. She dreams for her 'Ownness' but it falls like a pack of cards and in this defeat she prepares for her return. The story revolves around Tara who is raised in Calcutta, now Kolkata, educated at Vassar College in New York and is married to an American man. The novel also takes care of her shock that arises out of cultural impact when she comes to India.

Discussion

Cultural identity is one of the issues as far as humanity is concerned. When people feel themselves lost onto the ditch of various cultures, their target remains to exist there with their own beliefs and ideas. Mukherjee's characters are no exception to this. We find Tara in *The Tiger's Daughter* is the best representation of this.

The novel is none but the story of Tara Banerjee. Tara is sent to America for higher studies at a loving age of fifteen. Pining and frightened, she tries to remain in tune with the demands of

Importance of Sports in School Life : A Study of Jeevan Vikas Vidyalaya Devgram

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ABSTRACT

Sports teach the value of sacrifice, discipline, elegance, liberality, and solidity, which enables individuals to lead successful lives. These qualities in a human being give him the ability to behave effectively regardless of the situation or work. It helps us to stay healthy, fit, and active. It teaches us the value of teamwork and encourages us to work hard and never give up. It is also a great way for people to socialize and make new friends. Hence an honest effort has been done through this paper to focus on the importance of sports in the life of school students highlighting its importance in all walks of student's life. At the same time, the paper studies how sports affect in the overall development of a student that help him to become a responsible citizen to shoulder responsibility.

Keywords : Sports, School, Student, Education, Career, School Education

I. INTRODUCTION

As the world emphasized the importance of education in a child's journey to become a balanced and mature individual, we have also come to understand the role of maintaining our physical and mental well-being. Sports play the role of a catalyst by complementing a child's ability to focus as well as learning about teamwork and perseverance. While earlier seen as a lesser-known job, sports have flourished into a full-fledged career owing to the varied perks it comes with. Academic institutions support their students to actively participate in more sports activities alongside

their educational quest. The importance of physical education has also emerged with the growth of career opportunities in this sector. Through this blog, let's know more about the importance of sports in a student's life as well as how it can also complement your present lifestyle.

Sports are very essential for every human life which keeps them fit and fine and physical strength. It has great importance in each stage of life. It also improves the personality of people. Sports keep our all-organs alert and our hearts become stronger by regularly playing some kind of sports. sports have always given



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॥ संशोधक ॥

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'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, वारजे-माळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकेच्या प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.





२८. १९९० नंतर महाराष्ट्रातील राजकारणाचे बदलते प्रवाह - एक राजकीय सिंहावलोकन
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३४. महान शूर सेनापती, संताजी घोरपडे व धनाजी जाधव यांचे मोगल- मराठा संघर्षातील
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ग्रामीण कथाकार - अशोक कौतिक कोळी

संशोधक

प्रा.डॉ. प्रवीण घारपुरे

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चलभाष : १७६४५७२७७१

सारांश:

मराठी साहित्याच्या दालनात ललित साहित्यातील कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, नाटक, प्रवासवर्णने, चरित्र, आत्मचरित्र यासारख्या अनेक वाङ्मयप्रकारात समृद्ध लेखन झालेले आहे. त्यातील फार पुरातन आणि मानवी जीवनाला सहज स्पर्श करणारा कथा हा वाङ्मयप्रकार अधिक जवळच्या वाटतो. कथा वाङ्मयप्रकारात सकस लेखन करणाऱ्या लेखक आणि लेखिकांची मांदियाळी आपणास सहज प्रत्ययास येते. मराठी कथा विश्वात बदलत्या काळानुसार बदल होत गेलेला आहे. त्या बदलत्या जीवनाचे चित्र अनेक कथा लेखकांनी कथा साहित्यात रेखाटलेले दिसून येते. विशेषतः समकालीन कथा साहित्यात बदलत्या सामाजिक प्रवाहाचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेऊन लेखन करणारे जे कथा लेखक आहेत, ते म्हणजे जयंत पवार, जी के ऐनापुरे, आसाराम लोमटे, किरण गुरव, ऋषिकेश गुप्ते, प्रणव सखदेव, गौतमीपुत्र कांबळे, अनिल सपकाळ, मेघना पेठे, प्रज्ञा दया पवार, मोनिका गजेंद्रगडकर, मनस्विनी लता रवींद्र, सदानंद देशमुख, अशोक कौतिक कोळी यासारखे अनेक लेखक कथालेखन करीत आहेत. १९९० नंतर जागतिकरणाचा मानवी जीवनावर झालेला परिणाम आणि त्यामुळे बदललेले मानवी जीवन, त्यातून होरपळून गेलेले कष्टकरी, शेतकरी, कृषीव्यवस्थेची पडझड, गाव खेड्यातील बदलते समाजकारण-राजकारण, दुष्काळ, सरकारी धोरणे, सर्वसामान्य माणसाचे विविध स्तरावर होणारे शोषण, बदलते सामाजिक आर्थिक वातावरण, अशा अनेक पातळीवर ग्रामीण जीवनावर झालेला परिणाम हे सर्व विषय समकालीन ग्रामीण कथा लेखकांनी कथेतून हाताळलेले आहे. या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून समकालीन ग्रामीण कथाकार अशोक कौतिक कोळी यांच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील कथांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण जीवनातील विविध जीवन जाणिवांचा शोध या शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

बीजशब्द : कृषीकेंद्रित जीवन, शेती, शेतमजूर, दारिद्र्य, भ्रष्टाचार.

प्रस्तावना:

मराठी साहित्यात कथा या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला फार प्राचीन अशी परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. मानवी जीवनाचे चिंतन करणारा सहज हलकाफुलका हा साहित्यप्रकार मानवी मनाला सहज स्पर्श करणारा आहे, कारण कथेत येणारे सर्व विषय हे आपल्याच जीवन जाणिवेला स्पर्श करणारे असल्याचा प्रत्यय सतत वाचकाला आजपर्यंत आलेला आहे. ग्रामीण जीवनाशी असेच जवळचे ऋणानुबंध असलेले समकालीन ग्रामीण कथाकार अशोक कौतिक कोळी आपणास दिसून येतात. अशोक कोळी हे ग्रामीण जीवनाचे दाहक वास्तव मांडणारे अलीकडच्या काळातील नवोदित असे कथालेखक आहेत. अशोक कोळी हे जळगाव भागातील जामनेरचे असून व्यवसायाने प्राथमिक शिक्षक आहेत. त्यांचे 'कूड' 'आसूड' हे दोन कथासंग्रह, 'कुंधा', 'गावाच्या तावडीतून सुटका', 'पाडा', 'रकाळलेल्या तुरी' यासारख्या कादंबऱ्या. 'गावाकडल्या कविता' हा कवितासंग्रह. विशेष म्हणजे 'पाडा' या कादंबरीचे अभिवाचन जळगाव आकाशवाणी केंद्रावरून झालेले आहे. अशा बहुआयामी कथालेखकाच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील कथांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण जीवन वास्तवाचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून करण्यात येत आहे.

कथासंग्रह : 'कूड'

ग्रामीण जीवन जाणिवेवर प्रकाश टाकणारा अशोक कौतिक कोळी यांचा हा पहिलाच कथासंग्रह आहे. या कथासंग्रहात एकूण सोळा कथांचा समावेश आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील आजचे जनजीवन कसे बकाल भकास शोषणग्रस्त आणि हीनदीन झालेले आहे याचे प्रत्यंतर घडून देणाऱ्या या कथा आहेत. ग्रामीण जीवन वास्तवाशी समरस होऊन ग्रामीण जनजीवनातील सुखदुःखाचा कलात्मक आलेख रेखाटण्याचा प्रयत्न लेखक अशोक कोळी यांनी केलेला आहे. अशा या समकालीन कथा लेखकाच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील सोळाही कथांमधून चित्रित झालेल्या भेदक ग्रामीण जीवन वास्तवाचा शोध पुढील प्रमाणे घेता येईल.





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- डॉ. रेशमा अणवेकर ----- १७६
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४६. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे राजकीय विचार
- डॉ. पंडित महादेव लांबड ----- २०३
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- डॉ. उर्मिला क्षीरसागर ----- २०६
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भारतीय समाजसुधारकांचे सामाजिक कार्य

डॉ. प्रवीण घारपुरे

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भ्रमणध्वनी: ९७६४५७२७७९

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सारांश :

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी या भारत भूमीमध्ये अशा काही नरत्नांनी जन्म घेतला की त्यांनी येथील रूढी, परंपरा, गुलामगिरी यासारख्या गोष्टींना तिलांजली देऊन सामाजिक शुद्धीकरणाचे कार्य केलेले आहे. या महामानवांचा जेव्हा आपण विचार करतो तेव्हा त्यांचा कार्य कर्तृत्वाचा विशाल पट आपल्याला सहज प्रभावित करून जातो. याचे कारणच असे आहे की त्यांनी केलेले कार्य आज देखील सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून किती महत्त्वपूर्ण होते, याचे प्रत्यंतर आपणास आल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. या सर्व महानुभावामध्ये राजा राम मोहनराय, पंडितईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, गोपाळ हरी देशमुख, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, न्यायमूर्ती गोविंदरानडे, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, धोंडो केशव कर्वे, गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले, महात्मा गांधी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्यासारख्या अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी समाज सुधारण्याचे कार्य केलेले आहे. समाजातील अनिष्ट रूढी परंपरांचे भंजन झाले पाहिजे आणि एक नवजीवनाचा मार्ग सामाजिक पातळीवर निर्माण झाला पाहिजे, अशी अपेक्षा ठेवणारे हे सर्व महामानव होते. या महामानवांचा विचार आजच्या एकविसाव्या शतकात देखील मानवी जीवन जाणिवेला नवी संजीवनी देणारा आहे. या विचारांवर पुन्हा चर्चा व्हावी, त्यांचं पुनरावलोकन व्हावं याकरिता या शोधनिबंधाच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय समाज सुधारकांच्या विचारांचे सिंहावलोकन करण्याचा प्रयत्न येथे करतो आहे. या सर्व समाजसुधारकांचा कार्याचा तपशील जेव्हा आपल्या चक्षुपटलावरून जातो, तेव्हा मनाला काही प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. त्या प्रश्नांची सोडवणूक करण्यासाठी या सर्व महामानवांचे विचार पुढे नेण्याचा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधातून केलेला आहे यातील काही निवडक समाजसुधारकांच्या जीवन कार्याचे मौलिक चिंतन या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. तेव्हा ज्या समाजसुधारकांनी आपल्या जीवनाची राख रांगोळी करीत आपले समाजस्वास्थ्य अबाधित राखण्यासाठी अहोरात्र कष्ट केले. त्यांच्या कार्याची दखल घेत त्यांच्या विचारांचे

पुनर्चिंतन करण्याचा हा प्रयत्न आहे. जेणेकरून नवसमाज निर्मितीसाठी त्यांचे कार्य आजच्या नवपिढीला प्रेरणादायी ठरेल हाच उद्देश नजरेसमोर ठेवून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाची बांधणी करण्याचा माझा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधात केलेला आहे.

बीजशब्द: भारतीय परंपरा, जातीभेद, विषमता, अनिष्ट रूढी, सामाजिक चळवळी

प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय समाज जीवनाचा एक विशाल पट नजरेसमोरून जात असताना भारतीय समाज जीवनात जे अनेक असे प्रश्न होते की ते प्रश्न मानवी समाजजीवनासाठी अत्यंत घातक आणि समाज जीवनाला अधोगतीकडे नेण्यासाठी कारणीभूत होते विशेषतः ज्या रूढीपरंपरेच्या बंधनात भारतीय समाज अडकून पडलेला होता, ती रूढी परंपरा भारतीय समाजाच्या दृष्टीने फारच विघातक होती. अशावेळी यातून मुक्त करण्याचं काम १९व्या शतकात ज्यांनी हिरीरीने पुढे होऊन केलेत त्यामध्ये राजा राम मोहनराय, पंडित ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, गोपाळ हरी देशमुख, महर्षी दयानंद, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, न्यायमूर्ती गोविंद रानडे, लोकमान्य बाळ गंगाधर टिळक, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, धोंडो केशव कर्वे, गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, महात्मा गांधी यांच्यासारख्या विचारवंतांनी समाजसेवेचे हे व्रत हाती घेऊन जीवनभर निभविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आणि म्हणूनच आज एकविसाव्या शतकात एक नवसमाज आपल्या दृष्टीपथास दिसून येतो. अन्यथा आज देखील आपण राजकीय दृष्ट्या स्वातंत्र्य झालो असतो परंतु सामाजिक रूढी परंपरेच्या विळख्यातून कदाचित बाहेर पडलो नसतो. त्यातून बाहेर पडण्याचं धारिष्ट आणि विशालदृष्टी या समाज धुरीनांनी तुम्हा आम्हास दिली. म्हणूनच आपण आज नवभारताचं स्वप्न बघतो आहे. या भारत भूमीचे नवे स्वरूप आपल्या दृष्टीपथास येते आहे. याकरिता ज्यांचे कार्य या भरत भूमीसाठी प्रेरक ठरले ते हे सर्व महामानव आहेत. अशा या महामानवाचा जीवनकाळ लक्षात घेत त्यांचा



१२. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणातील बदलाबाबत जनमताचा कौल अभ्यासने
- प्रा.डॉ. प्रशांत रा. देशमुख ----- ५४
१३. २०२० च्या शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळे भारताच्या नवबांधणीमध्ये मराठी भाषेला आलेले महत्त्व
- डॉ. प्रशांत सूर्यवंशी ----- ५८
- ✓ १४. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण
- डॉ. प्रवीण घारपुरे ----- ६१
१५. नविन शैक्षणिक धोरण आणि मराठी भाषा
- प्रा. डॉ. राकेश दे. कभे ----- ६७
१६. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० – एक विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास
- डॉ. रविंद्र चांगोजी मोहतुरे ----- ७०
१७. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण अंतर्गत विद्यार्थी रोजगाराच्या संधी
- प्रा.डॉ. रिता द वाळके ----- ७५
१८. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाद्वारे मातृभाषेला प्राधान्य – एक दृष्टि
- डॉ. साधना अ. जिचकार ----- ७९
१९. महात्मा गांधी – एक विश्वगुरु
- डॉ. संजय गोपाळराव ठवळे ----- ८२
२०. 'राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२०' भारताचा विश्वगुरु बनण्याचा एक मार्ग'
– एक विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास
- डॉ. सरिता उदापुरकर ----- ८८
२१. भारतातील ग्रामीण उद्योग व औद्योगिक धोरणे – आर्थिक विवेचन
- प्रा.डॉ. श्रीकृष्ण बी. बोडे ----- ९३
२२. नवीन शिक्षण पध्दतीचे चिकीत्सक अध्ययन
- प्रा.डॉ. तिर्यनंद बन्नगरे ----- ९७



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण

डॉ. प्रवीण घारपुरे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व मराठी विभागप्रमुख
जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय, देवग्राम, ता. नरखेड,

जि. नागपूर (महाराष्ट्र) ४४१३०१

भ्रमणध्वनी: ९७६४५७२७७१

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सारांश :

भारत देश स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृत महोत्सव साजरा करीत असताना वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात नाविन्यपूर्ण कार्य करीत आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरतेकडे वाटचाल करताना दिसत आहे. मानवी जीवनातील महत्त्वपूर्ण एक घटक म्हणजे शिक्षण आहे. मानवाला आपल्या संपूर्ण क्षमता वापरता येण्यासाठी, न्याय समाज विकसित करण्यासाठी तसेच राष्ट्रीय विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी शिक्षण हा महत्त्वाचा पाया आहे. भारताच्या सातत्यपूर्ण प्रगतीसाठी आणि आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक न्याय आणि समानता, शास्त्रीय प्रगती, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि संस्कृतीचे जतन या क्षेत्रांमध्ये वैश्विक पातळीवर नेतृत्व करण्यासाठी सर्वांना दर्जेदार शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच व्यक्ती, समाज, देश आणि जगाच्या हितासाठी आपल्या देशातील समृद्ध प्रतिभा आणि संसाधनाचा पुरेपूर वापर करण्याकरता उच्च दर्जाचे सार्वभौमिक शिक्षण हा भविष्यासाठी सर्वात चांगला मार्ग आहे. पुढच्या दशकात जगातील सर्वात मोठी युवकांची लोकसंख्या भारतामध्ये असेल आणि त्या सर्वांना चांगल्या गुणवत्तेच्या शिक्षणाच्या संधी पुरवण्याच्या क्षमतेवर आपल्या देशाचे भवितव्य अवलंबून असेल हा उदात्त हेतू दृष्टीसमोर ठेवून नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० तयार करण्यात आलेले आहे. याकरिता आपली भारतीय प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतीचा इतिहास समोर ठेवत भारतीय प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतीचे प्रारूप लक्षात घेऊन नवसमाजनिर्मिती करण्याचे स्वप्न या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामागे आहे. या संदर्भातील अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण दुव्यांचा शोध या शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात येत आहे.

बीजशब्द: प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण, आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धती, नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण

प्रस्तावना:

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण २०२० हे २१ व्या शतकातील पहिले शैक्षणिक धोरण आहे. या धोरणाचे ध्येय आपल्या देशातील वाढत्या विकासात्मक आवश्यकतांवर उपाययोजना करणे हे पुरवणी अंक २ - जून २०२३

आहे. या धोरणांमध्ये चिरंतन विकासाचे ध्येय लक्षात घेत २१ व्या शतकातील शिक्षणाच्या महत्त्वाकांशी उद्दिष्टांशी सुसंगत अशी नवीन प्रणाली तयार करण्यासाठी भारताच्या परंपरा आणि मुल्ये यावर भर देऊन शैक्षणिक रचनेचे नियमन आणि व्यवस्थापन यास या रचनेच्या सर्व पैलूमध्ये बदल आणि सुधारणा प्रस्तावित आहेत. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण विशेषता प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या सृजन क्षमतेच्या विकासावर जास्त भर देते. शिक्षणाने केवळ आकलन क्षमता विकसित केल्या पाहिजेत असे नाही, तर साक्षरता आणि संख्याज्ञान या मूलभूत क्षमता आणि उच्च दर्जाच्या तार्किक आणि समस्या निराकरण क्षमतांचे नव्हे तर सामाजिक नैतिक आणि भावनिक क्षमतांचा विकास सुद्धा केला पाहिजे हा उद्देश दिसून येतो. अर्थात या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा हेतू तार्किक विचार आणि कृती करण्यासाठी सक्षम असलेल्या आणि करुणा, सहानुभूती, धैर्य आणि चिकाटी, विज्ञानाधिष्ठीत कल व रचनात्मक कल्पनाशक्ती, नैतिक बांधिलकी आणि मुल्ये असलेल्या चांगल्या व्यक्ती विकसित करणे असा याचा उद्देश आपल्या घटनेद्वारे परिकल्पित न्याय, सर्वसमावेशक आणि बहुलतावादी समाजाच्या निर्मितीस सहभाग घेणारे कार्यक्षम आणि चांगल्या प्रकारे योगदान देणारे नागरिक तयार करणे असा दिसून येतो.

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण :

प्राचीन आणि सनातन भारतीय ज्ञान आणि विचारांची समृद्ध परंपरा आपल्या भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीला लाभलेली आहे. भारतीय विचार आणि तत्त्वज्ञानात ज्ञान, प्रज्ञा आणि सत्याचा शोध ही नेहमीच मानवाची सर्वोच्च उद्दिष्ट राहिलेली दिसून येते. प्राचीन भारतात शिक्षणाचे लक्ष या संसारिक जीवनाची तयारी किंवा शाळेनंतरच्या जीवनाची तयारी म्हणून ज्ञान मिळविणे एवढेच नाही तर संपूर्ण आत्मज्ञान किंवा मोक्ष प्राप्त करणे हे ध्येय होते. प्राचीन भारतातील तक्षशिला, नालंदा, विक्रमशीला, वल्लभी अशा जागतिक दर्जाच्या संस्थांनी बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण आणि संशोधनाची उच्च मानके तयार केली होती. वेगवेगळी



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१. संपादकीय
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६. देहू (पुणे) रोड, बुद्ध मूर्ती प्रतिष्ठापना खरंच पहिले स्थान २९
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वारकरी संप्रदाय आणि आराध्य दैवत श्री विठ्ठल

- प्रा. डॉ. प्रवीण घारपुरे,
ता. नरखेड, जि. नागपूर

सारांश :

महाराष्ट्र ही संतांची भूमी आहे. या भूमीमध्ये संतांनी आपल्या वैचारिक चिंतन मंथनातून महाराष्ट्राला एक नवी दिशा देण्याचे कार्य नेहमीच केलेले आहे. या संतमांदियाळीमध्ये संत ज्ञानेश्वरादी भावंडे, संत नामदेव आणि कुटुंब, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम तसेच इतर संतमेळांची मांदियाळी या वारकरी संप्रदायात दिसून येते. अशा वारकरी संप्रदायाचे आराध्य दैवत असलेले श्री विठ्ठल याविषयी अनेक पद्धतीने शोध आणि बोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्राचीन मराठी साहित्याच्या अनुषंगाने अनेक तत्त्वचिंतकांनी समिक्षकांनी घेतलेला आहे. या तत्त्वबोधाचा आस्वाद आणि आकलन करून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न येथे करतो आहे. वारकरी संप्रदायातील संत परंपरेने मानलेले पंढरपूर येथील आराध्य दैवत श्री विठ्ठल वारकरी संप्रदायातील संतांचा केंद्रबिंदू आहे असे केंद्रबिंदू असलेले श्री विठ्ठल हे आराध्य दैवत या विषयी झालेला संशोधनाचा शोध घेऊन विठ्ठल हे आराध्य दैवत कसे आहेत? महाराष्ट्रात ते कुठून आले? वारकरी संप्रदायांनी या दैवताचा स्वीकार का केला असावा? याविषयीची जाणीव करून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून करण्यात येत आहे.

बीजशब्द : वारकरी संप्रदाय, संतमेळा, श्री विठ्ठल एक वीरगळ.

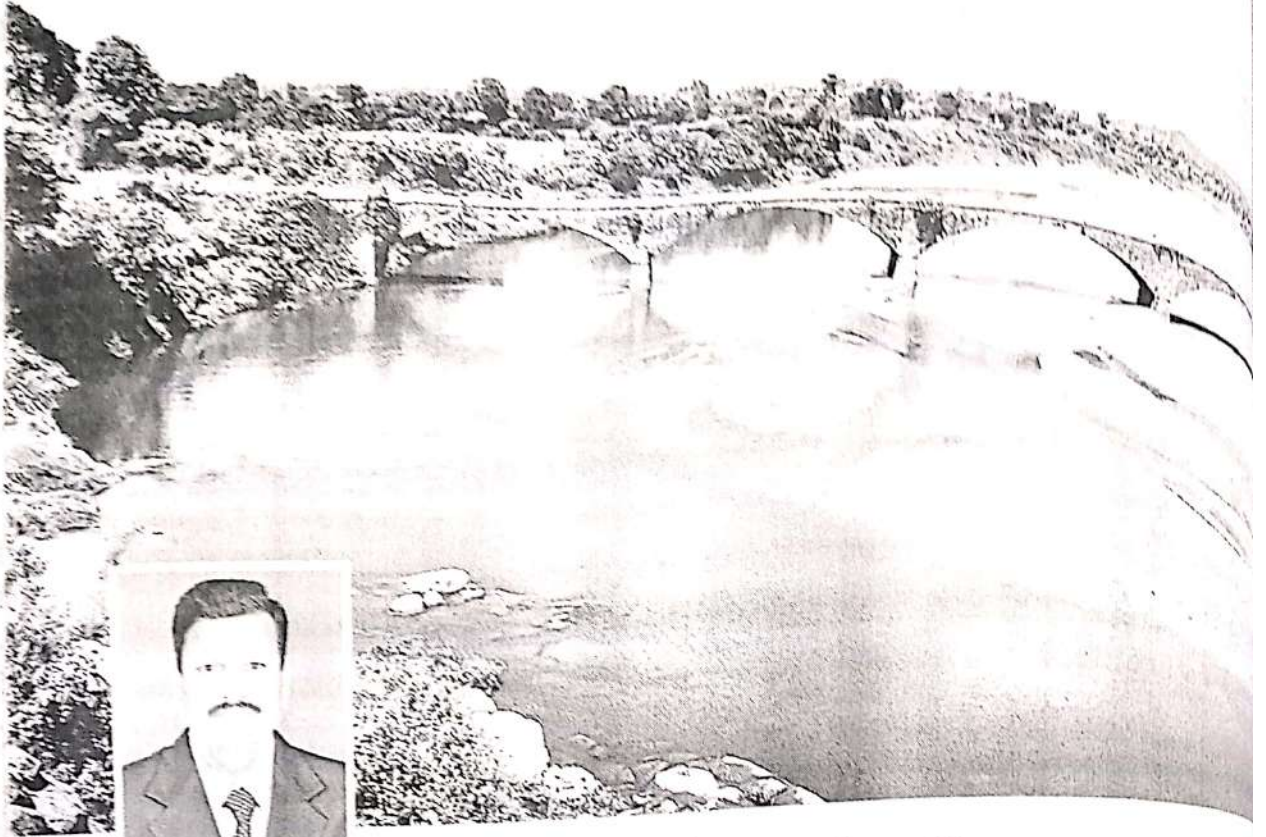
प्रस्तावना :

तेराव्या शतकात महाराष्ट्रात उदयास आलेल्या अनेक सांप्रदायांपैकी वारकरी संप्रदाय एक संप्रदाय आहे. या संप्रदायाचे आराध्य दैवत श्री विठ्ठल हे आहेत. वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या नामाभिधानाविषयी विविधता दिसून येते. वारकरी संप्रदायाला वारकरी, माळकरी, टाळकरी किंवा भागवत संप्रदाय अशा विविध नावाने ओळखले जाते. वारकरी संप्रदायाला अशा विविध नावाने ओळखले जात असले तरी वारकरी संप्रदाय हेच नाव रूढ झालेले दिसते. पंढरीच्या श्री विठ्ठलाची वारी करणारा तो वारकरी, हे नाव आज सर्वत्र प्रचलित झालेले आहे. ही वारी आषाढी, कार्तिकी एकादशीला

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—डॉ. प्रवीण म. घारपुरे, नागपूर
लेखक शिक्षण क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहेत.

वर्धा नदी ही महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भ प्रांतातील अनेक नद्यांपैकी एक महत्त्वपूर्ण नदी आहे. या नदीचा उगम मध्यप्रदेशातील बैतुल जिल्ह्यातील जामखेड जवळील सातपुड्याच्या पर्वत रांगेतून झालेला आहे. ही वर्धा नदी साधारणतः १०० किलोमीटरचा प्रवास करित महाराष्ट्रातील अमरावती जिल्ह्यात वरुड तालुक्यातील निमठाण्याजवळ येऊन पोहोचते. अमरावती आणि नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या सीमारेषा निश्चित करित ती नागपूर जिल्ह्यात प्रवेश करते. नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील मोवाड, खैरगांव, देवग्राम, मदना आणि जलालखेडा या गावाला स्पर्श करित पुढे दक्षिण दिशेने प्रवाहित होताना होते.

वर्धा नदीच्या परिप्रेक्ष्यातील मानवी जीवन

सारांश

मा नवी जीवनात नदीचे अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. नदी ही मानवाला लाभलेली नैसर्गिक देणगी आहे. नदी ही पर्वत, बर्फाची पठारे, छोटे छोटे झरे, नाले यासारख्या अनेक प्रवाहातून उगम पावत असून पाण्याचा स्रोत घेऊन वाहणारा प्रवाह आहे. या प्रवाहाच्या काठाने मानवी जीवनाची वसाहत निर्माण झालेली आहे. अनेक गावे आणि शहरे हे नदीच्या काठी वसलेली आहे. याचे कारण असे की, मानवी जीवन हे पाण्यावाचून राहूच शकत नाही. आपली पाण्याची



Biodiesel production via esterification of oleic acid catalyzed by Brønsted acid-functionalized porphyrin grafted with benzimidazolium-based ionic liquid as an efficient photocatalyst

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Abstract

The production of ethyl oleate was explored using novel metal-free Brønsted acid-functionalized porphyrin, grafted with benzimidazolium-based ionic liquid (BAPBIL) as a recyclable photocatalyst. The synthesized photocatalyst was characterized by FT-NMR and FT-IR spectroscopy techniques. The esterification reaction was carried out under a homemade photoreactor equipped with a 5 W LED as a visible light source. In this work, BAPBIL displayed as an efficient photocatalyst for esterification of oleic acid and levulinic acid using different alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, and octanol at ambient conditions. The mechanism of the photocatalyst was studied to confirm the role of the catalyst. Moreover, a scavenger study showed the effect of the scavenger on the rate of esterification of oleic acid. The heterogeneous recyclable photocatalyst (BAPBIL) presented recyclability up to five successive runs without losing its activity. The maximum conversion of the esterification product was achieved at 96% at optimized reaction conditions.

Keywords BAPBIL · Ethyl oleate · Porphyrin · Photocatalyst · Esterification

Highlights

- Brønsted acid-functionalized porphyrin grafted with benzimidazolium-based ionic liquid (BAPBIL) synthesized.
- BAPBIL photocatalyst explored for biodiesel production using homemade photoreactor under visible light.
- Scavenger study confirmed the formation of holes and electrons during photocatalytic esterification of oleic acid.
- BAPBIL showed good recyclability up to five successive runs.
- Photocatalytic protocol applied for esterification of levulinic acid with different alcohols.

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1 Introduction

The availability of fossil fuel feedstock is gradually decreasing with increasing fuel demand due to an upsurge in the population. The energy deficiency and environmental threats produced by the emission of greenhouse gases have supported the demand for clean and renewable energy. Biodiesel is an effective and green alternative to fossil fuel due to its greater environmental value, low cost, cleaner engine emission, superior lubricant properties, biodegradable, and renewability [1–4]. Biodiesel is an alkyl ester derived from triglycerides (TGs) by transesterification reaction or free fatty acid with lighter alcohol (ethanol, methanol) in the presence of strong acid or alkali catalyst [5–8]. It is usually carried out in the presence of strong mineral acid catalysts such as H₂SO₄. The liquid catalyst caused many problems such as product separation, corrosion of the equipment, and environmental pollution. Certain homogeneous catalyst also reported excellent activity for esterification of oleic acid such as heteropoly acid anion ionic liquid (HPA-IL) [9], H₃PW₁₂O₄₀ heteropoly acid, SnCl₂ [10], and tris(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl)-phosphonium ILs [11].



Visible-light mediated sustainable route for conversion of biomass derived levulinic acid to value added compounds by porphyrin photocatalyst

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ABSTRACT

Photocatalytic esterification of levulinic acid to different levulinates by reaction with ROH (R=CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CH₃CH₂CH₂-CH₃-CH₂-CH₂CH₂-) and to tri-, di-, and monoglycerides of levulinic acid, was studied by porphyrin-based photocatalyst. The influence of various reaction conditions including loading of photocatalyst, time of reaction, the intensity of light, and the ratio of the reactants on the model reaction was scrutinized, by exposure to visible light in a homemade photo-catalytic reactor. Using optimization reactions, an admirable yield of the alkyl levulinates (76%) and glycerides (81%) of levulinic acid, were achieved under visible light irradiations. Moreover, ethyl levulinate was further converted to γ -valerolactone under photocatalytic conditions using a 5 W LED light. The porphyrin photocatalyst was further explored for etherification of biomass-derived glycerol with alcohols (methanol/ethanol) (88%) under photocatalytic conditions. Both esterification and etherification reactions carried out under ambient conditions furnished appreciable product formation, illustrating the importance of porphyrin as a highly reactive, steady, and reusable heterogeneous photocatalyst.

1. Introduction

Levulinic acid (LA) is an ample replenishable resource considered as an appropriate platform chemical for the production of industrially important compounds [1,2]. The existence of two CO and COOH groups in LA makes it an significant precursor for the synthesis of a variety of essential intermediates [3]. To meet the growing requirement, new methods have been developed promoting industrial-scale production of LA. Catalytic conversions of LA to such value-added intermediates have been widely described in the literature in current years including continuous and batch reactor flow settings. By noting the key contributions of LA in various fields, a number of value-added compounds such as [4], γ -valerolactone [5–7], 1,4-pentane diol [8] and 5-nonanone [9] have been established. Recently, in order to convert LA into vital compounds such as alkyl levulinates, esterification of LA with various alcohols, in presence of acid catalyst was reported. [10]. The esterification reaction can proceed via liquid-phase esterification like other reported reactions catalyzed by homogeneous as well as heterogeneous solid acid catalysts.

Girisuta et al. [11] proposed hydrolysis of cellulose to LA by acid catalyst (1 M sulfuric acid), at 150 °C. The major drawbacks of this

method are the expensive method of acid recovery and the prevention of reactor from highly acidic medium. Li and his group [12] examined titanium nanorods and zirconium oxide blended with titanium nanocomposites for the esterification of LA with ethanol as the easily recoverable catalyst with excellent yield in 3 h at 105 °C.

Bunrit et al. [13] have established a protocol for the synthesis of alkyl levulinates (AL) and subsequent conversion of AL to γ -valerolactone (GVL) in the presence of titanium oxide loaded with Pt photocatalyst. The same blended catalyst was found effective using mild thermal reaction conditions. Another group [14] has investigated UV-mediated, synthesis of GVL, viable niobic acid photocatalyst. This technique could achieve 44.7% GVL selectivity using ethanol as sacrificial hydrogen donor by longer exposure to UV radiations. During vapor-phase hydrogenation, the performance of the catalyst depends on the adherence of LA and H₂ on the catalyst surface. Zhang and co-workers [15] demonstrated the role of Cu-ZnO interface sites that favor the transformation of LA to GVL under normal conditions.

Xue et al. [16] have reflected a variety of approaches for the production of GVL from the LA, by avoiding expensive metal catalysis. This appraisal emphasizes the effective and careful conversion of LA into different value-added compounds using catalysts comprising easily

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A Metal/Solvent/Additive Free Compliant Route to Ullmann-Type C – N Coupling using Ionic Liquid Entangled Porphyrin Heterogeneous Photocatalyst

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N-Substituted pyrrole derivatives have been attracted as a prime source of biologically active compounds as therapeutic agents including antimicrobial, analgesic, and familiar antiproliferative agents in cancer treatment. Several metal-free reports have been documented for photocatalytic C–C/C–N bond formation to facilitate the synthesis of intermediates in pharmaceutical industries. In this protocol, we develop the scope of such methods, creating a green approach to achieve Ullmann-type C–N coupling. Particularly, we reveal a metal/solvent/additive-free route, for the synthesis of N-substituted pyrroles using novel Brønsted acid-functionalized porphyrin grafted on 1,2,4-triazole-based ionic liquid (BAFPcTzIL) comprising donor-acceptor moiety. This new stable photocatalyst was

confirmed by FT-IR, ¹HNMR, UV-Vis spectra to know Hammett acidity and energy bandgap by DR spectra. The optimized protocol was used significantly for reactions of morpholine, indole, pyrazole, imidazole, and benzimidazole with various inactivated aryl halides with good to excellent yields, under irradiations of 5 W LED in a homemade photocatalytic reactor. Moreover, the BAFPcTzIL could be readily separated by simple filtration and reused for 6 consecutive runs with admirable yield. The leaching test confirmed that porphyrin behaved like a perfect heterogeneous photocatalyst for C–N bond formation and might be attracted toward the synthesis of intermediates/scaffolds in the pharma and fine chemical industry.

Introduction

N-heterocyclic compounds and analog have been attracted by researchers for their varied pharmacological actions, herbicidal, dyes, and building blocks of natural compounds and polymers.^[1] There are several techniques presented for the synthesis of heterocycles and their derivatives.^[2] E. Abele and R. Abele^[3] have reported, NH-arylation of various heteroaromatic compounds by using alkaline CuI with proline ligand and Andogen 464 as an additive. Subsequently, N-arylation of N-heterocycles was achieved by reusable Cu-nanoparticles supported on various solid supports, with good to excellent yield.^[4–6] Joseph et al.^[7] employed a heterogeneous sulfonic acid-based INDION-770 resin with cuprous ion salts, for the preparation of N-phenyl substituted heterocyclic compounds with admirable yields. Other approaches of using Cu (II) anchored SBA-15^[8] and Cu (0)-Quebrachitol^[9] had been studied for the synthesis of N-substituted heterocycles with a high degree of efficiency. Numerous C–N cross-coupling of aryl halides with imidazole by copper nanoparticles have been developed with good to admirable yield.^[10–13] The performance of Cu-nano particles was further tested for Ullmann-type C–N

coupling reactions of aryl halides and indoles/other amines, affording commendable yield of N-substituted compounds.^[14,15,16,17] One more prominent air/moisture resistant heterogeneous Pd-nano particle, reinforced on carbon-nanotubes demonstrated as a very effective catalyst in C–N bond formation of aryl iodides and indoles/imidazoles to afford excellent yield of N-heterocycles.^[18] Recently, the N-substituted heterocycles like indoles, pyrroles, and aliphatic primary amines were reported by a ligand-free Pd nanocatalyst. The protocol tolerated Ar–X comprising both electron-attracting and electron-repelling groups during the C–N coupling even though afforded lower yield with aryl chlorides.^[19] Another prominent achievement was made for the N-arylation of heterocyclic compounds via aryl halides using Cu₂O as a heterogeneous catalyst.^[20–24] Some Cu (I)-catalyzed C–N bond formation of imidazole, secondary amines, and different substituted aryl bromides have been developed, indicating good tolerance of other functional groups.^[25–29] Additionally, a number of copper(I) complexes,^[30,31] and copper(II) complexes^[32–36] have been reported as pioneering contributions to the development of N-aryl bonds using amines/N(H)-heterocycles with admirable yields. Xiao et al.^[37] verified an alternate technique for N-arylation of heterocyclic compounds using MCM-41-immobilized copper(I) complex under slight reaction conditions. Another breakthrough has been achieved by Babu and Karvembu^[38] for CuO-nanoparticles catalyzed N-arylation of benzimidazole reaction with Ar–F Ar–Cl Ar–Br in the presence of K₂CO₃ at modest temperature. The producibility of the heterogeneous catalyst has been investigated for preparing N-arylated benzimidazole affording appreciable yield ranging from 55–92%. The conversion of a variety of secondary amines to N-arylated compounds has been demonstrated by Zahedi

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Sustainable Chemistry

Visible-Light Aided C–H activation: Metal/Base-Free Generation of C–C bonds using Porphyrin Photocatalyst

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Herein, we report the application of a meso-substituted porphyrin dyad entangled with carboxyl functionalized benzimidazolium moieties (CPDCFBM) as a heterogeneous photocatalyst for C–H activation of various electron-donating and withdrawing aromatic compounds with highly inactivated aryl fluoride, chlorides, and other aryl bromides. A simple methodology adopted to synthesize the corresponding product has received an outstanding yield from (69–88%) under 5 W illumination using a homemade photoreactor assembly. CPDCFBM tolerated various functional groups with recyclability

up to five runs without much decline in photocatalytic activity. Photogenerated excitons vitality in the reaction was analyzed using $K_2S_2O_8$ and KI. CPDCFBM was shown a Hammett acidity value of 0.77. The reaction conditions were optimized as; time (18 h), catalyst (15 mg), and light illumination (5 W) from an LED source using ethanol as an eco-friendly solvent. The products obtained were crystalline and therefore need no further purification. The electroanalytical study revealed HOMO and LUMO energy of -5.841 and -4.066 respectively accounting for an energy gap of, 1.7 eV.

Introduction

The C–H activation using transition metal complexes has been widely used for the synthesis of the biaryl compounds.^[1–5] The direct transformation of the aromatic C–H activation has fascinated the researchers owing to the advantages such as one step reaction, good atom economy, and environmentally benign process. The traditional cross-coupling reactions usually produce unwanted side products, involve multi synthetic steps, and have unusual regio-selectivity.^[6,7]

At present, during the direct arylation process, C–H bond activation is achieved by using Ar_2H nucleophile with an aryl halide.^[8] The key structural motif; the biaryl subunit establishes an extensive range of compounds such as ligands, polymers, and natural products for transition metal catalysts.^[9] The catalytic C–H bond cleavages by using the transition and post-transition metal substances have developed a platform for chemical transforma-

tions in organic synthesis.^[8] Various transition and post-transitional metal systems such as Pd,^[10–14] Ru,^[15,16] Fe,^[17,18] Co,^[2] Cu,^[19] Mn,^[3] Rh,^[20,21] Ir,^[22] and Bi^[1,23] based catalytic systems have been shown the potential role in the direct C–C coupling via C–H activation.

At present, significant development has been achieved in cross-coupling reactions with the quest of using metal-free catalytic systems. The economic sense and environmentally benign methods exhibit advantageous prospects for metal-free photocatalytic systems over the metal-catalyzed systems. Metal-free Bronsted-acid catalysts play a significant role in the C–H activation of 2-naphthol to offer the regio- and chemo-selective C–C coupling product.^[24–26]

These methodologies, however, face some limitations such as poor regeneration of catalysts, elevated reaction temperature, and use of toxic solvents. Consequently, the development of a more appropriate, simple, sustainable and environmentally benign protocol is a necessity. The heterogeneous photocatalytic systems are appropriate alternatives with a suitable choice yielding selective and dynamic catalytic reactions. Fundamentally, heterogeneous photocatalytic systems possess salient features such as easy isolation of the catalyst from the reaction medium and its reusability. The photocatalytic reactions are the energy-sensitive and environmental perspective that can be supportable to the C–H activation of a series of aromatic compounds with aryl halides.^[27]

In photocatalytic reactions, the organic dyes having a suitable energy gap have been employed as photocatalysts for organic transformations. Among the range of organic dyes, porphyrin and phthalocyanine are prime contenders due to their potential to get functionalized at their meso and β positions and good stability. The functionalization of donor-acceptor moieties on porphyrin and phthalocyanine scaffolds has been shown to enhance the

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Sulphonic acid functionalized porphyrin anchored with a *meso*-substituted triazolium ionic liquid moiety: a heterogeneous photo-catalyst for metal/base free C–C cross-coupling and C–N/C–H activation using aryl chloride under visible light irradiation†

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We report an easy process to synthesize sulphonic acid functionalized porphyrin, anchored with a *meso*-substituted triazolium ionic liquid moiety (SAFPTILM) for metal/base free C–C cross-coupling and C–N/C–H activation using aryl chloride under visible light irradiation. The acid strength has been measured based on the Hammett indicator. The SAFPTILM photocatalyst comprising 18 π -conjugated electronic systems with the chromophore substituents in the *meso*-position can provide rapid electronic conducting channels during photocatalysis under the irradiation of visible light. It was found that SAFPTILM is an efficient photocatalyst for the Heck, Sonogashira, Buchwald, Ullmann/Fittig coupling and C–H activation of phenols with different aryl chlorides in the absence of a base/noble metal, using 5 W LED (yellow) light under ambient conditions. The photocatalyst with low band gap (1.55 eV) comprising conjugation, favors coupling reaction of unactivated aryl chlorides, by easy excitation of electrons and transfer to the conjugated benzimidazolium based phenylenediamine support delaying the recombination of photoinduced electron–hole pairs.

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1. Introduction

Photosynthesis is the only important solar energy harnessing process, promoting animal and plant life on the Earth. It is the source of all of our food and most of the energy resources acquired by absorbing light energy by chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is one of the key biological molecules of all phototrophic organisms which contains tetra-pyrrolic porphyrin units with a magnesium atom at its center,¹ motivated by natural photosynthesis, various technologies have emerged making use of synthetic chlorins or porphyrins to imitate photosynthesis artificially, needing molecules with good absorption in the visible range and other photophysical and redox characteristics.^{2,3} Besides, with the rapid development of different photocatalytic processes over the past few decades, bio-inspired photosensitizers containing porphyrin/phthalocyanine^{4,5} have also attracted tremendous interest aiming to continuously


refine their performance in the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), especially singlet oxygen,⁶ photodynamic cancer therapy, artificial light harvesting, optoelectronic devices, various sensor technologies⁷ and light energy conversion.⁸ Hasobe *et al.* have reported porphyrin-based nanoarchitectures applicable for light energy conversion.⁹ Moreover, they have reported CTAB-assisted TiO₂ doped zinc *meso*-tetra(4-pyridyl)-porphyrin hexagonal nanocylinders which are effective under visible light for the generation of hydrogen.¹⁰ McHale and co-workers have described that self-assembled structures of porphyrin have a prospective role in solar cells and light harvesting devices.¹¹ Additionally, surfactant aided nanospheres and nanorods of zinc *meso*-tetra(4-pyridyl)porphyrins have also been testified recently for photocatalytic applications.¹² Accordingly, porphyrins, porphyrinoids and their metal complexes have been widely used in the process of photocatalysis and environmental remediation, playing the key role of tentacles for light-sensing probes. The spectacular performance is due to their slight singlet–triplet splitting, the high quantum yield for the intersystem channel, and the extensive triplet-state life span. Consequently, they are magnificent chemical stabilizers and photosensitizers under visible light irradiation.¹³ Porphyrin molecules are identified to form aggregates even in homogeneous solutions.¹⁴

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Solvent/metal-free benzimidazolium-based carboxyl-functionalized porphyrin photocatalysts for the room-temperature alkylation of amines under the irradiation of visible light†

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The improvement of novel sustainable catalytic methods for green chemical production is an emergent area in chemical science. Herein, for the first time, a sustainable catalytic process was developed for the direct *N*-alkylation of primary and secondary amines with alcohols using efficient metal-free benzimidazolium-based carboxyl-functionalized porphyrin (MFBBFCFPc) heterogeneous photocatalysts in a home-made photocatalytic reactor in the presence of LED light. In this context, the current protocol demonstrated metal-free conditions tolerating extensive substrate scope comprising primary amines, phenylenediamine, and secondary amines such as pyrrole, morpholine, and various alcohols, with water being the only by-product. The metal-free protocol was further supported by the ICP-OES data, indicating the negligible quantity of Pd/Ru in the photocatalyst and the product. The photocatalytic competence was studied under ambient conditions using 5 W LED light with high stability and substantial reusability for six runs without significant loss in the yield of alkylated products. The formation of alkylated amines proceeded *via* (i) the formation of aldehydes from the oxidation of alcohols on the surface of MFBBFCFPc photocatalysts and (ii) the condensation of the amine with the aldehyde on the photocatalyst surface, followed by the hydrogenation of the obtained imine by hydrogen atoms on the surface of MFBBFCFPc.

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1. Introduction

The synthesis of chemicals or essential materials from the existing feedstock by transition metal catalysis under green conditions is a developing field of catalysis.¹ In particular, the direct construction of C–N bonds or *N*-alkylated amines has attracted increasing interest due to the significant applications of amine functionality in the pharmaceutical industry for the design and synthesis of a range of drugs, agrochemicals, polymers, bioactive compounds, and dyes, and in materials chemistry and chemical industry.^{2,3} Therefore, the design and development of novel selective and highly efficient techniques to afford *N*-alkylated amines have drawn significant attention from both academic and

industrial communities. In this regard, some conventional routes such as nucleophilic substitution, the Ullmann reaction, the Buchwald–Hartwig reaction, and hydroamination or direct alkylation of amines *via* amination of alkyl halides and reductive amination of carbonyl compounds were reported for the synthesis of different *N*-alkylated amines.^{4,6} Moreover, these protocols were not successful in achieving the required amines due to the inadequate yield, by-product salts, and undesired alkylated products.⁵

Emayavaramban *et al.* reported Cp*Co active species for *N*-alkylation with secondary alcohols.⁷ Tao *et al.* demonstrated ligands with an indole-based di-acid moiety comprising polymer materials coordinated with cobalt for the preparation of benzimidazole using aromatic amines and alcohols over hydrogen and dehydrogenation strategies.⁸ Gour *et al.* have studied samarium iodide-catalyzed *N*-alkylation of aniline with alcohols and achieved good to excellent product yields under microwave irradiation.⁹ The hydrogen borrowing methodology plays a potential role in the *N*-alkylation reaction using various catalysts such as solvent-free Ru catalysis systems under microwave conditions,⁹ Ru@amino amide

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Graphical Abstract



Keywords Alkyl acrylates · Porphyrin photocatalyst · Metal-Additive free · Esterification · Homemade photoreactor · Photocatalytic

1 Introduction:

Acrylates and polyacrylates are one of the most common types of industrial valuable compounds obtained from acrylic acid by esterification with corresponding alcohols [1, 2]. These esters found versatile applications in making artificial teeth [3], cosmetics gel [4], artificial nails, oil-sealants, packing materials [5], varnishes [6], and other fields. Amongst the widespread classes of esters, polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) is attracted to medical fields to fabricate non-metallic human organs, blood pumps, hard contact lenses, sweat absorption mats, and dialyzers [7, 8]. Alkyl acrylates are synthesized by the reaction

of equimolar concentration of acrylic acid and alcohol in presence of an acid catalyst. The rate of esterification reaction can be enhanced, by shifting the equilibrium towards the right side, if the by-product, water removed from the reaction mixture. The accumulation of water in the reaction mixture leads to the formation of undesired products. Similarly, other possible side reactions also occurred to Michael's addition of ROH to the C=C double bond (Scheme 8). To avoid these side reactions and augment the yield of alkyl acrylate, other concepts such as continuous flow reaction. Similarly, other concepts such as continuous flow reaction [9], reactive extraction [10], and reactive distillation [11], are adopted.



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Dr. Yogesh Sarode – Research Paper

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New Education Policy 2020 and National Education Policy 1986 : An Analytical Study

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Abstract

The National Education Policy was accepted in India in 1986 and the NEP 2020 was accepted by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July, 2020. NEP 2020 speaks about the challenges faced by current education system. We find noticeable differences between the current education policy i.e., National Policy of Education of 1986 and New education policy of 2020. NEP 2020 has been introduced by the Indian government and hence the question arises to what extent the objectives of the policy will be accomplished. Hence, an attempt has been made through this paper to focus on the National Education Policy (1968); National Education Policy (1986); the New Education Policy (2020); Challenges of National Policy of Education 1986, How will be the implementing strategy of New Education Policy (2020)?; Teachers' Development in the New Education Policy; its Merits and Drawbacks. For this, a brief analysis has been done on the highlights of New Education Policy (2020). The data has been collected through various sources i.e., journals, reports, print media and various other government websites. This paper is purely based on secondary data. Though NEP 2020 has new targets to be achieved by 2035, nevertheless it has its own merits and limitations and the efforts have been made to highlight them.

Key words: National Education Policy, New Education Policy, Challenges, Strategy, Merits, Drawbacks.

Introduction

Learning is vital for attaining full social potential, evolving an unbiased and just humanity and encouraging countrywide improvement. Opening entire access to quality education in the field of economic, social, political and scientific domain in order to achieve national integration and cultural harmony is the window to our nation in this global scenario. India's previous Education Policy was passed and implemented in 1986. After thirty-four years, the National Education Policy (NEP) for India has been updated, revised and approved on 29 July 2020. The document signifies a massive landmark for India's Education System, which will surely make India a better place for higher education globally. The policy is based on the

FEMINISTIC PERSPECTIVE IN ANITA DESAI'S NOVEL *CLEAR LIGHT OF DAY*

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Abstract

Indians are extolled worldwide for their high principles and erudite. The success of Indian writers has reached such an extent that woman authors are also breaking into the field in a major way and making us proud with their wonderful writings. Anita Desai is one them who with her keen blade of writing makes Indian fiction in English gain distinction in discovering the social essence and the emotional spirits of her protagonists. She is a keen observer of the society and tries to retain the position of the women in the contemporary society attracting attention of the masses through her writings. This paper is an important insight of feminine perspective in the novel *Clear Light of Day* by Anita Desai, while exploring feminism in Indian Writings in English. At the same time, efforts have been done how various women characters play different roles and emerge out as new identity to overcome the situation.

Keywords: Feminism, Perspective, Novel, Alienation, Frustration, exploitation etc.

Introduction

It is the Feminism movement that grants the same political, social, and economic rights to women as those enjoyed by men. Since ages, the male dominated society had kept away their socio-legal rights. The phenomenon of changing the identity of a girl into woman depends on various factors. The process of social conditioning influences and moulds her psyche to desire and pursue traditionally accepted and encouraged feminine roles only. In order to get woman a new coinage in male driven society, it becomes necessary to change the identity of woman that she is not just to produce human species. The woman has to wait till the dawn of Twentieth Century to feel and experience the sense and sensibility of her consciousness in terms of desires, sexuality, existence and destiny. This process is called Feminism. It is natural that these women even though raised hoods for their self-identity have to suffer to some extent because male society doesn't easily accept this revolution. It hurts their ego. However, in the course of time the scenario is changing and the mind set of patriarchy has gone revolutionary changes. It has considerably encouraged and shaped the feminists' struggle to empower women and helped them transcend their deprived status. Succeeding writers have elevated women's matters by disagreeing and investigating their secondary predicament in the current society. A noticeable change is seen in feminist literature from the demonstration of women's oppression to that of their fight. No doubt, the feminists and feminist writers have been successful in attaining the permissible civil rights for women; still there is a scope to be done at the social level.

Literature Review

Various writers in the past have made efforts to give justice to women to get her self-identity. Authors like Shashi Deshpande, Kamala Markandaya, and Anita Desai have selected the the issues confronted by the women in today's masculine conquered sphere as the central theme of their writings. In some of the novels of Anita Desai like "Voices in the City" and "Where

STRUGGLE AND CHANGING IDENTITY OF IMMIGRANTS IN JHUMPA LAHIRI'S NOVEL THE NAMESAKE: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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Abstract

Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* is the novel that gives the life journey of the USA based Indian Diaspora. Hence an honest effort through this paper has been done to study the how different characters in the novel acts as per the time and show their traits in different situation and emerges as true Indian Diaspora. At the same time, the pangs of alienation and adjustment in foreign culture at the cost of leaving one's own mother land is also systematically analysed. The paper also highlights on how the new generations of Indian Diaspora react to the changing situation and how they adjust themselves as the culture and land change.

Keywords: Indian Diaspora, alienation, culture, identity, forgiveness, hope.

Introduction

The Namesake is an account of two generations of the Gangulis, a family of Indian immigrants to the United States and is inspired by the facts of Lahiri's life. *The Namesake* is a work of fiction. The novel is based on various perspectives. Lahiri proves how each character grows, falls in love, and suffers hardship. She depicts them both as members of families and communities and as individuals, with needs and wants that are particular to them. *The Namesake* talks about people's loving relationships and friendships; the nature of household and loss; and the impact of literature, art, and food on people's lives. It is a novel of personalities- and of the way people shape and change those personalities over time.

The Namesake is an account of the experience of Indian Diaspora. Ashoke initially names his son Gogol, after Nikolai Gogol, a famous Russian. Ashoke has special importance to this character in his life. For years, Gogol finds his name strange and does not understand why his father wishes to name him after Nikolai Gogol. Over time, however, Gogol comes to understand the train-wreck during which his father is reading Gogol's work. This occurs after Gogol has changed his name to Nikhil, and begun introducing himself this way to friends in college. Thus, just as Gogol feels he has escaped his liability of a name, given him by his parents, he begins to understand the importance that that name has for Ashoke and Ashima. The world Lahiri creates both stresses the importance of names and shows that all names, all identities, exist in flux. Gogol becomes Gogol, but by the end of the novel, he finds himself reading Nikolai Gogol in his old home near Boston. When he is a younger man, he wants only to escape the identities he feels are imposed on him by his family. Over the time, he learns the struggles of his parents' generation.

Discussion

The Namesake is centred on five primary periods in the life of the Ganguli family: From India to America; Gogol's Childhood; Nikhil- the American; Ashoke's Death & Gogol's Marriage

SENTIMENTS OF RELOCATION IN BHARATI MUKHERJEE'S NOVEL THE TIGER'S DAUGHTER: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

A feeling of love and a sense of attachment to one's homeland or country is always an impulse that keeps an alien person always connected with the soil. Every human being feels faithful towards his/ her homeland and carries the decent emotion of affection, pride and a spirit of sacrifice towards it. This passionate love for the country drives everyone to work for its progress selflessly by surrendering their luxuries and wishes for the sake of nation. In this paper, an honest effort has been done to focus light on the pangs of separation from one's motherland and the nostalgia attached with it. The paper also discusses about how a person has to face problems in forming one's stable identity after relocation.

Keywords: Sentiments, Relocation, Themes, Culture, Nostalgia, The United States etc.

Introduction

Bharati Mukherjee was born in Kolkata in 1940 and settled in America. She lives in a big joint family during her childhood. Her father's career brings the family to live in London for several years. She returns to Calcutta in the early 1950s and completes her education. She then travels to the USA to study at the University of Iowa and completes Ph.D. from the department of Comparative Literature. Mukherjee and her husband, come back to the United States after a decade living in Montreal and Toronto in Canada. Mukherjee earns name and fame through her novels. *The Tiger's Daughter* (1971) is one of her few best novels.

The novel has various layers of themes. The journey of a female from India to America and again returning to mother land and the sentiments of relocation attached with this entire journey is the main theme in the novel. The other theme arised from this is the protagonist's attempt for forming a stable identity. *The Tiger's Daughter* is a story of a young girl named Tara who comes back to India after seven long years of being away, and on her returns finds only poverty and turmoil. Tara is Indian by birth but the circumstances lead her to the United States and get married there with an American. This forms a kind of identity crisis in Tara's life as she takes birth in one culture and gets married in another culture. Throughout her life, she wishes to form her stable identity. A dream for her home gets niche in her heart. While being with her husband in America, she senses a kind of longing for her land of birth. But the mockery is that till the end of the novel she does not seem to have achieved it. For the fulfilment of this dream, she moves back to India, but unfortunately she fails in her aim. She dreams for her 'Ownness' but it falls like a pack of cards and in this defeat she prepares for her return. The story revolves around Tara who is raised in Calcutta, now Kolkata, educated at Vassar College in New York and is married to an American man. The novel also takes care of her shock that arises out of cultural impact when she comes to India.

Discussion

Cultural identity is one of the issues as far as humanity is concerned. When people feel themselves lost onto the ditch of various cultures, their target remains to exist there with their own beliefs and ideas. Mukherjee's characters are no exception to this. We find Tara in *The Tiger's Daughter* is the best representation of this.

The novel is none but the story of Tara Banerjee. Tara is sent to America for higher studies at a loving age of fifteen. Pining and frightened, she tries to remain in tune with the demands of

REFLECTION OF ETHOS AND PATHOS IN ARAVIND ADIGA'S NOVEL THE WHITE TIGER: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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Abstract

Aravind Adiga's *The White Tiger* is a ground breaking Indian novel. The novel focuses on suppression and exploitation of various sections of Indian society where a young man like Balram proves that the wheel of fortune changes but at the cost of struggle next to death. This paper systematically analyses various phases in Balram's life and puts light on the prevalent existing social, political and economic panorama in the then Indian society that makes worse effect on the lives of the underdog and depicts the mental agony of underprivileged class people, through the protagonist. However, self-determined persons like Balram can only change the scenario after having gone through so many acid tests and ultimately proves his heroic qualities showing realistic and painful image of modern India.

Keywords: Ethos, pathos, underdog, social, political, economic, poverty.

Introduction

Indian English literature is replete with examples where novelists presented their protagonists struggling for identity and existence in this world. Aravind Adiga has three novels to his credit -*The White Tiger* (2008), *Between the Assassinations* (2008) and *Last Man in the Tower* (2011). He assaults on the present day challenges against the financial manipulation, political scarcity, the social demotion and the mystical defeat of the poor that takes place in India behind the curtain of monetary, infrastructural, dogmatic and hi-tech progress. The *White Tiger* is his first novel that gives Booker prize to him portrays the socio cultural and economic disproportions of the Indian society.

Discussion

The *White Tiger* is the story of Balram Halwai's life who acts as a main protagonist in the novel. He is a rickshaw driver's son who adeptly ascends India's social hierarchy to become a chauffeur and later an effective entrepreneur. Balram narrates his life story in a letter to visiting Chinese officer Premier Wen Jiabao, with the aim of enlightening the premier about free enterprise in India. Balram writes from his luxurious office in the city of Bangalore, but the story happens in his rural ancestral village of Laxmangarh.

Despite the difficult life, Balram's academic potential and personal integrity distinguish him from his classmates, bringing him to the attention of a visiting school inspector who nicknames him "the White Tiger," after the most sporadic and smart individual in the jungle. Balram's parents diagnose his talent and wish to educate him. But Kusum, his grandmother was not in the mood to complete his education and hence she withdraws his name from the school to earn the family's bread and butter. On the other hand, Balram is determined to continue his education. Since childhood, Balram's destitute family has been living at the mercy of four harsh, abusive landowners whom are known to as "The Animals": The Raven, The Stork, The Buffalo, and The Wild Boar.

When Balram and his brother Kishan start working in a teashop in Dhanbad, Balram spends his days listening to customers' conversations neglecting his duty. Once he gets the air of high earning and smooth life from one customer that India's private chauffeurs enjoy, and forces his grandmother to join him to driving school on the condition that he will send money

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Dr. Mangesh Acharya Research paper

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A Political Analytical Evaluation of Religion Influence on Indian Politics

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Abstract: The influence of religion on politics in India can be seen in the British period. The British used partition politics to create a schism between Hindus and Muslims in India. India was partitioned in 1947 due to this policy of the British. In independent India, the principle of secularism was prioritized as a solution to this in the constitution created by the people. Secularism was provided for in 1978 by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment. Although India has embraced secularism, the role of religion in politics has not ended. Although 75 years of India's independence have been completed, politics is still done in the name of religion in India. Political parties choose their candidates, keeping in mind the influence of religion in a particular constituency. People think more about religion and caste while choosing their candidates. Caste riots occur due to the influence of religion-influenced politics. There is a new dispute between the minority and the majority. The Temple-Masjid controversy has become a focal point of Indian politics. Religious hatred in India is causing a huge loss of lives and property and is creating tension among the citizens. All the aspects of Indian politics that have been corrupted by religious fanaticism have been studied in this research paper. This paper mainly explores the causality of the influence of religion on Indian politics.

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Keywords--religion, Indian politics, equality and justice, Muslim society, political parties.

Introduction:

Be it the ruling party or the opposition, everywhere one looks in Indian politics, only religion is discussed. The prime minister is being worshipped on TV across the country, and his challengers are trying to portray themselves as bigger saviors. Opposition leader Rahul Gandhi is trying to prove that he is a Hindu by shouting. On the other hand, during the next Lok Sabha elections, Bengal leader Mamata Banerjee has buried the entire existence of the party in the fold of religion by saying that her party TMC means temple and mosque. While the BJP is trying to strengthen its grip on electoral politics through religion, the opposition parties are also beginning to feel that religion is crucial to defeating the BJP and opening the door to power. Looking at the priorities announced by the major political parties in the country, other issues do not seem to be necessary for the public interest of the country. The country is very backward on most criteria of development. More than 20% of the population is still illiterate. The gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen. India has just come out of the wave of the corona virus pandemic. The epidemic had turned the entire country into a huge graveyard. The economy has collapsed two years into the pandemic. For the first time in history, the economy is shrinking instead of growing. In recent decades, millions of people who were able to gradually climb out of poverty have fallen back into poverty. Such inflation was not seen in the last 12 years. The unemployment rate has broken a 45-year record. In such a situation, politicians seem to be concerned about which temple will be built and where and when it will be built. Religion has become the focal point of Indian politics. The recent events in India are definitely alarming. The reasons behind the situation in India, the world's largest democracy, and its analysis have been analyzed in this research article.

INTER-STATE RELATIONS DURING THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The success of the Indian federal system depends not only on the cordial relations and close partnership between the Center and the states, but also on the interrelationships of the states. In order to prevent the growing infection of the global pandemic COVID-19, it is necessary to have mutual coordination among various states. By envisaging similar circumstances, the framers of the constitution scripted the provisions of inter-state relations with the aim of strengthening mutual coordination between states. In India's federal system, differences between states on various issues are not new.

A recent example of this can be seen in the gambling differences between Kerala and Karnataka due to the circumstances arising from the global pandemic COVID-19. Apart from this, another example of lack of mutual coordination between states can also be seen in the migration of workers from different states to their home districts and villages. This kind of chaos in the last few days shows that there is a lack of mutual coordination and cooperation between states and crisis management in adverse situations.

This research paper will attempt to understand the inter-state relations and their importance in light of the differences between Kerala and Karnataka and the reasons for migration due to lack of mutual coordination between states.

Key-Words: Pandemic COVID-19, Inter-state relations, Fundamental rights, 'Kerala Epidemic Diseases'.

Introduction

To prevent the spread of the recent global pandemic COVID-19, the Government of Karnataka has completely sealed the border with Kerala. The



जी 20 समूह और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का दृष्टीकोन

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सारांश:

भारत के प्रधानमंत्री जी20 समूह और भारतके अध्यक्षता के संदर्भमें सकारात्मक और आशादायी है। भारत ने 1 दिसंबर को औपचारिक रूप से जी20 की अध्यक्षता ग्रहण की। राज्य/सरकार के प्रमुखों के स्तर पर अगला जी20 नेताओं का शिखर सम्मेलन 9 और 10 सितंबर को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित होने वाला है। भारत की जी20 अध्यक्षता इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक क्षण है क्योंकि यह सभी की भलाई के लिए व्यावहारिक वैश्विक समाधान ढूंढकर एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाना चाहती है, और ऐसा करने में, ब्रह्मसुधैव कुटुम्बकमफ या ब्रह्मिष्ठ एक परिवार हैफकी सच्ची भावना को प्रकट करती है। यह भारत के लिए एक बड़ी एवं महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि का प्रसंग है। इससे देश की वैश्विक छवि में और निखार तो आएगा ही, साथ ही भारत अब विश्व के अग्रणी राष्ट्रों की पंक्ति में भी जा खड़ा होगा। जी-20 देशों का समूह आखिर क्या है, यह कैसे काम करता है एवं इसकी अध्यक्षता के भारत के लिए क्या मायने हैं। जी-20 के संदर्भ में भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का दृष्टीकोन समझने के लिये प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र तयार किया गया है।

प्रमुख शब्द : वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम, वैश्विक व्यवस्था, सार्वभौमिक भावना, मानव कल्याण, सामूहिक निर्णय, पंचमुल

प्रस्तावना:

2007 के वैश्विक आर्थिक और वित्तीय संकट के मद्देनजर जी20 को राष्ट्राध्यक्षों/शासनाध्यक्षों के स्तर तक उन्नत किया गया था, और 2009 में इसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग हेतु प्रमुख मंच के रूप में नामित किया गया था। जी20 शिखर सम्मेलन प्रतिवर्ष एक क्रमिक अध्यक्षता में आयोजित किया जाता है। शुरुआत में जी20 व्यापक आर्थिक मुद्दों पर केंद्रित था, परंतु बाद में इसके एजेंडे में विस्तार करते हुए इसमें अन्य बातों के साथ व्यापार, जलवायु परिवर्तन, सतत विकास, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन और भ्रष्टाचार-वितोष शामिल किया गया।¹ (Bhart2023, 2023)

जी 20 समूह की स्थापना :

शुरुआत में यह वित्त मंत्रियों और केंद्रीय बैंकों के गवर्नरों का संगठन हुआ करता था। इसका पहला सम्मेलन दिसंबर 1999 में जर्मनी की राजधानी बर्लिन में हुआ था। 2008 में दुनिया ने भयानक मंदी का सामना किया था। इसके बाद इसे शीर्ष नेताओं के संगठन में तब्दील कर दिया गया। इसके बाद यह तय किया गया कि साल में एक बार जी20 राष्ट्रों के नेताओं की बैठक की जाएगी।² (Bhart 2023, 2023)

जी 20 की कार्यशैली :

जी-20 में दो समानांतर ट्रैक होते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक और शेरपा ट्रैक। शेरपा पक्ष की ओर से जी-20 प्रक्रिया का समन्वय सदस्य देशों के शेरपाओं द्वारा किया जाता है जो नेताओं के निजी प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक का नेतृत्व सदस्य देशों के वित्त मंत्री और सेंट्रल बैंक के गवर्नर करते हैं। दोनों ट्रैक के अंदर कार्य समूह हैं जिनमें सदस्यों के संबंधित मंत्रालयों के साथ आमंत्रित/अतिथि देशों और विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि भाग लेते हैं। वित्त ट्रैक मुख्य रूप से वित्त मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व में है। यह कार्य समूह हर अध्यक्षता के पूरे कार्यकाल में नियमित बैठकें करते हैं। शेरपा पूरे साल के दौरान हुई वार्ताओं का पर्यवेक्षण करते हैं। शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए एजेंडे पर चर्चा करते हैं। जी20 का सबसे बड़ा मकसद आर्थिक सहयोग है। इसमें शामिल देशों की कुल जीडीपी दुनियाभर के देशों की 80 फीसदी है।³ (singh, 2023)

भारत में होने वाले जी-20 की थीम:

भारत का जी-20 अध्यक्षता का विषय वसुधैव कुटुम्बकमफ या मएक पृथ्वी-एक कुटुम्ब-एक भविष्यफ है। इसे महाउपनिषद के प्राचीन संस्कृत पाठ से लिया गया है।⁴ (Agency, 2022)

जी-20 का लोगो और विषय :

जी20 लोगो भारत के राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के जीवंत रंगों - केसरिया, सफेद और हरे, एवं नीले रंग से प्रेरित है। इसमें भारत

विश्वमंचपर रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष में भारत की भूमिका

डॉ० मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य राजनीतिशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय
देवग्राम

सारांश

विश्वमंच पर भारत की भूमिका हमेशा से शांति और समन्वय की रही है। भारत ने पिछले एक दशक में वैश्विक गठजोड़ का नेतृत्व किया है। भारत ने सदैव इस बात पर बल दिया है कि किसी भी देश के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किए बिना विश्वशांति स्थापित करने में भूमिका निभानी चाहिए। रूस-यूक्रेन विवाद में भी भारत ने कड़ा रुख अखितयार किया कि देश को बिना किसी का पक्ष लिए इस मुद्दे को शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सुलझाना चाहिए। रूस और यूक्रेन के नेताओं को वार्तालाप के लिए खुद भारत के प्रधानमंत्री ने तैयार किया था। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मंच पर भी भारत दोनों देशों से शांति का रास्ता अपनाने का आग्रह करता नजर आता है। भारत की पहल ने दोनों देशों को एक राजनयिक देश की भूमिका अपनाकर परमाणु बम हमले जैसे घातक हथियारों के इस्तेमाल से रोका है। प्रस्तुत पेपर में शोध किया गया है कि रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष में भारत ने कैसे भूमिका निभाई और समय के साथ भारत ने क्या कदम उठाए। यह शोध निबंध रूस के साथ यूक्रेन के संघर्ष में भारत की सकारात्मक भूमिका का विश्लेषण करके भारत की भविष्य की भूमिका की भविष्यवाणी करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

मुख्य शब्द: रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष, कुटनीति, मानवीय सहायता, खाद्य असुरक्षा

प्रस्तावना

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत अपने दो साल के कार्यकाल के दौरान ग्लोबल साउथ की एक आवाज के रूप में उभरा है। भारत ने यूक्रेन पर रूस के आक्रमण को लेकर व्यापक विचार

THE IMPACT OF RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is the biggest military mobilization in Europe since the World War II. It continues to be a seismic global event, the full implications of which the rest of the world is still struggling to grasp. On the battlefield, where Russia may have hoped for a quick and easy victory, the war has now moved into a more antirational phase. Russia cannot control Ukraine, and Ukraine cannot eject Russian force from its territory. Russia has taken it to their heart to teach a lesson to Ukraine for their audacity to attempt to join NATO. On the other hand the western powers, they all have combined against Russia's this move and they without taking any military action directly; they have imposed all the possible economic sanctions against Russia. This is impacting global economy in number of ways. In this connection researcher wish to shed light on the impact of Russia Ukraine conflict on global economy. Itfound that global economy continues to be weakened by the war through significant disruptions in trade and food and fuel price shocks, all of which are contributing to high inflation and subsequent tightening in global financing conditions.

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, Invasion, global economy, sanctions.

INTRODUCTION

The Russia Ukraine conflict is one of the most complex situations the world has been facing. Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to be a seismic global event, the full implications of which the rest of the world is still struggling to grasp. On the battlefield, where Russia may have hoped for a quick and easy victory, the war has now moved into a more antirational phase. Russia cannot control Ukraine, and Ukraine cannot eject Russian force from its territory. Russia has taken it to their heart to teach a lesson to Ukraine for their audacity to attempt to join NATO. On the other hand the western powers, they all have combined against Russia's this move and they without taking any military action directly; they have imposed all the possible economic sanctions against Russia. This is impacting global economy in number of ways. The on-going war in Ukraine has dimmed prospects of a post-pandemic economic recovery for



ग्रामीण कथाकार - अशोक कौतिक कोळी

संशोधक

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सारांश:

मराठी साहित्याच्या दालनात ललित साहित्यातील कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, नाटक, प्रवासवर्णने, चरित्र, आत्मचरित्र यासारख्या अनेक वाङ्मयप्रकारात समृद्ध लेखन झालेले आहे. त्यातील फार पुरातन आणि मानवी जीवनाला सहज स्पर्श करणारा कथा हा वाङ्मयप्रकार अधिक जवळच्या वाटतो. कथा वाङ्मयप्रकारात सफस लेखन करणाऱ्या लेखक आणि लेखिकांची मांडियाळी आपणास सहज प्रत्ययास येते. मराठी कथा विश्वात बदलत्या काळानुसार बदल होत गेलेला आहे. त्या बदलत्या जीवनाचे चित्र अनेक कथा लेखकांनी कथा साहित्यात रेखाटलेले दिसून येते. विशेषतः समकालीन कथा साहित्यात बदलत्या सामाजिक प्रवाहाचे स्वरूप लक्षात घेऊन लेखन करणारे जे कथा लेखक आहेत, ते म्हणजे ज्यंत पवार, जी के ऐनापुरे, आसाराम लोमटे, किरण गुरव, ऋषिकेश गुणे, प्रणव सखदेव, गौतमीपुत्र कांबळे, अनिल सपकाळ, मेघना पेठे, प्रज्ञा दया पवार, मोनिका गर्जेद्रगडकर, मनस्विनी लता रवींद्र, सदानंद देशमुख, अशोक कौतिक कोळी यासारखे अनेक लेखक कथालेखन करीत आहेत. १९९० नंतर जागतिकरणाचा मानवी जीवनावर झालेला परिणाम आणि त्यामुळे बदललेले मानवी जीवन, त्यातून होरपळून गेलेले फटकरी, शेतकरी, कृषीव्यवस्थेची पडझड, गाव खेड्यातील बदलते समाजकारण-राजकारण, दुष्काळ, सरकारी धोरणे, सर्वसामान्य माणसाचे विविध स्तरावर होणारे शोषण, बदलते सामाजिक आर्थिक वातावरण, अशा अनेक पातळीवर ग्रामीण जीवनावर झालेला परिणाम हे सर्व विषय समकालीन ग्रामीण कथा लेखकांनी कथेतून हाताळलेले आहे. या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून समकालीन ग्रामीण कथाकार अशोक कौतिक कोळी यांच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील कथांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण जीवनातील विविध जीवन जाणवणांचा शोध या शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

बीजशब्द : कृषीकेंद्रित जीवन, शेती, शेतमजूर, दारिद्र्य, भ्रष्टाचार.

प्रस्तावना:

मराठी साहित्यात कथा या वाङ्मयप्रकाराला फार प्राचीन अशी परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. मानवी जीवनाचे चित्रण करणारा सहज हलकाफुलका हा साहित्यप्रकार मानवी मनाला सहज स्पर्श करणारा आहे, कारण कथेत येणारे सर्व विषय हे आपणास जीवन जाणवेला स्पर्श करणारे असल्याचा प्रत्यय लगेच वाचकाला आजपर्यंत आलेला आहे. ग्रामीण जीवनाशी अनेक जवळचे ऋणानुबंध असलेले समकालीन ग्रामीण कथाकार अशोक कौतिक कोळी आपणास दिसून येतात. अशोक कोळी हे ग्रामीण जीवनाचे दाहक वास्तव मांडणारे अलीकडच्या काळातील नवोदित असे कथालेखक आहेत. अशोक कोळी हे जळगाव भागातील जामनेरचे असून व्यवसायाने प्राथमिक शिक्षक आहेत. त्यांचे 'कूड' 'आसुड' हे दोन कथासंग्रह, 'कुंधा', 'गावाच्या तावडीतून सुटका', 'पाडा', 'रक्ताळलेल्या तुरी' यासारख्या कादंबऱ्या. 'गावाकडल्या कविता' हा कवितासंग्रह. विशेष म्हणजे 'पाडा' या कादंबरीचे अभिवादन जळगाव आकाशवाणी केंद्रावरून झालेले आहे. अशा बहुआयामी कथालेखकाच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील कथांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण जीवन वास्तवाचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून करण्यात येत आहे.

कथासंग्रह : 'कूड'

ग्रामीण जीवन जाणवेवर प्रकाश टाकणारा अशोक कौतिक कोळी यांचा हा पहिलाच कथासंग्रह आहे. या कथासंग्रहात एकूण सोळा कथांचा समावेश आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील अनेक जनजीवन कसे बकाल भकास शोषणग्रस्त आणि हीनदीन झालेले आहे याचे प्रत्यंतर घडून देणाऱ्या या कथा आहेत. ग्रामीण जीवन वास्तवाशी समरस होऊन ग्रामीण जनजीवनातील सुखदुःखांचा कलात्मक आलेख रेखाटण्याचा प्रयत्न लेखक अशोक कोळी यांनी केलेला आहे. अशा या समकालीन कथा लेखकाच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील सोळाही कथांमधून चित्रित झालेल्या भेदक ग्रामीण जीवन वास्तवाचा शोध पुढील प्रमाणे घेता येतो.



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सारांश :

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी या भारत भूमीमध्ये अशा काही नरत्नांनी जन्म घेतला की त्यांनी येथील रूढी, परंपरा, गुलामगिरी यासारख्या गोष्टींना तिलांजली देऊन सामाजिक शुद्धीकरणे कार्य केलेले आहे. या महामानवांचा जेव्हा आपण विचार करतो तेव्हा त्यांचा कार्य कर्तृत्वाचा विशाल पट आपल्याला सहज प्रभावित करून जातो. याचे कारणच असे आहे की त्यांनी केलेले कार्य आज देखील सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून किती महत्त्वपूर्ण होते, याचे प्रत्यंतर आपणास आल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. या सर्व महानुभावामध्ये राजा राम मोहनराय, पंडित ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, गोपाळ हरी देशमुख, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, न्यायमूर्ती गोविंदरानडे, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, धोंडो केशव कर्वे, गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले, महात्मा गांधी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्यासारख्या अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी समाज सुधारण्याचे कार्य केलेले आहे. समाजातील अनिष्ट रूढी परंपरांचे भंजन झाले पाहिजे आणि एक नवजीवनाचा मार्ग सामाजिक पातळीवर निर्माण झाला पाहिजे, अशी अपेक्षा ठेवणारे हे सर्व महामानव होते. या महामानवांचा विचार आजच्या एकविसाव्या शतकात देखील मानवी जीवन जाणिवेला नवी संजीवनी देणारा आहे. या विचारांवर पुन्हा चर्चा व्हावी, त्यांचं पुनरावलोकन व्हावं याकरिता या शोधनिबंधाच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय समाज सुधारकांच्या विचारांचे सिंहावलोकन करण्याचा प्रयत्न येथे करतो आहे. या सर्व समाजसुधारकांचा कार्याचा तपशील जेव्हा आपल्या चक्षुपटलावरून जातो, तेव्हा मनाला काही प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. त्या प्रश्नांची सोडवणूक करण्यासाठी या सर्व महामानवांचे विचार पुढे नेण्याचा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधातून केलेला आहे यातील काही निवडक समाजसुधारकांच्या जीवन कार्याचे मौलिक चिंतन या प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. तेव्हा ज्या समाजसुधारकांनी आपल्या जीवनाची राख रांगोळी करीत आपले समाजस्वास्थ्य अबाधित राखण्यासाठी अहोरात्र कष्ट केले. त्यांच्या कार्याची दखल घेत त्यांच्या विचारांचे

पुरवणी अंक १- मार्च २०२३

पुनर्चिंतन करण्याचा हा प्रयत्न आहे. जेणेकरून नवसमाज निर्मितीसाठी त्यांचे कार्य आजच्या नवपिढीला प्रेरणादायी ठरेल हाच उद्देश नजरेसमोर ठेवून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाची बांधणी करण्याचा माझा प्रयत्न या शोधनिबंधात केलेला आहे.

बीजशब्द: भारतीय परंपरा, जातीभेद, विषमता, अनिष्ट रूढी, सामाजिक चळवळी

प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय समाज जीवनाचा एक विशाल पट नजरेसमोरून जात असताना भारतीय समाज जीवनात जे अनेक असे प्रश्न होते की ते प्रश्न मानवी समाजजीवनासाठी अत्यंत घातक आणि समाज जीवनाला अधोगतीकडे नेण्यासाठी कारणीभूत होते विशेषतः ज्या रूढीपरंपरेच्या बंधनात भारतीय समाज अडकून पडलेला होता, ती रूढी परंपरा भारतीय समाजाच्या दृष्टीने फारच विघातक होती. अशावेळी यातून मुक्त करण्याचं काम १९व्या शतकात ज्यांनी हिरीरीने पुढे होऊन केलेत त्यामध्ये राजा राम मोहनराय, पंडित ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, गोपाळ हरी देशमुख, महर्षी दयानंद, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, न्यायमूर्ती गोविंद रानडे, लोकमान्य बाळ गंगाधर टिळक, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, धोंडो केशव कर्वे, गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, महात्मा गांधी यांच्यासारख्या विचारवंतांनी समाजसेवेचे हे व्रत हाती घेऊन जीवनभर निभविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आणि म्हणूनच आज एकविसाव्या शतकात एक नवसमाज आपल्या दृष्टीपथास दिसून येतो. अन्यथा आज देखील आपण राजकीय दृष्ट्या स्वातंत्र्य झालो असतो परंतु सामाजिक रूढी परंपरेच्या विळख्यातून कदाचित बाहेर पडलो नसतो. त्यातून बाहेर पडण्याचं धारिष्ट आणि विशालदृष्टी या समाज धुरीनांनी तुम्हा आम्हास दिली. म्हणूनच आपण आज नवभारताचं स्वप्न बघतो आहे. या भारत भूमीचे नवे स्वरूप आपल्या दृष्टीपथास येते आहे. याकरिता ज्यांचे कार्य या भरत भूमीसाठी प्रेरक ठरले ते हे सर्व महामानव आहेत. अशा या महामानवाचा जीवनकाळ लक्षात घेत त्यांचा

(१६७)



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण

डॉ. प्रवीण घारपुरे

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सारांश :

भारत देश स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृत महोत्सव साजरा करीत असताना वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात नाविन्यपूर्ण कार्य करीत आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरतीकडे वाटचाल करताना दिसत आहे. मानवी जीवनातील महत्त्वपूर्ण एक घटक म्हणजे शिक्षण आहे. मानवाला आपल्या संपूर्ण क्षमता वापरता येण्यासाठी, न्याय समाज विकसित करण्यासाठी तसेच राष्ट्रीय विकासासाठी चालना देण्यासाठी शिक्षण हा महत्त्वाचा पाया आहे. भारताच्या सातत्यपूर्ण प्रगतीसाठी आणि आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक न्याय आणि समानता, शास्त्रीय प्रगती, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि संस्कृतीचे जतन या क्षेत्रांमध्ये वैश्विक पातळीवर नेतृत्व करण्यासाठी सर्वांना दर्जेदार शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच व्यक्ती, समाज, देश आणि जगाच्या हितासाठी आपल्या देशातील समृद्ध प्रतिभा आणि संसाधनांचा पुरेपूर वापर करण्याकरता उच्च दर्जाचे सार्वभौमिक शिक्षण हा भविष्यासाठी सर्वात चांगला मार्ग आहे. पुढच्या दशकात जगातील सर्वात मोठी युवकांची लोकसंख्या भारतामध्ये असेल आणि त्या सर्वांना चांगल्या गुणवत्तेच्या शिक्षणाच्या संधी पुरवण्याच्या क्षमतेवर आपल्या देशाचे भवितव्य अवलंबून असेल हा उदात्त हेतू दृष्टीसमोर ठेवून नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० तयार करण्यात आलेले आहे. याकरिता आपली भारतीय प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतीचा इतिहास समोर ठेवत भारतीय प्राचीन शिक्षण पद्धतीचे प्रारूप लक्षात घेऊन नवसमाजनिर्मिती करण्याचे स्वप्न या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामागे आहे. या संदर्भातील अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण दुव्यांचा शोध या शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात येत आहे.

बीजशब्द: प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण, आधुनिक शिक्षण पद्धती, नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण

प्रस्तावना:

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण २०२० हे २१ व्या शतकातील पहिले शैक्षणिक धोरण आहे. या धोरणाचे ध्येय आपल्या देशातील वाढत्या विकासात्मक आवश्यकतांवर उपाययोजना करणे हे

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आहे. या धोरणांमध्ये चिरंतन विकासाचे ध्येय लक्षात घेत २१ व्या शतकातील शिक्षणाच्या महत्वाकांशी उद्दिष्टांशी सुसंगत अशी नवीन प्रणाली तयार करण्यासाठी भारताच्या परंपरा आणि मुल्ये यावर भर देऊन शैक्षणिक रचनेचे नियमन आणि व्यवस्थापन यास या रचनेच्या सर्व पैलूमध्ये बदल आणि सुधारणा प्रस्तावित आहेत. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण विशेषता प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या सृजन क्षमतेच्या विकासावर जास्त भर देते. शिक्षणाने केवळ आकलन क्षमता विकसित केल्या पाहिजेत असे नाही, तर साक्षरता आणि संख्याज्ञान या मूलभूत क्षमता आणि उच्च दर्जाच्या तार्किक आणि समस्या निराकरण क्षमतांचे नव्हे तर सामाजिक नैतिक आणि भावनिक क्षमतांचा विकास सुद्धा केला पाहिजे हा उद्देश दिसून येतो. अर्थात या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा हेतू तार्किक विचार आणि कृती करण्यासाठी सक्षम असलेल्या आणि करूणा, सहानुभूती, धैर्य आणि चिकाटी, विज्ञानाधिष्ठित कल व रचनात्मक कल्पनाशक्ती, नैतिक बांधिलकी आणि मुल्ये असलेल्या चांगल्या व्यक्ती विकसित करणे असा याचा उद्देश आपल्या घटनेद्वारे परिकल्पित न्याय, सर्वसमावेशक आणि बहुलतावादी समाजाच्या निर्मितीस सहभाग घेणारे कार्यक्षम आणि चांगल्या प्रकारे योगदान देणारे नागरिक तयार करणे असा दिसून येतो.

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण :

प्राचीन आणि सनातन भारतीय ज्ञान आणि विचारांची समृद्ध परंपरा आपल्या भारतीय शिक्षण पद्धतीला लाभलेली आहे. भारतीय विचार आणि तत्त्वज्ञानात ज्ञान, प्रज्ञा आणि सत्याचा शोध ही नेहमीच मानवाची सर्वोच्च उद्दिष्ट राहिलेली दिसून येते. प्राचीन भारतात शिक्षणाचे लक्ष या संसारिक जीवनाची तयारी किंवा शाळेनंतरच्या जीवनाची तयारी म्हणून ज्ञान मिळविणे एवढेच नाही तर संपूर्ण आत्मज्ञान किंवा मोक्ष प्राप्त करणे हे ध्येय होते. प्राचीन भारतातील तक्षशिला, नालंदा, विक्रमशीला, वल्लुभी अशा जागतिक दर्जाच्या संस्थांनी बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण आणि संशोधनाची उच्च मानके तयार केली होती. वेगवेगळी

(६१)

Vostro: India - Russia Trade Facilitation & New Borrowing Options for International Trade

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Abstract

If an Indian buyer transacts with a seller in Germany, the Indian buyer will first have to convert his rupees into US dollars. The seller will receive those dollars, which are then converted into euros. Here both parties involved have to incur conversion costs and bear the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. This facility has been used by the Central Executive to explore how other options can be explored under dollar-dependent debt. This is why the importance of vostro accounts is increasing today. A Vostro account is an integral branch of correspondent banking that includes a variety of services when a bank (or intermediary) acts to facilitate wire transfers, business transactions, acceptance of deposits and collection of documents on behalf of other banks. It helps domestic banks gain wider access to foreign financial markets and serve international customers without having a physical presence abroad. It shows that the function of Special Rupee Vostro Account (SRVA) is very important and the framework includes three important elements. Invoicing requires that all exports and imports be valued and invoiced in INR. Exchange rates between currencies of trading partner countries are market-determined. To conclude the functioning of the debt collection services of these two countries, the final settlement is also seen to be in Indian National Rupee (INR). It involves SRVA accounts being opened by authorized domestic commercial banks (which are authorized to deal in foreign currencies) to the partner trading country's representative banks. Domestic importers are required to make payment (in INR) to the concerned bank's SRVA account against invoices for supply of goods or services from foreign seller/supplier. Similarly, domestic exporters are required to pay the export amount (in INR) from the designated account balance of the respective bank of the partner country. While prioritizing, domestic banks are held responsible for giving top priority to ensure that available funds are used to meet existing payment obligations, i.e. export orders already completed or export payments scheduled. All these procedures must be followed in accordance with FEMA guidelines. It requires all reporting of cross-border transactions to be done in accordance with existing guidelines under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. Eligibility criteria for banks are different and for opening SRVA account, banks of partner countries will approach the authorized domestic dealer bank and take further action accordingly. The authorized domestic dealer bank shall also ensure that the concerned bank is not from a country mentioned in the updated Financial Action Task Force (FATF) public statement on high risk and non-cooperative jurisdictions after obtaining approval from the apex banking regulator providing details of the arrangement. Domestic banks are also required to observe financial matters related to the concerned bank. Multiple SRV accounts can

**THE GLOBAL LEVEL OF INDIAN ECONOMY & THE GROUP OF DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES: ROLES AND STRATEGIES**

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Abstract

The Indian economy needs to work on a long-term scenario for any strategy. India is a big market for the world which requires a restrained approach and perfect preparation for the future. The changes that are taking place in India are often not visible. Most of the people seem to be unaware of the significant positive changes taking place in India. Looking to the future, it is a good example that the Indian economy is fully open to competition. A new era of friendship between India and the United States has recently begun in 2014. Since the days of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and then US President Barack Obama, the two countries have been trying to take their friendship to new heights. In the four years since Donald Trump came to power in the United States after Barack Obama, economic ties between the two countries have largely been strained. Donald Trump's erratic foreign and international trade and economic policy has hit many countries hard. Apart from this, India was often seen sitting. But Sushma Swaraj and Dr. S. Jayshankar. The both ministers have been instrumental in improving the diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries, following in the footsteps of Jaishankar's successful foreign policy. The mutual partnership between the United States and India is based on the principles of democracy, democracy, equal treatment of all citizens, human rights and a shared commitment to the rule of law. The US and India have a shared interest in promoting global security, economic stability and economic prosperity through trade, investment and connectivity. The United States has been supporting India's emergence as a leading global power and key partner in ensuring that the Indo-Pacific is a region of peace, stability and growing economic prosperity. This role seems to have gained more momentum recently since 2014. The strong ties with the people in our countries are reflected in the four million strong Indian American Diasporas. This partnership movement is a powerful resource. In December 2019, the United States hosted the second 2 + 2 Ministerial Dialogue in Washington, led by the US Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense and his Indian counterpart, on which both sides reaffirmed India's status as a key defense partner. A new era has begun in these bilateral talks while strengthening cooperation on maritime security. Has appeared. It covered two important areas of interoperability and information sharing. The platform for these 2 + 2 bilateral international discussions serves as a major communication mechanism between the United States and India. There are more than thirty bilateral dialogue and working groups, working in a wide range of areas of human endeavor, from space and health cooperation to the trade in energy and high technology. This includes the US-India Counterterrorism Joint Working Group, which was established in 2000. This working group is seen to be playing a very important role at the international level. A critical evaluation of this working group has shown that its work is of a high standard. It appears to have been included in government dialogues of government departments in the oldest government sector. These include Strategic Energy Partnership, Cyber Dialogue, Civil Space Working Group, Trade Policy Forum, Defense Policy Group and many more such as International Trade Affairs, Import, Export, Force of Trade. Considering the economic relations between the two countries, the United States expects to expand bilateral trade relations with India in areas that are mutually beneficial.

A STUDY OF BEST PRACTICES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT :

This paper is mainly focused on the various significant innovative best practices to be followed by university libraries. It also examines areas of library on which we can take the best practices. This paper studied on those best practices which has major role in the enhancement of different library services. Therefore, the innovative best practice has major activities an approach or a philosophy supported the need for continuous learning and improvement of the library services. This paper principally studied specially on NAAC recommended the best practices which are mostly used in university libraries for modernization of its library services and also studied their impact users.

Keywords: Best Practices, NAAC Recommended best practices Library Services, University Library


INTRODUCTION:

The ancient times of India there were rich libraries in our country where people from all over the country came to get education. In modern times there has been a drastic change in the library and its work. Education is very important in the development of the country but with the changing times there is a need to change the education process and therefore the Government of India has established the autonomous institution such as UGC. The UGC established one again autonomous institution

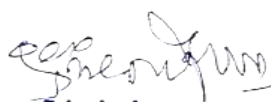
which has function to check the quality of educational institution in India called as NAAC. The Libraries plays very important role in the institutional recognition process. The services of libraries are expanding as they contribute significantly to the learning process, especially the e-learning process. Accreditation initiative is gaining momentum in our country as people and educational institutions realize that quality improvement is essential for the institution and the country. Libraries play an important role in the institutional recognition process. The services of libraries are expanding as they contribute significantly to the learning process. Although there is institutional recognition from NAAC, the assessment of libraries, a vital sub unit, is an important step that links itself to overall assessment; the library is the base for the entire range of academic activities in the academic campus. All this raises the need for scientific evaluation of the library so that its role as a focal point for academic development is preserved and enhanced. Library evaluation is an essential component of the accreditation process, where collections, services and their outreach are examined. Library and information services have recorded significant developments in the recent past and libraries are taking on new responsibilities in higher education.

BEST PRACTICES :

Best practices are a set of guidelines, ethics, or ideas that represent the most efficient or


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Effective Modes For The Enhancement of Quality In Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

Education plays a vital role in the society as well as in the development of any country .The Quality assessment is to check whether the organisation is structured to achieve the objectives or goals of the organisation. Higher Education without quality is a skeleton without flesh and blood. There are many ways to define quality in Higher Education because definition of quality and excellence are stakeholder relative which including students, teaching and nonteaching staff , Curricular aspects, Teaching learning, Seminars, Conference and workshop, Evaluation, Research, Extension activity, Infrastructure , Library and learning resources, ICT, Sports, Leadership, Innovation, Skill base Courses all these help to enhance the quality in higher. This Paper discusses above various aspects in the enhancement of the quality in higher education.

Introduction

According to ShriAurobindo, ancient Indian education was quality and it worked for creation of better men. It was based on spirituality. Ancient system, besides providing a through training in the necessary arts, science, branches of knowledge, gave grounding in the Vedic formula of spiritual knowledge.In the last few years, the educational system of India has experienced dramatic change. The development of any country is totally depends up on the educational system of that country and also the education is the base to build a knowledge society. In Indian higher education institution have responded to those changes and embraced the digital forms of education involving both teaching and learning. With technology taking a leap ahead with smarts phones, tablets and internet influencing the younger generation, education has started redefining itself. Thus digital media is transforming the system of education to great extent. The Educational experts have come up with various models to assess the quality by focusing on different aspects like outputs, inputs, programmes, resources and the educational processes in the general . There are different kind of modes like Curricular aspects, Teaching learning, Seminars, Conference and workshop, Evaluation, Research, Extension activity, Infrastructure , Library and learning resources, ICT, Sports, Leadership, Innovation, Skill base Courses all these help to enhance the quality in higher.

Methodology

The present research paper attempts to highlights the study of effective modes which help to make dramatic change in the quality of Higher Education and to find out all essential factors on which quality and excellence in higher education depends on. The data

SOCIAL MEDIA & TERRORISM

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Abstract

Media is the very powerful tool in the communication of information. Mainly Print & Electronic media are generally used for dissemination of information. Today is considered to be the age of electronic media. With the increasing use of electronic media, the world is slowly beginning to feel the effects. Electronic media is becoming more of a curse than a boon due to the growing ill effects. Terrorists have been seen using social media to the maximum in the last 15 years at the time of the terrorist attack, it was seen that the terrorists spread confusion on social media and created a climate of maximum fear among the citizens. This research paper sheds light on how terrorists have used social media and what can be done about it in the future. Terrorism is a headache for India. Terrorism in India is Pakistan-sponsored terrorism, which roots in neighboring countries.

Keywords: Electronic Media, information communication, terrorism, Social Media, Electronic age, Country sponsored terrorism.

Introduction:

In Electronic era social media plays a very vital role in the life and not only an individual but also in the functioning of a government. Statistics show that the current world population is more than 7.8 billion whereas internet users are not less than a billions in world. Day to day social media platform increases as the internet users enhances. The power of social networking is such that the number of worldwide users is expected to reach 3.02 billion monthly active social media users by 2021. In this research paper the impact of social media on the society and peoples in terrorist activity has been discussed. This century can barely be anticipated without the indication of social media in it. It would not be overstating to say that social media occupies various fields like education, health care, business, disaster management, politics, tourism industry, and of course, the use of media sharing and entertainment needs no mention. Apart from all such conveniences provided by the social media, it does have a darker side to cast. Misuse of social media which is the other side of the coin, also needs to be accounted for. On one hand, this may seem to abridge the communication gap and faster news delivery among people; on the other hand, it is being heavily misused by many; misuse on a level of genocide, murders, bombing etc. The current review discusses the foundations of terrorism as well as the nature and geography of terrorist groups. It is essential to understand that terrorism has a long history, it is not new. Terrorism has been found in multiple forms and emerges from diverse sources. Terrorists usually aim civilians or non-participants and are mostly sub-national or hidden groups. Terrorism has many types like the connectivity between international terrorist groups. In modern time problem of terrorism is not for one country but it is global issues. Every country try to eliminate to this issues but it arrives in new forms. The nature of war also changes in modern time. It is totally based on technology.

Objective of Study

1. To identify the factors affected on terrorist activity.
2. To know the various domains of terrorism.
3. To analyzed impact of terrorism on the society
4. To know the various platforms of social media.
5. To analyzed the role of social media in the enhancement of terror activities

Aid Terrorism Factors

There are many factors have been seen which directly involved in terrorism activity. Some of the factors are given below.



A STUDY OF BEST PRACTICES IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT :

This paper is mainly focused on the various significant innovative best practices to be followed by university libraries. It also examines areas of library on which we can take the best practices. This paper studied on those best practices which has major role in the enhancement of different library services. Therefore, the innovative best practice has major activities an approach or a philosophy supported the need for continuous learning and improvement of the library services. This paper principally studied specially on NAAC recommended the best practices which are mostly used in university libraries for modernization of its library services and also studied their impact users.

Keywords: Best Practices, NAAC Recommended best practices Library Services, University Library

INTRODUCTION:

The ancient times of India there were rich libraries in our country where people from all over the country came to get education. In modern times there has been a drastic change in the library and its work. Education is very important in the development of the country but with the changing times there is a need to change the education process and therefore the Government of India has established the autonomous institution such as UGC. The UGC established one again autonomous institution

which has function to check the quality of educational institution in India called as NAAC. The Libraries plays very important role in the institutional recognition process. The services of libraries are expanding as they contribute significantly to the learning process, especially the e-learning process. Accreditation initiative is gaining momentum in our country as people and educational institutions realize that quality improvement is essential for the institution and the country. Libraries play an important role in the institutional recognition process. The services of libraries are expanding as they contribute significantly to the learning process. Although there is institutional recognition from NAAC, the assessment of libraries, a vital sub unit, is an important step that links itself to overall assessment; the library is the base for the entire range of academic activities in the academic campus. All this raises the need for scientific evaluation of the library so that its role as a focal point for academic development is preserved and enhanced. Library evaluation is an essential component of the accreditation process, where collections, services and their outreach are examined. Library and information services have recorded significant developments in the recent past and libraries are taking on new responsibilities in higher education.

BEST PRACTICES :

Best practices are a set of guidelines, ethics, or ideas that represent the most efficient or

NEP 2020: OPENING NEW PATHWAY FOR LIBERAL EDUCATION

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Abstract :

This research paper is generally focused on the various important fact in education system in India. It is specially highlight the drawbacks in traditional education system. It gives explanation about that how the new education policy set the opening of new pathway in case of liberal education for Indian society. The research study will be taken overview of weak point of National Education policy 1986 and how to overcome it in new Education Policy – 2020. In this research study we are generally focus main objectives of NEP- 2020 and to give liberal education. It is also studied role of library in new education policy and what are challenges of it

Keywords: NEP: 2020, Indian Knowledge System and Education, Effective Education Policy

Introduction:

An important factor in the development of a country is education, that's why any country on earth spends some percentage of its GDP on education. India was already a country rich in knowledge. Ancient India was the center of education. Taxila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vallabhi were famous universities in India at that time. Numerous students from all over the country were coming to India to benefit from education. Indian education included sixty four arts. It included various social, moral, economic matters. Indian thought and philosophy was based on knowledge, wisdom and truth. Indian martial art was at its peak at that time. Indian culture and traditions were reflected through this knowledge. After independence, however, it is seen that the quality of education has been improved by establishing different education commissions from time to time. The National Higher Education Policy of 1986 brought about many important changes in the Indian education system. The National Education Policy of 1986 had a structure of 10 + 2 + 3. In it, equal opportunity of education was emphasized for all but according to the changing times many limitations of this educational policy were seen and according to the changing times the Indian society felt the need of a new educational policy to get updated education and therefore the Government of India brought the National Education Policy-2020. This research study highlights how NEP-2020 will transform the Indian education system. It highlighted how the new curriculum will benefit the Indian society. It was also explored that the Indian education system includes various subjects such as mathematics, astronomy, metallurgy, medical science and surgery, civil engineering, architecture, shipbuilding and navigation, yoga, fine arts, chess and a good blend of Indian culture and philosophy

Objectives Of Research Study :

1. To understand the objectives of NEP -2020
2. To know the whole National Education Policy -2020
3. To know how the NEP will provide liberal Education Indian Society

The Impact of Education and Social Infrastructure Reform on Academic and Public Libraries

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Abstract

The change is primarily an integral part of nature and human society has not escaped it. In the modern age, this social change is not only caused by changes in the education system, but also by human useful research in science and technology. Public Libraries are no exception, In the 21st century, the Internet is becoming major role in the Libraries. The world is witnessing some of its positive and negative impacts due to tremendous used of internet and social media. In the modern Era Public Library is struggling and we are witnessing the gradual destruction of reading culture. It has become very difficult to sustain a culture of reading in Modern Era. If we want to preserve the reading culture, we have to change the nature of the libraries as well as the services provided according to the needs of the reader so that the reader who is alienated from the library is attracted back to the library. This research paper specially focuses of all such thing which has impact on academic libraries of its services due to the education and social infrastructural reforms.

Keywords:

Public Library, Academic Library, Challenges of Public Library, Role of Library in Education of society

Introduction

A public library is a temple of knowledge for the society which is always open to every section of the society where people of different castes and religions go to fulfil their knowledge related needs. Reading materials available in public libraries are also of various types. Public libraries play an important role in social education as well as providing access to the needs of readers from children to adults and thus public libraries always function as social institutions. Public libraries always work to preserve the heritage of Indian culture. In these libraries, the reading materials are of various types and cover all subjects. The purpose of public libraries is to "educate", "inform" and "entertain the readers" as well as public libraries are a social as well as nationally dedicated institution providing long-term education. Their aim is to

make people from all walks of life, children and adults educated and cultured citizens The main function of public library is to provide recreational as well as religious social, scientific and technological information. Libraries are considered the backbone of social progress rather than the information/educational needs of the society Development is also considered as a people, who improve their educational qualifications as well as their carriers. In this context, the role of public library is very important. A look at the history of the public library shows that India was the master of the world in ancient times, with the Nalanda Taxila Ratna Sagar showing the spontaneous development of literary culture that attracted people from all over the country to study in India.

Public Library Objective

To preserve and promote the Indian knowledge base, information and knowledge to enrich individual lives. As a local gateway to knowledge, resources, which they acquire, they provide independent access to lifelong learning, individual and social group decision-making and cultural development, which is guided towards the achievement of national development. Any public library can best be judged by the satisfaction of its users from its services.

Purpose of the Study

Generally, the purpose of this study is to investigate the use of public library services for the attainment of social wellbeing of users. Specifically, the objectives are to:

- i. Ascertain the areas of information need for the utilization of public library resources for the social wellbeing of users in related with new educational system.
- ii. Identify the information resources used by users in the public libraries studied in modern era .
- iii. Determine the adequacy of public library information resources used by public library patrons.
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Empowering Public Libraries : Connecting with Communities



16th and 17th August , 2024



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Effective Modes For The Enhancement of Quality In Higher Education

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Dept. of Learning Resource Centre, JVMD

Dr Rajkishor S. Gupta (Librarian)

Dept. of Learning Resource Centre, JVMD

ABSTRACT

Education plays a vital role in the society as well as in the development of any country .The Quality assessment is to check whether the organisation is structured to achieve the objectives or goals of the organisation. Higher Education without quality is a skeleton without flesh and blood. There are many ways to define quality in Higher Education because definition of quality and excellence are stakeholder relative which including students, teaching and nonteaching staff , Curricular aspects, Teaching learning, Seminars, Conference and workshop, Evaluation, Research, Extension activity, Infrastructure , Library and learning resources, ICT, Sports, Leadership, Innovation, Skill base Courses all these help to enhance the quality in higher. This Paper discusses above various aspects in the enhancement of the quality in higher education.

Introduction

According to ShriAurobindo, ancient Indian education was quality and it worked for creation of better men. It was based on spirituality. Ancient system, besides providing a through training in the necessary arts, science, branches of knowledge, gave grounding in the Vedic formula of spiritual knowledge.In the last few years, the educational system of India has experienced dramatic change. The development of any country is totally depends up on the educational system of that country and also the education is the base to build a knowledge society. In Indian higher education institution have responded to those changes and embraced the digital forms of education involving both teaching and learning. With technology taking a leap ahead with smarts phones, tablets and internet influencing the younger generation, education has started redefining itself. Thus digital media is transforming the system of education to great extent. The Educational experts have come up with various models to assess the quality by focusing on different aspects like outputs, inputs, programmes, resources and the educational processes in the general . There are different kind of modes like Curricular aspects, Teaching learning, Seminars, Conference and workshop, Evaluation, Research, Extension activity, Infrastructure , Library and learning resources, ICT, Sports, Leadership, Innovation, Skill base Courses all these help to enhance the quality in higher.

Methodology

The present research paper attempts to highlights the study of effective modes which help to make dramatic change in the quality of Higher Education and to find out all essential factors on which quality and excellence in higher education depends on. The data

SOCIAL MEDIA & TERRORISM

Mr. Devendra H. Wasade Dept. Learning Resource Centre, Jeevan Vikas Mahavidyalaya, Devgram.

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