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TEACHER'S PRIDE

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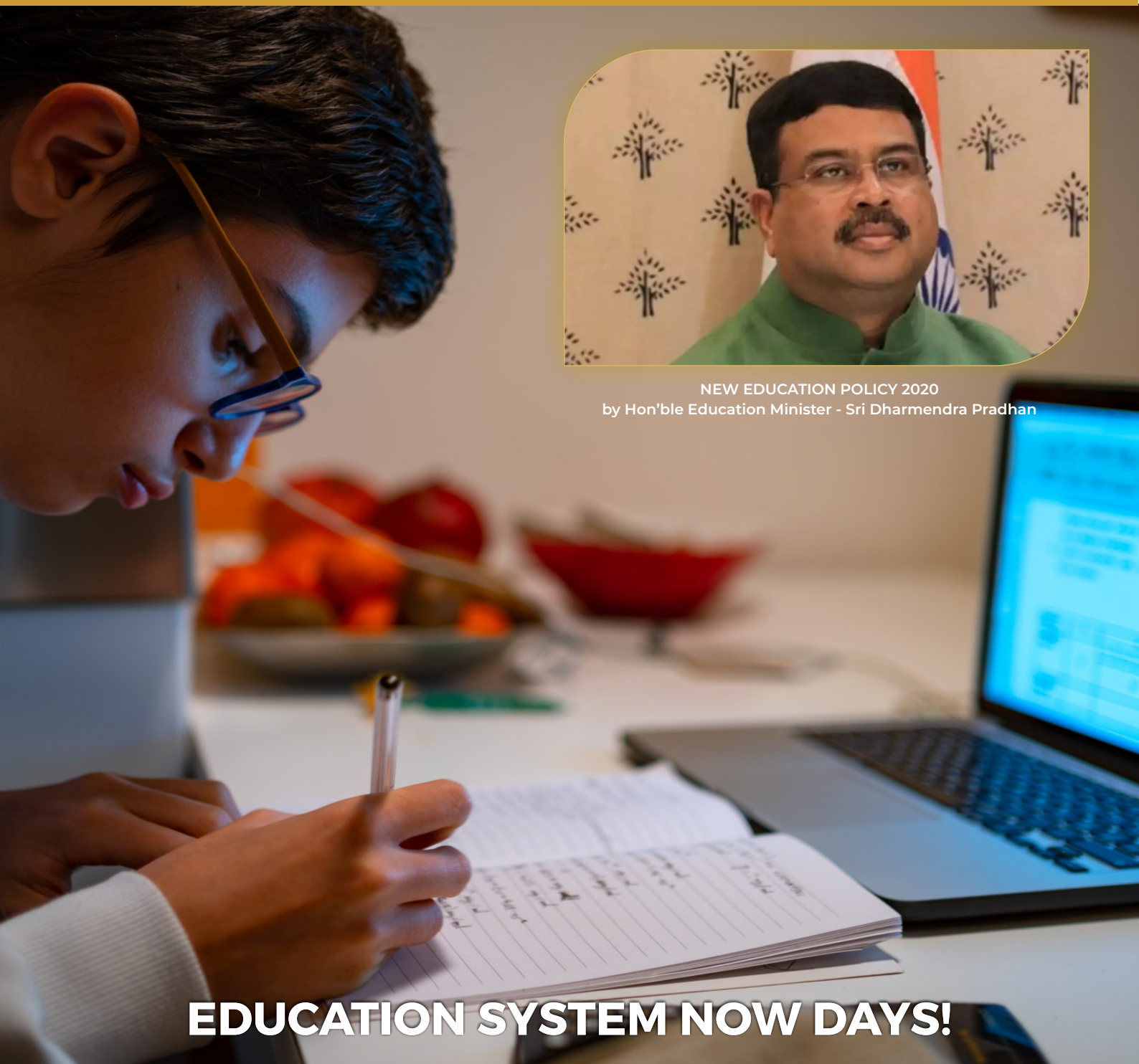
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A complete magazine for teachers and teacher educators



NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020
by Hon'ble Education Minister - Sri Dharmendra Pradhan

EDUCATION SYSTEM NOW DAYS!

ONLINE VS OFFLINE
EDUCATION

UNIVERSITIES ENTRANCE
A GAME CHANGER

NEW EDUCATION
POLICY

SHIFT ON QUALITY
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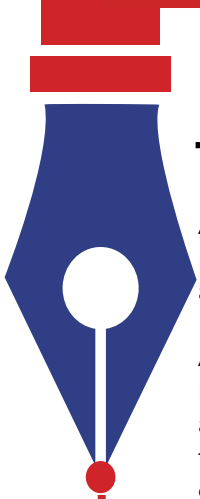
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Transforming Yuva Shakti into Agniveers

Agnipath Scheme is a new scheme introduced by the Government of India on 14 June 2022, for recruitment of soldiers below the rank of commissioned officers into the three services of the armed forces. The Agnipath Scheme will be the only route for recruitment into the military. The Indian Government has launched a historical recruitment scheme for Indian youth to serve in the Armed Forces by the name Agneepath and the youth enrolled under the Agneepath scheme will be known as Agniveers. Through this recruitment a total of 46,000 Agniveers will be recruited across the country. This is a 4-year training program where agniveers will be trained by the armed forces in the skills required on the battlefield. This is the biggest opportunity announced by the government of India for the youth of the country. The government of India, in its communication, says, "The India's youth is all set to play a crucial role in realizing the dream of building an Atmanirbhar and Sashakt Bharat. And Agnipath Scheme will take them a step closer. It is a unique opportunity to fulfil their dream of joining the armed forces and serving the nation." Benefits of the Agnipath scheme are galore. Amidst the widespread protests against the Agneepath scheme, the Centre hinted at how determined it is about its decision by announcing several incentives including reserving 10% vacancies in its paramilitary and the defence ministry for Agneepath retirees. It also shared an interactive chart to explain what the future would look like for retired Agniveers.

The Agneepath retirees will get around ₹23 lakhs to start their new life or utilise the funds for further education. Those who wish to be entrepreneurs will get help from the government securing business loans. Those who want to study further will get a certificate equivalent to Class 12. For further studies, the government will also arrange for bridging courses. They will also get priority in CAPF, Assam Rifles and the police recruitment if they choose such kind of a career IT, Security, and Engineering sectors will also give priority to the retired Agniveers. After this launch, the youth began the protests against it and torched 9 trains in various parts of the country destructing the other property as well.

The opposition-sponsored protests cost the country dearly, and particularly the railways incurred a heavy loss after youths went on rampage in Bihar and a few other places. The coaching centres that have been running a lucrative business in the name of training youths for their recruitment in armed forces mainly fueled and fanned out unrest among the youths against the Agnipath scheme. Though the legal battle over the Agnipath sceme is on in different High Courts of the country, politicians from the opposition camp are busy throwing their tantrums. Recently, a number of politicians from the opposition bench walked away from the meeting trying to press for a discussion in the Parliamen. Congress MPs K. C. Venugopal and Uttam Kumar Reddy, and Bahujan Samaj Party MP Danish Ali, who are members of the parliamentary panel on Defence, requested senior BJP leader and Committee chairman Jual Oram to take up the Agnipath recruitment scheme as "it has huge national security implications and required parliamentary scrutiny".

They argued that Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and the three service chiefs have made a presentation before the Consultative Committee on Defence. The government of India strongly believes that the Agnipath scheme will not only empower, discipline and skill youth with military ethos in civil society but also improve battle preparedness suited to the changing dynamics.

Dinesh Kumar



Research throws interesting conclusion that children have a curiosity to learn new things in school just as dog responds to food.

- Written by Shelly Arora

This conclusion was drawn after an elaborate study was conducted with an objective to verify the theory of classical conditioning developed by Russian Physiologist Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, who did a pioneering job in understanding the nature of learners.

The Russian theorist conducted this experiment on dogs in order to understand the nature of learners whereas the researcher conducted this experiment on school.

researcher conducted this experiment on school. As per Pavlov's theory, food is the unconditioned stimulus and salivation is unconditioned response. Similarly, concepts are unconditioned stimulus and students' curiosity to learn is unconditioned response as they do to pay attention.

The theorist in his theory claimed that there are some things that a dog does not need to learn. Undoubtedly, the students are not blank slate on which a teacher can write his/ her own ideas. They are constructive learners and they can create their own learning by relating it by their own experience. A teacher's purpose is not to create students in her own image, but to develop students who can create their own image.

Researcher chose the theme of 'Educational Theory' as she was a pupil teacher and was about to deal with children, the future of our nation and it is the profession of her personal interest which made her inquisitive to comprehend the nature of learners, cater to their needs, make learning fun instead of burden of rote learning and contribute towards the quality of education. This commitment made her apply the educational

theory in a real work environment during her school internship offered to her by her college of Education and experimented her learning in a school.

According to the theorist, Ivan Pavlov, the unconditioned stimulus produces natural response.

The neutral stimulus is a new stimulus which does not produce a response. Once the neutral stimulus becomes associated with the unconditioned stimulus, it becomes a conditioned stimulus. The conditioned response is the response to the conditioned stimulus. Researcher got an opportunity to practice in her practice teaching school as part of internship.

An example to this is researcher during her internship wrote sentences on board and underlined the words of Adjectives in order to attract their attention and elicited answers from them as per their interpretation and received response. She asked various questions related to the words of adjectives in order to create their own definition and then announced the topic "Adjectives".

What theorist next did was he tried to associate the neutral stimulus (bell) with a response. He rang the bell every time when he gave food to his dogs a number of times and as a result, dogs learnt to associate food with bell (neutral stimulus) and bell became conditioned stimulus and as a result he also observed that association between two stimuli need to be presented close together in time. Learning wouldn't have been occurred if he had given a big time gap. She used this technique on students of class 6.

What researcher did was she held two water bottles in her hand, one half filled and another quarter filled and gave situational questions to her students "If Ram is thirsty, which bottle he should choose to quench his thirst," to which she expected the word "either" from her students and this is how she taught the topic of Adjective type - Distributive, the word itself suggests distribution. It also served the purpose of TLM. well, In her next class, she held the water bottle in her hand and students were able to recall the concept of distributive

Don't Undermine Children; They Are Smart Learners



adjective and replied the words, "Either, Neither, Each, Every" of the topic. Here, water bottle became from neutral stimulus to conditioned stimulus, as a simple water bottle helped them learn the concept of distributive adjectives. As per another observation of theorist, if researcher had explained them the types of adjectives beforehand, conditioned stimulus (water bottle) wouldn't have been fruitful for them and learning wouldn't have been occurred. Her intention was to facilitate learning for students, cater to their educational needs to the best of her ability and make students retain the taught concept lifelong.

The theory was applicable on students and this way she got to learn a teaching strategy during internship which she will be able to use in her life ahead to teach students. Her experiment on children not only helped her check the authenticity of the theory but also helped in understanding the applicability of the theory on age appropriate students level as in, it is suitable for students of which group. The same experiment wouldn't have worked on students age group 15 onwards.

Applicability of the theory in real work environment, practical learning is much more meaningful. It is also said that "art begins in imitation and ends in innovation".

Researcher began PRAYAS (practice) during school internship by imitating and ended up in innovation in the form of identifying age appropriate level of students for practice of the particular technique.

Another thing researcher identified during internship is teachers often explain the concept before explaining the concept's basic terms assuming that students already know the meaning of the terms and go ahead in teaching the concept. As per a teacher's perspective, she is also not wrong as there is so much pressure on her of completing syllabus on time, completing administrative work such as maintaining records, framing question papers, evaluation, organizing activities for students but understanding of basic terms is necessary for students, as if they are not clear with the exact meaning of the term, they will not be able to understand the whole concept effectively.

Basic terms are the building blocks of the concept. If students will not be able to grasp the concept well, her efforts will go futile. Students at times hesitate to ask the meaning of the term if they are not clear as they think that his/her pupil and teacher will consider him/her stupid and dumb.

An instance can be, some terms are used interchangeably but there exists a slight difference as per different context due to which student misunderstands the concept. In some concepts, there is a change in the spellings of the terms and change of spellings conveys different meanings due to which misunderstanding happens. So researcher elicited the meaning of the term from the students and explained them if they are not clear or partially clear, only then the concept clarity will come in her efforts. This is one of the reasons behind students' lack of understanding and they end up buying cheap guides from the market in order to get pass in the subject and such guides are sometimes misleading. Researcher believed in it and during internship followed this practice and surprisingly many students (not all) were not clear with the meaning of the basic terms and this disturbs the coherence of the entire chapter and explanation enabled the understanding of concepts in a better way. This practice also helped her to understand their level and adjust instructional strategies accordingly. Here also, her observation of response of students helped her in developing the innovative teaching practice she used during the school internship programme.

She also used storytelling method in order to inculcate good values in them instead of imparting values directly which students found appealing.



-Written by Dinesh Kumar

Despite the fact that India has scripted a success story of spectacular growth and development in almost every field and its economy fast catching up with the developed countries, it is the education sector that continues to be deplorable. Rather, the level and the quality of the education, being imparted in the country, particularly the basic education, have been pathetic, glaringly insufficient and lamentably inefficient. Indian education system has been a chronic case of abject neglect crying for immediate attention with substantial efforts and path-breaking reforms if India is to emerge as a vibrant nation on the global landscape.

With the 'Skill Development' and 'Make in India' campaign making taking the top slot on the Narendra Modi government's priority list, vocational education is very much in the vogue. But no doubt, the need for short-term as well as long-term vocational training courses in a variety of sectors, including skill training for manufacturing as well as service sector jobs, does exist.

Indisputably, India has developed tremendously and its developments on all counts have been spectacular particularly in the domain of innovative brain gain and splurge of talents in Information Technical knowhow, yet there is a large chunk of our populace who continue to languish in darkness. There seems to have been a vertical divide between forward looking Indians competing with the best brains rest of the world is producing, nevertheless, we have around 50 crores of Indians still remaining illiterates and doing manual jobs in our countryside. Truly speaking, it is this segment which forms real India.



Paradigm Shift in Focus on Quality



Our grandiose achievements in various fields particularly in technology, infrastructure, research & development, should not be allowed to envelop the dark patches and blisters our country is bearing underneath. The Central government has put the issue of improving the quality of education on top of its agenda as is evident from the current budgetary allocation earmarked for this purpose. Modi's vision of fostering a culture of public-private participation.

A huge amount that runs into several thousands of crores are going to be pumped in to bring the education system on the tracks and develop its quality to match the best in the world. This has been the prime reason why the government has decided to churn out 10 institutions from the government and an equal number from private institutions

to collaborate and find out the mechanism of uplifting the existing quality to a global standards.

The predicament of India's education sector especially school education has been further hit by decreased expenditure in budget allocation for children education, development, health and protection from Rs. 81,075.26 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 57,918.51 crore in 2015-16.

Education must impart transferable skills which will produce a skilled workforce and also reduce school dropout rates. Companies should be allowed to use their mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending to hire and train interns from schools and colleges threading from this, a vehement need to focus on education as one of the most significant public sector reforms is the need of the hour.

In the run up to the 2016 budget seeking skill development initiatives stole the thunder. But an overwhelming majority of academicians strongly put forward several initiatives that need to be undertaken on priority as well, including incentivising institutions that facilitate skill building, building infrastructure for these activities, improving access to gaining technical skills, to make sure that Prime Minister Narendra Modi's ambitious Skill India program of 40 crore youth by 2020 is a success.

Moreover, they also seek an integration of education into the government's Digital India program. Many academicians would nod their heads in agreement that the government needs to up its investment into setting up the infrastructure for the education system in India, which will only help in aiding its key initiatives viz. Skill India, Digital India and Make in India, in the end.

They also expect the government to increase the overall government spending which was slashed by 2% in the last budget, a simpler tax regime to encourage more players to enter into the sector, and easier, cheaper loans to ensure several more children can avail a good education.

As controlling the fiscal deficit is of paramount importance, it would be unwise to expect the Finance Minister to increase its budget allocation for the education sector. However, education sector policies should prioritise supporting the Skill India programme so that our 'demographic dividend' does not turn into a 'demographic disaster'. Digital India can be leveraged to support lifelong training and education.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced a new degree -- Bachelor of Vocation (B. Voc.), which can be awarded in across fields. There is a need to fund these initiatives by giving out scholarships to students enrolled in vocational training courses.

Tax exemptions for vocational training institutions as well as industries that provide internship opportunities or on-the-job training to students, will go a long way. Currently, service tax exemptions are applicable to NSDC partners but not to all vocational education providers.

Paradigm shift of Focus on Quality



Finance Minister Arun Jaitley explained that the real intent of the government is to provide all kinds of support to skill development and vocational training initiatives. Jaitley pointed it out presenting the Budget: “In this budget, I'm looking forward to seeing a larger allocation for boosting skill and vocational training initiatives through tax exemptions and scholarships for job oriented skill training programs.”

The push of the government towards Skill India and the creation of an employable work force (which will, in turn, spearhead the country's growth) will be facilitated by service tax relief to private players of the industry.

A relief from service tax will encourage more players to enter the industry as well. More importantly, micro-financing and easy availability of loans to students, especially to those showing a good academic track record will further enable deserving students to study and gain employability. Lowering of interest rates for education loans will also help.

Nurturing the mind of a child may not require two acres of land or highly sophisticated infrastructure; even a small institute with sincerity and passion can help build lives.

There are many things that the finance minister could have done in order to provide the much-needed support to India's education system. Budget allocations from the Centre to build more low-cost schools and colleges in various states can be enhanced, along with providing increased funding for existing government-aided institutions. Paying for a child's education is the third largest cost a family bears after rent and food. There should be greater tax deductions for fee expenses, along with larger tax breaks for paying back education loans.

In addition, the government needs to focus on teacher training through internship programmes; a robust single-window mechanism to certify skilled workers; effect guidelines for banks to ensure student loan financing moves from 'collateral-based' to lien on 'future earnings'; and focus on girl child education and skill development, especially for women.

Curriculum reforms with a focus on improving learning outcomes should also be undertaken at the earliest. Some of the academicians PM talked to voiced strongly that the Union and the State Governments should arrive at a road-map to initially achieve a competitive spend matching the world average by investing more in school education and declaring the same as a national priority area core to the progress of India.





- Written by reporter

Covid 19 brought a dynamic shift in the world education system. It manage to keep the education alive in this difficult time yet not completely replaced the offline education. Both have their own set of advantage and disadvantages.

Emergence of technology made online education possible. Various tools and app available in today times ensure the live interactive classes and issuing of study material yet student do miss their lively interaction with teachers and peers. The physical interaction with the teachers and listening their lectures create an aura of teaching-learning which is somewhere lost in online teaching. Student can reach to unlimited number of resources in online resources as well as it helps them to built up the habits of self-discipline and time management. It is easy for the teachers to educate children's through virtual classroom. A smooth internet connection enables the students to access to these classes, the recorded sessions and other study materials helps them to cover the topic left. Online classes provide teachers with a number of online learning tools including videos, audios, animations, virtual whiteboards, virtual conference rooms and live chats with the students.

On the other hand offline education make the practical learning environment capable within the classroom walls . They become more active with the live debates and interactions. Students can also participate in recreational activities like art and physical education which contributes to the overall mental and physical development of the student.

Accessibility

A child named Ayush had to shift Mumbai in the middle of the session . In the mid of December he applied for the TC but the whole year was not wasted because he was able to gain access of his account through Apps like Zoom and Microsoft Team.Hence, online classes provide the distinct advantage of location flexibility.

However, offline classes require students to travel to the location of their educational institution. Teaching takes place in a fixed location which would typically comprise a lecture hall or a physical classroom. Certain students may need to travel far to reach their respective educational institution and this may cause a great deal of inconvenience.

Offline Education

Offline education is parallel to online education and the elementary method of learning As much as online education is predicted to be the future of learning, it cannot replace the holistic aspect of offline education.

Moreover, offline education also allows teachers to observe the responses and behaviour of their students and accordingly direct them as and when required. Hence, no matter how advanced online education is, offline education will continue to play a crucial role in the development of the students.

Time Management

An absence of a proper schedule create a big challenge for the student in managing their time. They are easily distracted and become lethargic. Since online classes provide the advantage of self-paced learning, students may not have a proper schedule and may yield to the habit of procrastination. Due to lack of inspection they do web surfing and roam around their social media account or watching the time consuming videos on you tube and Instagram .They are easily distracted.

In the case of offline classes, students have to stick to a strict schedule that has been set up by the teachers. Furthermore, since there is synchronous learning, students will be required to complete their work and projects in a timely manner.



Online education is purely theoretical and takes place entirely online. This scarcely allows students to take part in the practical aspects of learning which is an equally important part of education. Subjects like chemistry, physics, biology, art and sports require students to be physically present and conduct live experiments or actively participate in the activity.

Offline classes provide a stimulating environment that combines both theoretical and practical aspects of learning, unlike online classes. This contributes to the overall cognitive and skill development of the students. Practical learning allows you to learn and quickly adapt to the daily challenges and scenarios and allows you to get a better understanding of lessons.



Common University Entrance Test May Prove A Game Changer



- Written by *Dinesh Kumar*

The higher education regulator, the University Grants Commission, has introduced a new examination, Common University Entrance Test (CUET), for admission to undergraduate and postgraduate courses in central universities in India.

According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), a common entrance test will determine admission to 45 central universities across the nation. Board exams will play no role, though universities can use board results as an eligibility criterion for the test. Beyond that, admission will depend solely on performance in the common entrance test.

CUET has been introduced with the aim of giving all the students across the country irrespective of the boards they passed out from, an equal and common opportunity.

The CUET will be conducted by the NTA. With the ever-rising cut-offs, the best of the Central Universities (like the University of Delhi) was getting out of reach for many aspiring students. Moreover, as there was no uniformity among the various Board examinations regarding syllabus and level of difficulty, students from some of the boards got an undue advantage. There will be a uniformity for admission to different courses of the participating universities across the country.

CUET 2023 has opened the doors for admission to all the 54 Central Universities in the country. NTA CUET has been introduced to reduce the high cut-off standards for entering prestigious colleges. The exam is centralized for top universities like Delhi University, Banaras Hindu University, Central University of Punjab, and Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Instead of appearing for multiple entrance tests, you can focus on a single aptitude test to go to as many as 54 central universities and many private universities including Galgotias University, and BML Munjal University have confirmed their participation while several others are in line to ensure.

The only official information regarding CUET is available in a public notice on UGC's website, according to which the test will be held in 13 languages in all UGC-funded Central Universities.



As for the actual test itself – it has some significant merits. The scope of the test – language, the subjects of specialization, and general knowledge and reasoning – reflects the National Education Policy's commitment to a broad, interdisciplinary liberal art-science education, which is deeply laudable.

In a country, where higher education has simply become a mechanical route for the most easily available job, a focus on a broader base combined with chosen specialization will enrich the educational experience of our students.

The subject of specialization will support a focus on a particular kind of career, but the larger interdisciplinary base, now more important under the New Education Policy (NEP), will not only make their employment more sustainable in the long run but also help to develop their human potential to a much fuller extent.

It is clear that the CUET is tuned to this broad potential. Its focus on language, general knowledge and reasoning, one

Common University Entrance Test May Prove A Game Changer

expects, will be able to assess linguistic and logical-mathematical intelligence, which make up the foundation of most disciplines studied at the university. A strong performance in the CUET is likely to be a dependable predictor of a student's success in obtaining a broad, multi disciplinary grounding in college on which to build particular disciplinary expertise.

The educators feel that the time of announcement was inappropriate. Having taught for several decades in universities, they have been used to a system where significant curricular changes are announced one academic year ahead of the time so that students get enough time to prepare for the change. This announcement, coming in March with the test window opening in April, left scarcely any time for preparation, either academic or (more importantly) psychological. It came at the end Corona period, a deeply challenging two-year period, just as people were looking at some kind of normalcy, when this another shocker dropped on our students.

Now, it is essential for all aspirants to know the CUET Exam Pattern so that they can start preparing early and develop an effective exam strategy to ace CUET 2023. The CUET entrance exam will be held online as CBT (Computer Based Test) and in two shifts (Morning & Afternoon). The duration of the exam will be 3 hours 15 minutes (for the morning shift) or 3 hours 45 minutes (for the afternoon shift) on the basis of the slot you have selected. Each correct attempt will earn the candidate 5 marks while each incorrect attempt will be given a penalty of 1 mark. One of the most important things to help you with your CUET Exam Preparation is to understand the CUET 2023 Exam Pattern thoroughly.



A total of 88 universities participated in CUET 2022, which is expected to increase significantly in CUET 2023. CUET 2023 will have three sections, namely Section IA & IB (Languages), Section II (Domain Subjects), and Section III (General Test). The sections are as follows:

- **Section IA & IB: Languages (40 Questions to be attempted out of 50 Questions)**
- **Section II: Domain-Specific (40 Questions to be attempted out of 50 Questions)**
- **Section III: General Test (60 Questions to be attempted out of 75 Questions)**

Degrees Collection Debarred

-Written by Dinesh Kumar

There is a bad news for those students who fancy of collecting degrees as many as possible; and that too within the shortest time span. The country's education regulator, University Grants Commission (UGC)'s recent notification disallowing the practice of pursuing two degrees at the same time, has pushed a large number of students enrolled for double degrees simultaneously into a classic quandary. The UGC, in its latest order related to double degree practice has unequivocally laid down by saying: "It does not endorse the idea of allowing students to pursue two degrees simultaneously."

Whether students taking up two or more degree programmes at one time for added qualifications and impressive CVs should be allowed is a subjective issue.

The academia is naturally divided with one making strong points in favour of the UGC ruling while another vehemently attacking at the rationale behind such a move. Indubitably, both the arguments in support of and opposition for contain some substance. One segment of experts advance the argument that pursuing two degrees together helps students in many ways like it broadens their knowledge base and acquaint them with the virtue of multi disciplinary education. No doubt it is a must for all-round development of young minds in formative phase of their careers.

But there are others who laugh it away saying it is impractical, not at all feasible to cope with the practical challenges which include choice-based credit system, different modes of evaluation and faculty-student ratio etc... among many others. The remark made by the vice chancellor (in charge) of Indira Gandhi National Open University, Professor Nageshwar Rao, as reported bears immense significance that 'universities in India are more focused on knowledge-based education. In such a situation, allowing students to pursue two degrees together may not serve the purpose of gaining meaningful education.'

Thus, for those who have been trying to make value addition to their CVs and save an academic year by pursuing two degrees at two places simultaneously, the UGC order has played perfect spoilsports. The education regulatory body has directed all universities to conduct programmes as per the 'First Degree and Master's Degree Regulations of 2003' with an instruction to abide by the norms as and when prescribed by the statutory councils. The Distance Education Council in June 2012 had said that two degree programmes could not be pursued simultaneously. According to a source in HRD ministry: "Allowing students to go for short-term courses in part-time/distance learning mode is a good idea. Learning requirements and time frame for doing justice with the process of teaching and learning are duly kept in mind. We can't, therefore, allow two or more degrees simultaneously at the cost of diluting standard of education."

Interestingly, UGC had accepted a proposal to allow students to take up two degree programmes together in 2013. An expert committee of the commission had recommended in 2012 that students enrolled in a regular degree course should be allowed to pursue an additional degree simultaneously under open or distance education mode



No Passport required for Foreign Students joining UGC programmes now

-Written by Reporter

The university education regulator, University Grants Commission (UGC), has made amendment in its rule doing away with the compulsory identifier passport earlier needed by foreign students seeking admissions to programmes conducted by the UGC or the institutions entitled by it.

Now, international students seeking admission in the online programmes recognized or entitled by the UGC through the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) will not have to produce passport as compulsory proof of identification.

While announcing this significant change in the rule book, UGC Chairman M. Jagadesh Kumar said, "The Second Amendment Regulations, 2022 has changed the compulsory identifier passport' for international students to any national identity with photograph' of the country of residence for admissions through MEA in UGC recognised/entitled online programmes."

The Ministry of External Affairs offers scholarships to African students under the e-VidyaBharati (tele-education) project. It aims to offer at least 15,000 scholarships to African students over a period of five years.

The UGC recognised and entitled online programmes are offered on the e-VidyaBharati portal and the

students are admitted through the MEA.

The MEA had observed that many applications get rejected due to either non-submission of passport or submission of expired passport. Therefore, the MEA requested the UGC to consider any national identity with photograph' and exempt students from the mandatory requirement of passport in order to secure admission in Indian universities under the e-VidyaBharati (tele-education) project, officials said.

Needless to point out then, that 'this is an important amendment to the open and distance learning programmes and online programmes regulations to promote more and more international students to join Indian universities' online programmes recognised by the UGC,' according to UGC chairman Jagadesh Kumar.

However, the UGC also clarified that for all international students taking admission not through MEA in UGC recognised and entitled online Programmes, passport will continue to be the identifier.

Kumar also added that this amendment is expected to improve the number of enrolments of international students in online programmes through MEA.



New Education Policy: Smriti to Foster Quality



-Written by Jyoti Verma

India seems to be bubbling with fresh bloods, aspirations and appetite for skills. Future looks bright if the promises Narendra Modi government succeeds in fulfilling to bring in qualitative change in the education scenario under the leadership of the youngest Cabinet member-Smriti Irani. This assumption is based on a skill gap study conducted by National Skill Development Corporation over 2010-2014, which indicates that there is an additional net incremental requirement of 109.73 million skilled manpower by 2022 while 62% of its current population is in working age of below 60. India is one of the youngest nations in the world where more than 54% of its total population is below 25 years of age, 65 per cent are below 35.

During the 12th Plan period, though the thrust is on consolidation of higher education, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established.

A new scheme "Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched which would assist states to open new institutions, consolidate old ones and take appropriate steps to achieve the aims of equity, access and excellence.

Emphasizing the need for a new education policy, HRD Minister Smriti Irani declared: "the Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP) for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research. Its aim would be to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge as well as to overcome the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry."

In order to frame a new policy, she disclosed that the Government of India has constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy. The committee, headed by T.S.R. Subramanian, Former Cabinet Secretary, consists of Sevaram Sharma, former Home Secretary of Delhi, Shailaja Chandra, former Delhi's Chief Secretary, former Chief Secretary of Gujarat, Sudhir Mankad and Prof. J.S. Rajput, former NCERT's Director, as its members. The Committee is expected to examine the outcome documents, recommendations

While elaborating on the entire exercise undertaken by various wings under her ministry, Smriti Irani also shared that, the UGC has prepared mainline and specialised model syllabi for undergraduate programmes and made it available to the universities to facilitate the implementation of CBCS. Similarly, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has constituted various Academic Boards for Engineering/ Management/ Pharmacy/ Architecture programmes consisting of eminent educationists for restructuring the curriculum for all AICTE approved institutions, as per the need of industry/academia. Based on the recommendations of these Academic Boards, AICTE has designed "Model Curriculum" for PG/UG and Diploma programmes in Engineering/Technology, Pharmacy, Architecture, Management and Hotel Management. She voiced her helplessness by saying: "Since Education is a Concurrent subject, State Governments are also taking various initiatives to increase access to higher education in the States. Besides, Private Universities/Institutions are also catering to the educational aspirations of the youth."

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated several steps to include innovation and improvement in course-curricula, introduction of paradigm shift in learning and teaching pedagogy, examination and education system.

HRD minister insisted that three themes are immensely relevant for restructuring of the curriculum under Higher Education under policy initiative. First will be on integrating skill development in higher education on integrating skills within the higher education; linking higher education to society regarding re-establishing and strengthening of higher education. Final focus would be on acquiring "New Knowledge" related to higher educational institutions and identifying the new domains of knowledge in the global scenario.

Can National Flag an Eyesore?

- written by Reporter

Politics never stops for a break in India. Rather, it seems to be tirelessly in search of an alibi to pick up and throw the gauntlet for the ruling party. Political brinkmanship is at its pick. As if the high-pitched politicking over the sensitive issues of nationalism vs. separatism in the light of the unsavory incident at the JNU on February 9 was not enough, a bizarre new one has cropped up. This time it's the national flag which has caught the eye of the storm sweeping over the country.

This time the HRD ministry's decision to hoist the national flag atop all the central universities of the country at 207 feet distance has ruffled the feathers. The storm began to gather steams after the suicide of a scholar, Rohit Vemula, at Hyderabad central university reportedly committed in frustration at the denial of justice; JNU fueled the fire with flammables in dangerous quantity.

Virtually, the last two months have been quite consequential and tumultuous in the realm of education, particularly for the central universities. In the immediate fall out of the anti-national sloganeering and lionizing Afzal Guru, a terrorist involved in the attack on the symbol of national sovereignty – parliament, HRD minister Smriti Irani called the Vice- Chancellors of all the 46 central universities in the country. It was decided, as per Irani, 'at a central place in every university, the national flag will be flown prominently and proudly.'

The proposal for hoisting the national tricolour atop a 207-feet pole was put forward by Irani and unanimously endorsed by all the 46 Vice Chancellors, HRD officials said. She also put forth the proposal for hoisting the first such flag at JNU, which too was backed by all the VCs, they said. The decision came in the midst of raging row over alleged anti national activities and the arrest of JNU student's union president Kanhaiya Kumar on sedition charges.

Officials in HRD Ministry said as per the resolution all the central universities, including JNU, will have to fly the tricolor and the decision was taken to "symbolise a strong and united India" in the institutions of higher education. Irani had called the meeting of VCs following widespread protest over suicide of dalit scholar of Hyderabad University Rohith Vemula.

The move attracted sharp reaction from the Congress which said nationalism doesn't mean hoisting the flag and singing Vande Mataram and that it should be reflected in one's belief in the Constitution. CPM also slammed government for the decision. "Nationalism just doesn't mean hoisting the flag and singing Vande Mataram. It is about showing your belief in the Constitution, it is about showing respect to the institutions which have made the country a democratic set up," said former MoS and Congress leader, R P N Singh.

The Flag Code of India has also put out rules on disposal off the flags as well as the materials that should not be used like plastic. "It says paper flags should not be discarded or thrown on the ground. As far as possible, it should be disposed off in private consistent with the dignity of the flag.

According to 'The Flag Code of India' whenever the tricolour is displayed in open, it should, as far as possible, be flown from sunrise to sunset. An exception to this is the monumental flag at the Central Park at Connaught Place here, which is flown even after sun goes down. However, say experts, this is not counted as a breach of the Flag Code since the 207-ft-high flagpole is well illuminated even at night.

"The flag at Rajiv Chowk is maintained by Flag Foundation. Around Rs 60,000 per month is spent on its maintenance. There are guards, CCTV cameras and eight lights that keep the flag well lit even at night. The flag is also replaced if torn or dirty," says Commander K.V. Singh, CEO, Flag Foundation.

A senior Supreme Court lawyer says, "The Indian flag should be held high in honour as it is a symbol of national pride. A damaged or disheveled flag should not be displayed."

The lawyer said failure to follow the flag code, "will lead to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both." It is a common sight, especially in the days preceding Independence Day to see children celebrating with paper flags. Some paint their own tricolour while others buy it from street hawkers.

The flag symbolises our nation; destroying a flag is like destroying your country. Hence, one must be careful and respect dignity of the Indian flag," says a senior Supreme Court lawyer.



Can National Flag an Eyesore?

Citizens can also sport miniatures of the national flags inside their car on the dashboard or on the wind screen throughout the year, after a Supreme Court order on January 23, 2004, which made flying of the national flag a fundamental right.

However, display of the flag on the bonnet of a motor car can only be done by certain officials of the state and central governments as well as by Chief Justices.

The Flag Code states that the flag "shall be flown from a staff, which should be affixed firmly either on the middle front of the bonnet or to the front right side of the car." "When the car is not used by these dignitaries, the flag must be removed, folded or well covered," says the Supreme Court lawyer. Meanwhile, on social media people are not clear about posting the national flag as their display pictures on Facebook and other sites.

A Delhi University student, Apurva Shivam says he received a message on WhatsApp, which said, "The use of the Indian flag in any form of title representation is illegal under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act 1971."

"Though I was not sure if this is true, I felt we must not unknowingly disrespect the flag. So, I forwarded the message to all in my contacts whom I saw had changed the flag as their profile picture."

A civil services aspirant, Prakalpa Kushwaha, says she does not see any disrespect to the flag if a picture of the tricolour is posted as a profile picture. "I went through several legal texts in this regard and could not find anything wrong about profile pictures as the tricolour. It is true that the flag should not be stitched or pasted improperly but using it is not prohibited at all. "If some Indian cricket players can put the flag on their helmets and Indian sports contingent can display it on their shirts, what is the wrong in using it as profile picture," Kushwaha asks. It is corroborated by Sudhir Kumar, a Supreme Court lawyer, who says that posting a picture of the national flag, as a profile picture is not considered an offence as far as Indian laws are concerned.

"The Supreme Court had ruled in favour of a petition filed by industrialist and politician Naveen Jindal, making the hoisting of the national flag on all days of the year a new fundamental right of Indian citizens.

"Any Indian citizen can hoist the flag without posing any disrepute or offence to the flag," he says. However, he added that "people should not change the horizontal rectangular shape and the original colours of the flag as doing this may attract legal action."

Kite flying is a popular activity during Independence Day and many people use it to display their affection towards the national flag. While kites with colours of the national tricolour can be purchased from select places like Lal Kuan, here or the Flag Company in Mumbai, there are also clubs that organize kite flying fests to mark the Independence Day.

"I have been organizing kite flying in Lucknow for the past eight years on Independence Day. Tiranaga is a matter of pride for me. I celebrate it by flying kites. Last year I flew the Tiranga at the Wagah border. Even when I go abroad for international shows, I first fly the Tiranga kite and then proceed with others," says Mehul Pathak, founder, Vibrant Kite Club India.

S K Chabaria who has been representing the Mumbai-based Flag Company in Delhi for the past four years says there is a rise in interest from individuals. "I have never received the kind of response I'm getting this year. Earlier we sold around 15 flags near Independence Day but this year we have already sold 40 flags.

"Previously I never got individual enquiries or police station enquiries for the Indian flag. But this year we had many people calling and three police stations have already been delivered the flag," he says. Several artistes have also paid homage to the tricolour.

Iqbal Ahmed Khan, from Dilli Gharana, recently adapted Vande Mataram in his composition using three variations of Raga Malhaar to pay tribute to Pingali Venkayya, a freedom fighter, who is considered to have designed the first tricolour.



A CORCE may CHANGE YOUR LIFE.



- Written y Dinesh Kumar

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Thanks to the fundamental shift in the government's policies vs-a-vis private participations in core public sectors as well as freeing even strategically crucial segments under government undertaking for the foreign direct investments. This path breaking exercise with the state playing a pro-active role in inviting foreign investors and wooing private entrepreneurs for private-public partnership in its major drive aimed at reform has completely changed India's persepective of economic reforms at all levels.

So much so that the central government under Prime Minister Modi is virtually functioning as a commercial venture with an eye on exacting maximum benefits to the country as its people. Hats off to his economic vision. This culture of playing like a streat smart salesman in financial dealings is thriving and has infected even the state governments to emulate his style of private-public entrepreneurship in crucial areas.

India's eagerness to spread red carpet in order to attract foreign investments in the country even in the areas which were shunned by indigenou private business house very texture of Indian economic scenario as well as of India players globalization a promise of high career growth offers an immense scope for developing into an industry itself. World is wide open here for domestic as well in the globalized world of today.

With the ever growing rapid Another great and career oriented professional course after passing out from the schools is Event

A COURSE may CHANGE YOUR LIFE

Well in. By joining this course you are able to improve your imaginative skills, team spirit, time management as well as communicative abilities. Communication abilities are main concern of the Event Management Course so that you can efficiently organize, execute and manage all kinds of events in Indian as well as abroad. Few popular institutes for Event Management Courses are available below:

- National Institute of Event Management (NIEM)
- The International Centre for Event Marketing & Management (ICEM)
- Institute of Tourism & Future Management Trends (ITFT)
- International Institute of Event Management (IIEM)
- Amity Institute of Event Management
- Event Management Development Institute
- Also See:
List of Best Event Management Institutes in India

Acting Courses

Light, Camera, Action would you like to hear such sounds in reality then you need to enter in the world of glamour and it would be good to join an acting course as a career option after 12th. The ability to join acting training institutes depends on the requirements and qualifications of the candidate. Well via joining any acting institute you can carving your skills through potential training with exposure to various avenues of acting like theatre and cinema is vital. Following are some of the country's best known and the most prestigious institutions for acting

- National School of Drama (NSD), Delhi
- Film and Television Institute of India or FTII (FTII), Pune
- The Barry John Acting studio, Mumbai
- Veteran actor Anupam Kher's academy called, Actor Prepares, exist at Mumbai, Ahmadabad and Chandigarh
- Asian Academy of Film and Television (AAFT), Noida
- Zee academy of media arts (ZIMA), Mumbai
- Center for Research in Art of Film and Television (CRAFT), Delhi
- R.K Films and Media Academy, Delhi
- Delhi Film Institute, Delhi
- Whistling Woods International, Mumbai



Dance Courses

The craze of Dance increase from few last years and joining an Dance institute could be an offbeat course for the 12th arts stream students. You could become and choreographer, solo performer, dance troupe performer or even become a dance teacher in school and academy but before doing all this you need lot of hard work and proper training and qualification from recognized dance school. Some of India's highly acclaimed institutions for learning dance are as follows:

- Visva Bharati, Kolkata
- Banaras Hindu University, Unnao
- Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
- Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Central Delhi
- Bharathiar Palkalaikoodam, Pondicherry
- Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Bangalore
- SBR College of Music and Dance, Hyderabad
- Government School of Music and Dance, Nizamabad
- The Maharaja Sayajirao, University of Baroda, Vadodara



-Written by Reporter

The possibility of Monkeypox becoming a pandemic is very low,' says epidemiologist

The first Monkeypox case in India was detected because the person affected volunteered to share information about his contact being tested positive. This is an example of how the success of effective disease surveillance is dependent upon citizen participation and community engagement. The solution is in the government and citizens working together, says epidemiologist Dr Chandrakant Lahariya.

India's first case of monkeypox was reported from Kerala on July 14 and now we have a second case too. To most public health experts, this has not come as a surprise. Since the first week of May, around 7,500 laboratory-confirmed [monkeypox cases have been confirmed in nearly 55 countries which had never reported the disease. This is the biggest outbreak](#) outside Africa, since the Monkeypox virus was first detected in humans in 1970.

The emergence and re-emergence of diseases, especially those of zoonotic (the one which jumps from animals to humans) origin, is becoming increasingly common. In the last eight decades, nearly 350 diseases have emerged and two-third of those were zoonotic in origin. SARS CoV1, Swine flu H1N1; [Zika and SARS-CoV2 are some examples. This is because of multiple factors, which include rapid deforestation and increasing human intervention in forests; global warming and rising temperatures helping microbes to adapt and survive in new conditions; rapid and unplanned urbanisation, dense settlement and overcrowding; single](#)



animal livestock or “intensive” farming practices; indiscriminate use of anti-microbials, especially in the poultry farms and agriculture industry, and the increased wildlife trade. In the interconnected world, no country has remained unaffected by the emergence of new diseases.

In India, new viruses like Zika, Nipah and Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fevers have been detected in the last few years and are spreading. A recent scientific study has reported how the Zika virus spread to eight Indian states. In this backdrop, the detection of Monkeypox cases in India is not a reason to worry or panic. However, it is time to activate the public health machinery at all levels. Monkeypox is largely a self-limiting disease and people recover without any treatment. In fact, though around 7,500 laboratory-confirmed cases have been reported in non-endemic countries, no death has been reported so far.

[Second and third case of monkeypox confirmed in Kerala, is there a risk of an outbreak in India?](#)

One of the key questions people have is whether Monkeypox can turn into a pandemic. Based upon current epidemiology, though, Monkeypox could move to a stage of public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC), a stage just prior to the pandemic. However, the possibility of Monkeypox becoming a pandemic is very low for a variety of scientific reasons. Unlike SARS CoV2, which is a respiratory virus and is airborne (particles and droplets both), the Monkeypox virus spread requires direct skin to skin contact with the affected person.

In addition, unlike SARS CoV2, in which asymptomatic individuals can transmit the infection, for Monkeypox, only those with symptoms are infectious. Therefore, chances of transmission going undetected are negligible. Responding to Monkeypox would be relatively easy for public health authorities as it is not a new virus and a lot is known about its transmission and pathogenicity. In addition, it is a relatively stable virus with a very slow rate of mutations.

There is a silver lining in the [COVID-19 pandemic response as nearly all countries have strengthened the disease surveillance system and laboratory capacity, a possible reason so many countries could detect monkeypox in an ongoing outbreak. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare \(MoHFW\) in India had also released guidelines on the detection and management of Monkeypox disease by May 2022. Early case identification, contact tracing and isolation of contact remains the key to response.](#)

Possibility of Monkeypox: A Pandemic

As zoonotic diseases are becoming a reality, the preparedness and response to emerging and re-emerging diseases require mid to long term strategy. There is a need to strengthen the primary healthcare system, establish well-functioning disease surveillance systems, train public health workforce and focus upon the 'One-health' approach, where interventions are coordinated to protect the health of humans, animals and ecosystems.

Especially to tackle the challenge of shortage of human resources and funding for fighting infectious diseases and for surveillance systems, the recently announced initiatives, such as public health and management cadre and Ayushman Bharat Health infrastructure mission (ABHIM), should be implemented in an accelerated manner by all Indian states.

India being a global vaccine production hub, the government should enhance investment on vaccine research and focus upon international and domestic collaboration for research and development of effective medicines and vaccines against emerging diseases.

Interestingly, as with many other recently detected viruses in India, the first case of Monkeypox in India has also been reported from Kerala. This merely indicates the sustained performance of the disease surveillance system in the state, which is sensitive enough to detect even rare transmission.

The first Monkeypox case of India was detected because the person affected volunteered to share information about his contact being tested positive. This is an example of how the success of effective disease surveillance is dependent upon citizen participation and community engagement. Clearly, the governments need to take proactive measures to engage with the citizens. This is how India can fight Monkeypox, many endemic viral diseases such as chikungunya and dengue and any future emerging disease.



Reservation Ghost Catches Jats



-Written by Reporter

Mandalisation of Indian politics introduced by V P Singh during his prime ministerial regime way back in 1990, continues to foment backlash even after 26 years of its implementation. Entire country knows that VP Singh had introduced purely for political brinkmanship in his twilight of prime ministerial regime. Playing Mandal card was purely a desperate move by Singh to neutralize the growing political clout of his then deputy and agriculture minister, Devi Lal, then fondly referred to as 'Tau' (Elder brother of father). Crisis seems to be relentlessly chasing the country.

Hardly had the signs of a thaw in the JNU imbroglio surfaced that Jats managed to throw life out of gear in Haryana and in the neighbouring areas, including the national capital. In the last couple of days, groups of violent Jats, wielding sticks and stones have held a large part of Haryana to ransom. A couple of railway stations were burnt, goods trains set on fire. We seem to be moving from crisis to crisis. Indeed, it seems the only way to force one crisis away from the public consciousness is to await the appearance of another crisis.

The Railways traffics have been thrown out of gear and not even the house of a senior cabinet minister could be saved from the rampaging mobs taking delight in setting every thing that came in their way on fire. No need to speculate as to what happened to glittering shopping malls, bazaars, etc. There is no count how many commercial and private vehicles were burnt down. In fact, in some places even the police stations could not deter the riotous mobs from being set on fire.

But some good news are now emerging after the meeting of Jat leaders with the central government. Undoubtedly, the incumbent Manohar Lal Khattat government failed utterly to contain the fire of reservation demand from conflagrating. Sensing the lurking danger that the determined Jat

government had no option except dabbling in the imbroglio to deflect the deadlock.

The effort to restore a modicum of order seemed to be succeeding, though mob violence was reported from some parts of the State. The previous evening the Centre had stepped in to control the situation. A five-member committee under the Union Urban Welfare Minister M Venkaiah Naidu was announced by Home Minister Rajnath Singh to examine afresh the demand of Jats. Also, it was agreed at a meeting of the leaders of the protesters with Singh that in the coming session of the Haryana Assembly a Bill will be introduced, granting Jats OBC status.

The story of reservation to the Jats has been full of dramatic twists. On the eve of the 2014 Lok Sabha election the UPA Government had issued a notification conceding Jats' demand. The reservation quota for the community, the notification said, would be over and above the existing 27 percent quota for OBCs. But the happy days were short lived and just a year later, the Supreme Court quashed the Jat quota in jobs and higher education, saying that caste alone could not be the criterion for reservations. Socio-economic status of a community was a crucial determinant for inclusion in the reservation list. A few years earlier, the National Commission for Backward Classes had come to the conclusion that Jats did not merit the OBC status.

In spite of this clear-cut recommendation, the Congress, keen to appease the community on the eve of a difficult parliamentary poll, had issued the notification promising reservations to Jats. Interestingly, the current ruling party of the state, BJP, happened to sit in the Opposition then, and thus had supported the demand for reservation. It underlines the increasing pressures on successive governments for reservations from more and more communities and castes.

However, even if the agitation has been called off normalcy is yet to return in the state. Further, it seems unlikely that the grant of OBC status to Jats would pass the judicial test like it had failed earlier. But since then, the fire would at least subside. Having released the genie of Mandal reservations a quarter century ago, there has been no respite from caste and community protests for a share in the reservations pie. But due to the welcome ceiling of 49 percent imposed by the apex court, politicians have felt under ever-increasing pressure to devise ever new stratagems to appease an ever rising number of caste groups.

National Education Policy 2020



- Written by Anshika Jyoti Verma

The NEP 2020 has made 2020 a landmark year in development of human resources in India and development of India itself as a nation of such deep roots in the field of knowledge and wisdom. From raw and humble homely Gurukuls to highly evolved institutionalised formal system of education, Indian education grew up to be more global.

It all began in 1968 when India received its first education policy based on the reports and recommendations of the Kothari Commission (1964-1966) during the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi calling for a radical restructuring and proposing equal education opportunities in order to achieve national integration and greater cultural and economic development. Now with that almost set, in 1986 the government of PM Rajiv Gandhi introduced a new National Policy on Education. This new policy called for special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalise educational opportunity, especially for Indian women, Scheduled Tribes (ST) and the Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. It involved expansion of scholarships, adult education, recruitment of more teachers from SCs, incentives for poor families for sending their children to school regularly and a “child- centred approach” with the launch of “operation blackboard” to install more mechanical primary schools throughout the nation.

This very policy was modified in 1992 by the P.V. Narsimha Rao government furthering some more detailed implementations of systematic conduction of common entrance exams for higher education and professional education.

The same system continued for over 34 years until the release of a Draft on New Education Policy 2019 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development leading multiple public consultations. It mentioned reducing the curriculum content to a more practical and holistic system of essential learning and evoking critical thinking in young learners. It recommended a revision of the curriculum and the pedagogical structure of education from a 10+2 system to a 5+3+3+4 system design for an optimum learning in students by recognising their general cognitive pattern. This involvement of advanced psychological evidences around learning in the structuring of education system is sure to prove of great value in building a knowledge oriented and skill motivating education.

NEP 2020 outlines the framework for new education system of India emphasizing vocational training alongside the basic and higher education in rural and urban India. The aim of NEP 2020 is to remould the education system of India into a more global yet rooting system by the year 2040. With the onset of NEP 2020 more emphasis has been made to develop a research oriented higher education so it supports the ever-growing need for development in all the fields. The draft reads its intentions in: “The Policy is founded on the guiding goals of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability.”

This 484-page long document is not just a set of rules but a combination of well researched much needed changes recommended and realised within the system and by the system itself that beholds a 360 degree turnover of learning process in Indian education system. The document quotes some really essential values around human resource and education and development of a nation altogether. It says, “The vision of the policy is to instil among the learners a deep-rooted pride in being Indian, not only in thought, but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values, and dispositions that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.” The document itself is of huge importance as it writes an Indian student as the face of India as whole. It emphasises more on re-awakening of the mind that lives in India's history, a mind full of knowledge and creation, a mind as innovative as the ancient people who knew that scratch is not scratch but a whole lot of resources to build from. The optimism with which India is going back to its roots with the help of NEP 2020 is certain to reflect back as a future full of newness and beyond modern experience in the field of learning and growing.

Obnoxious Human Trafficking Racket

-Written by Reporter

Despite being banned, obnoxious human trafficking racket flourishing in India.

Though human trafficking is proscribed in the Indian Constitution, it is still prevalent on a large scale in our country. It is one of the greatest organized rackets that thrive on the trafficking of thousands of women and children every year. It is not that human trafficking is all about women and children. Rather, it affects men and women of all ages.

The main purpose behind trafficking is exploitation, wherein humans are forced or falsely lured for sexual exploitation, debt bondage or as a forced labour. This illegal trade is done by the means of recruitment or through force, fraud or coercion. Inflicting injuries on the victim is one of the most common ways adopted to control them. Violence can be of all types which may include physical, psychological or sexual violence. It has been found that the percentage of the male victims has increased from 10% in 2003 to 20% in 2018. When it comes to global figures, one in every three victims is a child.

According to a report of the International Labour Organisation, around 40.3 million victims are ambushed in modern slavery.

Human trafficking can be found in every industry, be it a garment or textile industry, entertainment industry, agriculture, construction or the sex industry.

It has been reported by the International Labour Organization on forced labour in 2014 that forced sex is the highest profit earning business per victim when compared to other type of labours like domestic work.

Who can fall victim to it?

Many people fall into the trap of the traffickers thinking that they will get a good economic opportunity. And realize their folly later when it's too late. People, who are desperately looking for ways to lead a better life, are most prone to trafficking. It's easy to lure the children belonging to a dysfunctional or a poor family or are orphans, so they are mainly targeted by the traffickers.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) 2020 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, it has been said that out of over 148 countries, female victims are the primary target. In the year 2018, 46% of the victims were women and 19% were girls. When it comes to male victims, the report showed that 20% victims were men and 15% were boys.

It has been stated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol that the consent of the victim is irrelevant if force, threat, deception, coercion, abuse of power or position of vulnerability is used.

Victims are not allowed to go outside and to have conversation with other human beings. Strict restrictions are imposed on them. They may have to live in a secluded place with only one room. There may not be proper supply of food, water and electricity in the room. They are not allowed to eat properly.

They have to face violence each day sometimes in the form of physical and at other times emotional and mental abuse.

Understanding traffickers

It's difficult to know who a trafficker can be. They can be anyone including a family member, a friend, a romantic partner, and acquaintances or may be a stranger. Many traffickers were detected of having a criminal background and others were business owners. In some court cases, it has also been revealed that parents facilitate the sexual exploitation of their children and can even push them into street begging.

Root causes of human trafficking

Poverty, lack of education, caste system, gender-related differences, lack of awareness about human trafficking and brothel life, dysfunctional families, Devdasi tradition, high market demand for minor girls and lack of convictions of the traffickers by courts of law are the root causes behind the human trafficking in India.

Role of technology

Technology is used by both the victims and the traffickers. Traffickers make the use of social media through posting job advertisements and thereby getting hold of the victims who are desperate for a job.

According to the UNODC, there are two types of strategies employed by the traffickers- one is hunting and the other one is known as fishing. During hunting, victim is continuously and actively stalked by the trafficker.

Technology can also be used in favour of the victims by aiding investigations, providing services to them and raising awareness.

Let's put our hands together to raise the awareness regarding human trafficking to the maximum extent possible by the use of technology.



Obnoxious Human Trafficking Racket

Constitutional provisions in India

Article 23(1) of the Indian Constitution inhibits trafficking in human beings. Some of the other important legislative provisions include-

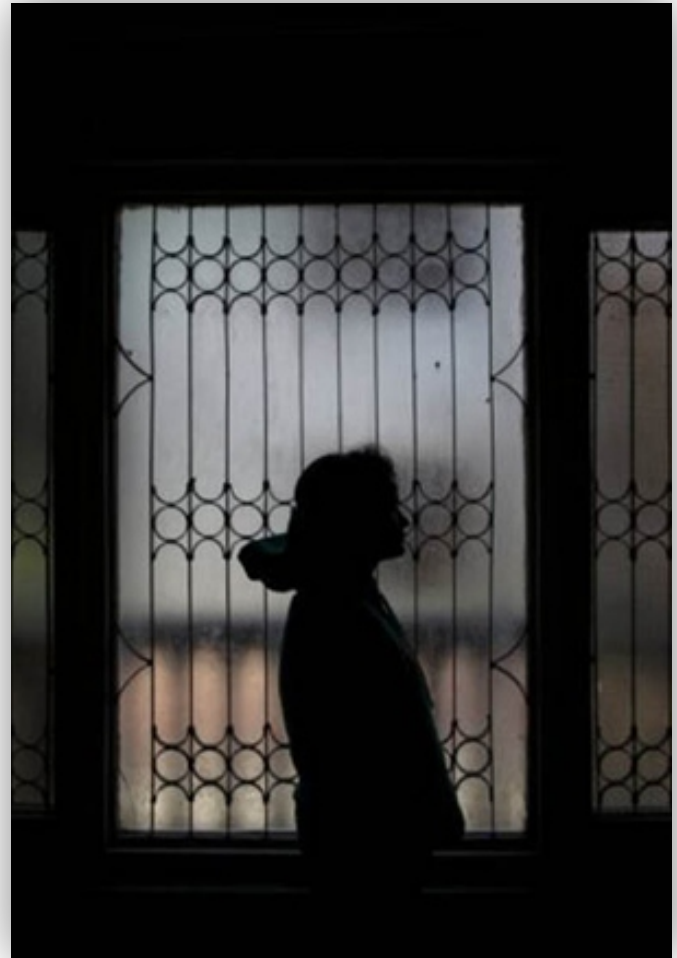
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA)
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
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Need Help?

If any help is needed by anyone regarding the prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of the human trafficking survivors, then one can contact the below mentioned NGOs.

Some of the Indian NGOs for Human Trafficking Survivors are as follows-

1. Guria Swayam Sevi Sansthan
2. Prajwala
3. My Choices Foundation
4. Society for Help Entire Lower and Rural People- HELP
5. Vihaan (Waste Management Society)
6. Development Focus
7. Vipla Foundation
8. Prerana
9. Rescue Foundation
10. Oasis India



How can you help in resisting Human Trafficking?

Anyone living anywhere can contribute in resisting human trafficking by keeping few ideas and thoughts in mind.

- **Identifying the signs**- You should be well aware of the red flags and signs regarding human trafficking.
- **Training**- Public health professionals can get trained from OTIP's National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Centre. Awareness training can also be taken by individuals, businesses, educators, federal employees and so on.
- **Write it up**- You can use various social media platforms to disseminate information with respect to human trafficking and can use the following hash tags - #endtrafficking #freedomfirst. Information related to the health issues associated with sexual exploitation such as HIV/ AIDS and unwanted pregnancies should be made available to the people.
- **Volunteer**- You can volunteer in anti-trafficking organizations or can participate in awareness events organised by them. It's always a good option to ask from such organisations as to how you can help them.
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- **Schools and Colleges**- In schools and Colleges, management authorities can be asked to include human trafficking in their curriculum. It will help in raising awareness and information about the issue. Spread the word through organizing campaigns in schools and colleges.
- **Parents and Caregivers**- Parents and Caregivers can host community awareness campaigns on the issue and can also ask the community to organize events keeping the issue in mind. Campaigns and events should be such that it includes educating the people about the true nature of the human trafficking and its consequences.

Obnoxious Human Trafficking Racket

Reassuring practice- “Save our Sisters” campaign

Save the Children India inaugurated an initiative named Save Our Sisters (SOS) in 1996. Later on, the program was formally incorporated in 2001 within the initiative known as 'Commitment- 2000'. The program specialises in prevention of human trafficking and rehabilitating survivors. The program used the two most important means to sell anything- publicity and endorsement.

In order to fight the trafficking, Indian film celebrities were chosen as ambassadors by Save the Children India. Actual case studies was conducted in Nepal and a documentary film, titled Chameli, directed by Nepali filmmaker Ravi Baral was produced to raise the awareness regarding reality of trafficking in girls in order to spread knowledge among local communities and the government to tackle the issue. The film portrays the ugliness of the prostitution. However, the first phase of the campaign laid the foundation for more active network spanning India.

Presently, the Save Our Sisters program employs a multipronged approach to altogether address the problem of trafficking for sexual exploitation through 4 interventions, namely, prevention at source, protection and rehabilitation of survivors, effective prosecution and policy and advocacy

Conclusions

Human trafficking is among the worst of all the crimes perpetrated in the world. It is diversifying with a rapid pace. Indian Constitution does provide for equal rights for both men and women but still it is not implemented properly. A lot can be done by the government and the general public if both of them join hands together with the motto to solve the issue of human trafficking as far as possible. Proper awareness needs to be spread in the areas where there is lack of education and poverty. Coping up with the issue of trafficking is not an easy task. It involves the cooperation of each and every individual as well. One should be educated enough to understand the causes and effects of this evil crime and police should also take appropriate steps according to the law on time. More stringent laws should be made to deal with this monstrous crime.





-Written by Reporter

Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan Announced Indian Rankings, 2022, on July 15.

Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan released the ranking list of top Indian institutions in different categories under the National Institute Ranking Framework, more commonly known as NIRF Ranking, 2022. There are lists of top higher education institutes in sub-categories, including top universities, top colleges, and section-wise lists of the best engineering, medical, law, and management colleges, pharma colleges, architecture, and others.

The Union Minister of Education announced NIRF India Rankings 2022 through a webcast on July 15. The NIRF ranking of institutes is calculated on the basis of five broad generic groups of parameters, namely: Teaching, Learning and Resources (TLR), Research and Professional Practice (RP), Graduation Outcomes (GO), Outreach and Inclusivity (OI) and Perception (PR).

For the past three years, IIT Madras has been ranked as the top college in overall as well as in engineering categories. The second runner for the overall best category is the IISc Bangalore which has been ranking in the second spot for the past three years, however, has been ranked as the top research institute for quite some time now.

There is an increase in the number of colleges which have applied for the ranking this year. A total of 7254 higher educational institutes from across India have participated in NIRF 2022, a rise from 6272 last year. The number of unique applicants to India Rankings has increased from 2,426 in 2016 to 4,030 in 2021 whereas the total number of applications for rankings in various categories has increased from 3,565 in 2016, to 6,272 in 2021. This marks a total increase of 1604 (66% increase) in unique institutions and 2707 (76% increase) in total applicants."

IIT Madras is the top educational institution in the country

IIT Madras is the best educational institute in the country for the fourth consecutive time, according to the NIRF Ranking released by Union Education Minister minister Dharmendra Pradhan on July 15. IISc Bangalore remains the second-best college, overall as well as sustained its rank as the best university in the country.

IIT Madras has not only sustained its overall position but has also been ranked as the best Engineering college, among the best Management colleges, as well as the best research institute. The IIT has proven its position as not just a tech college but as a multidisciplinary institute.

The annual overall ranking list is prepared based on institutes' performances in areas such as teaching, learning, resources, research, and professional practice, among others.

Overall Category

- 1- IIT Madras
- 2- IISc Bangalore
- 3- IIT Bangalore
- 4- IIT Delhi
- 5- IIT Kanpur
- 6- IIT Kharagpur
- 7- IIT Roorkee
- 8- IIT Guwahati
- 9- AIIMS New Delhi
- 10- JNU



Despite Rise in Participation, IITs Grab Top Ranks

There has been an increase in the number of participating colleges in NIRF 2022. A total of 7254 higher educational institutes have participated this year while last year it was 6272. Despite the increase, IITs grabbed the top ranks. As many as 7 out of 10 spots have been secured by IITs. IIT Madras secured the top position not only in overall category but also as the best engineering college and best in management.

Jadavpur, Calcutta University Secures 1st and 2nd Positions among State-aided Universities

'Bengal Shines Again,' says West Bengal Education Minister

"According to NIRF, 2022 India Rankings announced today, Jadavpur University and Calcutta University are at first & 2nd position among all State aided Universities in India," Bengal Education Minister Bratya Basu tweeted.

IISc Bangalore is the Best University in the country for three years in a row

- 1 IISc Bangalore
- 2 JNU
- 3 Jamia Millia Islamia
- 4 Jadavpur University
- 5 Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham
- 6 BHU
- 7 Manipal Academy of Higher Education
- 8 Calcutta University
- 9 VIT
- 10 University of Hyderabad

IIT Roorkee is the Best Architecture College

- Rank1- IIT Roorkee
- Rank2- NIT Calicut
- Rank3- IIT Kharagpur

AIIMS, New Delhi, remains the country's Best Medical College

AIIMS New Delhi remains the undefeated winner as the top medical college in the country. The NIRF 2022 released by the Union Education Minister, Dharmendra Pradhan placed AIIMS not only in the top medical category but also has obtained

rank 9 in the overall category. In the previous year, too AIIMS bagged the first position with an overall score of 92.07, followed by Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education, Chandigarh, and Research and Christian Medical College, Vellore with a score of 82.62 and 75.33.

Rank1- AIIMS Delhi

Rank2- PGMIER, Chandigarh

Rank3- Christian Medical college, Vellore

DU Colleges Best in India, Miranda is the Best yet again

Delhi University affiliated colleges have obtained the top slots yet again. Miranda House bagged the first position third time in a row. NIRF 2022 has put Hindu College, Presidency College, Chennai, and Loyala College, Chennai in third, fourth, and fifth spots respectively.

Delhi University colleges continue to remain the top colleges with as many as five among the list of top 10 being from the capital, according to the latest NIRF Ranking 2022 released by the Union Minister of Education, Dharmendra Pradhan.

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) has put Hindu College, Presidency College, Chennai, and Loyola College, Chennai third, fourth, and fifth spots respectively. Delhi University colleges continue to remain the top colleges with as many as five among the list of top 10 being from the Delhi.



- 1- Miranda House
- 2- Hindu College
- 3- Presidency College, Chennai
- 4- Loyala College, Chennai
- 5- LSR
- 6- PSGR Krishnammal College for Women, Coimbatore
- 7- Atmaram Sanatan Dharm College
- 8- St Xavier's College, Kolkata
- 9- Ramakrishna Mission, Howrah
- 10- Kirori Mal College, New Delhi

IISc Bangalore Best in Research

- Rank1- IISc Bangalore
Rank2- IIT Madras
Rank3- IIT Delhi

Manipal College Drops to Rank 2

- Rank 1 – Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai
Rank2- Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Udupi
Rank3- Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pune
Last year, Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Udupi was placed in the first position. While Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai was in the third place.

NLSUI Bangalore Best Law Colleges, Once Again

- Rank1– NLSUI Bangalore
Rank2- NLU Delhi
Rank3- Symbiosis Law College, Pune

Top Pharmacy Colleges, Jamia Hamdard Best in Field

- 1- Jamia Hamdard
- 2- NIPER Hyderabad
- 3- Panjab University
- 4- NIPER Mohali
- 5- BITS Pilani
- 6- JSS Institute of Pharmacy
- 7- ICT Mumbai
- 8- JSS college of Pharmacy

IIM Ahmedabad top Business School in India

- 1- IIM Ahmedabad
- 2- IIM Bangalore
- 3- IIM Calcutta
- 4- IIT Delhi
- 5- IIM Kozhikode
- 6- IIM Lucknow
- 7- IIM Indore
- 8- Xavier, Jamshedpur
- 9- NIIE Mumbai
- 10- IIT Madras

IIT Madras is the Best among engineering colleges category as well

- 1- IIT Madras
- 2- IIT Delhi
- 3- IIT Bombay
- 4- IIT Kanpur
- 5- IIT Kharagpur
- 6- IIT Roorkee
- 7- IIT Guwahati
- 8- NIT Trichy
- 9- IIT Hyderabad
- 10- NIT Karnataka

NIRF and AIIRA Ranking to Merge: Education Minister

NIRF and AIIRA (Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements) ranking to merge. NIRF will add entrepreneurship and innovation to the sub-categories, Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan has said. Currently, NIRF has 11 sub-categories. It had started with 4 categories only in 2015.

AICTE to reduce load of data collection for High Education Institutes

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is working on one data one platform initiative to reduce the load of data collection for colleges, universities and higher educational institutes. This will not only help in NIRF Ranking but will also be useful in transparency. Timeline of implementation of the project is not yet disclosed.



- Written by Reporter

Following the 'Bois locker room' conversation that went viral on social media, Aditi, a 16-year-old girl, decided to write on Instagram about the bullying and harassment that her best friend has been facing in school, and what she thought the school should do to stop such harassment. Even though she did not name her friend or her harassers, to Aditi's disbelief and horror, her classmates flooded her post with comments to take the post down, calling her and her friend liars because she had not named the people involved. They accused her of trying to get attention. Aditi was upset and lost, she didn't know what to do. She only meant to share her friend's experiences to show that such things happened in her school too.

What was worse, Aditi's friend stopped speaking to her; she had not responded to the post or her messages. Aditi was worried that her friend was angry with her because she had not told her friend that she was posting about her experiences online. Aditi did not know whom to confide in about her worries. She took the post down that night. What she believed was a safe space to start a conversation about creating change, was tormenting her instead. It had made her a public ridicule and possibly lose a valued friendship.

Experiences like Aditi's are not new or unique. You may have heard of similar incidents too. The Internet and social media are exciting and wonderful because they help us have fun, learn, connect with new people and enjoy with our friends. At the same time, they are also spaces where people may feel judged for what they do or say.

Much of what happens on the Internet and social media is public and can be easily accessed by others who are online. And things that we say online remain there unless we voluntarily remove them, and even if not, can almost always be saved through a screenshot. That puts a lot of responsibility in our hands to be mindful of what we say. Imagine seeing a hurtful comment someone wrote to you over and over again—it might make you feel hurt, embarrassed or angry every time you see it!

The other thing about online spaces is that it also helps us be anonymous. While this is great to share a lot of things safely without being targeted, unfortunately online bullies may use it

This could make us vulnerable, adding to difficulties we may already be facing due to low self-esteem, problems within the family and/or at school, or difficulties with friends.

If we want the Internet to be safe for all of us to enjoy, we must remember that an online space is very similar to the physical spaces in which we live. We know that bullying, calling names, and being disrespectful are not acceptable in the real world. So why should the online world be any different?

We all have a role to play in keeping online spaces safe and welcoming for all. Here are four simple ways in which we can do this:

1. **Getting consent:** To obtain consent is to seek permission from someone for something to happen, be it offline or online. For instance, if you want to post a picture of your friend on Instagram, have you considered whether they will feel comfortable with the photo being posted? You wouldn't know unless you asked, right? Also, consent given for one thing does not automatically extend to other things. If your friend consents to having one of their photos uploaded on Instagram, it does not necessarily mean that they are comfortable with you sharing other photos as well. Aditi, in the story in the beginning, didn't ask her friend's consent for sharing her story, and she is going to have to speak to her to regain her trust now! Consent is important every step of the way.

2. **Respecting others' opinions:** In school and at home, we learn why values like respect and diversity are important. Learning these values also means understanding that often, others will have different opinions, and that is okay, as long as that opinion is not judgmental, abusive or disrespectful. That reflects online too! Even in a situation where we do not agree with someone, can we share our opinions politely, without shaming or being rude to the other person? After all, aren't we all always sure that our opinion is the "correct" one?

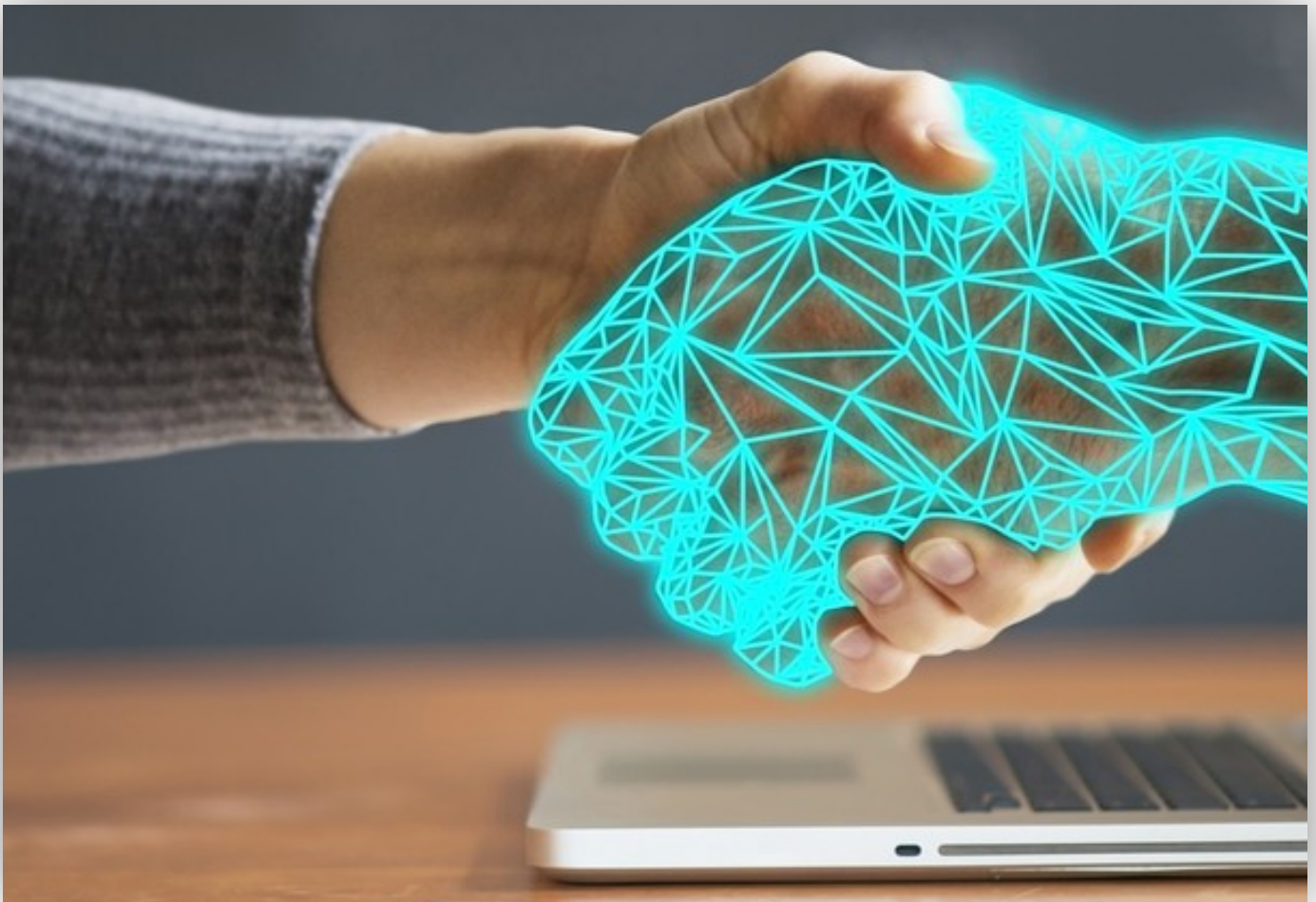


Building Safe Online Space

3. **Creating a non-judgmental space:** Don't we often not say something because we're wondering how the other person will judge us for it? For instance, your friend may not say 'no' out loud about his experiences being shared online, because he's worried he may be judged as not being brave enough. Or we might agree that what someone is wearing is funny, because everyone else seems to think so and they will make fun of us if we don't agree! It takes time to build an environment where friends feel comfortable saying something without being judged, but it is very important to do that both offline and online, be it on a social media group or a WhatsApp group.

4. **Not using offensive language:** It seems funny and harmless to put words online, especially if one is anonymous. But how would you feel if somebody called you an "idiot" for scoring less in English? These kinds of words hurt, even if they are said online and by someone anonymous. Words that make fun of people for how they look or behave, like "chhakka", "slut", "homo" or "sissy", are disrespectful, and can make the online space very hurtful for them.

As you can see, some small steps can help us make the online world safe and inclusive for all of us. We all have a right to be online without being bullied, ridiculed or harassed for our opinions and actions. Wouldn't you agree that the world is nicer when we are more accepting and empathetic towards each other?



REASON FOR INFERIOR COMPLEXITY



In simpler terms, the inferior complex is when one feels small in front of others. That feeling could be imagined or actual and it dwells in the subconscious. No one is born into the world with inferiority complex but most people learn to feel that way from their childhood. It occurs when this feeling intensifies due to personal, social or various other factors. At times people suffer from Inferiority complex but they display superiority complex. This happens when they actually have deep-rooted feelings of inferiority. Some of the factors that lead to this complex can be:

1. Negative remarks in childhood

The primary environment where a child learns about oneself and the world around them is their home that consists of one's parents and siblings. Disapproving and negative remarks of behaviour which emphasizes mistakes and shortcomings by the primary caregivers tend to determine the attitude of the child and that becomes an integral part of their personality.

2. Bullying and criticism

Growing up a child may face bullying, harassment and hurtful teasing related to their facial and body features, weight, height, strength, speech defects and defective vision by other peers, adults or even teachers at school. At times, self-afflicted criticism related to one's features can also cause some sort of complex in a person.

3. Comparison by self and others

Everyone is not born in this world with equal intelligence or talents. Each person has their own qualities, strengths, abilities and aptitude to develop certain specific skills. One individual may be good at calculations while another may be good at memorizing and recalling dates in the history class. It is important to recognize one's strengths and strive to achieve something in those areas only. When unfavourable comparisons are made with the superior achievements of others, especially when satisfactory performance is expected one can develop low self-esteem and feelings of inferiority.

4. Societal discrimination

Many times we tend to find ourselves in difficult situations not because of our personal reasons but because of those that are built by society or our circumstances. A person can be discriminated on the basis of their family, race, caste, creed, gender, sexual orientation, economic status, or religion that can be the reason for inferiority feelings.

5. Discouragement from others

Whether we fail or we succeed, everyone tends to feel good when they are appreciated for their efforts. Discouragement can come from a variety of social areas and can be of two types- destructive and constructive. While constructive criticism can encourage a person to perform better, work harder and feel more motivated to excel, destructive criticism, on the other hand, can break someone's self-confidence and make them question their abilities and self-worth. This discouragement can develop an inferiority complex in a person.

6. Stress

The level of stress increases with time and as we progress in our lives. Each and every individual faces a variety of different stressors ranging from work to children to managing finances.

These stressors, many times put us in situations where it exceeds our ability to cope with them. We tend to evaluate ourselves not from our own perspective but from the perspective of other people and their expectations from us. As a result, feelings of inferiority and of not being able to perform up to a certain level are inevitable.

8. Unrealistic Expectations

We live in competitive times where each person is trying to outgrow the other individual. As a result, we try to do more than our actual potential. Many times, due to lack of self-confidence and also because we don't realize our self-worth we feel hurt and demoralized when someone criticizes us or gives negative remarks for something. It is essential that each individual has knowledge about their strengths and weaknesses and moves forward keeping all of them in mind. Hard work is required to achieve the desired goals but having realistic ones and keeping one's head in the right direction will help one grow for the better. We may fail at times and succeed at times. Both are learning experiences. It's our various strengths and imperfections that make us who we are.

Thus, as an individual, it is very essential to believe in ourselves. But many times the situation gets beyond our capabilities and seeking help from a Professional psychologist can help you find ways to deal with your inadequacies.



Heinous Act of Human Trafficking

- *Written by Nitika Saini*

Though in the Indian Constitution human trafficking is proscribed, it is still prevalent on a large scale in our country. It is one of the greatest organized atrocities which includes trafficking of thousands of women and children every year. One should not be of the view that human trafficking is all about women and children. Instead, it affects men and women of all ages. The main purpose behind trafficking is exploitation. According to a report of the International Labour Organisation, around 40.3 million victims are ambushed in modern slavery.

Human trafficking is a heinous act whereby humans are forced or falsely lured for sexual exploitation, debt bondage or as a forced labour. This illegal trade is done by the means of recruitment or through force, fraud or coercion. Inflicting violence on the subject i.e. the victim is one of the most common ways to control them. Violence can be of all types which may include physical, psychological or sexual violence. It has been found that the percentage of the male victims has increased from 10% in 2003 to 20% in 2018. When it comes to global figures, one in every three victims is a child.

Human trafficking can be found in every industry whether it be a garment or textile industry, entertainment industry, agriculture, construction or the sex industry.

It has been reported by the International Labour Organization on forced labour in 2014 that forced sex is the highest profit earning business per victim when compared to other type of labours like domestic work.

Who can become a victim?

Many individuals fall into the trap of the traffickers thinking that they will get a good economic opportunity. And later on realize their mistake when it's too late. People who are vulnerable, desperate or are looking for ways to lead a better life can easily become prone to trafficking. However, it has been there that children who belong to a dysfunctional or a poor family or are orphan are mainly targeted by the traffickers. It's easy to lure them.

According to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) 2020 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, it has

In the year 2018, 46% of the victims were women and 19% were girls. When it comes to male victims, the report showed that 20% victims were men and 15% were boys.

It has been stated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol that the consent of the victim is irrelevant if force, threat, deception, coercion, abuse of power or position of vulnerability is used.

Victims are not allowed to go outside and to have conversation with other human beings. Strict restrictions are imposed on them. They may have to live in a secluded place with only one room. There may not be proper supply of food, water and electricity in the room. They are not allowed to eat properly. They have to face violence each day sometimes in the form of physical and at other times emotional and mental abuse.

1. **Understanding traffickers** It's difficult to know who a trafficker can be. They can be anyone including a family member, a friend, a romantic partner, acquaintances or may be a stranger. Many traffickers were detected of having a criminal background and others were business owners. In some court cases, it has also been revealed that parents facilitate the sexual exploitation of their children and can even push them into street begging.

2. **Root causes of human trafficking:** Poverty, lack of education, caste system, gender-related differences, lack of awareness about human trafficking and brothel life, dysfunctional families, Devdasi tradition, high market demand for minor girls and lack of legal convictions against the traffickers are the root causes behind the human trafficking in India.

3. **Role of technology:** Technology is used by both the victims and the traffickers. Traffickers make the use of social media through posting job advertisements and thereby getting hold of the victims who are desperate for a job.

According to the UNODC, there are two types of strategies employed by the traffickers- one is hunting and the other one is known as fishing. During hunting, victim is continuously and actively stalked by the trafficker.



Heinous Act of Human Trafficking

Technology can also be used in favour of the victims by aiding investigations, providing services to them and raising awareness.

Let's put our hands together to raise the awareness regarding human trafficking to the maximum extent possible by the use of technology.

Constitutional provisions in India

Article 23(1) of the Indian Constitution inhibit trafficking in human beings. Some of the other important legislative provisions include-

- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA)
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
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How can you help in resisting Human Trafficking?

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- Training- Public health professionals can get trained from OTIP's National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center. Awareness training can also be taken by individuals, businesses, educators, federal employees and so on.
- Write it up- You can use various social media platforms to disseminate information with respect to human trafficking and can use the following hashtags - #endtrafficking #freedomfirst. Information related to the health issues associated with sexual exploitation such as HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies should be made available to the people.



Heinous Act of Human Trafficking

- **Volunteer**- You can volunteer in anti-trafficking organizations or can participate in awareness events organised by them. It's always a good option to ask from such organisations as to how you can help them.

- **Be informed**- You should stay informed at all times. This can be done by reading reports regarding such activities from the newspapers, magazines or social media. You can also sign up for DOJ human trafficking news alerts and follow the anti-trafficking organisations on media. Apart from all this, you can also check out OTIP's newsfeed and CNN's Freedom Project for stories related to trafficking.

- **Schools and Colleges**- In schools and Colleges, management authorities can be asked to include human trafficking in their curriculum. It will help in raising awareness and information about the issue. Spread the word through organizing campaigns in schools and colleges.

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Conclusion

Human trafficking is among the worst of all the crimes held in the world. It is diversifying with a rapid pace. Indian Constitution does provide for equal rights for both men and women but still it is not implemented properly. A lot can be done by the government and the general public if both of them join hands together with the motto to solve the issue of human trafficking as far as possible. Proper awareness needs to be spread in the areas where there is lack of education and poverty. Coping up with the issue of trafficking is not an easy task. It involves the cooperation of each and every individual as well. One should be educated enough to understand the causes and effects of this evil crime and police should also take appropriate steps according to the law on time. More stringent laws should be made to deal with this monstrous crime.



Bookish Café: A Realm of Intellectuals

- By Ms. Kriti Soni and Mr. Gaurav Kumar

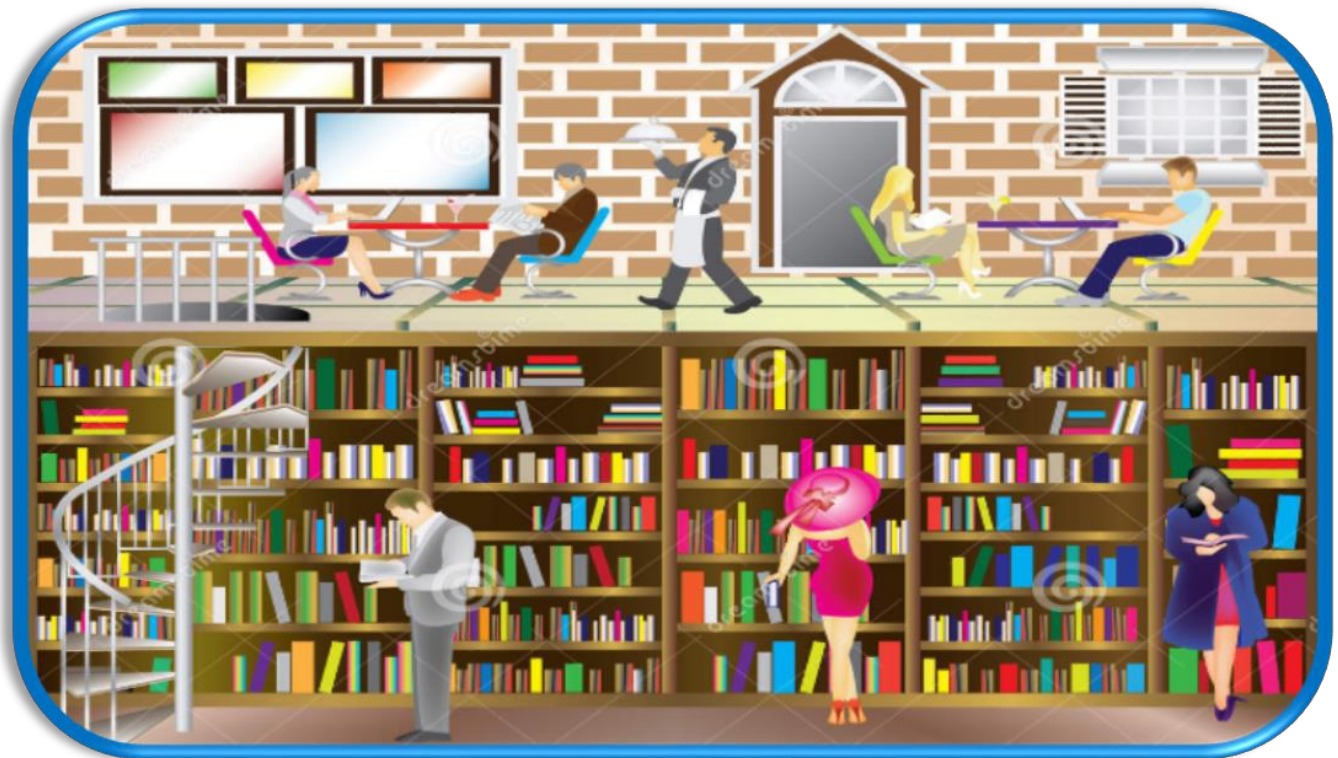
Have you been on the lookout for a peaceful space while working from home where you can attend official meetings, or have you been missing leisure reading spaces disrupting your intellectual regime?

Ever since pandemic, the horizon of virtual workspaces has indeed been expanded. During the initial few months, professionals working in different capacities had been merrily providing services remotely from the so-called comfort of their homes. They soon realized it as a nuisance due to extended official working hours, often accompanied by constant background interruptions leading to embarrassing episodes. One can recall official discourses occurring concurrently with the background noise of endless household chores.

Not only the working class but the students or researchers appearing for various competitive examinations or research expeditions are the most suffered lot. To add to their misery, the soaring real estate prices and squeezing residential spaces leaves them without a choice but to travel to distant places to approach Public Libraries or cafes. Their basic requirement is to look out for an independent area with a serene ambience for self-study or ideating needs. These frequent visitors may take membership in various Libraries or reading Centres to get an appropriate reading environment where one can divulge into intellectual thoughts while avoiding unnecessary distractions.

Identifying such a lack of study spaces, a handful of cafes have been operating with the concept of books with chai (tea) where people visit for casual reading or a chit chat with friends, or to be a part of various reading sessions. At least in metro cities in India, there should be a chain of Bookish cafés for bibliophiles in every nook and corner of the city. These cafes may also offer basic snacking service while projecting itself as an arena of intellectuals where one can frequently visit to study or attend meetings, read or write a book while not weighing heavy on its visitors' pockets. While a tea or coffee is the best companion for a reader with caffeine working as a stimulant to improve alertness, attention and wakefulness, casual chitchat over chai with fellow book lovers about a typical read or topic of interest may end up in a healthy intellectual alliance often forming opinionated groups.

For this, young entrepreneurs and innovators may work on a cost and service efficient PPP (Public Private Partnership) model to launch a chain of such Book Cafes that offer tranquility with a modernized ambience to suit the needs of millennials.



-Written by Naredla Rama Chandra

Why Everyone Must Learn Sanskrit / benefits of studying sanskrit / Importance of sanskrit advantages of learning sanskrit / importance of sanskrit language
Sanskrit: The Perfect Language. Sanskrit is India's gift to the world that is unparalleled in its perfection and preciseness. ... The language further paved way for Brahmi script and Devanagiri language that are still written and spoken in its country of origin. Sanskrit as a medium of communication, can strengthen human bondage. It can help increasing knowledge, understanding a society well and can make life better. The very fact is true for all languages. Sanskrit holds mirror to Indian philosophy, culture. Sanskrit literature is one of the world's greatest and ancient literature. Sanskrit holds the key to ancient wisdom in many disciplines like medicine, architecture, sculpture, nuclear science, astronomy etc.. Sanskrit is the key of enormous knowledge (which I believe every ancient language is). Learning Sanskrit would definitely helps a learner in understanding India and its tradition, culture (especially the Hindu aspect).

Learning Sanskrit enables us to know our roots, where do we come from, how did our ancestors think, their way of life and what we can learn from our glorious past. Surely, Sanskrit generates pride in the Indian way of life.

There was a time when everything in India including scientific materials, philosophy, mathematics, arts, religion, poetry, drama, stories, and even epics were in Sanskrit. There was an active State support for it, and thus, Sanskrit was thriving. Sanskrit works were being created till the early parts of the previous millennium.

You would be able to read non-corrupt version of old Indian literature and interpret yourself without any prejudice.

- Sanskrit is the most scientific language in the world

and the most suitable language for computer.

- Sanskrit is the only language which has the capacity to illustrate more out of less words.

- Sanskrit is the most ancient language and thus is the mother of all languages.

- Sanskrit has the richest vocabulary among all the languages.

- To be very true, the only language in the world that doesn't have any abusing word. It's own identity mentions Sanskrit or संस्कृत की गई भाषा thereby most beautiful language around the globe indeed!

Sanskrit holds mirror to Indian philosophy, culture. Sanskrit literature is one of the world's greatest and ancient literature. Sanskrit holds the key to ancient wisdom in many disciplines like medicine, architecture, sculpture, nuclear science, astronomy etc.. The word sounding is enchanting. The person who learns it, enjoys it and loves it greatly. Honey and sugar are sweet. You can relish them only when you put them in your mouth.

Sanskrit is an ancient Indian language, that is a huge part of India's culture. Sanskrit is centuries old, with similarities to old Latin and Norse languages as well! However, unlike these languages, Sanskrit is very much alive today. This ancient Indian language has proven to be of use to us time and time again. There is a lot to uncover when it comes to the Sanskrit language. The benefits of learning Sanskrit are many, but we've listed the top five for you!

1. A Repository of Knowledge

The ancient Sanskrit language holds much knowledge about society and the universe. Several subject matters are written in-depth in the language. The importance of learning Sanskrit can be discussed with the amount of knowledge the language has to offer. From botany, biology, grammar to religion and astronomy – the language has texts written in a horde of subjects.

It is a myth that most texts written in the Sanskrit language are religious. In fact, there's actually a lot more non-religious texts written in every subject you can possibly imagine!

॥ संस्कृतम् ॥

2. Versatility

The Sanskrit language has a range of words to express a single object. There are over 200 words to signify just 'water!' Sanskrit words are made of root words that have meanings of their own. Due to this, one could quickly grasp the surface meaning of the words in seconds, but take years to deduce the layers of meanings a few words hold may take ages. Similarly, a combination of root words and sounds can make up infinite words with stable meanings. This just means unlimited space for free, clear expression.

3. Health Benefits of Learning Sanskrit

The benefits of learning Sanskrit are multiple! Here's a neat trick -reciting out the Sanskrit alphabet can be beneficial for your health! The way this works is, reciting the Sanskrit alphabet results in you rhythmically using minimal and maximal breath, contraction, and expansion in your breathing efforts. This system is a pranayama practice in itself. It aids in balancing and calming the mind. We bet no other language could do that!

What benefits does Sanskrit language learning have on your child?

It is one of the most structured languages in the world and resembles Mathematics in many ways. Its grammatical rules and sentence structures are more like mathematical equations which are to be derived from learned formulas, and not memorized. Therefore, the correct teaching method of Sanskrit for beginners will mostly differ from the teaching procedure of other languages.

Sanskrit reduces ambiguity in speaking and writing: Sanskrit is known as "the perfect language" for being one of the world's most organized languages. No other language in the world has alphabets that follow as scientific a pattern as this, and no other language has grammatical rules that are so well-structured. Words and their contexts guide the language. Each word is aware of its roots and often refers back to them, resulting in a smooth relation between the word and its context. As a result, each word conveys an expression without ambiguity when used correctly in a sentence. This linguistic clarity is critical in the formative years.

Sanskrit facilitates the study of other languages:

According to many scholars, an expert in Sanskrit can understand and master every other language easily. So if someone learns Sanskrit well as a child, not only will he/she be better at other languages in school, but will also be quicker to grasp languages as an adult.

Learning Sanskrit will assist in comprehending ancient Indian scriptures and texts: Ancient India produced many of the world's greatest writers, authors, scientists, astronomers, mathematicians, historians, health practitioners, philosophers, and other great minds. Since Sanskrit was the official language of the land at the time, their pioneering ideas were compiled in this language. Unfortunately, only a small portion of these have been deciphered to date due to an insufficient number of Sanskrit scholars. Worse still, some of these scriptures have been incorrectly translated or even twisted.

A kid will be able to grow up learning about the vast inventions and wisdom of the land by understanding these themselves. This will help in the following ways-Your child can grow up to fill the inadequacy of Sanskrit scholars and help recover and preserve these ancient texts.

He/she will learn about the great contributions of ancient India in this wide variety of fields. Many of these texts consist of hidden wisdom about mathematics, science, philosophy, spirituality, as well as the universe, which will have a chance of being presented to the common mass.

An Indian kid will grow up proud of his/her land's rich history and beautiful culture.

Sanskrit language learning helps in the development of a child's brain:

As stated earlier, Sanskrit is one of the world's most systematic languages. At its base, it has a few fundamental formulas that must be understood and everything else can be deduced using them. To speak or write Sanskrit, one must make quick decisions and perform these grammatical derivations in one's head. Furthermore, students must memorize a large number of shlokas and stotras for learning to create Sanskrit literature.

Sanskrit language learning drives a wholesome cognitive development:

The benefits of the abovementioned type of learning extend beyond the ability to write and communicate in Sanskrit. Some scientists have reported a strong correlation between learning the language and the development and maturation of a child's brain. Improved critical thought, language comprehension, verbal memory retention skills, and decision-making have all been linked to the process of gaining a better command of the language. It has also been suggested that learning Sanskrit, particularly at a young age, improves a child's reading comprehension and speed.

Mantras in Sanskrit have a meditative quality, boosting concentration:

Sanskrit alphabets originate directly from the chakras in the human body. This makes it the ideal language for creating "mantras", or sound tools that invoke energy vibrations, which have a long history of having calming and meditative effects on one's mind. A child that grows up chanting Sanskrit mantras is seen to have a higher concentration power than its peers.

Interpreter or translator:

When it comes to dubbing/translating something from one language to another, interpreters and translators play a critical role. They are extremely important because they can translate scriptures, books, and articles to reach out to a larger audience. When it comes to Sanskrit, these scholars are highly in demand for reasons discussed earlier. If a person knows one or more languages apart from Sanskrit, especially from different cultures like western or Mongolian, he/she can assist in the language and the wise texts written in the language reach far and wide in the world. They can also assist researchers or anthropologists who are unaware of the language, yet work in the field dealing with many texts written in it.

Teachers Votality Causes & Remedies

-Written by Shubhangi Rajput

As love without esteem is capricious and volatile; esteem without love is languid and cold.

[Jonathan Swift](#)

The educational sector which has foundational principles of care, love, and empathy has seen tremendous changes in the last few years. The already dilapidated sector got severely damaged by the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic and its unprecedented aftereffects. The laying off of the extra staff created a severe depleting effect. Post resumption of the physical schools it was expected that the scenario would change but the effect of "Great resignations" or "Quiet quitting" has tormented the sector like never before. A lot of research and expert opinions have been published in various educational magazines and national newspapers. Yet, the scene is aggravating instead of any improvements.

As a core educator for about two decades, I have crystallized the following causes & suggestive remedies.

1] Poor work culture

Unorganized institutions pose a great threat to teacher satisfaction. The organizational ethos and transparency in overall operations create clarity and a positive outlook for working individuals. When the fluctuations in matters keep coming it cannot stabilize the teachers. The educational sector is demanding yet when the refining of the processes and policies are done then the clarity comes naturally. The uncertainty in rules, day to day academic and co-curricular transactions becomes very ambiguous. In addition to this, nepotism and biases make ethical and sensitive teachers more vulnerable to school politics. This in turn becomes a major factor for unsatisfactory professional relationships. The obvious burnout causes a deep impact on the physical and mental well-being of the person.

2] leadership styles

Long et al. (2012a) describe leadership as getting individuals to carry out tasks that have been assigned to them more effectively and efficiently. Knapp et al. (2006) opine school heads that are prosperous on their job turned out to be those who possess varied professional experience and had placed personnel involvement as key in running affairs of their schools.

Yet, the majority of organizations allot responsibility to such people who merely understand the meaning of the role. Most of them just utilize the roles to showcase their dominance and bring in the "Boss is always right culture to a great extent. The role of the organizational head is always a very high-pressure job. Their survival mostly depends on the satisfaction of the financiers or managing committees. On the pretext of this, leaders mostly tend to create followers and supporters. Honest opinions and alternate ways of handling things are rejected. Thus the shunning of the team member's involvement leads to one-sided decisions and lowers the morale of the ethical teachers.

Personal attacks in public or meetings by the leaders become a norm and then an atmosphere of fear is created. The majority of the newly appointed teachers or even older members feel insulted and take a call to quit the job

3] Inadequate pay scales

In most parts of the world, the salaries of teachers are inadequate and non-structured. In India specially the field is dominated by females whose income is considered to be secondary. The government process of recruitment and pay is so cumbersome that many land up getting frustrated after a few years of waiting. The private schools don't have any restrictions or governing bodies to regulate the pay scales. The managing bodies smartly derive the interpretations from the guidelines of the government rules and pay as per their whims and fancies. Apart from regular salaries, the sector lacks the reward or any other remunerations.

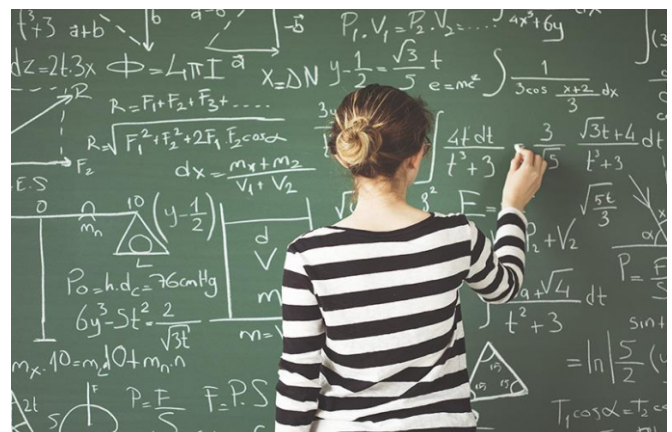
4] Poor work-life balance

Working hours are yet another crucial factor for more and more people to leave school. In the name of providing day boarding or many other facilities, the schools have exceptionally high working hours. Apart from that the demanding co-curricular and other shows put extra pressure on the individuals. There are no or very less facilities for child care. This becomes a major concern for working mothers to leave their jobs. The majority of schools even don't provide 6 months' maternity leave for the mothers. More and more nuclear families cannot handle too many things at a time. Internet connectivity has revolutionized the sector but created a serious psychological threat by invading personal spaces. The "Switch off" from the job does not take place as the network of WhatsApp groups & emails keep beeping and alarming about various deadlines and forthcoming activities beyond working hours. If not answered, it is termed unprofessional.

5] Rigidity and lack of buffer zones

The commitment to the workplace cannot be imposed. Life's uncertainty largely governs personal decision-making about job continuation. Yet, the organizations tend to bind people in contracts and some even deposited they are earnings with degree certificates. The appointment letter is never a win-win document it's just one party rule book to be followed by the other. The unjustified conditions make the mental frame of the teachers vulnerable and more fearful about their survival than focusing on the job.

In case of conflicts, there are no buffer zones to resolve them. The so-called hierarchical setups many times prove to be fatal for survival. The majority of conflicts can be sorted out by mutual discussion and allowing a person to vent his/her anger. This sort of designation isn't available or thought of.



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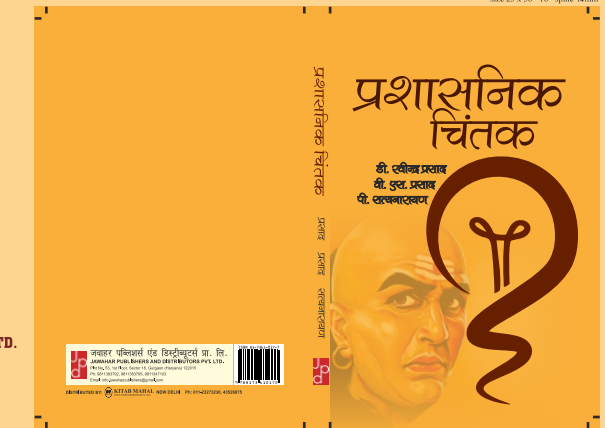
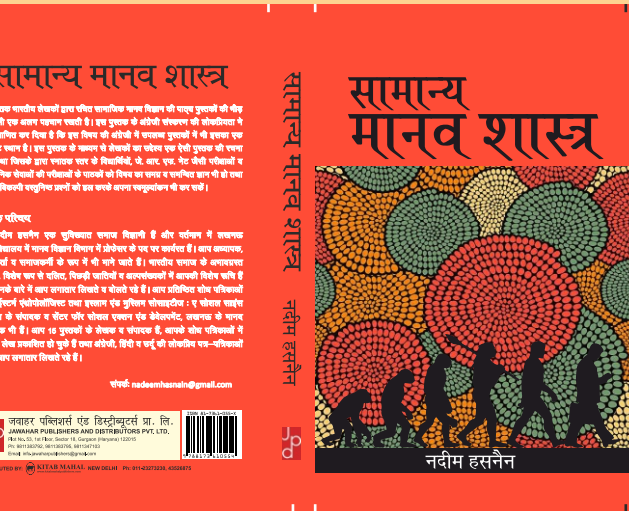
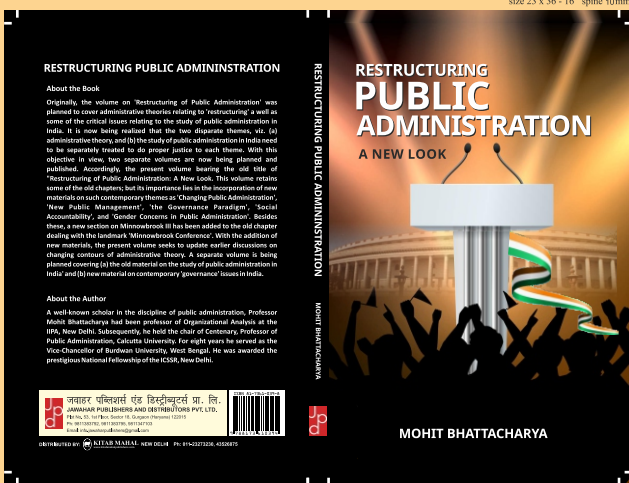
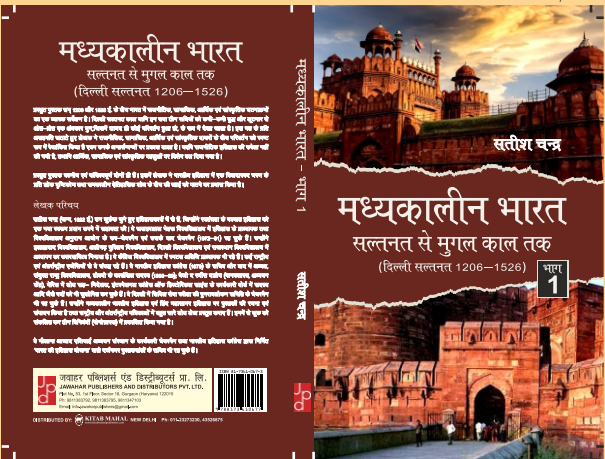
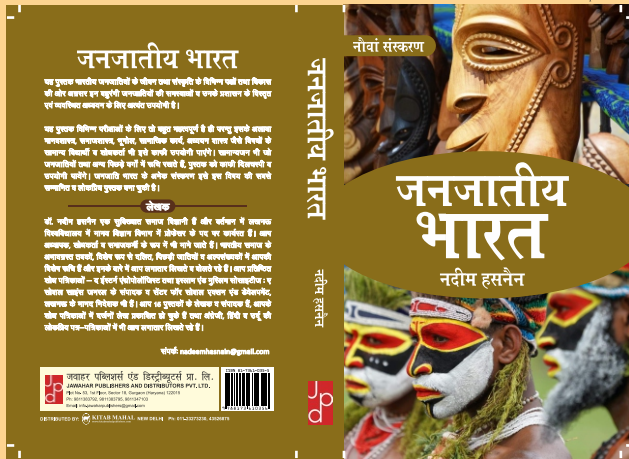
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