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Indium(I)/$CuFe_2O_4$ Reagent for Allylation of Carbonyls and Epoxide Rearranged Carbonyls

M. Kundu[a], S. P. Mandal[a], B. Mondal[a,b,*], and U. K. Roy[a]

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Abstract—Indium(I)/$CuFe_2O_4$ reagent for carbonyl allylation and epoxide rearranged carbonyl allylation is proposed for formation of homoallylic alcohols. The In(I) reagent in combination with catalytic amount of $CuFe_2O_4$ support *in situ* formation of nucleophilic allylic indium from allyl halide in THF medium. Nucleophilic allylic indium species react with carbonyls to form homoallyl alcohols in good to excellent yields. Under the presented reaction conditions arylepoxides undergo smooth rearrangement into aldehydes that are also allylated with formation of homoallyl alcohols. The process is highly efficient and tolerates different functional groups.

Keywords: indium(I)chloride, catalyst, copper ferrite, carbonyl allylation, arylepoxides, homoallylic alcohols

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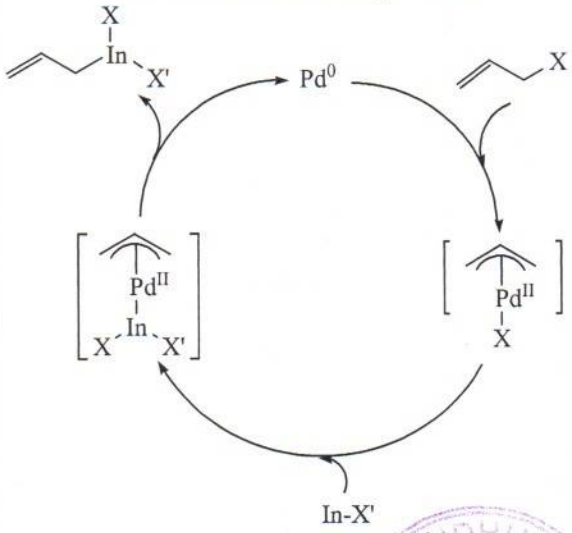
INTRODUCTION

Allyl indium compounds bearing the C-In bond are the most widely used indium compounds in organic synthesis [1]. Among their unique properties is tolerance towards water. Allyl indium derivatives *in situ* were generated by reductive transmetallation of allyl transition metal complexes that could be accumulated from allyl bromide and transition metal catalysts in combination with In(0) and In(III) chloride. These are efficient nucleophilic partners in different multicomponent allylation reactions with a variety of electrophilic reagents [2, 3]. Such reactions lead to the new C–C bonds formation with the desired regio- and stereo-selectivity, that are of particular importance in synthesis of various natural compounds [4–7].

Allyl halides, their derivatives, as well as allenes and dienes are easily activated by a reactive Tm(0) catalyst (Tm = Pd, Ni) to give rise to the corresponding π-allyl-Tm(II) intermediates. Allyl transfer from the latter to In(I) or In(0) generates reactive allylindium intermediates, that are utilized *in situ* for the subsequent C–C bond formation. The allylindium species react with carbonyl compounds to give the corresponding homoallyl alcohols. Oxidative addition of allyl halides, esters, carbonates, ethers, cyclic amines, and alcohols to Pd(0) leads to well-known π-allylpalladium(II) intermediates (Scheme 1). Subsequent insertion of In(I) halides provides the corresponding π-allyl-Pd^{II}–In^{III} intermediates. The follow-up reductive elimination affords allylindium(III) derivatives. The overall reaction may be interpreted as a redox transmetallation. It is noteworthy that indium(I) halide (In-X′) may be used directly or generated *in situ* by mixing indium metal and an indium trihalide.

The above strategy for the Barbier allylation of aldehydes using InI and catalytic amount of $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ in organic solvent leads to formation of homoallylic alcohols with high regioselectivity and varying diastereoselectivity [8, 9]. Such strategy has been extended to the regioselective allylation of aldehydes in aqueous-organic medium using

Scheme 1. Generation of allylindium.



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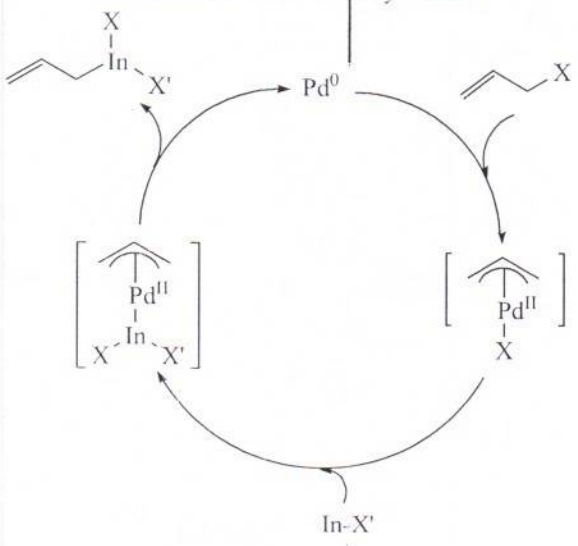

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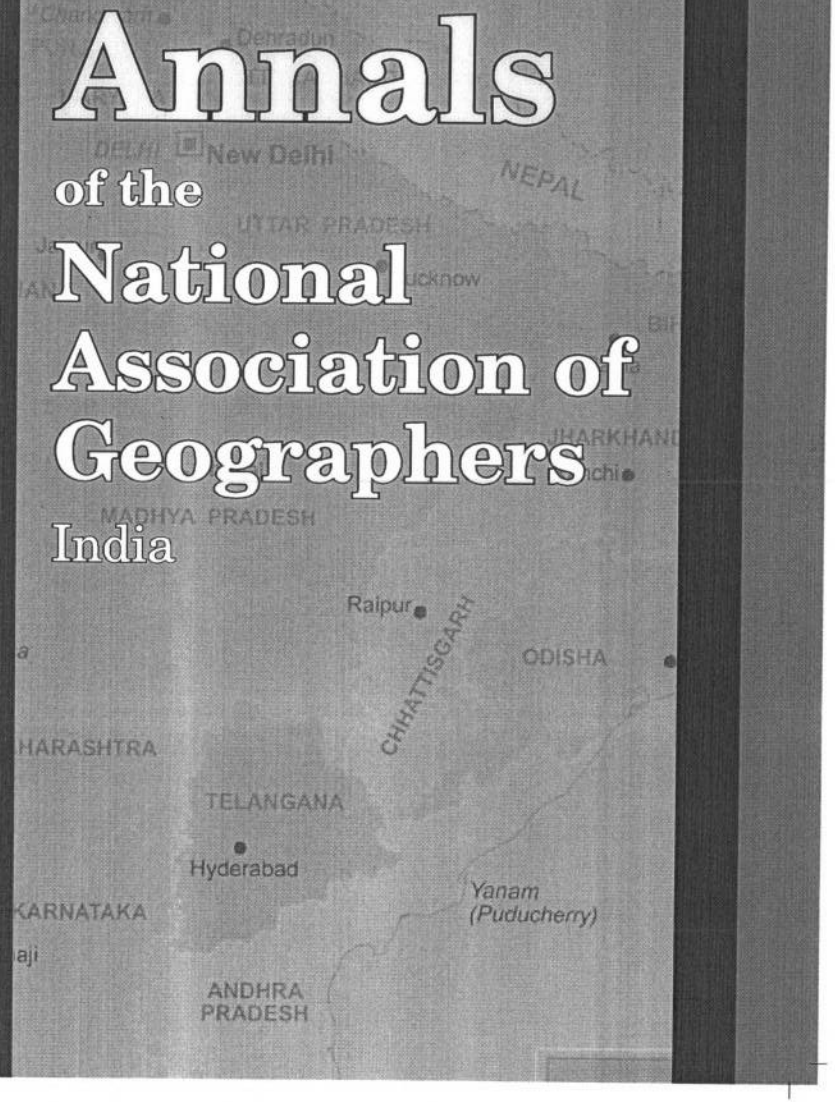

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GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

DR. SUDEEPTA ADHIKARI[1] AND DR. MUKUL KAMLE[2]

ABSTRACT

For greater control over space and power continuous struggle occurring between different human groups and/or nations ultimately leads to conflict and war. The present paper is concerned with the conflict between India and Pakistan which is the longest conflict in the World Geopolitics with no end in the foreseeable future. The main objective of this paper is to study the geographical bases of India-Pakistan conflict. The paper is based on historical, political, economic, strategic and media sources. In methodological sense it is descriptive as well as analytical in nature. As the study is concerned with geographic influences upon the changing power relationship between India and Pakistan, thus, it is of great significance in the geopolitical studies. The study reveals some geographical bases of the conflict between India and Pakistan such as territorial (border disputes), strategic (importance of Jammu and Kashmir as buffer region), resource (water and maritime water disputes), religion or ethnic (displacement of large scale population from India to Pakistan or vice-versa) geography (geographical unity of a state or a nation in terms of physical and human phenomenon; e.g. Akhanda Bharat) and proximity (close proximity to Jammu and Kashmir to India and Pakistan). In conclusion, the study confirms that the conflictuality between India and Pakistan is geography stimulated.

Keywords: *Geopolitics, Conflict, India-Pakistan disputes, Line of Control, Political dynamism.*

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Graphitic carbon nitride embedded-Ag nanoparticle decorated-$ZnWO_4$ nanocomposite-based photoluminescence sensing of Hg^{2+}†

Uday Kumar Ghorui, [a] Jit Satra, [a] Papri Mondal, [a] Sourav Mardanya, [a] Arpita Sarkar, [a] Divesh N. Srivastava, [b] Bibhutosh Adhikary *[a] and Anup Mondal *[a]

The adverse effects of the advancement of civilization have damaged the environment significantly by heavy metal ion toxicity, empoisoning soil, water, food, *etc.* In this work, Ag loaded metal tungstate–organic framework-based nanomaterials (g-C_3N_4/Ag/$ZnWO_4$) which can generate more and more oxygen defects have played a crucial role in detecting selective toxic metal ions in solution. The PL intensity of the samples increases with compositing $ZnWO_4$ with g-C_3N_4 and Ag, as the recombination of excited electrons with the holes at the oxygen vacancy sites increases. Here, a novel strategy has been adopted to develop a nanocomposite assembly of Ag-loaded $ZnWO_4$ nano-rods with π conjugated sp^2 hybridized g-C_3N_4 for fluorescence detection of Hg^{2+}. The prepared nanocomposites have displayed great fluorescence catalysis for Hg^{2+} sensing in terms of selectivity, sensitivity, activity, and reaction kinetics. A linear relationship in the range of 0 nM to 2 μM has been obtained for the detection of Hg^{2+} in a buffer solution of pH = 7.2 (phosphate buffer) by the fluorophore g-C_3N_4/Ag/$ZnWO_4$ and the minimum detection limit was found to be 0.23 nM. Furthermore, the synthesized nanocomposites were applied for Hg^{2+} detection in few real samples (pond water, sewage water, *etc.*), signifying their potential application in routine Hg^{2+} analysis. The probable mechanistic pathway for the sensing of Hg^{2+} by grafting the metal ion has also been studied in detail. Based on this mechanism an electronic computing system using an Implication circuit device has been constructed from the molecular information processing and a probable fluorescence mechanism (Jablonski diagram) was explored in which the material was found to possess some room-temperature phosphorescence (RTP).

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Introduction

Extensive contamination of water, soil, food, *etc.* by toxic heavy metal ions is a global environmental concern.[1,2] With the advancement of civilization, industrial activities have increased rapidly which has affected biodiversity through the entry of toxic metal ions into the environment. It is well known that heavy metals such as Hg, Pb, As, Cd, *etc.* are very toxic and carcinogenic, even at trace levels.[3,4] They are non-biodegradable and can be stored in the food chain and drinking water, carrying a severe threat to living species. Among these toxic metals, all the three oxidation states of mercury (0, +1, and +2) are extremely harmful. Moreover, Hg^{2+} is highly soluble in water.[5,6] The ever-increasing uses of batteries, pesticides, paper, fluorescent lamps, *etc.* in developing countries are the main cause of the growing possibilities of mercury exposure to humans and animals and are mainly responsible for Hg^{2+}contamination in the environment. Again, organo-mercury compounds such as methyl mercury (MeHg), phenyl mercury (PhHg), and ethyl

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Materials, synthesis of the g-C_3N_4/Ag/$ZnWO_4$ nanocomposite, sample characterization, FESEM, EDX and table of EDX results, BET and table of BET results with ICP data, quantum yield calculation plot and table, fluorescence lifetime comparison table, PL emission plot of g-C_3N_4/Ag/$ZnWO_4$ with other metal ions, fluorescent quantitative detection of Hg^{2+}, Stern–Volmer plot, fluorescence lifetime, comparison table for fluorescence lifetime, discussion of lifetime, PL spectra of different pH and the corresponding histogram, overall XPS scan for the g-C_3N_4/Ag/$ZnWO_4$ nanocomposite after the addition of Hg(II) salt, UV-Vis pH effect and quantitative plot, PL emission spectra at different excitation wavelengths, time resolved fluorescence stability, fluorescence excitation and emission spectra with the phosphorescence emission spectrum, binding constant and binding site calculation, Jablonski diagram for the PL mechanism with PL emission, excitation and phosphorescence plot, recyclability test and verification of morphology (TEM image and FESEM image) and composition (EDX) for nanocomposites, and a comparison table for Hg^{2+} sensing efficiency. See DOI: 10.1039/d1ma00211b

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Renewable energy technologies impact on environment: A Review

2020-21

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Department of Physics, Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Chittaranjan 713331, India

ABSTRACT

This article gives an idea of the impact of renewable energy technologies on the environment, aiming to explain the complex relationship between sustainable energy solutions and ecological considerations. The paper explores five key renewable energy sources - solar, wind, hydropower, bioenergy, and geothermal, providing a thorough analysis of their environmental implications. In the domain of solar energy, both photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies are scrutinized, emphasizing life cycle assessments and ecological footprints. Wind energy's onshore and offshore applications are explored, addressing wildlife impacts, noise pollution, and technological advancements. The environmental consequences of hydropower, encompassing river ecosystems and socio-economic dimensions, are thoroughly examined. Bioenergy's intricate relationship with land use change, biodiversity, and greenhouse gas emissions is investigated, emphasizing the need for sustainable practices. Lastly, geothermal energy's extraction methods, subsurface fluid management, and resources sustainability are reviewed. This review aims to contribute valuable perspectives to the ongoing discourse on the role of renewable energy in environmental sustainability.

Keywords: renewable energy sources, climate change mitigation, sustainability issues, carbon footprint, Photovoltaic, Technological innovations.

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1. Introduction

The rapid global demand for energy is transforming our world into a closely interconnected community, driven by the essential daily energy needs of the global population. Despite the Earth maintaining its inherent structure, the escalating necessity for energy and its associated services has become a paramount factor in supporting human social, economic development, welfare, and health.[1] The imperative role of energy extends across all societies, catering to fundamental human requirements such as health, lighting, cooking, space comfort, mobility and communication.[2] On the path to a sustainable future, the energy sector faces two overarching challenges: ensuring a secure energy supply and mitigating the contribution of energy to climate change. Addressing these challenges is crucial for fostering a sustainable and resilient global community.[3]

The relentless pursuit of sustainable energy solutions has emerged as a pivotal response to the burgeoning challenges posed by climate change and the finite nature of conventional energy resources. In this context, renewable energy technologies have assumed a prominent role in the global transition towards a cleaner and more environmentally responsible energy paradigm. This research paper endeavours to provide a comprehensive review of the intricate relationship between renewable energy technologies and the environment. By scrutinizing the environmental impacts of various renewable energy sources, ranging from solar and wind to hydropower, bioenergy, and geothermal, we aim to shed light on the multifaceted dynamics shaping the ecological footprint of our quest for a sustainable energy future.

As nations worldwide grapple with the imperative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curtail environmental degradation, understanding the nuanced repercussions of renewable energy technologies becomes imperative. This paper delves into the intricate web of environmental consequences associated with each major renewable energy source, navigating through the complexities of life cycle analyses, ecological disruptions, and potential trade-offs inherent in their deployment.[4]

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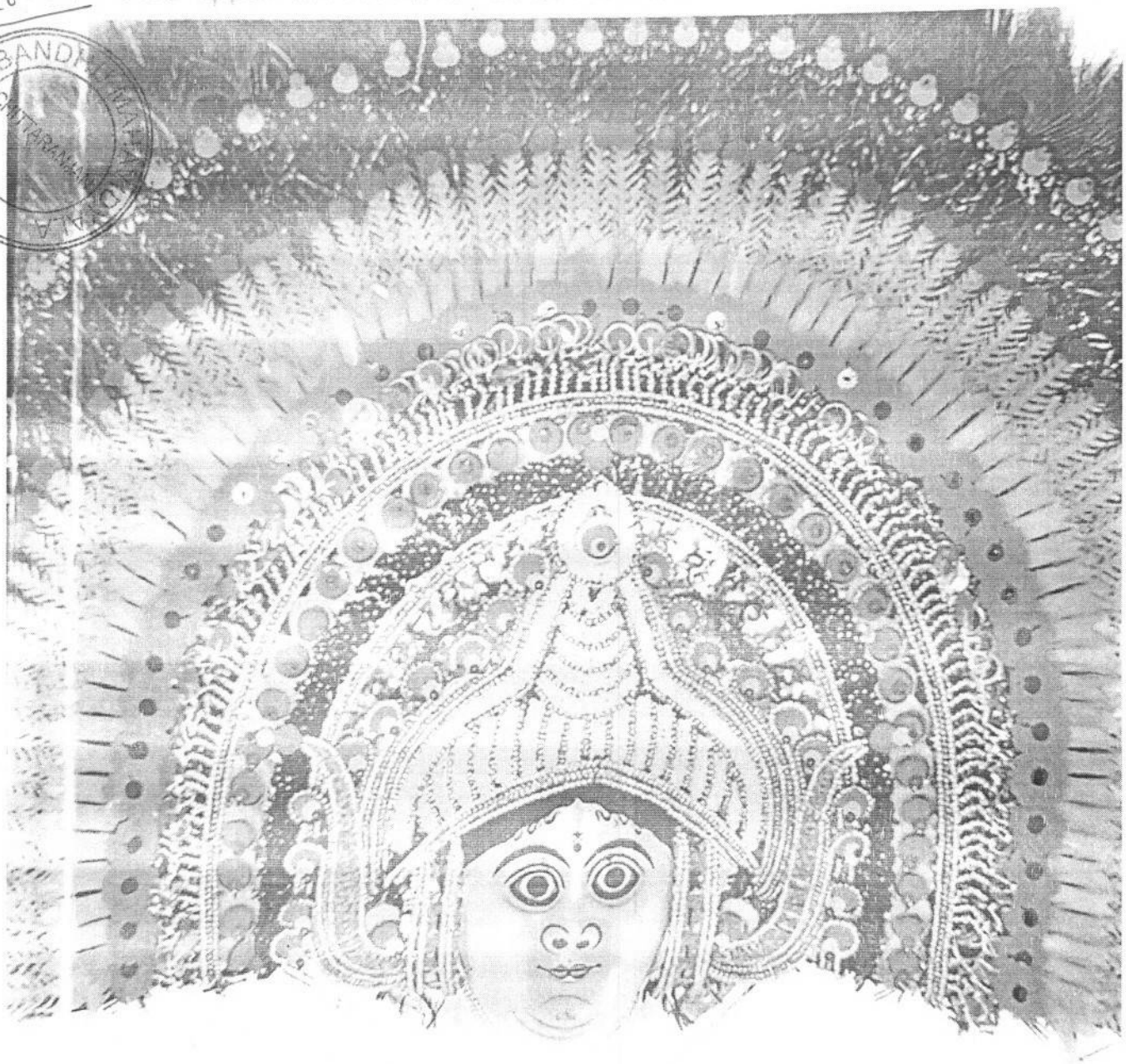

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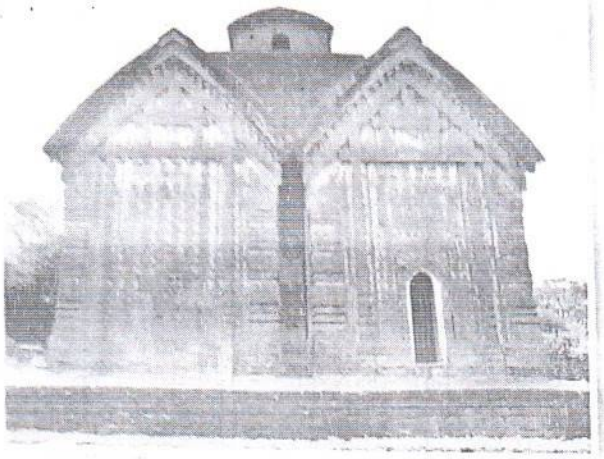

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সমিত সাহা

□ পটসংগীত

বীরভূমের পটুয়া, পটশিল্প ও পটসংগীত : একটি সমীক্ষা ৪৩৬
সেখ একরামুল হোসেন

বাংলা কথাসাহিত্যে রূপকথা : নির্বাচিত ছোটোগল্প অবলম্বনে কিছু কথা

দেবলীনা চৌধুরী

বাগ্‌দিপাড়ায় বাগ্‌দিদের ছেলে বিছানায় শুয়েছিল। সেখান দিয়ে এল ঘুমপাড়ানি মাসি-পিসি, আঁচল ভরা ঘুম নিয়ে: ঘুম থেকে উঠে খোকা বেরোল বেড়ু করতে নৌকায়। সে মলমলের থান পরল, গায়ে দিল সোনার চাদর, পায়ে দিল লালা জুতুয়া। ঘরে ছিল কুনো বেড়াল, কোমর বাঁধল সে খোকার সঙ্গে যাবার জন্য। তাই দেখে ল্যাজঝোলা টিয়াপাখিও উড়ল তাদের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে।[১]

এ অদ্ভুত সুন্দর একটি ছবি। সুখলতা রাওয়ের উপরিউক্ত গল্পে রূপকথার গল্পের মতোই ছোটোবেলার ছড়ার দেশে ফিরে যাওয়া যায় যেন। ঠিক এর পরের ছবিতেই দেখা যায় নদীর ঘাটে একটি নৌকো বাঁধা রয়েছে। বেড়াল আর খোকা—দুজনেই যখন সেই নৌকোতে উঠতে যাবে, ঠিক সেই সময়ই শিবঠাকুর এলেন। তিনি খোকাকে 'খোকাভাই' সম্বোধন করে নদী পার করে দেওয়ার অনুরোধ জানালেন। এই অংশেই এসেছে যমুনাবতী-সরস্বতীর কথা। তাঁদের বিয়ে উপলক্ষ্যে শিবঠাকুরকে মা তলব করেছেন। অতএব তাঁকে যেতেই হবে ওপারে। এই অংশের চরিত্র নির্বাচনে রবীন্দ্রনাথের 'লোকসাহিত্য' প্রবন্ধের কথা মনে পড়ে পাঠকের। এদিকে বিয়ের খোকাও বেশ আগ্রহী।

এর আগে টাপুর-টুপুর বৃষ্টির মধ্যে খোকার 'শিবদাদার' বিয়ে হয়েছিল তিনকন্যের সাথে, সেই বিয়ে দেখা হয়নি খোকার। অতএব সেই তিন বউকেও দেখার প্রবল ইচ্ছে তার। শিবদাদাও জানালেন, সেই বউরাও সকলেই বাড়িতেই আছে দিব্যি। অতএব নৌকো দিল ছেড়ে। কুনো বেড়াল দাঁড় বাইতে লাগল সেখানে আর টিয়া ধরল হাল। এই গল্পে আরও পাওয়া যায় হরগৌরীর মাঠ কিংবা তিরপূর্ণীর ঘাটের কথা। এছাড়াও আছে ডিমের গল্প। যে ডিম ফুটলে বেরোয় শিং-ওলা মাথা, যা দেখে খোকা বলে ওঠে 'হাট্টিমাটিম টিম্'। 'কমলাপুলির টিয়ে'-র কথাও আসে এখানে। গল্পের কাহিনি যত এগোয়, ততই লোককথার নতুন পুরোনো নানা ছড়া আর তাদের গল্প নতুনভাবে ধরা পড়ে পাঠকের সামনে। আর এইভাবেই রূপকথা আর ছড়ার অপূর্ব সংমিশ্রণ গল্পটিতে এক নতুন মাত্রা যোগ করে।

আর একটি গল্প 'শঙ্খমালা'। সেখানে আছে সমুদ্রের কথা, যে সমুদ্রের নীচে রয়েছে রাজার বাড়ি। প্রবাল ঝিনুক দিয়ে গড়া রাজার প্রকাণ্ড প্রাসাদ। অনেক লোকজন রয়েছে সেখানে। রাজার মাথায় সোনার মুকুট, সাত-লহরী হার, পায়ে রয়েছে হীরের মল। রাজার ছোট্টো মেয়ে শঙ্খমালা, মা-বাবার আদরে মানুষ হয়ে উঠছে সে। গায়ের রং তার শঙ্খের মতোই

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स्याही में सुर्खाब के पंख : ख़्वाब स्त्री मुक्ति का

डॉ0 कल्पना पन्त*

शोध सारांश

अल्पना मिश्र की लम्बी कहानी 'स्याही में सुर्खाब के पंख' अपने विस्तृत फलक में भारतीय समाज में नारी से जुड़े कई मुद्दों को एक साथ कथासूत्र में समेटे हुए है। यह कहानी इस मायने में भी भिन्न है कि इसकी लेखन शैली विशिष्ट है। कई उपशीर्षकों में विभाजित कहानी में मूलतः तीन कहानियाँ एक साथ चलती हैं लेकिन तीनों के कथा–सूत्र एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं। यद्यपि कहानी कई शीर्षकों में बँटी हुई है लेकिन अंततः ये शीर्षक भी एक–दूसरे में गुंथे नजर आते हैं। तीन कहानियाँ तीन स्त्रियों के जीवन संघर्ष का रेखांकन है। पहला, सोनपति बहनजी और उनकी बेटियों की कहानी, दूसरा, डॉ. सारस्वत की बेटी वैशाली सारस्वत का अपने प्रेमी के साथ भाग जाने का प्रसंग और तीसरा निरुपमा दी और सूरज कुमार (डॉ. सारस्वत का बेटा) का प्रेम प्रसंग। ये सभी प्रसंग पितृसत्तात्मक समाज में स्त्री की स्थिति, उसके लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों और इन तयशुदा नियमों के प्रति सचेत स्त्री के प्रतिरोध को बखूबी दर्शाते हैं।

Keywords : स्त्रियाँ, पितृसत्ता, स्त्री–शिक्षा, अर्थतंत्र, नौकरी, रूढ़ियाँ, जाति व्यवस्था, प्रेम, विवाह, अधिकार, एकता, स्त्री–मुक्ति।

समकालीन हिंदी कहानी में कल्पना के साथ–साथ समसामयिक सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक परिस्थितियों का यथार्थ समंजन भी प्रखरता से अभिव्यक्त हुआ है। कहानी विधा अपनी रूपरेखा और अभिव्यक्ति में वैविध्यपूर्ण है। समय के साथ कहानी लेखन के उद्देश्य, रचनात्मकता एवं शैली में परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं। नामवर सिंह लिखते हैं "अब कहानीकार भी अन्वेषण, प्रयोग, नयी संवेदना, सांकेतिकता, संप्रेषणीयता, जटिलता, दुरूहता, बिम्ब, प्रतीक वगैरह की बातें करने लगे हैं।"[1] कहानी का फलक विस्तृत हुआ है और लेखन अधिक अर्थगंभीर। आज हम आधुनिकता या यूँ कहूँ कि तथाकथित उत्तर आधुनिकता के जिस दौर में जी रहे हैं, उसकी अंदरूनी सच्चाइयों से रूबरू कराती है अल्पना मिश्र की कहानी 'स्याही में सुर्खाब के पंख'। कहानी न केवल लम्बी है अपितु स्त्री केन्द्रित कई मुद्दों को कथासूत्र में समेटे हुए है।

हमारी समाज व्यवस्था पितृसत्तात्मक नियम–कायदों की एक सघन बुनावट ही है। जिसमें सदियों से पुरुष वर्चस्व हावी रहा है। इसीलिए सारे नियम–कानून भी पुरुष के हक में ही निर्धारित किए जाते रहे हैं। स्त्रियां हमेशा से निचले पायदान पर खड़ी दोयम दर्जे की नागरिक के रूप में ही देखी और समझी जाती रही है। 'सोनपति बहनजी माचिस लिए रहती हैं' शीर्षक के तहत सोनपति बहनजी पढ़ी–लिखी हैं। यद्यपि वह पढ़ना नहीं चाहती थी लेकिन उन्हें पकड़ कर स्कूल ले जाया गया "जोर–शोर से चलाए जा रहे स्त्री–शिक्षा के अभियान के चक्कर में उन्हें घर से पकड़कर एक रोज़ स्कूल में बैठा दिया गया।"[2] जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आगे चलकर उन्हें प्राईमरी पाठशाला की नौकरी भी मिल गई। लेकिन क्या इतना ही काफी है? अर्थतंत्र और सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था पर पुरुषों का कब्जा इस तरह जमा हुआ है कि वहां अधिकांश मामलों में औरतें 'मूढ़' समझी जाती हैं। सोनपति मुनाफा कमाने के लिए, आगे बढ़ने के लिए चलाये जाने वाले तमाम दांव–पेंचों से बिल्कुल अनभिज्ञ है। इसीलिए उसने स्वयं अपने कानों से ये कड़वे शब्द सुने "ये औरतें! अकल नहीं है लेकिन नौकरी करने चली आयेंगी। अपनी तो अपनी दूसरों की कमाई की भी पहरेदार बनी फिरती हैं।"[3] सुनाने वाले ने आगे थोड़ा और छौंक मारी– "देखा नहीं, अभी पुराने बस अड्डेवाले स्कूल की सोनपति बहनजी आई थीं। चपरासी को कुछ खिलाने की बात पर अपना टिफिन निकालकर देने लगी। मूढ़ औरत।"[4] घर से बाहर निकलकर नौकरी–पेशा करने वाली स्त्रियों को कई बार पुरुषों के ऐसे व्यवहार का सामना करना पड़ता है। वास्तव में अर्थतंत्र के एक बड़े हिस्से पर पुरुषों का वर्चस्व कायम है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार "पुरुषों के बराबर आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सत्ता पाने में औरतों को अभी हज़ार वर्ष लगेंगे। दुनिया की 98 प्रतिशत पूंजी पर पुरुषों का कब्जा है।"[5] स्त्री को कमजोर और मूढ़ मानने, उसे कमअक्ल साबित करने और उसकी समझदारी को कमतर आंकने का सिलसिला पितृसत्तात्मक समाज

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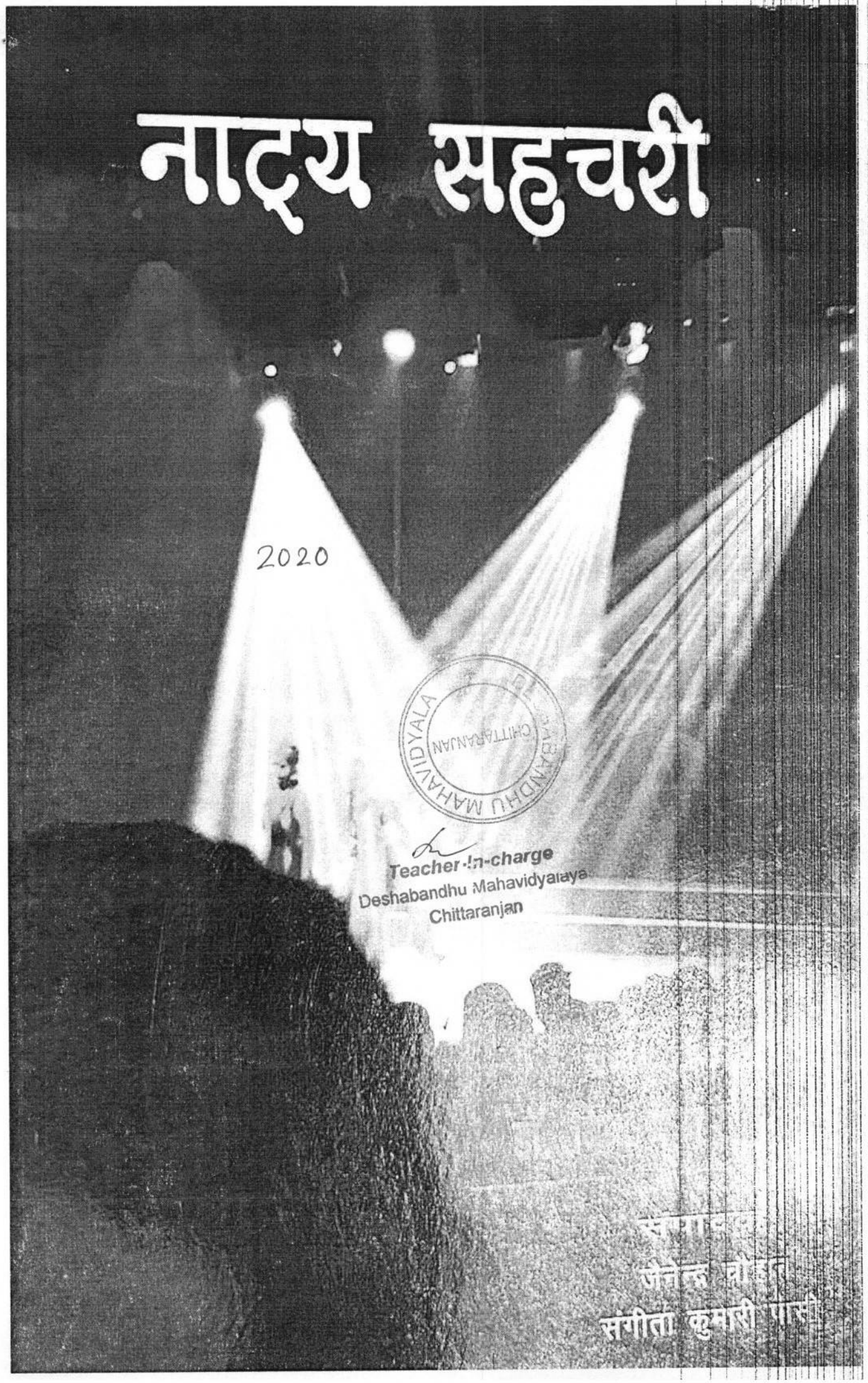
नाट्य सहचरी



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DESHABANDHU MAHAVIDYALA
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Teacher-In-charge
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संपादक
जैनेन्द्र बोहत
संगीता कुमारी पासी

'अंधा युग' नाटक का भविष्य और भविष्य का नाटक

डॉ. जोतिमय बागा

आचार्य भरत मुनि ने नाटक को पंचम वेद कहते हुए उसे तीनों लोकों के भावों के अनुकरण से जोड़ते हैं। आधुनिक अर्थों में नाटक को एक खेल (मंचीकरण) के अर्थों में भी समझा जाता है। परंतु यह कोई साधारण क्रीड़ा नहीं है। इसमें कहीं धर्म का समावेश है, तो कहीं ज्ञान का, कहीं शांति तो कहीं हास्य, कहीं युद्ध है तो कहीं काम। पौराणिक युग से अगर संदर्भित होना चाहें तो यह (नाटक) खल आचरण के सुधार कार्यों की भी व्यवस्था करता है। यानि दुर्नीति, धृष्टता, मूर्खों की मूर्खता, विलास प्रियता, आदि दुष्प्रवृत्ति का संज्ञान भी लेता है।

'नाटक' शब्द की उत्पत्ति 'नट' धातु से हुई है, जिसका तात्पर्य नृत्य से है। अर्थात् यह काफी अवयवों को अपने में संजोए हुए है। आज इसका क्षेत्र सबसे व्यापक और विस्तृत है, क्योंकि इसमें गीत है, संगीत है, कथा है, गाथा है, काव्य है और गद्य भी। अपने प्रत्येक उत्थान में नूतनता लिये यह आज पराकाष्ठा की दहलिज पर दस्तक दे रहा है। निश्चित समस्त विधाओं का जनक नाटक–नट 'नटराज' की ही तरह समस्त कलाओं का भी नटराज है। अतः यह (नाटक) जितना नवीन है, उतना ही पौराणिक भी।

'अंधायुग' नाटक पौराणिक कथाओं पर आधारित नयी सभ्यता को व्यंजित करता एक 'काव्य–गाथा' है। 'अंधायुग' में काव्य तत्व और रूपक तत्व का मणि–कांचन संयोग हुआ है। काव्य मानव जीवन के राग तत्व को मूर्त करता है और नाटक तत्व बाह्य जीवन के संघर्षों को दर्शाता है। भारतीय साहित्य में नाटक और नाटक में काव्य का होना स्वतः सिद्ध है। प्रसाद के संपूर्ण नाट्य साहित्य इसका उदाहरण है। प्रसिद्ध लेखक विलियम नाइट नाटक में बिंबों के कार्य व्यापार को ही स्वीकारते हैं। यहाँ तक कि मिलर औ इलियट भी नाटक में काव्य तत्वों के महत्त्व को स्वीकारते हैं।

भाषा, साहित्य और समाज : समकालीन परिप्रेक्ष्य

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डॉ. मोहन बैसगी
डॉ. बी. एल. मालवीय
डॉ. ख्याति पुरोहित

अक्षरवार्ता पब्लिकेशंस

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डॉ. ज्योतिमय बाग

सहायक प्राध्यापक, हिन्दी, देशबंधु महाविद्यालय, चितरंजन, पश्चिम बंगाल

पश्चिमी शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार ने भारतीय स्त्रियों के विचारों को काफी आंदोलित किया। उनमें दृढ़ता के साथ डटे रहने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी। ''नारी समाज में होने वाले इस जागरण का परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक प्रबल जनमत नारियों के पक्ष में उठ खड़ा हुआ। जो ब्रिटिश सरकार भारतीय प्रथा की समाज और धर्म संस्था को प्रभावित करने वाले किसी कानून के बनाने में रुचि नहीं रखती थी, उन्हें भी इस प्रबल जनमत की उपेक्षा करने का साहस नहीं हुआ, परिणाम हुआ कि एसेम्बली में समय-समय पर ऐसे कानून पास हुए जिनके कारण नारी-वर्ग को न्यायोचित अधिकार प्राप्त करने की सुविधा हुई। ऐसे कानूनों में हिन्दू ला-ऑफइनहेरिटेन्स अमेन्डमेंट एक्ट सन् 1929 और चाइल्ड मैरेज रिस्ट्रीक्सन ऐक्ट 1929 विशेष रूप से ध्यातव्य हैं। सन् 1929 के उत्तराधिकार विषयक कानून की विशेषता इस अर्थ में है कि अब पारिवारिक संपत्ति में नतिनी, बहन और बहन की संतान को उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त हुआ। इन्हीं दिनों विवाह की आयु बढ़ाने के संबंध में कानून बनाने के लिए भी आंदोलन खड़ा हुआ था। बाल-विवाह निषेध के विषय में सरकार ने इसी आंदोलन पर कानून बनाया। नारी को अपने परिवार में एक सम्मान पूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त हो और उसे संपत्ति में भाग मिले इस विषय में भी आंदोलन चलता रहा। अंत में सन् 1937 में हिन्दू-विमेन्स राइट टू प्रोपर्टी एक्ट पास हुआ। इससे ही आगे बढ़कर तो आजादी के बाद हिन्दू कोडबिल उपस्थित हुआ। नारी के अधिकार की संरक्षा करने के लिए सन् 1946 में हिन्दू विमेन्स राइट टु सेपरेट मेन्टिनेन्स एंड रेसिडेन्ट ऐक्ट भी पारित हुआ था। हिन्दू वैवाहिक संस्था अंतर्जातीय विवाह के विषय में उदार नहीं थी। नई विचार चेतना के फैलने के बाद अंतर्जातीय विवाह की कानूनी स्वीकृति की उपेक्षा दृष्टिगत हुई।''

निश्चित रूप से प्रेमचंद पर इन सभी आंदोलनों का व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ा था। वह एक सचेत लेखक थे, उनकी निगाह समस्याओं से घिरी भारतीय स्त्रियों पर थी। प्रेमचंद ने नारी संबंधी पुरातन घिसी-पिटी वासनात्मक धारणा को न केवल चुनौती दी, बल्कि उन्हें वहां से निकालकर विराट आदर्शवादी धरातल पर प्रस्तुत किया, जहां पाठक नारी की महानता, उदारता आदि के दर्शन कर सके। प्रेमचंद पूर्व उपन्यासकार नारी के कामुक वर्णन

9

Mixed Farming and Sustainable Development

Swarup Akhuli

ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the most important primitive occupation of human beings. It is also the most important and man's oldest industry in which climate, soil and topography are dominant factors. Now a days we can see the various agriculture pattern are introduced Though the people had changed their cultivation pattern from time to time. But mixed farming is one of the most appropriate sustainable agricultural systems. Mixed farming system provides the majority of the various domestic products for households in developing countries like India. We know that mixed farming as the integration of crops and livestock. This integration is vital for a healthy, sustainable farm system because it builds soil fertility without the need for chemical fertilizers, and increases diversity, which is beneficial for both people and environment.

The paper focus attention to the practices of mixed farming is one of the most suitable sustainable agricultural system.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Mixed Farming as an agricultural system, Sustainable Development.*

INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture, the primary form of economic activity, includes not only cultivation but livestock ranching, dairy, forestry, lumbering, irrigation and host of other activities. To define agriculture Prof. E.W. Zimmerman said: "Agriculture covers those productive efforts by which man settled on land, seeks to make use of, and, if possible accelerate and improve upon the natural genetic or growth processes of plant and animal life, to the end that these processes will yield the vegetable and animal products needed or wanted by man". So, agriculture is a human activity involving planned utilization of land or soil and water for the growth of plants and animals to meet the basic requirements of food and clothing.

Mixed farming is the wonderful admixture of cereal production and livestock ranching. The main objective of this agriculture is to minimize the risk of cultivation, i.e., if the crop failure

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occurs, farmers are to some extent compensated by livestock sale, and vice verse. Practically, it is a transitional agricultural system between cultivation and livestock ranching. Contrary to other agricultural systems Mixed farming is one of the most important sustainable agricultural system. The farming of crops can be both subsistence and commercial in nature. Sometimes crops are grown to feed animals, sometimes for commercial sale and, sometimes, for consumption of the cultivators themselves – or to fulfill all of them. We view mixed farming as the integration of crops and livestock. This integration is vital for a healthy, sustainable farm system because it builds soil fertility without the need for chemical fertilizers, and increases diversity, which is beneficial for both people and wildlife. As Richard Young explains in his presentation, the complementarily of crops and livestock means the farm system functions in a much more healthy, holistic way, for example by breaking weed, pest and disease cycles which reduces the need for pesticides, wormers and antibiotics. Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depends . Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Objectives of the study:–

The present study is based on following specific objectives –

(1) To identify the relationship between Mixed Farming and Sustainable Development.
(2) How Mixed Farming is to minimize the risk of cultivation.
(3) Find out the relationship between Cultivation and Livestock ranching.
(4) Prove the statement that "Mixed farming is one of the most important ways of Sustainable Development".

Data source and Methodology:-

The study is based on the farmer's traditional wisdom on agriculture as well as Mixed farming was initiated through non random selection of respondents from some different communities of the villagers who are directly and indirectly related to the activities.

Study area:-

The village Kendrabona (locally known as Kendbona) is situated within the extension from 23° 24′11′′N to 23°24′45′′N latitude and 86°03′45′′E to 86°04′10′′E longitude. The village is under Gangajalghati Gram Panchayat of Gangajalghati Block of Bankura district in West Bengal. Gangajalghati CD block is located in the north western part of the district. The Main

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(11) Increased biodiversity means less risks of pests and diseases outbreak in the farm. Outbreak usually occurs in monoculture where there is uniformity of species especially over a large area.

CONCLUSION:

Mixed farming has a very important role to play in the sustainability of farming. The ability to include a pasture phase or green manure into the system is paramount in building the soil and the profitability of the farm. Adding livestock to this simply means there is a return on the money invested in these tools immediately. So, the farmers and peoples of Kendrabona village are directly and indirectly benefits by the processes of Mixed farming system.

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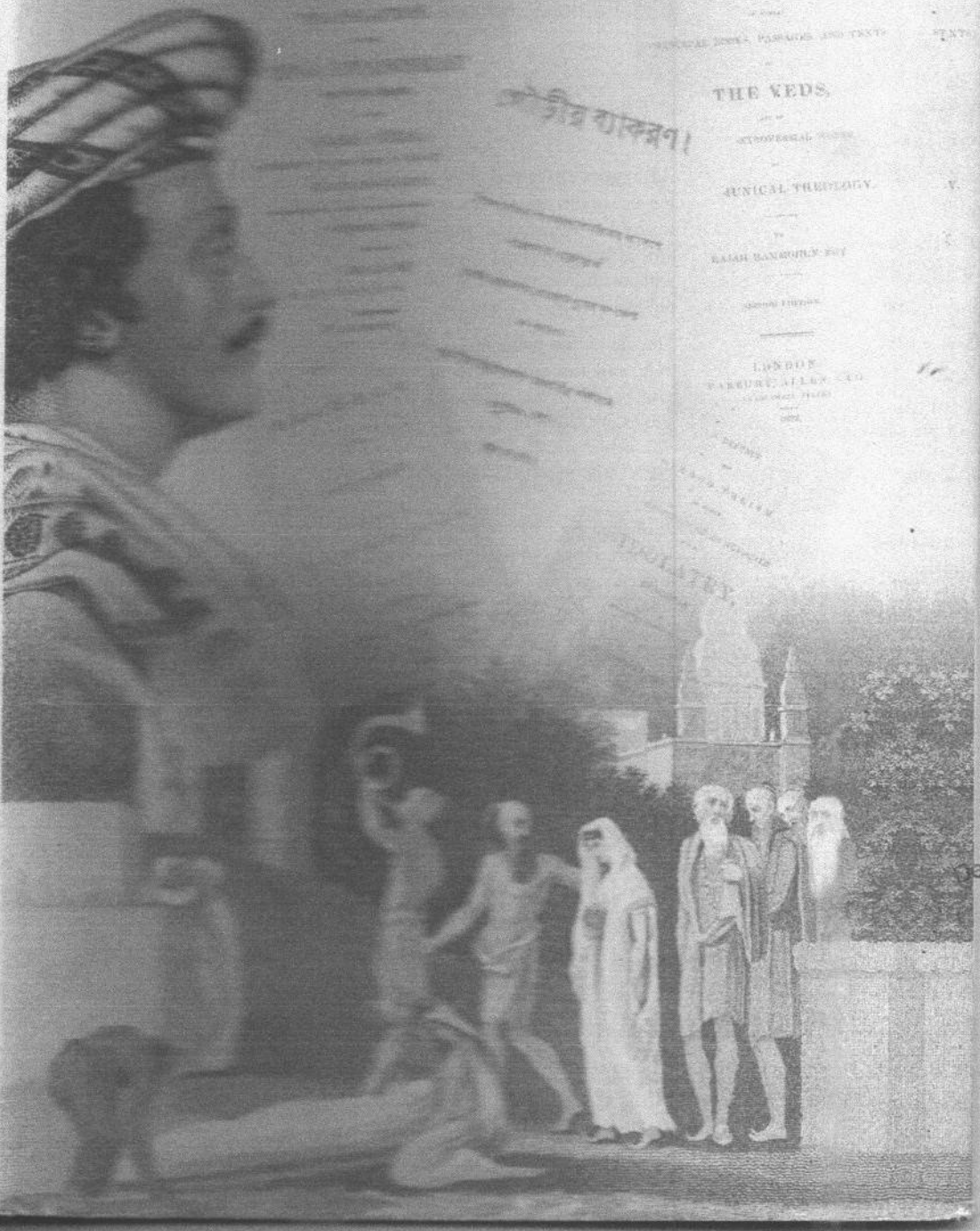

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Dr. Pradip Basu (Editor) : Dean of Humanities & Social Sciences, Professor & ex-Head of Political Science, Presidency University; ex-faculty, Scottish Church College [Calcutta University (CU)]; ex-Guest Lecturer, Political Science, CU & Philosophy, CU; Founder-Editor, *Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*; ex-Research Scholar, CSSSC; ex-Doctoral Fellow, ICSSR; Ph.D. (CU). Books: 1. *Naxalbari-r Purbakshan* (Bangla).2. *Towards Naxalbari*. 3. *Uttar Adhunik Rajniti o Marxbad* (Bangla). 4. (Ed.) *Discourses on Naxalite Movement*. 5. *Postmodernism Marxism Postcolonialism*. 6. *Uttar Adhunik Rajniti* (Bangla). 7. (Ed.) *Avenel Companion to Modern Social Theorists*. 8. (Ed.) *Colonial Modernity: Indian Perspectives*.9. (Ed.) *Red on Silver:Naxalites in Cinema*. 10. (Ed.) *Modern Social*

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Socialist Feminism

Shrabani Basu

Definition and Background

Socialist Feminism, though often considered interchangeable with Marxist Feminism, bears certain differences from it. While Marxist Feminism historicizes reproduction as a form of uncredited labour and as one of the principal ways in which women's exploitation and systematic oppression functions, Socialist Feminism, inherently rising as a reaction to both Radical and Marxist Feminism, concentrated more on the social and economic dependence of women that patriarchy facilitates. According to Elisabeth Armstrong, "for socialist feminism, patriarchy overlapped but differed from the Marxist emphasis on the primacy of capitalism and class exploitation (Armstrong 2020, 2)." Socialist Feminism as a critical understanding is one that combines Marxist Feminism's preoccupation with capitalism as a root of all oppressive mechanism, with the Second Wave's argument of patriarchal power play and socio-economic conditioning:

> Currently there are two ideological poles, representing the prevailing tendencies within the movement. One is the direction toward new lifestyles within a women's culture, emphasizing personal liberation and growth, and the relationship of women to women. Given our real need to break loose from the old patterns—socially, psychologically,

have already been constitutionally realized, though the penetration of such legalities across culture and class, is stillpartial. Hence, the pervasive movement of Socialist Feminism has trickled down to the grassroot activities where activists attempt to address smaller targets to ensure legal and social penetration of injustice and discrimination.

End-note

[1] Historical materialism or the "materialist conception of history" conceptualized by Marx, is a perspective that argues that history is the result of material conditions rather than ideals. It is predominantly a way of lookingat history which believes that the material conditions of a society's mode of production, or in Marxist terms the union of a society's productive forces and relations of production, fundamentally determine society's organization and development.

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21वीं सदी का संक्रमणकालीन नाट्य साहित्य

2021

Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya

डॉ. विजय गणेशराव वाघ

आषाढ़ का एक दिन : 21वीं सदी के मानवीय हृदय के अंतर्द्वन्द्वों की नाटकीय अभिव्यक्ति

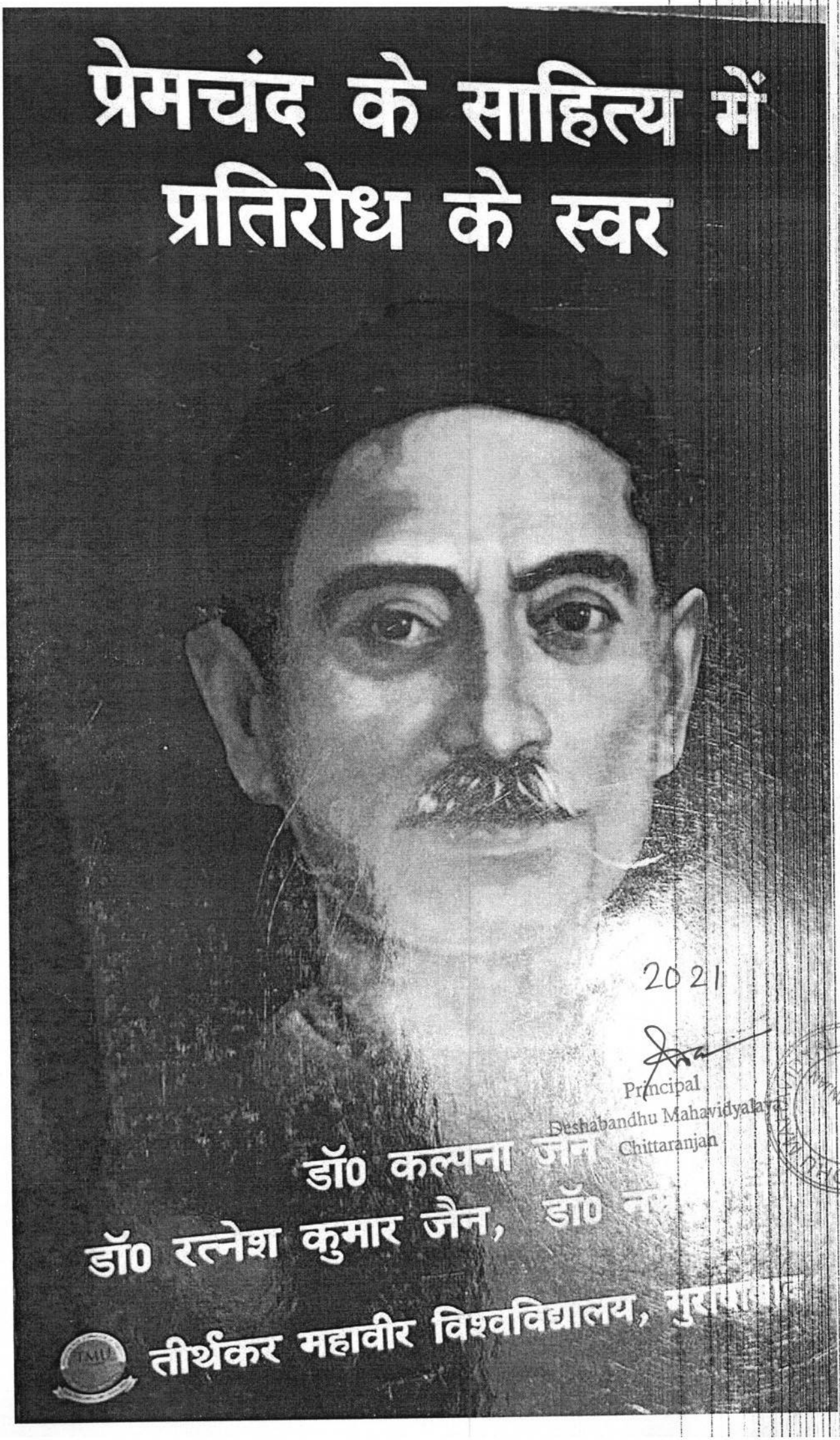
–डॉ. ज्योतिमय बग

दी नाट्य परंपरा में मोहन राकेश का आगमन एक महत्त्वपूर्ण एवं उल्लेखनीय
ना है। मोहन राकेश ने हिन्दी नाटक को अपने युग की संवेदनाओं का वाहक
ाते हुए नाटक तथा रंगमंच के बीच दूरियों को समाप्त किया। 'आषाढ़ का एक
न' में मोहन राकेश इतिहास का सहारा लेते हैं। किन्तु वह प्रसाद की तरह इतिहास
ा प्रामाणिकता को महत्त्व नहीं देते हैं। राकेश जी इतिहास का आश्रय लेकर आधुनिक
वेदना और मानवीय द्वंवन्द्वों को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। उनके नाटकों में प्रसाद जी की भाँति
ातित का गौरव ज्ञान एवं सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण का लक्ष्य नहीं है बल्कि वे इतिहास
के प्रसिद्ध पात्रों को मानवीय धरातल पर स्थापित करते हैं।

'आषाढ़ का एक दिन' में आधुनिक मानव के अंतर्द्वन्द्वों को रेखांकित करने
से पहले आधनिक मानव की विशेषताओं पर दृष्टिपात करना आवश्यक है।
आधुनिकता का प्रादुर्भाव यान्त्रिक एवं वैज्ञानिक जीवन पद्धति के विकासक्रम में
हुआ है। आधुनिक चरित्र यांत्रिक जीवन से उत्पन्न विसंगतियों को अच्छी तरह
हचानता है। आज के बदलते समाज में मानवीय संबंधों की जटिलता, पुराने संबंधों
टना, संबंधों की अर्थहीनता एवं एहसास इत्यादि आधुनिकता की पहचान है।
धुनिक चरित्र में घुटन, अनूतमुखता, अजनवीपन, तनावपूर्ण मानसिक स्थिति,
शा, संत्रास, क्षोभ इत्यादि से उसकी स्वाभाविकता छीनकर उसे यंत्र में बदल दिया
जीवन में मूल्य और भावनाओं का कोई मायने नहीं रह गया है। इसलिये सर्वत्र
की टकराहट ही नजर आती है।

'आषाढ़ का एक दिन' में समकालीन जिन्दगी के तनावों और सम्बन्धों को ही
ा है। ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य का सहारा लेकर आधुनिक व्यक्ति के अंतर्द्वन्द्वों

प्रेमचंद के साहित्य में प्रतिरोध के स्वर



2021

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डॉ0 कल्पना जैन
डॉ0 रत्नेश कुमार जैन, डॉ0
तीर्थंकर महावीर विश्वविद्यालय,

7

प्रेमचंद के स्त्री पात्र

डॉ ज्योतिमय बाग़
विभागाध्यक्ष हिंदी
देश बंधू महाविद्यालय चितरंजन

पश्चिमी शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार ने भारतीय स्त्रियों के विचारों को काफी आंदोलित किया। उनमें दृढ़ता के साथ डटे रहने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी। "नारी समाज में होने वाले इस जागरण का परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक प्रबल जनमत नारियों के पक्ष में उठ खड़ा हुआ। जो ब्रिटिश सरकार भारतीय प्रथा की समाज और धर्म संस्था को प्रभावित करने वाले किसी कानून के बनाने में रुचि नहीं रखती थी, उन्हें भी इस प्रबल जनमत की उपेक्षा करने का साहस नहीं हुआ, परिणाम हुआ कि एसेम्बली में समय-समय पर ऐसे कानून पास हुए जिनके कारण नारी-वर्ग को न्यायोचित अधिकार प्राप्त करने की सुविधा हुई। ऐसे कानूनों में हिन्दू ला-ऑफ इनहेरिटेन्स अमेन्डमेंट एक्ट सन् 1929 चाइल्ड मैरेज रिस्ट्रीक्सन ऐक्ट 1929 विशेष रूप से ध्यातव्य हैं। सन् 1929 के उत्तराधिकार विषयक कानून की विशेषता इस अर्थ में है कि अब पारिवारिक संपत्ति में नतिनी, बहन और बहन की संतान को उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त हुआ। इन्हीं दिनों विवाह की आयु बढ़ाने के संबंध में कानून बनाने के लिए भी आंदोलन खड़ा हुआ था। बाल-विवाह निषेध के विषय में सरकार ने आंदोलन पर कानून बनाया। नारी को अपने परिवार में एक सम्मान पूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त हो और उसे संपत्ति में भाग मिले इस विषय में भी आंदोलन चलता रहा। अंत में सन् 1937 में हिन्दू-विमेन्स राइट टू प्रोपर्टी एक्ट पास हुआ। इससे ही आगे बढ़कर तो आजादी के बाद हिन्दू कोडबिल उपस्थित हुआ। नारी के अधिकार की संरक्षा करने के लिए सन् 1946 में हिन्दू विमेन्स राइट टु सेपरेट मेन्टिनेन्स एंड रेसिडेन्ट ऐक्ट भी पारित हुआ था। हिन्दू वैवाहिक संस्था अंतर्जातीय विवाह के विषय में उदार नहीं थी। नई विचार

2020-21

Right to Education and Its Infringement in India with Special Reference to School Dropout

Sanchita Hazra

Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan

DESHABANDHU MAHAVIDYALA
CHITTARANJAN

2020-21

Indian Council of
Social Science Research

Media, Society and Culture

Interrelations and Changing Scenario

Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan

Dr. Subhrajit Chatterjee

The Role and Importance of Media in Indian Democracy

Sanchita Hazra,

Assistant Professor of Political Science,
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya,
Chittaranjan, Paschim Bardhaman,
West Bengal, India.

Introduction

Democracy is generally defined as the government of the people by the people and for the people. Freedom and democracy work together. Indian society recognizes democracy where the media plays a leading role in Indian democracy. The media is being considered as the fourth pillar of a democratic society after the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. The media sometimes goes beyond or beyond the control and limitations of vital organs of government in the wider interests of the people. India is considered a quasi-federal democratic republic. From the 1980s to the present day, the Indian media has been embellished with various modes and methods and it too continues to burn with the instructions of various media giants. Truth always brings flying in different skies. Starting from newspapers, magazines, radio, television, movies, mobile, internet based web sites (social media, new media) as well as Indian media. The media of different developed countries are promoting themselves with time and situation.

The media acts as a watchdog of the government, carrying out reports of every activity of the administration and informing the public about the daily happenings around them. The Constitution has given massive freedom to the people and indeed a vigilant and free media is essential for the smooth running of the government. Not only economic progress but also human-social relations and other issues affecting the people are being covered by the media. That is why the media and Indian democracy have become accustomed to it and its effective functions cannot be imagined without independent media.

The media acts as a bridge between the people and the government and is an extremely powerful tool with the power to create and break public opinion. It has the ability to manage perceptions or blow up emotions. That is why it has gained the trust of the people. It controls people's hearts and minds through media, various magazines, television and movies. Transparency was strictly considered personal and accountability as the most appropriate function of a democratic system seems to have led the country into a hand of peace and tranquility in a coalition of administrations involved in politics.

Media democracy gives people the right to participate in the media, it expands the media's relationship with the media, where information is collected and people can view and share. The media is described as a network of public relations information and perspectives, which is reproduced through communication activities to the public. Media democracy and mass communication are spread across various mediums such as social media and mainstream media to help people communicate with each other through digital media and share the information they want to disclose to the public. Media democracy suggests that corporate ownership and commercial pressures affect media content, limiting access to fast news, opinions and entertainment citizens receive. As a result, they called for a more equitable distribution of economic, social, cultural and information resources, which would create more enlightened citizens as well as more enlightened representative political discourses.

This paper shows that media plays a big role in people's lives and it plays a colossal task in Indian Democracy.

Evolution of radio in India

Mass communication technology started its journey in colonial India in the 1920s. Radio clubs were started in 1933 in Calcutta and Bombay. The British Indian government had several established methods for managing emerging technologies and the policy was formulated on the advice of British officers engaged in the same policy. Radio broadcasting networks were seen as a means of imitating and propagating an indigenous Indian culture (**Ghosh, 1998**). The story of Prasar Bharati's (Broadcasting Corporation of India) bill is a good example of the paralysis that has plagued Indian political parties since coming to power. The first committee was formed in 1964 to even ask about the possibility of future broadcasting. Radio broadcasting began in 19227. However, in 193737 it was renamed as All India Radio. And since 1957 it has been known as Akashvani. Prachar Bharati was a public service broadcast in 1997 as an autonomous body under the Campaign Act

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to
RIM and RAI

Changing Life of Teachers, Learners and Administrators during COVID 19 Pandemic in India

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Associate editor
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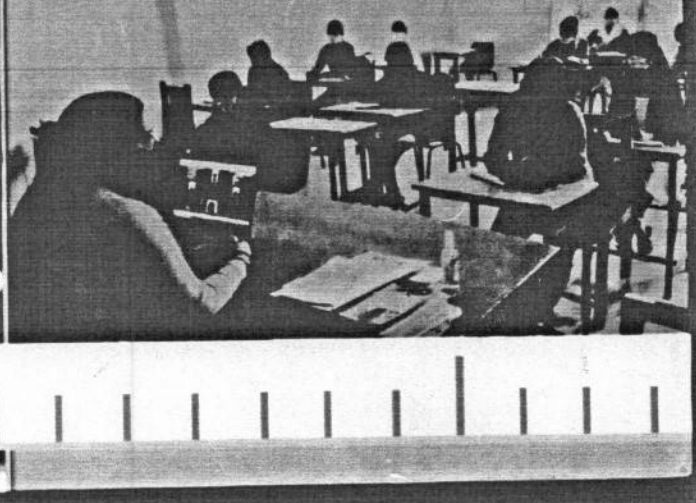

Changing Life of Teachers, Learners and Administrators during Covid 19 Pandemic in India

Prof. Sanchita Hazra
Chief Editor

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Preface

It is indeed a great pleasure for us to publish the book entitled "*Changing Life of Teachers, Learners and Administrators during COVID* 19 *Pandemic in India.*" The articles of the book are very significant considering the vital problems of the contemporary world. The book is primarily designed to address various dimensions and issues related to Online Education during COVID 19 situation. A modest attempt has been made to write in a comprehensive and consolidated form.

Amar Ghosh in his article discussed about how terrible pandemic situation has devastated almost every aspect of our life in West Bengal. He analyzed the lessons which we learned in this pandemic situation.

Arindam Mukherjee in his article discussed about the current positive and negative impact of the latest pandemic on the youth community of West Bengal.

Bhumidhar Roy in his article discussed about the online education and barriers in E-communication in this pandemic situation due to covid-19. The author also discussed about the various barriers in communication in online education, social economics barriers etc.

Bijoy Prasad Roy in his article discussed about the problems and prospects of online education in India in this covid pandemic situation. He questioned about the efficiency of online education system in this pandemic situation due to lack of proper infrastructure.

Chinmoy Nandi in his article discussed about the prospects and challenges about the online education system in new normal situation due to covid pandemic. His paper focused on the motivational factor behind the attraction of the online mode of education and also the severe challenges that will have to take into consideration.

Dr. Devdas Rakshit and Ananya Paul in their article focused on teachers' perception of E-learning approach in covid-19 pandemic situation in West Bengal. This paper also discussed about the popular online tools for different academic activities. This study highlighted

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Raja Rammohan Roy
The Father of Bengal Renaissance

First Edition : 28 June 2021

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Rammohan Roy: A Progressive Educationist of Modern India

Sanchita Hazra

Introduction

"The first contact with the modern western culture through new education was electrifying"—Dr. A.R. Desai.

The first and deepest positive effect of the introduction of English education in India was that it gave rise to a rational curiosity in the Indian mind. The educated youth of India were the main tool of their newly acquired Western education in the logical exploration of the country's customary and religious customs, rituals and customs of judgment and various socially meaningless lifeless activities. This atmosphere of experimentation, exploration and rational practice gave birth to the extraordinary personality of the pioneer and pioneer of modern India, who is said to be the leading man of the epoch. In the words of Rabindranath Tagore, the Bharat Pathik, that Rammohan Roy, laid the foundation of modern India through the medium of the Brahmo Samaj movement. Jawaharlal Nehru, a metaphor for modern India, says," ..... In the eighteenth century another towering personality had risen in Bengal , Raja Ram Mohan Roy , who was a new type combining in himself the old learning and the new." While living in Rangpur, he became acquainted with the thoughts of philosophers, scientists, and historians like Bacon, Locke, Hume, Newton, and Voltaire. With the foreknowledge of ancient Indian learning, he understood that the foreign rule that had

begun in India was a symbol of a civilization that was the inventor of modern science, art and technology in the modern age. That is why he wanted to turn the country towards the west. The feeling that we will not be able to adapt to the modern age if we cannot equip the country in the light of Western knowledge and science makes him interested in the Western education system. A.R. Desai says that," Raja Rammohan Roy was the pioneer of progressive modern education in India. He hailed the English education as the key to the treasures of scientific and democratic thought of modern west." (Tripathy, 1967). Rammohan made it clear that the permanent establishment of the ancient Indian system of education meant the perpetuation of superstition and authoritarianism. In this context, in a letter to Lord Amherst in 1823, he compared the two systems of education - the medieval Indian and the modern West. He said, there is no need to set up a new Sanskrit school proposed by the government in Calcutta with government approval and funding for teaching in the ancient toll-quadrant. In the modern age, the ancient education system is unable to lead the country on the path of progress without the contact of science. In the context of the modern education system in England, he says," If it had been intended to keep the British nation in ignorance of real knowledge the Baconian philosophy would not have been allowed to displace the system of the Schoolmen, which was the best calculated to perpetuate ignorance . In the same manner the Sangscrit system of education would be best calculated to keep this country in darkness if such had been the policy of the British Legislature." (Bandhyopadhyay 2013). He clearly emphasized the importance of a new epoch-making teaching method. Even Rammohan discusses the curriculum of this teaching method in his letter. According to Rammohan, since the advancement of nationalists is the desire of the British government, it is necessary to introduce a liberal and enlightened education system. Talented people educated in Europe will be employed here as teachers.

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY

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CHITTARANJAN

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Inexpensive and Effective Healthcare?

Koushik Kumar Hati, Kalyan Khan, and Biswajit Mandal

DESHABANDHU MAHAVIDYALA
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A LOOK AT HEALTH PRICING POLICIES IN INDIA

Social insurance schemes in India, whether implemented by the Central or state governments, primarily cover the poor in society (below poverty line [BPL] households, contractual government workers, and so on). Yet, there is a vast population not covered by government-sponsored health insurance schemes which requires affordable quality healthcare. A large proportion of this segment of the population goes to private sector health facilities for their healthcare needs.

India's public expenditure on health, at less than 1.5 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), is among the lowest in the world, lower than the average among low-income countries. Sri Lanka spends four times more than India in terms of per capita public health expenditure, and Indonesia twice as much. 'Yet India ranks among the top 20 of the world's countries in its private spending, at 4.2% of GDP. Employers pay for 9% of spending on private care, health insurance 5–10%, and 82% is from personal funds' (Sengupta and Nandy 2005).

The above trend is despite rumblings about oft-unchecked corrupt practices—overbilling, unnecessary diagnostic testing and surgical procedures—by private healthcare providers.

This is because the public alternative is so much worse, with interminable waits in dirty surroundings with hordes of other patients. Many medicines and tests are not available in the public sector, so patients have to go to private shops and laboratories. Each harassed doctor may have to see more than 100 patients in a single outpatient session. Some of these doctors advise patients, legally or illegally, to 'meet them privately' if they want more personalised care. In a recent survey carried out by Transparency International, 30% of patients in government hospitals claimed that they had had to pay bribes or use influence to jump queues for treatment and for outpatient appointments with senior doctors, and to get clean bed sheets and better food in hospital' (Sengupta and Nandy 2005, p. 1158).

The growth of the private health sector has had tacit support of governments by way of subsidized land for building hospitals, tax concessions on imported drugs and machines, and so on. There is a clause about treating a certain percentage of patients free of cost—a rarely met nor monitored requirement. Given that the private health sector is an integral part of health provisioning in India, it

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सरस्वत्या मानसपुत्रो ज्ञानतपस्वी अध्यापकोऽनन्तलालः स्वजीवनेन 'अनन्तवीर्यामितविक्रमस्त्वमि'ति गीतोक्तवाणीमन्वेति। विंशैक-विंशशताब्द्योः संस्कृते तथा न्यायशास्त्रचर्चायां प्रातःस्मरणीयेषु महामहोपाध्यायो अनन्तलाल-ठक्कुरोऽर्णवायते। न्यायवैशेषिक-बौद्धदर्शनेषु पुँथिविद्यायां रामायण-महाभारतयोर्व्याख्यायाञ्च अध्यापकमूर्धन्यस्य ठक्कुरस्य अवदानं वङ्गवासिभिस्तथा भारतीयैः अवश्यमेव ज्ञातव्यम्। परं महद्दौर्भाग्यं यत् वर्तमानकालीनाध्येतारश्च नूनमपि अस्य महतो विदुषो कृतिततिविषये न जानन्ति।

अद्यतनीयवांलादेशस्य कोटालीपाड़ाजनपदस्य ऊनशियानामके ग्रामे भरद्वाजगोत्रीयस्य वाक्सिद्धवैदिकमुनेः कृष्णजीवनठक्कुरस्य प्रपूते चक्रवर्तिवशे १३२३-वङ्गाब्दस्य कार्त्तिकमासस्य त्रयोविंशतिदिनाङ्के अनन्तलालठक्कुरो जनिं लेभे। पिता चास्य गोविन्दचन्द्रठक्कुरः। तस्य वृत्तिरासीत् यजन-याजनाध्ययनाध्यापनादिकर्मेति। पितुर्विद्यानुशीलनेन परोपकारप्रवृत्त्या चानाडम्बरजीवनयात्रया शैशवस्थायां बालकोऽनन्तलालोऽभूत् प्रभावभावितः। माता सौदामिनीदेवी धीमती विविधगुणोपेता चासीत्। कोटालीपाड़ाया विद्वत्संसदि पण्डितप्रवरेभ्यः रामनाथसिद्धान्तपञ्चानन-चन्द्रकान्तन्यायालङ्का-कालीपदतर्काचार्यादिभ्यश्च परं महामहोपाध्यायोपाधिभाग् अनन्तलालः स्वप्रतिभया वङ्गदेशस्य दर्शनशास्त्रचर्चा उदीयमानारुणवत् आलोकयतीति ध्रुवम्।

प्रथमविश्वयुद्धस्य भयावहपरिस्थितिकारणात् आशैशवादेव अयं ज्ञानतापसः अतीव दुःखेन जीवनं यापितवान्। पारिवारिकपरम्परानुसारं विद्यालय-शिक्षालाभाय 1938 ईशवीयाब्दे कलिकातास्थात् राष्ट्रियसंस्कृतमहाविद्यालयात् इण्टारमिडियेट् इति परीक्षाम् उत्तीर्य चिन्ताहरणचक्रवर्तिनः गेहं स्थित्वा अध्ययनं कुर्वन्नासीत्। तदनु 1941 ईशवीयाब्दे तस्मादेव महाविद्यालयात्

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Library & Information Science Education in the Universities of India : growth and development of research

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Library & Information Science Education in the Universities of India: Growth and development of research

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Abstract: The scenario of LIS education and research in India and its overall development is very much progressive today. The number of library and information science departments has been increasing from 1960s and over time this subject has gradually emerged as a stream. In this study we will review the state and institutional distribution of the subject over time. As on 2017 the review has been done on total 1225 number of theses. Research in this subject has been steadily increasing since the 1980s and has so far been largely in the states of West. Bengal, Karnataka & Maharashtra. Karnataka University has highest number of theses among all the universities in India.This paper also highlighted on the total number and distribution of theses on the basis of subject content on LIS education since independence constituting all the Universities and institutions of India and also depicts the scope of interdisciplinary work of this subject field of study. The research growth and subject category wise distribution of the PhD theses of The Universities of Burdwan also taken into account. Community Information Service, Information System, Sources and Services and Bibliometrics study receives sheer percentage of work. The findings show that in The University of Burdwan the major work also have been done on the same field of study.

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Keywords: LIS education, LIS research, LIS theses in Universities of India, LIS theses in The University of Burdwan, LIS Theses in states of India, PhD theses of LIS education.

Introduction: Library and Information Science Education nowadays has become an interdisciplinary field of study. The research work in this field of study was first started in the year of 1950. D.B Krishna Rao was the first who registered as a PhD scholar in the year of 1952-53 under the supervision of Prof. S.R. Ranganathan and was awarded the PhD degree in the topic "Facet analysis and depth classification of agriculture" in the year of 1957 from the Delhi University. The 2nd PhD degree was awarded to Suraj Kant Pandey Sharma in the year of 1977 from the Panjab University. He was under the guidance of Prof. Jagadish S Sharma and working on "Expansion and modification of Dewey Decimal Classification (Ed. 18) for classifying Indological books with special reference to Indian philosophy and Indian religion". Since then the number of works has been increasing over time. From the year of 1960s the subject discipline has been expanding its research scope and merging with different subject ideas making it as a major discipline of study. The work on basic field of study combining with other subject such as Economics, Commerce, Statistics etc. and recently the Information and Communication Technology put a thrust on the field of research work and help the library by broadening its goal to entering into the new world of information age with the rapid change of technology.

History of development of LIS Education: William. C. Borden first started the library school in the year of 1911.Asa Don Dickinson started a training program at Panjab University in the year of 1915.The certificate course was first introduced by Madras Library Association in the year of 1929.This certificate course was converted into one year post graduate diploma course by Madras University in the year of 1937. The post graduate diploma course was also started by the universities such as Banaras Hindu University, Bombay University, University of Calcutta, and University of Delhi etc. The 2year Master's Degree course in Library& Information Science was introduced by the University of Delhi in the year of 1949.The M.Phil. programme first started in the year of 1978 by the University of Delhi. University of Delhi was also the first to start PhD programme in the year of 1948. Trend of research in LIS education shows that initially the growth rate was slow as the PhD programme first started in the 1950s and there was 20 years gap to award the theses which was regarded as the 2nd theses awarded in the year of 1977 by the LIS department of Panjab University. There were theses made in between 60s and 70s in India but the departments those are awarded the theses was the other than the Library & Information Science department. UGC appointed the committees act as

nodal agencies in revision, updatation and modifying curriculum in several times. Review Committee appointed by the UGC under the chairmanship of S.R Ranganathan in the year of 1965 recommended the standardization and up gradation of the course content; so that it can serve the purpose of changing needs of advancements of science and technology. Two national level seminars were organized by the Delhi University in the year of 1973 & 1977 also points out the needs for redesign syllabus to include the course of information science, computer application as the component part of the curriculum. These seminars also put emphasize on the need of research in LIS field of study and infrastructural development in this regard. Kaula Committee (1992) Curriculum Development Committee recommended the revision and up gradation of the course content, necessary changes in admission procedure, faculty requirement and enhancement of the infrastructure of LIS department as with the other disciplines. The report of Karissiddappa Committee (2001) advised to make necessary change in curriculum to restructure it by introducing module curriculum and also recommended the nomenclature of syllabus of integrated 2year MLIS course by suggesting the marking pattern, credit requirement, teaching hours etc. Thus, the committees of UGC, MHRD, taking a major role in the formation of the subject, uplift the course as an independent subject stream and also put emphasize on the research & development of the subject.

Literature Review: Baradol, A.K &Kumbar, S.S (1998) in their study analyze the data of review publication, Advances in librarianship by taking the volume 13th to 17th constitutes total 41articles in order to reveal the interdisciplinary nature of the field of LIS. Result shows that 29 subject ideas are interrelated among which Telecommunication Technology ranked first. Computer Technology, Information Storage Technology, Management Science occupies 2nd, 3rd, 4th position accordingly. Gupta, K Dinesh & Bharadwaj Kavita (2010) in their article analyzed the chronological trend of research on Library Management field of study by taking the 167 doctoral dissertations from the Vidyanidhi and Inflibnet databases. This analysis is based on thematic distribution of the field of study and also categorizes the theses institution wise to reveal the growth of research in this field of study. Deka, Dipen & Mazumder, Nirmal Ranjan (2016) in their study emphasize on the interdisciplinary and interinstitutional approach for the skill and competency development of the LIS professional. This study highlighted on the merging of various subject ideas with the LIS field of study such as the Economics, Law, Commerce, Business Administration, Mass Communication and Journalism, Psychology, Statistics etc. This study also highlighted on the skill development programme i.e. the field-based study of different libraries enhances the knowledge of the professional about the practical

skill and technological progress of the institutions. Satija, M.P(1999) in his study depicts an overview and background of research in the field of LIS education from its very beginning. The study not only keep account the growth of research but also criticizes the quality and topicality of research done on this subject field of study. He also enlightens the lack of uniformity, standardization, inadequacy of number of teachers and infrastructural bottlenecks in order to conduct the courses of library and information science. In another study of Singh, S P and Babbar, P (2014) analysis was done on the overall scenario of the LIS education on its very completeness of the 100 years of education in India. Their study based on the data of 81 departments located in 22 states of India measuring year wise, university wise and state wise distributions of research productivity. The study also aims to point out the major areas of research and its emerging trends. Pandita, R and Singh S (2017) has been conducted their study on doctoral dissertations awarded to the LIS education in India during the period of 2010-14, especially highlighting the university wise and state wise distribution of theses between the period. Result found that maximum (16.38 %) theses have been awarded by the institutions of the state of Gujarat and the highest (9.6%) theses made by the Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar University Marathwada during the period. The study also highlighted the major research areas and scope of research although the percentage of research in LIS field (3.05 %) in total stream of social science is found to be low.

Objective of the study is

1. To find out the total research output and chronological trend of research in LIS Education across the Universities in India.
2. To find out subject category wise distribution of theses in LIS Education in the Universities in India and the extension of interdisciplinary study.
3. To analyze the overall development of theses and subject category wise distribution of theses of the University of Burdwan.

Collection of data: The study has been done on total 1225 theses on LIS education of the Indian Universities starting from the year of 1950 to recent year 2017. The theses are divided into 134 subject categories in order to enlighten the space of research work covered by the researchers. Total 34 theses of The University of Burdwan within the same period are also taken into account. (K, Kanchan, 2018)

The growth and development of research work in LIS Education in India:

Present study shows that the number of PhD theses in LIS Education has been increased over time in India. The study has been done on 1225 no of theses covering the time period 1950-2017.Research work has a significant impact on the expansion of the field of study. Research output added various ideas and knowledges and thus playing a major role in the formation of the subject.

Chronological trend and University wise distribution of theses of LIS Education in India:

The research work in LIS Education has been increasing over time in India. The study clearly points out that a noticeable change occurred during the period of 1980-89 and thereafter the growth of research output has been increased. A Largest number of theses have been found during the period of 2000-09. Still now a steady progress has been found in this field of study in India.

Table1: Total No of theses in LIS Education over the period in India:

Year	No of Theses	Cumulative No of Theses	Percentage in total
1950-59	2	2	0.163
1960-69	2	4	0.163
1970-79	12	16	0.979
1980-89	103	119	8.408
1990-99	273	392	22.285
2000-09	477	869	38.938
2010-17	356	1225	29.061

The year 1950 recognize the first research work done by the Manindranath Basu under Dr. V. Venkata Rao from the University of Calcutta. He was not from the Library Science department so D.B Krishna Rao was regarded as the first scholar who was awarded PhD degree in LIS. (Singh, S. P & Babbar, P, 2014). It has also been seen that 2 theses have been

Table 2: Year & University wise distribution of theses covering the period 1950-79

Year	Name of University	No of Theses
1950	Calcutta University	1
1956	Delhi University	1
1963	Calcutta university	1
1966	Allahabad University	1
1971	Gauhati University	1
1972	Makhanlal Sukhadia University	1
1973	Ranchi University	1
1976	Panjab University	
1977	Tilak Manjhi Bhagalpur University	1
	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University	2
1978	Guru Nanak Dev University	1
	Gujarat University	1
	Sabitribhai Phule Pune University	1
	Panjab University	1
1979	Sabitribhai Phule Pune University	1

done in the field of LIS study from the year of 1963 and 1966 from the Calcutta University and the Allahabad University respectively. Among total 12 theses, 3 theses were done on the year of 1971,1972 and 1973 from the Gauhati University, Makhanlal Sukhadia University and Ranchi University respectively.

Table 3 : Total number and annual growth of each 5 year of theses

Year	No of theses
1980-84	47 (9.4 per year)
1985-89	56 (11.2 per year)
1990-94	151 (30.2 per year)
1995-99	122 (24.4 per year)
2000-04	185 (37 per year)
2005-09	292 (58.4 per year)
2010-14	256 (51.2 per year)
2015-17	100 (20 per year)

The first five-year of 80s, (1980-84) consists of total 47 theses and the last 5-year (1985-89) of the same decade have 56 theses in total. The year (1995-99) reveal low growth rate than the previous years of (1990-94). The highest growth rate i.e. 58 theses per year have been found during the period of (2005-09). (2010-14) also has been noticed a higher growth rate of 51 theses per year.

Table 4 : University wise distribution of theses of top 25 University in LIS Education in India (1950-2017)

Sl No	Name of University	No of theses
1.	Karnataka University	80
2.	University of Delhi	51
3.	Jadavpur University	47
4.	Jiwaji University	47
5.	Andhra University	46
6.	Calcutta University	45
7.	Gauhati University	44
8.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University	43
9.	Panjab University	43

10.	University of Rajasthan	43
11.	Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University	34
12.	The University of Burdwan	34
13.	Osmania University	30
14.	Gulbarga University	26
15.	Vikram University	26
16.	Annamalai University	23
17.	Gujarat University	23
18.	University of Madras	23
19.	Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University	21
20.	Manipur University	20
21.	Banaras Hindu University	19
22.	University of Calicut	19
23.	North Eastern Hill University	19
24.	Sambalpur University	19
25.	Alagappa University	17
. . . 106.	. . . Utkal University of Culture	. . . 1
106.	Total	1225

Total 106 universities, deemed universities, institutions under UGC & other apex body including the open universities conducting research in LIS Education in India are taken into account. A good percentage of theses; total 80 number of theses has been done by the Karnataka University on LIS education. After that come the name of Delhi University, Jiwaji University and Andhra University contains 51, 47 and 46 no of theses respectively. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Panjab University and University of Rajasthan produced 43 number of theses accordingly. 47, 45 and 34 theses have been done by Jadavpur University, Calcutta University and University of Burdwan in the states of West Bengal.

Table 5 : State wise distribution of theses in India:

Sl No	States of India	No of University	No of Theses
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	64 (5.224)
2.	Assam	2	46 (3.775)
3.	Bihar	4	6 (0.489)
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	22 (1.795)
5.	Delhi	5	56 (4.571)
6.	Gujarat	9	63 (5.142)
7.	Haryana	1	10 (0.816)
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	15 (1.224)
9.	Jharkhand	1	1 (0.081)
10.	Karnataka	8	145 (11.836)
11.	Kerala	4	31 (2.530)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	109 (8.897)
13.	Maharashtra	11	118 (9.632)
14.	Manipur	1	20 (1.632)

15.	Meghalaya	1	19 (1.551)
16.	Mizoram	1	16 (1.306)
17.	Odisha	4	42 (3.428)
18.	Panjab	5	65 (5.306)
19.	Rajasthan	4	67 (5.469)
20.	Tamil Nadu	9	73 (5.959)
21.	Telangana	2	32 (2.612)
22.	Uttarakhand	1	1 (0.082)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9	52 (4.244)
24.	West Bengal	6	152 (12.408)
Total		106	1225

West Bengal have highest 152 number of theses among all the states in India during the entire concerned period 1950-2017. Karnataka is the 2nd highest states regarding the total number of theses holding total 145 number of theses. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are also not far behind having 118 and 109 number of theses accordingly.

Subject Catagoriwise distribution of Theses in LIS Education in India:

The LIS Education comprised of various subject field of study. Present study is based on the 134subject category/subject content wise division of the theses according to the data source (each subject category /subject content is considered as micro subject in the data source).

Table 6: Total Number and Percentage distribution of higher ordered theses according to the subject category of the universities in India

Sl No	Subject Category	Total theses	Percentage Share
1.	Community Information Service/User Study/Use Study/User Satisfaction	149	12.163
2.	Information System, Sources and Services	106	8.653
3.	Bibliometric Studies	103	8.408
4.	Academic library	91	7.428
5.	Information and communication Technology	71	5.795
6.	Change Management/Library & Information Management/Total Quality Management/Knowledge Management	65	5.306
7.	Library Consortium/Library Networking/Resource Sharing	52	4.244
8.	Public Library	46	3.755
9.	Library Profession and Professionals	36	2.938
10.	Special Library	36	2.938
11.	E-Resource/E-Resource Use & Management	33	2.693
12.	Collection Development, Management & Evaluation	27	2.204
13.	Webometric Analysis/Scientometric Analysis/Informetric Analysis	26	2.122
14.	Library and Information Science Education	25	2.040
15.	Library Classification/Knowledge Organization	24	1.959

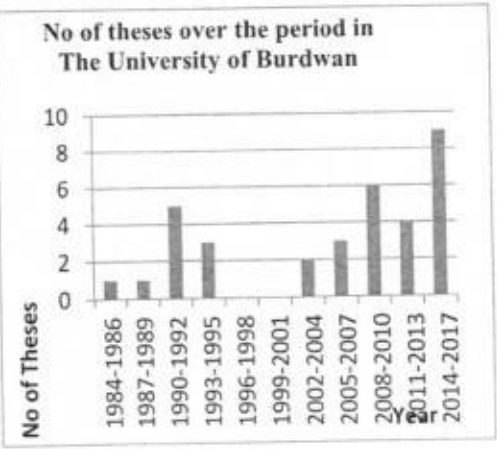
16.	Cataloguing/Online Cataloguing	16	1.306
17.	Indexing/Web Indexing	16	1.306
18.	Library Automation	16	1.306
19.	Digital Library/Institutional Repository	15	1.224
20.	Bibliography	14	1.142
21.	Information Retrieval System	13	1.061
22.	Human Resource Management	11	0.897
23.	Library Legislation	11	0.897
24.	Library Preservation/Conservation/Digitization	11	0.897
25.	Role of Library/Librarians	11	0.897
26.	Information Literacy	10	0.816
. . . 134.	. . . Web based Library Service	. . . 1	. . . 0.081
134.	Total		100.000

This analysis shows that out of 1225 theses up to the year of 2017, highest percent of work i.e. 12.163% is related to Community information services / User Study/ Use Study. Information System, Sources and Services, Bibliometrics Studies, Academic Library, Information Communication Technology constitutes 8.653 %, 8.408 %, 7.428 % and 5.795 % of total work respectively. Total 65 theses have been done on Change Management /Library & Information Management/Total Quality Management/Knowledge Management that take 5.306 % of total theses. Library Consortium/Library Networking/Resource Sharing; Public Library; Library

Profession and Professionals share the 4.244 %, 3.755 %, & 2.938% of total work respectively and the study reveal that recently a number of works has been done on these field of study.

This picture clearly depict that the LIS field of study is correlated with several subject discipline and it's expanding its scope of research over time. If we analyze the study subject category wise then we have found that the Community Information Services field of study, which receives highest percentage of total work that may help to study the different socio economic groups/community groups in various way and can also help in keeping account of several development of this field and thus help the researchers and others for their study and other works. A number of theses have been covered by the Management, Commerce, Economics subject stream. Total 71 theses have been done on Information and Communication Technology and it is one of the recent priority fields of research in LIS education. Total 26 works has been done on Webometrics Analysis/ Scientometrics Analysis / Informetrics Analysis. Presently research work has also been conducting on web related studies i.e. Web Content Analysis, Web 2.0/Web 3.0/Web 4.0/, Web Technology, Website Development and Evaluation, Web Indexing etc.

Research trend and subject category wise distribution of theses in LIS Education in The University of Burdwan



The first theses were awarded in the year of 1984 in The University of Burdwan. The first theses were awarded to Manoranjan Mahapatra under the supervision of Bijoy Nath Mukherjee and his work was on the topic of "Growth of literature and citation pattern among the Indian journals in the field of Botany, 1950-1980". Total 34 theses have been submitted during the period 1984-2017. Total nine theses have been awarded during the 2014-2017 and it constitutes 26.47 % of total work. Bibliometrics studies receive 18% of total work. Community Information Sources & Services, Information Communication Technology, Library Consortium constitutes12 %, 9% and 9% of total work respectively. The other areas of studies are, Information System, Sources and Services, Change Management, Public Library, Role of Library and Librarian etc.

Table 7: Total Number and Percentage distribution of theses according to the subject category in The University of Burdwan

Subject	Total No of Theses	% of Theses
Academic Library	1	3.00
Bibliography	1	3.00
Bibliometrics Studies	6	18.00
Change Management	2	6.00
Community Information Services	4	12.00
Digital Library	1	3.00
Information &Communication Technology	3	9.00
Information System, Sources and Services	2	6.00
Library Consortium	3	9.00
Library Legislation	1	3.00
Library Outsourcing	1	3.00
LIS Education	1	3.00
Marketing of Library &Information Science Product	1	3.00
Performance Audit	1	3.00
Public Library	2	6.00
Role of Library & Librarian	1	3.00
Special Library	2	6.00
Webometrics	1	3.00
Total	34	100.00

Findings:

1. The number of works in LIS education can be categorized into different subject content that reflects its outreach of several aspects of knowledge and expanding it as a multidisciplinary subject.

2. Community information services/User Study/Use Study, Bibliometrics Study, Academic Library, Information Sources & Services and Information Communication Technology receives the sheer percentage of total PhD theses across the Universities of India. These subject categories also receive the highest percentage of work in The Universities of Burdwan.

3. Although total 34 numbers of theses have been awarded in The University of Burdwan up to the year of 2017 but it shows a rising trend from the year of 2008.

4. The total number of PhD theses in Academic Library, Public Library, Special Library and Digital Library is 91, 46, 36 & 15 respectively. The work on Library Professions, Role of Library and Librarian are also taken place.

5. The management study along with Change Management/ Library & Information Management /Total Quality Management/ Knowledge Management ;Collection Development ,Management & Evaluation ;E-Resources Use and Management ;Human Resource Management ,Staff Management, Content Management ,Database Management ,Digital Resource Management & Financial Management are taken place.33, 27 and 11 no of work has been done on E-Resource Use and Management, Collection Development Management & Evaluation and Human Resource and Management.

6. Theses on Use study/User Study, User Education, Reading Habits, Information Literacy also has been found in total work.

7. Total 35 works has been found on Indexing, Web Indexing and Information Retrieval system.

8. The studies on Web Content Analysis, Web 2.0/Web 3.0/Web 4.0/Web Technology, Website Development and Evaluation, Web Indexing has been conducting recently as the emerging field of study.

Conclusion:

A large number of institutions in India running with number of courses in LIS education since independence. The growth of research output in the field of study and with the progress of technology this field of study entering into the new era of information age. The contribution of the nodal body, professional associations ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, organizations and scientific institutions DRTC, INSDOC, DESIDOC, NISSAT/DSIR have a significant impact in manpower development, training program and research & development of the subject. At present total research work and number of theses shows the progressive nature of the subject and it is expected that it will be encompassed with many other subject ideas that will enrich its scope to expand as an independent subject field of study.

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2020

Use of e-journals under INFLIBNET in The University of Burdwan (2015-2019): Analysis with INFISTATS

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Use of e-journals under INFLIBNET in The University of Burdwan (2015-2019): Analysis with INFISTATS

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Abstract

The e-journal facility introduced in Burdwan University for its scholars is known as INFLIBNET which is under the e-sodhsindhu consortium. INFLIBNET e-journal provides with high quality content among University libraries. This study shows the popularity of e-journal with the help of INFISTATS in the optional usage period during 2015-2019. JSTOR had the maximum usage (26.8%) of total download over the period 2015-2019. 7 of the top listed e-journals had the highest percentage of use (86.33%) proving that the popularity of e-journals is in growing use in the University of Burdwan.

Keywords: INFLIBNET; e-Resources; e-journal; Burdwan University.

Introduction

Universities are appraised as the highest seats of learning. Therefore, university teachers are stand at higher support than the teachers of other educational institutions. University teachers are predicted to teach post-graduate students, guide and research scholars as well as to provide to increase the outlook of their subject disciplines.Developments in information and communication technologies (ICT) and hurricane to electronic information resources make these attempts easier. In 2003, UGC (University Grants Commission) and INFLIBNET jointly launched UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium for providing excellent quality e-resources. The consortium became much approved because it linked all the universities in the country with the state-of-the-art technology with distinctive access to 5,790 journals for 160 universities covered by UGC's 12B

Attested
Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan

Act. Based on an expert committee's advice, MHRD merged UGC-Infonet Digital Library Consortium, N-LIST and INDEST-AICTE Consortium and changed its name to E-ShodhSindhu Consortium for Higher Education. The e-ShodhSindhu will be sustained to provide current and authentic access to more than 15,000 core and peer-reviewed journals and various bibliographic citations in different strems. Currently, 139 State Universities, 40 Central Universities, 22 Deemed Universities, 15 law schools, 6 UGC IUCs, 72–Technical Institutions support by AICTE and 60 CFIIs are members of this e-ShodhSindhu

University of Burdwan Library

Established in 1960, Burdwan University is one of the West Bengal-India's oldest universities. The University Library is the knowledge center for the entire university-related academic group. INFLIBNET has played a significant role in initiate the University of Burdwan library users to the e-journal facility. The University Library was established in 1960 across with the establishment of the University to meet the academic and research desired of teachers, research scholars, and students. Since the University commencement library has served the different needs of the university group. The library has accelerated a rich collection in all branches of Science, Arts, Commerce, Law, Computer Science, and Management. The library is a member of the e-shodsindhu consortium for online subscriptions of journals. The university library connected with LAN on the university campus; accredit the academic group of various branches to access online documents and information from their house. The library serves as a resource station for all scholars and has a print collection of around 3, 00,000 textbooks including back volumes of journals, theses, and dissertations.

Objective of the study:

- To make an overview of the trend of total downloads of e-journals under INFLIBNET by the University of Burdwan in the last 5 years from 2015 to 2019.
- To find out the usage of respective e-journal under INFLIBNET by The University of Burdwan over the period 2015-2019.
- To find out the list of e-journal according to their percentage of total downloads in each corresponding year and their related comparison.
- To find out the usage of the bibliographic databases in terms of total downloads & percentage of total downloads over the same period.
- To know the maximum and minimum download period during the last five years
- To know the maximum e-resources used by the University of Burdwan respective user group.
- To know the year wise total usage of e-journals of the University of Burdwan under INFLIBNET during last five years

Literature Review:

Sinha[1], et al. reveal that the utilize of the internet and electronic resources have had a prime influence on the research and growth work of Assam University. The immediate advancement in ICT has accelerated the meeting of new electronic devices and formats. The information has been embedded into various types of electronic resources in a different method and form.

Pandey[8], his paper presented in the research study, the impact of INFLIBNET on the development of university libraries in a study conducted by the researcher in selected university libraries in U.P. The impact of INFLIBNET is sustained by coordinate surveys in select university libraries in Uttar Pradesh in northern India. The study discloses that the majority of libraries have used INFLIBNET's services to reach their automation and e-resource requirements.

Soni& Shrivastava[7] assemble the survey was an endeavor to regulate and regulate the current status of awareness, accessibility and use of electronic resources among library and information science research scholars at Jiwaji University Gwalior. The study managed to recognize the challenges, benefits, and progress that research scholars obtain while retrieving e-resources.

Trimukhe[6] reveals the resources of data have also progressed in the form of e-resources like publisher's database, e-Journals, e-books, consortia of special libraries, etc. To encourage the e-resources there are different agencies of the Government of India who supply funds and subsidies to the educational institutes to expand their collection of digital books and to expand the digital form of education.

Methodology:

Until 2020, data has been collected directly from the infiStats website (usage statistics portal for e-resources) and few data collected from the INFLIBNET website, University staff, INFLIBNET Annual Report.

Data Analysis of the study

Table 1: No of downloads over the period in The University of Burdwan

Name of Journal	Year Wise No of Download				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
JSTOR	15755	17500	15110	21929	5157
Springer Link	14972	13336	10693	7189	9430
American Chemical Society	10040	5469	8118	7207	6889
Royal Society of Chemistry	6454	3151	3592	2439	543
Wiley Blackwell	6129	5802	5790	6276	-
Taylor & Francis	3448	3860	3596	7626	4282

Oxford University Press	1779	1770	1206	2660	2164
APS	1613	1233	785	883	856
Nature	1493	2516	2224	2439	2619
American Institute of Physics	1306	943	1269	1190	1139
Institute of Physics	1115	1367	1581	847	713
Emerald Publishing	925	1019	1388	1615	314
Project Muse	648	1005	592	799	11
Cambridge University Press	370	188	-	-	-
Annual Reviews	125	332	286	193	283
AIP Nov Dec	-	56	-	-	-
Palgrave Journals	-	-	-	4	-
Nature-MP 8-Jan-Aug	-	-	-	1894	-

Data Source: Inflibnet Usage Statistics Portal https://infistat.inflibnet.ac.in/

Table2: Year- wise total download in The University of Burdwan

Year	Total Download
2015	66172
2016	59547
2017	56230
2018	65186
2019	34400

Data Source: Inflibnet Usage Statistics Portal https://infistat.inflibnet.ac.in/

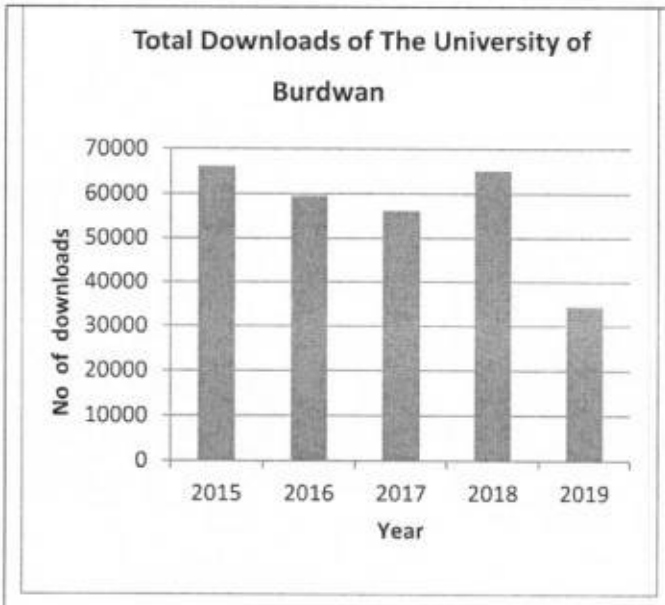
Table 3: Data analysis from the year 2015-2019

Total download	2,81,535
Mean download	56,307
Highest download	66,172
Lowest download	34,400
Range	31,772
Median	59,547
s.d	11,546.2119

We have calculated the Mean, Range, Median and Standard Deviation of the values of total download of each year (from the table 2: Year wise total download in The University of Burdwan).x_1=66,172, x2= 59547, x_3= 56, 230, x4=65,186, x_5= 34,400. n=5

Mean download = $\mu = x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4+x_5 / n$ =56,307. Range = Highest download-Lowest download=66,172-34,400=31,772. Median value is the value corresponding to middlemost value

after arranging the values in increasing order of magnitude. $Sd=\sqrt{1/n \sum_i^n (x_i - \mu)^2} = 11,546.2119$. Where the total download between the period is $\sum x = 2, 81, 535$.



The year 2015 has been recorded a total of 66172 downloads that assign the highest no of usages constituting the entire journal at the University of Burdwan. The number has been decreased from 66172 to 59547 in the year of 2016. The year 2017 again pursue a fall of the total number of downloads to 56230. Although no of downloads has been increased and stood at 65186 still it is lower than that of the year 2015. It almost halves than the previous year and decreases to 34400 in the next year 2019. The year filed the lowest number of downloads than all the previous years taken into consideration.

Table 4: List of journals according to no of downloads over the period 2015-2019 in The University of Burdwan

SL No	Name of Journal	No of downloads	Percentage of downloads in total
1	JSTOR	75451	26.80
2	Springer Link	55620	19.76
3	American Chemical Society	37723	13.39
4	Wiley Blackwell	23997	8.52
5	Taylor & Francis	22812	8.10
6	Royal Society of Chemistry	16179	5.74
7	Nature	11291	4.01
8	Oxford University Press	9579	3.40
9	American Institute of Physics	5847	2.07
10	Institute of Physics	5623	1.99
11	APS	5370	1.90
12	Emerald Publishing	5261	1.86
13	Project Muse	3055	1.08
14	Nature MPS Jan Aug	1894	0.67
15	Annual Review	1219	0.43
16	Cambridge University Press	588	0.20
17	AIP Nov Dec	56	0.02
18	Palgrave Journals	4	0.00

Data Source: Inflibnet Usage Statistics Portal https://infistat.inflibnet.ac.in/

Table 4 reveals that the journal JSTOR topped the list with a total of 75451 no of download during the period 2015 -2019. After that comes the name of the journal Springer Link and a total of 55620 no of download has been taken place. American Chemical Society is the 3rd listed journal having 37723 no of download in total. Wiley Blackwell and Taylor & Francis took the 4th and 5th positions in the ranked list with a total of 23997 and 22812 no of download respectively. JSTOR constitutes 26.8% of total downloads 281535 over the year 2015-19. The Palgrave journal has a minimum percentage of almost 0% of total downloads.Table5: List of Journals according to the percentage of total downloads in respective years

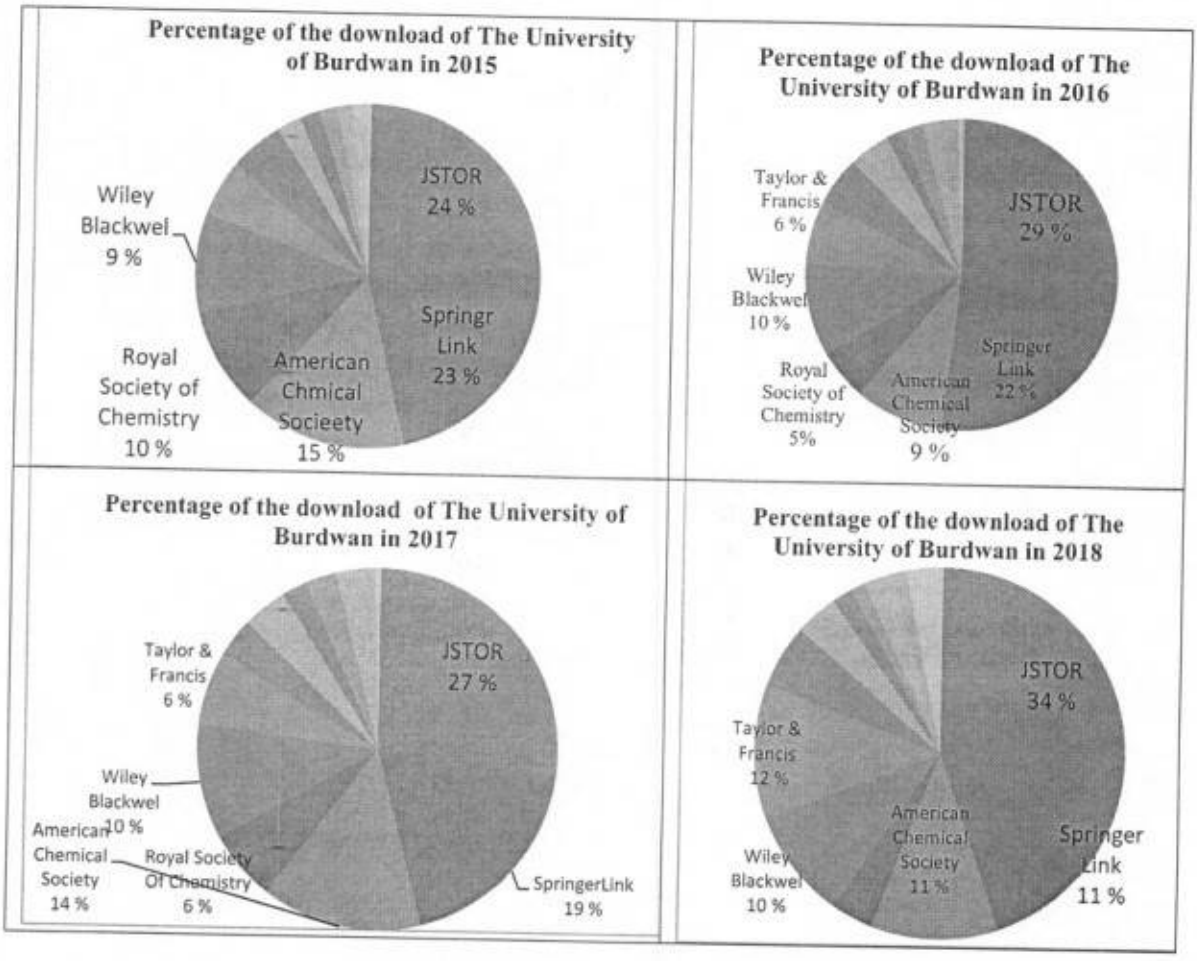
Table 5 Percentage of the download of The University of Burdwan in 2015 to 2019

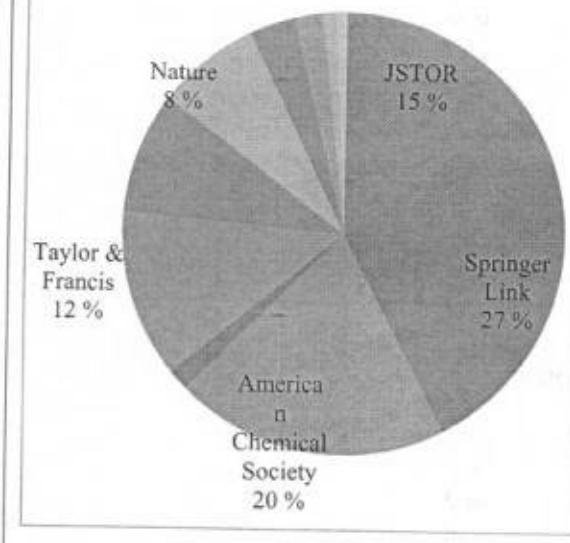
SL NO	Name of Journal	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	JSTOR	24	29	27	34	15
2	Springer Link	23	22	19	11	27
3	American Chemical Society	15	9	14	11	20
4	Royal Society of Chemistry	10	5	6	4	2
5	Wiley Blackwell	9	10	10	10	-
6	Taylor & Francis	5	6	6	12	12
7	Oxford University Press	3	3	2	4	6
8	APS	2	2	1	1	2
9	Nature	2	4	4	4	8
10	American Institute of Physics	2	2	2	2	3
11	Institute of Physics	2	2	3	1	2
12	Emerald Publishing	1	2	2	2	1
13	Project Muse	1	2	1	1	0
14	Cambridge University Press	1	0	-	0	-
15	Annual Review	0	1	1	0	1
16	AIP Nov Dec	-	0	-	-	-
17	Palgrave Journal	-	-	-	0	-
18	Nature MP 8 JAN -AUG	-	-	-	3	-

Data Source: Inflibnet Usage Statistics Portal https://infistat.inflibnet.ac.in/

Table 5 reveal that JSTOR topped across all the year except the year 2019 in terms of the percentage of total downloads. Springer Link got 27 % in the year of 2019 and ranked first. The journal JSTOR gets 34 % in the year of 2018 that is not the highest percentage occur in that year but remains the highest percentage throughout the year 2015 to 2019. Springer Link being 3 times 2nd largest percentage with 23, 22 and 19 % of total downloads in the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. It is observed that Taylor & Francis the 2nd ranked journal based on the percentage of downloads having 12 % of total downloads differ significantly lower than the 1st listed journal JSTOR having 34 % of total downloads. The journal American Chemical Society and the journal

Royal Society of Chemistry having area of coverage of Chemistry and Chemical Sciences; the former took 3rd position in the year of 2015, 2017& 2018 with 15 %, 14% &11 % of total downloads respectively whether Royal Society of Chemistry got 10% in the year of 2015 & after that the percentage of downloads has been declined over the year. American Chemical Society ranked 2ndwith 20 % of total downloads in the year 2019. The journal Wiley Blackwell have been got around 10 % of total download during 2015-2018 but in 2019 it did not get any attention. Among the other important journal, the percentage of total download has been increased from the year 2015 to the year 2019 for the journal Oxford University Press, Nature.





The percentage of the total download of the top five journals in the respective year is indicated fig beside. The journal JSTOR get highest percentage i.e.24%, 29%, 27% & 34% in the year 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 respectively. It gets 15 % and ranked 3rd in the year 2019.Springer Link have 2nd largest percentage with 23%,22% & 19% in the year of 2015,2016 & 2017 respectively. Taylor & Francis get 2nd position in the year of 2018 with 12 % and its percentage of share remain the same in the next year also. The share of the percentage of the American Chemical Society remains above 10% except in the year 2018and raise to 20% in the year 2019. The other journal in the top-listed category is Wiley Blackwell, Royal Society of Chemistry and Nature.

Table 6: Total no of downloads of the databases in the University of Burdwan from 2015-19

Name of database	Year wise no of downloads				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Web of Knowledge	81	342	664	1885	1980
MathSciNet	1907	7395	2899	-	-
JCC	69	144	3587	261	2624

Table 6 shows the percentage of downloads is highest i.e. 92.7% for MathSciNet in the year 2015 than the other two Web of Knowledge and JCC. MathSciNet receives again a large percentage of 93.83% & 80.37 % of the total download of the year 2016 and 2017 respectively. The percentage of downloads increases for the database Web of Knowledge in the year 2018.87.84 % of total downloads has been taken place whether for MathSciNet no download exists for the year 2018 and 2019. The percentage of downloads is lower for JCC throughout the year 2015-18. It receives 56.99% of total downloads in the year 2019.

Conclusion:

The usage of e-resources remains more or less the same over the period except the year 2019. It is notified that the number of downloads becomes relatively poor in 2019 than in previous years. The total download is fallen by 21,907 in the year of 2019 from the mean download. The range of the values of the observation of total downloads is 31,772 i.e. the difference of the total downloads is high. The number of downloads diminishes significantly for the journal JSTOR in the year of 2019 by 76.48 % than earlier the year 2018. No downloads are found in the year of 2018 & 2019 in the case of the databases MathSciNet although previously the download was high. It is necessary to find out the actual reason behind the decreasing nature of downloads and should take several attempts to promote the user group or researcher so that usage of the e-resources again can increase.

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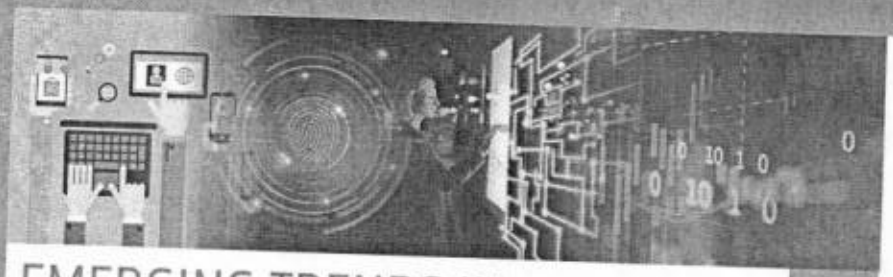

EMERGING TRENDS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN **DIGITAL ERA**

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have extensively impacted the libraries and its services. Similarly, it has been very difficult to made bibliographical control by the libraries due to information explosion, literature flood in various forms, publication deluge, rapid innovation and growth in computer and communication technologies, internet, etc. Earlier, the libraries were offers manual information resources and services to its users but now the libraries have had to force to shift from the traditional library operations to the automated operations with latest state-of-the-art infrastructure. The impacts of emerging technologies have been felt by the libraries in every aspect of its resources and services. Technology has made wide impact on collection building, technical activities, budgetary provisions, manpower development and the way of providing important library services.

The main objective of the present book is to bring all the relevant issues on one platform, which is related with library and information services, such as impact of emerging technologies on libraries and its services, role of internet in collection building and information services, quality of library services, and users' satisfaction, etc. The aim of the present book is to help all the library and information science professionals to acquaint with the areas of emerging trends and technologies, which are effecting library and information services widely in this digital era. The book will be useful for those library and information science professionals, who want further development in their professional knowledge and career.

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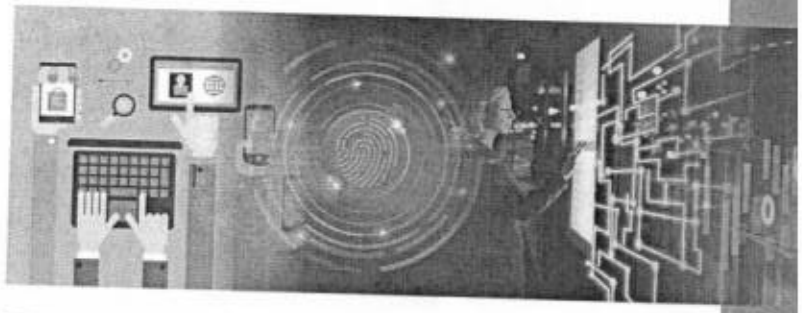

EMERGING TRENDS IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN **DIGITAL ERA**

Bhanu Partap
Priyanka Neogi
Rajinder Kumar

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Chapter 9

Role of Information Literacy Models in Shaping Information Literacy Framework at Modern Age

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ABSTRACT

Information literacy imparts knowledge of the appropriate source and handling of information to meet the demands of the present information age. The models and standards build a structural framework that guides us and provides a directional way to deals with the management and dissemination of information. Several projects have been undertaken throughout the world that concern with different information literacy and information literacy models. Various associations and institutions are working in this respect. The librarian should have proper training, skill and a technology-equipped library that is necessary to meet the challenge of the modern information world.

Keywords: Information Literacy, Information Literacy Model, Information Literacy Standard, SCONUL 7 pillars model, ACRL standard.

Introduction

Information literacy is an emerging skill empowered with information and communication technology to develop the nation in a modern world demanding information in a more specific and organized form, tailoring in such a way to cater to the need of the people in daily life as well as in professional life. Information literacy is a broader concept encompassed with basic literacy, functional

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literacy, computer literacy, media literacy, technological literacy and much other literacy-related to acquire information. With the advancements of knowledge and its multidimensional nature information packaging and consolidation is essential to serve the purpose of the educational institutions, business firms, industries, government organizations, various information center and many more. The government has undertaken various steps to connect rural masses providing ICT facilities so that they can actively participate in socio-economic progress aiming at reducing the digital gap. Increasingly use of the internet reveal the fact that people becoming information literate throughout the world. Difficulties often arise to search and locate the information that serves the purpose. The information literacy standards and models mark the way and deal with the concept and major terms of information literacy; how to get information from proper sources and how to make information useful. The librarian should take the major initiative in imparting information literacy skills to the learner so that they can meet their educational needs and also future challenges entering into the new horizon of knowledge with the changing needs of the society.

The Objective of the study

The study aims to:

- Analyze the development of the information literacy concepts, information literacy standards and related efforts undertaken over time.
- Find the implications of the models of information literacy in developing skills that underpin the librarian towards the goal of achieving information management and dissemination.

Literature review

Christine Susan Bruce (1999) conducted a study on the growing use of information and application of information and communication technology in education purposes as well as in the practical workplace. Emphasize was given on the development of the idea of information literacy by experiencing it in 7 ways to make the correspondence between the individual and organizational framework to identify the problem facing in the work field and meeting the information needs of various types of professions. James W. Marcum (2002) criticized the basic model of the information process paradigm concerned with

the transmission of information to knowledge. This paper identified several gaps in the role of language, content meaning, perception and the inadequacy of the cognitive approach of considering human-computer interaction. Some discussion on different types of literacy to become expertise in workplace competency was also taken into account. Christine Bruce(2004) in his paper discussed the role of information literacy and information and communication technology literacy among the learner to transform the information society by reviewing and analyzing some models and standards use for curriculum design, assessment of the student, helping teacher education, staff development, etc. He raised some key issues and studied some cases that analyze the parts of information literacy and expand the ideas, evaluate it and help to progress the information literacy model. Justin Martin (2013) critically analyzed 4 models of information literacy interviewing 11 individuals involved in the development of the models after codifying the collected documents related to the models. The information landscape should be received prime importance in which a person belongs and emphasis should be given on the multidimensional learning process; behavioral, cognitive, metacognitive and affective to assess the model in terms of holistic and flexibility. It needs to evaluate the model of information literacy with the progress of science and technology. Several practitioners opined to include the emotional side of information literacy developments. It also aims to refresh the information literacy practices of the learner of higher education based on the evaluation of the models and several findings. Allen Foster (2004) developed a nonlinear interdisciplinary information-seeking behavior model examining 45 researchers among the 100 researchers groups and analyzes the concepts and themes of the researcher's problems with the help of Atlas-tie software. The concepts were categorized into 3 core process opening, orientation and consolidation considering the 3 stages of behavioral activities within external, internal and cognitive contextual framework interrelated in a nonlinear manner. This model is immensely helpful in future assessment of the existing model, theory and the development of the information literacy curricula.

Some achievements and initiatives to promote information literacy movement

Paul Zurkoswki first coined the term information literacy in the year of 1974. This is an emergent concept with the beginning of the

21st century realizing that one should become an effective learner solving a critical problem in an addition to his/her field of knowledge and should be a lifelong learner. American Presidential Committee's report on information literacy was released on Jan 10, 1989, in Washington D.C. This report draws attention to the importance of information literacy to citizenship, business, and the opportunities to develop information literacy and information age school. This report mainly proposed 6 recommendations made on various aspects of information literacy. The American library Association Presidential Committee on information literacy published its final report on March 1998. This is the progress report of the 6 recommendations made earlier and also mentioned the further progress requirement. One of the recommendations was the need for the formation of a forum to direct information literacy initiatives. The National forum on information literacy was the outcome of the recommendation operational since 1989. Over time several models and standards were developed on information literacy. Eisenberg and Berkowitz Big 6 model of information literacy (1990), Bruce's 7 faces of information literacy (1997), Doyle's attributes of information literacy (1992) and so on. The information literacy standard for student learning was published in 1998 by the American Association of school libraries (AASL) and the Association of Educational Communications and Technology. The Association of College and Research libraries a division of ALA released information literacy competency standards for Higher Education in the year of Jan 18, 2000. In 1999 the Society of College, National and University Libraries (SCONUL) in the UK published 7 pillars of information literacy. Australian and New Zealand Information Literacy framework (2004) based on 4 principles frame 6standards that keep pace the work on information literacy. Information literacy an evolving concept that has been enriched by various works undertaken by several associations, organizations such as IFLA, UNESCO, CILIP, and many other institutions across the world. A guideline was constructed by IFLA that aims to develop an information literacy program for school and academic libraries. The guidelines were based on the earlier developed models and standards on information literacy. Information literacy remains one of the focal points was highlighted on IFLA general conferences arranged in several years. CILIP emphasized on digital inclusion, reduction of the digital gap and the role of the public library in this respect. The code of principles and ethical use of information was also considered by CILIP. With the recent development of models, standards and various efforts,

information literacy emerges as a concept fostering the professional skills and competency in the present information age.

Analysis of two information literacy models-SCONUL 7 pillars model and ACRL Standard

SCONUL 7 pillars of information literacy the basic standard of information literacy constitutes of the core concepts identify scope, plan, gather, evaluate, manage, and present. If one can understand the needs and implication of the core concepts divided into 7 pillars of information literacy then

- One can capable of locating the specific information needs, can understand the range, gap of knowledge within a reasonable time.
- One can access recent and valuable information by identifying proper sources with the help of search tools and present them in a suitable format.
- One can able to provide appropriate keywords, concepts, language setting limits by narrowing their search for finding information.
- One can use the resources and search technique effectively to meet the information requirements according to demand and also take help from the expert.
- One can differentiate information resources among various resources to estimate the value, currency, accuracy, relevancy, biasness, reputation and credibility.
- One can able to identify suitable citing patterns, can use bibliographic software, data management software and technique, become familiar with the ethics, data protection, copyright, plagiarism, and other intellectual property issues.
- One can able to develop an effective skill to present and disseminate data and information in a suitable format & can acquire knowledge about appropriate publication media and proper networking to communicate.
- The ACRL standard for higher education constitutes of 5 standards that capture 22 performance indicators and related outcomes. The performance indicators mainly explained the

following criteria. The information literate student can identify the needs of producing new information, the types, and formats of potential sources of information.

- Being information literate one can identify a proper method to retrieve information, can develop an effective search strategy, can collect or gather information and data from field or other sources and acquire knowledge regarding extracting, recording and managing information and its sources.
- The information literate student can assess the selected information and its sources, analyze, interpret and furnish knowledge according to their knowledge system to apply in the practical field of study and disseminate it.
- The information literate student can able to design product or can communicate& perform effectively to solve several purposes.
- The information literate student can aware of laws, ethics, and socio-economic issues related to security, preservation, and dissemination of information.

SCONUL 7 pillars of information literacy models determine the needs and quality of information sources by identifying proper search techniques of data handling and knowledge creation that deals with the behavioral, cognitive, metacognitive approach of the learning process. The ACRL standard enlightens the same in some different way. The standard follows Bloom's taxonomy of "higher-order" and "lower-order" thinking skill those are strongly associated with the learning outcomes. The performance indicators focus on underlying factors of assessing the students learning behavior, the crucial factor that helps the librarian and faculty member to construct an institutional goal in setting an information literacy framework in fulfilling several objectives.

The role of the librarian to manage the library in the present information age

A library cannot be operated without proper networking facilities and infrastructure in the recent information era. Librarian is playing a major role in association with library authority and administration in proper management and functioning of a library. To develop the modern library services librarian should be concerned about:

- The total number of students visiting the library and their information needs.
- The specific information demand of students, research scholars, teachers, and other staff.
- The changing needs of library services from traditional library services to digital reference services.
- The needs of virtual reference services in both synchronous and in asynchronous mode.
- Collection and preservation of digital resources and management of e-resources connecting with resource consortia.
- A recent development in information technology and should undergo the training of different software and other skills of library management.
- Development of information and communication technology skills to the students, scholars, and teachers.
- An additional role of the librarian to help the student in preparing class notes, digests, essays, abstracts, citation patterns, seminar presentation and also assist in finding literature and information from various sources.
- The arrangement of meeting to consult with the students, teachers & research scholars taking opinion in resource building by fixing time.
- The display of various library activities and various programs has been arranged by the library.
- Arrangement of user education programs, conferences, workshops, seminars, etc.

Conclusion

The shift of traditional library services to modern information literacy expertise over information fluency, locating, searching, handling and presenting information in a suitable format to support workplace competency is receiving prime importance today. The standards and models put impetus to produce information literacy skills of library professionals to meet the challenges in the practical field of knowledge and also draw attention to the collaboration and

willingness of the faculty members and library members to work together to fulfill the goal of the information literacy program. IFLA standard emphasizes the assessment of the learning process to integrate information literacy programs in curricula development. In this context, it should be mentioned that budget is one of the important factors in modernizing the library services should be notified first and one should not overlook the other obstacles faces by the librarian in solving the purpose. Well trained librarians, modern library facilities and the cooperation of teachers' librarians instigate to achieve the goal of information literacy with the progress of information and communication technology.

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