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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

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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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 दृष्टीकोण

डॉ. मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य

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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 ब्रह्मिण्य 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 दृष्टीकोण समझने के लिये प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र तैयार 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 राष्ट्रध्यक्षों/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 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

विश्वमंचपर रूस-यूक्रेन संघर्ष में भारत की भूमिका

डॉ० मंगेश गोविंदराव आचार्य राजनीतिशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख जीवन विकास महाविद्यालय
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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 अख्तियार 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**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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सारांशः

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 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 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 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 चित्र करणाऱ्या सहज हलकाफुलका हा साहित्यप्रकार मानवी मनाला सहज स्पर्श करणारा आहे, कारण कथेत येणारे सर्व विषय हे आपणास जीवन जाणिवेला स्पर्श करणारे असल्याचा प्रत्यय फार 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' 'आसूड' हे दोन कथासंग्रह, 'कुंधा', 'गावाच्या तावडीतून सुटका', 'पाडा', 'रत्नाळलेख तुरी' यासारख्या कादंबऱ्या. 'गावाकडल्या कविता' हा कवितासंग्रह. विशेष म्हणजे 'पाडा' या कादंबरीचे अभिवादन जळगाव आकाशवाणी केंद्रावरून झालेले आहे. अशा बहुआयामी कथालेखकाच्या 'कूड' या कथासंग्रहातील कथांचा 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 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

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 निभविष्याचा 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



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षण

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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 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 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 करुणा, 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, विक्रमशिला, वल्लुभी अशा जागतिक दर्जाच्या संस्थांनी बहुविद्याशास्त्रीय शिक्षण आणि संशोधनाची उच्च मानके तयार केली होती. वेगवेगळी

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

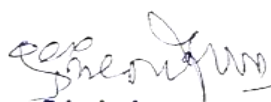
which has function to check the quality of educational institution in India called as NAAC. The Libraries plays very important role in the institutional recognition process. The services of libraries are expanding as they contribute significantly to the learning process, especially the e-learning process. 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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