

विद्यया नैरा

2021-22



SHIKSHA MANDAL'S
BAJAJ COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, WARDHA

A First University Standard College
(Autonomous College - Affiliated to RTM Nagpur University)
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'विद्यापीठ गीत'

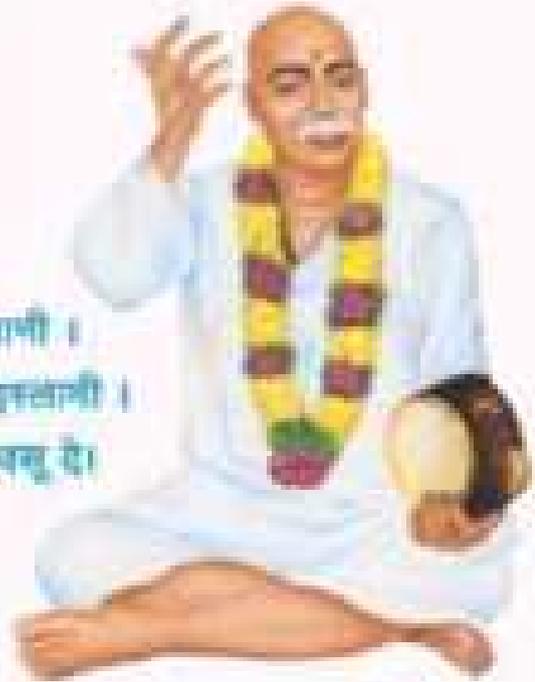
या भारतात संभुभाव निरवध वस्तु दे ।
दे वरवी जसा दे ।
हे सर्व पंच-संग्रहाय एक दिवु दे
महापेठ वस्तु दे ॥१॥

नांदीत वृद्धे गरिब-अगिब एकप्यवामी ।
या हिंदू अगो, छिन्नधन, या हो इतली ।
'स्वातंत्र्यसुखा' या सकलांवापि वस्तु दे ।
दे वरवी जसा दे ॥१॥

सकळीस कळी, 'मागवला, साधुभावा' ।
ही सर्वस्वाची मिळुनि 'समुदाय-प्राप्ती' ।
असोनि हरण वीर अंतकाल दिवु दे ।
दे वरवी जसा दे ॥२॥

हा ज्ञानिभाव वितरनिवा एक ही जाण्टी ।
असुवयकता समूळ ना ही जाण्टुनी ।
काळ निठला मनीहि 'सत्य न्याय' वस्तु दे ।
दे वरवी जसा दे ॥३॥

संदिर्घे रमो घर-घरांत वरनि जगावरी ।
ही मह होऊ दे विपनि, बीली घोररी ।
सुकवचास सदासर्वदा सेवेत वस्तु दे ।
दे वरवी जसा दे ॥४॥



राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज



SHRIHARI SHARDA'S

BAJAJ COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, WARDHA



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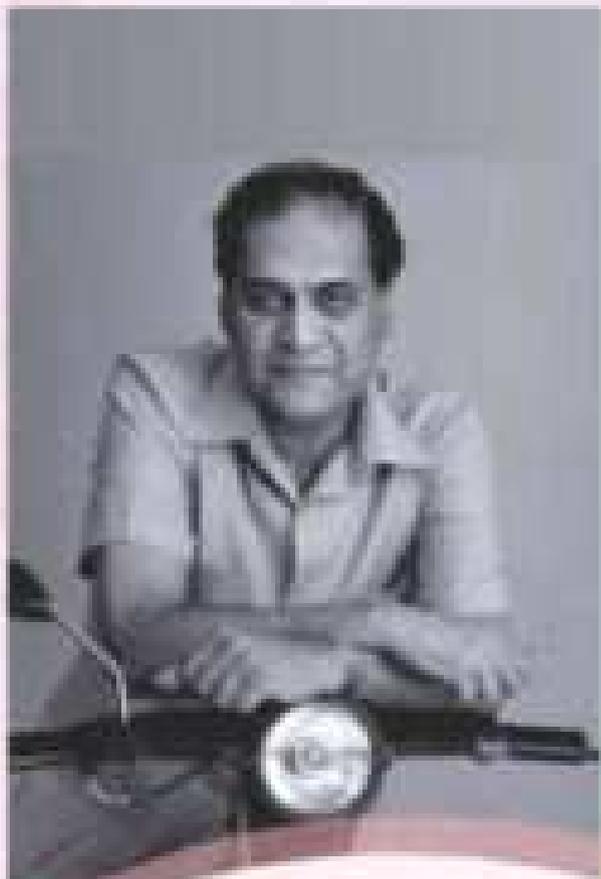


Smt. Madhavi Patil

Our Inspiration



LATE SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ
(1938 - 2022)



A Life Well Lived

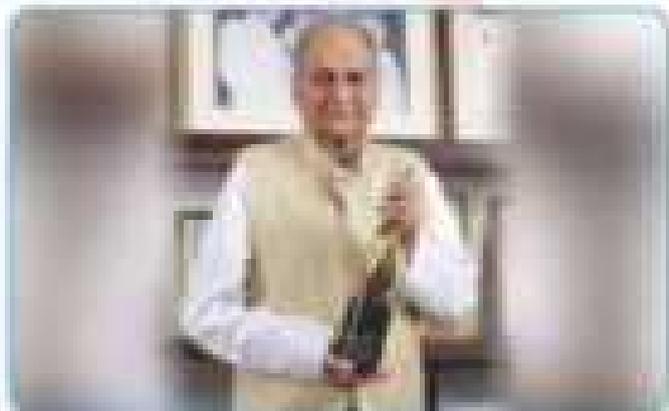
SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ

Shri Rahul Bajaj graduated from St. Xavier's College, Duntal in 1960 with an Honours Degree in Economics. Shri Rahul Bajaj also obtained a degree in Law from Bombay University and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

- 1980** Chief Executive Officer
1980-Present
- 1977** Managing Director
1977-1980
- 1975-80 and 1984-2000** President of the CII
- 1988-89** Chairman of India-Africa
- 1981** Awarded Padma Bhushan
- 1988-1976** Minister of Parliament
Rajya Sabha
- 1980-1997** Chairman Emeritus
1980-Present
- 1984-2000** President
Shri Chhatra Mandal, Mumbai



Shri Rahul Bajaj receiving Padma Bhushan from the Hon'ble President of India Shri S. Radhakrishnan



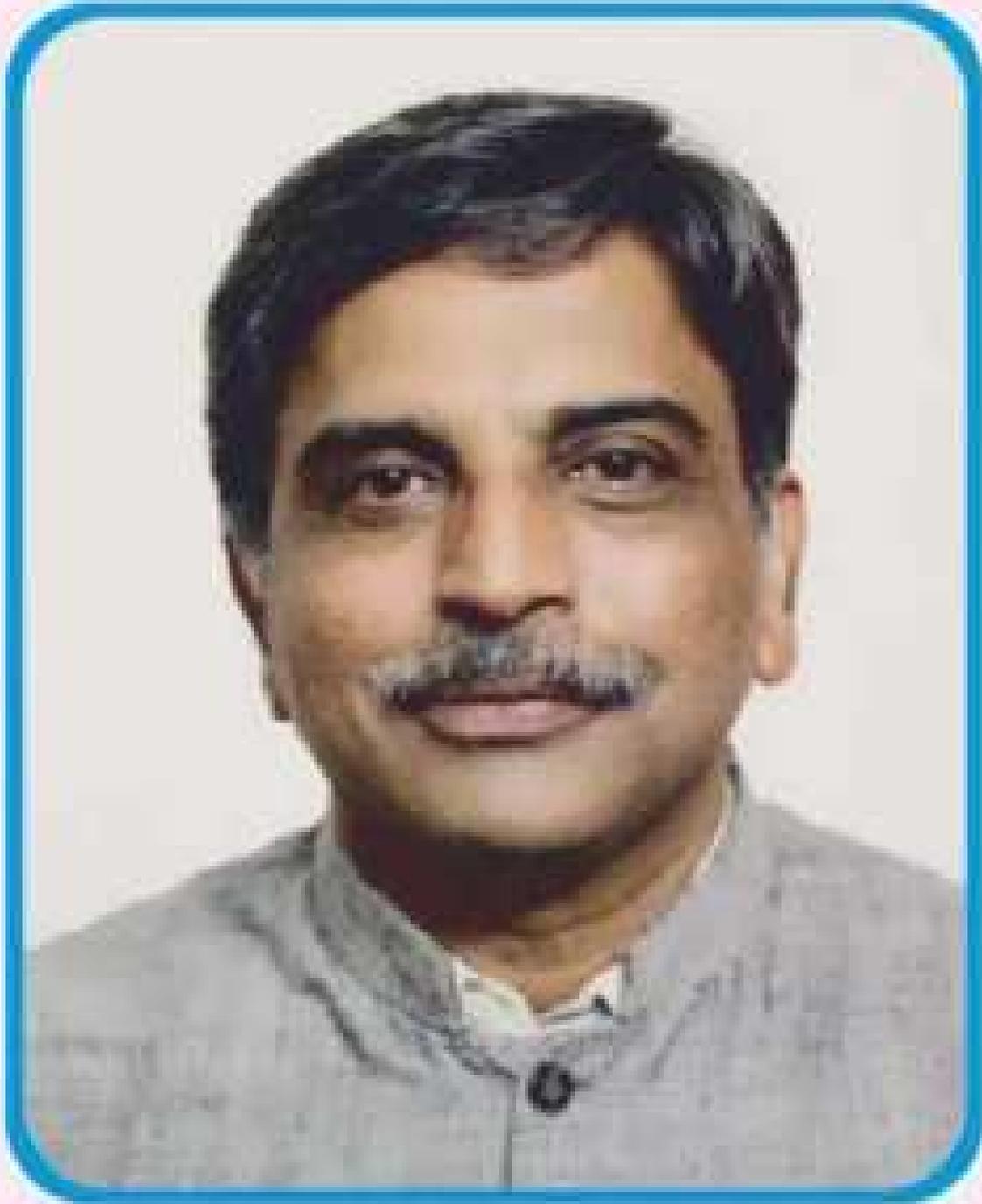
Shri Rahul Bajaj with a bottle of champagne

OUR PRIDE



Shri. Shekharji Bajaj
President & Trustee

OUR INSPIRATION



Shri. Sanjayji Bhargava
Chairman
Shiksha Mandal, Wardha

Bajaj College of Science, Wardha

Autonomous College

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1.	Shri. Sanjay Bhargava	Chairman
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6.	Shri. C. S. Umbekar	Non-Teaching Representative
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10.	Shri. R. K. Narkhedkar	Industry Representative
11.	Dr. S. S. Zade	IGAC Member
12.	Dr. Om Mahodaya	Principal / Secretary

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Sl. No.	Name	Designation
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5.	Shri. S. S. Gadhewar	HSD Voc. Teacher Representative
6.	Dr. Om Mahodaya	Principal / Secretary

From Chief Editor's Desk....

Dear Readers,

Greetings to you!

The golden word is the word 'passion' because on the earth, there is no such word under the sun. Passion is getting through education.

All the way through previous years, the college magazine 'Vignettes' which is really 'learning and creative development of the talents from the students' is published. The purpose of 'Vignettes' is to promote creative thinking from the students and the spreading about college events and activities across different college.

'Vignettes 2020' is a bilingual student magazine which provides the platform to students that can showcase thought and feelings.

Both through writing and their artwork. Bilingual students with their performance, involvement in sports, extracurricular events and

students who have been actively for the college in various and independently, showcasing their passion for the college, events, culture

and theory reflected during the academic year that reflect the values and the quality of the institution itself.

Publication of 'Vignettes 2020' is a collective work. We have been fortunate enough to get supporting a team of very motivated and talented colleagues and students to share for their contribution.

I express my sincere gratitude to faculty Dr. Sankar Bhargava, Chairman of Higher Education Board, Dr. Mahalingam Prasad

of our college for their constant encouragement and technical support for publication of this issue. I express my sincere gratitude to

Dr. Rajan Damodhar, Dr. N. Mahalingam, Prof. Rajendra Kumar, Prof. Sankha Debbar, Dr. Sagar Dasgupta, Prof. B. S. Ghosh and

Dr. Pragna Ghosh for extending sincere support to this publication. I would like to thank Dr. Sankha Debbar for his support.

Also, I would like to express my loving gratitude to our students for their enthusiastic participation. I am highly obliged to all the members of editorial board for providing support, time, interest and kind cooperation.

My suggestions or criticism on the magazine would be most welcome. Your encourage writing, artwork and activities.

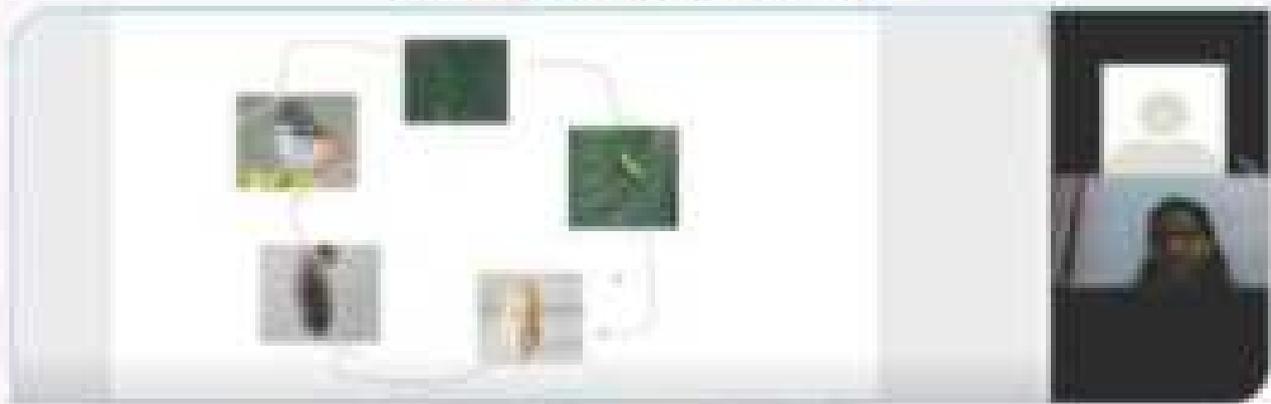
Dr. B. P. Mahalingam

Editorial Crew



Left to right: Prof. Sagar Dasgupta, Dr. Anil Prasad, Prof. Sankha Debbar, Dr. Mrs. N. P. Mahalingam (Coordinator),
Dr. Dr. Mahalingam Prasad, Prof. Sankha Debbar (Vice-Principal), Prof. Rajan Damodhar, Prof. B. S. Ghosh,
Dr. Sankha Debbar.

Zoology Department



-A glimpse of 'Diverse sectors and History' board-



-Glimpse of Model and Project Competition at National Science Day-



-State Level Bio Service Competition-

-State Level Bio O- Acharya Khatiwala-

Chemistry Department



Doing Thermodynamic experiment



"Young Scientist Award" conferred upon Dr. P.D. Sarkar
by IAS, Nagpur Chapter



Receiving International competition



Phys. address "Water recycling & power saving competition"
on "Save up of water" at Sarvagya Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur



Participating in Fire safety

Population Education Club (PEC)



Microbiology Department



inauguration of Microbiology Biotechnology Society Student Unit for the session 2021-22 and Guest Lecture by Dr. Rahul Bhargava, Project Scientist, ICMR Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, New Delhi



Online Guest lecture on 'Status of Evolution of Corona Virus' presented by Dr. Jayaram Prasad, Dr. Jayaram IAS, Maharashtra and India Region



'V. G. Gopinath in Clinical Research'



Webinar on 'Novelty in SARS-CoV-2 genome structure' presented by Dr. Rajat Raychaudhary, Research Scientist, Genome Biology Institute, San Francisco, California, United States



Guest lecture by Dr. Mrs. S. S. Phadnis on 'Novel Structure of Poly nucleotide' presented by Dr. Phadnis on 'Novel Structure of Poly nucleotide' presented by Dr. Phadnis at 'Beautiful Designs on water' 4 and 5th March, 2022

Biotechnology Department

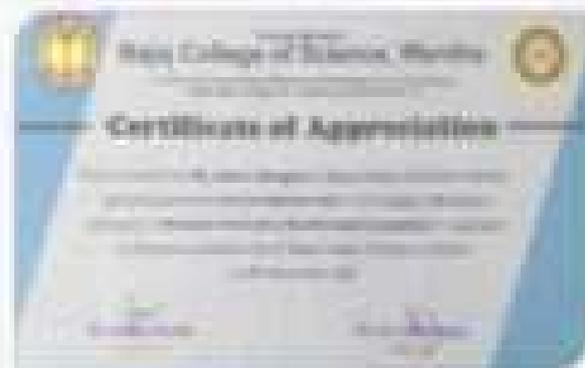


Department of Biotechnology, Rajab College of Science, Al-Rutba organized "Online Departmental Seminar Competition" on UO Biotechnology Curriculum of First Stage Sem I on 2nd September, 2021

Rajab College of Science, Al-Rutba Department of Biotechnology	
Programmatic Review	
Program No. 2021 10000000000000000000	Program No. 2021 10000000000000000000
Name of the student 10000000000000000000	Name of the student 10000000000000000000
Faculty of the student 10000000000000000000	Faculty of the student 10000000000000000000
Name of the supervisor 10000000000000000000	Name of the supervisor 10000000000000000000



Department of Biotechnology, Rajab College of Science, Al-Rutba Organized Seminars on "New in Protein Structure & Purification Method" by Dr. Khaled, Khaled, H. S. H. and H. H. for Biotechnology students on 27th October, 2021



M. Alwan Organized Seminar titled "Introduction to Computer Application" for student registered to Research Institute (Certificate Phase) Rajab College of Science, Al-Rutba on 27th November, 2021

Biotechnology Department



Dr. Lakshmi Narain has participated and won First Prize in Online National Level Essay Writing Competition organized by Cultural Committee, Raj College of Science, Bardhaman on the occasion of International Youth Day on 12th January 2022.



Mrs. Binaya Ranjan Barick, won First Prize in Online National Level Essay Writing Competition organized by Cultural Committee, Raj College of Science, Bardhaman on the occasion of International Youth Day on 12th January 2022.



Dr. Binay Kumar Ghosh, participated in the 10th National Level Essay Writing Competition organized by Cultural Committee, Raj College of Science, Bardhaman on the occasion of International Youth Day on 12th January 2022.



Dr. Binay Kumar Ghosh, participated in the 10th National Level Essay Writing Competition organized by Cultural Committee, Raj College of Science, Bardhaman on the occasion of International Youth Day on 12th January 2022.

Biotechnology Department



Department of Microbiology and Biotechnology in collaboration with Microbiology Society India Organized: Microbiology - Biotechnology Society Student Unit Inauguration and Guest Lecture on "The generation financing a business: Small Business and Finance Management" on 17 February 2022.



Mrs. Deepika Sampath, Vice-Dean of Biotechnology, graduated in Anna University 1998 Microbiology Batch. Completed an Ed.D. "Small Business and Finance Management" in 2014 and 2022 organized by Student Council of Anna University, Chennai. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358202100>

Botany Department



Slide on 'World of Hydroponics' by Dr. Jaswant Kaur, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India



Lecture slide on 'Botanical Field Diversity & its Conservation' by Dr. Sarita Y. Saha, Prof. & Head, Dept. of Botany, Birsa Institute of Technology, Ranchi, Jharkhand.



Meaning of 'Transgenic Crop' taken by Ms. Tripti Chakravorty, Faculty, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pune



Dr. Shikha Ghosh, Senior Scientist, New Product Development, Lead, CRISPR-Cas9 mediated genome editing in rice: 'Transcriptome and Phenotype Profiling in CRISPR-Cas9 mediated genome editing'



Meeting on Herbal and Herbal Products under the guidance of Dr. Prerna Saxena, Asst. Prof. JKSU, Science & Commerce college, Chamba, J.K. India



Field Visit at Kulluval Forest of J.K. India

Botany Department



Students from other Science Colleges and Districts visited the "Tissue Culture Laboratory".



Students participating research project in National Conference organized by Department of Bi-science, Datta Ramchand Bahin, Datta Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.



Miss. Tanya Khatke and Miss. Divya Chitambar explaining the research project in National Conference organized by Department of Bi-science, Datta Ramchand Bahin, Datta Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.



Miss. Pooja Mahapatra and Miss. Pooja Chitambar from M. Sc. II year participants in the National Conference and the members of "International Women's Day" on 27 March.

Excellence in Sports

National Championship.



MS SAYABHI DAND

Net Badminton Women Team for All India University Tournament at Chengizhat (2022/2023 to 2023/2024)



MS PURNI PARAGMANI

Net Badminton Women Team for All India University Tournament at Chengizhat (2022/2023 to 2023/2024)



MR ADARSH CHIKHAND

Net Badminton Men Team for All India University Tournament at Chengizhat (2022/2023 to 2023/2024)



MS SAKSHI THAKRE

Netball Women Team for West Zone Inter University Tournament at Japur (Chennai) (2022/2023 to 2023/2024)



MR ANANT SURESHWAR

Netball Men Team for West Zone Inter University Tournament at Japur (Chennai) (2022/2023 to 2023/2024)



MS ANURAG TERKAR

Sports Table Tennis Men Team for All India Inter University Tournament at Banihi (22 to 26 Mar 2023)



MR ANANT LALIT

Sports Table Tennis Men Team for All India Inter University Tournament at Banihi (22 to 26 Mar 2023)



MR ANANT KISHOR

Sports Table Tennis Men Team for All India Inter University Tournament at Banihi (22 to 26 Mar 2023)

Excellence in Sports

National Championship.



MS. JYOTSNA GUNDE

Super Tennis Women Team for All India Inter University Tournament at Durgam (22 to 26 Mar 2022)



MS. JYOTSNA GUNDE

Super Tennis Women Team for All India Inter University Tournament at Durgam (22 to 26 Mar 2022)



ANSHANT MISHRA

Football Men Team for All India University Tournament at Durgam Secured Bronze Medal (24 to 30 March 2022)



ANSHANT MISHRA

Football Men Team for All India University Tournament at Durgam Secured Bronze Medal (24 to 30 March 2022)



VICKY BHANDARI

Football Men Team for All India University Tournament at Durgam Secured Bronze Medal (24 to 30 March 2022)

National Cadet Corps (NCC)



NCC Office visit by DI MARI BN NCC. Welfare Commanding Officer Col D. V. Mendon and PI Staff



New Promotions



Fireplace effective in fire drill and fire drill by Dr. Ravi S. Kala



Cadet BDO Jephthah Kato



Principal Dr. Gini Makumbaka visit to NCC Office



Lucky 44 Accepted the prestigious position as an officer in Indian Army

विद्यया ऽमृतं

मराठी विभाग

VIGYANIKA
2021-22

VIGYANIKA
2021-22

हिंदी

विभाग

नई शिक्षा नीति

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 की घोषणा की गई थी। यह नीति उन तीनों नीतियों को धुल करने के लिए भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली को बदलने के उद्देश्य से है।

इस नई नीति में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों से संबंधित छात्रावस्था, संस्थागत परिसरों के सुधार, कला और महाशैक्षिक विद्यालयों में दृष्टिकोण का नया नजरिया और उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली में बहु-विधक दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने का प्रयास है।

यह नीति सुझावों के अलावा ही देशवासियों, पुनर्गठन परामर्शकों और शिक्षासुधार पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित करती है। जिसमें सुसंरचित और परीक्षा कला, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण में निवेश करना और उनके सुधारकों को व्यापक बनाया शामिल है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 भारत की शिक्षा प्रणाली में समग्र परिवर्तन आने की कोशिश करता है, लेकिन इसकी संभावना इस पर निर्भर करती है कि यह किस तरह अपने उद्देश्य में लागू होगी।

शिक्षा नीति का महत्व :- 3 साल की उम्र से शुरू की शिक्षा के लिए 5 + 5 + 5 + 3 नीति को अपनाने में, यह शिक्षा नीति कब से शुरुआत को प्रारंभ करने में 3 से 4 साल की प्राथमिक वर्षों को प्रारंभ करेगी है। इस नई शिक्षा नीति में शुरू की शिक्षा का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू होगा है। जिसमें राष्ट्रीय स्तर में कला, कौशल और विज्ञान आधारित के साथ शिक्षा का सुचारु है। इस योजना की एक और प्रमुखता की सुझाव है। इस नई शिक्षा नीति में 12 वर्ष तक के सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा के अधिकतम

(सर्वोच्च) के विस्तार का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है।

नई शिक्षा नीति से संबंधित मुद्दे :- अत्यंत उच्च, उच्चतर और उच्चतर शिक्षा के बीच एक विस्तार करना है। यह उन अत्यंत चुनौतियों में से एक रही है किन्हीं-किसी के रूप में भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली को प्रभावित किया है।

सफल होने के लिए, यह सामाजिक धर्म का एक महत्वपूर्ण रूप निर्धारित किया गया है। इस नई शिक्षा नीति में विविध संसाधनों को सुचारु एक बड़ी चुनौती होगी।

शिक्षा नीति का परिष्कार :- शिक्षा एक समग्र विषय है। अत्यंत सुचारु करना और सभी द्वारा समर्थन से लागू किए जा सकते हैं। और और सभी द्वारा समर्थन से लागू किए जा सकते हैं। इस नई शिक्षा नीति में शिक्षा की सामाजिकता के लिए बहुत प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है।

जिसमें सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से बर्बाद बच्चों को शिक्षा को देने बढ़ाने में मदद करने के लिए समर्थन प्रदान करने का निर्माण करना होगा। इस नई शिक्षा नीति में प्रौद्योगिकी का एक बड़ा मुद्दा है।

सामाजिक प्रशिक्षण पर जोर है, लेकिन इसे प्रणाली बनाने के लिए शिक्षा अधिकार और हम संसाधनों को बीच अधिक संसाधन होने चाहिए। सभी शिक्षा नीति का परिष्कार करना ही सकता है।

दुर्गा राठी
का. वि. वि.

वर्तमान समय में मिडिया की भूमिका

मिडिया संवाद का ऐसा माध्यम है जिसकी द्वारा हम समाज में प्रतिष्ठित हो रही किसी भी घटना, किसी भी प्रकार की जानकारी, शिक्षा एवं किसी भी प्रकार के विद्यालय के प्रकार प्रकार को बहुत ही जल्दी और सहायता के समाज में एक जगह से दूसरे जगह पर पहुंचा सकते हैं।

तकनीकी के विकास से पहले मिडिया शब्द का प्रयोग केवल विद्यार्थी, समाचार पत्रों, जिनो हम छिट मिडिया के रूप में जानने के लिए ही होता था। परन्तु अब टेलीविजन, फिल्म, रेडियो तथा इंटरनेट जति से मिडिया के प्रमुख अंग बन गए हैं।

मिडिया के इस द्वारा जगह जगहों से पा सकते हैं। पहले जब मिडिया के ये सभी आधुनिक माध्यम नहीं थे तो केवल छिट मिडिया का ही प्रयोग होता था। लोग सक्षिप एवं लेखन के द्वारा ही अपने विचारों को प्रकट किया करते थे।

जैसे ही भाषा की आवादी के लिए चलए ता वो आदीजनों को सफल बनाने के लिए इससे लोगों को जोड़ने के लिए अनेक प्रकार के छिट मिडिया का सहाय लेखन कई समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं का समादान किया जा रहा था।

आज हम मिडिया के द्वारा ही किसी देश के किसी कोने में बैठा कर दुनिया के किसी कोने में प्रतिष्ठित हुई घटना को टेलीविजन या रेडियो के माध्यम से पूरी आसानी से देख व सुन सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही लोग मिडिया से ही हर तरह की खबरों के अवगत करता है।

पहले लोग अपने से दूर रह रहे जिनो एवं रिश्तेदारों से बात करने के लिए टेलीफोन एवं प्रच लोकल जति का सहाय लेते थे, जिससे यह मिलने तथा उसका जगह से होने में काफी समय लगता था, परन्तु आज फेसबुक, व्हाट्सपप, ट्विटर, इन्स्टाग्राम जति जैसे सोशल मिडिया का प्रयोग कर वहीं ही आसानी से एक दूसरे से सहायता कर सकते हैं।

तकनीकी के विकास तथा मिडिया के द्वारा आज का भी जगह हो पाया है कि हम मिडियों को भौतिक के द्वारा अपने जिनो एवं रिश्तेदारों को देखो हुए अपनी बातें कर सकते हैं। सोशल मिडिया का प्रयोग कर हम अपनी जगह के विचारों की व्यक्ति को लोगों को बहुत ही सहायता से पहुंचा सकते हैं। आज के समाज में मिडिया किसी न किसी रूप में हर व्यक्ति तक अपनी जगह बनाते हुए हैं।

आज की मिडिया ने जहां हमें किसी विषय पर अन्य लोगों के विचारों को जानने और समझने का मौका दिया है वहीं इन विचारों पर हमें अपनी प्रतिक्रिया देने का भी अवसर दिया है। हमारी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के तीन स्तम्भ सार्वजनिक, स्वतंत्रता और विचारों के साथ ही साथ मिडिया को भी हमारे लोकतंत्र के चौथे स्तम्भ में माना गया है।

आज हमारी सरकार अपनी जगह को आसक्त करने एवं उसके लिए जगु की गई किसी भी नई योजनाओं की जानकारी मिडिया के द्वारा ही जान जन सन्ना तक पहुंचाती है।

मिडिया के द्वारा आज समाज का हर व्यक्ति सहायता एवं देश में हो रही घोटकों को अवगत करने में अपना सहायपूर्ण योगदान कर रहा है। आज कोई भी व्यक्ति देश से बाहर भी प्रतिष्ठित होने वाली किसी भी सहाय घटना को अपने मोबाइल या कैमरे से रिपोर्ट कर जहां सोशल मिडिया के किसी भी रूप का प्रयोग करके उस घटना का देश के हर व्यक्ति तक पहुंचा कर उस घटना के दोषियों को सजा दिलाने में अपनी सहायकारी भूमिकाएं कर सकता है। तथा देश एवं समाज हित में कार्य कर सकता है।

आधुनिकीकरण के साथ ही औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी मिडिया ने एक जति ला दी है। आज मिडिया विद्यालय का ऐसा सहाय माध्यम बन गया है। जिसके द्वारा कोई भी

कारणों का समूह अपने द्वारा संशोधित किए गए किसी भी गैर-जटिल को टेल्मीकिलस तथा सीमित सीमित का प्रयोग करने, आम जन मानस को बड़ी ही सरलता से बताने का तरीका है तथा इसके प्रयोग के लिए लोगों को समझना पड़ता है और अधिक से अधिक मुनाफा बना सकता है।

सीमित के द्वारा किसी सामान्य बीमारी उसके कारण तथा बीमारी के कारण जैसे कि यह किस कारण से हुआ है, कारण होता है और कि बने से बचाने के तरीकों को उस बीमारी के प्रति सचेत किया जा सकता है।

इसका सबसे अच्छा उदाहरण पोलियो नामक बीमारी है जिसके उपचार के लिए भारत सरकार ने अपने द्वारा बनाए गए पाला पोलियो अभियान के प्रति लोगों को

सीमित एवं अन्य विज्ञानों के माध्यम से लोगों को जागरूक कर भारत को पोलियो मुक्त देशों की श्रेणी में बदलना सिखाया। इसके साथ ही आम जन मानस को बीमारी के प्रति लोगों में विद्यमान भावनाओं को भी सीमित की भाव से दूर किया जा सका है।

आज की सीमित ने अपने देश के किसानों को भी बहुत लाभ मिल रहा है क्योंकि टेल्मीकिलस का उपयोग करने वाले किसानों को बीमारी के प्रति सचेत किया जा रहा है जिससे किसानों को बीमारी से बचाने की नई एवं वैज्ञानिक विधियों से जागरूक बनाया जा रहा है। जिसका सीधा फल किसानों के फसल उत्पादन की वृद्धि पर पड़ा है।

पुष्प सोहन
(बी.एस.सी. साल 19)

जनतंत्र के चार आधार स्तंभ की सामाजिक उपयोगिता

जनतंत्र तथा विद्या के सम्बन्ध पर प्रकाश डालने में पूर्व जनतंत्र की जड़ों की समझना प्राथम आवश्यक है। जनतंत्र 'डेमोक्रेसी' शब्द का अर्थोत्तर है। 'डेमोक्रेसी' शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति ग्रीक भाषा की दो शब्दों 'डेमोस' तथा 'क्रैटीस' से मिलकर हुई है। 'डेमोस' का अर्थ है शक्ति तथा क्रैटीस का अर्थ है 'जनता'। इस अर्थ का साहित्यिक अर्थ के अनुसार 'डेमोक्रेसी' अर्थात् जनता का अर्थ है - जनता के द्वारा वे शक्ति। अमेरिका के दृष्टांत स्वरूपी अब्राहम लिंकन ने जनतंत्र को परिभाषित करते हुए लिखा है - 'जनतंत्र जनता का जनता की द्वारा जनता के लिए शासन है।'

जनताधिक ऐसी ही अवस्था में प्राप्त सबसे बड़ा जनताधिक, समुदाय जनसमवाय, धर्मनिरपेक्षता व बहुसांस्कृतिकता को समेटे हुए एक अवस्था ही देता है। जनतंत्र एक ऐसी शासन प्रणाली है, जिसके अंतर्गत जनता अपनी श्रेष्ठता से चुनाव से जाए हुए किसी भी दल को मत देकर अपना प्रतिनिधि चुन सकती है, तथा उसकी सहाय बना सकती है। जनतंत्र दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है, जन + तंत्र जिन का अर्थ है जनता तथा तंत्र का अर्थ है शासन।

इसी अंतर्गत / जनतंत्र को बनाने रखने के लिए चार मुख्य स्तंभों को निर्मित किया गया है।

१. न्यायपरतिका
२. कार्यपरतिका
३. विधायिका
४. मीडिया (संचारपरतिका)

१. न्यायपरतिका : बनाए गए कानूनों की आसपास कसबा व कानून का प्रत्यक्षण होने पर कानून का प्रत्यक्षण कसबा न्यायपरतिका का कार्य होता है। इसकी श्रेष्ठों को शक्ति शक्ति के अभाव पर कानून का प्रत्यक्षण करने में

सहायता ही जाता है।

२. कार्यपरतिका : विधायिका द्वारा बनाए गए कानून को लोगों तक पहुँचाना व कानून को संरक्षण प्रदान कार्यपरतिका का काम होता है।

३. विधायिका : जनतंत्र का लोग जो कि कानून बनाने का काम करती है लोगों द्वारा चुने गए महासभ्यता व्यक्ति विधायिका के रूप में कानूनों का निर्माण करती है तथा पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेती है कि जो कानून वे बना रही हैं वह हमें सच से जनता के हित में ही तथा किसी भी समुदाय का शोषण करने वाला न हो। यह कानून कानून बनाना होने के लिए बन्य होता है।

४. मीडिया : मीडिया को लोकतंत्र के जीवित शक्ति के रूप में जाना जाता है। मीडिया जो कि लिखित, शैक्षिक वा दूरभाष किसी भी रूप में हो सकती है जनता को जनताकी देती है कि किस तरह कानूनों का प्रत्यक्षण हो रहा है तथा दोनों सत्य अपनी जिम्मेदारी तथा विद्या से कार्य कर रही हैं या नहीं। इस जनताकी के अभाव में जनता को अपनी पूरी शक्ति जनता के श्रेष्ठ पर निर्भर करती है। मीडिया जो कि जनता तथा शासन दोनों के बीच एक संपर्क का काम करता है जनतंत्र का शीघ्र सत्य बताता है। जब यह शीघ्र सत्य ही पूरी निष्ठा व जिम्मेदारी से काम करे तबकी जिम्मेदारी जनता की बनती है कि जनता अपने श्रेष्ठ से मीडिया द्वारा ही गई जनताकी का सही उपयोग करे। यही ही जनतंत्र-समृद्ध होता है। जनतंत्र का हित लोगों द्वारा बनाई गई विधायिका से अलग, कार्यपरतिका, न्यायपरतिका व मीडिया से होते हुए चुन लोगों के पास ही जा जाता है। इस प्रकार जनतंत्र इन चार स्तंभों पर टिका है इन जड़ों श्रेष्ठों की महासभ्यता मिलकर एक समृद्ध जनतंत्र का निर्माण करती है।

मेरी प्रिय पुस्तक

पुस्तक में अन्धता या दूर प्रभाव लौटने की अनुमति नहीं होती है। इसी पुस्तक मूल्य का कलहाण करने में बड़ी भूमिका निभाती है, जबकि घातक पुस्तक या किरात साहित्य घातक रूप से भी अधिक पुनर्माण करने में सक्षम होती है।

मानव इतिहास में ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण हैं जिससे यह सही-सही सिद्ध हो जाता है कि पुस्तकें द्वारा अनेक राष्ट्रों का उत्थान और पालन हुआ है। महान लोकक कर्मी की रचनाओं के फलस्वरूप ही जाति की कर्तव्य हुई। विद्वान् जो हजार वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से सम्पूर्ण भारतीय संस्कृति तथा सभ्यता की रक्षक रही है।

पुस्तकें हमारे लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। वे समय समय पर एक-एक मिनट व घुल-की भूमिका अदा करती हैं। किसी व्यक्ति को जीवन में सफलता मिलने में इनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान होता है।

लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर टिळक ने एक ही कहा है कि - 'मेरे वर्षों से भी उत्तम पुस्तकों का अभाव नहीं है क्योंकि दुम्ने यह कहता है जो वर्षों से भी सगरे का पुनः प्रदान का करता है। मैं ही मैंने जब तक अनेक पुस्तकें पढ़ी हैं परन्तु इन सब में शिल्पियों तुलसीदास द्वारा रचित 'राजमरिच मानस' ने मुझे अत्यधिक प्रभावित किया है।'

'राजमरिचमानस' मेरी सबसे प्रिय पुस्तक है, क्योंकि यह एक सही-सही सारा ही-सी है। अर्थात् इसमें अधिक है जिसमें दर्शन के साथ ही उत्तम जीवन निर्माण हेतु सभी बात विद्यमान हैं। यह पुस्तक अयोध्या के राजा श्रीराम के जीवन जीवन पर आधारित है। जिसे विद्वान् भरद्वाज का आधार माना है।

श्रीराम अयोध्या के राजा दशरथ के पुत्र थे। अरण्य से ही वे बहुत प्रतिभाशाली थे। अपने वे सभी गुण विद्यमान थे जो किसी आदर्श पुत्र में होने चाहिए। अपने पिता की इच्छा का सम्मान करते हुए वे सब वर्षों के लिए

जाने गए जंगल तथा पत्नी सीता सहित कनक के लिए गए।

इस दौरान उन्हें अनेक असुरों से सम्मुख करना पड़ा। जो इन्सानों की कनक से जीवन ही करने मिले। अन्त में पत्नी को अयोध्या अनुसन्धान राज्य उत्थान ले गए, श्रीराम का राज्य के पुनः पुनः।

इस में ही राम की विजय हुई तथा राज्य सहित अनेक बड़ी-बड़ी कर्तव्यों का साथ हुआ। अन्त में पुनः होने के कारण वे अपनी पत्नी व सौतेले भाई अयोध्या लौट आए और अनेक वर्षों तक अयोध्या पर राज्य किया।

समुद्र के उत्तम साहित्यिक विचारों के लिए राजमरिच मानस संसार की सर्वश्रेष्ठ पुस्तकों में से एक है। इसमें जीवन के उत्तम सभी पाठ्यक्रम का समावेश है। दुःख, सुख, पुण्य, पाप, विद्वान्, विद्वान्, धर्म, राम, उत्तम कर्तव्य सभी बात इसमें मिलते हैं।

यह हमें सिखाती है कि हम सदा-विदा, सौतेले-पुत्र, पत्नी-पुत्र, सुखान्, अन्त में वे सभी सत्-व्यक्तियों के साथ किस प्रकार का व्यवहार करें, राजमरिचमानस में ही ही कर्तव्यों पुरानी कहानी है परन्तु इसकी प्रासंगिकता आज भी है और जीवन में भी सभी लोगों।

इस कहानी में श्रीराम सर्वदा तुलसीदास के साथ में-आधारित है जिसने धर्म की सत्ता के लिए असुरों का संहार किया। श्रीराम एक आदर्श पत्नी की भूमिका में सब दुःख-दुःख में अपने प्रति के साथ रही। अयोध्या के संपूर्ण विकास को उत्तम रूप में लेने का वे सक्षम थे। राजा दशरथ ने पुत्रविराज में अपने प्राण त्याग दिए लेकिन अपने पालन को पूरा किया।

इस उत्तम में सभी कर्तव्यों में श्रीराम का साथ दिया। इस सत्ता में श्रीराम का सदैव अन्त

साक्षात्कार कीजिए। इसी प्रकार अनुमान की भावनात्मिक को इस संका में खड़े ही अनुसृत संका में अनुसृत किया गया है। संसाधित अनुमान में अपने स्वामी संका से अधिक प्रकृत ऐसे-ऐसे महान कार्य किए जो मानव इतिहास में अद्वितीय हैं। यह अनेक ऐसे कार्यों उदाहरणों से परिपूर्ण है।

समस्तसिद्धान्तस्य एवं सिद्धांतों हैं कि जहां जगत्सर्व ही सुखों पर विचार प्रकाश करती है, वृत्त प्रकृति के लोग ही जगत्स्य जगत्स्य हैं। अथवा जगत्स्य समस्त सत्य ही जगत्स्य है, सिद्धांतस्य वृत्त के जगत्स्यस्य का यह पुस्तक अपनी अभिप्राय प्रकाश करती है।

साध्य ही कोई ऐसा सिद्ध सत्य होगा जहाँ यह संका न ही। इस-सक को पहिचान कि इसके जगत्स्य सिद्धांतस्य

का अनुसृत का इन सिद्धांतस्य वृत्त का निर्माण करें और स्वयं के सत्य अपने सुख में सत्य के मान को सीखसिद्ध करें।

असहिष्णुता बहुत सारी पुस्तकें अपने ही अर्थस्य यदि असहिष्णुता कोई एक पुस्तक नहीं खड़े तो यह जगत्स्य सत्य है। जगत्स्य में यह जगत्स्य जगत्स्य हैं कि किस प्रकार जगत्स्य सिद्ध सत्य का सुख किया जगत्स्य। पुस्तक ऐसी सुखी सद्धिसे जो जगत्स्य जगत्स्य संका सत्य व जगत्स्य के सत्यों में जगत्स्यसे सद्धिसे ही। अपनी सिद्ध पुस्तक का पुस्तक जगत्स्य सिद्धांतस्य वृत्तस्य कार्य है। सिद्ध पुस्तक के सुख के वृत्तस्य जगत्स्य जगत्स्य पुस्तकों के सत्यों में जगत्स्य है, जिससे सत्यों सत्य में सत्य सुखी ही हैं।

सिद्धांतस्य
की-सत्य-ही-है

कोरोना काल में क्या खोया क्या पाया ?

जब पूरे जगत् में "कोरोना" का जाचक छाया है, हमारा देश भी इस घिन आवेष्टा में लुप्त रहा है।" जब हम एक जगत् में संघर्ष में होते हैं। वह संघर्ष कई मुद्दों पर है। कहीं मानवता का जलम शिखर दिखाता है तो कहीं "साह-साह" होती मानवता और मनुवीय मूल्यों की शोकास प्रखीर दिखाती है, वह तो सच है हमने अपने संवेदन से बहुत कुछ खो दिया है। लेकिन विचार करने की जरूरत कुछ जगत् की है। अनुभव, सीख, कुछ घुने "सबका", जगत् की सब कुछ खोने का दर्शन, अपने धर्म, मान्यता, सुख, सुख, सुख का आनन्द, अपनी संघर्ष कथा यदि से आनन्दन पर अदुष्ट। अकाल्यनीय परिणाम जब हमने लम्बा आए हैं।

इस कोरोना काल में हमने क्या खोया और क्या पाया इस विषय पर एक परिवर्तन मूल्य-नीति पर आनन्दनीय कायमदुर्जन परिवर्तन द्वारा विचारक 2021-22, 2022-23 दिन मुकाम को आम-द, बने से खोई गई। लोकवादन की वाक्य से कई लोगों ने अपनी नीकनी खोयी। कई लोगों को जगत् में खोई मुकाम लुप्त। देश की अनेकवाक्य को खोई नीति धर्मों और देश की जीवनी पर गहरा जलम पडा। विश्व जगत् में ही नहीं दुनिया के जगत् बड़े देशों की अनेकवाक्य को कोरोना काल की मार होलनी गयी।

किसानी और मजदूरों को कोरोना संकटकाल के इस लोकवादन के कारण कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पडा। लोकवादन के कारण जगत् की जगत् को विगत जगत् अपने नीति की और जगत् पडा। परीक्षा को सब बंद कर दिए गए थे और जगत् पडा घिरे एक नहीं

थे। इसलिए कई मजदूरों की राशियों में नीति हो गयी थी।

जगत् में किसान पडने से ही जगत् संकट से लुप्त हो गये। जब देश में कोरोना काल जगत् तक खोई नीति काक्य विगत थी। मगर खोई नीति तक नहीं पहुंच पायी। किसानों को खोई मुकाम होलना पडा। किसानों पर जगत् संकट टूट पडा।

कोरोना काल में हम में से कई परिवारों ने अपनी को खोया। इन्टरनेट में कोरोना ने कई लोगों को हमसे खोना लिया। इन्टरनेट ने अपनी एक लकड़ीजन पूरा जगत् जीविके व जगत् पडने से मार हुआ था।

कोरोना के जोरदारन के बीच सब पर बौरे हम सब जगत् को खोई मानवताक है। कहीं ना कहीं से पडा हमने मुकाम विगत पडा है कि हमने से लकड़ीकारी कुछ भी नहीं। सब ही वह एक नीक है। खोने का, सम्भलने का और भाग्युत करने का कि जीविक की इस अनेकवाक्य में हमने क्या खोई लुप्त का। कुछ अपने से जो सब गए थे। कुछ विगत से जिसमें गहरा पडा नहीं थी। अपनी और जगत् की नीति अपनी से जो दूरी थी उसे खोने का नीक हमने जगत् मिरा है। कुछ लकड़ीका पडा, कुछ बारी थी, कुछ लकड़ी से, कुछ जगत् पडा, कुछ जगत् से तो जगत् गति से मुकामी विगत की गयी से विगाई नहीं थे खोये।

जब जगत् मिरा है कि हम जगत् का भी सब देना पडे। हम में सम्भल लके कि हमने क्या खोया, क्या पाया ? जो पया से क्या कलनी है ? जो खोया से क्या ठीक था ?

जीवन विगर्तुंय
आनंद शिरी

कोरोना काल में मानवी जीवन

कोरोना इस काल में ही लोगों के दिल में भर रहा था है। अखिर हम भी खुश ना रहे कोरोना विपत्ती ही पैसी है। भारत में 200 करोड़ों लोगों को कोरोना का खतरा सामना पूर्व किता था था। जब तकरीबन काल नहीं के बराबर बीत चुका है। जीवन के मुहल काल से मिला हुआ इस कोरोना काल ने पूरे दुनिया में कोहराम मचा दिया है। कोरोना काल ने लाखों लोगों की जान ले ली है और अभी भी लोग कोरोना संक्रमण के शिकार हो रहे हैं। अलायनकी और बीमारों की टीम लगातार कोरोना मरीजों के इलाज में एक काल से जुड़ी हुयी है। कई डॉक्टरों और नर्सों ने इलाज करते हुए अपनी जान खदाई। आज भी वह बिना घबे और बिना रुके मरीजों की सेवा कर रहे हैं। अभी भारत में कोरोना मरीजों की संख्या में ज्यादा कमी नहीं आयी है, अगर सुदूर इस बात का है कि लोग अब कोरोना से डिक हो रहे हैं।

कोरोना काल में हम में से कई परिवारों ने अपनी को बीधा। अलायन ने कोरोना में कई लोगों को अपनी जिन मिला। अमेरिका जैसे विकसित और तकियातली देश कोरोना संक्रमण के मामले में सबसे उतर था। ब्राजील और इटली जैसे देशों में लाखों लोगों ने कोरोना की वजह से अपनी जिनगी का ली। भारत की अकाली अलग देशों से अधिक है। लेकिन सुख्यात से सरकारों ने सुसे-सुसे के साथ कोरोना काल को सखा है। भारत ने सभी देशों के सामने यह साबित किया कि वह एक सवकी और सखुय देश है। अलायनकीन विधि से देश में और अलायन कीटी ने अपना हीमाला ना बीकन मरीजों की सेवा की और लाखों लोगों का मिला डॉक्टर कोरोना देश सखा है।

कोरोना काल की कारण देश की कई मरीजों का

लोकपाल सखा था था, लोकपाल की कारण अपने परिवार की अखिर को सखा। जो लोग उकर और अलायन के कारण अपने परिवार और बरों को सखुय ली दे गये हैं। लोकपाल के समय में लोगों ने अपने परिवारों के साथ सखुय खरीत किया।

लोकपाल की वजह से कई लोगों ने अपनी नीकरी ली। कई लोगों की अलायन में भारी सुख्यात सखुय। देश की अलायनकी को काफी बोट सखुयी और देश की नीकरी पर सखुय अलायन था। मिला भारत में ही ली दुनिया के लाल नसे देशों की अलायनकी को कोरोना संकरकाल की मार डेलनी पडी। लोकपाल की समय में जब विमसे में बारा सखा। वह सखा बोट परेमना था, जब पूरा देश बोट था। सामाजिक-सुखी सखुय कोरोना के दूर रखने का अलायन बन सखा था। अधिक और सखुयी को काम न मिलने की वजह से उनकी पैदा करने पर से जिद्द मिलायन था। सब सखायत से सखी सखुय बोट से, सखुयी को लकरी अधिक सुख्यात की सखुय सखुय था।

अलायन लोकपाल 200 अखिर अलायन की सखाय था। इस समय मिला अलायनकी सखुयी के जिद्द दुखाने सुखी थी। कोरोना काल में बरों को सखुय बोट रहे और सभी मिला सखुयन जैसे बीकन और विकसितालय पर ही कोरोना संकरकाल की वजह से लाले लग सखुय। जब अलायनकीन सखुयी का बीकन था। इस सखुय की सखुय सखी पछाई अलायनकीन सखुयन अलायन हुई। इटलीयन ना होय ली यह समय सुख्यात सखा। इटलीयन के कारण कई टकली के बरों से अलायनकीन जीवन अलायन लने। इसकी इस अलायनकी के सखुय सखुय लने की सखुय नहीं ली।

द्वितीय जल का लीकटाउन वेदा जल में तीन बड़े जल-राश लक्ष्य था। जब जल में कोरोना जैस का रहे थे। इसलिए सभी देशों को वेदा, जल में तीन जल में विभाजित किया गया। जल लीकटाउन में दुर्घटना खुले जल कुछ देशों में नहीं थी। प्रतिन लीकटाउन में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में जल धार्मिक स्थलों को लक्ष्य खुली खुद ही नहीं थी। दुनिया में लक्ष्य जल

लीकटाउन दुर्घटना में लक्ष्य नहीं। जब वेदा में लक्ष्य जल खुल, जब वेदा में वेदाजल की लक्ष्य में नहीं पकड़ ही नहीं। लक्ष्यजल खुल के जल नहीं। फिर भी लक्ष्यजल की लक्ष्य जल की कोरिडोर की नहीं थी।

वेदा लक्ष्यजल
की लक्ष्य जल

भारतीय शिक्षा नीति में बदलाव

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा आयोगों में बदलाव करने के लिए 1986 में संसद के संसोधन के बाद, जुलाई 2020 में हमारी संसदीय सरकार द्वारा एक नई शिक्षा नीति को संसूची भी गई। नई शिक्षा नीति का उद्देश्य छात्रों को योग्य और रचनात्मक रूपों को बढ़ावा देने की प्रक्रिया को और अधिक सुचारु बनाना है। नई शिक्षा नीति में समूह गण के साथ साथ अन्य शिक्षा में कई बदलाव शामिल हैं।

नई शिक्षा आयोगों, मूल रूप से सीखने और अधिगम देने पर केंद्रित थी। विद्यार्थियों का अकादमिक प्रदर्शन अंकों के आधार पर किया जाता है। यह विकास के लिए एक प्रेरणा देता है। नई शिक्षा नीति एक बहु-विधायक दृष्टिकोण पर केंद्रित है। जिसका उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों का सर्वांगीण विकास करना है।

नई शिक्षा नीति एक नए पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षा को संरचना के रूप में बनाना करती है। जो छात्रों को सीखने के विभिन्न तरीकों में मदद करेगी।

नई शिक्षा नीति का मुख्य उद्देश्य एक बच्चे को एक कार्यक्षम बनाने के साथ-साथ, जिस क्षेत्र में वह रुचि रखता है, उसी क्षेत्र में अपनी प्रतिभा बनाना है। सीखने वाले अपने उद्देश्य और अपनी क्षमताओं का पराजय में सक्षम होते हैं। शिक्षार्थियों को व्यक्तिगत अनुभव का ज्ञान होना चाहिए। प्रत्येक शिक्षा में ही नहीं बल्कि समूह होती है। नई शिक्षा नीति में शिक्षक की शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण प्रक्रियाओं को सुचारु पर भी जोर दिया गया है।

नई शिक्षा नीति शिक्षार्थियों के एकिकृत विकास पर केंद्रित है। परिवर्तन केवल 2, 4 और 6 की कक्षा में आधुनिक की जाएगी, अन्य कक्षाओं का परिणाम निर्धारित मुल्यक्रम के तौर पर किया जाएगा। सीखे प्रक्रिया को ही अकादमिक बनाना जाएगा और एक ही में दो बार आधुनिक

किया जाएगा ताकि प्रत्येक बच्चे को दो-तीन मिले। नीति के पाठ्यक्रम में बहुत विकल्पों के अधिक उपयोग को साथ-साथ कार्यशाला के लिए एक नए अनुशासनात्मक और एकिकृत दृष्टिकोण की परिचालना की गई है। राज्य और केंद्र सरकार दोनों शिक्षा के लिए अपना अपना अधिक से अधिक स्वायत्तिक विभाग की दिशा में एक साथ काम करेंगे, और जल्द से जल्द नीतियों को एक एक बनाने। नई शिक्षा नीति सीखने के लिए युवाओं को बौद्धिक बनाने के साथ-साथ व्यावहारिक शिक्षा को बनाने पर ज्यादा केंद्रित किया जाएगा। परिवर्तन वाली नई शिक्षा नीति सामान्य ब्याचीय समूह सभी और सभी प्रकार बच्चों के विकास और उनके सीखने की अनुमति देता है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए एक आम प्रवेश प्रक्रिया आधुनिक बनाने।

भारत का अर्थो-विकास प्रति क्षेत्रीय आधारों का अर्थो-विकास एक बड़ी समस्या हो सकती है। बच्चों को क्षेत्रीय भाषा के प्रति कम दृष्टिकोण होगा, जो न ही क्या पूरा करने के बाद जोड़ाया है। बच्चों को संरचनात्मक तरीकों से सीखने के अर्थो-विकास गया है। जिससे उनके जोड़े विभाग पर बौद्धिक बन सकता है।

शैक्षणिक शिक्षा नीति में बदलाव की आवश्यकता थी। जिनके 1986 में जगु शिक्षा गया था। परिणामस्वरूप परिवर्तन नई शिक्षा नीति का ही लक्ष्य है नीति में कई संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन हैं, लेकिन इसे केवल छात्रों में ही शामिल किया जा सकता है। जे-संस्था के लिए केवल विद्यार्थी काम नहीं करेगा बल्कि शिक्षा संसदीय कार्य व कार्यकारी छात्रों को बचाने का अपनी कार्य क्षमता व वैयक्तिक-समर्थन को शामिल करना होगा।

संज्ञान संज्ञान
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महात्मा गांधी

महात्मा गांधी का जन्म 2 अक्टूबर 1869 को गुजरात के पोरबंदर नामक स्थान पर हुआ था। मोहनदास की माता का नाम पुतलीबाई था, जो कल्याण नगरीवासी की चौबीसवांसी थी। मोहनदास अपने पिता की चौबीसवांसी की अधिकता से। महात्मा गांधी को ब्रिटिश शासन के विरुद्ध भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को नेता और 'अधुविता' बना जाता है।

मोहनदास एक जीवित विद्वानों थे, हालांकि उन्होंने कभी पुरस्कार और सम्मानों को नहीं, का पत्रों ने खेल, दोनों ने ही खेल नहीं थे, बीमार पिता की सेवा करना, घरेलू कामों में सा का हाथ बढ़ाना और समय मिलने पर दूर तक जाकर और पर निकलना उन्हें पसंद था। उनकी दो बहनें भी बड़ी की जाया का संजान करना सीखा, उनके मनमोह विवाहगत नहीं।

1888 मोहनदास ने जेसू-जैसू मुंबई मुनिवर्सिटी की मैट्रिक की परीक्षा पास की और मजबूत शिक्षा 'सामन्तदास कॉलेज' में दाखिल किया। जमानत गुजराती से अंग्रेजी भाषा में जाने से उन्हें साक्षात्कार को समझने में कुछ दिक्कत होने लगी। इस बीच उनके परिवार में उनकी भविष्य की सेवा का भी बात नहीं थी, अगर निर्णय उस पर लिया जाता, तो वह बीकानेर नगरी जाते थे। लेकिन सेवा परियोजना में बीकानेर की इजाजत नहीं थी। मुंबई की गरीबी का घर उनके सामन्तदास कॉलेज में कुछ बात नहीं लग रहा था। इसलिए उन्होंने इस इलाके को महान ही स्वीकार कर लिया। उनके पुत्र घर में इलाके की अति-दाखिलों और अति-दाखिलों की बुद्धि, अल्प-संख्या के केंद्र के रूप में थी। सितंबर 1888 में वे लंदन पहुंच गए। वहां पहुंचने के 10 दिन बाद का लंदन के पास कानून महाविद्यालय में ही एक इंग्लिश टैबर में दाखिल हो गए।

1890 में टॉरगावत सरकार ने इतिहास अधीन की भारतीय जनता के संघर्षों के लिए विशेष रूप से सामान्यजनक अर्थशास्त्र जारी किया। भारतीयों के विरुद्ध 1890 में 'लॉ-नगर' में गांधी के नेतृत्व में एक विशेष संस्था का आंदोलन किया और इस संस्था के अध्यक्षता का इलाके परिपालनकाय एक मुकाम की प्राप्त की। इस प्रकार साक्षात्कार का जन्म हुआ, जो वेदना पहुंचाने के कारण उन्हें डेलने, विदेशीय-प्रतिरोध करने और बिना बिना किन्तु उससे लड़ने की गई तकनीक थी।

जब हम एक आजाद भारत में सांस लेते हैं क्योंकि अंग्रेजी से 19 अक्टूबर 1947 को ही आजादी मिली थी। महात्मा गांधी का विदा का 1948 में हुआ, जब उनकी आयु 78 साल की थी और उनकी पत्नी कस्तूरबा किशोरी आयु 74 साल की, कस्तूरबा एक अलग अंग्रेजी थी। लेकिन बाद में उन्हें गरीबी में रहना और निकल निकलना।

महात्मा गांधी भारत की एक महान नेता थे। महात्मा गांधी के पुत्रों की लड़के और अतिरिक्त के बारे में लोग जानते थे, परंतु उन्होंने किस प्रकार मजबूत, लड़के व अंग्रेजी के लड़कों का बल्ले हुए अंग्रेजी की भाषा सीखने पर मजबूर कर दिया, उसका कोई दूसरा उदाहरण विश्व इतिहास में देखने को नहीं मिलता, तभी तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने भी वर्ष 1948 में गांधी जीवित की विश्व अतिरिक्त विश्व के रूप में सहाय करने की घोषणा की है। भारतीयों के बारे में प्रख्यात वैज्ञानिक आइंस्टीन ने कहा था कि हजार साल बाद जाने गांधी-नगरी इस बात पर बुद्धिगत से विचार करने की हास-हास से क्या ऐसा कोई इंसान भी पाएंगे पर कभी जाता था।

विश्व बदल पर महात्मा गांधी किन्तु एक नाम नहीं लींगु, लड़के और अतिरिक्त का अंग्रेजी है, ऐसे महान

अधिकतम के घनी भागका तापी की 30 अंशसे अधिक को नहीं दिखती के विद्युत-बल में नाशुद्ध बोलने द्वारा तापी भागका हटाया जा ही नहीं।

करी विन्नेवारी

करी का विन्नेवारी है की लोरी को चक्कर के अगले हुए सभी नियम और कानूनी का पालन कर। अल्लामंद लोरी के विवेक अन्वयान उपलब्ध करने और बुद्धिमत् पूर्ण भावना कर। सभी कर्तों का सुप्रमाण समय पर कर अपने पारी और साथ-साथ रखने के विवेक अन्वयान अन्वयान।

अपने देश का उपलब्ध भविष्य हमारे अपने हाथ में

है। अपने देश के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहिए। अपने देश को दुनिया में सबसे अच्छा देश बनाने के लिये प्रयास सभी भारतीय भारतीय का कर्तव्य है।

देश के लिये अपनी विन्नेवारी को निपाने की बात दिखाने के लिए कोई विशेष कल्प नहीं होता। हालाँकि मैं इच्छित भारतीय भारतीय का अन्वयान अधिकतम है, कि का देश के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य का कल्प और अल्लामंद के अनुसार अपना निर्णय निश्चयान करे।

लोक पाठक

512 सिटी

अध्ययन हेतु मोबाइल की उपयोगिता एवं नई शिक्षा नीति

आज मनुष्य के जीवन में 'मोबाइल' एक अत्यंतपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। जैसे ऑनलाइन कर्सीटरी, टैबलर के कार्य मोबाइल, जैपटॉप, कम्प्यूटर के द्वारा पूर्ण हो रहे हैं। इसी तरह छात्रों की शिक्षा भी मोबाइल से हो रही है। और इस सब मनुष्य के द्वारा रहने से मोबाइल मनुष्य का अनीला भगती बन रहा है।

ऑनलाइन शिक्षा के अभाव में मोबाइल एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन बन गया है। पहले कम्प्यूटर, जैपटॉप के ज्यिण्ड ऑनलाइन कार्य पूर्ण होते थे। परंतु इन ज्यिण्ड कम्प्यूटर से या जैपटॉप से कार्य करना भी समय नहीं होता था। साथ ही कम मूल्य में भी इसे कर्सीट के साथ ऑनलाइन शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में एज्युकेशन डिजिटल होना जा रहा है। आज तथा शिक्षक एक-दूसरे से कर्सीट करने तथा कर्सीट साधनी विद्यार्थी के जियु इंटरनेट पर निभर रहते हैं। यह तरीका पढ़ाई करने के जियु लोकथिग होता जा रहा है। छात्रों के हाका सहायता के जियु जियु किट, पुन विद्यार्थी, विद्यार्थी ऑनलाइन जैसी जियु किटों का सहारा शिक्षा जाता है। यह सभी सुविधाएं आज और शिक्षक मोबाइल द्वारा बड़ी आसानी से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

मोबाइल में इन सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने के जियु ज्येक ऐप बनाए गए हैं। जिससे आज और शिक्षक बड़ी ही आसानी से लाभ प्राप्त सकते हैं। 'डूब', 'भूजल मिट', इत्यादि ऐप मोबाइल में रहने से शिक्षा प्राप्त करना आसान हो जाता है। वे यह भी ज्येक का ज्येक ले सकते हैं। शिक्षा से संबंधित तथा ज्येक ज्येक की प्रणति के जियु ज्येक विद्यार्थी भी बनाए जाते हैं। यह विद्यार्थी मोबाइल में आसानी से कर्सीट सभी छात्रों तक पहुंचाए जा सकते हैं और आज इंटरनेट ज्येक प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

ऑनलाइन शिक्षा कम्प्यूटर के द्वारा भी की जाती है, लेकिन जो लोग इसे कर्सीट नहीं पाते उनके जियु मोबाइल

ही एक समय और बेहतर साधन शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का है।

मोबाइल द्वारा इंटरनेट की सहायता से आज ज्येक कर्सीट कार्य भी नहीं कर्सीट देना विद्यार्थी तथा ज्येक ज्येक की आसानी से कर सकते हैं। और इस आसानी से प्राप्त कर लेते हैं।

साथ ही मोबाइल में कर्सीट ज्येक होने के कारण छात्रों को यदि कोई विद्यार्थी, विद्यार्थी तथा कर्सीट जो शिक्षा से संबंधित है, वह भी बड़ी ही आसानी से आसानी करके कर कर सकते हैं। ज्येक ज्येक इंटरनेट के भी देना जा सकता है। और इस समय मोबाइल में ज्येक होने के कारण आज शिक्षा का ज्येक किसी भी समय ले सकते हैं।

आज मोबाइल शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अत्यंतपूर्ण रहा है। मोबाइल का उपयोग ज्येक कर्सीट ज्येक हो गया है। आज मोबाइल एक ऐसा साधन है जो आज के छात्र-छात्राओं, शिक्षकों ज्येक साधनी का साधनी बनाता जा रहा है।

वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली

ज्येक के जीवन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भाग शिक्षा है। यदि ज्येक विद्यार्थी ही ही वह ज्येक से अपने जीवन में सहायता की विद्यार्थी बन कर जाता है।

ज्येक ज्येक शिक्षा का जीवन में महारा है, ज्येक ज्येक ज्येक शिक्षा में जाने वाले नए विद्यार्थी ज्येक के जीवन में आसानी है। ज्येक देना ज्येक दुनिया ज्येक के सभी पर बन रहे हैं। यह ज्येक शिक्षा में सहायता के कारण ही संभव होता है। जैसे सहायता शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा से कर्सीट ज्येक का सहायता पूरी तरह से बदल दिया है। ज्येक जो इन क्षेत्र की आसानी बड़ी ही आसानी से प्राप्त हो रही है। जैसे नई शिक्षा प्रणाली इंटरनेट के द्वारा ज्येक ज्येक के ज्येक ज्येक के ज्येक ज्येक शिक्षा को प्राप्त करने का ज्येक ज्येक के ज्येक ज्येक ज्येक है। साथ ही छात्रों की ज्येक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

अव्यक्तिक अवस्थाक बन गया है। राष्ट्रीय के अनुसार शिक्षा द्वारा बालक और वयस्क के मन तथा बाल्य के सर्वांगीण एवं सर्वोत्कृष्ट विकास इसी तरह सभी विद्यार्थियों में क्या या कि वस्तु की अव्यक्तित पूर्णता को अभिव्यक्त करना ही शिक्षा है।

नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 की योजना के साथ ही राज्य सरकारें मंत्रालय का नाम बदलकर शिक्षा मंत्रालय कर दिया गया है। इस नीति द्वारा देश में बहुत एवं उच्च शिक्षा में परिवर्तनकारी सुधारों की योजना की गई है। इसके अंतर्गत ही साल 2020 तक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा में 100% लैंग्वेज के साथ-साथ पूर्व-विद्यालय में मध्यमिक स्तर तक शिक्षा के सार्वजनिकरण का उद्यम रखा गया है। इसी के साथ कुछ सार्वजनिक उच्च अस्पताल भी हैं।

वर्तमान नीति आर्थिक विज्ञानिक समुदायों को अवसरकारी लक्ष्यों की दिशा में आगे बढ़ाती है।

नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 के तहत वर्ष 2020 तक पूर्व माध्यमिक अनुपात को 100% लाने का उद्यम रखा गया है।

इस शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत बेंद व राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से शिक्षा क्षेत्र पर लैंग्वेज के 5% हिस्से के सार्वजनिक भाग का उद्यम रखा गया है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के मुख्य बिंदु :-

नई शिक्षा नीति में 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 विभाजन वाले शिक्षण व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, जिसमें 3 से 5C तक की आयु वाले बच्चों को शामिल किया गया है।

तीस वर्ष की आयुवर्षान सीमा - 3 साल का टी-पट्टनरी बहुत और पैर 5, 2

तीस वर्ष का एक पाठ्य - पैर 5, 6, 7 और 8 वर्ष का पाठ्य पाठ्य - पैर 9, 10, 11, 12

एनएचई 2020 के तहत एनएचईएनई द्वारा अनुयायी सरकारों और संसाधनक प्राप्त पर एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण की योजना का प्रस्ताव पेशित किया गया है।

इसके द्वारा वर्ष 2020 तक 100-3 साल तक के बच्चों के लिये मुक्तपूर्व बालक सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय और उच्च शिक्षा में छात्रों के लिये अनुकूल और उच्च प्रदर्शन सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं का विकास उद्योगक होगा परंतु किसी भी भाग पर भाग के अनुपात की कोई बाधाता नहीं होगी।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा :-

विद्यार्थियों में सभी सभी पर-सर्वों को बालकनी, निरक्षरता रूप से बाल-सूय, बाल, वृद्ध, सार्वजनिक कार्य को सार्वजनिक उद्योगक के अनुसार प्रदान करने की कोशिश की जाएगी ताकि बाले सार्वजनिक परिवर्तितों एवं अवसर प्राप्तों में भाग ले सकें।

विशेष बिंदु :-

छात्रों के समस्त विकास के उद्यम की योजना में छात्रों को 100% और 100% की परिभाषा में बदलाव किया जाएगा।

समस्त शिक्षण हेतु बेंद सभी अवसरों और एनएचईएनई छात्रों को समस्त मुक्तपूर्व प्रदान करने की दिशा में एक 'बालक अनुकूलन केंद्र' की स्थापना की जाएगी।

इस शिक्षा नीति में विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश का नए प्रस्ताव किया गया है। विभिन्न शिक्षणों का सम्मेलन है कि विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश में भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्था लक्ष्य होगी, पर-आवक है। परंतु इसमें परिवर्तन की ही व्यवस्था है। जिससे सार्वजनिक लक्ष्य प्राप्त की जायगी से शिक्षा तथा नई शिक्षा नीति का उद्यम रखा जायेगा है।

समस्त शिक्षा में अतिविकसित इन्जीनियरी, सी-सी भारतीय, डेटा-विज्ञान, नेचुरल साइंस आदि क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्धित से आधुनिक क्षेत्रों में भी मुक्तपूर्व परिवर्तित रूप में और सुधारों की योजना समस्त में लक्ष्य होगी।

शिक्षण सार्वजनिक में नई शिक्षा नीति द्वारा भारत को सभी उच्च राष्ट्रीय के साथ पर-लाने का उद्यम प्रदान है।

Shri Rahulji Bajaj

"Integrity and character matter. Without them, no amount of ability can get you anywhere. In addition, you need to courage-courage to make difficult decisions and courage to oppose something if your conscience tells you that you are right" (Shri Rahulji Bajaj)

"Rahul Bajaj: An extraordinary life" is an exceptional biography of Shri Rahulji Bajaj by Gita Prasad. In the 'Foreword' section Mr. Rajesh Mehta comments that Shri Rajesh Mehta observes that Shri Rahulji Bajaj evolved from being an indifferent college student becoming one of the tallest Indian business leaders. His exceptional upbringing imbued with Gandhian ethical traits, honesty, honesty, kindness and respect for others along with overall sense of duty, which he has endeavored to impart to his children. Up till to visit Mr. Rahulji Bajaj, a brilliant business leader, the chairman emeritus of Bajaj Group and former Member of Parliament was basically a good human being first. He was an ethical businessman, a good son, a humble father and ultimately a true patriot in real sense, observes Mr. Prasad. This book is not just the story of Shri Rahulji Bajaj but the story of India. The author takes us through the country's transformation from the time Shri Rahulji's mother was imprisoned during the freedom struggle to the roller coaster of his eventual life. Based on unrestricted interviews, the book is full of anecdotes, business insights and political wisdom. It is, at its core, a moving human story. By going through its pages one gets involved and engrossed in realizing the depth of Shri Rahulji's persona. One remembers Lord's quoted Shakespearean lines:

What piece of work is a man, how noble in reason,
how infinite in faculties, in form and moving,
how express and admirable in action, how like an angel in apprehension,
how like a god! a masterpiece by Prince Hamlet in William Shakespeare's play Hamlet!

Shri Rahulji Bajaj always spoke truth. The glimpses of his straight-forward nature and independent approach are apparently visible during many of his life situations. He became MP as an independent candidate after joining any political party. "Through his sagacious leadership... he built Bajaj Auto brick by brick into two wheels leader that it became". He promoted India globally, particularly through his participation and leadership of the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, and promotion of the annual economic summit. He is considered as the Vision and Shaker of Consolidation of Indian Industry. Undoubtedly, no man is without few limitations. He had his own limitations like he may have been slow in seeing transformations, and had insufficient interest in technology but he always listened to the present generation, observes Mr. Prasad. But no one can deny he made Bajaj Auto a powerhouse and extended Bajaj business Empire including even his own family life span. He not only did build one of the world's most valuable two-wheeler companies, he followed it up by laying the foundation of financial sector powerhouse. His life story no doubt would inspire millions to come.

Shri Bajaj was charismatic and fascinating person. His life was multi-dimensional. At the foremost, his leadership was not only based on the lessons he learnt from business schools but it was a

"visionary", "decisive", "action-oriented", "execution driven" and strategic. Yes. He was an excellent team builder. "His conviction, his ability to speak out to defend his beliefs made his distinctive... he exemplified true hallmark of leadership." Besides, he established an impeccable relationship between business, government, and society. For six decades he spearheaded the evolution of his relationship in India. Moreover, he has peculiar sense of "sustainability and value of leaving a lasting legacy. His life is testimony to a life of perseverance and purpose towards value creation with a horizon that spans multiple generations".

Born on 10 June 1948, Sri Rajesh Bajaj was a proud son of truly patriotic mother, "Savitri" and father "Kamalnayan" from Warsha who was imprisoned during India's freedom struggle. Sri Rajesh Bajaj was deeply influenced by his mother who instilled a sense of independence in him. He was brought up on many places: Warsha, Madras, and Mumbai. His early education was carried out in 'Cathedral Boys' school, Mumbai. He was an intelligent but naughty as a kid and was both fond studies like reading and games like cricket. "As a young boy he was superman, smashing glass plates with his mighty fist of cricket ball." Veteran Tata business tycoon Ratan Tata was in his class for one year in the school. Ash Gidrey, Gidrey team was his junior. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Yusuf Hussain Hammi, (Founder of CIPA) were his contemporaries. He was "a school perfect in Std 5, house captain in Std 8, school captain in Table Tennis, Captain of house team." He also enjoyed debating. He always followed the advice of his father, "Do what you want to do but once you decide what to do, try to be the best in the world that..."

We are extremely privileged that Sri Rajesh Bajaj was the head of our institutions from 1991. Though he spent only 3 days a year at Warsha, he took a keen interest in Shiksha Mandal's college. It is because of his support, more than that financial, that our college and other college of Shiksha Mandal saw so much development in the last decade.

While paying tribute to Sri Rajesh Bajaj, Principal of the college, Dr. Om Maheshaya nostalgically says, "The memories flooded me..." remembers the when Sri Bajaj called him personally. The occasion was when Jankinet Rajaj College of Science, Warsha (Presently known as Rajaj College of Science) had been elevated and uplisted from NAAC's "B" grade to the "A" grade. Mr. Bajaj appreciated him saying that the feat was achieved due to the able and dynamic leadership of the Principal of the college. But the Principal, Dr. Maheshaya modestly and humbly admitted that the success was the result of the contributions made by all the staff members as a team. Mr. Bajaj grinned and said, "The team wins match only because of the decisions of the captain, every ship is sailed successfully to the light house because of its sailor." Mr. Bajaj also appreciated Dr. Om Maheshaya when he did receive KJ Somaiya Best Principal award. On many occasions during his Warsha visits, Mr. Bajaj congratulated Principal Maheshaya for his incessant efforts. He lauded his sense of dedication towards the uplifterment of the college to the Autonomous Institution. Mr. Bajaj did not forget to salute and support Dr. Maheshaya during his great-stricken days when the mother and spouse of Dr. Om breathed their last and passed away for the heavenly abode. Mr. Bajaj was a man with a sense of duty, concluded.

Lately "Mr. Bajaj slowly eased himself out of active management and handed more and more to the next generation as they persuaded him to diversify the Rajaj group toward the financial sector in both insurance and non-bank financing each emerging as private sector leaders in their respective segments. With the ethical upbringing of the whole Bajaj family, infused with the practice of hard work, Rajaj Group will continue to inspire others with the example set by their visionary leader. "His life was not a well lived one.

FROM THE SOURCES:

- Mr. Kalsubh Bajaj was chairman of Bajaj Auto. He was born on June 10, 1938 in Kalkata. His grandfather Jannulal Bajaj founded the Bajaj Group in 1926 and his father Kamalrajant Bajaj succeeded him in 1943. Kamalrajant started the precursor to Bajaj Auto. Within three years he expanded into new business, including cement, electrical appliances and textiles.
- Mr. Kalsubh Bajaj graduated from St. Stephen's College in Delhi in 1958 and also earned a degree in law from Bombay University. Then he went to pursue MBA from Harvard Business School in the US and became CEO of Bajaj Auto in 1988.

HAMARA BAJAJ:

- Mr. Kalsubh Bajaj built the firm in the 1970s and 80s. He gave the company's revenues to join the Billionaire club.
- It was through his initiative that Chetak and Bajaj Super models rose to prominence in the Indian market.
- Originally based on Italian Vespa spirit, Chetak was an affordable means of transportation for millions of Indians for decades and is remembered as 'Hamara Bajaj'.

BAJAJ:

- Bajaj sales hit a low point around 2011 after market liberalisation saw Japanese competitors like Honda, Yamaha, and Suzuki introduce new motorcycles and change the dynamics of India's market. But, it soon recovered from the lull with effective marketing and promotion. Bajaj Auto reinvented itself and came up with Bajaj Pulsar Motorcycle.
- In 2006, he split Bajaj auto into three units-Bajaj Auto, finance company Bajaj Finserv and a holding company. He was also now managing the day to day affairs of the company.
- Mr. Kalsubh Bajaj has been the president of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) as well as the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM).
- In 2005, Mr. Kalsubh Bajaj stepped down from his role as chairman, his son Rajiv became the Group's managing director.
- Mr. Bajaj got elected to the Upper House of Parliament in the 2006-2010 period.
- On November 30, at an awards event organized by the Economic Times in Mumbai, Mr. Bajaj said that he was "born anti-establishment". He was regarded as plain-spoken and his words used to all疼 his "people".
- Under Sena, Indira Gandhi, the government regulated production under a system called the License Raj. Owing to the restrictions, buyers had to book and wait for years to receive a car.
- However, Mr. Kalsubh protested against the License Raj.
- On November 10, he triggered a sharp debate on Twitter after he said that there is an atmosphere of fear in the country and people are afraid to criticize the government.
- The veteran industrialist's candid remarks were well received by the critics of the incumbent government.
- According to Forbes India's 100 Richest People in 2019 list, the Bajaj family's net worth stands at \$9.2 billion and it is the 11th richest family in India.

My Favorite Literary Figures

"Tha lali ke sap mai shalika
 Mai aha, sabhe saram
 Hara kaha tha, shikha
 Ank mai haku Pover"
 "Mhi Gya jai gun ki,
 Manal nikama jhal kar"
 "Jadh madhe beti madhane
 Lage, uttar Mema"

- RUKHI SUMAN
MAHADEVI VARMA

Biography Introduction: "Mahadevi Varma" was born in a reputed Kayastha family of Farukhbad, Uttar Pradesh in 1907. Father's name was Govind Prasad Varma. His mother Hemmati was a simple poet. The qualities of his mother and maternal grandfather had an effect on Mahadevi ji. At the young age of nine, she was married to Swarajy Narayan Varma. Their married life was not successful. She decorated her post of Divisional Principal of Mahila Vidyalaya. This great writer, who was awarded the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India, passed away on 13 September 1987.

Literary Introduction: "Mahadevi Varma" is considered a great poet of the Chhayawali era. Mysticism, pain, supernatural love etc. have been expressed in her poetry. She also edited the Chand magazine. She was awarded the Jyotiya Award for her work named "Varma".

Works: Nilas, Kadimi, Navra, Sagorot, Doshakha, Varma etc. In addition to poetic compositions, there is the wall, forest of memory, episodes of etc.

Language style: The language of Mahadevi ji is Sanskritized Bharat Bhas. Her style is Mukta and Gauri style.

Place in literature: In view of her gain in her poetry, she has been called Mema of the modern era. The emergence of "Mahadevi Varma" in literature happened at a time when the shape of Hindi had not been defined. She introduced Braj Bhasa culture in Hindi poetry. She gave us a repository of songs with a heartfelt acceptance to Indian philosophy. In this way, she did an important work in the development of language, literature and philosophy which later influenced an entire generation. She created a unique rhythm and simplicity in the composition and language of her songs, as well as natural use of symbols and images that draw a picture in the mind of the reader. Her contribution to the prosperity of Chhayawali poetry is very important. While Jayashankar Prasad gave naturalization to the Chhayawali poetry, Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala' embedded the literature in it and Surjitranandan Pant brought the art of deliberation, but Varma embedded life in the Chhayawali poetry. The most prominent feature of her

poetry is emotionalism and intensity of feeling. Such lively and tangible manifestation of the subtle subtle expressions of the

heart makes 'Varma' among the best Chhayavall poets. She is remembered with respect for her speeches in Hindi. Her speeches were full of compassion for the common man and firm of faith. At 1st World Hindi Conference, 1983, Delhi, she was the chief guest of the closing ceremony.

Apart from the original creation, she was also a creative translator with works like in her translation "Saptasahas" (1988). With the help of her cultural consciousness, she has presented 37 selected important pieces of Hindi poetry in her work by establishing the identity of Vedic, Bharavata, Theravada and the works of Anandabhai, Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti and Jayadev. At the beginning, in the 61-page 'Apra Band' she has given a thorough research in relation to this invaluable heritage of Indian wisdom and literature, which enriches the mental thinking and fine writing of Hindi, not just limited female writing.

There is a saying that you don't need to be related by blood, in order to call someone your family. Typically, a woman's family consists of her parents and after that her husband and children. But what if you have animals more than you like your fellow humans? And what if you consider your animal companions as your children?

"Mahadevi Varma" was a renowned Hindi Writer. She had great love and compassion for birds and animals. In her lifetime, she had many birds and animals as pets. She portrayed that love beautifully in her short stories. She has written some really heart touching and sometimes heart breaking short stories about animals in Hindi.

Well known Hindi poet and novelist "Mahadevi Varma" - did just that; the much-awarded literary often related to an Madhya Bharu lived an idyllic life with mostly animals for company. These creatures were never merely pets to her. Instead, she felt a love for them that was reciprocal and equal. She rescued and adopted and helped many voiceless beings in her lifetime.

"Mahadevi Varma" has a major connection with her animal friends. While others may have laughed at her, she felt gratitude and pride because the animals loved her, communicated with her, and showered her with affection. Pet parents are familiar with the way that their pets react to certain situations such as a stormy night. But "Mahadevi Varma" was a step ahead, seeing the animals' world as they see hers.

A woman who considers animals to be her family and rejects the social code of marriage and childbirth is probably not a rare occurrence these days. Often, women are happy to be child-free and be parents to cats or dogs. It is a matter of choice. Back in the day, however, it was laughter — though there is a lot of women who were known for their work in their respective fields, stood firm and followed their hearts. Just like our author here. The animals kept her busy as she had a lot of them to care for. Plus, Mahadevi's

soft heart could not bear to see the senseless beings suffering, as the event took in a form from an acquaintance.

There is emphasis on the empathy that resulted "Mahaadevi Varma" to read each furry family member's emotions. For example, Chintuakhi the male rabbit seemed lonely but bringing a female rabbit home did not improve the situation. There was aggression and violence too.

Animal behaviour is carefully shared by the author from start to finish. That means that the readers get a realistic picture about the non-humans being capable and showing affection to their human adopter. Along with that, there are the terrible incidents which only some animal lovers may be familiar with. Animals being killed by humans, animals killing other animals and the grief that follows.

Every human being who values non-humans and treats them as equals can identify with the experience of being surrounded by furry creatures. Every person who has raised animals can feel the love in Mahaadevi's life. My Family does not treat non-humans as un-intelligent, uninteresting or unlovable beings. It isn't the usual storytelling where the pet cat or dog shows up for a meal and leaves the scene. This story is not about a pet parent who serves the senseless beings their food, pats their head, scratches the chin, and completes the daily interaction — this is a book about a woman who chose her family and the family who chose her.

Here are some story names of "mahaadevi varma" which shows her affection towards animals. A short story about a rabbit that had become better - Chintuakhi Chintuakhi

How a wild baby squirrel grew into a loving and caring pet - Golu

The innocent love, care, and playfulness of a pet dove - Sona Hirdi

A pet dog with complex human-like emotions - Neetu Katta

A short story that revolves around the love, ambitions, disappointments of an innocent child and her three pets - Nikki, Brijash Rani

India weed sprouts as dories there why does the same row has to suffer too? — Gauri Gauri

The depth of a peacock's emotions in this unique short story — Neelkanti — Mr

Like this "mahaadevi varma" represent feelings of animal, nature, and many more things with her great and inspirational writing.

These writings always give us message to look forward and beyond our life

THANK YOU

Idhwar Prasadran Chabe

B.S.C. 1st year Sem (I)

Section - 503

Role of Women in defense services

All wings of the India Armed Forces allow women to combat roles (junior ranks) and combat supervisory roles (officers) except Indian Army (support roles only) and special forces of India (women role only) (c.2017). Indian Air Women deserve a bigger role in armed forces women encourage participation and share power and information as they have learnt this since their childhood, and yet are ruthless when the situation demands. It comes naturally to them to embrace the self-worth of them a combat rank might offer qualify as a good leader. Our armed forces are opening the doors to women forces are opening the doors to women very hesitantly. Their role must be made more broad-based combat role in the Indian Army has for long been an exclusive domain of men, India will be among the few countries globally to have broken the gender barrier. Women have been serving in administrative and technical roles in various corps, but combat role for them, initially in the Military Police, is a new beginning.

The recent supreme court judgment has finally accepted gender parity in the army by allowing women officers in command positions.

The debate on women in combat role in the armed forces comes up at regular intervals, although women have been in such roles in other countries earlier too. History books testimony to the fact that thousands of women from Britain, Germany and America, including the women guerrilla fighters and those who took part in uprisings against the rulers, who may not be included in strict definition of a combat soldier, fought during the course of world war.

By 1943, the army of the soviet union had enrolled more than a million fighting women. The 588th Central Postal Directory, 6888 Central Postal Directory, 6888 Central Postal Directory and the 6888 Central Postal Directory of the soviet air force were all female units of pilots and aircraft engineers.

Shruti S. Chavan

Class: B.Sc. 1st

Roll No.: 1941

Sub: English Assignment

Ways to Boost Your Immunity

Your natural immune system does a great job to defend your body against pathogens, allergens, and many illness-causing microorganisms.

However, if your immune system weakens, microorganisms will start invading your body and can make you sick.

Therefore, you need to make certain lifestyle changes and start following some healthy life patterns, to boost your immunity.

Researchers are still exploring the impact of regular exercising, diet, psychological stress, age, and other factors on the immune system of humans.

However, it's always recommended that people start changing their immune system for good. Here are some tips to start boosting your immune system.

Start working on your diet :-

- First and foremost, you need to aim for maintaining a balanced diet or vegetarian. Whole foods that include ample antioxidants. It's important to include high protein foods in the diet, such as meat, pork, lean chicken, to fish, beans, milk, cheese, eggs, nuts, lentils, you name it, you need.
- To consume four or five servings of healthy green vegetables including collared greens, lettuce, etc. also eat plenty of mushrooms. Which are a great source of vitamin D to boost immunity.

Nourish Your Body :-

- Our healthy immune system also needs proper nourishment according to some scientific people. There's some evidence to prove that there's strong nutrient deficits for iron, zinc, deficiencies or even copper, zinc, selenium, and vitamins A, C, B, and E have a negative selenium and vitamins A, C, B, and E have a negative impact on the immune.
- A, C, B, and E have a negative impact on the immune response. It's essential to keep the body well nourish with proper food rich in proteins and micronutrients, to boost your immune system.

Heal Your Mind :-

- There's a direct link between the brain and the immune system. To be precise, mindfulness meditation is important to enhance the activity in the right anterior insula, prefrontal cortex, and right hippocampus which is the area stimulated through mindfulness your boost immune system works more effectively.

Routine Exercise :-

- Regular exercise is important to boost your immune system if you work out regularly. It will help your body to mobilise the T cells a type of white blood cells that guard your body against infections. However, exercise extremely rigorous exercise may even weaken your immune system leaving you vulnerable to viral infection.
- However, consistent extremely rigorous exercise may even weaken your immune system leaving you vulnerable to viral infection and flu as it must be done in moderation along with a healthy diet plan.

Get Adequate Sleep :-

- Lack of sleep may lead to the activation of the inflammatory immune response which further slows the activity of T cells in the human body this may weaken your body's immune system, as well as response to vaccines so its best to get a proper 7 to 8 hours of sleep every night to maintain the balance of your body immune system.

Weight Management :-

- Maintaining a healthy weight is also important to boost your immune system. If there is a excess fat in your body, it may hamper your body's natural defence system and also leads to heart disease and other conditions.
- Its important to maintain a proper weight height mean our low according to your height to gain a healthy immune system.

Adopt Healthy Life Patterns :-

- Following healthy life patterns like eating a balanced diet, regularly exercising and taking the right supplements and nutrients that are important to control weight and improve your immunity when you start your day. Always eat a healthy breakfast and avoid being hungry for long periods. Even sleep chewing high sugar containing foods your blood sugar level which increasing fat storage always include at least for 10 min serving of vegetables and fruits in your diet our day. These food are high in nutrients and low in calories. These 7 ways to boost your immune system these simple lifestyle changes can help your stay healthy and better immune.

Name : Sarika Gajanan Tikar
Class : B12 Sem 1 Year

The farewell of Humanity

- Many innocents who were without politics died. Every soldier took each bullet on his chest with a smile of pride. —
- Little children playing there what was their fault? To kill human? To destroy humanity? what was the heed of the assault?
- On this note to keep us knowing, for jumping from that day, let's get going. —
- Mumbai the Emerald heart of India, which is now joyfully standing reflecting its beautiful view.
- Naitawat, Lingpudi, Taj, Trident and Gateway, are standing 24/7 never letting its beauty fade away! Khatone his pride had to salute, crying and weeping help out of love.
- It was 26th of November 2008, whereas the warline (Jihad) was activated!!!
- Decades what even centuries would pass, The immensely treason, brings still alive in heart.
- Many innocents were laid slain, They were only 'inn' NSC claimed.
- CSC, Kama Lingpudi and Taj, let save the centre of 'Tulsi SHAD'!!
- To spare their bloody stavings their fearless hearts for their faith (Jihad) they made even the parallel cry to resist.
- Well!! Islam is a very great entity, what these fools will understand!
- After this informativity, even Allah would even deny their hand. —
- JAI!! to our sacrificed all. —
- But always remember India never falls!!!
- These utterly madness... these dereliction must be stopped at any cost. Or else if it continues, we all are lost!!
- That day all blood mingled without any discrimination. There was no caution but a yard of parental blood signifying the ache of nation. :)

Name : Yashika Pathak

Class : 10 (A)

Acid Rain and Aquatic Life

As the effect of acidification has been sighted all over the world such as deleterious ecological effects such as reduced reproduction of aquatic fish species, dieback and stunted growth in plants, accumulation of toxic aluminum and heavy metals in soil and water bodies, biodiversity loss including corals and shellfish, degrade to the manmade structures made up of marble and stone and corrosion of metal structures.

Hence it is important to know about acid rain effect on aquatic life.

Acid rain releases aluminum from the soil into lakes and streams which is toxic to many aquatic organisms. According to natural surface effects of deposition about 75% of the lakes and about 37% of the streams, soft waters with low alkaline metal ions are more susceptible to acidification.

Acidification increases the release of aluminum from granite rocks. Aluminum gives chronic stress lower body weight or smaller the size than fish become inefficient in competing for food and habitat. In addition, most of the eggs do not hatch, some adult fish may die, and partially sensitive species such as snail and clam cannot tolerate pH below 5.5. However in case of some species such as frog through it can tolerate lower pH but their prey species such as snailly control and decrease in prey population subsequently lower the frog population as well.

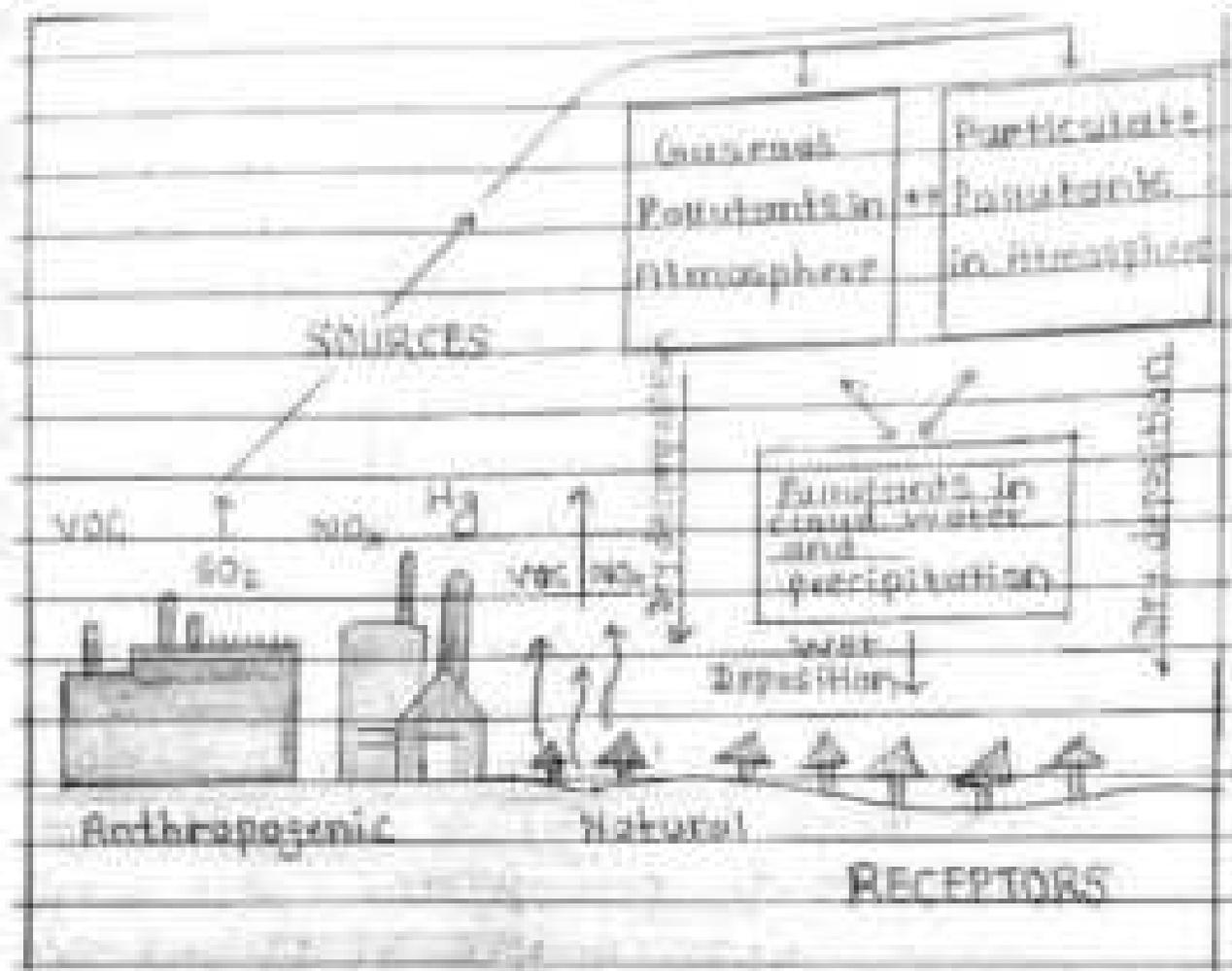
Interconnections and interdependencies in the food chain affect the ecosystem release of toxic heavy metal ions such as ions of copper, cadmium, nickel, chromium, cobalt lead and zinc in the water body reduce the development and growth of the fish. Acidic condition together with toxicity of heavy metals reduced the growth of the fish and increases the stress this make the fish less immune, then become more susceptible to diseases, kills the eggs and larval stages, reduces spawning and reproductive success.

Nitrogen dioxide deposition in water bodies is another major reason for episodic acidification about 10-40% of the nitrogen dioxide reaching water bodies are airborne and they are released to atmosphere mainly anthropogenic sources.

Acidification affects shell forming mollusk shell fish coral reefs, sea grass beds and juvenile stages of aquatic organisms. In case of shell fish and corals their calcareous shell or skeleton get dissolved in acidic environment. Reduced pH encourages the growth of acid tolerant forms such as some bacteria and protozoa. acid rain is not the sole cause of acidification, some swamps, bogs and marshes naturally have low level of pH. In addition acid water run off from coal mines could reach the surface water bodies e.g. fish kills in pennsylvania, west virginia and virginia surface waters in us and canada.

Acid rain occurs when pollution in the atmosphere sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide is chemically changed and absorbed by water droplets in clouds. When there is precipitation the droplets in clouds fall to earth as rain, snow or sleet. The polluting chemicals in the water droplets form an acid by combining with hydrogen and oxygen in water. These acidic droplets can increase the acidity of the soil and affect the chemical balance of lakes and streams.

Acid Rain



In the atmosphere, SO₂ and NO_x gases can be transformed into sulfate and nitrate particles, while some NO_x can also react with other pollutants to form ozone, also. SO₂ react with water, oxygen and other chemicals present to form sulfate acid and nitric acid. This does not necessarily mean that acid rain is formed with the reaction of these chemicals. Rather a small portion of acid rain happens due to natural phenomena such as volcanoes, burning of fossil fuels etc. The sources of SO₂ and NO_x in the atmosphere are:

1. Manufacturing, industries and oil refineries.
2. Vehicles and heavy equipment.
3. Burning of fossil fuels to generate electricity. Portions of SO₂ and NO_x come from electric generators.

Reduction of acid rain can be done either fuel switching or scrubbing. Fuel switching includes limiting the use of sulphur containing fuels such as coal or switching to low sulphur containing coal or oil, switching to alternative energy sources such as using gas boilers instead of coal or oil boilers, nuclear power generation using renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, wave and geothermal energy. Use solar batteries, fuel cells, natural gas and electric motor vehicles, EPA's energy star program, reduce car pool by using public transportation, maintain the vehicle for low NO_x emission and factory boilers such as clean the stacks and exhaust pipes. Use energy efficient boilers and using flares or scrubbers to catch

the oxides of sulphur and Nitrogen in industrial effluents and vehicles, defining the right stack height, in 1970s average stack height was 100-300m common in steel and thermal electric generating plants in Europe and North America however later 400m super stacks are introduced which reduce the local pollution by emitting pollutants outside the boundary layer.

Name : Shital Sanjayrao Gayakwad
Class : B.Sc. 1st year

Book I Loved The Most

I read many books for pleasure. Among all these books my most favorite book is 'The Ramayana'. It is the most interesting book. I have never read. I like to read and to read that book because it is very much interesting and meaningful to me. This book has been my friend since my childhood and till today I am calling to the book as friend.

The Ramayana is my favorite book because the story represents our culture. The main characters are of ideal type to understand our culture and religion. The story is very simple. It is easily understood by all. The story is nothing but the struggle between vice and virtue. Ravana is the demon king of Lanka. He is trying to suppress gods and goddesses by dint of his power. But, an incarnation of God has appeared before him to teach him a lesson. Ravana has been killed by Ram and again virtue has been restored.

This is the gist of the book. The gist is neatly described with a number of beautiful amusing stories in the Ramayana. The service and sacrifice of Lakshman and Sita are finally pronounced. The brotherly love and respect of Bharat for his elder brother is a shining example of noble character in the Ramayana.

The courage and daring deeds of Hanuman along with his devotion to his lord appeal every body. This book the Ramayana is the pride of our culture. It teaches us how to preserve our culture against adverse influences.

The Ramayana inspires young people to work with greater courage and stronger mind. For all these reasons I prefer this book.

It leaves a lasting impression on me. My outlook of life has been transformed. It has taught me high moral. It teaches me to follow the character of Ram and Sita given me moral strength to fight against the evils of our society like Ravana.

The book is full of morals. Ram was the ideal son, ideal husband and ideal king. Sita Devi was the ideal wife, Lakshman and Bharat were ideal brothers. Hanuman proved him to be an ideal servant. The language of the book is very simple. It has message for every one, rich and poor, high and low, young and old.

This book is written by Valmiki in Sanskrit. It was later written in Hindi by Tulsi Das and work is known as Ramcharita Manas.

An everlasting peace can be achieved if we follow the principles of Ramayana.

This book is read an all our classes in Hindi Society.

Name : Sakshi S. Bhalbhalde

BE A WARRIOR NOT WORRIER

Dear Parents,

Don't worry. All things will happen if they are meant to stop comparing the past to present. You left it behind for a reason, so go forward confidently into the future. You are developing right now.

Love and appreciate your own self, what you are inner and outer, these small worries and concerns will be forgotten with time. Time is best healer, so don't be thankful for those small blessings that grace your life each moment. It takes destruction of all the old to build up to the new.

Tell the people in your life that you love them. It doesn't matter how many people are in your life, love the ones you have. You can't make yourself right and good in everyone's eyes. Even if you try to do so, you can't. So don't hurt yourself to become what they wanted to see you like, they will never get satisfied. Because they are not made to love you, accept it.

The only situation they love and accept your good side as well as bad ones.

Love yourself. Invest in moments and memories, not things. Is not wrong to have nice house or car, branded cloths as long as it is the memories made in that house, and trips and rides taken in that car and where you went with those you love that you hold most dear.

"Honor your drivers, trust your will" life chips away at us all. Some play the victim, some choose to be a survivor, and then there are those who choose to conquer. "Justice delayed, is justice denied." But you refused to believe. You said a coin has two sides. Speak for yourself, love your scars, they are the proof and reminder when every single thing tried to break you. They are proof that you were stronger than whatever tried to hurt you.

The best thing you can wear is confidence, don't let anything bother you and your life. You are precious never to get let yourself find out what present for you and who you someone else's present let be who they are, build your own hill to stand on and then look around at the marks you have went to be who you are.

Believe in your potential cherish what you have because what you have may be in someone's wish list, but let reminder is letting go. Whether is guilt, anger, love, loss or betrayal change is never easy. But the best part is in an year one day it will worth it.

Love you...

From Future me,

Name : Nalasha Methroob Pathan

Class : E.S. 1st year (B-Ann.)

My Favourite Area of Research

My favourite area of research is garden. I like to visit the garden very much with my family. We can practice many sports activities with the participation of my brothers or parents.

We very much enjoy the air and vast scenic views. I really like the smell of roses in the air specially in the spring. This is the perfect time that I love to spend time in the garden.

My brothers and I like to start a game of soccer when we arrive. After that we sit for a while to rest and have water drinks and food. Seeing the vast green sports ground we helps me improve my appetite.

Then my dad gives us for a target-shar challenge we laugh a lot when we beat him and there is great fun and joy when he share this game with us.

After that my brothers and I go back to ride some rides in the park and enjoy it and when it gets dark we usually sit down and play some of the games we bring with us. This place is my favourite area that helps spending a lot of time in.

There is no doubt that many of our habits have changed as a result of the Spread of the Corona pandemic (Covid-19). After I used to prefer going with my friends to the club where we used to spend a good time playing football, it becomes better to stay at home, so I prepared some things which makes me happy, including the library. I have set up a library in my room, it contains many valuable books. I bought some of these books & others my father bought & gave to me.

My room has become my favourite place or area and reading has become my favourite hobby. I enjoy reading books in general & historical books in particular because historical books educate me and provide me with important information. To make my room pleasant, I put some beautiful flowers on my desk, and my mother also I made a suggestion that they liked, which is to Summarize the book that I have finished reading & read it to the oldest of the family before in the evening.

This idea encouraged my brothers to read as well & that there was competition between us & we created our time in something useful, and I also played with my brother in the garden of the house, because exercising is very important to maintain our health, and thus we have implemented the health instructions for controlling the spread of the Corona Virus without to be bored.

Siddhi R. Sorikar

"Can Mobile Replace Books"

According to the common sense media, kids are spending nearly two hours on average using media or technology. As for babies, between the age of 8 and 12, they use technology six hours per day. Technology have some good benefit but not all of it are good. Not all people know what bad about technology and some think that they are better than books. Technology device should not replace books because technology devices can cause health problems. It also expensive and books improve learn much more than technology.

In fact using too much time on technology devices can cause health problems. technological devices can cause headaches, dry eye, eye strain, and blurred vision. These problems can cause people to go blind and not able to see anymore. They can also cause numbness and depression which is a mental health.

"Reading is a conversation. All books talk, but a good book listens as well". A quote from mark twain. For most people reading is something they like to do and it make them feel relax while reading books. something when reading people who fall asleep and forget all of their problem that they don't want to deal with. technology devices causes distraction in class, such as playing game and listening to music. Most student don't get their work done when they use play game on their devices.

Most student in middle school in Lincoln, have chrome book which is a good thing but some student are taking advantage of chrome books and not doing school work. "A good part of "The innovation" is about the transition from an oral to a literary culture. Book effect such great transformation in a way we think about the world, our history, our logic, mathematics, you name it. I think we would be greatly diminished as people.

And as a culture if book become obsolete. "James Gleick stated: It's because of books that technology are there today in.

The internet is very much like television in that it takes time away from other pursuits, provides entertainment and information, but in no way can compare with the warm, personal experience of reading a good book. This is not the only reason why the internet will never replace books, for books provide the in depth knowledge of a subject that sitting in front of a computer monitor cannot provide. We can down load text from an internet source, but the esthetic quality of sheets of downloaded text leave much to be desired. A well- designed book enhance the reading experience.

The book is still the most compact and inexpensive means of conveying a dense amount of know ledge in a convenient package.

The ease portability of the books is what makes it the most user-friendly format for knowledge now inverted. The idea that you can carry in one's pocket a play by Shakespeare, a novel by Charles Dickens or Tom Clancy, photo's Dalgarno, or the bible in a small paperback edition is mind boggling. We take such unnecessary convenience for granted, not realizing that the book itself has undergone

quite an evolution since the production of the Gutenberg Bible in 1455 and Shakespeare's First Folio in 1623, just three years after the pilgrims landed at plymouth to colonize the New world.

**While the INTERNET Distracts you with
Hundreds of Worthless Trivia.
A Good Book immerses you into a personal
world of Relevant Information.**

Not only has the art and craft of printing and book manufacturing been greatly improved over the centuries, but the great variety of subject matter now available in books astounding, to say the least. In fact, the internet requires the constant input of authors and their books to provide it with the information that makes it a useful tool for exploration and learning.

It is not to say the internet is any less than it is. The internet, as it continues to grow, is certainly one of the most remarkable technological developments in the history of mankind. Its ability to connect us all with the entire world is what makes it so extraordinary. For example, you can read the morning headlines or weather reports in Australian newspapers, explore the subway system in Buenos Aires, or use a telephone. Through the email you can communicate with anyone anywhere who also has an email address you can even discuss the latest book you're read.

*"But will the internet ever replace books?
Not on your life!"*

Robert Anderson Ferguson
M.S. Ed.
1971-81

ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEFENSE SERVICES

All wings of the Indian Armed Forces allow women to combat roles (junior ranks) and combat support roles (Officers except Indian Army (support roles only) and special forces of Indian (Tamil subcontinent) (C-2017). Indian Air Women Reserve a bigger role in armed forces.

Women encourage participation and share power and information as they have learnt this since their childhood, and yet are ruthless when the situation demands. It comes naturally a them to enhance the self-worth of their a nurse but much might after quality in a great leader but armed forces are opening the doors to women forces are opening the doors to women very hesitantly. Their role must be made more broad based.

Combat role in the Indian Army has long been an exclusive domain of men. India will be among the few countries globally to have broken the gender barrier. Women have been serving in administrative and technical roles in various corps, but combat role for them, initially in the Military police, is a new beginning.

The recent supreme court judgment has finally accepted gender parity in the Army by allowing women officers in command position.

The debate on women in combat role in the armed forces comes up at regular intervals as though women have been in such roles in other countries earlier too. History bears testimony to the fact that thousands of women from Britain, Germany and America, including the women guerrilla fighters and those who took part in up risings against the masters who may not be included in strict definition of a combat soldier, fought during the second world war.

By 1943, the arms of the soviet union had enrolled more than a million fighting women. The 588th Central Postal Directory, 587th Central Postal Directory, 588th Central Postal Directory and the 588th Central Postal Directory of the soviet Air force were all female units of postals and aircraft engineers.

Name : Bhavika S. Chaudhan
Class : B.Sc. - 1st

Are Government Policies Beneficial For Research

First of all, we'll begin with, what government policies are? For the people wondering what policy actually is, it is actions or principles of action adopted or proposed by organization or individual. Government policies just like control policies, culture, education (which might be important from the student's perspective), Government operations, economic Agains etcetera are also important for Researchers. There are also other just types of policies like: public policy, functional policy, organizational policy, and specific policy. As for benefits of Government policies, Government of too provides the national defense, protects property rights, tries to make market more competitive. As we are moving towards government, we'll see some more points about how it works.

There is an economic role of government in a market economy. Whenever the benefits of a government policies outweigh it's costs:

They pay for goods and services, they use or provides by taxing or borrowing from the people. "Public Good" which we can say is a division of a government policy current. Public policy is given benefits to more than one person or people (Would be easy to understand), at the same time, and their use cannot or should not be restricted to the Rich, Wealthy people or the people who paid to use them. To design, To establish or to enforce property rights, is an important role of government in the economy. As we've already seen how government policies are important, we'll now see, how research works.

We research, it means we analyze or elaborate something we are not in. Well, Analysis of policies helps public to understand how these social, economic, or political conditions change. How public policies are created evolve them when in order to face the changing needs of these changing societies. Research thus offers us the foundation for almost all the government policies in our economic system. As we talked about "Public Policies" early, social policies also stand there as public are usually interests. As for social policies, Research provides accurate & timely information on the needs of people and for population to not get demotivated but to be motivated. As for Research too, they use their different methods to observe situations or events happened that affects people. Which we can say is a quantitative method. These quantitative research produces objectives that can be clearly communicated through statistics. Well, this makes research or research a vital role.

Role of Media in Covid-19

Abstract:

Covid-19 has spread to all over the world. Huge number of territories and countries is suffering from this issue and try to deal this pandemic situation. The first case of the corona virus infection is reported in India on 30th Jan 2020 in Kerala. First lockdown is announced on 24th March 2020 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The government called it up with lockdown in 75 district where Covid-19 cases had observed as well as all major cities. Media plays an important role for the nation in this epidemic situation. This article discussed about the role of media in this Covid-19 period. It also discussed about the challenges issues faced by media.

Introduction:

What is Covid-19?

A novel corona virus also known as COVID-19 outbreak was first identified in Wuhan, Hubei province, China in December 2019. Corona Virus (CoV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness or sickness extending from the common cold to more serious diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome. A new corona virus is a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans. Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cold, and shortness of breath or breathing difficulties. In more serious cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe critical respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even it cause death.

Media is one of the most powerful instruments of communication. It provides the most crucial information and brings real and influential aspects of the world to a broad spectrum of people.

Media refers to several links, namely - mass media, broadcast media, print media, the web media and the digital media. But I will deal here with print and video.

The world is moving towards progress in every step of life because of the information we are educated with daily social issues including poverty, violence, corruption and bribery, suppression of human rights, rape, discrimination and crime, killing in the name of honour are being covered by every social element with the pure and free effect. The media has grown as a channel to explore the issues of society there rationally.

Media is all the more critical in a democracy. It is often regarded as the heart of a democracy cannot be missing. In simple words, democracy is the government of people, for the people and by the people. In this sense, the active and vigilant participation of media is essential in a democratic society. It

is the voice of the people.

We can't even imagine a regular or even a "lockdown - down" day without news. The out break of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has created a worldwide health crisis that has had a profound impact on the way we perceive our world and our everyday lives. The pace of contagion of transmission diminishes our sense of agency, with quarantine, lockdown and social distancing being implemented, our only source of credible information is the media or press. In the time of lockdown, the one doctor that has been working without adequate acknowledgment is the "press" or "media".

The journalists, the healthcare workers and delivery executives, are our front line resistance against the virus. The people running the press have to tackle the rough weather, leave their families behind and work tirelessly 24 hours a day. The news never stops. The kind of motivation that drives them is commendable. They brave every odd situation that comes their way.

The main appeal of this continuous work is to update people with all the latest information about the pandemic. The media today has secured people quarantined in their houses. They have eased the mental health of people under anxiety. They have given information on the degree and scale of the virus. They have provided us with suitable solutions. They have even entertained us as we sometimes need to divert ourselves from difficult situations. All of this press is available in every regional language to cater to people living in every region of our diverse country.

Purna Pandekar

Experience of Online Classes During COVID-19

As the economy is unfavourably influenced because of Covid-19, the education sector also got affected. During mid-March 2020, the students were asked to stay home due to the outbreak of covid-19. Then the academic institutions had no option but to start with online classes.

There were major changes in the academic world as it was confined to classrooms. It was ensured that learning being provided to students.

The switching over from offline to online education during the lockdown period was undoubtedly for the first time to India to experiment with education system for one year though before covid-19 that the studies would shifted to online mode. While noting down the experience of students during online classes there are many things which are positive and many are negative.

It is easy to collect the notes and study material during online class but at the same time also an issue of network connectivity. Many students from rural region mostly face the problem of poor network and also the power cut. Online lectures has various benefits like flexibility, convenience, comfortable, etc.

We students are less engaged in online classes compared to offline class due to lack of interaction with the professors. Online classes can save time as the travelling time to the classes saved by it. We can repeatedly watch any topic from the class according to our conveniences and speed of learning. Students cannot concentrate on online classes because there were lots of other distractive things present in our mobile phones, laptops. We can face problems in solving the numerical subjects in online mode.

No doubt, virtual classes cannot replace the real classroom education, but it can be used as a supplement to the real classroom. We can learn and obtain knowledge about various knowledgeable platforms due to online classes.

Smriti S. Bhunia
B.Sc. 4 year III Sem.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION FIELD

The impact of COVID-19 is observed in every sector around the world. It has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to hour - total closures of school, universities and colleges. More than 1.2 billion children in the world have been severely impacted by the temporary closure of the educational institutions. School closures impact not only the students but teachers and families.

This is a crucial time for educational sector as the exams of different levels postponed and admissions might be delayed.

The pandemic has significantly disrupted the higher education abroad, especially in countries worst affected by the pandemic: the USA, the UK, Australia and China. After the crisis is over, things are not going to remain the same. Many people have lost their jobs and the institutions priority will be to put back their people into employment first.

The outbreak also impacted greatly the structure of schooling and learning, including teaching and assessment methodologies leading to a transition of learning to online platforms and the use of technology as a means to extend education for all. But not all teachers and students are good at it and they are not even ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning, only a handful of private school and colleges could adopt online teaching methods. On the other hand, low-income private schools have completely shut their activities for not having access to e-learning solution.

Its impact on our well being, the increase in screen time and the spike in eye problems reported. Teachers have adapted new methods of teaching like PPE, Videos etc. Easy distribution learning materials through whatsapp and emails has opened new doors of learning for students. Schools and colleges putting in their best efforts to make sure students don't miss out on extra curricular activities. So, the impact on students are no longer disciplined to follow a time table their exposure to various physical and mental exercises has shrunk. Thus, the lockdown destroyed the schedules of every student.

It has some positive impact also.

It has accelerated adoption of digital technologies to deliver education. But apart from the certain challenges, it is only the option available to the students.

One of the limitations of emergency remote learning is the lack of personal interaction between teacher and students.

With lockdowns, this is simply not possible. However, several countries showed initiative by using other methods to improve the remote educational experience, including social media, email, telephone and even the post office.

During the initial period, the institutions were confused because they had no idea how to proceed but gradually, they developed the digital infrastructure and the study pattern started to settle. During the pandemic, the situation most of the students preferred was open and distance learning mode of the as it encourages self-learning and providing opportunities to learn from diverse resources and customized learning as per their needs. Most of the recruitment got hampered because of the pandemic.

Placement for students was also affected.

Many juniors and students lost important job opportunities only every students and job seekers had to return home from overseas for cause of pandemic, therefore disrupting their work.

Therefore, the following work outlines the influence of so-called COVID - 19 on education. Both positive and negative influences has seen.

The outbreak of COVID - 19 is detrimental to university and college student's affect. During the outbreak progress, we should using them for guidance and regulation for negative affect and pay attention to improving the positive affect of university and college students.

Corresponding their positive affect and negative affect were summarized as:

Archidha Kesharwani

B.A. (Hons) -MII

'MY COLLEGE MY DREAMS'

Everyday before I leave
I always learn something new
Learning the Lessons that will mold
me into strong & bold

Keeping me all time awake
The friends in college are gaining role
To learn explore and create
College teaches us to create

College gives me wings to fly,
High in my dreams
Let me shine, Let me bloom
With my College my Dreams.

Chanchal A. Shinde
B.Sc. Sem II

'MY COLLEGE MY DREAMS'

I have a place, where I dream...
That my college, which is my maximum...

I have a chance, to change the society...
For betterment of mankind,
So that everyone could live in harmony...

I have a dream, To be best human being ever
As my college teachers taught to me to be,
The most chosen.

I want to know lessons of life,
And want to take every knowledge...
Which will make me strong and confident,
From my college...

College is the place from where,
My future will be decided...
For which I should also work hard,
As my life can't be change by without considered...

I have a place, where I dream...
That's my college, which is my maximum

Sejal Mahendra Barwad
B.Sc-4 year

'MY COLLEGE MY DREAMS'

Knowledge is really found by life
For that I have to go to college...

The journey to college is one of study
I wanted to get off at the degree station...

I had to go to college to have a good life.
We had to do maintain our lives...

I want to experience a college education,
The points had to come from experience
So, I had to go college...!

Vaibhavi Gajanan Mohdare
B.Sc-1

'MY COLLEGE, MY DREAM'

My dreams are a miracle, They are a interesting in life,
 He is enjoy in every students, And education in college
 Most important in one part of our life, This college in every lessons are learn.

Our teachers are inspire,
 They give knowledge and advice, My college looks so simple,
 But, to us it's a temple.

My college is a beautiful, They are on line and road,
 I will only be a kid, if I don't miss my college.

When the life of college ends,
 We have bunch of many friends,
 One has to work hard, to get a good report card.

My college uniform, In winter long and warm,
 Many books are in library, Some journal some we carry.

We learn in the college, Discipline and the rule,
 That's a my life in my college, science helps me all in life,
 Doing physics, biology and chemistry, This books are my friends.

They are my college my Dreams...!

Mansi Sharanbhai Dhanwale

B.Sc.4

'MY COLLEGE, MY DREAM'

Those were the best days of my life, when fun and books were life.

A refreshing realm of knowledge. That was my college.

Funny friends and loving lectures, Freaky friends and flexible study hours.

Riddles and riddles, groups and giggles – unspoken.

Added spices to the junk I begged at the college canteen.

Untapped in English literature, and the subject suited my sensitive nature.

I was initiated into the world of classic poems and plays.

Each lecture set my imagination aflame.

My college was a friendly paradise. Where I learnt to critically analyse.

Every text that came my way. Be it poetry, poem or play.

Free from the fetters of school, I willingly jumped into the knowledge pool.

When education was mixed with entertainment, my college learning was never a punishment!

Vishvasi Ratnaparkhi

'MY COLLEGE, MY DREAM'

I'm standing outside of the college,

It looks like summer

I don't have a shirt on,

but I don't care.

Just like a bird, I fly, fly and fly in the sky

and fly for a little while,

There's green foliage, at eye level,

and the trees put their arms out

to hide and protect me,

Nobody can stop me, nobody can scold me.

I follow my dream and march in my way

I just want to capture this moment

I just want to perceived everything

such a glad moment if someone should see me

and I can fly in the whole sky.

Prachi Ravindra Dangar

B.Sc - 1 Year

NEW EDUCATION POLICY

Getting proper basic education is the birthright of each and every individual as per the Indian constitution education is the key element in the development of a child for getting ready to lead a happy life.

The change in the National education policy, after 1986 in the 21st century took place in July 2020, after replacing the existing National Education Policy. The change in education policy is made after the gap of total of 34 years. But the change was necessary and the need for the time should have been made earlier.

The new education policy is the reworking of the earlier national education policy. It is the change of the entire system of education by new structural outlines. The vision laid in the New Education Policy is turning the system into a high- spirited and energetic one. There must be an effort in making the learner responsive and skilled.

The earlier system of education was basically focused on learning and giving results. The students were judged by the marks attained. This was a unidirectional approach to development. But the new education policy focuses on the relevance of a multi-disciplinary approach. It aims at all round development of the student. New education policy visualizes the formation of a new curriculum and structure of education which will help the students at their different stages of learning.

The new education policy focuses on the integrated development of the learners. It replaces the 10 + 2 system with 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 structure, which states 12 years of schooling and 3 years of pre-schooling, thus kids with the experience of schooling at an earlier stage.

The examinations will be conducted in 5,5, and 10th grades only, others will go for regular assessments. Board exams will also be made easier and held twice in a year so that each child gets two attempts. The policy envisages a multi-disciplinary and integrated approach to the under - graduate programmes with greater flexibility of exit from the course.

The state and central government both will work together towards greater public investments. If the public for education will give rise to GDP by 4%, at its peak. The new education policy focuses on enhancing practical education instead of laying stress on books for learning.

NIP allows for the development and learning of children by general interaction, group discussions, and mentoring. The NIA will conduct a common entrance exam for universities at a national level. The students will have the freedom to select the course they desire to learn along with the course subjects, thus promoting skill development. The government will be setting up new ways of research and innovations at the university and college level by setting NIF (National Research Foundation). The implementation of the language for the teaching up to 10th grade, to be continued in the regional languages is the utmost problem. The child will be taught in regional language and therefore will have less approach towards the English language, which is required after completing 10th grade. Kids been subject to structural learning, which might increase the burden on their small minds.

The new education policy is laid down with several initiatives that are really the need of the present scenario. The policy is concerned with attention on skill development, along with study curriculum.

Merely dreaming of anything will not make it work, as proper planning and working according to that with only help in fulfilling the objective for success the objectives of NIP are achieved, will proper but rather towards progress. The policy has many positive features but the same can only be achieved by strictly making happen. A new combination for the layout will not work efficiently instead of action.

**"Education is the most powerful weapon
which you can use to change the world"**

**Ratna M. Karlake
B-12 Sem II**

MY FATHER : MY INSPIRATION

One of the most important influences a father can have on his child is indirect. Fathers influence their children in large part through the quality of their relationship with the mother of their children. A father who has a good relationship with the mother of their children is more likely to be involved and to spend with these children and to have children who are emotionally & mentally healthier. Similarly, a mother who feels affirmed by her children's father and who enjoys the benefits of a happy relationship is more likely to be a better. Indeed, the quality of the relationship affects the parenting behaviour of both parents.

They are more responsive, affectionate and confident with their infants, more well-organized in dealing with defiant & better confident for teenagers seeking advice and emotional support.

Of course, fathers are not all the same, and being an effective father takes many different forms. But, it is important for any careworkers who is going to be working with fathers- in other words, every careworker to understand what father or fathering effectives is!

Helping men understand what an invaluable and respectable role they play in the development and lives of their children can lead them to make a greater commitment and investment in their family.

Moreover, The time a father spends with his children is important for at least three reasons:

First, Spending time together enables a father to get to know and to be known by his child. A father can best discover his child's virtues and vices, hopes and fears & aspirations, which by spending lots of time with his child.

Second, A father who spends lots of time with his child tends to be better at caring. Time spent together makes a father more sensitive to his child's need for love, attention, direction and most important it's discipline.

Third, Children often do see time as an indicator of a parent's love for them.

Certainly the role of father as protector and provider has changed over the years. Historically, fathers were viewed as chief financial provider and protector of their children. Father also are expected to provide protection in addition to providing for their family financially. From children growing a

begin when the child is very young to making sure their children are not impacted by other children or adults, fathers play an really appreciable & important role in making sure their children are safe. This is particularly important in communities that experience high rates of violence and crime.

In fact, that the role model provided by the father is of the utmost importance.

Being a role model (father) is not a simple easy task. In the way that fathers treat other people, spend their time and money and handle the joy and stress of life, they provides a template of living for children that often proves critical in guiding the behaviour of their children, for better or worse, a father's treatment of the opposite sex, his ability to control his own emotions, and his approach to work all play a formative role in shaping his son's and daughter's approach to romantic relationships.

A father should acknowledge their mistakes to their children, when appropriate, they should be seek forgiveness from their children. A father who loses his temper while disciplining a child should apologise to the child. Many of men view apologising to their child as a sign of weakness that will cause the child to lose respect for the father's. The opposite is true.

Apologizing shows a man is capable of acknowledging and facing up to a mistake, fixing the mistake to the extent possible, and committing to moving forward hardly a sign of weakness, much more as a sign of strength.

Hachika S. Nishalakar
Elated Years

'MY COLLEGE, MY DREAM'

College life is one of the most remarkable and lovable times of an individual's life. Unlike school life, college life has a different experience and a person needs to have this experience in their life. College life exposes us to whole new experiences which we always dream of experiencing after our school life.

I am a student of science college, Washia. It is one of the most popular college in Washia. There are more 70 rooms in my college, large halls where college are well furnished. There are about 300 teachers in my college. They all are hard working and take a keen interest in teaching. I love my college a lot because it possesses all the qualities of an ideal college. We have separate panel of teachers who identifies our potentials and guides us which career we should choose and in which industry we can accelerate well in terms of our skills and abilities.

To solve difficulties, our teachers conduct extra sessions for us so that we do not have to take the help of tutors and even walk in the exams. Like other colleges in the city my college is not built to make profits. The target here is to impart excellent education and come out with bright careers as at the stage of our future is in few possible manner.

Dreams are essential. From the children's stage, kids are made to aspirating something big. They are led with the importance of a successful career. Every individual they pass by, quantifies their aim, thus career becomes the central focus. Not everyone is fortunate enough to choose a career path. Some simply don't have the means to do so while others can't decide what to do.

I am grateful to my college for helping me to make my dream come true. I am a student of microbiology. My college showed me how the world that we look can be viewed differently in terms of microbiology. They taught me how we humans are dependent on our microorganisms, not only humans but all plants and animals. Using microorganisms we can solve many environmental problems, good strategies, sanitary practices, etc. Now it has become my dream to become a microbiologist and to study all that is there to learn about microorganisms.

The world of microorganisms is still an uncharted territory. We don't know many microorganisms are there. There could be some microbes which could cause havoc in the world due to it's pathogenicity. I want to prevent such from happening so I've chosen it as my career path. There will come dark days ahead of us when we feel down or simply decide to give up our dreams but we must then hold on to hope. Keep it alive. No matter how far you get, or how you feel. The moment you decide to give up think about why you hold on for this long. You must keep the resolve to see through your dreams till the very end. No one can tell if the choices you make will you regret it until it happens. Simply taking small steps towards your dreams could make come true.

To wrap it up, dreaming of a goal is easier than achieving it. To fulfill it, you need to sacrifice many things. Above all, the pathways towards your dream will help you achieve it. And never stop dreaming.

Hemang Bhatia - BSc, Semester III

SHOULD FACEBOOK BE BANNED?

Facebook is a website which allows users (who sign-up for free profiles, to connect) with friends, work colleagues or people they don't know, online. It allows the users to share pictures, music, videos, and articles, as well as their own thoughts they like. Overall facebook as a website is a safe place. There is built in security that helps to protect you and your information one primary of security that facebook use is called (SSL) Secure Socket Layer.

Should facebook be banned? Absolutely Yes! Also its not just facebook data can be manipulated why not ban all electronic and print media as well. According to reports, if facebook does not comply by may 26, it may lose the intermediary's protection and status. Government can also take criminal action as per the law and order in india.

The truth is that facebook cannot be banned in India. Facebook is bulletproof in some countries. It works with governments and thus enjoys the trust and backing of most government. Although the data is an 2 year old, the 2021 Facebook data breach is an extremely serious matter. Since the leaked data is still valuable to Cybercriminals who used people's personal information to impersonate them or even them into handing over high confidential.

Keeping social media users the message to your employees that you do not trust them instead of treating them like adults who understand their responsibilities, restricting social media sends the message that you can only rely them to manage their own by them to manage their own time, and you need to limit distractions for them. The new law states social media platforms with more than 50 million users cannot ban people based on their political viewpoints.

privacy invasion Facebook is one of the most tabular famous social media networks which have more than 300 million users. Of course, this network provides lots of opportunities to communicate and find new friends...

Therefore, Facebook should be banned to prevent privacy invasion and associated crimes.

As of December 2021, 26.4 percent of Facebook users in the United States were in the 25 to 34 Years age group. Overall, 16.2 percent of Facebook users were in the 35 to 44 years age group and just 3.2 percent in 13 to 17 year old's used the social media platform.

Reducing social media use can help users that not otherwise the risk of employees using social media as a forum for discrimination and harassment. Banning social media while at work theoretically could stem the best productivity that comes with excessive time spent online by employees. Facebook is a great platform for sharing information about milestones in your life. Facebook allows users to message instantly, and has helped countless people reconnect after natural disasters that left them without their phones or other communication methods. Users can instantly talk to someone around world. There are nearly 2.19 billion Facebook users in India.

Alone, making it the leading country in terms of Facebook active users. To put this into context, if India's Facebook Active's were a country then it would be ranked third in terms of largest population worldwide. Therefore, India uses Facebook the most.

Facebook can also affect the development of the society for instance, many people claim the excessive use benefit from the use of such social networks as Facebook since people can be aware of the real situation in their country and in the world some argue that government often suppress media trying to juggle with facts. On balance, although some people argue that Facebook is a helpful tool of communication it should be banned as it has too many negative effects (an fuel) to increase of crimes and social unrest.

Accordingly, we aren't focusing on our friends. In this day and age, strangers are more impacted by interpersonal interaction than previously. Regardless of whether person-to-person communication illuminates and associates us with our general surroundings, there are a few negative viewpoints that ought to be known towards our most useful ages.

So the facebook should be banned as it has too many disadvantages and negative effects.

Ashvika Vithaldas Ughade

BSc - I Sem-IT

Annual report of Botany Department - 2021-22

In the Academic session 2021-22, on 1st Aug.2021, a skill based certificate course on Statistical Analysis using R, was co-ordinated by Dr. Dhruj Naik. Staff, UG & PG students (20) of our college & other colleges participated in this training. Due to this training program students get aware of R language which is used extensively in Data Science & core platform for recruitment as R programmer.

On 8th August 2021, talk on "World-of Hydroponics" by Dr. Jawaid Alam, National resource Person(NCSTC), Department of Science & Technology Govt. of India was organized. This online webinar was organized by Department of Botany in association with Rajaj Science Education Center, Wardha. Program hosted by Dr. Dhruj Naik and Dr. P.F. Dhabarde was Co-Convener. Students (250) of B.Sc and M.Sc. attended the webinar and got aware about Hydroponics and had gain knowledge of how a sustainable system works to grow plants & calculating correct nutrients& water level.

Webinar on "Entrepreneurship" delivered by Ms. Trupti Dhakate Founder, Quality Mushroom Farm, Pune organized by Department of Botany in association with Institution's Innovation Council (IIC) on 24th August 2021. Convener of this program was Dr. P.F. Dhabarde, Head, Dept. of Botany and webinar was coordinated by Dr. Dhruj Naik. From this webinar, students of B.Sc and M.Sc. get idea about start-up & Entrepreneurship.

Dr. Shalaka Shinde, Senior Scientist, New Product Development, Lead, Oil Dri Corporation of USA, United States guided on topic "Road to MS and Ph.D programme in USA: Comprehensive steps" for promoting B.Sc. and M.Sc. students for higher studies in abroad. This program was hosted by Dr. Dhruj Naik & Dr. A.A. Maheshwari, Member of Training and Placement Cell on 30th Sept. 2021.

Lecture delivered on "All about Oshadi" by Dr. Jayant Wadkar, Honorary Wildlife Warden, Arunavati District & President, Maharashtra Pashchimra Foundation. This program was jointly collaborated by Department of Botany & Zoology. Dr. P.F. Dhabarde was Co-convener and program Co-ordinated by Dr. A. A. Maheshwari. on 4th October 2021.

On the same day (4th October 2021), Workshop on Herbs and Herbal Products, was organized under the able guidance of Dr. Pradheep Saudagar, Asst. Prof., Arts, Science & Commerce College, Chopda, Dist. Jalgaon. This Course was Co-ordinated by Dr. L. P. Dalal, & Dr. P. F. Dhabarde. Other members were Dr. D. D. Naik Dr. A. A. Maheshwari. Students of B.Sc (18) gained knowledge of preparation of herbal products so that they can start their Entrepreneurship.

On 7th October 2021, Lecture taken on "Medicinal Plant Diversity & Its Conservation" by Dr. Sanjay V. Satpute Prof. & Head, Dept. of Botany Mahatma Jule Mahavidyalaya, Warud, Dist. Arunavati. This lecture was organized in collaboration with Department of Zoology and Botany. Co-convener of this program was Dr. L.P. Dalal and Co-ordinated by Dr. A. A. Maheshwari. Students get acquainted idea about medicinal plants & its conservation.

Excursion tour for collection of plant materials to Malegaon (Theba) of M.Sc. I and II year students on 18th November 2021. Convener of this tour was Dr. D. D. Naik and Coordinated by Dr. Swati Kalode, Dr. A. A. Maheshwari, Dr. Aarti Pranjale. Student of M.Sc. Students came to know the plants from natural habitat, habits, name of the plants that impacts / imprints on their memory for long life. In this tour Dr. Acharya, Retd. Professor, Rajaj College of Science, Wardha and Shri. Kaushal Mishra, Honorary member of wildlife, Wardha opens up and shared the treasure of their knowledge and long experience of local diversity of Wardha forest for the staff and students.

Propagation of *Helictres Italica* underline bore (Munadaberg) from stem cuttings in the Department by M.Sc. II students in the fourth week of November (20/11/2021) was conducted by Dr. A. A. Maheshwari, Dr. Aarti Pranjale for students of M. Sc. II. Students gained the knowledge of propagation from plant stems and will able to grow from other plants also.

Excursion tour was organized in January and February months at Bithora Dam, Farnar and Ghum River for collection of algae and hydrophytes. Dr. Swati Kalode coordinated these visits to explore the plant diversity in aquatic ecosystem and understood a lot about its ecological significance.

Miss. Rojita That and Miss. Yogita Wadgaonkar from M.Sc. II had participated in the debate competition organized by Rajaj College of Science, Wardha on the occasion of "International Women's day" on 8th March.

On 16th March, students (25) from Bharti Science College, Amli, Yavatmal visited to the "Tissue Culture laboratory" of Botany Department to get the information regarding tissue culture techniques run by the College in research labs. Dr. D.D. Naik co-ordinated this visit and given demonstration of equipment's used and inoculation of explant in Plant tissue culture lab.

A study tour was conducted on 25th March 2022 for all staff of Botany Department under the guidance of Dr. Sujata Bhargava, Dr. Acharya and Shri. Kaushal Mishra for ecological study of forest area of Wardha District in collaboration with Forest Department, Wardha.

Miss. Tejaswika and Miss. Divyanshi Dabmal from M.Sc. Sem. II presented poster on "Study of phytochemical analysis on selected plants of Wardha city". Mr. Mohan Kapse also presented poster on "Nano particle mediated seed priming improves seed germination in leguminous crops." They participated in National conference on "Basics and Advances in Biological Sciences" was organized by Department of life science, Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhya Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur in collaboration with Technology and energy park & Global biotech forum, Nagpur on 8th & 9th April 2022.

Dr. L.R.Dabai / Honored with one year membership by VO GOOD Technology, Chennai.

Dr. L.R.Dabai received Best Researcher Award conferred by International Scientist Awards on Engineering, Science and Medicines dated on 7th & 8th August 2023 at Pondicherry, India.

Department of Chemistry

Report of Chemical Society - 2021-22

The Chemical Society of Department of Chemistry was inaugurated on 13th January 2022 for the academic session 2021-22, with the hands of Dr. A.V. Warbhede, Department of Chemistry, VNR, Nagpur. On this occasion, Dr. Warbhede delivered a lecture on "Mössbauer Spectroscopy".

Following activities were conducted under the banner of chemical society:

1. "Workshop on Fire safety" was organised, where team of Fire Brigade, Nagar Parishad, Wardha provided Hands-on training on fire extinguisher, minimization of fire accidents, career opportunities in fire science on 12th March 2022.
2. Department has started Self-based Certificate Course in "Industrial Wastewater Management" in collaboration with St. Xavier's College, Mumbai. 36 UG & PG Students from the college and outside the college are admitted to this course. Dr. P. V. Tekade is facilitator and Dr. Mahejabeen Haque is co-ordinator from the college and Prof. Manojan Sphwal is facilitator and Dr. Abhijsha Jain is co-ordinator from St. Xavier's College, Mumbai.
3. One day webinar on "Motivational talk by Successful Entrepreneur" (Resource person: Mr. Arun Wase, Founder Chairman, Anil Cottage industry, Wardha) was organised in association with IC to celebrate "World Entrepreneur Day" on 23rd August 2021.
4. To inculcate knowledge about Start-up, IPR and Entrepreneurship, Impact Lecture Series-Session on "Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Entrepreneurship" was organized in association with IC on 22nd September 2021.
5. Online seminar-competition for UG students was organised on 26th Oct. 2021.
6. An educational visit & Workshop on "Enchanting Experiments in Chemistry" was organised at Raja Science Educational Centre, Wardha on 31st March 2021. 39 PG students & 4 faculties participated in the workshop. Students also visited to various laboratories of Raja Science Educational Centre, Wardha.
7. Written examination for Campus placement drive by Oceanschem Laboratories LLP, Mumbai was organised on 23rd Sept. 2021. 44 candidates appeared for written exam. Three PG students (Mr. Saanabh G. Tmande, Ms. Chetana S. Rewatkar & Mr. Nafis G. Delatol) selected as research executive trainee in interview process.
8. One PG student (Mr. Varant Gahukar) was selected as an "Officer trainee - CRM (MRO)" at Uttam Blue Steel Ltd., Wardha.
9. In Prasad Campus placement drive ten students applied for campus placement. Three students shortlisted for written test (written test date: 30/11/21) Two students selected for

- personal interview on 31st Nov 2021.
10. Mr. Sarvag Dhole, Mr. Vaidhar Joshi & Mr. Rahul Sawade cleared IT-JAM in Chemistry.
 11. An Inspire Fellow Ms. Apurvi Deshmukh from Ferguson College, Pune carried out her research project work from 1st Oct. 2021 to 15th Nov. 2021 in the Department under guidance of Dr. A.V. Nakhate.
 12. Projects on different topics have been undertaken by UG and PG students. 2 PG students are doing their projects under the guidance of scientist of Chemistry Based District Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Industrialisation: MGRH Wardha, a National Institute under the ministry of Micro & Medium enterprises, Govt. of India.
 13. Mr. Vikrant Gahakar & Ms. Kunal Gandane secured first & second rank respectively in "Innovative Idea/Concept" competition on 30th Nov 2021.
 14. Three PG students (Ms. Pooja Chafle, Mr. Roshan Chute & Mr. Vikrant Gahakar) secured first prize in "Model making & poster making competition" on "Best out of Waste" organised by B.D. Department of Chemistry, Santap Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur on 27 Nov 2021.
 15. Four UG/PG students participated in "University level Science Exhibition" organised by Kamala Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur on the occasion of National Science Day on 28th Feb. 2022.
 16. RGS7 project sanctioned: Dr. D. D. Nalk-Bobany (Principal Investigator) and Mr. M. D. Bhandari: Chemistry (Co-Investigator).
 17. "Young Scientist Award" was conferred upon Dr. P.G. Borkar by IAS, Nagpur Chapter, during an International Conference at DRB Sinha, Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur on 25th & 26th March, 2021.
 18. Provided the consultancy for Muffle Furnace to the students of B.D Engineering College, Sevagram.
 19. Guest lecture of Dr. Mantra Wagh, Kamala Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur was organised for PG students from 20 to 22nd March 2021 on topic Surface Chemistry & Micelle.
 20. Guest lecture of Ms. Priyanka Bhakya, Anand Niketan College, Warora was organised for PG students (Topic: Polarography) on 29th March 2022.
 21. Faculty and students of the department have published two papers in journals, presented five papers in conference and published a book in this session.

Co-curricular Activity Report Session 2021-22

In the session 2021-22 various Co-curricular activities were planned and nearly 1000 students participated in all the activities that were organized by the college. The students actively participated in the Quiz competition and the seminar activity organized by various Departments. Few notable Co-Curricular activities and students achievements are as mentioned :

Elucution Competition:

- Ms. Anushi Wadkar won the 3rd Prize of Rs. 5000 in Start-up Competition organized by IITMNI, Nagpur.
- Mr. Adarsh Bhigare won 2nd prize in "Innovative Idea /Concept competition for student" organized by research promotion cell, Bajaj College of Science, Wardha.
- Students from Physics Dept. participated in two days VUPTA seminar competition at Vidya Vihar Maharashtra, Santoshpur and four out of six participating students won prizes.

Workshop:

- Department of Physics organized "Nanosense" – a skill enhancement online workshop in interdisciplinary nanoscience in collaboration with Ferguson college, Pune under the UGC Under Scheme.
- Department of Chemistry organized Fire Safety Workshop in Collaboration with Fire Brigade, Nagar Palichad, Wardha.
- Department of Zoology organized Online workshop on Drosophila rearing and Nematode.
- Department of Botany organized a workshop on Herbs and Herbal Products.

Guest Lectures/Webinars:

- Impact Lecture Series-Session-1 on "Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Entrepreneurship" was organized by Department of Chemistry in association with Institution's Innovation Council (IC).
- Celebration of Hundred years of Nobel Prize to Albert Einstein: Guest Lecture on "The Story of Photoelectric Effect" by Prof. Jitender Singh (Scientist Amishika) organized by Physics Department.
- Impact Lecture Series-Session-2 on "Innovation and Startup" organized by the Department of Physics in association with Institution's Innovation Council (IC).
- Guest lecture on "Road to MS and Ph.D. program in USA": Comprehensive steps by Dr. Shalaka Shinde, Senior Scientist, New Product Development, Oil Gri Corporation of USA, US.
- Guest lecture on "How to prepare for competitive examination" by Mr. Anish Rangari, Wardha.

- Guest lecture on "Carrier, growth, Opportunities in Clinical Research" by Ms. Pooja Hware and Ms. Shweta Salapure from Indian Institute of Clinical Research and Management (IICM), Nagpur.
Few activities were organized by the College to celebrate important social, cultural and national events.
- Constitution Day was celebrated on 26th November and preamble of the constitution was read out and oath administered to the students and faculty to uphold the constitution values.
- Library Books exhibition was organized for staff and Students for encouraging the reading habits among them.
- Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Din was celebrated on the occasion of birth anniversary of Shri V.V. Shewarkar to encourage the use of mother tongue in daily official activities.
- Science Day celebrations were organized on 28th February and important events and achievements in life of Sir C.V. Raman were highlighted by Guest speaker Dr. Mangesh Dware, Seoul National University, South Korea.

Dr. S.H. Bagade
Coordinator

Department of Physics

Report on activities carried out during the session 2021-22

Department of Physics is actively engaged in various student centric activities through out the year. In the session 2021-22 Physics Dept. had the privilege of hosting the MHRD's Impact Lecture Series Session-2 in association with the Institution's Innovation Council (IIC) of the College. Students were provided guidance on how to convert their ideas and skill into successful start ups and the about the latest trends in Nanoelectronics. "Nanosense" a skill enhancement online workshop in interdisciplinary Nanoscience was organized by the Department in association with Ferguson College, Pune, under the UGC Krishi Scheme. Total Thirty two students, sixteen from each college participated in the three month long workshop which was coordinated by Dr.G. V. Lakhotiya. A workshop on "GeoGebra" was organized under the guidance of Dr. Vijay Deshmukh, MITWardha for geometrical realisation of various mathematical equations. Science Day celebration was organized on 28th February, where, Dr. M. Dware, from Seoul University, South Korea threw light on the life and work of Nobel Laureate Sir C.V. Raman.

Under the guidance of Dr. M. M. Verpude and Dr. S. R. Tiple, students of the Department participated in the Vidharbha University Physics Teachers Association (VUPTA) State level Seminar Competition held at Vidya Vilas Arts, Commerce and Science College, Samudhapur.

First Winner in the competition were Purva Munde (2nd prize – G.R.), Pooja Dakhane and Anushree Wankar (2nd prize – Poster Competition & consolation prize – elocution competition), Richan Fukal (consolation prize- seminars competition)

Institution's Innovation Cell (IC) Report

Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) Govt. of India has established MHRD Innovation Cell (MIC) to systematically foster the culture of innovation among all Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Our college reconstituted Institution's Innovation Council (IC) for the session 2021-22 on 28/10/2021. Dr. S. H. Bagade, Head, Department of Physics was appointed as the President of the IC. As per the guidelines of MHRD's innovation cell, various members and their responsibilities of the IC were distributed as follows-

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Member Type (Teaching/ Non-teaching / External Expert)	Key Role/ Position assigned in IC
1.	Dr. O. A. Mahesaya, Principal	Teaching	Head of the Institute
2.	Dr. S. H. Bagade	Teaching	President and ARISA Coordinator
3.	Shri. Rajkumar Dalvi,	External Expert	External Member
4.	Shri. Ashok Saraf	External Expert	External Member
5.	Dr. Vikas Chandra Chaudhary	External Expert	External Member
6.	Dr. P. V. Takode	Teaching	Vice-President and NRIE Coordinator
7.	Dr. Mrs. S. P. Mahabani	Teaching	Convener of IC
8.	Dr. D. D. Nalk	Teaching	Innovation Activity Coordinator
9.	Dr. M. M. Yerpude	Teaching	Innovation Activity Member
10.	Dr. A. V. Nakhare	Teaching	Internship Activity Coordinator
11.	Shri. M. G. Ingole	Teaching	Internship Activity Member
12.	Dr. P. G. Burkar	Teaching	IPB activity coordinator
13.	Dr. Ms. B. V. Motile	Teaching	IPB activity Member
14.	Shri. P. B. Bhayat	Teaching	Social Media Coordinator
15.	Dr. A. A. Mahabani	Teaching	Social Media Member

16.	Dr. S. B. Tiple	Teaching	Start up activity coordinator
17.	Dr. S. P. Bhowan	Teaching	Start up activity Member
18.	Ms. Laxmi Baghel	Student	Member
19.	Ms. Sakshi Kapur	Student	Member
20.	Mr. Ganesh Sani	Student	Member
21.	Ms. Musant P. Gundole	Student	Member
22.	Mr. Mohanraj Yashu Khan	Student	Member

The efforts taken by the colleges to inculcate the research and innovation culture during the session 2020-21 were evaluated by the MC and on that basis Saig College of Science, Wartha was granted "Two Stars" ranking for their activities. Under the umbrella of IC, following programme were organized during the session 2021-22:

Sr. No.	Title	Date	Head
1.	Field Exposure Visit to Pre-Incubation units such as Fab Lab, Makers Space, Design Centre, City MSME clusters, workshops etc. Resource Persons - Dr.R.M.Aacharya, Mr.Kanishk Mishra.	18/11/2021	IC Calendar Activity
2.	A Motivational Talk on "Kata Model: Doing Research Differently" Resource Person: Prof. Mihail Weber, Professor of Biology/ISER, Pune.	23/11/2021	Self-driven Activity
3.	One Day National Level e-Awareness Program on "Entrepreneurship and Start-up" Resource Persons - Mr. Ravikumar Kankhary, Deputy Director, MGIH, Wartha and Mr. H. D. Sankar, Principal Scientific Officer, MGIH-Wartha.	1/12/2021	Self Driven Activity
4.	Start Up Proposal Idea Competition on theme: Integrated Development in Science and Technology for sustainable future	10/12/2021	Self Driven Activity

3.	My Story - Motivational Seminar by Successful Innovators Resource Person: Dr. Rahul Suryanarshi, Research Scientist, Gladstone Virology Institute, San Francisco, California, United States.	18/12/2021	IC Calendar Activity
4.	Innovative Idea/Concept Competition for Students	20/12/2021	Self Driven Activity
5.	Encouragement for new ideas via guidance session on job placement Resource person : Mr. Stephen Dinakaran, Academic Interface Programs, Human Resources, Tata Consultancy Services Ltd., Chennai Tamilnadu	21/01/2022	Self-driven Activity
6.	Orientation Session on IC 4.0 & Features Dr. Dipak Kumar Naha, Assistant Innovation Director of MoF, Innovation Cell was present as the distinguished Speaker	24/01/2022	MC Driven Activity
8.	National Science Day- Webinar on "Recent Techniques in Science and Technology" Resource Person -Dr. Manjesh Divyan, Research Associate, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea.	28/02/2022	Celebration

Besides the above activities, our college was selected to host the impact lecture series by MC. Under this scheme two sessions were conducted with each session having two lectures. The Impact Lecture Series-Session-1 was held on 27th September 2021, under which Prof. Jandeep A Waghuley, Head Deptt. Of Physics SGR, Amravati University delivered a talk on Intellectual Property Rights(IPR) and in the second part Dr. Shilpa Jain, Director IADR, Pune delivered a talk on the topic: Entrepreneurship.

Similarly the Impact Lecture Series -Session 2 was held on 5th October 2021. In the first lecture Mr. Avinash-Bhardwaj, Founder Minimes Cleartech Solutions, Nanomaterials and Auto- Parking and EV Stations, guided the participants on "Developing a Successful Start Up". In the second talk Dr. Ramakant Sharma, Post Doctoral Fellow, KANCT University South Korea, spoke on "Emerging Innovations in Nano Electronics based Devices".

Members of IC also attended the various online activities conducted by MHRD's Innovation Cell from time to time.

Dr. S. H. Bagade
President, IC

INFLIBNET N-LIST: An important e-resource to access scholarly content

-Mr. Pralok Meher, Librarian, IIT'S Wardha

Background

The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", being jointly executed by the e-ShodhSindhu Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and the INDEST-AICTE Consortium, IIT Delhi provides for i) cross-subscription to e-resources subscribed by the two Consortia, i.e. subscription to INDEST-AICTE resources for universities and e-ShodhSindhu resources for technical institutions; and ii) access to selected e-resources to colleges. The N-LIST project provides access to e-resources to students, researchers and faculty from colleges and other beneficiary institutions through server(s) installed at the INFLIBNET Centre. The authorized users from colleges can now access e-resources and download articles required by them directly from the publisher's website since they are duly authenticated as authorized users through servers deployed at the INFLIBNET Centre.

N-LIST: Four Components

The project has four distinct components, i.e. i) to subscribe and provide access to selected e-ShodhSindhu e-resources to technical institutions (ITs, IITs, IIScTs and NITs) and monitor its usage; ii) to subscribe and provide access to selected INDEST e-resources to selected universities and monitor its usage; iii) to subscribe and provide access of selected e-resources to Govt./ Govt.-aided colleges and monitor its usage; and iv) to act as a Monitoring Agency for colleges and evaluate, promote, impart training and monitor all activities involved in the process of providing effective and efficient access to e-resources to colleges.

The INDEST and OGC INFONET are jointly responsible for activity listed at i) and ii) above. The INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar is responsible for activities listed at iii) and iv) above. The INFLIBNET Centre is also responsible for developing and deploying appropriate software tools and techniques for authenticating authorized users.

Electronic Resources Subscribed under the N-LIST Programme

Beneficiary colleges, registered for the N-LIST, a college component of E-Shodh Sindhu, can access 6,150 electronic journals and 31,64,309 electronic books including e-books available through national subscription. Details of e-resources accessible through the INFLIBNET proxy server (<http://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/>) are as follows:

Sl. No.	E-resources	Publishing Country	No. of Journals	Back-files from
1	American Institute of Physics	USA	18	Ten yrs.
2	Annual Reviews	USA	33	Ten yrs.
3	Economic and Political Weekly (EPW)	India	1	1966+
4	Indian Journals	India	166	2007+
5	Institute of Physics	UK	46	Vol. 1+
6	JSTOR	USA	2500	Vol. 1+
7	Oxford University Press	UK	262	1996+
8	Royal Society of Chemistry	UK	29	Ten yrs.
9	H. W. Wilson	USA	3,075	1982+
	Total		6,150	

Electronic Books

Sl. No.	E-book Name	Publishing Country	Books
1	E-library	USA	1,50,000+
2	Cambridge Books Online	UK	1,900
3	EBSCO Host -Net Library	USA	936
4	Hindustan Book Agency	India	65
5	Institute of South East Asian Studies (ISEAS) Books	India	582
6	Oxford Scholarship Online	UK	1,402
7	Springer eBooks	Germany	2,300
8	Taylor & Francis Books	UK	1,800
9	MyLibrary - Mc Graw Hill	USA	1,124
10	Sage Publication eBooks	UK	1,000
11	Open Access (Net Library)		1,500
	Total		1,64,300+

E-Resources Available through National Subscription

Access to South Asia Archives (SAA) and World E-Book Library (WEL), subscribed by eShooh Sindhya on behalf of National Digital Library (NDL), are made available to member colleges of NLIST Programme through proxy server set up at NLIST Centre.

Sr.No.	Name of Collection	No. of Titles
1	World Book Library	30,00,000+
2	South Asia Archive	4.5millionpages

How to Access Electronic Resources under N-LIST?

Follow the steps given below to create username and password for faculty members and students, to access e-resources through N-LIST.

Login: Registered users can login from NLIST home page for accessing NLIST e-resources. Users from registered colleges may contact their college administrator for creation of username and password.

Access e-resources: once logged-in successfully, the list of resources subscribed under N-LIST are displayed. Users can click on the desired e-resources. For further help in search, browse or navigation articles/book chapters through publisher's website visit the "User Guide/Help" link from navigation bar and download user manual and tutorials.

Searching Journals Titles and Books Covered under N-LIST:

Click on "Search" option on the navigation bar N-LIST Website to search journals covered under N-LIST. Enter name of journal/book or a subject term in text entry box and click on "Go". Search results will be displayed with link to full-text of journal (s)/book (s) on publisher's Website.



Request an Article: A Service for N-LIST Members

The INFLIBNET Centre provides Inter Library Loan (ILL) services for the benefit of users from colleges enrolled under the N-LIST. All faculty, staff and students from member colleges are welcomed to use this service and request journal articles and chapters from books that are not available through resources subscribed under the N-LIST. These requests for article can be sent online using Online ILL Request Form available on the N-LIST website. This service is free of charge. Users are required to log-in with their user ID and password to request for articles using N-LIST ILL Service. The user's credentials for ILL request are the same that have been provided to the user in colleges for accessing N-LIST resources.

Current Status

As on 1st January 2020 a total number of 1,644 colleges have registered themselves with the N-LIST including Govt.-aided colleges covered under Sections 12(B) and 2(F) of UGC Act as well as non-aided colleges. All e-resources subscribed for colleges under the N-LIST are now accessible to these colleges through N-LIST website (<http://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in>). Total no. of current registered users is 5,43 lakhs.

Training and Support

The INFLIBNET Centre conducts user awareness and training programmes in various universities to generate awareness regarding availability of e-resources to colleges under the N-LIST. Besides, universities are also being encouraged to conduct tutorial for e-resources covered under the N-LIST.

Advantages of N-List:

Remote access to e-resources with User ID and password.

Ambitious programme extending e-resources to colleges at affordable cost. Provides multiple access of 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. With facility for advance online publication, research papers are available online two months ahead of the print version.

Department of Library and Information Sc.

Dr. Damale Library

During the reporting year college has added 1181 books in the library collection. Total collection of libraries is now 43440 in addition to books library is receiving 13 science journals including 3 international journals and 19 general periodicals. This helps students / faculty in acquiring the knowledge to keep pace with recent developments in their subject areas. Students are also benefited to prepare for various competitive examinations.

In addition, library is subscribing 13 daily newspapers, out of which 8 are in Marathi, 3 are in English and 2 are in Hindi.

Students are regularly issuing the books for home reading. Approximately 150+ transactions are carried out from Issue-Return Counter daily.

There is a spacious reading room for students, faculty and staff. At a time about 150 students are sitting in the reading room and benefited by library services and collection. Reading room has a precious collection of reference books, text books, competitive exam books, previous year's board/university question papers, bound volumes of journals and other reading materials. One attendant is continuously available in reading room for providing services and assistance to the users.

Library has a dedicated SERVER to carry out automation activity. Our library is fully computerized and all services are provided in automated environment. This has helped in saving the time of users and hence become user friendly.

Library is having internet connectivity in 12 computers. Students and faculty are using it to its fullest extent in updating and supplementing their knowledge. Library is also having encyclopaedic facilities for the benefit of students, faculty and staff, and 50" LED-smart TV for educational purpose for students and faculty.

College is a member of Consortium INFLIBNET N-LIST Program. The program provides access to more than 5000+ e-journals and more than 1,19,000+ e-books. User ID and passwords are provided to our users to access e-resources available there in from any location.

Fire extinguishers and CCTV surveillance has been provided in the library for safety and security.

Ms. P. B. Bhoyar
Librarian

Report of Microbiology Department Session 2021-22

Online guest lecture on "Statistical Evaluation of Corona Vaccination Related Data" by Dr. Sampay Patankar, Ex Principal, SS Jalwal College, Arjunmat, Dist. Gandia and President, MSI, Maharashtra and Goa region was arranged by PG Department of Microbiology in collaboration with E. A. Arts, Shri M. K. Commerce & S. A. Bafis Science Mahavidyalaya, Washim and Microbiologist Society India(MSI) on 27th May 2021 at 10.00 am. PG Microbiology students prepared videos on various topics like Hand sanitization, Vaccination and Mucormycosis for COVID-19 awareness. Students prepared digital banners and videos about the use and significance of hand sanitization, prevention of COVID-19 by vaccination and danger and prevention of Mucormycosis. The survey on awareness on Corona vaccination for Wardha district (<https://forms.gle/13PAe8wvz3X4gu28>) was carried out by PG students as their M.Sc. Dissertation.

Intercollegiate Online quiz on the Occasion of "Death Anniversary of Antony van Leeuwenhoek and Paul Ehrlich" was organized on 27th August 2021 at 4.00 pm. The World Hepatitis Day was celebrated on 28/07/2021, by PG Department of Microbiology, Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Timpattur, Tamil Nadu from 27/07/2021 to 01/08/2021. Total 52 students participated in "World Hepatitis Day Awareness Quiz on Viral Hepatitis".

Intercollegiate online poster competition on creating awareness about COVID-19th organized by Department of Microbiology, Sathaye College, Mumbai in association with Microbiologists Society, India. **Ms. Javeta Dureshi** from BSc Sem V got the second prize for the poster on topic "Impact of COVID-19 on mode of education". She got cash prize of 500 Rs. and certificate of award. The guest lecture was arranged by department of Microbiology on "Carrier growth, Opportunities in Clinical Research" on 22nd November 2021 Ms. Pooja Hivare and Ms. Shilpa Salapute from Indian Institute of Clinical Research and Management (IICRM), Nagpur addressed the students about the introduction to clinical research, career and job opportunities.

"Inter-University Essay Competition on Start Up and Entrepreneurship" was organized on 30th September 2021. Total 14 students have participated in the event from various college like Rajya Gandhi Institute of Technology and Biotechnology, Pune, Hpt arts and ryk science college, Nashik, Modern college Ganeshkhind Pune. Inter-University Scientific Rangoli Competition for Under Graduate Students was organized in Collaboration with MSI, on 29 September 2021. Total 34 students have participated in the event from various colleges to mention a few, Rajaram College, Malhavar, KKVigh College, Nashik, Yashwantrao Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai, V.P.M's Bunkar College of Science, Thane.

Motivational Talk by Successful Innovator was jointly organized by Department of Microbiology and Institution Innovation Council (IIC) of the College, on Tuesday 14th December 2021. The speaker of the event was Dr. Rahul Suryawanshi, Research Scientist, Gladstone Virology Institute, San Francisco, California, United States.

The Microbiology Biotechnology Society Student Unit for the session 2020-21 has been inaugurated online on 1st February 2022. On this Occasion Dr. Rahul Bhojar, Project Scientist, CSIR Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, New Delhi delivered a guest lecture on the topic "Next generation sequencing: A vital Tool in disease diagnosis and Pandemic Management"

Online Poster competition on the occasion of World Leprosy Day, on the Theme "Towards Zero Leprosy" was organized in collaboration with MBI on 30th January 2022. The winners were Ms. Nikhad Manoj Desai, Smt C.H.M. College, Mumbai (First Prize), Anurita Mondal, Balysungur Science College, University of Calcutta (Second Prize), Anvari Sarwar/Khatun Mohammad Qasim, Smt C.H.M. College, Mumbai (Third Prize).

"Best student award" from MBI given to Ms. Tukliambarkar (BSc Final Year) & Ms. Harshada Gontakhe (Msc. Final year Microbiology) for the session 2020-21. Principal Dr. Mahodaya, HOD Dr. Mrs. S. S. Khadare and all faculty members of the microbiology department congratulate the students for their achievement. Innovative idea/concept competition 2021 was organized by Research Promotion committee of the College. 07 students have been awarded with prizes. First prize awarded to Mr. Digbhagwan (Bsc Sem III) and Ms. Isha Deshmukh (Msc Sem III) and Second prize to Ms. Shraddha Pare (Msc. Sem III)

Student Achievement

Selection of Ms. Ayanti Barua for SAARC countries' scholarship

Ms. Ayanti Barua, Bsc -III Microbiology has been selected for the 'SAARC countries' scholarship to pursue postgraduate degree in Biotechnology at South Asian University, New Delhi. Students Qualifying NET-SETB & Other Competitive Examination in 2021-22

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Class	Exam Qualified	Rank	Qualifying Year
3	Aditya V. Bhaskarwar	M.Sc. Microbiology	GATE-2021	All India Rank 8718	2021-22
4	Aditya V. Bhaskarwar	M.Sc. Microbiology	NET-LS	All India Rank 44	2021-22
1	Ayanti B. Chaudhari	M.Sc. Microbiology	NET-IBT	All India Rank 181	2021-22
6	Shreya N. Patil	B.Sc. Microbiology	BT-JAM (Microbiology)	All India Rank 3173	2021-22
7	Tejashree	B.Sc. Microbiology	BT-JAM (Microbiology)	All India Rank	2021-22

Faculty: Dr. Mrs. S. S. Khantare-Guest Lectures

1. Delivered Guest Lecture on **National Education Policy** at state level Education Conference organized by Maharashtra English school trustees' association (MESTA) at Nagpur/Sewagram on dated 5 and 6 th March 2022.

2. Guest lecture on "Techniques in Molecular Biology: Blotting Methods" at Dada Ramchandrabhau Sitabhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur by virtual mode on 15th March 2022.

3. As per the directions given by Govt. of India, Ministry of Women and child development, PoshanPantharwada is celebrated by NSS Unit of College. Guest lecture is delivered on 4th April 2022 on Awareness on local and affordable Nutritious Food Items.

Dr. B. V Mohite

Delivered guest lecture on **Basis of Virology (Online)** at School of Life Sciences, SSC North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon on 22/01/22.

Papers published in journal/Conf. Proceedings, Conf. Seminars attended, Book/Chapter in edited volume

Dr. Mrs. S. S. Khantare published 1 paper in journal, 1 Conference attended, 1 paper presented in seminar, 1 book chapter in edited volume. Dr Mrs. Malode presented 1 paper in conference and attended 2 conferences, Mrs. Ingis published 1 paper in journal, 1 Conference attended, 1 paper presented in seminar, 1 book chapter in edited volume, Dr Mohite published 4 papers in Conf. proceedings, 6 Conference attended, 2 paper presented in seminar, 7 book chapters in edited volume.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SENIOR COLLEGE SPORTS REPORT 2021-22

In the session 2021-22, following Senior College Teams participated in Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University Tournament & State Championship.

MEN TEAM PARTICIPATE :

1. Karate	2. Athletics	3. Judo	4. Table Tennis
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WOMEN TEAM PARTICIPATE :

1. Karate			
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MEN & WOMEN PLAYER PARTICIPATE IN TRIAL:

1. Badminton	2. Handball	3. Sepak Takraw	4. Softball
5. Judo	6. Wrestling	7. Chess	8. Baseball
9. Athletics	10. Volleyball	11. Yoga	12. Basketball
13. Cricket			

Department of Biotechnology Report for Magazine

Department of Biotechnology, Bajaj College of Sciences, Wardha organized "Online Departmental Seminar Competition" on UG Biotechnology Curriculum of Sem III and Sem V on 5th September 2021, under the guidance of Dr. Om Mahadaya, Principal, Bajaj College of sciences, Wardha. The competition was organized and Co-ordinated by Dr. Mrs. U.A.Malode-Bilwal Co-ordinator of Department of Biotechnology and faculties Dr. Kunal A. Kale and Miss. Komal Dhumane. Total 24 students were participated in Seminar Competition from B.Sc. IIIrd and Vth semester. Participant's videos were evaluated by committee of jury. The members of jury committee were Dr. Y. S. Patil (Asst. Prof. Dept. of Microbiology, DM, Buringale Science and Arts College, Shegaon) and Dr. Pranita Gulhane (PG Department of Microbiology, Shri. Shivaji Science College, Nagpur). Winners of first, second and third prizes were Aniket Vitalkar, Ashwarya Chandanibhede and Angha Malode from B.Sc. Semester III and from B.Sc. Semester V winners were Shweta Magar, Kratika Parbude and Akshit Charbe. The objective of Competition was, to boost up students' confidences and motivated students for participation in co-curricular and extracurricular activity.

Department of Biotechnology, Bajaj College of Sciences, Wardha, Organized lecture on "How to Prepare effective e-Poster and Abstract" by Dr. Kunal A. Kale, on 25th October 2021 for B.Sc. IInd and IIIrd year Biotechnology students. The lecture was coordinated by Dr. Mrs. U.A.Malode-Bilwal, Co-ordinator, Department of Biotechnology and faculty Miss. Komal Dhumane. Total 51 students participated (18 online and 33 offline). The objective of lecture was to increase the understanding of student regarding Designing of scientific poster and Scientific Poster presentation.

Mr. Acharya Bhingani won Second Prize in "Innovative Idea /Concept competition for student" organized by research promotion cell, Bajaj College of Science, Wardha on 20th November, 2021.

Mr. Laxmi Thakre participated and won First Prize in Online National Level Essay Writing Competition organized by Cultural Committee, Bajaj College of Science, Wardha on the occasion of "International Youth Day" on 12th January 2022.

Miss. Rimom Ravindra Kayode, won First Prize in Online National Level Solo Dance Competition organized by Cultural Committee, Bajaj College of Science, Wardha to commemorate, 73rd Republic Day "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav" on 26th January 2022.

Ten students of Biotechnology dept successfully completed 15 days online certificate course and internship programme on "Computer Aided Drug and Vaccine Design" organized by Institute of Innovation Mysoremahal, TamilNadu, India held from 20th January to 12th February 2022.

Ms. Sanskriti Dabry was selected in RIM Nagpur University "Badminton Team" and represented University for "All India Level Competition held during 15th to 23rd February, 2022 at Chengalpattu, TamilNadu, India.

Ms. Sakshi Thakare was selected in RTM University, Nagpur - Hand Ball Team and represent Nagpur University in Universities Zonal Competition of Hand ball^o held at Jalga, Rajasthan on 25^o to 28^o March 2022.

Ms. Javeria Qureshi was selected in RTM Nagpur University "Sepaktakraw Team" and represented university for "All India Level Competition held during 20^o to 28^o February, 2022 at MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly.

On the occasion of National Science Day 2022, Department of Microbiology and Computer Science of Charanpath M.P. Deo Memorial Science College, Nagpur organized video making competition on 2^o March 2022. Sanika Goleti got 2^o prize for "Radioactive Waste Management" and Aniket Vitkar got consolation prize for "Strategies for Sustainable Agriculture Waste" that they get felicitated by Principal Dr. Om Mahodaya. Theme of the competition was "Integrated approach in Science and Technology for sustainable future". For this competition eight students were participated under the able guidance of Co-ordinator Dr. U. A. Malole and Dr. K. A. Kale from Department of Biotechnology, Biju College of Science, Wardha.

Department of Biotechnology and Microbiology in association with Microbiologist Society of India (MSI) has inaugurated "Microbiology Biotechnology Society students Unit" on 1^o February 2022 by the hand of Dr. A. M. Deshmukh President Microbiology Society, India, in presence of Principal, Dr. Om Mahodaya, Dr. Sanjay Patankar, President, Microbiologist Society, Maharashtra-Goa Region. Followed by guest lecture on "Next Generation Sequencing: A vital tool in disease diagnosis and pandemic management" by Dr. Rahul C. Bhojari, Project Scientist, CSIR, Institute of genomics and Integrative Biology, New Delhi. Total 95 students and faculties of departments benefited with this lecture.

Miss. Bhargavi Deshpande from Dept. of Biotechnology participated in Online University Level intercollegiate Speech Competition on Topic: Swami Vivekanand- Youth Inspiration on 16^o April 2022 organized by Student Council of Ranthambhore Shukarya Mahavidyalaya, Umerga.

Population Education Club (PEC) Report

A total of 38 students were registered for the program.

Following activities were carried out in sessions 2021-22

- Tree plantation program was organized on 14/04/2021 in life sciences premises.
- A cleanliness drive was organized by PEC students on 28/11/2021 in the life sciences complex.

Department of Zoology

In the session 2021-22 a variety of activities were conducted by the Department of Zoology under the banner of Zoological Society. The session started with "Online Workshop and Lecture" event, which was organized from 8th June to 18th June, 2021. During the pandemic situation, when the college laboratory was not accessible by the students, an approach was taken by the Department of Zoology to organize an online workshop and lectures event for the students of Bajaj College of Science. In this activity, two guest lectures and a workshop was organized for the UG and PG students of the Biological stream of the college. The event was inaugurated by the lecture of Dr. Jayant Shwas, Director National Cave Research and Protection Organization. He delivered a talk on "Prospective and Challenges in the Studies of Cave Science". This was followed by a three day online workshop conducted by Ms. Kiran Yadav and Ms. Ratul Puroksha from CUHM, HBCSI, TIFR. The workshop was on Isolation of soil nematodes from soil sample on a raw potato surface in Home lab and How to study the life cycle of an insect in a Home Lab. The event ended with a lecture by Dr. B. P. Choudhary, Associate Professor, SAMU, Aurangabad. He delivered a talk on "Memory basis". The online workshop and lectures encouraged the students to know about different scientific domains and improve their thinking abilities. Through the online workshop students learned how to culture and maintain life cycles of insects in their home labs as well as how to isolate nematodes from soil. These activities had enhanced the scientific approach and thinking of the students.

On 28th September, 2021 an online lecture was organized for the UG and PG students of the college. The lecture was delivered by Dr. Rahul Shwas, IISB, New Delhi. He delivered a talk on "Next Generation sequencing". Dr. Shwas is an alumnus of our college and the students interacted with him and he also talked about the opportunities in research for BSc and MSc students.

On the occasion of World wildlife week, a joint online lecture was organized by Department of Zoology and Department of Botany on 4th October, 2021. In this event a lecture was delivered by Dr. Jayant Wadalkar, he talked about "Importance of owl in ecosystem". He presented beautiful images and gave interesting facts about owls and related wild life.

An online guest lecture by Dr. Archana Mahakalkar, Assistant Professor, Institute of Forensic Science, Nagpur has been organized on 12th February, 2022. She discussed about Forensic Biology and introduced the concept of Forensic Biology to the students. The participants enjoyed the lecture and were much benefited from it.

On the occasion of National Science Day, Model, Poster and Rangoli competition was conducted. About 50 students had participated in the program. The students showcased many scientific models and made beautiful Rangoli to celebrate the occasion. The competition was judged by various teachers of the college. The winners as well as the participants were awarded with certificates. Guest lecture by Dr. Archana Mahakalkar, Zoological society, Department of Zoology, Bajaj College of Science jointly with alumni association GVSA, Amravati organized "Biogenius State level competition for Life Science Students" on March 28th, 2022 scheduled from 12:00 noon to 1:15 p.m. Total 70 students of UG and PG from various biology departments participated. This competition prepares students for competitive examination.

Ms. Dilip Raghwan from B.Sc. II year and Kajal Saherkar from M.Sc. II year scored highest marks among UG and PG category.

Department of Mathematics Report for Magazine 2021-22

The first batch for M.Sc. in Mathematics will pass out this session. The faculty took out all efforts in teaching to provide the best possible learning experience for the students. The department celebrated National Mathematics Day- Dr. S.D. Katre, Prof. and Head PGTD of mathematics, SCBAU, Amravati being the chief guest. The programme was chaired by Hon'ble Shri. Sanjay Bhargava, Chairman, Shiksha Mandal. A guest lecture by Dr. S.B. Sarwe, SFS college Nagpur was organised for M.Sc. students. The faculty prepared video lectures to facilitate online teaching.

Dr. S. S. Zade
HOD Maths

Report National Cadet Corps (NCC)

In the session 2021-2022, 12 cadets were enrolled in 21 MWB BN NCC, Wardha. Cadets were taught military subjects, civil defence, first-aid, etc. In the session, 33 cadets attended CADC - 611 Cadet camp at Baid College of Science and 6 Cadets attended CADC - 612 Cadet camp at G. S. Commerce College, Wardha. One Cadet attended Basic Leadership Camp at Nagpur. 2 Cadets attended Army Attachment Camp at Koles, Pune. This year the Cadet of NCC, Master Lucky Ali has been selected as Indian Army as an officer.

The activities like International Yoga Day, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Tree Plantation, Tribute Rally of COS General Bala Rawat, Army Day Celebration, Pundit Jagad Abhiyan Debate Competition in College. College campus cleanliness activities were also undertaken gracefully. For conducting all the activities throughout the year, our Principal Dr. Dm Maheshwar and Commanding Officer of 21 MWB BN NCC, Wardha helped and inspired all the cadets and officers.

Dr. Rajesh Dandhara
NCC Officer

SHRISHA MANDAL'S
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