Rs. 30.00
ISSN-0566-2257

UNIVERSITY NEWS

A Weekly Journal of Higher Education

Association of Indian Universities

Vol. 62 • No. 53 • December 30, 2024 - January 05, 2025

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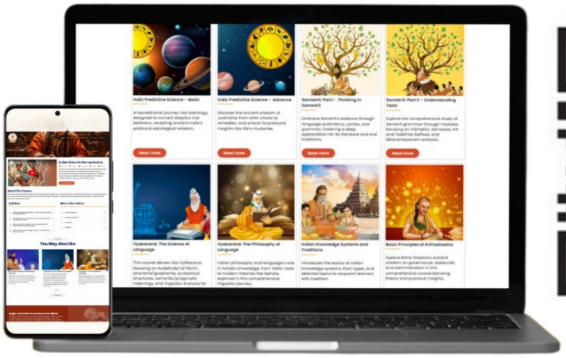

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UNIVERSITY NEWS
Vol. 62 December 30, 2024
No. 53 January 05, 2025
Price Rs. 30.00

A Weekly Journal of Higher Education Published by the Association of Indian Universities

In This Issue

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Vishwa Guru Bharat: Reflections on 78 Years of Independence

Sankar Bairagi* and Raj Sharan Shahi**

In the expansive tapestry of global history, India is celebrated as a beacon of enduring wisdom and rich cultural heritage. The notion of "Vishwa Guru Bharat," or "India as the World Teacher," holds profound significance, especially as we reflect after 78 years of independence. This journey transcends mere political emancipation and delves into India's evolving role as a global guide and leader.

India's pursuit of independence, culminating on August 15, 1947, marked a significant transformation from colonial rule to self-governance. This transition was not just a political shift but the beginning of a new era where India sought to reassert its ancient role as a beacon of knowledge and culture on the world stage (Ganguly, 2022). The period from 75 Years till Hundred Years was declared as *Amrit Kaal* by the Indian Government. Over these 78 years, India has navigated through a complex array of challenges and opportunities, demonstrating resilience and vision in its development. The concept of "*Vishwa Guru Bharat*" is deeply rooted in India's historical contributions to global thought. Ancient texts such as the Vedas and Upanishads have long been revered for their spiritual and philosophical insights (Srinivasan, 2019). These texts have laid the foundation for India's reputation as a repository of profound wisdom. In the modern era, figures like Mahatma Gandhi have reinforced this role through their advocacy of non-violence and social justice (Nair, 2020). The post-independence period has seen India rejuvenate this legacy, particularly through advances in science and technology, which have positioned it as a key player in the global arena (Kumar, 2021).

Economically, India has transitioned from a primarily agrarian society to a dynamic force in industry and technology. The economic liberalization of the 1990s was a turning point, propelling India onto the global stage and spurring rapid economic growth (Chakraborty, 2022). Socially, India has made significant progress in education, healthcare, and infrastructure, though it continues to address the complexities of its diverse demographic landscape (Mehta, 2023).

Culturally, India remains a vibrant mosaic of languages, traditions, and practices. Its commitment to celebrating and promoting this diversity is integral to its identity as a global leader (Raj, 2021). Politically, India's democratic framework stands as a testament to

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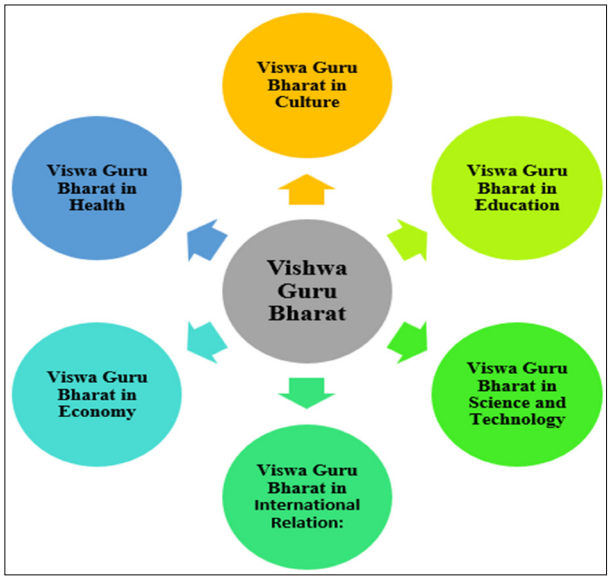
its commitment to governance and human rights, managing the intricacies of federalism and regional diversity with considerable success (Singh, 2024).

As we commemorate 78 years of independence and 3 years of *Amrit Kaal,* it is essential to reflect on both the achievements and challenges that have shaped India's trajectory. The spirit of "*Vishwa Guru* Bharat" extends beyond mere influence; it embodies the values of compassion, wisdom, and unity that have historically defined India's role on the world stage. India's capacity to adapt and lead in various domains, whether through technological innovation, cultural diplomacy, or sustainable development-underscores its continuing relevance as a global mentor (Desai, 2024).

In this reflective moment, embracing India's legacy as a *Vishwa Guru* involves honouring its past while envisioning a future that upholds ideals of peace, progress, and universal harmony. The upcoming chapters in India's narrative promise to further build on this rich legacy, offering wisdom and leadership to the world in the years ahead. The present study was undertaken with the following objectives:

- To Explore India's Aspirations to be a *Vishwa Guru.*
- To Explore India's Achievements in Culture, Education, International Relations, Economics, Health, Science Technology and Innovation (Figure-1).

Fig 1: India's Achievements



Source*: By Author*

This study employs a qualitative approach to documentary analysis. The conclusions drawn are based on a combination of primary, secondary, and internet sources. Secondary sources include data from journals, articles, and newspapers, while additional information was gathered from various websites. The collected data was systematically analysed and reviewed to form the study's inferences and conclusions.

Viswa Guru Bharat in Culture

At the heart of India's cultural influence is its rich repository of philosophical and spiritual wisdom. Ancient Indian texts such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and Bhagavad Gita offer profound insights into human existence, ethics, and the cosmos. These texts have been instrumental in shaping global philosophical thought, providing frameworks for meditation, self-realization, and moral conduct (Srinivasan, 2019). The concept of *Dharma*, or righteous duty, derived from these texts, continues to inspire individuals and societies around the world in their pursuit of ethical living and spiritual growth.

India's contributions to global culture are vividly illustrated through its artistic and literary traditions. The classical dance forms such as Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, and Kathakali are celebrated for their intricate movements, expressive storytelling, and rich symbolism. These dance forms, rooted in ancient Hindu rituals and mythology, have transcended geographical boundaries, captivating audiences worldwide (Rao, 2021).

Indian literature, both ancient and modern, has similarly left an indelible mark on global cultural consciousness. Works such as the epics Mahabharata and Ramayana, with their complex narratives and moral dilemmas, have influenced literary traditions across Asia and beyond. Contemporary Indian authors, including Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, and Jhumpa Lahiri, have brought Indian themes and narratives to international prominence, contributing to a broader understanding of Indian experiences and perspectives (Patel, 2022).

Ancient Indian architecture is deeply intertwined with the subcontinent's cultural and spiritual traditions, reflecting a profound connection to religious beliefs and societal values. For instance, the Dravidian style, prominent in South India, is

characterized by its grand temples with towering vimanas (temple towers) and intricate sculptures depicting deities and mythological scenes. The Brihadeeswarar Temple in Thanjavur, constructed in the 11th century, stands as a remarkable example of this style, showcasing monumental granite structures and elaborate carvings (Nath, 2008). In contrast, the Nagara style, prevalent in North India, features a distinctive curvilinear shikhara (spire) and intricate carvings that embody Hindu cosmology and mythological themes. The Kandariya Mahadev Temple in Khajuraho, built in the 10th century, is renowned for its elaborate sculpture and architectural precision (Oberoi, 2012). ancient Indian engineering achievements include the construction of stepwells, such as the Rani ki Vav in Gujarat. These structures not only served as water reservoirs but also as spaces for social interaction and religious activities (Sharma, 2005). Overall, ancient Indian architecture exemplifies a unique blend of religious symbolism, advanced engineering, and artistic craftsmanship, embodying the rich cultural heritage of the subcontinent.

The culinary traditions of India are another significant aspect of its cultural influence. Indian cuisine, with its diverse range of spices, ingredients, and cooking techniques, has had a profound impact on global culinary practices. From the aromatic biryanis and flavourful curries to the sweet delights of jalebi and Gulab jamun, Indian food offers a sensory experience that resonates with people worldwide (Sharma, 2024). The global popularity of Indian cuisine underscores its role in promoting cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

India's vibrant festivals and rituals are a living expression of its cultural dynamism. Festivals such as Diwali, Holi, and Navratri, with their colourful celebrations and spiritual significance, are celebrated not only within India but also by Indian communities around the world. These festivals offer a glimpse into India's cultural fabric, highlighting themes of joy, unity, and renewal (Mehta, 2022). The global celebration of these festivals demonstrates their universal appeal and the shared human experiences they represent.

In the contemporary era, India continues to assert its role as a cultural leader through various forms of global cultural exchange. Bollywood, with its vibrant music and dance sequences, has achieved international acclaim, while Indian art forms and fashion are increasingly influencing global trends. The global presence of Indian cultural festivals and exhibitions further illustrates the ongoing exchange of ideas and aesthetics between India and the rest of the world (Desai, 2024).

Viswa Guru Bharat in Education

India, with its ancient tradition of knowledge and learning, is often heralded as "Vishwa Guru Bharat," or "India as the World Teacher," in the realm of education. This prestigious designation reflects India's historical and contemporary contributions to global educational practices, knowledge systems, and intellectual traditions. From its ancient educational institutions to its modern academic innovations, India's influence on education transcends time and geography, shaping global thought and learning methodologies.

The roots of India's educational heritage extend deep into antiquity, with ancient centers of learning such as Nalanda, Takshashila, and Vikramshila standing as testaments to its early commitment to education. Nalanda University, for instance, was a pioneering institution in the 5th to 12th centuries CE, attracting scholars from across Asia and serving as a vibrant hub for the study of Buddhist philosophy, science, and literature (Kumar, 2021). These institutions were not only centers of academic excellence but also exemplified the holistic approach to education that integrated philosophy, science, and the arts.

India's educational philosophy has historically emphasized the development of both the intellect and the spirit. Ancient texts such as the Vedas and the Upanishads highlight the importance of self-knowledge and moral development as essential components of education (Srinivasan, 2019). This holistic approach has influenced educational philosophies worldwide, promoting the idea that education should nurture both cognitive skills and ethical values. The concept of *"Guru-Shishya*" (teacher-student) relationships, where knowledge is transmitted through personal mentorship and dialogue, remains a significant pedagogical influence in many educational systems (Desai, 2024).

In contemporary times, India has continued to build upon its rich educational heritage through significant reforms and innovations. The establishment of institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes

of Management (IIMs) has positioned India as a global leader in technical and management education (Singh, 2022). These institutions are renowned for their rigorous academic standards, research output, and their role in producing highly skilled professionals who contribute to global technological and economic advancements.

The Indian education system also emphasizes the importance of inclusive and equitable access to education. The Right to Education Act of 2009, which mandates free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14, reflects India's commitment to ensuring educational opportunities for all segments of society (Mehta, 2023). This focus on inclusivity is aligned with the broader educational values of accessibility and social equity, reinforcing India's role as a proponent of global educational standards.

India's educational impact extends beyond its borders, influencing educational practices and policies worldwide. Indian scholars and educators contribute to global academia, and Indian educational practices are increasingly recognized and adopted in various international contexts. The global popularity of Indian-origin educational methodologies, including holistic learning approaches and innovative pedagogical strategies, underscores India's role as a significant contributor to global educational discourse (Patel, 2022). India's diaspora has played a crucial role in disseminating Indian educational values and practices around the world. Indian educational institutions abroad, such as the Indian Institutes of Management in Dubai and Singapore, further illustrate India's commitment to global educational exchange and collaboration (Raj, 2021).

The integration of cultural and technological advancements in Indian education is another aspect of its global influence. India's emphasis on blending traditional knowledge with modern technological tools has fostered a unique educational environment that prepares students for the complexities of the contemporary world. Initiatives such as digital classrooms, online learning platforms, and educational apps developed in India have made significant contributions to global educational practices, promoting interactive and accessible learning experiences (Sharma, 2024).

The designation of *Vishwa Guru* Bharat in the context of education reflects India's profound and enduring influence on global learning and knowledge systems. From its ancient educational institutions and philosophical contributions to its modern educational reforms and global impact, India continues to be a leading force in shaping educational practices and promoting intellectual growth worldwide. The country's commitment to holistic education, inclusivity, and global collaboration underscores its role as a world teacher, inspiring and guiding learners and educators across the globe.

Viswa Guru Bharat in Science and Technology

India's designation as "*Vishwa Guru Bharat*," or "India as the World Teacher," extends seamlessly into the realms of science and technology. This accolade reflects India's profound and transformative contributions to scientific discovery, technological innovation, and global technological leadership. From ancient engineering marvels to contemporary advancements in space exploration and digital technology, India's impact on science and technology illustrates a continuum of excellence and influence on the global stage.

India's legacy in science and technology dates back to ancient times, with significant achievements in various fields. Ancient Indian scholars made groundbreaking contributions in mathematics, astronomy, and medicine. The concept of zero and the decimal system, pioneered by Indian mathematicians like Aryabhata and Brahmagupta, revolutionized mathematics and influenced global numerical systems (Srinivasan, 2019). Additionally, ancient Indian texts such as the "*Sushruta Samhita*" and "*Charaka Samhita*" laid the foundations for surgery and holistic medicine, showcasing advanced medical knowledge (Kumar, 2021).

Indian astronomers, such as Aryabhata and Bhaskara, made remarkable advances in understanding celestial phenomena. Aryabhata's work on the rotation of the Earth and his calculation of the length of the solar year were significant contributions to early astronomy (Desai, 2024). These ancient contributions underscore India's historical role as a centre of scientific inquiry and innovation.

In the modern era, India has emerged as a global leader in science and technology, driven by both governmental and private sector initiatives. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

has become a notable player in space exploration, achieving numerous milestones in space technology. The successful Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan) in 2013, which made India the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit and the fourth space agency to do so, is a testament to India's technological prowess and cost-effective approach to space missions (Singh, 2022).

India's advancements in information technology and software development have also garnered international recognition. The rise of India's IT sector, with companies like Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) and Infosys leading the charge, has positioned India as a global hub for software services and technological innovation. India's expertise in areas such as cybersecurity, data analytics, and artificial intelligence has made significant impacts on global technology landscapes (Sharma, 2024).

India's contributions to global health and medicine are also noteworthy. The country has been a major player in pharmaceutical research and development, providing affordable medications and vaccines to the world. India's role in producing and distributing COVID-19 vaccines, such as those developed by the Serum Institute of India, highlights its global health impact (Patel, 2023). The country's advancements in biotechnology, including genetic research and diagnostics, further underscore its commitment to addressing global health challenges.

India's robust research ecosystem fosters innovation across various scientific disciplines. The establishment of premier research institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Science (IISc), and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) has contributed significantly to scientific research and technological development. These institutions are known for their cutting-edge research, collaborative projects, and contributions to scientific knowledge and innovation (Raj, 2021). India's emphasis on fostering a culture of innovation is evident in initiatives such as the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), which supports startups and entrepreneurial ventures in science and technology. The vibrant startup ecosystem in India, characterized by rapid technological advancements and entrepreneurial spirit, exemplifies the country's dynamic approach to fostering innovation and addressing global technological needs (Mehta, 2022).

India's leadership in global technology extends to various fields, including renewable energy, telecommunications, and artificial intelligence. The country's ambitious goals for expanding its renewable energy infrastructure and its leadership in solar energy initiatives reflect its commitment to sustainable development (Ganguly, 2022). India's advancements in telecommunications, including its 5G technology rollout, highlight its role in shaping the future of global connectivity and digital infrastructure.

Moreover, the designation of *Vishwa Guru* Bharat in science and technology reflects India's profound and multifaceted contributions to the global scientific and technological landscape. From its ancient scientific achievements to its modern technological innovations, India has established itself as a global leader in advancing knowledge, fostering innovation, and addressing global challenges. The country's ongoing contributions to space exploration, information technology, health and medicine, and sustainable development underscore its enduring role as a world teacher in the realm of science and technology.

Viswa Guru Bharat in International Relation

India's approach to international relations is characterized by a strong commitment to multilateralism and diplomatic engagement. As a founding member of the United Nations, India has consistently advocated for a reformed international system that reflects contemporary geopolitical realities. India's active participation in the UN Security Council and its contributions to UN peacekeeping missions highlight its role in global governance (Rajagopalan, 2019).

India's involvement in multilateral organizations such as the G20 and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) reflects its strategic diplomatic efforts to influence global economic and political agendas. The G20 platform allows India to engage with major economies on issues such as economic stability and sustainable development, while BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) offers a forum for cooperation among emerging economies to challenge Western-dominated global structures (Singh, 2022).

India's strategy in international relations includes forging strategic partnerships and alliances to bolster its global influence. The Quad (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue), comprising India, the United States, Japan, and Australia, is a prime example of such strategic alignment. This coalition aims to promote a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific region, countering the influence of other major powers like China (Mohan, 2021).

India's relationship with the United States has evolved into a comprehensive strategic partnership, focusing on areas such as defence cooperation, counterterrorism, and trade. The U.S.-India strategic partnership enhances India's global standing and provides access to advanced technologies and military capabilities (Kapur, 2020). Similarly, India's historical ties with Russia and its participation in the Russia-India-China trilateral underscore its balancing strategy in global geopolitics (Ghosh, 2020)

India's international relations strategy also involves addressing global challenges such as climate change, terrorism, and public health. India's active participation in international climate negotiations, including the Paris Agreement, reflects its commitment to global environmental goals (Sharma, 2024). Additionally, India's efforts to combat terrorism and its role in global health initiatives, such as the COVID-19 vaccine distribution, demonstrate its responsibility and leadership on the global stage (Chaudhury, 2022).

Viswa Guru Bharat in Economy

India's economic trajectory has been one of remarkable growth, positioning it as a key player in the global economy. Over the past few decades, India has transformed from a relatively underdeveloped economy into one of the world's fastest-growing major economies. As of 2023, India is projected to become the third-largest economy by nominal GDP by 2030, driven by its robust service sector, burgeoning middle class, and significant foreign investment (World Bank, 2023).

India's GDP growth rate has consistently exceeded global averages, fuelled by structural reforms, economic liberalization, and a demographic dividend. The country's economic growth is characterized by its large and diverse economy, which includes substantial contributions from agriculture, manufacturing, and services sectors (IMF, 2022).

India's journey toward becoming an economic powerhouse has been marked by significant reforms and liberalization. The economic liberalization process began in 1991 with a series of policy measures aimed at opening up the economy, reducing trade barriers, and promoting private sector investment. These reforms have led to increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), a burgeoning start-up ecosystem, and enhanced global competitiveness (Nasscom, 2022).

Key reforms include the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), aimed at streamlining the tax system and enhancing economic efficiency, and the implementation of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), which seeks to improve the ease of doing business and facilitate smoother corporate restructuring (Chaudhury, 2022).

Economic diplomacy is a cornerstone of India's strategy to enhance its global economic influence. India has been actively engaging in bilateral and multilateral trade agreements to bolster its economic ties with other nations. For instance, India's participation in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and its various bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) underscore its commitment to expanding trade relations and integrating into the global economy (IMF, 2022).

India's trade policies are designed to enhance export competitiveness, diversify trade partners, and attract foreign investment. Initiatives like "Make in India" aim to boost domestic manufacturing capabilities and position India as a global manufacturing hub (NASSCOM, 2022).

India's aspiration to leverage its historical legacy and contemporary economic strengths to become a leading global economic force. Through sustained economic growth, strategic reforms, innovation, and global trade engagement, India aims to assert its position in the global economic landscape, reflecting its ambition to be recognized as a "World Teacher" in the field of economics.

Viswa Guru Bharat in Health

India's longstanding tradition of health and wellness has roots in ancient systems such as Ayurveda, Yoga, and Siddha. Ayurveda, one of the oldest systems of medicine, emphasizes a holistic approach to health, incorporating diet, lifestyle, and herbal remedies (Bhatia, 2021). Yoga, another significant aspect of India's health heritage, promotes

physical and mental well-being through practices and philosophy that have gained global recognition (Mohan, 2019).

India's traditional knowledge and practices have laid a foundation for its contemporary health strategies, integrating ancient wisdom with modern medical advancements to address diverse health challenges.

India's healthcare infrastructure has been expanding and evolving, with increased investment in medical facilities, technology, and innovation. The country is home to numerous world-class hospitals and medical research institutions that provide advanced care and contribute to medical research and development. India has become a global hub for medical tourism, attracting patients from around the world seeking high-quality, affordable healthcare. The country's advanced medical facilities and skilled professionals contribute to its reputation as a destination for specialized treatments and surgeries (Ghosh, 2020).

India is at the forefront of leveraging digital technology to improve healthcare delivery. The adoption of telemedicine and digital health platforms, particularly accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic, has expanded access to medical consultations and health services in remote areas (Bhatia, 2021).

India participates in international health partnerships, such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and collaborates with organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) to tackle health issues and improve health systems (Mohan, 2019). India provides humanitarian assistance and medical aid to countries affected by natural disasters, epidemics, and other health crises. The country's role in global health emergencies demonstrates its commitment to international solidarity and cooperation (Sharma, 2024). India's aspiration to combine its rich historical knowledge with modern advancements to lead in global health. Through public health initiatives, healthcare innovation, pharmaceutical contributions, and global health diplomacy, India aims to address health challenges and contribute to global well-being, reinforcing its role as a global leader in health.

Conclusion

The world is the great teacher, and India is its student. We have to learn from the world and be the beacon that shows the world how to live in harmony and progress. It reflects the deep philosophical and aspirational roots of India's quest to lead and inspire on the global stage while learning and evolving through its interactions with the world. *Vishwa Guru* Bharat: Reflections on 78 Years of Independence was advancements in technology and space exploration, exemplified by milestones such as the Mars Orbiter Mission and Chandrayaan-3, highlight its role as a leader in innovation and scientific research. India's culture, and diplomacy, demonstrated through global initiatives like the International Day of Yoga, showcases its commitment to promoting global well-being and cultural exchange. India's aspirations to be a global leader are tempered by persistent socio-economic disparities and regional conflicts that continue to challenge its domestic and international objectives. Addressing these issues is crucial for realizing its vision of global leadership and fulfilling its role as a guiding force in the world. As India looks to the future, its ability to navigate these complexities while leveraging its strengths in economic growth, cultural heritage, and strategic diplomacy will be pivotal in shaping its continued quest to be a *Vishwa Guru* and a beacon of global harmony and advancement.

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Scientific Research and Ethics

Suresh Garg* and Moumita Das**

Educational planners and administrators in India are fully appreciative of the fact that research is one of the finest outcomes of human intellect. As such, research plays central role in development of a nation for sustainability. In fact, it is fundamental for the progress, intellectual wellbeing and morale of every individual in our society. The outcomes of research provide newer and deeper insights into processes, phenomena and techniques. It is because research promotes honesty, integrity and openness to the viewpoint of others. That is to say, *research strengthens scholarship and discipline of dissent* – rational debate, unbiased examination of facts and ability to question the existing theories and practices in the light of new evidences. As of now, technology supported front ended research helps us to continuously enhance our pool of knowledge through diligent engagement.

As far as scientific truth is concerned, it is accompanied by wisdom and tends to establish equilibrium in society by minimizing imbalances and gaps. For instance, growth in medical science minimized human miseries and helped us to improve the quality of life with corresponding increase in life expectancy. In agriculture, creation of better quality of crops helped us feed six billion souls. Unfortunately, this development led to *spiritual poverty* and *dehumanization of soul due to loss of values,* mutually conflicting behavior and self-destroying individualism. *There is now growing gap between man and cosmos.* The world today is less tolerant and less happy, though we are more affluent. Progress without ethics has led to a feeling of isolation and helplessness in spite of higher levels of intellect and availability of resources.

We are increasingly convinced that the threshold for individual as well as collective restraint has gone down considerably with growing insensitivities and loss of finer traits of human qualities. The all-pervasive duality is indicative of the confusion prevailing in the minds of netizens in particular and society at large. It is indicative of human state in-between animal (read as Hitler) and saintly instincts (read as Mahatma and Mandela). In fact, the gap between growing knowledge and declining wisdom has been widening continuously and this disorder is manifesting as agony of human consciousness, growing dehumanization of soul and decay of humaneness. The significance of humaneness was underscored by Rabindranath Tagore when he noted "we perish when we miss our humanity. And humanity is the *dharma* of human beings"[1]. To overcome such aberrations and bring in human values and harmony in society, we are of the considered view that research must promote ethical principles and innate love for peace, reverence for truth and sanity in civil society.

Philosophy of Research

Research is basically the search for truth. Therefore, conducting research ethically and for the welfare of the people is highly desirable. Unethical research practices may erode public interest. The UGC recognized the importance of ethical research and released guidelines to check plagiarism. It also constituted an Ethics Committee to oversee implementation of ethical Standards[2].

Ethics and Research

Ethics is derived from the Greek word "ethos", which means way of living. In simple language, ethics is a concern for all living beings in nature, including fauna and flora. Ethics cover moral principles and rules for proper behavior so that one can distinguish right from wrong. Ethical codes protect the weak and vulnerable from exploitation and harm. Similarly, research helps us to judge the level of development of any nation state. Philosophically, research explains the unexplored horizon of knowledge and tests reported findings on new data / situation, apart from describing of phenomena, groups or individuals while objectives of research may be different for different people.

The main driving factors for everyone are motivation, creativity, sound knowledge of the subject. Persistence, and uncompromising nature are other characteristics needed for research. Other

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ingredients include dedication and commitment, consistency and patience. Excellent communication skill is an essential pre-requisite. In medical science, professional ethics were recognized needed for research in the form of Hippocratic Oath as early as 400BC. However, in science and technology, ethics are of recent origin. Various *bio-agro-nano-info* driven debates have serious implications for ethical values in science and technology, particularly because of 'man playing God' concept. As knowledge grows further and awareness for protection of Intellectual Property Rights increase globally, the concerns for ethical conduct will assume serious proportions.

To succeed in research, one undertakes systematic collection of data (from experiments or computations), interprets it and evaluates against experimental observations. To this end, one begins with review of literature and formulation of research questions. By so doing, a researcher is able to identify gaps in available literature and locate his problem adequately. This is followed by choice of appropriate research methods for data analysis, Research is categorized variously:

- Basic research;
- Applied research;
- Descriptive research;
- Analytical research;
- Qualitative research;
- Quantitative research;
- Experimental research; and
- Exploratory research, among others.

A researcher interprets his/her results and compares with earlier known results. Finally, a researcher disseminates findings to the outside world via a good journal. In this process, s/he may collaborate with another researcher. It is advisable to explore, as a part of ethical scientific enquiry, whether or not the research fulfills obligation/ devotion to society. Ethical principles demand that the researcher be responsible for knowledge so created and its implications. At the least, one expects ethical treatment of other researchers and that the outcome must be non-exploitative and / non-discriminatory. In short, a researcher should be ethical in thought, word, action, transaction and relationships towards fellow beings and other life-forms.

As such, science is neutral and even a researcher may not be aware of the ruthlessness of its applications to which we humans could use it for. For instance, Fermi did not know that the self-sustaining chain reaction achieved by him in a nuclear pile in 1942 would be used for destruction of human race within a few years to win WWII and dominate the world like a beast in jungle. In a culturally plural society, a researcher should foster universal values oriented towards integration of people. Only then, we can eliminate religious fanaticism violence and fatalism. An ethical researcher should[3],[4]

- be professionally competent and perform only that work which he/she is fully qualified to do.
- be honest and truthful. That is, he/she should not fabricate data to falsify results. The findings must be presented as obtained. In no way, misleading results be reported.
- minimize his/her needs and greed or conflict of interest so as to be role model for others.
- undertake research voluntarily without reference to financial gains or coercion from the authorities and seniors,
- make informed consent, as in case of a surgical process.
- be free from bias against any race, gender or community even in most trying circumstances.
- not compromise with academic freedom.
- work towards self-sustainability of the people, society and the nation state.
- avoid exploitation of research outcomes
- have at heart the welfare of fellow researchers by breaching their privacy who anyway have every right to control access to their personal information, and
- maintain confidentiality by storing the data securely.

The benefits of research should outweigh the risks. This is normally so and that is how the pool of knowledge has multiplied ever since humans started living out of the cave. However, in recent years, there is growing trend towards erosion of moral, and spiritual values of individuals.

Surprisingly those responsible for maintaining quality of education do not have fixed ideas. It is unfortunate that higher education coordination body

like UGC has been wavering even on simple issues like number of publications, nature of journal etc., before submission of PhD thesis by a research scholar. (At one time, the UGC mandated introduction of a two credit course entitled 'Research and Publication Ethics' as a pre-requisite for PhD registration. This course highlights the philosophy of science and ethics, research integrity and publication ethics with hands-on experience in indexing and citation databases, open access publications and plagiarism checks, among others.) The decision to publish at least two research papers in a Scopus or refereed journal and one paper presentation in a seminar/ conference has been given good bye. However, Usha Martin University, Ranchi is adhering to these rules. (so that it is not free for all.) As such, one believes that these recommendations are made by acknowledged university professors who themselves may be promoting poor practices. They compromise with finer aspects. Not very long ago, a view prevailed in the minds of unbiased researchers that if a professor has a group of 5-6 likeminded rogues with complete mutual understanding, PhD students can be produced in large numbers with no concern for quality.

In a country where the number of research students produced has been rated highly particularly in interviews for promotions, it is absolutely necessary that only honest researcher is accorded high esteem. Unfortunately, connections short circuit the process. That is probably why the standard of research in India has gone down considerably with shrinking global presence. There was a time when at least two PhD Thesis examiners were foreigners. This helped in international recognition of the scope and credibility of the research work. But the practice has been gradually diluted with time even in universities dominated by progressives. It is unwise to legislate that all Thesis examiners can be from within the country. The research scholars are invariably unequal to the task. But all does not seem to have been lost. Some genuine researchers prevailed and succeeded in creation of an online platform --Shodhganga as repository of Research Thesis by Indian scholars. This could be used to form an opinion about a researcher. As individuals who have witnessed this practice, we are of the considered view that it will do significant harm to Indian research and its acceptability internationally. We must not oblige the scholar for lack of efficiency and dynamism.

Endnotes

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University News

Wishes its Readers

A Very Healthy and Happy

New Year 2025

Contributions of University News-A Weekly Journal of Higher Education: A Citation Analysis

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Scholarly publications in electronic format have become increasingly popular in recent years, and academics are routinely using citation indices and extensive electronic digital libraries on a daily basis. The necessity for study on these subjects and improved techniques for assessing the effect of work is increased by the fact that formal citation metrics are now a major deciding factor for universities and funding agencies throughout the world. Citations serve as a repository for archive information, from which writers extract pre-existing concepts and then produce original research ideas. It is possible for this information to spread both inside and across discipline boundaries. This kind of information sharing symbolises the flow of concepts both inside and between academic fields. The process of exchange has the ability to advance or broaden the body of knowledge in a certain sector. In a manuscript, archival knowledge may be referenced for a variety of purposes, including acknowledging relevant work, supporting assertions, and generally verifying the publication's addition to knowledge. The goal of the current study is to examine the citations referenced by different papers that have been published in one of the prestigious journals, University News: A Weekly Journal of Higher Education. Citation analysis provides intriguing insights into the information-seeking habits and diverse sources of information that knowledge creators use.

Backdrop of the Journal

University News – A Weekly Journal of Higher Education published by the Association of Indian Universities is the premier forum for academics, leaders, teachers, policy makers, managers, administrators and stakeholders interested in different facets of higher education, national and international. Commenced in 1929, it is now an official organ of the Association. It has distinguished itself as one of the very few periodicals with consistent publication and comprehensive content. It broadcasts to a large audience every Monday and consistently appears with clockwise regularity. In fact, it is required reading for anyone involved in higher education. The Journal is cited internationally for information on developments in higher education in India. It is replete with data on Indian higher education in particular as well as higher education worldwide.

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Objectives of the Study

- To know the volume-wise distribution of the contributions;
- To examine the average number of contributions per volume;
- To study the state-wise distribution of contributions;
- To study the institution-wise distribution of contributions;
- To know the designation-wise distribution of contributions; and
- To study the productivity of the contributions.

Methodology

The present study based on 1633 articles published in University News: A Weekly Journal of Higher Education between the years 2017-2022. In order to collect the data all the articles information (article name, number of authors, state/country, corresponding author etc.) were collected from the proposed journal then the data were examined and analyzed with the help of MS-Excel software. With the aid of the appropriate equations, the data was collected and scanned to examine various aspects relating to the year-wise, state-wise, institution-wise, designation-wise and productivity of the contributions of university news journal.

Year-wise Distribution of Contributions

The distribution of year-wise contributions of University News is shown in Table 1.

It is evident from the Table 1 that the total number of contributions to the University News of six volumes is 1633. The highest number of contributions is 348 (21.31%) was published in 2019 and the lowest number of contributions is 248 (15.19%) was published in 2022.

Table 1: Distribution of Year-Wise Contributions

S.No	Year	No. of contributions	Cumulative Number	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	2017	266	266	16.29	16.29
2	2018	269	535	16.47	32.76
3	2019	348	883	21.31	54.07
4	2020	233	1116	14.27	68.34
5	2021	269	1385	16.47	84.81
6	2022	248	1633	15.19	100

Table 2: Average Number of Contributions Per Volume

No. of volumes	Total No. of contributions	Average
6	1633	272.17

Table 3: State-wise Distribution of Contributions

S.No	Name of the State	Number	Cumulative	Percentage	Cumulative %
1	New Delhi	244	244	14.9418249	14.94182
2	Maharashtra	237	481	14.513166	29.45499
3	Tamil Nadu	151	632	9.24678506	38.70177
4	Uttar Pradesh	117	749	7.1647275	45.8665
5	Karnataka	116	865	7.10349051	52.96999
6	Gujarat	115	980	7.04225352	60.01224
7	Haryana	81	1061	4.96019596	64.97244
8	Madhya Pradesh	78	1139	4.776485	69.74892
9	West Bengal	69	1208	4.22535211	73.97428
10	Telangana	58	1266	3.55174525	77.52602
11	Rajasthan	56	1322	3.42927128	80.95529
12	Punjab	53	1375	3.24556032	84.20085
13	Kerala	50	1425	3.06184936	87.2627
14	Jammu & Kashmir	31	1456	1.8983466	89.16105
15	Assam	27	1483	1.65339865	90.81445
16	Himachal Pradesh	24	1507	1.46968769	92.28413
17	Odhisha	24	1531	1.46968769	93.75382
18	Andhra Pradesh	18	1549	1.10226577	94.85609
19	Bihar	18	1567	1.10226577	95.95835
20	Uttarakhand	14	1581	0.85731782	96.81567
21	Jharkhand	13	1594	0.79608083	97.61175
22	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1604	0.61236987	98.22412
23	Goa	7	1611	0.42865891	98.65278
24	Australia	4	1615	0.24494795	98.89773
25	Manipur	3	1618	0.18371096	99.08144
26	Meghalaya	3	1621	0.18371096	99.26515
27	Mizoram	3	1624	0.18371096	99.44886
28	Nagaland	3	1627	0.18371096	99.63257
29	Chhattishgarh	2	1629	0.12247397	99.75505
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1630	0.06123699	99.81628
31	Canada	1	1631	0.06123699	99.87752
32	Tripura	1	1632	0.06123699	99.93876
33	USA	1	1633	0.06123699	100

Average Number of Contributions

The average number of contributions per volumes is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 indicates that the average number of contributions per volume is 272.17.

State-wise Distribution of Contributions

The distribution of contributions in six volumes according to the state wise is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 gives the state-wise distribution of contributions in the six volumes of the journal. Out of 1633 contributions, the highest number, i.e.,244 (14.94%) has been contributed by authors in New Delhi, followed by 237 (14.51%) contributed by authors from Maharashtra, 151 (9.24%) contributed by authors from Karnataka and these three states have got first, second and third ranks respectively. The lowest number i.e. 1 (0.06%) has contributed by authors from Tripura and Andman & Nicobar Island each. Out of 1633 contributions only 2 contributions are from two foreign countries i.e. Canada and USA.

State-wise Productivity of Contributions in University News

The Table 4 shows that the state wise productivity of contributions in university news (data obtained in Table 3) is measured after dividing all the contributions into four equal groups. The number of states covering the contributions in each group is calculated. The average rate of productivity in each group is calculated.

It can be seen from Table 4 that the first 25% of contributions in University News are from the first 2 states (i.e. New Delhi and Maharashtra), thus signifying their high rate of productivity. The average rate of productivity of contributions in the first group is 240.5, followed by second group is 128, third group is 80.2 and the last groups is 15.96. Hence, this shows the concentration of more number of contributions in a few i.e. 2 states.

Institution-wise Distribution of Contributions

The distribution of contributions in six volumes according to the institutions wise is shown in Table 5.

It can be seen from Table 5 that 1633 contributions in university news journal are scattered in 611 different institutions. Among them *'Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi'* gets first rank for being contributed more number of contributions 69 (4.22%), followed by *'University of Delhi' 47 (2.88%), 'National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)'* 29 (1.78%), '***National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)***' 22(1.34%), and '***Association of Indian Universities***' 21(1.28%). These five institutions consist of 11.51 percent of the contributions contributed by the authors in university news journal. However, most the contributions (50%) are found from 75 institutions. Hence, these institutions (75) are the major contributors in university news. However, the remaining (50%) contributions are scattered in 536 institutions.

Institution-wise Productivity of Contributions in University News

The Table 6 shows that the institutions wise productivity of contributions in university news (data obtained in Table 5) is measured after dividing all the contributions into four equal groups. The number of institutions covering the contributions in each group is calculated. The average rate of productivity in each group is calculated.

It can be seen from Table 6 that the first 25% of contributions are contributed in university news

Table 4: State-wise Productivity of Contributions in University News

S. No	Percentage of Contributions	No. of Contributions	No. of States covered	Percentage of States	Average Productivity of States
1	0 – 25%	481	2	6.06	240.5
2	26 – 50%	384	3	9.09	128
3	51 – 75%	401	5	15.15	80.2
4	76 – 100%	367	23	69.70	15.96
Total		**1633**	**33**	**100.00**	**49.48**

Table 5: Institutions-wise Distribution of Contributions

S. No	Institute Name	No	%	Cumulative	Cumu-lative %
1.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	69	4.225352	69	4.225352
2.	University of Delhi	47	2.878138	116	7.10349
3.	National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)	29	1.775873	145	8.879363
4.	National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)	22	1.347214	167	10.22658
5.	Association of Indian Universities	21	1.285977	188	11.51255
6.	University Grants Commission	20	1.22474	208	12.73729
7.	D.T.S.S. College of Law	19	1.163503	227	13.9008
8.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	18	1.102266	245	15.00306
9.	Gujarat Vidyapith	17	1.041029	262	16.04409
10.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	17	1.041029	279	17.08512
11.	Punjabi University	16	0.979792	295	18.06491
12.	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	16	0.979792	311	19.0447
13.	Amity University	15	0.918555	326	19.96326
14.	Banaras Hindu University	15	0.918555	341	20.88181
15.	West Bengal State University	14	0.857318	355	21.73913
16.	University of Lucknow	13	0.796081	368	22.53521
17.	Central University of Kashmir	12	0.734844	380	23.27006
18.	Guru Gobind SinghIndraprashta University	12	0.734844	392	24.0049
19.	Pondicherry Central University	12	0.734844	404	24.73974
20.	Shivaji University	12	0.734844	416	25.47459
21.	Shri Vasihnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyala	12	0.734844	428	26.20943
22.	SNDT Women's University	12	0.734844	440	26.94427
23.	University of Mumbai	12	0.734844	452	27.67912
24.	All India Association for Educational Research	11	0.673607	463	28.35272
25.	Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalaya	11	0.673607	474	29.02633
26.	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration	11	0.673607	485	29.69994
27.	D.T.S.S College of Commerce	10	0.61237	495	30.31231
28.	Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University	10	0.61237	505	30.92468
29.	Acharya Nagarjuna University	10	0.61237	515	31.53705
30.	Mahatma Gandhi University	9	0.551133	524	32.08818
31.	Smt.R.K.D Khanushiya M.Ed. College	9	0.551133	533	32.63931
32.	Anna University	9	0.551133	542	33.19045
33.	Himachal Pradesh University	8	0.489896	550	33.68034
34.	Jagan Nath University	8	0.489896	558	34.17024
35.	Jamia Millia Islamia	8	0.489896	566	34.66013
36.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	8	0.489896	574	35.15003
37.	Maharashtra Mahavidyalaya	8	0.489896	582	35.63993

S. No	Institute Name	No	%	Cumulative	Cumu-lative %
38.	AligarhMuslim University	8	0.489896	590	36.12982
39.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women University	8	0.489896	598	36.61972
40.	Central University of Haryana	8	0.489896	606	37.10961
41.	Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	7	0.428659	613	37.53827
42.	Jain University	7	0.428659	620	37.96693
43.	KIIT College of Education	7	0.428659	627	38.39559
44.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	7	0.428659	634	38.82425
45.	Sane Guruji Vidya Prabodini Comprehensive College of Education	7	0.428659	641	39.25291
46.	University of Jammu	7	0.428659	648	39.68157
47.	Alagappa University	7	0.428659	655	40.11023
48.	Central University of Gujarat	7	0.428659	662	40.53889
49.	Chaudhary Charan Singh University	7	0.428659	669	40.96754
50.	CHRIST Deemed to be university	6	0.367422	675	41.33497
51.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	6	0.367422	681	41.70239
52.	Guru Nanak Dev University	6	0.367422	687	42.06981
53.	IIT Bhubaneswar	6	0.367422	693	42.43723
54.	Indian Institute of Teacher Education	6	0.367422	699	42.80465
55.	Institute of Advanced study in Education	6	0.367422	705	43.17208
56.	Osmania University	6	0.367422	711	43.5395
57.	Rajiv Gandhi University	6	0.367422	717	43.90692
58.	Sardar Patel University	6	0.367422	723	44.27434
59.	St. Joseph’s College of Commerce	6	0.367422	729	44.64176
60.	Usha Martin University	6	0.367422	735	45.00919
61.	VG Vaze college	6	0.367422	741	45.37661
62.	Xavier Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship	6	0.367422	747	45.74403
63.	Bharathiar University	6	0.367422	753	46.11145
64.	Central University of Kerala	6	0.367422	759	46.47887
65.	Deccan College	6	0.367422	765	46.8463
66.	Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Unviersity	5	0.306185	770	47.15248
67.	Gautum Buddha University	5	0.306185	775	47.45866
68.	Karnataka University	5	0.306185	780	47.76485
69.	Kuvempu University	5	0.306185	785	48.07103
70.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	5	0.306185	790	48.37722
71.	Sonubhau Baswant College	5	0.306185	795	48.6834
72.	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth	5	0.306185	800	48.98959
73.	SRM University	5	0.306185	805	49.29577
74.	St. Aloysius College	5	0.306185	810	49.60196
75.	Tezpur University	5	0.306185	815	49.90814
76.	University of Mysore	5	0.306185	820	50.21433
77.	Annasaheb Gundewar College	4	0.244948	824	50.45928

S. No	Institute Name	No	%	Cumulative	Cumu-lative %
78.	Assam University	4	0.244948	828	50.70423
79.	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University	4	0.244948	832	50.94917
80.	Birla Institute Of Technology and Science	4	0.244948	836	51.19412
81.	Central University of Punjab	4	0.244948	840	51.43907
82.	Federation University	4	0.244948	844	51.68402
83.	Gazole Mahavidyalaya	4	0.244948	848	51.92896
84.	Guru Gobind Singh College of Engineering	4	0.244948	852	52.17391
85.	Indian Advanced Study in Education	4	0.244948	856	52.41886
86.	IPER, Institute of Management	4	0.244948	860	52.66381
87.	Jiwaji University	4	0.244948	864	52.90876
88.	Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit and Ancient Studies University	4	0.244948	868	53.1537
89.	M D University	4	0.244948	872	53.39865
90.	Magadh University	4	0.244948	876	53.6436
91.	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidayalaya	4	0.244948	880	53.88855
92.	Mangalore University	4	0.244948	884	54.1335
93.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	4	0.244948	888	54.37844
94.	MIT World Peace University	4	0.244948	892	54.62339
95.	National Law University	4	0.244948	896	54.86834
96.	SGGS Institute of Engineering &Technology	4	0.244948	900	55.11329
97.	Shoolini University	4	0.244948	904	55.35824
98.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shasstri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	4	0.244948	908	55.60318
99.	The Assam Royal Global University	4	0.244948	912	55.84813
100.	University of Hyderabad	4	0.244948	916	56.09308
101.	University of Kerala	4	0.244948	920	56.33803
102.	Uttarakhand open University	4	0.244948	924	56.58298
103.	Vinoba Bhave University	4	0.244948	928	56.82792
104.	Sahyadri Commerce and management college	4	0.244948	932	57.07287
105.	THE ICFAI University	4	0.244948	936	57.31782
106.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	3	0.183711	939	57.50153
107.	Annamalai University	3	0.183711	942	57.68524
108.	ATLAS Skill Tech University	3	0.183711	945	57.86895
109.	AURO University	3	0.183711	948	58.05266
110.	Azad College of Education	3	0.183711	951	58.23637
111.	Banasthali Vidyapith	3	0.183711	954	58.42009
112.	Central University of Andhra Pradesh	3	0.183711	957	58.6038
113.	Central University of South Bihar	3	0.183711	960	58.78751
114.	Chitkara University	3	0.183711	963	58.97122

S. No	Institute Name	No	%	Cumulative	Cumu-lative %
115.	Choudhary Charan Singh University	3	0.183711	966	59.15493
116.	CIET National Council for Education, Research and Training	3	0.183711	969	59.33864
117.	CMR University	3	0.183711	972	59.52235
118.	Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology	3	0.183711	975	59.70606
119.	Delhi Public Library	3	0.183711	978	59.88977
120.	Dnyanaprassarak Mandal's College and Research Centre	3	0.183711	981	60.07348
121.	Government Degree College	3	0.183711	984	60.2572
122.	Guru Nanak college of Education	3	0.183711	987	60.44091
123.	HRD	3	0.183711	990	60.62462
124.	IIT Delhi	3	0.183711	993	60.80833
125.	Jadavpur University	3	0.183711	996	60.99204
126.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute (Deemed University)	3	0.183711	999	61.17575
127.	JK Lakshmipat University	3	0.183711	1002	61.35946
128.	Lovely Professional University	3	0.183711	1005	61.54317
129.	Maharshi Dayanand University	3	0.183711	1008	61.72688
130.	Manakula Vinayagar Institute of Technology	3	0.183711	1011	61.91059
131.	Manav Rachna International University	3	0.183711	1014	62.0943
132.	Manipur University	3	0.183711	1017	62.27802
133.	MOhanlal Sukhadia University	3	0.183711	1020	62.46173
134.	Monad University	3	0.183711	1023	62.64544
135.	Mount Carmel College of Teacher Education for Women	3	0.183711	1026	62.82915
136.	Nagpur University	3	0.183711	1029	63.01286
137.	National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research	3	0.183711	1032	63.19657
138.	Not mentioned	3	0.183711	1035	63.38028
139.	Rabindranath Tagore University	3	0.183711	1038	63.56399
140.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences	3	0.183711	1041	63.7477
141.	Ravenshaw University	3	0.183711	1044	63.93141
142.	Regional Institute of Education	3	0.183711	1047	64.11513
143.	Sangameshwar College	3	0.183711	1050	64.29884
144.	Savitribai Phule Pune University	3	0.183711	1053	64.48255
145.	Shri Guru Gobind Singhji college of Engineering	3	0.183711	1056	64.66626
146.	Sidho Kanho Birsha University	3	0.183711	1059	64.84997
147.	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	3	0.183711	1062	65.03368
148.	Surendranath College for Women	3	0.183711	1065	65.21739
149.	Swarnim Gujarat Sports University	3	0.183711	1068	65.4011
150.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	3	0.183711	1071	65.58481
151.	The American College	3	0.183711	1074	65.76852
152.	Tumkur University	3	0.183711	1077	65.95224

S. No	Institute Name	No	%	Cumulative	Cumu-lative %
153.	Vasanta College for Women	3	0.183711	1080	66.13595
154.	A S College of Education	2	0.122474	1082	66.25842
155.	Akshara Institute of Management Studies	2	0.122474	1084	66.38089
156.	Balurghat B.Ed College	2	0.122474	1086	66.50337
157.	Beacon Institute of Technology	2	0.122474	1088	66.62584
158.	Bennett University	2	0.122474	1090	66.74832
159.	BGSB University	2	0.122474	1092	66.87079
160.	Centre for Educational and Social Studies	2	0.122474	1094	66.99326
161.	Children s University	2	0.122474	1096	67.11574
162.	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	2	0.122474	1098	67.23821
163.	D.B.S.College	2	0.122474	1100	67.36069
164.	D.J. Malpani Commerce & B.N. Sarda Science College	2	0.122474	1102	67.48316
165.	DAV Institute of engineering and Technology	2	0.122474	1104	67.60563
166.	Dayanand College of Commerce	2	0.122474	1106	67.72811
167.	Deccan College (Deemed University)	2	0.122474	1108	67.85058
168.	Delhi Technological University	2	0.122474	1110	67.97306
169.	Department of Telecommunications	2	0.122474	1112	68.09553
170.	Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open University	2	0.122474	1114	68.218
171.	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University	2	0.122474	1116	68.34048
172.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	2	0.122474	1118	68.46295
173.	Dr.DY Patil Deemed University	2	0.122474	1120	68.58543
174.	Entrepreneursship Development Institute of India	2	0.122474	1122	68.7079
175.	Fergusson College	2	0.122474	1124	68.83037
176.	Foresight College of Commerce	2	0.122474	1126	68.95285
177.	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management	2	0.122474	1128	69.07532
178.	GLA University	2	0.122474	1130	69.1978
179.	Government of India	2	0.122474	1132	69.32027
180.	Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology	2	0.122474	1134	69.44274
181.	GVMs Dr.Dada Vaidhya College of Teacher Education	2	0.122474	1136	69.56522
182.	Hindu Kanya College	2	0.122474	1138	69.68769
183.	ICFAI University	2	0.122474	1140	69.81017
184.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade	2	0.122474	1142	69.93264
185.	Indian Institute of IT and Management	2	0.122474	1144	70.05511
186.	Indian Institute of Management	2	0.122474	1146	70.17759
187.	Indian Maritime University	2	0.122474	1148	70.30006
188.	Institute of Education and Training	2	0.122474	1150	70.42254
189.	Institute of Information Technology & Management	2	0.122474	1152	70.54501

S. No	Institute Name	No	%	Cumulative	Cumu-lative %
190.	Islamiah College	2	0.122474	1154	70.66748
191.	Jagran Lakecity University	2	0.122474	1156	70.78996
192.	JIS University	2	0.122474	1158	70.91243
193.	Journal of all Indian Association for Educational Research	2	0.122474	1160	71.0349
194.	Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education	2	0.122474	1162	71.15738
195.	Kelkar education Trust's V G Vase College	2	0.122474	1164	71.27985
196.	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	2	0.122474	1166	71.40233
197.	KES Shroff College of Arts Commerce	2	0.122474	1168	71.5248
198.	Kurukshetra University	2	0.122474	1170	71.64727
199.	L.K.L.Doshi Commerce College	2	0.122474	1172	71.76975
200.	M.J.P.Rohilkhand University	2	0.122474	1174	71.89222
201.	Maharaja Agrasen University	2	0.122474	1176	72.0147
202.	Maharishi Markandeshwar University	2	0.122474	1178	72.13717
203.	Mahatma Gandhi Chirakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya	2	0.122474	1180	72.25964
204.	Mahila Commerce College	2	0.122474	1182	72.38212
205.	Manipal Institute of Technology	2	0.122474	1184	72.50459
206.	Manipal University	2	0.122474	1186	72.62707
207.	Meston College of Education	2	0.122474	1188	72.74954
208.	Ministry of Education, GOI	2	0.122474	1190	72.87201
209.	Mizoram University	2	0.122474	1192	72.99449
210.	NALSAR University of Law	2	0.122474	1194	73.11696
211.	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies	2	0.122474	1196	73.23944
212.	National Academy of Agricultural Research Management	2	0.122474	1198	73.36191
213.	National Board of Accreditation	2	0.122474	1200	73.48438
214.	National Institute of Technology	2	0.122474	1202	73.60686
215.	NB Mehta Science and Commerce College	2	0.122474	1204	73.72933
216.	Netaji subhas Open University	2	0.122474	1206	73.85181
217.	Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute	2	0.122474	1208	73.97428
218.	NIMRA University	2	0.122474	1210	74.09675
219.	Noida College of Physical Education	2	0.122474	1212	74.21923
220.	North Maharashtra University	2	0.122474	1214	74.3417
221.	NSS Training college	2	0.122474	1216	74.46418
222.	Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology	2	0.122474	1218	74.58665
223.	Pandit Deendyal Petroleum University	2	0.122474	1220	74.70912
224.	Parul University	2	0.122474	1222	74.8316
225.	People's College	2	0.122474	1224	74.95407
611.	409 institutions with one contribution	409	25.04592	**1633**	**100**

are from the first 20 institutions, thus signifying their high rate of productivity. The average rate of productivity of contributions in the first group is 20.8, followed by second group is 7.25, third group is 2.73 and the last groups is 1.06. Hence, this shows the concentration of more number of contributions in a few i.e. 20 institutions.

Designation-wise Distribution of Contributions

The distribution of contributions In six volumes according to the designations wise is shown in Table 7.

It can be seen from Table 7 that 1633 contributions are contributed by 140 cadres of authors in university news journal. Among them the cadre of 'Assistant Professor/Lecturer', gets first rank for being contributed a greater number of contributions 259 (15.86%), followed by 'Vice Chancellors' 205 (12.55%), 'Professors' 190 (11.64%), 'Associate Professor/Reader' 121 (7.41%), and 'Former Vice Chancellors' 85 (5.21%). These five cadres of authors are contributed more than fifty percent of contributions of the total contributions. Hence, these designations of authors are the major contributors in university news. However, the remaining (50%) contributions are scattered in 135 designations.

Designation-wise productivity of contributions in University News

The Table 8 shows that the designation-wise productivity of contributions in University News (data obtained in Table 7) is measured after dividing all the contributions into four equal groups. The number of institutions covering the contributions in each group is calculated. The average rate of productivity in each group is calculated.

It can be seen from Table 8 that the first 25% of contributions are by first two cadres of authors (i.e. Assistant Professors and Vice Chancellors) in University News, thus signifying their high rate of productivity. The average rate of productivity of contributions in the first group is 232, followed by second group is 132, third group is 53.57 and the last groups is 3.11. Hence, this shows the concentration of more number of contributions in a few i.e. 2 cadres of authors.

Conclusions

An analysis of 1633 contributions appended to university news during the years 2017-2022 reveals the following conclusions:

- The total number of contributions to the University News of six volumes is 1633. The highest number of contributions is 348 (21.31%) was published in 2019 and the lowest number of contributions is 248 (15.19%) was published in 2022.
- The average number of contributions per volume is 272.17.
- The analysis of the state-wise distributions of contributions in six volumes of University News reveals that out of 1633 contributions, the highest number, i.e. 244 (14.94%) has been contributed by authors in New Delhi, followed by 237 (14.51%) contributed by authors from Maharashtra, 151 (9.24%) contributed by authors from Karnataka and these three states have got first, second and third ranks respectively.
- As per as the productivity of state-wise contributions of University News, the first 25% of contributions are from the first 2 states (i.e. New Delhi and Maharashtra), thus signifying their high rate of productivity. The average rate of productivity of contributions in the first group is 240.5, followed by second group is 128, third group is 80.2 and the last groups is 15.96.
- The analysis of the institution wise distributions of contributions in six volumes of University

Table 6: Institution-wise Productivity of Contributions in University News

S. No	Percentage of Contributions	No. of Contributions	No. of Institutions covered	Percentage of Institutions	Average Productivity of Institutions
1	0 – 25%	416	20	3.27	20.8
2	26 – 50%	399	55	9.00	7.25
3	51 – 75%	409	150	24.55	2.73
4	76 – 100%	409	386	63.18	1.06
Total		**1633**	**611**	**100.00**	**2.67**

Table 7: Designation wise Distribution of Contributions

S. No	Designation	No	Percentage	Cumu-Lative No.	Cumu-lative %
1	Assistant Professor/Lecturer	259	15.86038	259	15.86038
2	Vice Chancellors	205	12.55358	464	28.41396
3	Professor	190	11.63503	654	40.04899
4	Associate Professor/Reader	121	7.409675	775	47.45867
5	Former Vice-Chancellors	85	5.205144	860	52.66381
6	Research Scholar	83	5.08267	943	57.74648
7	Principal	76	4.654011	1019	62.40049
8	Director	64	3.919167	1083	66.31966
9	Former Professor	49	3.000612	1132	69.32027
10	Dean	40	2.449479	1172	71.76975
11	Former Dean	34	2.082058	1206	73.85181
12	Head	29	1.775873	1235	75.62768
13	President	24	1.469688	1259	77.09737
14	Assistant Librarian	16	0.979792	1275	78.07716
15	Deputy Advisor	16	0.979792	1291	79.05695
16	Regional Director	15	0.918555	1306	79.97551
17	Librarian	14	0.857318	1320	80.83282
18	Deputy Director	13	0.796081	1333	81.6289
19	Registrar	12	0.734844	1345	82.36375
20	Joint Secretary	11	0.673607	1356	83.03735
21	Secretary General	11	0.673607	1367	83.71096
22	Former Principal	10	0.61237	1377	84.32333
23	Deputy Librarian	9	0.551133	1386	84.87446
24	Faculty	9	0.551133	1395	85.4256
25	Pro Vice Chancellor	9	0.551133	1404	85.97673
26	Former Director	8	0.489896	1412	86.46663
27	Emeritus Professor	7	0.428659	1419	86.89529
28	Post Doctoral Fellow	7	0.428659	1426	87.32394
29	Additional Secretary	6	0.367422	1432	87.69137
30	Coordinator	6	0.367422	1438	88.05879
31	Vice Principal	6	0.367422	1444	88.42621
32	Assistant Regional Director	5	0.306185	1449	88.73239
33	Editor	5	0.306185	1454	89.03858
34	Founder Principal	5	0.306185	1459	89.34476
35	Pro Chancellor	5	0.306185	1464	89.65095
36	UGC Senior Research Fellow	5	0.306185	1469	89.95713
37	Adviser	4	0.244948	1473	90.20208
38	Associate Dean	4	0.244948	1477	90.44703

S. No	Designation	No	Percentage	Cumu-Lative No.	Cumu-lative %
39	Controller of Examinations	4	0.244948	1481	90.69198
40	Founder Director	4	0.244948	1485	90.93693
41	Secretary	4	0.244948	1489	91.18187
42	Assistant Adviser	3	0.183711	1492	91.36559
43	Chairman	3	0.183711	1495	91.5493
44	Finance Officer	3	0.183711	1498	91.73301
45	Former Faculty	3	0.183711	1501	91.91672
46	Former Founding Director	3	0.183711	1504	92.10043
47	Former Head	3	0.183711	1507	92.28414
48	Former Joint Secretary	3	0.183711	1510	92.46785
49	Guest Faculty	3	0.183711	1513	92.65156
50	Not mentioned	3	0.183711	1516	92.83527
51	Students	3	0.183711	1519	93.01898
52	Assistant Director	2	0.122474	1521	93.14146
53	Consultant	2	0.122474	1523	93.26393
54	Development Economist	2	0.122474	1525	93.38641
55	Director General	2	0.122474	1527	93.50888
56	Former Advisor	2	0.122474	1529	93.63135
57	Former Assistant Professor	2	0.122474	1531	93.75383
58	Former Joint Director	2	0.122474	1533	93.8763
59	Former Registrar	2	0.122474	1535	93.99878
60	Founder-President	2	0.122474	1537	94.12125
61	ICSSR Post-Doctoral Fellow	2	0.122474	1539	94.24372
62	In Charge	2	0.122474	1541	94.3662
63	Instructional Coach & Educational Consultant	2	0.122474	1543	94.48867
64	Junior Research Fellow	2	0.122474	1545	94.61115
65	Managing Trustee	2	0.122474	1547	94.73362
66	OSD to Governor	2	0.122474	1549	94.85609
67	Post Doctoral Research Associate	2	0.122474	1551	94.97857
68	Research Associate	2	0.122474	1553	95.10104
69	Secretary & Former Principal	2	0.122474	1555	95.22352
70	Senior Director	2	0.122474	1557	95.34599
71	Senior Library and Information Officer	2	0.122474	1559	95.46846
72	Senior Research Fellow	2	0.122474	1561	95.59094
73	Statistician	2	0.122474	1563	95.71341
74	University Librarian	2	0.122474	1565	95.83589
75	Vice Chairman	2	0.122474	1567	95.95836
76	Visiting Faculty	2	0.122474	1569	96.08083
77	Academic Director	1	0.061237	1570	96.14207

S. No	Designation	No	Percentage	Cumu-Lative No.	Cumu-lative %
78	Advisor to the Chancellor	1	0.061237	1571	96.20331
79	Assistant Dean	1	0.061237	1572	96.26454
80	Associate Director	1	0.061237	1573	96.32578
81	CEO	1	0.061237	1574	96.38702
82	Chairperson	1	0.061237	1575	96.44826
83	Chief Executive and President	1	0.061237	1576	96.50949
84	Convener	1	0.061237	1577	96.57073
85	Deputy Secretary	1	0.061237	1578	96.63197
86	Education Specialist	1	0.061237	1579	96.6932
87	Educationist and Independent Researcher	1	0.061237	1580	96.75444
88	Educationist and Senior Consultant	1	0.061237	1581	96.81568
89	Film Theoretician	1	0.061237	1582	96.87691
90	Former Assistant Library and Information Officer	1	0.061237	1583	96.93815
91	Former Chairman	1	0.061237	1584	96.99939
92	Former Chancellor	1	0.061237	1585	97.06062
93	Former Director General	1	0.061237	1586	97.12186
94	Former president	1	0.061237	1587	97.1831
95	Former PVC	1	0.061237	1588	97.24434
96	Former Regional Director	1	0.061237	1589	97.30557
97	Former Research Scientist	1	0.061237	1590	97.36681
98	Former Scientist	1	0.061237	1591	97.42805
99	Former Vice Chairman	1	0.061237	1592	97.48928
100	Formerly OSD	1	0.061237	1593	97.55052
101	Founder	1	0.061237	1594	97.61176
102	Founder Chairman	1	0.061237	1595	97.67299
103	Founding Vice Chancellor	1	0.061237	1596	97.73423
104	Freelance Writer in Education	1	0.061237	1597	97.79547
105	General Manger	1	0.061237	1598	97.85671
106	General Secretary	1	0.061237	1599	97.91794
107	Honorary Director	1	0.061237	1600	97.97918
108	In Charge Vice Chancellor	1	0.061237	1601	98.04042
109	Indian Statistical Institute Certified Data Scientist	1	0.061237	1602	98.10165
110	IQAC Coordinator	1	0.061237	1603	98.16289
111	Library and Information Officer	1	0.061237	1604	98.22413
112	Management Consultant	1	0.061237	1605	98.28536
113	Member of Parliament	1	0.061237	1606	98.3466
114	Nautical Faculty	1	0.061237	1607	98.40784
115	Nodal Officer	1	0.061237	1608	98.46908
116	Personal Secretary	1	0.061237	1609	98.53031

S. No	Designation	No	Percentage	Cumu-Lative No.	Cumu-lative %
117	Principal Scientist	1	0.061237	1610	98.59155
118	Principal Secretary	1	0.061237	1611	98.65279
119	Producer	1	0.061237	1612	98.71402
120	Programme Coordinator	1	0.061237	1613	98.77526
121	Programme Officer	1	0.061237	1614	98.8365
122	Project Associate	1	0.061237	1615	98.89773
123	Public Health Consultant	1	0.061237	1616	98.95897
124	Rector President	1	0.061237	1617	99.02021
125	Research Coordinator	1	0.061237	1618	99.08145
126	Research Mentor	1	0.061237	1619	99.14268
127	School Assistant	1	0.061237	1620	99.20392
128	Scientist	1	0.061237	1621	99.26516
129	Senior Bonded Resident Doctor	1	0.061237	1622	99.32639
130	Senior Communication-Cum-Publication Officer	1	0.061237	1623	99.38763
131	Senior Consultant	1	0.061237	1624	99.44887
132	Senior Member IEE	1	0.061237	1625	99.5101
133	Senior Professor	1	0.061237	1626	99.57134
134	Senior Teacher	1	0.061237	1627	99.63258
135	Sports Officer	1	0.061237	1628	99.69382
136	Union Minister of Education	1	0.061237	1629	99.75505
137	Assistant Teacher	1	0.061237	1630	99.81629
138	Chancellor Emeritus	1	0.061237	1631	99.87753
139	Joint Director	1	0.061237	1632	99.93876
140	Managing Director	1	0.061237	**1633**	**100**

Table 8: Designation-wise Productivity of Contributions in University News

S. No	Percentage of Contributions	No. of Contributions	No. of Designations covered	Percentage of Designations	Average Productivity of Designations
1	0 – 25%	464	2	1.43	232
2	26 – 50%	396	3	2.14	132
3	51 – 75%	375	7	5.00	53.57
4	76 – 100%	398	128	91.43	3.11
Total		**1633**	**140**	**100.00**	**11.66**

News reveals that out 1633 contributions in university news journal are scattered in 611 different institutions. Among them 'India Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi' gets first rank for being contributed a greater number of contributions 69 (4.22%), followed by 'University of Delhi' 47 (2.88%), 'National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)' 29 (1.78%), 'National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)' 22(1.34%), and 'Association of Indian Universities' 21(1.28%).

- As per as the productivity of institution wise contributions of University News, the first 25% of contributions are contributed in University News are from the first 20 institutions (data from Table 6), thus signifying their high rate of productivity. The average rate of productivity of

contributions in the first group is 20.8, followed by second group is 7.25, third group is 2.73 and the last groups is 1.06.

- Out of 1633 contributions are contributed by 140 cadres of authors in University News journal. Among them the cadre of 'Assistant Professor/Lecture', gets first rank for being contributed more number of contributions 259 (15.86%), followed by 'Vice Chancellors' 205 (12.55%), 'Professors' 190 (11.64%), 'Associate Professor/Reader' 121 (7.41%), and 'Former Vice Chancellors' 85 (5.21%).
- As per as productivity of designation wise distribution of contributions of university news, the first 25% of contributions are contributed by first two cadres of authors (i.e. Assistant Professors and Vice Chancellors) in University News (data from Table 7), thus signifying their high rate of productivity. The average rate of productivity of contributions in the first group is 232, followed by second group is 132, third group is 53.57 and the last groups is 3.11. Hence, this shows the concentration of more number of contributions in a few i.e. 2 cadres of authors.

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Edited Book
on

Realising United Nations Sustainable Development Goals through Higher Education Institutions

By

Dr (Mrs) Pankaj Mittal

and

Dr Sistla Rama Devi Pani

The Association of Indian Universities has come out with a new publication on the vital theme '***Realising United Nations Sustainable Development Goals through Higher Education Institutions'*** this year 2024. AIU undertook several initiatives, like organising consultancies, debates, discussions, and Vice Chancellors Meets with experts from the United Nations, the Government, NITI Aayog, and Industries to deliberate extensively on the various issues regarding SDGs. AIU also gathered articles from experts and erudite scholars on the implementation of the SDGs. Each article in the Book is unique and deals with a wide range of issues involved with SDGs in the words and opinions of the authors. This Book covers a range of articles on the status of implementation and the role that Higher Education Institutions can play in the speedy implementation of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It certainly acts as a reference guide for those who are stuck in the process of achieving this extremely inevitable Agenda 2030. It provides a roadmap for the government and the universities to act timely to achieve the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

For further details contact the Editors on Email Id : ramapani.universitynews@gmail.com

Viksit Bharat 2047: Contemplation of Aspirations and Challenges as We Enter 2025

Vijay M Kumbhar*

As India aspires to transition into a developed economy by 2047, this paper examines key economic indicators that highlight the disparities between India and more developed nations, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom. Utilizing data from various reputable sources, the analysis explores Gross National Income, per capita income, unemployment rates, and the Human Development Index, among other factors. In 2024, India's Gross National Income and per capita income are significantly lower than those of its developed counterparts, indicating substantial challenges ahead. The paper also highlights critical areas such as inflation rates, industrial productivity, agricultural contributions to GDP, and educational attainment, which collectively underscore the necessity for strategic economic reforms and targeted social policies. Additionally, the analysis addresses the implications of demographic trends and life expectancy disparities, reflecting on the importance of improving healthcare access and quality of life. The findings reveal that while India demonstrates considerable growth potential, achieving its developmental goals requires a unified effort to enhance economic resilience, foster social equity, and promote sustainable growth along with realistic women empowerment. This study aims to provide insights into the critical pathways India must undertake to realize its vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Citizens of every nation aspire for their country to rank among the world's most developed economies, an objective that necessitates consistent, dedicated efforts. For India, achieving this ambition requires acknowledging the gap between the current economic reality and the envisioned ideal. To attain developed nation status, it is essential for India to adopt a comprehensive framework for economic growth and implement it effectively.

The "Developed India" concept envisions India as an advanced, self-sufficient, and economically robust country. This ambition emphasizes social, economic, technological, and environmental progress, with the aim of elevating the quality of life for all Indian citizens. To realize this vision, it is necessary to focus on enhancing national income, per capita income, job creation, poverty eradication, and the modernization of various sectors, particularly industry and agriculture. Ensuring inclusive development, upgrading infrastructure, and fostering sustainable growth are crucial components of this vision.

Global economies are often classified into three main categories: underdeveloped, developing, and developed. Underdeveloped economies exhibit low GDP, high unemployment rates, and extreme poverty, with limited access to basic services such as healthcare and education. Developing economies are undergoing industrialization and exhibit higher growth rates, with improvements in GDP, investments, exports, and living standards. Currently, India is categorized as a developing nation.

India As a Developed Economy in 2047: A Review

Research on Gross National Income (GNI) highlights significant differences between India, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The World Bank (2023) indicates that the U.S. has one of the highest GNI figures globally, attributed to its strong economic framework and high productivity levels. Conversely, India's GNI per capita is markedly lower, classifying it among lower-middle-income countries (International Monetary Fund, 2022). This disparity emphasizes the differing economic strengths and productivity rates, which in turn affect their global standing and resource management (Singh & Gupta, 2021).

Per capita income serves as a crucial indicator of individual economic welfare within nations. The U.S. consistently reports a high per capita income exceeding $65,000 (OECD, 2022). The UK also shows a notable per capita income of around $45,000. In contrast, India's per capita income is under $3,000, reflecting substantial obstacles in achieving similar economic well-being. Scholars

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have noted that factors such as income inequality, job quality, and limited access to high-paying roles contribute to India's relatively low income levels (Banerjee & Duflo, 2020).

Unemployment rates further illustrate economic health disparities among these countries. The United States enjoys an unemployment rate below 4%, while the UK's stands at about 5% (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023). In India, the unemployment rate hovers around 6-7%, revealing underlying structural challenges like labor market inefficiencies and mismatched skills (Kannan & Raveendran, 2020). This scenario calls for targeted policies aimed at job creation and vocational training in India.

The Human Development Index (HDI), which combines indicators of life expectancy, education, and income, places the U.S. and the UK among the top 20 globally, thanks to their robust healthcare and educational systems (United Nations Development Programme, 2022). In comparison, India's lower HDI score highlights its struggles with improving education, healthcare, and income distribution (Desai, 2021).

Inflation rates significantly affect purchasing power and economic stability. According to IMF research (2023), inflation in the U.S. and UK has remained relatively steady, averaging between 3-4% over the past decade. Conversely, India's inflation has been higher and more erratic, averaging around 6%, primarily due to supply chain inefficiencies and fluctuating commodity prices (Sinha & Prasad, 2020). This situation underscores the necessity for India to enhance economic policies to achieve inflation stability.

The contribution of industry to GDP varies notably across these economies. In the U.S., industry accounts for approximately 20% of GDP, while in the UK, it is around 17% (World Bank, 2023). India, however, sees about 30% of its GDP coming from industrial activities, reflecting a strong emphasis on manufacturing. Despite this, Agarwal (2021) argues that India lags in industrial productivity and innovation, which are critical for maintaining global competitiveness.

The agricultural sector's GDP contribution also exhibits considerable variation. In the U.S. and UK, agriculture contributes a mere 1% due to extensive industrialization and urbanization. However, in India, agriculture accounts for about 15% of GDP, highlighting its essential role in employment and livelihoods (National Sample Survey Office, 2022). Experts argue that this reliance on agriculture hampers India's transition to a more service-oriented economy (Kumar & Mishra, 2019).

Life expectancy serves as a measure of healthcare quality and social well-being. The U.S. and UK have high life expectancies of approximately 79 and 81 years, respectively, attributed to their advanced healthcare systems (OECD, 2022). In contrast, India's average life expectancy is about 70 years, influenced by limited healthcare access and lower public health expenditure (Patel et al., 2020).

Population growth also affects economic development and resource distribution. India's growth rate is significantly higher than that of the U.S. and UK, which are experiencing minimal or negative growth (World Bank, 2022). This demographic trend presents both challenges and opportunities, including increased demands for jobs and infrastructure (Sharma & Mohan, 2021).

Tertiary education enrollment rates vary across these nations, impacting productivity and innovation. The U.S. and UK boast enrollment rates over 50%, while India's rate is around 27% (UNESCO, 2022). Experts emphasize that enhancing the quality and accessibility of higher education in India is vital for fostering economic growth and skill enhancement (Rao, 2020).

Global export shares provide insight into international trade competitiveness. The U.S. and UK command significant export shares of about 10% and 5%, respectively, while India accounts for only 2% of global exports (World Trade Organization, 2023). This disparity signifies the need for India to diversify its export sectors and concentrate on high-value industries (Basu, 2021).

The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), which assesses fundamental quality-of-life indicators like literacy and infant mortality, reveals that both the U.S. and UK score highly due to their well-developed healthcare and educational frameworks. India's PQLI is lower, reflecting gaps in healthcare access and educational quality (Chakraborty, 2022). The Global Happiness Index

ranks nations based on subjective measures of well-being, with the U.S. and UK consistently appearing in the top 20. In contrast, India ranks below 100, indicating lower life satisfaction stemming from socio-economic disparities and restricted access to quality public services (Helliwell et al., 2023).

In summary, India's aspiration to evolve into a developed economy by 2047 hinges on implementing proactive economic strategies, social reforms, and embracing technological advancements. This development trajectory aims to enhance living standards, bolster economic resilience, and promote sustainable growth, positioning India as a model for innovation and inclusivity among emerging economies.

Current Status of the Indian Economy

While India has made significant progress in key economic indicators, the goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047 demands concerted efforts. A comparative analysis of economic indicators between India and the United States in 2024 underscores the substantial gap in economic and social development.

The comparison illustrates significant disparities in economic and social metrics between India and developed countries. India's aspiration to match the status of a nation like the United States is commendable, but the journey towards achieving this goal will require overcoming substantial challenges.

1. ***Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*:** As of 2024, India's GDP stands at $3.73 trillion, significantly lower than the United States' GDP of $28.3 trillion. To match the developmental level of the U.S. by 2047, India's GDP must grow by approximately $24.57 trillion over the next 23 years.
2. ***Per Capita Income*:** India's current per capita income is $2,600, whereas in the U.S., it is $85,400. This $82,800 gap highlights the need for India to increase per capita income by about 33 times to reach comparable levels.
3. ***Unemployment Rate*:** India's unemployment rate is 6.3%, compared to the U.S. rate of 3.9%. Given India's population of 1.43 billion, high unemployment is a significant issue impacting economic stability and social welfare.
4. ***Human Development Index (HDI):*** India's HDI is 0.610, whereas the U.S. stands at 0.926, with Switzerland leading globally at 0.967. This index reflects India's need for substantial improvements in education, healthcare, and essential public services.
5. ***Inflation Rate*:** India's inflation rate is 5.4%, while it is 3.1% in the U.S. High inflation directly impacts citizens' purchasing power and their overall standard of living.
6. ***Sectoral Contributions to GDP*:** In India, the industrial sector contributes 30% to the GDP, and agriculture 14%, whereas in the U.S., industry contributes 20% and agriculture only

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Key Development Indicators (2024)

Indicator	India	United States	Difference
Gross National Income	$3.73 trillion	$28.3 trillion	-$24.57 trillion
Per Capita Income	$2,600	$85,400	-$82,800
Unemployment Rate	6.3%	3.9%	+2.4%
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.610	0.926	-0.316
Inflation Rate	5.4%	3.1%	+2.3%
Industry Contribution to GDP	30%	20%	+10%
Agriculture Contribution to GDP	14%	1%	+13%
Average Life Expectancy	71.5 years	79.2 years	-7.7 years
Population	1.43 billion	332 million	+1.098 billion
Higher Education Rate	20%	50%	-30%
Global Export Share	2.3%	8.7%	-6.4%
Physical Quality of Life Index	41.5	73.9	-32.4
Global Happiness Index	126	23	-103

Source: India Economic Outlook, April 2024

1%. Reducing dependency on agriculture and increasing the contributions of industry and services are essential for economic growth.

7. ***Life Expectancy*:** The average life expectancy in India is 71.5 years, compared to 79.2 years in the U.S. This indicator highlights the need to improve healthcare and quality of life to boost longevity.
8. ***Population*:** India's population is 1.43 billion, compared to the U.S.'s 332 million. The vast population in India poses challenges for economic development and resource distribution, demanding either effective population control measures or accelerated economic growth.
9. ***Higher Education Enrollment*:** Approximately 20% of India's population has access to higher education, compared to 50% in the U.S. The low higher education rate in India hampers economic and social progress.
10. ***Share in Global Exports*:** India's share in global exports is 2.3%, while the U.S. accounts for 8.7%. Increasing India's global market presence requires expanding production and exporting goods and services at competitive levels.
11. ***Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)*:** India's PQLI stands at 41.5, whereas the U.S. is at 73.9. This index highlights the need for improvements in essential services, including education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities.
12. ***Global Happiness Index*:** India ranks 126th on the Global Happiness Index, while the U.S. holds the 23rd position. The low ranking indicates a need to improve quality of life and satisfaction levels among Indian citizens.

Realizing the vision of a "Developed India" by 2047 is an ambitious goal, one that will require a sustained commitment to economic restructuring and social reform. Addressing the challenges highlighted in this paper, such as low per capita income, unemployment, educational and healthcare disparities, and infrastructure development, will be essential. Through coordinated and strategic efforts, India can work towards transforming this vision into a reality.

Achieving the dream of a developed India by 2047 requires a focused approach across multiple sectors, with an emphasis on raising economic productivity, enhancing social and physical infrastructure, and ensuring equitable distribution of resources. By learning from the policies of developed countries, India can set realistic targets in areas such as per capita income, employment, health, education, and technology. The path to development is challenging, but with unified efforts and strategic initiatives, India can indeed progress towards becoming a globally recognized developed economy by 2047.

Required Steps for India's Progress

Reforms in the Agricultural Sector

To transform India into a developed economy, several critical and focused efforts are necessary. Establishing stable and inclusive economic policies with strict implementation is vital (Government of India, 2024). Reforms in the agricultural sector are particularly important to enhance farmer prosperity, including implementing advanced technology, ensuring minimum support prices, and improving market infrastructure for agricultural produce (FAO, 2024).

Empowering Youth

Given India's large and young population, it is essential to provide high-quality, affordable education and training. This includes emphasizing both skill-based and value-based education. Additionally, the establishment of subsidized vocational education institutions could help address the unemployment issue, reducing poverty and boosting national income (Planning Commission, 2024).

Industrialization and Infrastructure Development

While industrialization is critical, a balanced focus on rural and agricultural processing industries is equally important to ensure inclusive growth (World Economic Forum, 2024). Policies that support and stimulate production sectors, such as favorable trade policies and financial assistance for startups, can significantly impact growth. Furthermore, infrastructure development should prioritize areas like transportation, energy, water supply, healthcare, and digital infrastructure. Quality infrastructure enhances the ease of doing business and attracts foreign investment, which is essential for India's rapid economic development (Asian Development Bank, 2024).

Enhancing Women's Economic Participation

Another pivotal area is enhancing women's economic participation through targeted policies. The participation of women in economic activities in India is about 37%, with the majority of women engaged in agriculture and allied activities. There is a need to increase their participation in industries, trade, and services to ensure more balanced economic growth and empowerment. Providing women with greater access to economic opportunities and professional avenues would harness untapped productive potential, facilitating more inclusive national progress (UN Women, 2024).

Transparency and Efficiency in Public Services

To create an environment of trust and cooperation between citizens and the state, the government must implement robust measures to enhance transparency, efficiency, agility, and accountability across all administrative levels (Transparency International, 2024). Transparent governance, which openly communicates decision-making processes and resource allocation, is crucial to fostering civic engagement and reducing corruption. Corruption, a persistent problem in many developing and developed nations alike, often erodes public confidence and generates skepticism towards governmental initiatives (Gupta & Mishra, 2023). When citizens perceive public institutions as corrupt or inefficient, their willingness to support developmental programs and reforms diminishes, stifling both economic growth and social progress.

Digital Governance Initiatives

Implementing digital governance initiatives, such as e-governance platforms, is one approach that can help achieve this transparency and improve government responsiveness. By digitizing processes such as public procurement, tax filing, and welfare distribution, governments can reduce bureaucratic delays, limit opportunities for corruption, and enhance accountability (OECD, 2023). For example, online tracking systems for applications or services allow citizens to monitor the status of their requests in real-time, which not only reduces discretionary power among officials but also improves satisfaction with public services. Moreover, digital platforms can empower citizens to access government services easily and provide feedback, creating a participatory governance model (World Bank, 2024).

Affordable and Convenient Digital Governance Initiatives

Affordable and Convenient Digital Governance Initiatives are aimed at improving the accessibility and efficiency of government services, especially for marginalized communities, while keeping costs low for both the government and citizens. These initiatives leverage technology to ensure that services are more user-friendly, transparent, and easily accessible, thus promoting inclusion and empowering citizens.

Public Disclosure

Public Disclosure is one of the most required initiatives should be undertaken effectively. Moreover, reforms such as periodic audits, public financial disclosure by officials, and regular performance assessments can reduce instances of misuse of power, ultimately improving institutional credibility. When citizens witness effective actions taken against corrupt individuals, their trust in the government's commitment to integrity grows, encouraging a stronger civic spirit and patriotism (Svensson, 2023).

Furthermore, *enhancing efficiency in administrative functions* by streamlining procedures can reduce bureaucratic obstacles that often discourage investment and development. For instance, simplifying licensing processes, expediting approvals, and reducing red tape can boost economic activity by enabling businesses to operate with greater ease and confidence in the regulatory framework (OECD, 2023). Creating standardized procedures and timelines for government actions not only fosters a more predictable environment for stakeholders but also attracts foreign investment, which is essential for economic growth.

Finally, *building an agile government* requires training officials to adapt to changing socio-economic conditions, new technologies, and policy needs. Programs that promote continuous learning and adaptability among public servants improve their capacity to address emerging issues effectively, such as digital transformation or climate resilience (United Nations Development Programme, 2023). Empowering the public sector workforce to act with flexibility and innovation enables the government to respond quickly to challenges, maintain public order, and sustain progress. Such an agile, responsive administration fosters public trust by demonstrating that the government is not only competent but

also committed to serving the public interest with urgency and diligence.

In short, strengthening government mechanisms through transparency, efficiency, agility, and patriotism forms the backbone of a responsive governance system. By prioritizing these values, governments can enhance public trust, engage citizens in developmental initiatives, and create a conducive atmosphere for socio-economic growth. This alignment between citizens and the state paves the way for meaningful, sustainable development and contributes to a more harmonious and prosperous society (World Bank, 2024; Transparency International, 2024).

Conclusion

In conclusion, India's journey toward becoming a developed economy necessitates a multi-pronged strategy involving economic stability, educational reform, industrial expansion, infrastructure development, and inclusive governance. These foundational changes would catalyze accelerated economic development and enable India to realize its vision of becoming a developed nation within a foreseeable timeframe. To realize its vision, India must prioritize enhancing the quality of education and expanding access to vocational training, thereby addressing skill gaps and fostering a more competitive workforce. Additionally, improving healthcare infrastructure and ensuring equitable access to essential services will be crucial in raising life expectancy and overall quality of life for citizens.

Moreover, the government's commitment to transparency, accountability, and efficient governance will play a pivotal role in building public trust and stimulating economic growth. By fostering an environment conducive to investment and innovation, India can leverage its demographic dividend to drive sustainable development. In summary, while challenges remain, a concerted effort towards implementing inclusive economic policies, improving infrastructure, and promoting social welfare will pave the way for India to emerge as a developed economy by 2047. Through these strategic initiatives, India can aspire to not only elevate its economic standing but also serve as a model for other emerging economies striving for sustainable growth and development.

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Self-discovery : The Catalyst for Personal Growth

Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Vice President of India delivered the Convocation Address (Excerpts) at the 37th Convocation Ceremony of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi on February 20, 2024. He said, "Do not be afraid of failure, for it is the stepping stone to success. Let it be a catalyst for growth and self-discovery. Together, let us build an Amrit Kaal where every dream takes flight, and where the true potential of our youth illuminates the path to a brighter tomorrow." Excerpts

It is truly an honour to be part of the 37th Convocation of the prestigious Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). Degrees are being awarded to 3 lakh students. This three and a half million student population is unprecedented at global level.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the graduating Students, their family members, and their teachers. Your hard work, dedication, and perseverance have brought you to this significant milestone, and I commend each one of you for your achievements.

Friends, convocation is much beyond a ceremony. It is a milestone in all your lives. An unforgettable moment. It marks the culmination of years of dedication, hard work, and sleepless nights.

This moment is also a turning page in the chapter that has, so far, been your life at this university.

You will move beyond this chapter, leaving behind the familiar charm of student life and embracing the exhilarating life of adulthood.

I am sure a lot of emotions stir within you – pride in all that you have achieved, anxiety about the future, and heartache of saying goodbye to an institution that you have been a part of for the past few years.

My young friends- Let us not solely fixate on the endings, for today is also a beginning. Today, we celebrate not just the completion of a journey but the ignition of new aspirations. Always bear in mind that your learning never stops.

Friends, you are fortunate to step into adulthood at an exciting time- our अमृत काल where there is hope and possibility of all kinds.

There is in place an ecosystem that is wholesome for exploring your talent and realising your aspirations.

Let me advert to the launchpad that all of you are presently standing on – and this is a very significant launchpad in the history of this great nation that has a civilisational depth of 5000 years. You are henceforth part of the marathon march to *Viksit Bharat@2047.*

Friends, Governance, once shrouded in shadows, now embraces transparency and accountability. Corruption once the bane of the system has now yielded to the rule of law. Now all, without exception, are subject to accountability before the law. All this has paved the way for your aspirations to truly take flight and dreams to fructify.

On the economic front, our story is one of remarkable dynamism. Negotiating difficult terrain and tough challenges we have traversed from being a 'Fragile Five' global economy to the glorious status of being the fifth-largest economy, with ambitions set firmly on the third position in the global economy within a few years.

The World Bank applauds our meteoric rise in financial inclusion, achieved in just six years when others projected decades.

The IMF hails India as a global investment hotspot, acknowledging the immense opportunities we offer.

And hence, our projected GDP growth is double the global average, speaks volumes about our economic vitality and its robust premise.

Friends, our strength transcends mere numbers. It lies in the power of collective action. We are now the third-largest powerhouse in terms of purchasing power, showcasing the combined potential we hold.

Our resilient financial ecosystem, fuelled by an inclusive digital payment system, has become a global model. Not only do we use it, we export it.

Indians can now transact using UPI in seven countries, and UPI transactions alone, in 2022, accounted for nearly half of all global digital transactions.

We are not just consumers, we are innovators and leaders in this domain. We even surpass the per capita mobile data consumption of China and the US taken together. This is mobile magic!

Our aspirations extend beyond the Earth's boundaries. The momentous success of Chandrayaan-3,

marking our historic soft landing on the Moon's South Pole, exemplifies our relentless pursuit of scientific and technological advancements. We now celebrate August 23 as Space Day.

Gone are the days, mark my words, people of my age know it when a bicycle was used to carry parts for our first rocket launch. Today, we have launched over 400 satellites for other countries, developed countries including USA and Singapore.

Friends, reflect and take pride in what truly makes our *Bharat* so special!

Firstly, we stand tall in the community of nations with a civilizational legacy of over 5000 years, a rich tapestry of knowledge and wisdom that guides our present and shapes our future.

Secondly, we are the largest and most functional democracy in the world, demonstrating our commitment to inclusivity and participation.

I am not taking you to figures but imagine 500 million people have opened their bank accounts for the first time. This is the financial inclusion of the highest order ever on the planet. A hundred million gas connections have been given to needy households. These are just two figures, there can be many.

This spirit of inclusivity resonates globally. The unprecedented G20 Summit held in New Delhi stands as a testament to our leadership. Imagine, G20 footprint was in all the states and all the Union Territories of the country. It is a remarkable geographical achievement other nations can only look up to.

From engaging all states and union territories across the nation to inducting the African Union as a member of the G20 and launching the Global Biofuel Alliance, India emerged as the voice of the Global South for the first time. Such an important segment of the planet was not being noticed and now it is being noticed day in and day out.

So, dear friends, you are not just entering life but rocketing towards it. All of you are graduating into an India on the rise, India that has shaken off the label of the 'sleeping giant', India's rise is continual, incremental and unstoppable.

We are no longer a nation defined by its potential. We are a nation realizing its potential. We are a nation enabling global powers to realize their potential. We are a nation that is defining how human resource potential can be exploited.

Seize this incredible momentum, harness the transparency, leverage the economic boom, and turn the opportunities into your personal masterpieces. What do young minds need? They need a system that is free from corruption. Corruption has gone for good. Corruption is no longer a password to a contract or a recruitment process. It helps all of you.

All are equal before the law. Some thought at one point of time that they are above law, law cannot reach them, and they have immunity from the law. They are now feeling the heat of law day in and day out because democracy cannot survive, democracy cannot breathe unless there is equality before the law. Now equality before law is a ground reality for one and all.

Friends, as we navigate the contemporary scenario, we are witnessing extraordinary infrastructural growth, widespread technology penetration, rapid pace of digitization and a commitment to transparent and accountable governance. Imagine if you choose to work from home, your house in the village is as well equipped as your house in a modern metro. All the facilities that you look for are available in the villages, that is the kind of development this country has seen in the last decade.

These are not mere buzzwords; they are ground reality, as we can all witness today!

Our scientific prowess has not only earned India laurels, but has transformed the lives of ordinary citizens and has fuelled our aspirations for a brighter and more sustainable future.

We stand at a new dawn, an *Amrit Kaal* where India soars to even greater heights. Our government has sown the seeds of opportunity and growth, pouring its heart and resources into nurturing fertile ground for our collective future and particularly for our young minds, boys and girls who are before me today in large numbers virtually and physically.

As India strides towards becoming the world's third-largest economy, our young minds should engage to explore a vast landscape of possibilities, unburdened by the shackles of narrow definitions of success.

I appeal to young minds, don't be killed by competitive mechanism, obsession to hold a government position. Enormous opportunities are available to you, you just have to look and explore. You will be extremely successful, these will be rewarding for you. Grab these opportunities, they will

suit your aptitude, they will fulfil your inclinations, Go ahead in that direction.

We should now have enabling policies and initiatives for creating a space where every dream holds value, where individuality thrives, and where success is measured not by societal yardsticks, but by deep, personal fulfilment.

Let me just divert and indicate to you, Examine our startups, they've created wonders at the global level, and they have changed the economic landscape of the country. Their contribution to the economy is immeasurable, they are setting new trends. You have to take the lead when you step out into the larger world.

Let go of the obsession with traditional paths. Let us think out of the box, If you have an idea in your mind. Don't fear failure, Failures are natural, failures are success steps towards further success. A failure is a success story, it is not a failed attempt. It's an essential attempt to secure success. Just reflect that Chandrayaan-3 would not have been there if Chandrayaan-2 wouldn't have gone to that extent. Chandrayaan-2 was not a failure, it was majorly a success, Chandrayaan-3 fructified it.

Embrace the untapped potential that lies within all of you – the entrepreneur, the innovator, the changemaker.

Instead of competition, let collaboration be our guiding principle. Let us support each other, share our talents, and lift each other up as we embark on this exciting journey.

The world has to be changed when you avail opportunities that are absolutely novel and innovative. I would like to invite your attention to disruptive technologies that will dominate our lifestyles, these are fresh areas. India is one of the few nations in the world that is focusing heavily on Quantum computing, green hydrogen missions, artificial intelligence, blockchain and machine learning. All these are the areas where young minds have to contribute, if you take the lead you will make yourselves a successful person and your family proud. You'll contribute to the nation as never before and you will be true footsoldiers of Bharat taking its march to 2047.

Friends, you are stepping into a world that is increasingly driven by dynamic and new trends in disruptive technology. You have to be extraordinary, innovative, you have to be on your own. You have to be driven by your own creation, and your own thought process. Do not be guided by old-age concepts, things have dramatically changed. Take note of it.

Friends, Internet of Things, Machine Learning, Block Chain, Augmented Reality, Artificial Intelligence and Quantum Computing are your subjects not mine. You are in the front-league. Your faculty has to only initiate you. You have to lead the path, you have to be global leaders of Bharat which is home to one-sixth of humanity.

Remember, friends, true progress lies not in conforming, but in daring to be different. It lies in following your passion, charting your own course, and leaving your unique mark on the world.

Look at history, the future belongs to those who dare to dream beyond the ordinary. So, friends, as you step into this new chapter, I urge you: to embrace your individuality, pursue your passions, and redefine success on your own terms.

Bharat eagerly awaits your contributions, your new perspectives, and your innovative ideas. Believe in yourself and your capabilities.

I can assure you, I can ensure your capability, competency and academic accomplishments and your knowledge is the best in the world.

I see the destiny of *Bharat* in your eyes. You are the most significant stakeholder in the governance and rise of *Bharat*, and you will shape *Bharat* what it will be in 2047. You are the most significant stakeholders and you have to ensure that the growth trajectory of our development which is continually incremental is not only sustained but is taken to greater heights.

I encourage every one of you to be fearless in the pursuit of your dreams. Do not let your mind become a parking place for doubts and insecurities.

Instead, let it be a platform for your imagination and creativity. Remember, some of the greatest innovations and breakthroughs have come from individuals who dared to think differently, who fearlessly challenged the status quo.

Do not be afraid of failure, for it is the stepping stone to success. Let it be a catalyst for growth and self-discovery.

Together, let us build an *Amrit Kaal* where every dream takes flight, and where the true potential of our youth illuminates the path to a brighter tomorrow.

Congratulations, and may your journeys be filled with purpose, passion, and fulfillment!

Jai Hind.

Celebration of World Mental Health Day

The World Mental Health Day was celebrated on the theme 'Mental Health Matters: Converging Towards Awareness'— *Psychospectrum 2.0* by the Shri Vaishnav Institute of Social Science, Humanities, and Arts (SVISSHA), Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya (SVVV), Indore on October 10, 2024. The event commenced with an inauguration ceremony, officiated by Dr. Dinesh Nagar, Director of SVISSHA; Dr. Arvind Singh, Registrar of SVVV; Amit Kumar Khare, Assistant Registrar; Mr. Anand Barfa, Chief Finance and Accounts Officer; Coordinator, Ms Ritika Sharma, and faculty members of SVISSHA.

The event was honored by the presence of special guests, along with Dr. Ram Ghulam Razdan, Pro Vice Chancellor, Malwanchal University, Indore and former Professor and Head of the Department of Psychiatry, M G M Medical College, Indore, who was the Chief Guest. Dr. Maya Bohra, a Rehabilitation Psychologist from Lakshya Child Development Centre was the Guest of Honor. The day featured an Exhibition, combining educational and therapeutic activities, allowing participants to interact with various mental health topics. Dr. Upinder Dhar, Vice Chancellor; Heads of Departments, Heads of Institutions, various faculty members, employees, and students attended and engaged in various activities designed to promote mental health awareness. Participants enjoyed various experiences, such as a photo booth featuring uplifting quotes, a Myths vs. Facts stall that challenged common misconceptions about mental health, and the Trash Your Worries initiative, where attendees could write down their concerns and symbolically discard them. Additional engaging stalls included a Gratitude Board, where participants expressed appreciation for positive aspects of their lives; an Affirmations Stall, offering positive statements to boost self-esteem; Color Perception activities that explored emotional responses to color; psychological testing assessments providing insights into mental health; projective technique stalls allowing participants to express feelings through creative art; and counseling services based on testing, offering personalized support, among others.

A poster competition also showcased students' research on diverse mental health, encouraging academic engagement and creativity. The winners of the competition were Ms Aditi Ansal (First Prize), Ms Niyati Choudhary (Second Prize), and Ms Sanskruti Malviya (Third Prize). The next session commenced with a Saraswati Vandana, followed by a warm welcome for the Chief Guest and Guest of Honor by Dr. Upinder Dhar, Vice Chancellor, Dr. Santosh Dhar, Rector and Dean of FDSR; and Dr. Dinesh Nagar. In her opening remarks, Ms. Ritika Sharma addressed the 'Psychospectrum 2.0' event, highlighting the vital importance of mental health awareness for both students and professionals. She advocated for fostering an environment of openness and support within communities to effectively address the existing gaps in mental health services. Dr. Dinesh Nagar offered a historical overview of World Mental Health Day, established in 1992, emphasizing the urgent need to prioritize mental health, particularly in workplaces where professionals frequently encounter significant stress. Dr. Santosh Dhar discussed the lasting impacts of childhood trauma and advocated for a multi-sectoral approach to mental health interventions that includes educators, healthcare providers, and policymakers. Dr. Ram Ghulam Razdan highlighted the importance of making mental health education accessible to non-English-speaking communities and addressed the societal pressures facing today's youth. Dr. Maya Bohra concluded the event with a poignant narrative about the impact of bullying on mental health, encouraging regular mental health check-ins and the practice of mindfulness.

The event concluded with a prize distribution ceremony and a Vote of Thanks proposed by Ms. Ritika Sharma who acknowledged the collaborative efforts of all participants in making 'Psychospectrum 2.0' a resounding success. The event not only illuminated the significance of mental health awareness but also cultivated a supportive atmosphere for open discussions surrounding mental health challenges. We extend our sincere gratitude to the Vice Chancellor, all participants, faculty, staff, and students for their invaluable contributions to the success of 'Psychospectrum 2.0'.

International Conference on Intelligent Systems, Advanced Computing and Communication

A two-day International Conference on 'Intelligent Systems, Advanced Computing and Communication' is being organized by the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Assam University, Silchar, Assam from February 27-28, 2025 through hybrid mode. The objective of the event is to support the development of new computational and cognitive paradigms stemming from the cross-fertilization of various research fields. The event will serve as a platform in the field of computation and AI that will enable academics, research community, and practitioners to collaborate, network, exchange, and disseminate knowledge. The tracks of the event are:

Intelligent Systems

- Expert Systems
- Artificial Intelligence and Robotics
- Deep Learning
- Computer Vision
- Pattern Recognition
- Web Intelligence
- Social Networks
- Recommendation Systems

Advanced Computing

- Evolutionary Computing
- Quantum Computing
- Soft Computing
- Natural Language Processing
- Image Processing
- Data Mining and Knowledge
- Extraction
- Reversible Computing
- Speech Processing

Communication

- Wireless and Mobile
- Networks
- Ad hoc Networks
- Data Communication
- High Speed Networks
- Internet of Things Network-on-Chip
- Cryptography and Network Security
- Signal Processing for Communications

For further details, contact Organising Chair, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Assam University, Silchar-788 011 Assam. E-mail: *isacc.cseaus@gmail.com.* For updates, log on to: *www.aus.ac.in/*

International Conference on Advancements in Material Science

A three-day International Conference on 'Advancements in Material Science for Sustainable Development' is being organized by the Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana from February 13-15, 2025. The event stands as a pivotal platform for scholars, researchers, and industry professionals to converge and explore the latest advancements in materials science with a focus on sustainable development. This academic forum catalyzes the exchange of innovative ideas, research findings, and collaborative initiatives aimed at addressing contemporary challenges. The event also aims to foster partnerships that drive progress in sustainable materials science. The Themes of the event are:

- Nanoscience & Nanotechnology.
- Smart & Functional Materials.
- Energy & Environmental Applications.
- Optical Materials, Nanophosphors & Photonics.
- Sustainable & Green Technology.
- Sensors & Actuators.
- Nano Electronics & Nano Catalysis.
- Nuclear Materials.
- Polymers & Composites.
- Thin Films.
- Magnetic & Ferroelectric Materials.
- Semiconductor & Optoelectronics.
- Nonlinear Analysis & Applications.
- Computational Physics & Materials Science.
- Ion Beam Induced Modification in Materials.
- Materials for Food Technology & Packaging.
- Interdisciplinary Research for Sustainability.
- Low Temperature Condensed Matter Physics.

For further details, contact Organising Secretary, Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Jant-Pali, Haryana-123031. Mobile No: 07217783644, 09811514070, and 09650122015, E-mail: *physics@cuh.ac.in.* For updates, log on to: *http://aims2025.cuh.ac.in/ aims2025.*

International Conference on Data Science, Agents and Artificial Intelligence─2025

A two-day International Conference on 'Data Science, Agents and Artificial Intelligence- 2025' is being organized by the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Chennai Institute of Technology, Chennai in association with IEEE Madras Chapter, IEEE Computer Society Madras and Computer Society of India-Chennai from March 28-29, 2025. The event aims to provide an outstanding opportunity for both academic and industrial communities to address the challenges in the areas of Data Science, Agents, and Artificial Intelligence. The purpose of the event is to bring together researchers, engineers, and practitioners interested in the theory and applications in the areas of Data Science, Agents, and Artificial Intelligence. The Tracks of the event are:

Track-I: Data Science, Big-data, Data Mining and its Applications.

Track-II: Agents, Multi-Agent Systems and Software Platforms, Distributed Problem Solving and Distributed AI in General.

Track-III: Artificial Intelligence, Knowledge Representation, Planning, Learning, Scheduling, Perception Reactive AI Systems, Evolutionary Computing, and other topics related to Intelligent Systems and Computational Intelligence.

For further details, Contact Organising Secretary, Dr. N Kirubakaran, Professor, Department of Computer Science and Business Systems, Chennai Institute of Technology, Sarathy Nagar, Kundrathur, Chennai– 600069, Tamil Nadu, Phone No: 09444255661, E-mail: *icdsaai.secretariat@citchennai.net*. For updates, log on to: *www.citchennai.edu.in/icdsaai*

International Conference on Recent and Advanced Composite Materials

A three-day International Conference on 'Recent and Advanced Composite Materials' is being organized by the Department of Mechanical Engineering, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur Campus, Chennai, Tamil Nadu from February 26-28, 2025. The conference is being organized with the objectives of bringing together academicians and industry personnel from all over the world to deliberate upon the challenges and opportunities on composites and advanced materials and to promote scientific information exchange among the academicians, researchers, developers, engineers, students, and practitioners working around the world. The Tracks of the event:

- Renewable and Sustainable Composites.
- Composites for Mobility Solutions.
- Energy Materials.
- Biomedical Composites.
- Smart and Advanced Manufacturing of Composites.
- Informatics for Composites and Advanced Materials.

For further details, contact Dr. M Kamaraj, Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur Campus, Chennai-603203, Tamil Nadu. Mobile No: 09962189209, E-mail: *kamarajm@srmist.edu.in* and *ccam.mech.ktr@srmist.edu.in.* For updates, log on to: *www.srmist.edu.in* ❑

Opinions expressed in the articles published in the University News are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Association.

Announcement

Special Issue of 'University News'

A **Special Number of University News** on the theme ***'Envisioning Future Higher Education: The Pivotal Role of India'*** is being brought out on the occasion of the **AIU Centenary Celebrations** and **AIU Annual General Meet and National Conference of Vice Chancellors'-2025 in March 2025.**

The **Special Issue** will cover the articles of eminent educationists on the afore-mentioned theme. Readers of the University News are also invited to contribute to the Special Number by submitting papers/articles on the above theme by **February 15, 2025**. The papers will be published in the Issue subject to the approval of the Editorial Committee of the University News. The contributions are invited on the following Subthemes:

Technological Integration in Higher Education

- Blended Learning Models.
- Integrating Emerging Technologies like AI, Virtual and Augmented Reality in the Learning Process.
- Cyber Security and Data Privacy in Higher Education Institutions.

Leadership and Governance in Higher Education

- Developing Academic Leadership.
- Governance of Public and Private Universities.
- Autonomy and Accountability in HEIs.

Rethinking Assessment and Evaluation

- Innovative Assessment Methods and Experiential Learning.
- Viability of One Nation One Exam System.
- Continuous Comprehensive Assessment.

Globalisation and Internationalisation

- Strategies for International Collaboration.
- Global Classrooms (Attracting International Faculty and Students).
- Challenges and Opportunities in Internationalisation of Higher Education.

Equity, Diversity and Sustainability

- Incorporating IKS in Curriculum and Pedagogy.
- Catering to Equity and Diversity on Campuses.
- Creating Green and Sustainable Campuses.

Any Other Relevant Subthemes

Guidelines for contributors are placed on the AIU Website. Manuscripts may be sent to the Editor, University News, Association of Indian Universities, AIU House, 16 Comrade Indrajit Gupta Marg (Kotla Marg), New Delhi- 110 002 through E-mail: ***ramapani.universitynews@gmail.com*** with a copy to: ***universitynews@aiu.ac.in*** on or before **February 15, 2025**.

THESES OF THE MONTH

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
A List of doctoral theses accepted by Indian Universities
(Notifications received in AIU during the month of October-November, 2024)

AGRICULTURAL & VETERINARY SCIENCES

Agronomy

1. Dheerendra Kumar. **Influence of different planting system and level of nitrogen on growth yield quality and economics of rice (*Oryza Sativa* L)**. (Dr. Dig Vijay Dubey), Department of Agronomy, Bhagwant University, Ajmer.

2. Parmar, Valjibhai Tejabhai. **Effect of weed management and fertilizer levels in rainfed cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L) under South Gujarat condition**. (Dr. D D Patel), Department of Agronomy, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari.

Entomology

1. Patel, Mitalkumari Ishvarbhai. **Studies on biocontrol activity of sugarcane root microbiomes against red rot of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) caused by Colletotrichum falcatum WENT**. (Dr. Priya John), Department of Entomology, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Biochemistry

1. Ajay Singh. **In vivo analysis of inter-dependency between autophagy and ubiquitin proteasome system in skeletal muscle atrophy**. (Dr. Rajesh Dabur), Department of Biochemistry, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

2. Farooq, Sanah. **Expression analysis of molecular markers of therapeutic relevance, HER-2, Cyclin D1, CDK4/6 and PD-1/PD L-1 in breast carcinomas**. (Dr. Rafiqa Eachkoti and Prof. Shajrul Amin), Department of Biochemistry, University of Kashmir, Srinagar.

Biotechnology

1. Akshatha, B. **Impact of heavy metals on growth and biosynthesis of important secondary metabolites from *Mucuna Pruriens* (L) DC and *Withania somnifera* (L) dunal**. (Dr. Praveen N), Department of Biotechnology, Christ University, Bangalore.

2. Basak, Chandana. **Exploring gut microbiome of a unique intestinal air-breathing fish Lepidocephalichthys guntea**. (Prof. Ranadhir Chakraborty), Department of Biotechnology, University of North Bengal, Darjeeling.

3. Bhandary, Thejaswi. **Isolation, identification and characterization of a potential probiotic bacteria and its application in aquaculture**. (Dr. Paari K A), Department of Biotechnology, Christ University, Bangalore.

4. Gangwar, Jaya. **Photocatalytic degradation on textile dyes using *Strobilanthes* species mediated nanoparticles**. (Dr. Jogeph K S), Department of Biotechnology, Christ University, Bangalore.

5. Jayaram, Saranya. **Isolation of fungal endophytes from Hulimavu Lake Flora and characterization and optimization of fungal enzymes**. (Dr. Suma S), Department of Biotechnology, Christ University, Bangalore.

6. Kaviya, P K. **Cloning and characterization of an exported protein present in the RD7 region of clinical isolates of *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis***. (Dr. Suma S), Department of Biotechnology, Christ University, Bangalore.

7. Madhu Rani. **To study the effect of diverse farming systems on the quality of soil and the product**. (Dr. Sonia), Department of Biotechnology, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

8. Mohanty, Rimjhim. **Analysis of a novel chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy (Anti-CD30/ CD20 CAR) on lymphoma and leukemia disease**. (Dr. Niladri Ganguly and Dr. Naresh Chandra Bal), Department of Biotechnology, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar.

9. Sudesh Kumari. **Evaluation of endophytic antifungal compounds from plants of South Haryana**. (Dr. A K Chhillar), Department of Biotechnology, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

Life Sciences

1. Chole, Pranjali Bajrang. **A study on nutritional, biochemical and pharmacological property of *Punica granatum* L**. (Dr. Manjunatha B T), Department of Botany, Christ University, Bangalore.

2. James, Nilina. **Isolation, characterization and evaluation of potential plant growth-promoting bacteria from the rhizosphere of *Coffea arabica* L from Kodagu District, Karnataka**. (Dr. Mridul Umesh), Department of Botany, Christ University, Bangalore.

3. Reddy, Srikala S. **Understanding the pastoral ethnobotany in Koppal And Vijayanagar districts of Karnataka for sustainability**. (Dr. Manjunatha B T), Department of Botany, Christ University, Bangalore.

Zoology

1. Archna. **RNAI approach for the management of a global pest, the whitefly (*Bemisia Tabaci*)**. (Dr. Ranjana Jaiwal and Dr. P K Jaiwal), Department of Zoology, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

2. Bhardwaj, Kanika. **Therapeutic potential of probiotic microbes in the treatment of Parkinson's disease: (*In Sillco* and *In Vivo* approach)**. (Dr. Neelu Kanwar Rajawat and Prof. Nupur Mathur), Department of Zoology, Christ University, Bangalore.

3. Chaudhary, Aditi. **Occupational exposure to cooking oil fumes: Biochemical, cytogenetic and molecular signatures**. (Dr. Manikantan P), Department of Zoology, Christ University, Bangalore.

4. Kurian, Christine. **A study on the utilization of lactic acid bacteria fermented seaweed as aqua feed for growth and disease resistance in *Oreochromis Niloticus***. (Dr. Paari K A), Department of Zoology, Christ University, Bangalore.

ENGINEERING SCIENCES

Civil Engineering

1. Iswarya, Gowram. **Performance investigation of the high strength concrete using natural zeolite with industrial waste materials**. (Dr. Beulah M), Department of Civil Engineering, Christ University, Bangalore.

2. Tanu, H M. **Investigation on mechanical and durability properties of geopolymer concrete with ground granulated blast furnace slag incorporating sugarcane bagasse ash**. (Dr. Sujatha Unnikrishnan), Department of Civil Engineering, Christ University, Bangalore.

Computer Science & Engineering

1. Deepti Rani. **Review and design of digital forensic framework and protocol(s) for IoT enables smart environment**. (Dr. Nasib Singh Gill), Department of Computer Science, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

2. George, Mino. **Prognosis of kidney disease on ultrasound images using machine learning**. (Dr. Anita H B), Department of Computer Science, Christ University, Bangalore.

3. Gracia, S. **Optimal benchmarking of quality of service and quality of experience metrics for telecom service providers using a slack based measure in data envelopment analysis**. (Dr. Beaulah Soundarabai P), Department of Computer Sciences, Christ University, Bangalore.

4. Jyothsna, R. **Subjectivity analysis using social opinion mining on stress and strain during COVID-19 pandemic**. (Dr. Rohini V), Department of Computer Science, Christ University, Bangalore.

5. Kaushik, Pratim Das. **Respiratory motion prediction of lung tumor using artificial intelligence**. (Dr. Chandra J), Department of Computer Science, Christ University, Bangalore.

6. Kavipriya, K. **Computational methods for detection and recognition of coronary artery stenosis in angiogram images**. (Dr. Manjunatha Hiremath), Department of Computer Sciences, Christ University, Bangalore.

7. Kulkarni, Manasa N. **Load balancing strategy for large scale software defined networks**. (Dr. Joy Paulose and Dr. Bhargavi Goswami), Department of Computer Sciences, Christ University, Bangalore.

8. Manjunath, Chinthakunta. **A comprehensive model for forecasting the Nifty 50 index using machine and deep learning methodology with reference to National Stock Exchange**. (Dr. Balamurugan M and Dr. Dr. Bikramaditya Ghosh), Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Christ University, Bangalore.

9. Nagendra, N. **Aspect based multi classification for text mining using neural attention model**. (Dr. Chandra J), Department of Computer Science, Christ University, Bangalore.

10. Raju, Nidhin. **Artificial intelligence based computational framework for identification and classification of interstitial lung diseases using HRCT images**. (Dr. Peter Augustin D), Department of Computer Science, Christ University, Bangalore.

11. Sagu, Amit. **Analysis and design of machine learning techniques for detection of security attacks in IoT environment**. (Dr. Nasib Singh Gill), Department of Computer Science, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

12. Sharma, Manju. **Design and analysis of privacy and security issues in cloud computing environment**. (Dr. Mukesh Kumar Sharma), Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

13. Smera, C. **Rate adaptation mechanism for multirate WLAN with background traffic awareness**. (Dr. Sandeep J), Department of Computer Science, Christ University, Bangalore.

14. Thomas, M Y Shiju. **Designing a new encryption-then-compression system for grayscale images utilizing entropy encryption**. (Dr. Addapalli V N Krishna), Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Christ University, Bangalore.

15. Venugopal, Madamanchi. **Improvisation in heterogeneous information classification through pattern analysis in web text mining**. (Dr. V K Sharma Dr. Kalpana Sharma), Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Bhagwant University, Ajmer.

Electrical & Electronics Engineering

1. Abhishek, Amruta. **Development of high-gain boost converter topologies using L-impedance network for solar PV applications**. (Dr. Ranjeeta Patel and Dr. Chinmoy Kumar Panigrahi), Department of Electrical Engineering, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar.

2. Kantipudi, VVSR Chowdary. **Dynamic wireless power transfer system for electric vehicles performance enhancement**. (Dr. Kundan Kumar and Dr. Byamakesh Nayak), Department of Electrical Engineering, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar.

3. Sowmya Sree, V. **Analysis of various control strategies for power quality enhancement in a micro-grid**. (Dr. Ankarao Mogili), Department of Electrical Engineering, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur, Ananthapuramu.

4. Srinivasa, D M. **Synthesize of indigenous natural ester based liquid dielectrics and its performance evaluation in transformers**. (Dr. Usha Surendra), Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Christ University, Bangalore.

Electronics & Communication Engineering

1. Deepti. **Design and analysis of metasurface incorporated antennas and its application**. (Dr. Sahamsher Singh and Dr. Deepak Gangwar), Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

2. Indu, K. **Design, analysis and validation of electric vehicle control and safety for different path profiles and braking conditions**. (Dr. Aswatha Kumar M), Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Christ University, Bangalore.

3. Malik, Tajender. **Automated detection of various morphological & vascular abnormalities in retinal images to diagnose diabetic retinopathy**. (Dr. Vikas Nandal), Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

Mechanical Engineering

1. Hadiya, Pritesh Dulabhai. **Evaluation of bending stiffness of transmission line conductors**. (Dr. Gurumoorthy S Hebbar and Dr. Parthasarathy N S), Department of Mechanical Engineering, Christ University, Bangalore.

2. Pratap Kumar, J. **Friction stir welding process parameters optimization by Taguchi analysis and validating the mathematical model using RSM for AA6101-C11000 alloy joints**. (Dr. Anil Raj), Department of Mechanical Engineering, Christ University, Bangalore.

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

Mathematics

1. Antoney, Divya. **A study on labelling problems in signed graphs**. (Dr. Paradesi Tabitha Rajashekar), Department of Mathematics, Christ University, Bangalore.

2. Asok, Anjusha. **QSPR studies of chemical compounds using topological indices**. (Dr. Joseph Varghese), Department of Mathematics, Christ University, Bangalore.

3. Bhardwaj, Shikha. **Stochastic models on some human organ systems with various diseases**. (Dr. Rajeev Kumar), Department of Mathematics, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

4. Firdose, Heena. **A theoretical study of Rayleigh-benard convection problem with realistic and artificial boundary conditions**. (Dr. Pradeep G Siddheshwar), Department of Mathematics, Christ University, Bangalore.

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UNIVERSITY NEWS 62 (53) December 30, 2024 – January 05, 2025
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