Marginalization
History, Culture and Literature

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SOCIAL STOCK EXCHANGE : AN INSTITUTION STRENGTHENING IMPACT INVESTMENT TO CURB SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN INDIA

*Manisha Thakur**

The irony of the present-day society is that on a one side we are having a constitution framed which ensure equality to all but on the other side we are having Rudist those who do not consider a human rather a person is judged on the basis of his financial position. This paper is in regard to a study which check the possibility of concept of social stock exchange to act as a solution to the social exclusion and to make impact investment more viable and effective.

Keywords: *Social exclusion, Social Stock exchange, Impact Investment.*

Introduction

The preamble of the Indian constitution has the objectives to secure to all its citizens:

Justice:social, economic and political

Liberty:of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Equality:of status and opportunity

The irony of the present-day society is that on a one side we are having a constitution framed which ensure equality to all but on the other side we are having Rudist those who do not consider a human to be a human.

Objective of the Study

- To check the possibility of social stock exchange in curbing the social exclusion in the country.

Research Methodology

This research paper is a kind of exploratory research with a view to see the possibility of the proposed social stock exchange in eradicating the marginalism in the country and to ensure social inclusion

Social Exclusion

Social exclusion is a social system in which certain people on the basis of their economic conditions, caste, religion, ethnicity and gender are treated inequal.

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MOTIVATION BEHIND MIGRATION : A STUDY OF PUSH AND PULL FACTORS IN PUNJAB

*Paramveer Singh**

Migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factor but many others like social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education etc. It generally takes place from the area of less economic opportunities and retarded social development towards developed and fast developing areas. Punjab is among the smallest states of the Indian Union but it has achieved great heights in many fields like agricultural sector, industrial sector and so on. To cater the needs of agricultural and the industrial sector large scale migration has taken place from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Very little has been done at micro level to inquiries into the characteristics of individual migrants and the factors influencing individual's propensity to migrate. The present study is based on secondary literature review and attempts to explore the push factors which are those that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place and pull factors which are those factors which attract the migrants to an area, such as, opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and amenities etc.

Key Words: *Migrants, Push and Pull factors, Labour Migration, Internal migration*

Introduction

Migration is a movement from one place to another, permanent or semi-permanent. When a person leaves his native place or village, comes to an urban/rural area, takes up a job and starts living there, he is known as a migrant and his move is referred as a migration. It is a response of human organisms to economic, social, political and demographic forces in the environment. Migration plays an important role in the distribution of the population of any country and determines the growth of labour force in any area. Migration is thus an important symptom of social change in a society. In recent times, migration is being accepted as a global phenomenon. It is interesting to know why some people migrate while others do not. The important factors which motivate people to move may broadly be classified into five group: economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, political factors and miscellaneous factors. Despite the relevance of non-economic factors most of the studies indicate that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors. This is true in both internal as well as international migration. Two basic economic factors which motivate migration may be termed as 'push factors' and 'pull factors'. In other words it is to see whether people migrate due to compelling circumstances which push them out of the place of origin or they are lured by the

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EDUCATION AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS: INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

*Harjeet Kaur**

Marginalization is the common phenomena of all the societies in the world. In every society, there is inequality in any form. However, the core bases of marginalization differ from society to society. In Indian society, division of population on the bases of birth as per the preambles of Varna system became core base of marginalization. Marginalization is a multidimensional process that denies opportunities and outcomes those 'living on the margins', while enhancing the opportunities and outcomes for those who are 'at the core'. Caste and class prejudices, in many societies across the globe, exclude many communities and hair their effective participation in economic and social development. The present paper discussed the ure of marginalization in Indian society, role of education for the empowerment of various marginalized or ernal groups and communities, challenges in the way of spreading education. Constitutional provisions promote equity through Education in India and also highlighted, about the implementation of various rogrammes, policies and schemes launched by the government of India for educational development of ls and every child from Marginalized groups.

ywords: Marginalization, education, constitutional rights, marginalized groups

troduction

People groups located in the mainstream are equipped with better resources and have better cess to power and privilege, as opposed to the marginalized. The latter are vulnerable and have mained exploited, degraded and deprived of access to the existing socio-economic resources. omen, for instance, form a universal category of the marginalized. Literacy is the stepping stone social and economic empowerment, something India's marginalized communities need desperately. ith education, they can only access the many essential services and rights they are entitled to, but o enhance their standard of living with more opportunities.

eaning of Deprived/Marginalized Groups

The concept of Deprived/Marginalized Groups is generally used to analyse socioeconomic, litical, and cultural spheres, where disadvantaged people struggle to gain access to resources and d participation in social life. In other words, marginalized people might be socially, economically, litically and legally ignored, excluded, or neglected, and, therefore vulnerable. Marginality' is

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POSITION OF WOMEN IN CORPORATE WORLD

*Jagtar Singh**

Anyone who has attended any corporate function where all staffs are together will agree with this is still men dominated industry. However, LifeSci Advisors have confirmed that their current shows that the number of women in the corporate world is increasing as firms emphasis on gender ba Women do have a role to play in the business industry, and more of them should join to make it bette it is. This publication will highlight their role and the historical incidence which are responsible f present position of women in society and corporate world. In this paper the various implication important studies are discussed in relation to the empowerment of women in present globalized soc

Key words: *Leadership, gender inequality, skills, communication etc.*

Globally women at leadership position are very less and only 4.9 per cent of Fortun companies have women at leadership position. India has one of the lowest labour force particip by women, when compared to countries across the globe, just under 18 per cent in 2017 com to 82 per cent for men (ILO, India Labour Market Update, July 2017 (August 8, 2017). A g study by Deloitte identified Indian women as holding 12.4 per cent of board seats and just 3 cent of board chairs in 2017 (Deloitte, Women in the Boardroom: A Global Perspective Edition). This study surveyed large Indian publically listed organizations that had a turnover billion or more.

In addition to the male-female split in the distribution of positions of power, many other fa play a role in who has power. Race, class, sexuality, age, and other factors all play a significan in who is in control. These factors play in especially when coupled with the gender differ research from the Journal of the National Association of Social Workers has found that the "d burden of racism and sexism exacts a toll on their mental health and restricts opportunities". Additionally, according to another study, "the degree to which a system succes includes women can indicate a propensity for the system to include other disenfranchised minori

Traditional Roles and Stereotypes

Traditional roles for men and women in most cultures have relegated women to working home primarily. This traditional role of fostering and nurturing others ensued from various so but the results are a decrease in the value of work done by women and a decreased ability to outside the home. This is paired with the societal expectation of the woman to take care of the

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ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਜਣ ਦੀ
ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਜਣ
ਟੁੰਭਰ ਕੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ
ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਮੱਖਣ

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SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS TRANSFORMER OF LIFE OF MARGINALIZED

Dr. Sachin Kumar Dr. Nishi Bala***

A social entrepreneur is a person who pursues novel applications that have the potential to solve community-based problems The goal of Social Entrepreneurship is to make the society a better place and much needed in under developed countries where government policies are not so effective. The concept of social marginalization refers to 'social isolation and/or inability to be able to fully participate in the standards and way of life of society. This paper discusses the three summarized case studies of social entrepreneur who transformed the life of marginalized segment of society. Rang De is building bridges between India's credit-starved communities and ordinary citizens who contribute to meet the education, health and enterprise needs of resource-poor populations. Aajeevika Bureau is a specialized institutional initiative for providing services, support and security to rural seasonal migrant workers., Rural migrant workers remain excluded from opportunities, services and protection Despite their major contribution to the economy. BASIX is the first micro finance institute India and among the first in the world to attract commercial equity investments internationally and within India working under guidance of Mr. Vijay Mahajan.

Keywords: *Social Entrepreneur, Marginalized, Micro Finance,*

Introduction

A social entrepreneur is a person who pursues novel applications that have the potential to solve community-based problems. These individuals are willing to take on the risk and effort to create positive changes in society through their initiatives. Social entrepreneurship is attracting growing amounts of talent, money, and attention. Social entrepreneurship signals the imperative to drive social change, and it is that potential payoff, with its lasting, transformational benefit to society. Social entrepreneurship is an approach by start-up companies and entrepreneurs, in which they develop, fund and implement solutions to social, cultural, or environmental issues. This concept may be applied to a wide range of organizations, which vary in size, aims, and beliefs.

The goal of Social Entrepreneurship is to make the society a better place and much needed in under developed countries where government policies are not so effective. People leave the societal needs to the government or the business sectors. The social entrepreneur, however, neither anticipates nor organizes to create substantial financial profit for his or her investors – philanthropic and

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ECONOMIC STATUS OF MARGINAL AND SMALL FARMERS IN PUNJAB

*Dr. Palwinder Kaur**

India has adopted the path of globalisation since 1991. Though globalization has proved beneficial for the growth of corporate sector, yet it has failed in balanced growth of all the sectors of Indian Economy. This is due to globalisation that Indian agriculture is on the receiving end. All the governments since 1991 till today have been paying attention to the manufacturing sectors, service sector and real estate. Special economic zones have been set up at the expense of thousands of farmers. Governments and the corporate sector have exploited farmers by appropriating their land without providing adequate compensation to them. Farmers were caught up in a situation of being a poor landless peasant. Their indebtedness led them to commit suicides. Furthermore, India could not adequately develop industries, particularly the household/agro-based small and medium industries to generate adequate employment opportunities to absorb the surplus agricultural workers. Consequently, there has been an excessive pressure of population on land which has accelerated the process of marginalization of agricultural land holdings. In the State of Punjab, agriculture is the main occupation for livelihood. And it represents the same picture of over pressure of population and marginalization as India. The present paper is a study of the marginal and small farmers of Punjab with an objective to know their economic status.

Keywords: *Marginalization, marginal farmers, small farmers, globalization, economic status.*

Introduction

In an agrarian economy size of land holding is an important determinant of the economic condition of the family. Indian agriculture is characterized by the pre-dominance of small and marginal farmers. These farmers face economic hardships due to poor resources position which has caused unemployment. Along with this the rapid increase of population has put tremendous pressure on land. The ever increasing number of marginal holdings is a matter of great concern (Singh, 2012). However, Punjab has been witnessing a trend in the opposite direction—more and more land is becoming consolidated. Increasingly, marginal, small and medium land holders, owning less than 4 hectares of land, are either selling out or (mostly) leasing-out their farms to large farmers who can afford the cost of capital-intensive agriculture, including costly machines, and are better placed to handle price and weather shocks (Bera, 2015).

But in Punjab agricultural land is also a status symbol. Therefore, farmers are reluctant to sell it all off. It is considered as a matter of pride. There are still a large number of small and marginal

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WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN INDIA : A STUDY

*Dr. Deepika Thalia**

The status of women is measured by the participation of women in politics. In this respect women's increasing political participation is both a source and a signed of social change. As a global trend, rising numbers of women in politics will indicate that human being are making progress towards a more human world.

In this paper an attempt has been made to analysis the position of women in political life. The research paper use the descriptive method of study. According to the statistics on women participation in politics is gradually increasing but not drastically as we see women participation in politics from 1952 to 2019 in India but still awareness should be created among women to participated in politics with courage. Their participation in politics will solve many problems of society.

Keywords: *Women, political participation, India, Historical background, Hurdles.*

Introduction

"The only way to measuring the development and progress of a community in a country would be only the progress and growth of women in that community which is actually the real progress of country."

— Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

In this respect women's increasing political participation is both a source and a signed of social change. As a global trend, rising numbers of women in politics will indicate that human being are making progress towards a more human world - not because women are necessarily more human than man, but because any society that categorically excludes half its members from the process by which it rules itself will be ruled in a way that is less than fully human.

Some leaders have made powerful statements in support of greater female participation in the government. In 2015, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau gave his country its first cabinet with an equal number of men and women. His Spanish counterpart Pedro Sanchez has gone a step further, appointing a cabinet where was outnumber man.

Historical Background

Women's participation in politics and administration was possibly pinnacle in pre-historic times which is reflected in tradition of Devi-puja in India. Although women's political status diminished in subsequent was but still we find many shining examples of women administrators and politician in

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ਦਲਿਤ ਤੇ ਦਮਿਤ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਾਥਾ : ਮਰਨ ਰੁੱਤ

*ਡਾ. ਨੰਦ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ**

ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਨਿੱਤ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਤੇ ਹੁੰਗਾਰਾ ਵੀ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸਪੇਸ 'ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਹਾਸ਼ੀਅਗਤ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਾਮੋਸ਼ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਲ ਦੇਣ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਰੋਲ ਅਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਭਗਵੰਤ ਰਸੂਲਪੁਰੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਥਾਕਾਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਹਾਸੀਆਗਤ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਥਾ ਜਗਤ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣਾਇਆਂ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਦਲਿਤ ਤੇ ਦਮਿਤ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾਉਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਕਥਾਕਾਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਧਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਡੇ ਕੈਨਵਸ 'ਤੇ ਫੈਲਾਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਅਗਤ ਹੋਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਹਸ਼ਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਕਥਾ ਪ੍ਰਵਚਨ ਵਿਚ ਢਾਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਭਗਵੰਤ ਰਸੂਲਪੁਰੀ ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਚਾਨਣ ਦੀ ਲੀਕ (ਦੇਸ ਰਾਜ ਕਾਲੀ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਂਝੀ), 1992, ਮੈਂ ਸੈਤਾਨ ਤੇ ਇੰਦੂਮਤੀ 1997, ਤੀਜਾ ਨੇਤਰ 2005 ਕਥਾ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜਗਤ ਦੀ ਝੋਲੀ ਪਾ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਹੈ। ਮਰਨ ਰੁੱਤ ਉਸਦਾ ਚੌਥਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਏ 'ਤੇ ਧੱਕੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਚੇਤਨਤਾ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਦਲ ਰਹੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਸਦੰਰਭਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਦੇਹੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਰਾਹੀ ਇਸ ਵਰਗ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਅਨੇਕ ਪਰਤਾਂ ਉਭਰ ਕੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਠ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਸੱਤ ਦਾ ਸਬੰਧ ਦਲਿਤ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੁਸ਼ਵਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਕਿਧਰ ਗਈ ਹਮੀਦਾ ਵੰਡ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਉਧਾਲੀ ਗਈ ਔਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਅਵਚੇਤਨ ਦੀ ਬਾਤ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਕਥਾ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਰਹਿਮਤ ਮਸੀਹ ਮੱਟੂ ਦੀ ਜੀਵਨੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਦਲਿਤ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾਉਂਦੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਦੁਖਾਂਤਕ ਹੋਣੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਨਕਸ਼ ਉਭਾਰਦੀ ਹੈ।ਇਹ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਉਸ ਵਰਗ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰ-ਵਿਰੋਧਾ ਨੂੰ ਚਿਤਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਾਤ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਧਰਮ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਜਾਤੀ ਜਮਾਤੀ ਸਿਸਟਮ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਤ ਉਸਦਾ ਪਿੱਛਾ ਨਹੀ ਛੱਡਦੀ। ਸਾਧਨ ਸਪੰਨ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਗਜਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਾਤੀਗਤ-ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਉਸਦੇ ਮਾਨਸਿਕ ਅਵਚੇਤਨ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਦੂਸਰਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਾਤੀਤੰਤਰ ਇਸ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੜ੍ਹ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਵੀ ਬੰਦਾ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣਾ ਖਹਿੜਾ ਨ੍ਹੀਂ ਛੁਡਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਵਿਦਿਅਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਨਿਮਨ ਜਾਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਅਮਾਨਵੀ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਤੇ ਸੱਤਾ ਇਸ ਧਿਰ ਕੋਲ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਧਿਰ ਵੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਦਲਾ ਲਊ ਇਸ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਤਹਿਤ ਜਾਤੀ ਤੇ ਜਮਾਤੀ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਰ ਗੁੰਝਲਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਅਖਤਿਆਰ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਦਲਿਤ ਸਰੋਕਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾਉਂਦੀ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ। ਦਲਿਤ ਵਰਗ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ ਤੋਂ

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REPRESENTATION OF DALITS IN ROHINTON MISTRY'S *A FINE BALANCE*

*Vipan Kumar**

Since ancient times, untouchability has been a curse for the people belonging to the lower strata of society. Despite making continuous efforts to make their lives better, the untouchables have to face humiliation, inhuman punishments, and exploitation.

India has been suffering from so many unnecessary concerns of the exploitation of untouchables. The upper caste mindset has always treated the lower caste people with inevitable dishonor. The political harmony has failed to grant Dalits with the appropriate equal place in the society as upper castes. Mahatma Gandhi provided lower caste people with the name of "Harijans" and further referred themselves as Dalits which means underprivileged people.

The novel *Fine Balance* written by Rohinton Mistry depicts the conditions of Dalit minorities among the majority and influence of upper-castes. In this novel, Mistry portrays the miserable conditions of Dalits or untouchables. Actually, Mistry in his novel focuses sarcastically and politically on the universal problem of caste struggle in India. It is the novel from the viewpoint of Dalits and lower castes during the emergency announced by Indira Gandhi government between 1975 and 1977. The novelist explains in his work the heinousness and bitterness towards the Dalits and lower castes provided by the government of India. The Dalits and lower castes had to suffer so many oppressions brought to them by upper castes which caused damage to their private independence lives, their fundamental rights. The developing policies of government bring about the destruction of the daily life of these people and dissatisfied them a lot. The novelist tried to make the corrupted upper-class people think friendly with the lower class Dalits through. Politics and mass anxiety of 1970 and 1980 were based on the distinctions of language, identity, religion, and region and there was nothing pleasing or saving the rights of the minorities of the nation. The movement brought into action by the government did not do much for the working class and peasants. The setting of the novel is in Bombay from 1945 to 1984. The story consists of four major characters, i.e. Dina Dalal, a Parsi widow who is struggling for her individuality, Maneck Kohlah who is fighting with the complications of his life, and two Chamars who have become tailors, Om and Ishvar Darji. The novelist throws light on the difficult lives of these people. The notion of indifference between lower and upper castes, wherein the people of Dalit tribes are being exploited by the power-owners, has been well settled by

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ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੀ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤਕਾਰੀ : ਖ਼ਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ

ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਬਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ*

ਖ਼ਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ ਵੰਡ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਿਤ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਸਿਨੇ-ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਵੈ-ਗੌਰਵ ਹਿੱਤ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਕਤਲਾਂ ਅੰਗੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਲਗਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਵੈ-ਗੌਰਵ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਦੇ ਮਰਦਾਵੀ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਮੁੱਦਾ ਹੈ। ਧਰਮ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਔਰਤ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਭੁਗਤਦੇ ਹਨ। ਖ਼ਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ 'ਚ ਵੰਡ ਦੀ ਸਵੈ-ਗੌਰਵੀ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਤੋਂ ਨਾਬਰ ਹੋਈ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਤੀਹ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੀ ਵਸਤੂ-ਸਥਿਤੀ 'ਚੋਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਏ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਤੀਹ ਸਾਲ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੰਡ ਸਮੇਂ ਵੀਰੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਅਣਖ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਾਤਰ ਮਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਅਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਭੱਜ ਨਿਕਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਡੰਬਨਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵੰਡ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਨਾਬਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਉਹੋ ਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਵਸਤੂ-ਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਤੀਹ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ ਮੁੜ ਪੈਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਬਲ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਕੱਟੜਤਾਵਾਦੀ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਬਰਦਾਸ਼ਤ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਆਤਮ ਹੱਤਿਆ ਕਰ ਲੈਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਕੱਟੜ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰਵਾਦੀ ਨਜ਼ਰੀਆ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਸਭ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਘੋਰ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਤੇ ਵਿਡੰਬਨਾ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵੰਡ ਸਮੇਂ ਜਿਸ ਖੂਹ ਵਿਚ ਛਾਲ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਮਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਨਾਬਰ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਅੰਤ ਉਸੇ ਖੂਹ ਵਿਚ ਛਾਲ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਮਰਦੀ। ਇਹ ਪੰਪਰ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਇਸੇ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੀ ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

14 ਔਰਤ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਐਵਾਰਡਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪੁਰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਇਹ ਸਿਨੇ-ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਵੰਡ ਦੇ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਦੀ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਕਲਾ-ਕਿਰਤ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਬੀਹਾ ਸਮਰ ਦੀ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਨਾ ਹੇਠ ਇਹ 2003 ਵਿਚ ਰਿਲੀਜ਼ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।[1] ਆਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡੇ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਵਾਪਰੀ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਨੇ ਜਿਸ ਵਸਤ-ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਨੇੜਿਓਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਲਪੇਟ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆ ਉਹ ਔਰਤ ਸੀ। ਔਰਤ ਸਿੱਧੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਹੋਣੀ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋਈ। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਬਲਾਤਕਾਰ, ਜਿਸਮਾਨੀ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ, ਸਗੇ-ਸਬੰਧੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਛੋੜਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੂਲ ਧਰਮ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਅਲੱਗਤਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ।[2] ਮਰਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਖੇਡ ਨੇ ਔਰਤ ਜੀਵਨ ਨੂੰ ਤਹਿਸ-ਨਹਿਸ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਵੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਕਈ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਵੰਡ ਦੇ ਸੇਕ ਨੂੰ ਸਹਾਰਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ। ਸਮੇਂ-ਸਮੇਂ ਵਾਪਰੀ ਮਜ਼ਬੀ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਾਪਰ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਹਿੰਸਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਖ਼ਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁੜ ਤੋਂ ਉਖੇੜਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਡੂੰਘਾ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ ਵਿਚ **ਖ਼ਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ** ਸੰਕਟ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਔਰਤ ਦੁਖਾਂਤ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਪਾਠ ਬਣ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤ 'ਤੇ ਹੋਏ ਮਜ਼ਬੀ ਤਸ਼ੱਦਦ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਾਮੋਸ਼ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਲ ਦੇਣਾ ਇਸ ਸਿਨੇ-ਬਿਰਤਾਂਤ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਚਨਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸੂਤਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਸੂਤਰ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਹੀ ਇਸ ਫ਼ਿਲਮੀ ਪਾਠ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਤ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੈ।

ਖ਼ਾਮੋਸ਼ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਪਾਤਰਾਂ ਅਧਖੜ ਉਮਰ ਦੀ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਔਰਤ ਆਇਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਜਵਾਨ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸਲੀਮ ਨਾਲ ਬਾ-ਵਾਸਤਾ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਚਰਖੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਸਾਵੀ-ਪੱਧਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

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5

RECONSTRUCTING THE COLONIAL EXPERIENCE IN MAHASWETA DEVI'S 'DRAUPADI'

*Monika Kanwar**

This paper explores the plight of the Naxalites, specifically the rebellious tribals, who were unnoticed in the nationalist discourse, first by suppression and then their elimination from the histor resistance. In a bid to unify the nation, the government failed to analyse the reasons behind the ris Naxalite insurgency in post-colonial India during late 1960s and tried to contain the uprising using viole repressive means which has been effectively portrayed in Mahasweta Devi's short story 'Draupadi'. hegemonic structures, supported and maintained by the state's repressive and ideological apparatuses the suppression of the marginalised communities, have been critically analysed by explaining their rol the marginalisation of the tribals. The circumstances leading to the chase, apprehension and torture runaway tribal woman named Dopdi by the representatives of state's hegemony have been examined the perspective of colonial experience. An attempt has also been made to analyse the role of sexual viole in the subjugation of female subaltern and the unusual form of resistance as exhibited by Dopdi.

Key Words: *Post-colonial, Colonial, Imperialist, Marginalised, Repressive Force, Ideology.*

Mahasweta Devi, a prolific Bengali author and social activist, championed the rights of marginalised sections of the society including women, Dalits, tribals, landless farmers and bon labourers. She is well-known as a crusader for the rights of the tribal communities and her writin deeply rooted in her familiarity with the Santal, Kheria, Sabar, Lodha and Munda tribes. She t great pains to explore the woeful plight of these tribes in wake of state's apathy. She not o advocated for their rights but also actively fought legal battles apart from setting up volun organisations for their upliftment. She vehemently gave voice to the disempowered and oppresse her novels and short stories characterized by a stark realism. Her noted works like 'HajarChura Ma' (Mother of 1084), 'AranyerAdhikar' (Right to the Forest), 'Jhansir Rani' (The Queen of Jhan 'Agni Garbha' (Womb of Fire), 'Rudali', 'Sidhu Kanhur Daakey' are a powerful commentary on life of the marginalised class. Her literary excellence won her a number of accolades inclu Padma Vibhushan, Ramon Magsaysay Award, SahityaAkademi and Jnanpith Award.

The Naxalite insurgency in the late 1960s exerted a tremendous influence on Mahasweta De writing. In an interview she stated:

> Once I became a professional writer I felt increasingly that a writer should document his own time and history. The socio-economic history of human

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THE WORLD OF THE MARGINALIZED AS SEEN IN THE NOVEL UNTOUCHABLE

*Parshant Sethi**

Indian society as is known from the relics and accounts of writers was divided into four categories based on the convenience of the society. The people chose the works as per their liking and comfort. They were involved in different jobs and served the society from their respective positions. However, over a passage of time, the fourth rung of the society was led adrift from the mainstream of social life and considered lowly and untouchable. They were shooed away from the center of activity of society to the outer edge of the societal superstructure. They were pushed to the outer margin of society and termed as not worthy of any contact with them. Over a period of time, the caste system came into vogue and the lowest class was considered as untouchable and fit for cleaning lavatories. The marginalized form the central concern in many of the novels of Indo Anglican writers like Munshi Prem Chand, Mulk Raj Anand, R K Narayan, Manohar Malgaonkar. They have, in their novels, sincerely portrayed the frustration, qualm, ennui and pain experienced by these human beings subjected to mental torment by their fellow beings. The paper is humbly prepared to find the glimpses of the marginalized world in the novel of Mulk Raj Anand-Untouchable.

Mulk Raj Anand in his novels has shown stern consistency of purpose. His creative work is of sufficient bulk and has quality to merit serious study. Born from a traditional coppersmith who resorted to army job for a living, Anand imbibed the clever and resourceful nature of his father. His mother was a peasant lady who taught Anand values of humanity, kindness and empathy for fellow human beings. The era of Thirties was a period of intense political activity and upheaval. All Indians for that matter,collectively took part in the struggle to free the nation from the clutches of the British. Anand corresponded with the mood of the times on literary plane. In the words of K SrinivasaIyengar- "It may be said that these early novels reveal an aim and a sense of direction much as an avalanche or a flood shows a fury of momentum, a surge of force, a heady rush towards the goal."(1)

His novel Untouchable invariably follows the direction its title gives it. The novel,though short is revealing and rewarding in the real sense of the term. The novel encompasses the events of a single day in the life of a low caste boy named Bakha-the pivot of the novel, in the small town of Bulashah. We are suddenly reminded of another novel where events of a single day are recorded,albeit in a different set up and background.Mrs. Dalloway by Virginia Woolf is another novel with the local of action limited to a city,London and time of action limited to a single day around the World War I. A child of the 20th century,Bakha is rightly influenced by the changes coming about in India and around

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ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ ਨਾਰੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਣ: ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ

*ਡਾ. ਕਮਲਜੀਤ ਕੌਰ**

'ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ' ਵਰਗ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ, ਮਿਥਿਹਾਸ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤੀ ਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਲੁਪਤ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਸਾਧਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਸਵੈਮਾਣ ਦੀ ਅਣਹੋਂਦ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਦਬੀਆਂ, ਨਿਗੂਣਾ, ਦੁਜੈਲਾ, ਲਿਤਾੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ, ਦੱਬਿਆ, ਕੁਚਲਿਆ ਤੇ ਨਿਮਾਣਤਾ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਵੰਚਨਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਾਤ, ਦੱਲਿਤ, ਕੰਮੀ-ਜ਼ਾਤ, ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਬੰਧੂਆਂ, ਪਰਵਾਸੀ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ, ਕਿੰਨਰ, ਅੰਗਹੀਣ ਤੇ ਨਿਮਨ-ਕਿਰਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਬਿਆਨ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਕੁੰਜੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ: *ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ, ਨਾਰੀ ਰੂਪਾਂਤਰਣ, ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ, ਦੱਲਿਤ ਨਾਰੀ, ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਸਤਰੀ।*

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਮੂਹ 'ਹਾਸ਼ੀਏ' ਤੋਂ ਧੱਕੇ-ਹੋਏ ਹਨ, ਪਰ ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਡਾ ਸਮੂਹ ਪੇਂਡੂ ਦੱਲਿਤ ਨਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਪੱਖੋਂ, ਹਰ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲਤਾੜਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਸਿਕਤਾ ਅੰਦਰ ਬਿਗਾਨਾ ਧਨ, ਪਰਾਈ ਔਰਤ, ਅਬਲਾ ਵਰਗੀ ਜਿੰਹੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਵਿਡੰਵਨਾ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ, ਸਿਰਜਣਹਾਰੀ ਕੋਲ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਾਧਨ ਨਹੀ ਹਨ, ਮੱਧਕਾਲ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਮੂਕਤਾ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੱਲ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਮਰਦ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਰਚੇ ਗਏ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ, ਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ ਉਸਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ 'ਔਰਤ' ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਵ ਚੰਗੇ ਗੁਣ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਦਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਆਪਣੇ 'ਪਤੀ' ਨੂੰ ਰਿਝਾਉਣਾ ਹੀ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ 'ਮਰਦ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ' ਸਮਾਜ ਅੰਦਰ ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਹੈ। 'ਔਰਤ' ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ 'ਮਰਦ' ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ, ਬਚਪਨ ਤੋਂ ਜਵਾਨੀ ਤੱਕ ਬਾਪ ਦੇ, ਵਿਆਹ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਬੁਢਾਪੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। 'ਸਬਾਲਟਰਨ' ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ Sub+altern ਦੇ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਤੋਂ ਉਤਪੰਨ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਭਾ ਨੇ 'ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ' ਸਮੂਹ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ:-

"ਸਬਾਲਟਰਨ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰਗਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ ਸਮੂਹ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਾਤ-ਪਾਤ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਕਬੀਲੇ, ਔਰਤਾਂ, ਨਿਮਨ ਕਿਸਾਨੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਉਹ ਲੋਕ ਜਾਂ ਸਮੂਹ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਵੰਚਿਤ ਹਨ। ਆਰਥਿਕ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤਿਕ ਸੱਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਭਾਗੀਦਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਹ ਅਧੀਨਗੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਸਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।"[1]

'ਦੱਲਿਤ' ਵਰਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਦਬਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਉਹਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਤਰਸਯੋਗ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਕਰਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। 'ਨਾਥ-ਜੋਗੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਕਿੱਸਾਂਕਾਰਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਦਮਿਤ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਭੰਡੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੀ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਔਰਤ' ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ 'ਪਤੀ' ਨੂੰ ਰਿਝਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਮ ਮਨੂੰਵਾਦੀ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ

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A REVIEW: ROLE OF WOMEN LIBRARIANS IN MODERN ERA

*Sunita Devi**

"There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of woman is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing."(Swami Vivekanada)

The Libraries of tomorrow will be information centers of a new type relying on IT for almost every aspect of library activities. The skills needed to handle the future library services will be different from what they are at present. In this new world of information technology the woman librarians of tomorrow will also have to be equally skilled to have the status which they deserve. The advancement of the Digital Technology helps effective participation of women in the decision making and implementation process related to science and technology including planning and setting priorities for research and development and the choice, acquisition, adoption, innovation and application of science and technology for the development. This paper is written on the basis of articles that's already published in this field by different stalwarts since 1952 to till date in newspapers and different journals. This paper includes librarianship as a profession for women, why women choose librarianship and skills required for women librarians, the information revolution offers both opportunities and challenges to women in digital era.

Keywords: *Woman Librarian, IT, Librarianship, technology*

Introduction

"Women's are the real architect of the society."

Women are playing vital role in the society and the development of their country and family yet they receive less respect what they expect, especially in developing countries as these are considered male dominant societies. Librarianship is considered a decent job for the female and numbers of females are increasing every year that are joining this profession. We need to understand whether a professional life of female librarian is comfortable. "Librarianship as a profession in India was for the scholar librarians till the early part of the 20th century. Mostly men of letters only were custodians of libraries and the written cultural heritage. However, the first woman credited with occupying the key-post in India as library professional was Anandibai Prabhudesai, who was the superintendent at the Children's library in Baroda in the 1930s".[1]

Literature Review

According to Arlene Fink (2005, Sage Pub.), Literature Review is "a systematic, explicit, and

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ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆਗਤ ਸਥਿਤੀ

*ਮਨੀ**

ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੇਡ ਦੀ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਧੀਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਅਸੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਚੀਨ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਮਾਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ 776 ਈਸਾਪੂਰਵ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਪੂਰਣ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਲਗਾਈਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੈਣ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਖੇਡ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਤਰਸਯੋਗ ਸੀ। ਫਿਰ ਸਮਾਂ ਬੀਤਣ ਨਾਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੇਡ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੌਲੀ-ਹੌਲੀ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਆਉਂਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਈ ਕਾਰਣਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਪਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ। ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਸਮਾਂ ਬਦਲਣ ਨਾਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੇਡ ਖੇਡਣ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਡ ਦੇਖਣ ਦੀ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਪ੍ਰਚੀਨ ਓਲੰਪਿਕ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਓਲੰਪਿਕ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਹੋਇਆ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਝ ਸਮਾਂ ਬੀਤਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵੀ ਖੇਡ ਮੁਕਾਬਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ 1896 ਈਸਵੀਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਆਧੁਨਿਕ ਓਲੰਪਿਕ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗ ਲੈਣ ਦਾ ਹੱਕ ਮਿਲ ਗਿਆ।

ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਆਪਣਾ ਖੇਡ ਜੀਵਨ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ ਹੋਣਾ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਖੇਡਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੱਧਰ ਵਿਕਸਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਆਮ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਵੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰ ਦੇ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਹਲਾਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਔਰਤ ਆਪਣੀ ਖੇਡ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਭਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੀ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਬਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਸਾਡਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਔਰਤ ਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਹਰ ਇੱਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਨਮਾਨਜਨਕ ਸਥਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ ਹੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕੁਝ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਹੇਠਲੇ ਪੱਧਰ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਜਾਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰਾਂ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਪੂਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਭ ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਅੰਦਰ ਖੇਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਿਖਾਉਂਣ ਦਾ ਜਜ਼ਬਾ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਜਜ਼ਬੇ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਾਫੀ ਮੱਲਾਂ ਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ

ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਖੇਡ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਵੀ ਤਰਸਯੋਗ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰਫ ਘਰ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਭਾਲਣ ਲਈ ਕਾਰਜਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਹੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ

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WEAVING THE THREADS OF SUSTENANCE IN UPLIFTING THE MARGINALIZED HANDICRAFT SECTOR: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Megha Dua & Dr. Suresh Kumar Kashyap***

The phenomenon of social exclusion or marginalization leading to the relegation to the fringes of society due to the lack of ability to have access to rights and opportunities leading to vulnerability. Marginality may be defined as an experience which has its effect on millions of people across the globe resulting in making them handicapped in terms of their contributions towards the community.This review paper tries to examine the handicraft sector of India as being one of the sectors having a great potential for employment and income generation and various contributions that have been made for the upliftment of this sector along with the challenges being faced by it.

Keywords: *Marginality, Handicrafts sector, employment.*

Introduction

The process of development aims at creating an environment which leads to mass participation. However, equally known is the fact that Marginalization deprives a large majority of people across the globe from participating in the development. India has a rich history of diverse culture and tradition. The legacy of the Indian handicrafts occupies a special space owing to its beauty, dignity, form and aesthetics. The royal and the aristocratic patronage of the Indian Handicrafts owe its existence to the Artisans whose unmatched labor, skills and craftsmanship has brought the royalty and luxury to India. These handicrafts have been honored by other communities as well. The Handicraft sector occupies a very important place in the economy of the country. Its contribution in terms of employment generation and earnings from exports cannot be ignored. Most of the workers who live in the villages are working as part time but the importance of their work, their crafts has been increasing in the present times. Handicraft sector is the second largest unorganized sector after agriculture in India. The Development Commissioner of Handicrafts defines Handicrafts as, The Handicrafts are the products produced with a manual labour with minimal or no input from machines, a substantial level of skill or expertise, a significant element of tradition and its history of survival. India was considered to be the chief workshop of the world during the Mughal Rule and was the main supplier of textile fabric and other industrial goods. The splendid period of indigenous handicraft industries came to an end with the political influence of the East India Company. The decline of the

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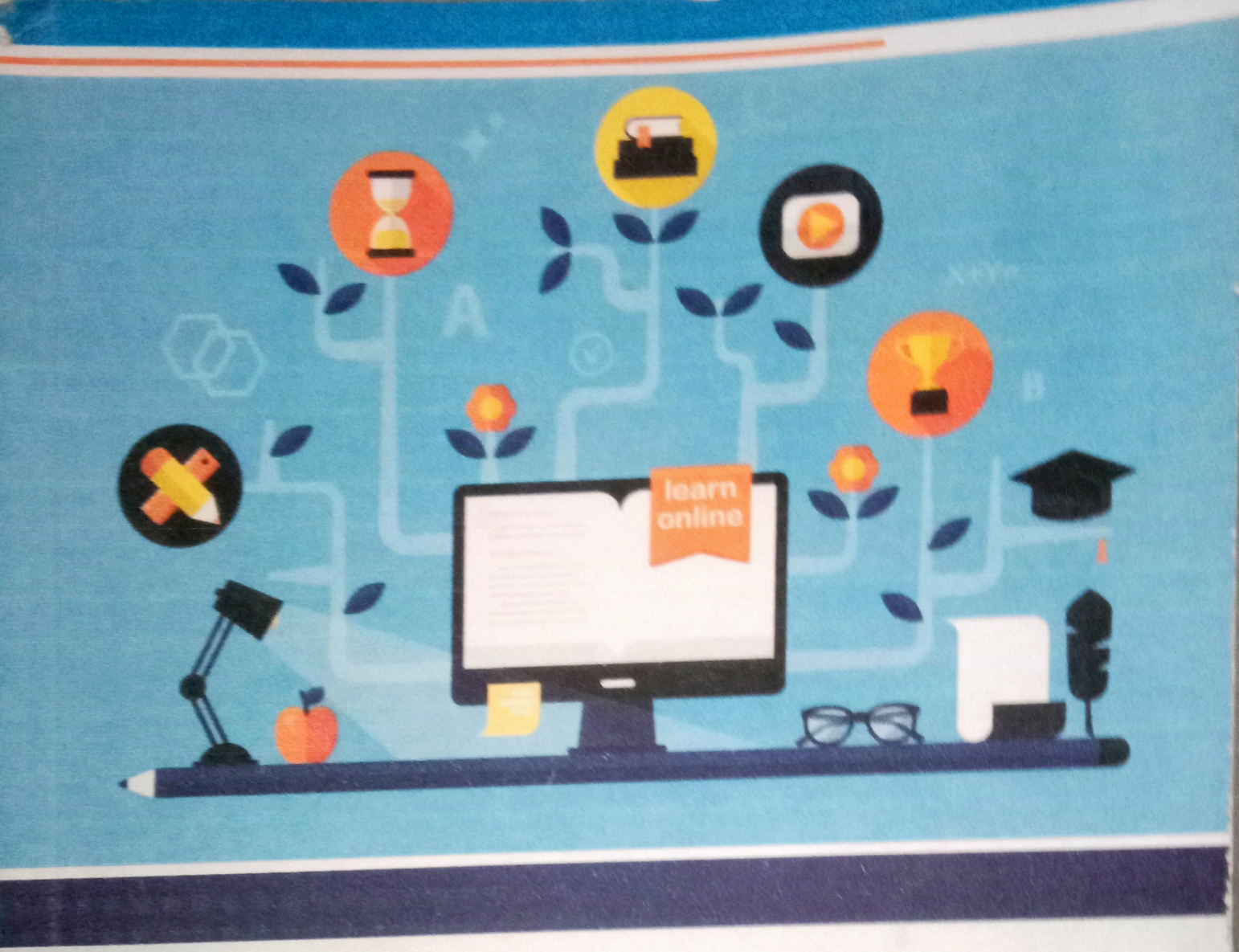

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TEACHING AND LEARNING WITH ICT

by
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FACTORS CREATING HINDRANCES IN USE OF ICT IN EDUCATION

*Isha Tiwari**

This study investigates teachers' attitudes, beliefs about using ICT in education along with various factors influencing use of ICT among them. ICT is an acronym that stands for "Information Communication Technologies". Information and communication technologies are an umbrella term that includes all technologies for the manipulation and communication of information. Education is often viewed as a way to move the nations into the information age. It is also frequently contended that there is a need to transform education to meet the new challenges facing society. Digital technology is often presented as the driving force for the transformation of education but the personal characteristics of individual teachers such as age and gender influence the use of ICT in education. In this paper I have tried to make an attempt to study the various factors creating hindrances inuse of ICT by teachers in education.

Key Words: *Education, Technology and factors etc.*

Globalisation and the widespread of ICT in all spheres of life have created such a system which is driven by knowledge and powered by technology. ICT has begun to have a presence but unfortunately we are lacking to achieve desired result. The education is a socially oriented activity andit also plays a vital role in building the society. The quality education traditionally is associated with strong teachers having high degrees and qualification but nowby Using ICTs in education we have moved to more student – centred learning as compare to traditional teacher centred learning. As world is moving rapidly towards digital information, the role of ICTs in education becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in 21st century.

The prominence of ICT has also put the various education systems under pressure to use ICT in teaching- learning process as a need of hour ButThere are a lot of factorsthat influence the use of ICT in teaching and learning such as: insufficient number of computers and lack of application programs, teacher generation gap, inadequate teacher training, lack of ICT skill and lack of confidence, teachers' beliefs, poor leadership and lack of public support.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Eze and Olusola (2013) state that in Botswana, lack of electricity in rural schools and the high cost of computers is a stumbling block to the integration of ICT. Internet connectivity is still impossible where there are no telephones and electricity.

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IMPORTANCE OF ICT IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

*Jyoti Bala**

The quality of education depends upon the quality of teachers. In the modern education scenario teacher education plays very important role in developing quality education. Teachers are the pillars of nation. So the teacher should be well verse with the current knowledge in their subject.The teacher should undergo with orientation ,refresher course,seminars and workshop to enhance their knowledge. The technology has penetrated into all areas including higher education.ICT is a part of our lives for the last few decades affecting our society as well as individual life. It is now broadly used in educational world. Teacher, Student, administrator and every people related to education are popularly used ICT. It enables self paced learning through various tools such as assignment, computer and internet etc. which result teaching learning process has become more productive and meaningful. ICT helps in fostering a live contact between the teacher and students through e-mail, e-learning. The introduction of ICT in the education has profound implication for whole education process. It is a force that has changed many aspect of our life. In modern science and technological societies education demands more knowledge of teacher regarding ICT and skills to use ICT in teaching –learning process.

Keywords: ICT, student teacher, quality learning, computer etc.

INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technologies consist of the hardware, software, networks, and media for collection, storage, processing, transmission and presentation of information (voice, data, text, images), as well as related services.Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can contribute to universal access to Education, equity in education, the delivery of quality learning and reaching, teachers' professional development and more efficient education management, governance and administration. Researches indicate that with the emergence and expansion of ICT in education, the most basic changes in terms of quality have been achieved with regards to teachers' performance and classroom interactions. ICT, as an industrial revolution, has brought about a new era of Information and Communications followed by information society, where ICT is among its main elements.The duty of the Educational system is to plan training of ICT while considering acquaintance with information skills and the necessity with which a framework is laid to deal with IT.

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LEARNING WITH ICT AT PRIMARY EDUCATION LEVEL: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE FROM THE PERIOD 2011-2020

*Paramveer Singh**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a vehicle to enhance the quality of the education. As theworld is moving rapidly into digital media and information, the role of ICT in education is becoming more important in the 21st century. This study used secondary data available from the year 2011 onwards and reports of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India were also examined along with prominent papers published in various journals. The study further revealed major barriers and challenges for the community and government for the adoption of the new technology into the education at primary education level. Key findings were proposed which were the significant enablers to overcome the barriers and challenges.

***Keywords:** ICT, primary education, teaching and learning, primary schools, India.*

INTRODUCTION

About 20 years ago, I'd have said probably nothing. But as the years have gone by and technology has advanced, the role of ICT in education has become a major player in the delivery of teaching and learning and has transformed the education system as we once knew it. Let's rewind 20/25 years, back to when I was a little one at primary school. Handwriting and sums were done in our school books, teachers wrote on actual whiteboards or blackboards with chalk, the register was taken on paper and handed in at reception and being allowed to write with a pen instead of a pencil was a real achievement! Technology was sparse.

Now, don't get me wrong I'm not saying there wasn't a single PC in that building, but the point I'm trying to make is back then, ICT wasn't seen as anything but a rarity. Fast forward 20 years and the spectrum have totally changed. In today's educational landscape there's an abundance of digital and networked technologies in place. From the widespread use of interactive whiteboards and virtual learning environments, to educational computer games and an increasing reliance on the use of cloud-based technologies such as the internet, email and e-learning platforms. ICT and computing today is huge, so much so that it's even become part of the curriculum.

The Government of India has also announced this decade as a decade of innovation. Inference and critical thinking are needed for innovation. The basis of this technology can only be achieved at the primary level. Students who enter the school are very curious, creative and can learn a lot. At this level, the statement 'photos are worth more than a thousand words' is very true in the course of

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BIG DATA MARKET TRENDS IN E-COMMERCE INDUSTRY

*Manjit Kaur**

Modern era is flooded with a lot of development in the size of information as increased amount of data is produced& stored. Information development has experienced a tremendous growth, impacted basically by less expensive registering power and the pervasiveness of the web. This has prompted a change in perspective in the E-trade part; as information is never again observed as the result of their business exercises, however as their greatest resource giving: key experiences to the requirements of their clients, anticipating patterns in client's conduct, democratizing of commercial to suits buyers fluctuated needs, just as giving a presentation metric to survey the adequacy in addressing clients' needs. In this paper, the utilization of enormous information examination in the E-trade and the different advancements that make investigation of buyer information conceivable is talked about. Further this paper will exhibit some contextual investigations of how driving Ecommerce have applied Big Data Analytics (BDA) in their business techniques/exercises to improve their performances. The paper explains future difficulties and hence, various opportunities and deeper knowledge about big data analytics' role in e-commerce applications. In conclusion we recognize a few difficulties these E-business merchants face while implementing big data analytics in their business practices.

Keywords: *Big Data Analytics, E-Commerce, Predictive Analytics, Customer-Behaviour, Online Advertising, Online-Shopping, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN).*

INTRODUCTION

There is no bound together definition to express"Big Data", whereas, in any case, the most broadly acknowledged meaning of Big Data is with its three attributes, volume, velocity and variety, also called as 3Vs. Variety means that big data possesses both organized and unstructured datasets, Velocity delineates the speed at which information is caught, and Volume alludes to the size of information which is generally expressed in terms of Petabytes, Exabyte and Terabytes. Because of these qualities, it is difficult to viably oversee and analyse enormous information utilizing customary databases. In any case, utilizing exceptional tools, for example, Hadoop, Big Data can be adequately managed in real-time. Furthermore, when uncommon information mining calculations, (for example, AI and grouping calculation) are acquainted with the huge information diagnostic system, one can get understanding from information[1].Indian web based business organizations are effectively giving more prominent help to its clients. They can give recommendations over upcoming rebate offers if in the event that a client chooses not to purchase a specific item since he may have consumed his

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UBIQUITOUS LEARNING : A CONTEXT AWARE BASED LEARNING FOR ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE ANYTIME AND ANYWHERE

Dr. Pankajdeep Kaur & Ms. Nisha Arora***

After the initial impact of computers and their applications in education, the introduction of e-learning and m-learning epitomised the constant transformations that were occurring in education. Now, the assimilation of ubiquitous computing in education marks another great step forward, with Ubiquitous Learning (u-learning) emerging through the concept of ubiquitous computing. It is reported to be both pervasive and persistent, allowing students to access education flexibly, calmly and seamlessly. Ubiquitous learning tools allow improving context-aware as well as learning experiences by offering seamless availability regardless of location all the time. They also help in establishing effortless interaction between authentic and digital learning resources and at the same time offering personalised learning opportunities as well.

Keywords: *U-Learning, M-learning, E-learning, Context Aware learning.*

INTRODUCTION

Ubiquitous Learning is derived from the term "Ubiquitous Computing". ubiquitous computing is computing done using any device, in any location, and in any format. U-Learning provide learners with content and interaction anytime and anywhere.In other words, Ubiquitous learning allow improving context-aware as well as learning experiences by offering seamless availability of information all the time irrespective of location. They also help in establishing effortless interaction between authentic and digital learning resources and at the same time offers personalised learning opportunities as well.According to Hwang et al. [1], u–learning represents: "Anywhere and anytime learning, where the learning environment allows students to access content in any location at any time, no matter whether wireless communications or mobile devices are employed or not". Inclusive, such a paradigm demands that, the u–learning system is able to understand the learners' behavior and real world parameters (e.g. time and location). U-Learning can be defined as:

Ubiquitous = pervasive, omnipresent, ever present, everywhere
Learning = educational, instructive, didactic, pedagogical

The features of U-learning are outlined below:

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NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING WITH ICT

*Er. (Mrs.) Pooja**

The application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) is already changing th organization and delivery of higher education. The pedagogical and socio-economic forces that hav driven the higher learning institutions to adopt and incorporate ICTs in teaching and learning includ greater information access; greater communication; synchronous and asynchronous learning; increase cooperation and collaboration, cost-effectiveness and pedagogical improvement. However, ICTs have n permeated to a great extent in many higher learning institutions in most developing countries due to ma socio-economic and technological circumstances. This paper discusses new learning and trainin technologies considering their pedagogical, cost and technical implications. It also discusses challeng for integrating these technologies in higher learning institutions with examples from Tanzania, and givi best practice approaches for addressing each of the challenges.

Keywords: *E-learning, Information and Communication Technology ,teaching and learning technologi*

INTRODUCTION

Developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have impacted all secto of society, including the education sector. In higher education, application of ICTs in form of learning is already changing teaching and learning processes. There are many pedagogical 1 a socio-economic factors that have driven higher learning institutions to adopt e-learning. These inclu greater information access; greater communication via electronic facilities; synchronous learnin increased cooperation and collaboration, cost-effectiveness (e.g. by reaching different students a in greater numbers) and pedagogical improvement through simulations, virtual experiences, a graphic representations. Both trainers and learners can choose more appropriate applications wh are flexible in time, in place, personalized, reusable, adapted to specific domains and more co efficient.

On the other hand, there are a number of challenges that face universities in developing countr as they seek to implement the e-learning systems. AAU (2001) asserts that African universit which should be in the forefront of ensuring Africa's participation in the ICT revolution, they themselves unable and ill-prepared to play such a leadership role. This is because of the informat infrastructure of African universities which is poorly developed and inequitably distributed.

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ROLE OF ICT IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT : A CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

*Amandeep**

Today, technology is becoming very important in our daily lives. It affects individuals, communities, businesses and the nation. Highly technological impact in the business world. it has helped in terms of management, manufacturing, marketing of communication products and modular type more easily. ICT includes all digital technology that assists individuals, businesses and organizations in using information. It covers all electronic products that deal with information in a digital form. Therefore, ICT is concerned with digital data storage, retrieval and transmission. ICT makes a business more efficient, effective and promptly respond to customers' needs. ICT can assist business activities including design, manufacturing, R&D, distribution and sales and feedback. This theme includes a deep analysis of the impact of the information and communication technologies on different aspects of development and growth. It covers topics related to the financial, economic and technological aspects and stress on the importance of ICT their role in facilitating a wide range of services and transactions such as online banking and online services provided by companies. The role of ICT in business is seen in how it can help your company become more productive, increase performance ,save money, improve the customer experience ,streamline communications and enhance managerial decision- making .It also play a role in helping companies expand globally and in providing staff access to company information wherever and whenever they need.

Keywords: *Information, Technology, communication, Management, Business Environment*

INTRODUCTION

The use of ICT technologies and application has started since 1990's. Information and Communication Technology system include computers, laptops and tablets, fixed and mobile telephone systems, communication network software-even wearable's. Your business can use ICT system to benefit from improvement such as reducing cost, increasing efficiency, improving decision making and increasing your competitiveness in the marketplace. Information technology has become very important in the business world. no matter small or big business, IT has helped the organization, manager, and workers in a more efficient management, to inquire about a particular problem, conceive its complexity, and generate new products and services; thereby, improving their productivity and output. Technology also gave us greater efficiency for conducting business.

Some of the areas in which technology is crucial to business include point of sales systems, the use of ICT in management, accounting systems, and other complex aspects of everyday business

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ROLE OF ICT IN BIOSCIENCES AND BIOINFORMATICS

*Anu**

The information technology has been making remarkable changes in every aspect of life and its importance cannot be underestimated. Biosciences are not an exception in the profit from information technology. This article explains the importance of information technology in biological sciences. IT makes a great revolution in the teaching and learning processes, leads to remarkable improvement in biological simulations and modeling. The best tools from information and communication technologies (ICTs) have produced and developed for the various studies in different fields of life sciences using bioinformatics. It has become possible to manage vast amount of data from research with the help of IT in the form of different databases and anybody can retrieve this data from any region of the world.

Keywords: *ICT, Bioinformatics, computational biology*

INTRODUCTION

Information technology has been used in biosciences for a long time but the biosciences were initially relatively modest users of IT. In a survey by National Academy of Sciences in 1966-67found that a lower percentage of life scientists use computing tools as compared to others. (National Academy of Sciences, 1970). In recent years, the use of IT in biological sciences has increased. The growth in importance of information technology can be exemplified by the growth of several new interdisciplinary subfields of biology. 1) First one is Bioinformatics which is defined by the application of computers, databases and computational methods for the management of biological information and its analysis. Bioinformatics has become essential for every aspect of data management in modern biology (Kaminski, 2000). 2) Another one is computational biology which uses mathematical and computational approaches to address and resolve the theoretical and experimental questions in biology. It also helps in the various other subfields such as genomics, proteomics, transcriptomics, metabolomics, pharmacogenomics and physiomics. There are systems that are too difficult to study without advanced computational tools for managing and intricating the data into models (Department of Energy, 2001). 3) System biology which aims to model and simulate various systems and visualize the results to have better understand living processes. This type of research in biological systems can be characterized as "model driven" (Yao, 2002). The rapidly growing biological information from experimental and clinical studies requires the use of mathematical and computational modeling (Mehr, 2001). For analysis of the behavior of thousands of genes at a time, computer-aided algorithms

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ICT : REVOLUTIONIZING EDUCATION, REVOLUTIONIZING LIVES

*Megha Dua**

In the last few years there has been a debate among the computer scientists and educators regarding the ability of the programming techniques to enhance the levels of education. A question often emerges on the use of technology in the field of education as the improved technology has managed to revolutionize many areas of our life so education cannot be untouched. The increased inventions, hopes and predictions have necessitated to bring about a change in the pattern of education. The present paper seeks to analyze the role of Information and Communication Technology in revolutionizing the present system of education.

***Key words:** ICT, Education, Revolution, Teaching-learning.*

INTRODUCTION

Maintainence of information is linked with the amount of effort which is invested by us in learning. Having no or little effort is going to have a result of less or no amount of outcome. The role of a teacher is no doubt concerned with the transfer of information to students .Internet nowadays plays a very strong role in motivating the students to have information for instance You Tube offers millions of videos which are uploaded by experts in different fields. However, the role of a teacher as being an inspirer, a learner, a facilitator cannot be ignored. The fascination of technology seems unmatchable. Though this technology cannot surpass the human teacher yet it is also not ignorable that ICT has managed to cause a revolution in the field of education. The use of ICT in teaching learning process is a relatively new phenomenon and has also been the focus of researchers. A large number of innovations being introduced by ICT include E-learning, e-communication, quick access to information, the online teaching learning process, online advertisement, student online registrations and many more which have no doubt led to the increase in the chance of excellent integration of ICT in the teaching learning process. The whole world is in every aspect of human activity involves in one way or the other the use of information technologies. The role of emerging technologies in the field of education and training has enhanced as well as challenged the conventional education system.

OBJECTIVES

To study the use of ICT in education.

To study the benefits of ICT in Education and its usage in India.

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ROLE OF ICT IN PROMOTING PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENT OF TEACHERS

Monika Abrol & Dr. Nand Kishor***

The new technologies in the digitalized world has gained momentum in all spheres of life as technology related skills are a key factor in professional settings. In the changing scenario of the world, everything needs change especially in the domain of education. Education is the essential foundation of a thriving and innovative society. Through educational paradigms and modern ICT, a variety of tools, technologies, content and resources aim at improving the quality and efficiency of the teaching learning process. Students learn from the invisible curriculum of the lives of the teachers, principals and institution that form the visible curriculum. The most effective way to improve students learning outcomes is the quality of teaching through new technology and innovations. In this way, teachers play a key role with their competencies in using new technologies. As models of school development and school effectiveness, professional commitmentof teachers lay emphasis on use of computers more frequently in the classrooms and teaching ICT skills in the classrooms.

Keywords: *Professional Commitment, ICT*

INTRODUCTION

New technologies have come to play an important role in the individual's participation in society thereby providing access to information. The exchange of information in this world have come to effect all spheres of life, making the skills necessary for today generation. Teachers are facing challenges of imparting these skills to future generations of professionals. Imparting these skills require competence on part of teachers or instructors who are a backbone of the society. Their continuous professional commitment includes dynamic and integrated approach, new methodologies and integration of new technologies. Technology has revolutionized our present society. In the classroom, we present our knowledge to our pupils in a linear and didactic way that differs from the previous experience of students. The result is the mismatch between the teacher and the student. The divergence between our children and educational practices needs a drastic reform that will bring the classroom into line with the society and close the gap and reunite our schools and rest of the society.

OBJECTIVES OF ICT IN EDUCATION

- To develop and promote openness for critical thinking in innovative atmosphere.

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RECENT TRENDS OF ICT IN CLASS ROOM TEACHING

*Mr. Parshant Sethi**

Gone are the days of Gurukuls and open air classrooms. The field of teaching like all other fields is witnessing absolute changes in content and effectiveness, Academic pursuits of all the knowledge seekers and changing their modus operandi for the final outcome of their efforts. The shape and direction of a classroom teaching is now changing ends from being text centric to ICT centric to a large extent. Many techniques are being applied to the scholastic ways in schools and colleges. Tablets, mobile phones cloud computing and similar such sources help the educationists in taking a classroom to an altogether next level of academic pursuit. The chapter is an effort to count such techniques and sources and make their value count in modern times. Their use not only makes teaching interesting and more result oriented but makes students participative listeners and contributors.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

In the present highly modernized and techno savvy world, the **Information Communication Technology** has enhanced its usage and trends simultaneously. There are huge numbers of significant parts of education. Both teaching and schooling has seen changes with the new context. ICT offers some of the variations which are integral to our day-to-day life.

The introduction of latest **ICT trends and technologies** has brought holocaustic changes in the method of living, working and communication for a large number of people. This leads to the educational approach that inched the society and school in close proximity. In the 21st century, the education system must follow the set up that positively contributes to the growth of critical citizens and improved society.

GROWTH IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD

In the previous days, the world has witnessed an extraordinary growth in computer networking, communication technology, and **information technology**. The introduction and growth of new broadband communication services has catered in innumerable possibilities to use a variety of new technological tools for teaching and learning system alike.

Communication and **computer integration** offers unprecedented opportunities for education systems. It hasa capacity to integrate, commingle and interact with each other over a vast geographic distance to attain the objectives of education. The multiplicity of these systems along with their easy maneuvering and the power and diversity of information sharing enables students and teachers to

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Role of ICT in Teaching and Learning

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ROLE OF ICT IN TEACHING AND LEARNING

by

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ROLE OF ICT ON ENHANCING QUALITY EDUCATION

*Baljinder Kaur**

Quality education depends on the development of information technology in several provision such as enlarging the motivation of learner, enrichment of basic skills and increasing teacher training in technology. Information communication technology serving as curriculum/subject transformation tool, It used properly to create a environment with learner centered. Information and communication technologies are used by the teachers to instruct the students to know and access the new pedagogy. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) is increasingly becoming indispensable part of the education system. It has changed many aspects of the lives. Those changes have leads to educational institutions, administrators, teachers to rethink their roles, teaching and vision for the future. ICT has witnessed newest challenges for quality education among learners. In the past twenty five years, the use of ICT has fundamentally changed the practices and procedures of nearly all forms of endeavor within the all forms of educational institutions for providing quality education. ICT has become commonplace entities in all aspects of life. Especially ICT have a greater place in the field of Education in the forthcoming years. Therefore, it is adoptable for every situation in the classroom environment to creating the motivation among the learners. In considering the above merits the present article represents importance of ICT reserve the major place in improving the educational system such as increasing motivation among the learners, obtaining attention among the learner and creating in depth understanding in their subject. In considering the above importance ICT merged as an important part in the field of education at present and near features.

Keywords: *Information and communication technologies, teaching and learning processes, educational innovation, quality.*

INTRODUCTION

The education has vital role in building the society. Education determines standard of society. The quality education is basic need of the society. In recent years, several studies and reports have highlighted the opportunities and the potential benefits of information and communication technologies for improving the quality of education. The quality education helps to empowering the nation in all aspects by providing new thoughts, the ways of implementation of various teaching &learning methodologies .This research focuses on the need to develop appropriate strategies to face this new teaching role and in addition to the students' role when integrating ICT in the teaching and learning processes. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) can impact student learning when

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M-LEARNING IN INDIA

*Manpreet Kaur**

The purpose of the present study is to explore the strength, limitation and also discuss the initiative regarding M-Learning in India. This paper presents a synthesis of the research in the field of mobile learning initiative and policies. It presents the case of India, which has immense potential due to its increasing mobile market size and internet user base. The paper begins with discussing how mobile learning can aid in learning, its strengths and currentchallenges. It then progresses to analyse the current policy catering to mobile learning in the Indian education system. The focus of Indian education system has been to build basic infrastructure andprovide basic literacy for all.

INTRODUCTION

Mobile technology has been developed rapidly in almost every sector nowadays. One of the sectors that show development is education. Especially due to the mobile phones and handheld computers, it is very easy to reach the information. Mobile learning, also known as m-learning, is a new way to access learning content using mobiles. Mobile learning supports, with the help of mobile devices, continuous access to the learning process. This can be done using devices like your phone, laptop or tablet. You can learn wherever and whenever you want! With the advent of mobile learning, educational systems are changing. Mobile learning (M-learning) is an umbrella term usually used to describe learning that happensthrough the interaction with content in devices like mobile phones, tablets, palmtops, Personal digital assistants (PDA). McQuiggan et al. (2015) talked about mobile learning being less about physicaldevices themselves and more about the experience and opportunity afforded by the evolution ofeducation technologies. They described it as "an anywhere, anytime learning enabled by instant, on demand access to a personalized world filled with the tools and resources we prefer for creating ourown knowledge, satisfying our curiosities, collaborating with others, and cultivating experiencesotherwise unattainable

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Derakhshan (2009, 77-83)'s study aimed to explore how university students and faculty use handheld devices intheir learning and teaching, According to the results, students indicated higher levels of interest in using mobiledevices than faculty members. It may be thought that, students are more familiar with the digital language ofcomputers, handheld devices, and the Internet than instructors. Content was a feature in which students showedhigher interest than faculty. It may

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DIGITIZED REVOLUTION IN MARKETING - ITS UPCOMING TRENDS, CAREER CHALLENGES AND RESOLUTIONS

Manjit Kaur & Er. Raghubir Singh***

Advanced advertising is ascending with quick pace. Several organizations are utilizing digital marketing trends for upper hand. Accomplishment of advertising effort cannot be exclusively achieved by computerized marketing as it was or may be for achievement of any promoting effort. It ought to completely saddle the abilities of different advertising methods accessible inside both the conventional and marketing trends. New businesses who utilize advanced digital and electronic marketing services and features commonly are flourishing expedite [1]. This paper will be covering the new upcoming trends in the epoch of digital marketing, various challenges associated with it and their possible solutions. Digital marketing is one of the most sophisticated and growing industry at the moment and is providing global platform to the millions of business owners to widen the horizons of their respective businesses and to generate multifold return on their investments.

Keywords: *Digital marketing, search engine optimization, artificial intelligence, programmatic approach, chat-bots, conversational marketing, electronic multimedia marketing.*

INTRODUCTION

Digital marketing is the marketing of items/services utilizing advanced technologies over the electronic communication networks on the Internet, through cell phone applications and some other computerized mediums. Digital advertising channels are frameworks dependent on the internet that can make fasten and transmit orders with incentive from maker to a purchaser terminal, through innovative systems.

The advancement of digital marketing, during the 1990s and 2000s, changed the manner in which brands and organizations use earlier originated marketing [4]. As advanced stages turned out to be progressively fused into promoting plans and regular life [5], and as individuals progressively utilize computerized gadgets they opposed to visit physically to shops [6] [7]. Digital and Electronic advertising efforts have gotten pervasive, utilizing mixes of site improvement (SEO), web crawler advertising (SEM), content promoting, influencer marketing, content robotization, campaigning, information driven marketing [8], online business driving, internet based promotions, web based streamlining, email direct marketing, digital publicizing, electronic books and games have gotten typical. Computerized advertising even broader out to non-Internet stations that give advanced

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GREEN ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

*Nisha Arora**

Green ICT is an innovative way of utilizing ICT equipmentsin such a manner that environment protection and sustainability goals are achieved. This paper reviews the practices of Green ICT in educational institutions, discusses the benefits of adopting green computing in educational institutions and also the barriers in the Green ICT .The study identified that the Green ICT is essential for institutions for cost effectiveness and environment sustainability.

Keywords: *Green ICT; ICT Sustainability; Green ICT Practices.*

INTRODUCTION

Green ICT, or ICT sustainability is the study and practice of environmentally sustainable computing.Now a days Green technology and sustainability are the most widespread concerns.Tremendous climate change in recent years is one of the obvious pointers that the earth is getting harmed. It is very much necessary to save the environment and ultimately the world. In spite of the benefits that ICTs provide, they also create environmental problems, consuming incredible amounts of electricity and creating carbon dioxide emissions. By adopting Green ICT, TCT infrastructure will be deployed in an energy-efficient manner, services will be delivered digitally and this will reduce our carbon footprint and ICT operations should minimize their effect on the environment both in terms of energy usage and emissions now a day's higher education institutions and universities are under high pressure to adopt more sustainable approaches to ICT use. This force has initiated from government, from stakeholders and general society. Over the years, there has been a significant increase in number of colleges and students enrolled in Higher Education across the nation, with more than a hundred colleges and institutes affiliated to some universities. With the increase in the number of institutionoffering higher education, green ICT practices at institution has ended up key factor to attain cost effective results and corporate social obligation. Hence green ICT implementation at institute has developed as key factor to attain the cost effective solutions and sustenance of ICT.Green ICT has been a dynamic research area which ponders a productive utilizationof IT equipment's. It is basic need to teach all stakeholders of education institutions to think green for sustenance of ICT, society and globe. The green ICT practices are lessening greenhouse gas emanations however by keeping utilization of ICT as it is in our everyday life.

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E-LEARNING IN EDUCATION IN INDIA – CURRENT TRENDS AND FUTURE SCENARIO

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E-Learning is the latest and emerging mode of modern education in India as well as in the entire world. For last two decades in almost in all the sectors and especially in the education sector the use of ICT is growing very rapidly. All the universities, colleges and schools have started offering online courses to satisfy the student needs, and to improve employee effectiveness. E-Learning can deliver more value at very less cost than any other traditional mode of education. E -Learning is more users friendly even though there are many issues that remain to be resolved including problems with assessment, and plagiarism etc. This study is based on the current trends of E-Learning and its future scenario towards the research process on educational technology. The scope of the E-learning has spread its root wide and depth in all educational institutions varies from schools to colleges and even in organizations for training and development for their employees.

Keywords: *E-Learning, Educational Technology, Educational Psychology, E-Learning Management, E-Learner Satisfaction, Higher Education Policy.*

INTRODUCTION

E-Learning is fast and easy way of teaching and learning through network technologies which gains most powerful response in the present education trend. It is used worldwide in schools, colleges, universities and various sectors of corporate world. The current work forces expected to be highly knowledgeable and skilled. It also expects that the learning process should take place continuously and acquire new skills by engaging in lifelong learning. E-Learning takes place in two ways for which involvement of the candidate with self discipline and self-motivation at higher degree is required. Synchronous method allows more number of candidates to learn, to exchange ideas and views at the sometime. Asynchronous is independent learning method. Growth of e-learning not only depended on infrastructure but also on few intangible things like perception of students, teachers, etc. Current research focuses on growth and challenges faced by e-learning industry.

The e-learning has undergone many changes and the growth and development is tremendous in the short duration of time. Technology enhancement has made the e-learning simpler and provides more choice to the users. Multimedia learning as the name suggests offered the learning with the combination of two or more media such as audio, video, images and music etc. So the traditional

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GOOGLE CLASSROOM AS AN E-LEARNING TOOL

*Dr. Palwinder Kaur**

Acknowledging education as a tool for social change makes it pertinent to incorporate changes in the methods of dissemination of knowledge to keep up with the emerging trends in all sectors of life. According to a report by the World Bank, disparities in the levels of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) readiness and use could translate into disparities in level of productivities and hence could influence a country's rate of economic growth. Understanding and leveraging ICT is therefore critical for the countries striving for sustained social and economic progress. Hence, Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-based resources if used in educational institutions can facilitate students to be acquainted, familiarised and skilled in such tools and environments. Such kind of methods enhances use of ICT in education, and creates an easy to manage learning environment where the dissemination of knowledge is smooth and easy. The present paper gives an overview of e-learning through Google Classroom. The main focus of this paper is to analyse the pros and cons of Google Classroom as a tool of e-learning.

***Keywords**: Google Classroom, e-learning, Information and Communication Technology (ICT).*

INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is universally acknowledged as an important catalyst for social transformation and national progress. However, disparities in the levels of ICT readiness and use could translate into disparities in level of productivities and hence could influence a country's rate of economic growth. Understanding and leveraging ICT is therefore critical for countries striving for continued social and economic progress.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education can be defined as "diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, and to create, disseminate, store, and manage information." These technologies include computers, the Internet, broadcasting technologies (radio and television), and telephone communication (Thamarana, 2015). It should be understood that information and communication or ICT singularly does not generate learning. Rather, it is a tool that can be effectively utilised to enhance, improve and complement learning-skills already in use that is the conventional methods of pedagogy that have been used so long (*Das, 2012*).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives are:

1. to give an overview of Google Classroom as an e-learning tool

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ECO-FRIENDLY COMPUTING : GREEN COMPUTING

*Dr. Dipika Thalia**

Green computing is a very emerging topic these days, not only because of rising energy costs and potential savings, but also due to the impact on the environment. Green computing is the study and practice of using computing resources efficiently. Green technology plays a very important role in terms of computing. Hence Green computing, the study and practice of efficient and Eco-friendly computing resources, is now under the attention of not only environmental organizations, but also businesses from other industries. Despite the huge surge in computing power demands, there are many existing technologies and methods by which significant savings can be made.This term generally relates to the use of computing resources in conjunction with minimizing environmental impact, maximizing economic viability and ensuring social duties.

***Keywords**: Green computing,Green energy*

INTRODUCTION

Green Computing means to environmentally sustainable computing. It is the study and practice of designing, manufacturing, using, and disposing of computers, servers, and associated subsystems—such as monitors, printers, storage devices, and networking and communications systems—efficiently and effectively with minimal or no impact on the environment. Green IT also strives to achieve economic viability and improved system performance and use, while abiding by our social and ethical responsibilities. Thus, green IT includes the dimensions of environmental sustainability, the economics of energy efficiency, and the total cost of ownership, which includes the cost of disposal and recycling. It is the study and practice of using computing resources efficiently. Research continues into key areas such as making the use of computers as energy-efficient as possible, and designing algorithms and systems for efficiency-related computer technologies.Modern IT systems rely upon a complicated mix of people, networks and hardware; as such, a green computing initiative must be systemic in nature, and address increasingly sophisticated problems. Elements of such as solution may comprise items such as end user satisfaction, management restructuring, regulatory compliance, disposal of electronic waste, telecommuting, virtualization of server resources, energy use, thin client solutions, and return on investment (ROI).

MEANING OF GREEN COMPUTING

Green computing is the study and practice of using computing resources efficiently. The primary

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E-LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. Puneet Kumar & Dr. Nand Kishor***

The nature of e-learning in Higher Education with respect to the introduction and growth of e-learning. While the ostensible aim is to use e-learning to improve the quality of the learning experience for students, the drivers of change are numerous, and learning quality ranks poorly in relation to most of them. Those of us working to improve student learning, and seeking to exploit e-learning to do so, have to ride each new wave of technological innovation in an attempt to divert it from its more natural course of techno-hype, and drive it towards the quality agenda. We have to build the means for e-learning to evolve and mature as part of the educational change process, so that it achieves its promise of an improved system of higher education.

WHY IS E-LEARNING IMPORTANT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION?

A student who is learning in a way that uses information and communication technologies (ICTs) is using e-learning. These interactive technologies support many different types of capability like:

internet access to digital versions of materials unavailable locally
internet access to search, and transactional services
interactive diagnostic or adaptive tutorials
interactive educational games
remote control access to local physical devices
personalised information and guidance for learning support
simulations or models of scientific systems
communications tools for collaboration with other students and teachers
tools for creativity and design
virtual reality environments for development and manipulation
data analysis, modelling or organisation tools and applications
electronic devices to assist disabled learners

For each of these, there is a learning application that could be exploited within Higher Education. Each one encompasses a wide range of different types of interaction – internet access to services, for example, includes news services, blogs, online auctions, self-testing sites, etc. Moreover, the list above could be extended further by considering combinations of applications. Imagine, for example,

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A REVIEW : ROLE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT TOWARDS E-LEARNING

*Sunita Devi**

"Learning is more effective when it is active rather than a passive process", Kurt Lewin said. The rapid advancement of technology has greatly affected various aspects of society including e-learning. E-learning is an umbrella term that is used to describe a wide variety of electronic ways of teaching and learning viz., virtual classrooms, web-based learning, computer-based learning, digital collaboration, video and audio recordings, interactive TV and many more. Basically, video conferencing based, web based online program, self learning e-program/e-courses are three types of e-information service provider programs. E-learning (e-learning/e-learning/electronic learning) is a technology supported learning/ education. E-learning is suitable for distance education as well as for professionals. e-learning provides opportunity to professionals to enhance their skills. This paper proposes to answer two related questions. How do educational institutions within India structure their institutional provision of e-learning professional development? What training or other development opportunities are provided by Government of India to educationists? This paper is written on the basis of report of Press Information Bureau, Government. Of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) The study includes Government of India's initiatives being run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development towards e-learning such as NDL(National Digital Library), SWAYAM (study webs of active learning for Young Aspiring Minds), SWYAM PRABHA, e-pathshala, Shagun portal, NROER (National Repository of Open Educational Resources), ICT in education curricula for school system, e-Pgpathshala, E-BASTA etc.The benefit of this technology has to reach the rural masses of India because e-learning technologies have great potential to spread learning. In future this will be the reason of digital divide in India.

Keywords: e-learning, virtual classrooms, web based learning,

INTRODUCTION

"Nothing is constant in this world other than the change" human kind has also undergone several changes since the old stone age. Of many factors contributing to this change, most prominent is advent of computers. It made our life simple. After that internet was conceived. With advent of this technology the whole world converted into a smaller village. Modern form of learning that is e-learning provides various opportunities to students as well as professional to access education through electronic media. Electronic learning is a method of learning which include text, media, voice, etc. It can be easily accessed from any place irrespectively of time. E-learning is an online teaching and

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PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY UNORGANISED SECTOR WORKERS

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CHAPTER 9

HEALTH STATUS OF SELECTED MARGINALISED GROUPS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Marginalization is a symbol that refers to processes by which individuals or groups are kept at or pushed beyond the edges of society. The term outsiders may be used to refer to those individuals or groups who are marginalized. This research paper is an endeavour to study the health status of marginalised groups and communities - women, children, persons with disabilities, migrants and also the health status of aged in India. The paper also aims to highlight the discrimination and exploitation of these marginalised groups especially in terms of their health. In India there are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience which limits their access to health and healthcare. Some of the prominent factors on the basis of which individuals belonging to marginalised groups are discriminated in India, i.e., structural factors, age, disability, mobility and stigma that act as barriers to health and healthcare. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities. In India there are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience which limits their access to health and healthcare. Some of the prominent factors on the basis of which individuals belonging to marginalised groups are discriminated in India, i.e., structural factors, age, disability, mobility and stigma that act as barriers to health and healthcare. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities.

Key words: Woman, children, person with disabilities, migrants and older population

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THE CHANGING INDIA AMIDST COVID-19 CATASTROPHE

DR. KULWINDER KAUR

DR. LALITA KUMARI

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON LIFESTYLE

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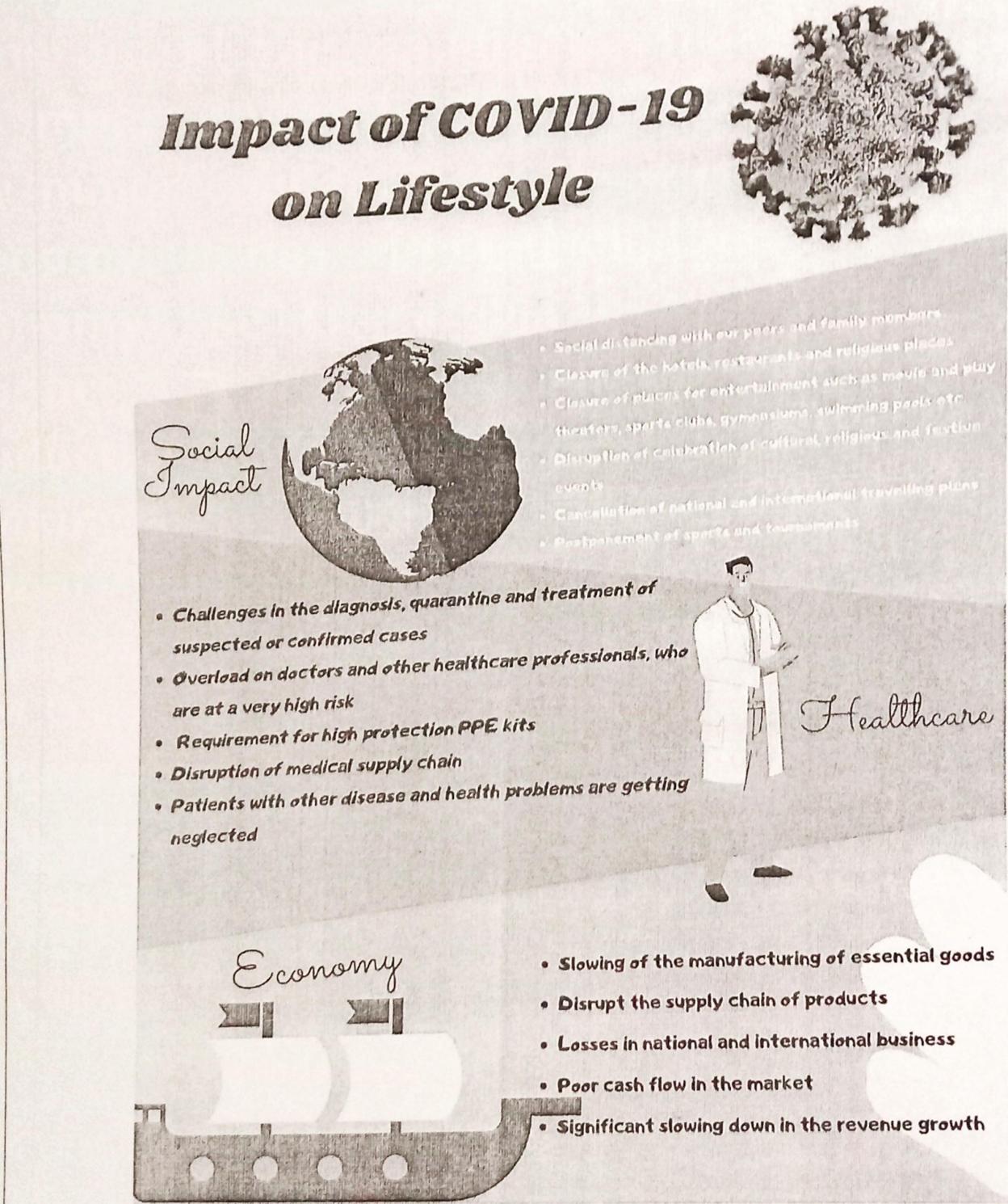

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The Psychology of Marketing

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CHAPTER 8

IMPACT OF DISSIMILAR FACTORS ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR

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ABSTRACT

Consumer behaviour is the study of individuals, groups, or organizations and the processes they use to select, secure, and dispose of products, services, experiences, or ideas to satisfy needs and the impacts that these processes have on the consumer and society. It blends elements from psychology, sociology, social anthropology and economics. It attempts to understand the decision-making process of buyers, both individually and in groups. It studies characteristics of individual consumers such as demographics and behavioural variables in an attempt to understand people's wants. It also tries to assess influences on the consumer from groups such as family, friends, reference groups, and society in general. The research paper is a literature review and an empirical study that contributes to a vital comprehension of the impact of dissimilar factors on consumer buying behaviours. At the end recommendations for the further research in this area will be suggested.

Keywords:Consumer, buying behaviour, decision making, products, marketing

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Consumer behaviour studies individuals and groups when they select, purchase, use and dispose products, ideas, services or experiences. There is a huge variety of consumers from a small child asking mum to buy a new game to an international corporation executive making a huge investment deal. Consumers seek items to satisfy their basic needs and desires. Consumer

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ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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CHAPTER 23

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN INDIA: AN INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINING LIFE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Public Distribution System and Food Security go hand in hand. Both are justifying their presence on each other. PDS ensures food security in the country. Food security includes two aspects. Firstly, having enough purchasing power or income of beneficiaries to buy food and secondly, is the access to food. The significance of food security has recently gained both global and domestic centre of attention because the idea and its implementation cover strategies going away from food crop production. Food security will only be accessed when the poor, vulnerable and marginal worker, chiefly women, under nourished children and those existing in the marginal areas have safe and sound access to the food they want.

1.1 Public Distribution System- An Overview

The nature has provided sufficient required food for all organisms. But the challenge and reality is wide- spread hunger in many parts of the world. The published data highlights one billion people suffer from hunger and around 800 million malnourished. The Red Cross Society has highlighted the data for children dying under the age of 5 due to malnutrition were 6 million worldwide Bhattacharya et al. (1991). After independence since 1947, the food security was shifted from individual households to state and central government Ahluwalia (1993). World Development Report (1986) defined food security as "access by all the people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life". Food and Agriculture Organization FAO (1983) defined food security as "ensuring that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food they need".

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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CHAPTER 22

FIRST DENIAL, THEN PANIC & FEAR OF SURVIVAL: A BATTLE OF THOUGHTS AFTER TESTED POSITIVE FOR COVID-19

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Since the start of the year 2020, world has been facing tough time due to the pandemic known as COVID-19 or Coronavirus Disease-2019, which has shaken almost every country's economy, activities, routines and livelihood of people. The World Health Organization (WHO) has also expressed its concern over the impact of the global pandemic on the mental health of the people. When this crisis unfolds, we straight way went for National lockdown in the country and fear for the virus was at the height but our thinking about it changed when government started opening up the country in the form of unlocking. As the cases in India increased, fear for the virus decreased. There is often a debate of unplanned lockdown which created so much panic in the minds of migrant labourers and they were initially the most stressed group.

Though, psychiatrists say there is a universal presence of mental stress due to coronavirus, but certain categories of people are highly vulnerable. The first category involves those dealing with poverty and unemployment and the second category include those with psycho-social issues such as domestic violence, sexual abuse, etc. There is also a small minority of people who have COVID-19 infection, or have a family member who has tested positive, who have reported heightened anxiety. Many frontline workers, such as ASHA workers, nurses, doctors, police etc. are also extremely vulnerable to stress. If any of these sets of people had a prior illness, then their condition is likely to worsen because of stress. Experts also warn that the relationship between the COVID-19 and mental health problems are "bi-directional", i.e. such illnesses are not merely consequences of the pandemic but an inability to deal with them can lead to the more spread of COVID-19 infection. Experts were also worried whether pandemics increase suicides, but for the economic crisis that will follow you may get increase in suicide rates.

The lockdowns around the world have also led to an increase in domestic violence cases as

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PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY UNORGANISED SECTOR WORKERS

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CHAPTER 9

HEALTH STATUS OF SELECTED MARGINALISED GROUPS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Marginalization is a symbol that refers to processes by which individuals or groups are kept at or pushed beyond the edges of society. The term outsiders may be used to refer to those individuals or groups who are marginalized. This research paper is an endeavour to study the health status of marginalised groups and communities - women, children, persons with disabilities, migrants and also the health status of aged in India. The paper also aims to highlight the discrimination and exploitation of these marginalised groups especially in terms of their health. In India there are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience which limits their access to health and healthcare. Some of the prominent factors on the basis of which individuals belonging to marginalised groups are discriminated in India, i.e., structural factors, age, disability, mobility and stigma that act as barriers to health and healthcare. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities. In India there are multiple socio-economic disadvantages that members of particular groups experience which limits their access to health and healthcare. Some of the prominent factors on the basis of which individuals belonging to marginalised groups are discriminated in India, i.e., structural factors, age, disability, mobility and stigma that act as barriers to health and healthcare. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple identities.

Key words: Woman, children, person with disabilities, migrants and older population

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Analysis of Innovations in Teaching

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Abstract

The traditional method of "chalk and talk" that's persisted for hundreds of years is now giving inferior results as compare to the more modern teaching methods. For teachers, it's necessary to be able to teach the class in such a way so that entire class remain engaged. All the students in the class are not alike. They belong to different belief groups, they have different mind-sets, different needs. They are also not alike as far as their capacities and capabilities are concerned. Therefore, now a day's Greater student interaction is encouraged, the boundaries of authority are being broken down, and a focus on enjoyment over grades is emphasised so that students can get what they actually want from class. Good teachers love to implement the best strategies, the best technology and the best techniques to become the most effective teacher they can be. In this paper I have tried to make an attempt to study various latest innovative techniques that can be used in the class to make them interesting and knowledge enhancing at the same time.

Keywords: technology, enjoyment and interest.

Introduction

Great education is entirely teacher dependent. A teaching method comprises the principles and methods used by teachers to enable student learning. These strategies are determined partly on subject matter to be taught and partly by the nature of the learner. For a particular teaching method to be appropriate and efficient it has to be in relation with the characteristic of the learner and the type of learning it is supposed to bring about. The approaches for teaching in the classes can be either teacher centred or student centred. A teaching method where the teacher is in actively involved in teaching while the learners are in a passive, receptive mode listening as the teacher teaches is known as teacher centred approach and The term student-centred learning refers to a wide variety of educational programs, learning experiences, instructional approaches, and academic-support strategies that are intended to address the distinct learning needs, interests, aspirations, or cultural backgrounds of individual students and groups of students.

Student-centred learning has broad implications, and this term encompasses a wide variety of potential instructional strategies

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