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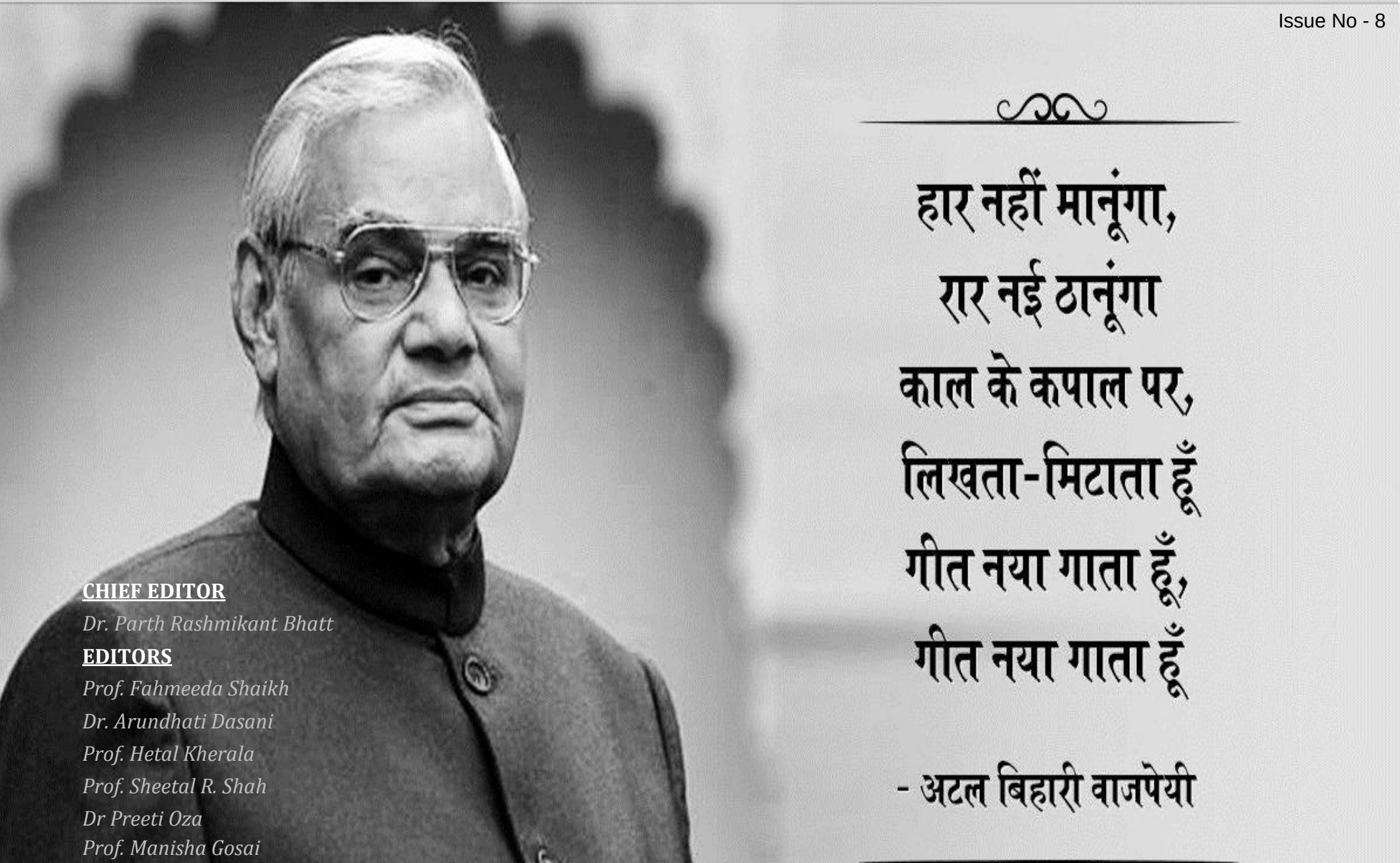

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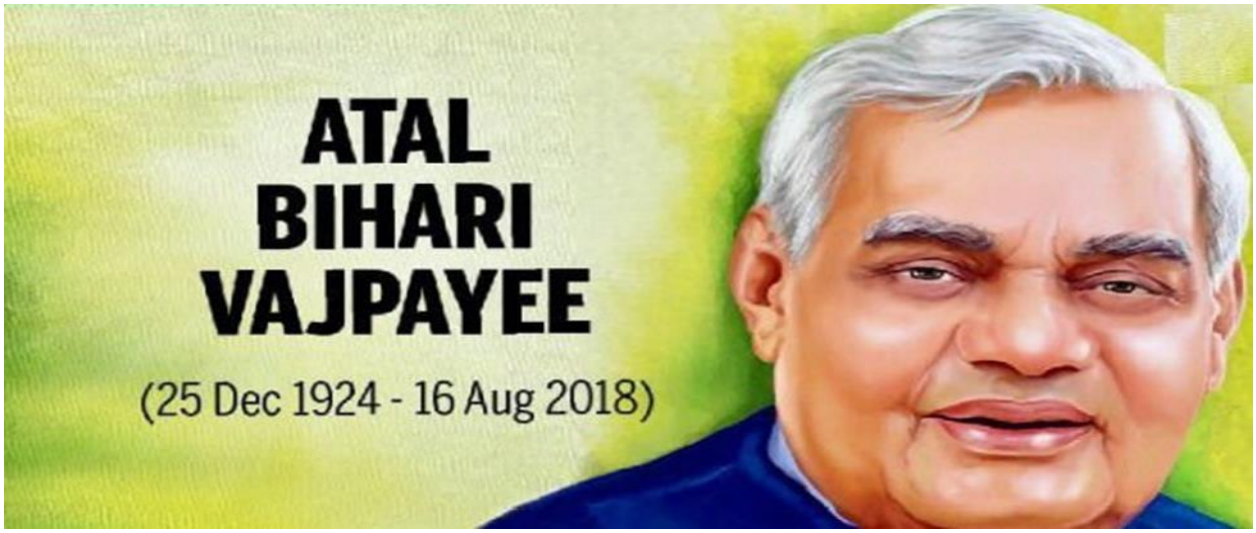
From Pen to Parliament…Now in Peace

A Tribute to
Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee



Atal Bihari Vajpayee,' the name and the man carries so many sentiments for the 21st century Indians. He served as Prime Minister of India thrice, from a term of mere 13 days in 1996 to a full term in 1999-2004. An outstanding orator, born in 1924 saw India growing in front of his eyes. He was known to millennial as well as elderly for his prose, poem, and politics of India.

The founding father of Bhartiya Janata Party, Atal Bihari Vajpayee served as a member of parliament in Lok Sabha ten times in his political career. Moreover, he was also elected to Rajya Sabha twice. He created history by becoming the first non-Congress prime minister of India to serve a full-term. He was conferred India's highest civilian honour Bharat Ratna by then President Pranab Mukherjee in 2015. In 2014, his birthday, 25th December was declared as Good Governance Day. The life journey of Atal Bihari Vajpayee was synonymous with the journey of independent

India. The GAP - KALPATARU pays a tribute to the 'Bhishma-Pitamah' of Indian politics.

British India and the birth of Atal Bihari Vajpayee

In 1924, around 23 years before India's independence from British Raj, Atal Bihari Vajpayee was born in Gwalior, MP. Growing up, he witnessed and participated in the fierce freedom struggle. He and his elder brother Prem were arrested by police in 1942 for more than 20 days as they participated in Quit India Movement and were released only after they signed an undertaking which stated that they were just a part of the crowd, not the participant in the struggle. In fact, he was politically active since his adolescence. 16-year-old Vajpayee, influenced by Baba Saheb Apte, was a vigorous member of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).

India's independence and Vajpayee's youth

Just a year after India's independence, in 1948, RSS, the Hindu right-wing organization with which Vajpayee was affiliated, was banned for its alleged role in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. As a result of that, in 1951, he was seconded by RSS to establish Bhartiya Jana Sangh. Bhartiya Jana Sangh was a political arm of RSS and parent organization of current day BJP.

In 1957, finally, Atal Bihari Vajpayee was elected to Parliament from Balrampur after losing the Mathura seat. It is then when Jawaharlal Nehru noticed Vajpayee and predicted that the young man would someday become Prime Minister of India. In 1968 when India was under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, Parliament was impressed by eloquent Vajpayee and his rhetoric skills. Very soon, he became the voice of opposition.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee during the emergency in India

As president of Jana Sangh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee was arrested along with other leaders during the internal emergency imposed by then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. After fighting the emergency era, the 'Janata Alliance' formed a government in 1977. Under Morarji Desai government, Vajpayee for the first time served as a cabinet minister. As External Affairs Minister, Vajpayee was the first Indian to deliver a speech in the UN

General Assembly in Hindi in 1977. By the time 'Janata Alliance' crumbled because of political infighting, Vajpayee was already a known face in India.

The formation of Bhartiya Janata Party

After internecine political wars within Janata Party, Atal Bihari Vajpayee decided to abandon it. Along with L.K. Advani and Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, he formed the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1980. Despite being a strong political opponent to Indira, the BJP only managed to get two parliamentary seats in 1984 general elections. After the crushing defeat, BJP began its 'Ram Janambhoomi Mandir Movement'. All fractions of the right-wing political organizations in India joined hands to build a temple dedicated to Lord Ram in Ayodhya. In December 1992, the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya was demolished. Vajpayee categorically denied involvement in the unconstitutional act. However, according to a Scroll report, the tall BJP leader gave an alleged hate speech on 5th December 1992 in which he told BJP 'kar sevaks' the need to "level the ground" and in fact, talked about"sharp-edged boulders." He ended the speech with "I don't know what will happen there tomorrow. I wanted to go to Ayodhya but I was told to go to Delhi." Atal Bihari Vajpayee's speech had raised obvious question marks. After this, BJP went on to win the May 1996 parliamentary elections.

Vajpayee as Prime Minister of India

First-term – 13 days: After winning elections in 1996, Atal Bihari Vajpayee managed to form a government, but it lasted just for 13 days as he failed to get the majority on the floor of the House.

Second term – 13 months: In 1998 elections, BJP again managed to emerge as the single largest party. Vajpayee again was sworn in as the Prime Minister of India but 13 months later, in April 1999, he lost the no-trust motion by a single vote as AIADMK withdrew its support. But in these 13 months, Atal Bihari Vajpayee managed 'good-governance' in the unstable Indian politics.

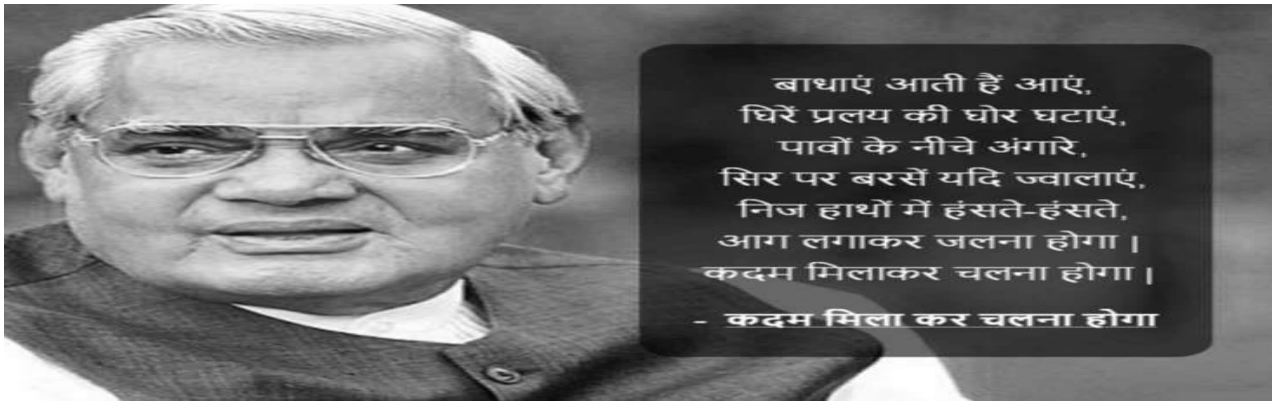
He successfully conducted five underground nuclear tests – Pokhran II just within five months in power. India's nuclear capability invited unwanted international sanctions and criticism but he opposed them firmly.

He was one of the few prime ministers in India who worked hard for Indo-Pakistan relationship improvement. He began full-scale diplomatic peace process in 1998 and signed the Lahore declaration. After AIADMK withdrew its support and elections were due, Kargil crises centred on Kashmir. Just as a caretaker Prime Minister, Vajpayee managed

successful operation Vijay and won the battle of Kargil. This reinforced the image of Vajpayee as a strong leader among the masses.

Third term – four and a half years: After 1999, Vajpayee-led NDA managed to get a comfortable majority in Lok Sabha as a result of Kargil victory. During his third stint as Prime Minister, Vajpayee introduced Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna and National Highways Development Project. It was during this time that the Gujarat riots took place in 2002 in which more than 900 Muslims were killed. He asked the then CM of Gujarat Narendra Modi to follow 'Raj-dharma' as he failed to quell the violence. Although Vajpayee officially condemned violence in the state of Gujarat but he later made controversial remarks against Muslims.

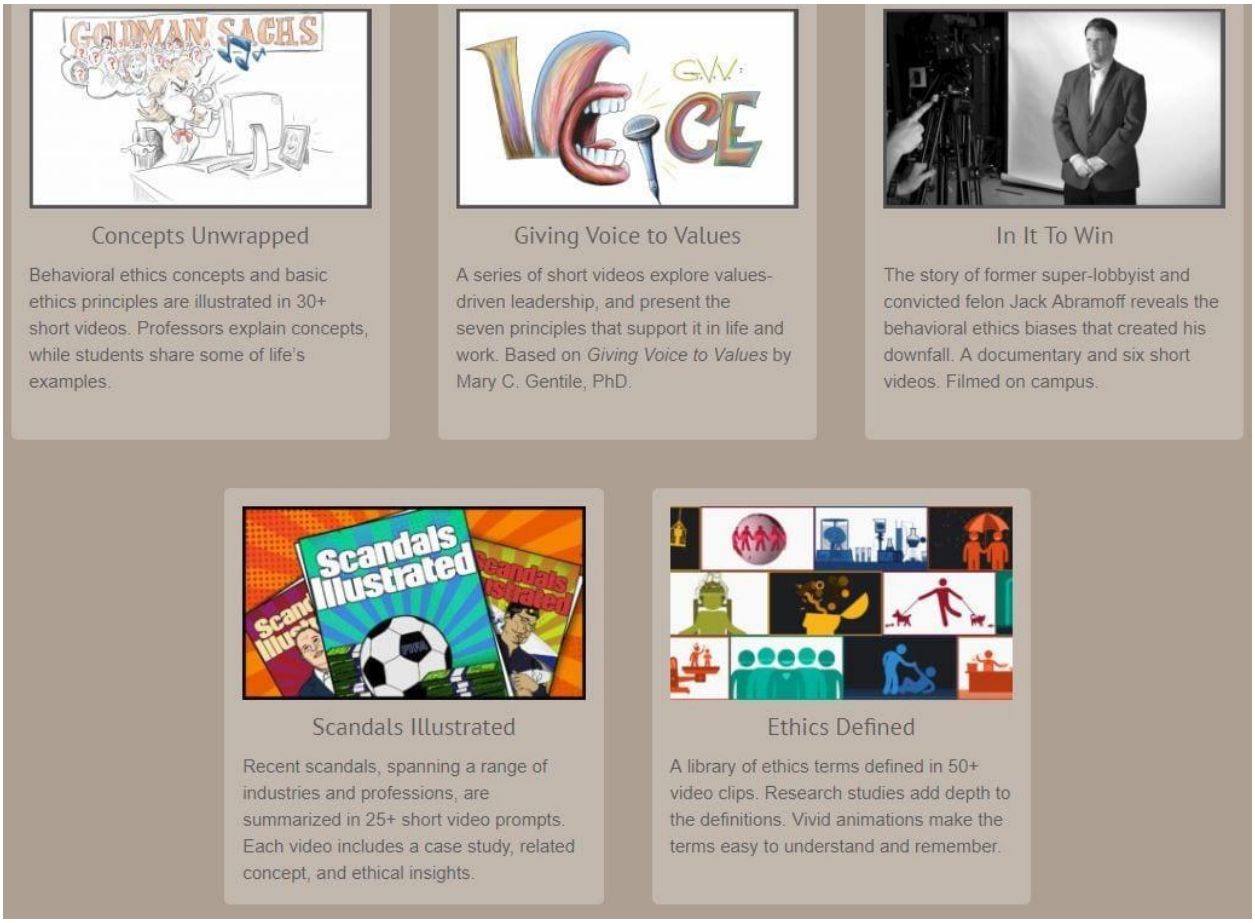
NDA was widely accepted during Vajpayee's tenure but to everybody's surprise, it lost general elections of 2004 to Sonia Gandhi-led UPA. Accepting the moral responsibility of the defeat, he decided not to take up the position of the leader in parliament and passed the mantle to LK Advani. The successor of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Manmohan Singh summed up his contributions to Indian politics by hailing him as 'Bhishma Pitamah' of independent India, the Maha-Bharata. He commanded respect and love not only during his lifetime but even after demise. His final journey to Smriti Sthal in Delhi, where he was cremated with full state honours, was not only attended by distinguished Indian leaders and foreign dignitaries, but it also saw thousands of common people in attendance.



Dr. Parth Rashmikant Bhatt
Chief Editor
GAP-KALPATARU

GAP-HARD

NICE SERIES OF VIDEOS DESIGNED TO TEACH ETHICS



The University of Texas has developed over one hundred videos, and a bunch of related teaching materials, for a course they share with anyone about ethics.

It's called Ethics Unwrapped.

The materials are geared towards colleges and universities, but certainly could also be used in a class like IB Theory of Knowledge.

You can see what they offer in the screenshot at the top of this News.

Google adds lots of new tools to its Education suite

Summer break is normally a time for rest and recreation, but Google has been busy updating Classroom, Google Earth and other Google for Education tools in preparation for the next academic term.

Since its 2014 inception, Google Classroom has served to empower both teachers and students by streamlining classroom activities. In a bid to further this goal, the revamped Classroom now includes a dedicated Classwork page, a feature which was originally announced at this year's ISTE (International Society for Technology in Education) conference. It's been specifically designed to help educators manage lessons more

efficiently by organizing assignments and quizzes by topic. In fact, teachers will be able to create quizzes from inside Classroom (instead of Google Forms) and lock the screen to reduce distractions and the likelihood of cheating.

Google is also simplifying the student feedback process in response to teacher evaluation. Instead of opening multiple tabs to relay the same feedback over and over, teachers will now be able to rely on new assessment tools -- including customizable comment banks -- imported directly from Course Kit. Additionally, Google Docs now offers a hanging indent option, and will be followed by more customizable attributes like header and footer margins scheduled to arrive by the fall.

Show and tell is set to broach a new interactive frontier thanks to Tour Creator, which will let students add photos taken with the Cardboard Camera app to tours. VR180 photos will also soon become possible additions. The immersive learning ventures don't stop there, either. Thanks to ARCore's imminent arrival on Acer's Chromebook Tab 10, students will have the opportunity to try out Expeditions AR straight on their tablets.

Google Earth has been allowing us to become virtual astronauts simply by downloading a program for a while. That changed last year, when it was magicked into the browser for added convenience, and also received 10 moreal Voyager stories in a bid to encourage critical thinking

in the classroom. This time around, Google is rolling out 30 extra activities and lesson plans that will give students the chance explore the world's oceans, the Monterey Bay Aquarium, and admire the Red Planet from up close.

Flipboard- engadget

UGC Grants Autonomy to 62 Varsities On Basis Of NAAC Ratings

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has decided to grant Autonomy to 62 Universities (5 Central Universities, 21 State Universities, 34 Deemed to be Universities and 2 Private Universities) across the Country. These Universities have been selected on the basis of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) ratings.

The Institutions having a NAAC score of 3.5 and above, have been placed in Category I, the Institutions having a NAAC score of 3.26 to 3.5 have been placed in Category II and the remaining are placed in Category III.

The UGC has Notified UGC [Categorisation of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy] Regulations, 2018 on 12th February, 2018. According to these Regulations, the Commission shall fix dates (at least two times in a year, preferably 1st of June and 1st of December) by which

an institution shall submit a request in prescribed format for categorization under these Regulations.

The dates so fixed shall be notified at least six months in advance. All such applications shall be scrutinized by the Commission and orders on Categorization shall be passed within thirty days from the last date specified for the receipt of such applications. During this period, the Commission shall also place such application on its website.

No MOU has been inked between any of the Universities, UGC and the Ministry.

Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency (HEERA) has not been under active consideration of the Ministry hence, applications have not been invited for loans under this scheme.

However, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA), a not-for-profit organisation, has been set up to leverage funds from the market using market-based instruments duly scrutinizing the future flows that the institutions command. The total authorized equity capital of HEFA has been raised to Rs.10,000 crores, with the facility to leverage additional resources from market, based on requirement.

An additional Government Equity of Rs.5,000 crores, apart from the existing Rs.1,000 crores has been approved. So far, the applications of 17 IITs and 2 NITs have been considered and approved for giving loans under this scheme.

The HEFA Board has so far given in-principle approval to projects amounting to Rs.10,065.37 crores. Of these, an amount of Rs.5,260.90 crores has been approved so far.

The Times of India

NITI Aayog Identified 117 Districts As Aspirational Districts For RUSA Scheme

August 07, 2018

NITI Aayog has identified 117 districts as 'Aspirational Districts'. These districts have been selected on the basis of composite index which includes published data of deprivation enumerated under Socio-Economic Caste Census, Health &Nutrition, Education and Basic Infrastructure.

During the second phase of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), central assistance is provided for opening of new Model Degree Colleges(MDCs) in 'Aspirational Districts' identified by NITI Aayog and in unserved & underserved districts in North Eastern and the Himalayan States.

Source- Press Information Bureau (PIB)

Issues in implementation of free legal aid schemes – Critical Analysis of Article 39A of the Constitution of India By Suchitra Yadav

In this article, Suchitra Yadav discusses the failures in proper implementation of free legal aid schemes.

The Concept of Legal Aid

Free Legal aid (Article 39A of the Constitution) is providing assistance to the people who are unable to afford legal representation and access to the court system. It guarantees to provide equal access to the justice system to persons who are not in financial sound condition, by providing legal and professional assistance free of cost or at lower fees.

From April 2017 to March 2018, total no. of 8,22,856 and since inception 16,711,477 eligible persons including women, children, persons in custody, persons belonging to SC/ST and backward categories have been benefited through various free legal services authorities, viz. (State legal services authority) SLSAs/ (District legal services authority) DLSAs/ (Taluk legal service committees) TLSs/ Legal Aid Clinics/ Village Legal Care and Support Centres.

In the words of Justice P.N. Bhagwati, “Legal Aid means providing an arrangement in the society so that the mission of administration of justice becomes easily accessible and is not out of reach of those who have to resort to it for enforcement… the poor and illiterate should be able to

approach the courts, and their ignorance and poverty should not be an impediment in the way of their obtaining justice from the courts. Legal aid should be available to the poor and illiterate, who don't have access to courts. One need not be a litigant to seek aid by means of legal aid."

Establishment of Legal Services Authorities

In the year 1987, the Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted by the parliament to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free legal services to the weaker section of the society on the basis of equal opportunity. Under this Act, The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted to monitor and evaluate the implementation of legal aid programmes by laying down policies and principles for making the legal services available.

Following are the authorities constituted under this act: –

Authority –Constitution- Functions

National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) By the Central Government

- Coordinate and monitor functioning of State Authorities, District Authorities, Supreme Court Legal Service Committee, High Court Legal Service Committees, Taluk Legal Service Committees & voluntary social service institutions and other legal services organisations. And give general directions for implementation of legal services programmes.

- Do all things necessary for ensuring commitment of fundamental duties of citizens.

- Spread legal literacy and awareness amongst people for their rights.

- Utilise funds at its disposal & make appropriate allocation of funds to State & District Authorities.

- Encourage settlement of disputes by Lok Adalats, negotiation, arbitration and conciliation.

- For making legal services available under this Act

(a) Lay down policies & principles

(b) Frame effective & economical schemes

- Organize legal aid camps especially in rural areas, slums or labor colonies (educate about rights).

- Development programmes for clinical legal education (taken up by Bar Council of India).

- Promote, guide & supervise establishment and working of legal services clinics in universities, law colleges & other institutions.

- Provide grants-in-aid to various institutions for implementation.

- Undertake & promote research in this field.

State Legal Services Authority by the State Government

- Duty to give effect to policies & direction of Central Authority (general function).

- Give legal service to person who satisfy criteria under act.
- Conduct Lok Adalats (also LA for HC cases)
- Undertake preventive legal aid programmes
- Perform functions fixed by regulations.

District Legal Service Authority by State Government for every District in State

- Duty to perform functions of State Authority in the District as delegated to it from time to time by State Authority (general function).
- Coordinate activities of Taluk Legal Services. Committee with other Legal Services Committees in the District.
- Organise Lok Adalats within District.
- Perform functions fixed by regulations.

Supreme Court Legal Service Committee by Central Authority

- In the discharge of its functions under this act, the Central Authority shall, wherever appropriate, act in coordinating with other governmental and non-governmental agencies, universities and others engaged in the work of promoting the cause of legal services to the poor.

High Court Legal Service Committee by State Authority of each High Court

- To administer and implement the Legal Services programme,

- To receive and scrutinize applications for legal services and to decide all questions as to the grant of or withdrawal of legal services,

- To maintain a panel of advocates and senior advocates in the High Court for providing legal advice,

- To decide all matters relating to payment of honorarium, costs, charges and expenses of legal services to the advocates and to senior advocates of the High Court,

- To prepare and submit returns, reports and statistical information in regard to the legal services programme to the State Authority.

Taluk Legal Service Committee by State Authority for each taluka/ mandal/ group of taluks or mandals

- Coordinate activities of legal services in Taluk

- Organise Lok Adalats within the Taluk

- Perform such other functions as District Authority may assign to it.

Providing Legal Services includes

- Providing services of lawyers in a legal proceeding;

- Payment of court fee, process fees and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings;

- Obtaining and supply of certified copies of orders and other documents in legal proceedings;

- Preparation of appeal, the paper book including printing and translation of documents in legal proceedings.

Procedural Intricacies

Any person in need of free legal aid can approach the concerned authority or committee in three ways that are as follow:

1. By sending an application which could be in written form or it can be made orally as well to the officer or the para legal volunteer of the concerned legal services authority.

2. By filling up the forms prepared by the authorities briefly stating the reason to seek legal aid.

3. A person can also apply online by filling up the Legal Aid Application form available online at NALSA's website by going on the 'Online Application' link on the home page, and uploading of required documents. SLSAs/ DSLAs/ SCLSC/ HCLSCs/ TLSCs have forms available on their respective websites.

Legal aid is provided to the entitled persons through the legal service authorities from NALSA to Taluka levels. Applications received by NALSA are forwarded to the concerned authority. Once the application is submitted with the proper authority, it would be pursued by the legal service institutions and action would be taken upon the same. Information regarding the next step is sent to the parties concerned. The action taken on the application would vary from providing counselling or advice to the parties, and providing a lawyer to represent them in the court if required.

Persons eligible for getting free legal aid

i) Women and children;

ii) Members of SC/ST

iii) Industrial workmen

iv) Victims of a mass disaster, violence, flood, drought, earthquake, industrial disaster.

v) Disabled persons.

vi) Persons in custody

vii) Persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh (in the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee the limit is Rs. 1,25,000/-).

viii) Victims of Human trafficking and begar.

Lok Adalats

Lok Adalats are one of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism. It is a forum where the disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at the pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably. The Lok Adalat has been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under this Act, an award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against thereto before any court.

Challenges to Legal Aid

The first conception of legal aid comes as a measure to effectively control the Indian populace by restoring their faith in the justice system. The free legal aid has proven to be ineffective in India.

Quality of free legal aid services

There is a perception that the free service is incompatible with the quality of service, and there are not enough lawyers under the authorities who deliver free legal aid services and they are least interested in providing legal assistance because of financial constraints. Reportedly, there are lawyers who don't faithfully represent their clients. These lawyers hold many of their innocent client's cases for ransom by using delay tactics and compel them to pay additional amount of money to them, even though they are supposed to receive their fee from the free legal aid committee. One of the reasons contributing to situations like these is that the lawyers are not getting a fair remuneration, not even to meet the incidental expenses.

Free legal services are made available to more than half of the population irrespective of their financial conditions, which a developing country like us should be proud of. But most of the citizens are not aware of under which provisions free legal aid is available to the them. One of the major steps required in making the free legal aid accessible to everyone is "the law making its reach to the people, not the people making its reach to the law". Another major obstacle is the delivery of the free legal aid in India which is far too inefficient. More lawyers must be encouraged and campaigns should be launched to inform citizens about the existence of

free legal aid. Free legal aid can only be achieved when the people are aware of their basic legal rights. When the people are not aware of their legal rights, they are exploited and ultimately deprived of the rights and benefits provided to them by the law.

-Sensitisation:-

The Government has constituted many committees, introduced many schemes, have made qualitative policies which can yield great results and have taken remarkable steps. However, it is lagging behind in making its reach to the grass-root level because the government is not capable in spreading awareness amongst the people about the benefits accruing through this act. The Government needs to embark on a campaign to inform and educate the people of their right to free legal aid and employ more efficient processes to improve free legal aid delivery system. There is a need to suggest the government to pay more attention to the delivery of free legal aid services through the justice systems. The State generally fails to organize legal awareness camps, which should be at priority list of government. The government must organise these camps at regular intervals and an inspecting authority must also be appointed to oversee the working of the State authorities in this regard. In order to make free legal aid services effective, “legal dispensaries” or clinics inspired by the model of free medical aid in medical colleges, were set up. Here, poor person can come for free consultation and advice.

-Poor condition of the lower courts:-

The provisions of this act seek to dispense justice in an informal and casual manner but it has over a period of time failed to do so as the matters are heard and disposed off in a "hurriedly" manner as the judges working in the subordinate courts are also under pressure to dispose more and more cases to reach the targets set for them by the High Courts. In my opinion, the quality of justice must not be compromised with in order to achieve the targets of the number of cases to be disposed-off. The lawyers should be given professional training on the laws concerned with the free legal aid and the procedures followed in the courts.

The Law Schools play an important role in advancement of awareness amongst people about the concept of free legal aid but this aspect has been largely ignored in the academic discourse. More subjects focusing on social issues must be inculcated in the course syllabus of law schools.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has taken steps to encourage the Pro-Bono Legal Services. In 2017, the Ministry of law has launched a "Pro-Bono Legal Service" which is a web-based platform, through which the interested lawyers can register themselves to volunteer for pro-bono services for the people out of reach of the court. Many lawyers from time-to-time, have made attempts to provide people with free services at their personal levels, however, they failed to do so due to lack of institutional support, and its success was short-lived.

-Legal Awareness Programmes:-

Legal literacy is the basis for the survival of the constitutional democracy in any country and can bring a radical change in the society. The judicial

system in India works on the presumption that all the citizens are aware of their rights and can approach the concerned institution. Educating individuals regarding issues affecting their lives regulated by the law, is legal education. Legal awareness can empower a person to demand justice and effective remedies at all levels. Each and every person should be made aware of the basic law of the country. Basic level of legal education should be made compulsory in the school. Awareness of the legal know-how helps the citizens to exercise their rights and duties and comply with the law.

Law schools actively through their registered college societies outreach to the people in the slums and provide them legal aid by giving them access a lawyer free of cost. Students, also through street play in the slums create legal awareness which is a quite different and much more attractive way to make them legally literate. This concept of teaching is relatively new, hence, the quality of the young minds is enhanced and is just not limited to the theory of the law, but balanced with the practical knowledge as well. Legal camps/clinics are emerging as an important part of the legal education and are highly promoted by the colleges and the authorities by giving them chance to work with them. The authorities must realize and recognize the needs of every area where the legal awareness camps are organized and should mainly focus to make a reach to the people at the ground level and keeping a track of the matters till they are disposed-off. Legal literacy material should also be properly and timely distributed to the participants. And such material should be in the simplest form with the least amount of legal jargon to make it easier to understand.

-Statutory Recognition of Legal Aid:-

By virtue of article 39A of the Indian Constitution, the States are directed to provide free legal aid to the weaker and poorer sections of the society. Articles 14 and 22(1) of the Constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before the law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. Even in the procedural law of our country, the provisions of legal aid have been laid down under section 304 of Cr.P.C which states that if the accused does not have sufficient means to engage a lawyer, the court must provide one for the defense of the accused at the expense of the State. The right to speedy trial and free legal aid has been recognized as being part of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

-Contribution of Judiciary to Free Legal Aid:-

The judiciary has played an active role in providing free legal aid to the needy and the weaker section of the society. The constitution has given the power to judiciary to protect and safeguard the rights of people.

The attention of Hon'ble Supreme court of India was brought towards this issue, when a petition was filed in the year 1979 before the bench headed by Justice P.N.Bhagwati regarding the conditions of the prisoners detained in the Bihar jail, whose suits were pending in the court. This petition was filed collectively by the prisoners of the Bihar jail in the name of Hussainara Khatoon, under the case title Hussainara Khatoon Vs State of Bihar. The prisoners had already undergone the punishment much more than they would have got if there was no delay in their conviction.

The court with immediate effect released these persons and held that the State can not be permitted to deny the constitutional right of the speedy trial on the ground that the State doesn't have adequate resources and apparatus. Thus, in this case, the court pointed out that Article 39A was an inalienable element of reasonable, fair and just procedure and right to free legal services were implicit in the Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

In Sk Das vs Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, Justice P.N. Bhagwati emphasized creating legal awareness to the poor as they don't know their rights and particularly their free legal aid rights.

Justice Krishna Iyer rightly said that "if a prisoner is sentenced to imprisonment and is virtually unable to exercise his constitutional and statutory right of appeal including special leave petition for providing legal assistance to the Supreme Court for want of legal assistance, there is an implied duty of the court under Article 142 read with Articles 21 and 39-A of the Constitution, the power to assign counsel for such imprisoned individual for doing complete justice"

In Khatri & Ors. State of Bihar & Ors., it was held that the Magistrate or the Sessions Judge before whom an accused appears must be held to be under an obligation to inform the accused that if he is unable to engage the services of a lawyer on account of poverty or indigence, he is entitled to obtain free legal services at the cost of the State.

By the Act of 1987, an attempt is made to reduce the workload of the courts by setting up of Lok Adalats as an alternative dispute resolution system and which was welcomed by the Indian Judiciary. Judgements as mentioned above bring out that not only giving legal aid is an essential

ingredient of the judicial system but also highlighted the role of judges in ensuring that this right will be available to the needy.

In Near Future:-

Strengthening the Pro Bono Culture and making the Legal professionals in India more accessible and feasible to public will help in making a positive impact on the legal aid system in India. The existing legal framework should be enriched with better facilities, trained lawyers, adoption of alternative ways to make people legally literate and focusing more on the areas which are least introduced to the free legal aid services. For the sustainable growth of the Legal Aid Services, the legal professionals with a positive attitude should be given exposure to the diversification of the laws and the extraordinary situations.

Ipleader

Dr. Arundhati Dasani
Asst. Prof., Government Law College,
Maninagar, Ahmedabad – 380 008.

ACADEMIC UPDATES

Here are some details about academic updates like admission announcement, conference, seminar etc.

- Conference:

a. SCI-2K18

International conference on Social Networking and Computational Intelligence

Dates: 5-6 October 2018

Venue: Bhopal

Abstracts submission dead line: 30-05-18

Further detail: http://sciconference.in/

b. Inbix'18

Indian conference on Bioinformatics 2018

Date: 28-29 September 2018

Venue: Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Further detail: http://www.inbix.bioclues.org

c. ICSCCC'2018

International conference on Secure Cyber Computing and Communication 2018

Dates: 11-13 October 2018

Venue: Jalandhar

Abstracts submission dead line: 20-04-18

Further detail: https:\\www.nitj.ac.in

d. IAMDC-July'2018

International Academic Multi-Disciplinary Conference

Date: 13-14 July 2018

Venue: Bangalore

Abstracts submission dead line: 20-05-18

Further detail: wairco.org/India/IAMDC%20July%202018.html

e. GCHAES – 2018

Global Conference on Health, Agriculture and Environmental Sciences

Date: 22 - 24 June 2018

Venue: Melbourne, Australia

Abstracts submission dead line: 27-04-18

Further detail: http://gahls.org/?conference=1st-global-conference-on- health-agriculture-and-environmental-sciences-gchaes- 2018-melbourne-australia

f. International Conference

International Conference on Environmental and Ecological Sustainability: Engaging the Stakeholders

Date: 04 - 05 October 2018

Venue: New Delhi, India

Abstracts submission dead line:30-04-18

Furtherdetail: http://www.ignou.ac.in/userfiles/SOITS%20Conference%20(1).pdf

e. International Conference on Emerging Trends in Business Management

Date: 10th & 11th August, 2018

Venue: Pune Institute of Business Management

Important date: 1st July, 2018

Email: events@pibm.in

- Seminar

a. International seminar

International seminar on "development in action" at Kolkata

Date: 05-06-18 to 08-06-18

Venue: Kolkata

For further information: www.iidsa-iimsk.com

b. International Seminar on Rethinking Modernity: Interdisciplinary Perspectives at Department of English, Aliah University, in collaboration with Byanjanbarna Foundation, Kolkata.

Date: 11th and 12th of August, 2018.

Important dates: 5th August, 2018

Venue: Department of English, Aliah University, Kolkata.

For further information: byanjanbarnafoundation@gmail.com

- Workshop

a. FDP on Research Methodology & Statistical Analysis (Using SPSS and AMOS)

Date: 25th June to 30th June, 2018

Important date: 16th June, 2018

Venue: IILM Academy of Higher Learning, Lucknow

Website: www.iilmlko.ac.in

- Admission announcement

a. Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration

SPIPA conducts coaching classes for UPSC examination

For admission to SPIPA: advertisement will be given in July-Aug 2018

After advertisement apply online on www.ojas.gujarat.gov.in

ARTICLES

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY (NTA)
FIRST AUTONOMOUS AGENCY

ABOUT NTA

National Testing Agency (NTA) has been established as a premier, specialist, autonomous and self-sustained testing organization to conduct entrance examinations for admission/fellowship in higher educational institutions.

To assess competence of candidates for admissions and recruitment has always been a challenge in terms of matching with research based international standards, efficiency, transparency and error free delivery. The National Testing Agency is entrusted to address all such issues using best in every field, from test preparation, to test delivery and to test marking.

VISION

The right candidates joining best institutions will give India her demographic dividend.

MISSION

To improve equity and quality in education by administering research based valid, reliable, efficient, transparent, fair and international level assessments. The best subject matter experts, psychometricians and IT

delivery and security professionals will ensure that the current gaps in existing assessment systems are properly identified and bridged.

CORE VALUES

NTA will create a system which will promote teaching (by teachers), learning (by students) and assessment (by parents and institutions).NTA strongly believes in quality, efficiency, effectiveness, equity and security of assessments. To practice these values, NTA will constantly engage with its stakeholders, viz. students, parents, teachers, experts and partner institutions.

OBJECTIVES

- To conduct efficient, transparent and international standards tests in order to assess the competency of candidates for admission, and recruitment purposes.
- To undertake research on educational, professional and testing systems to identify gaps in the knowledge systems and take steps for bridging them.
- To identify experts and institutions in setting examination questions.
- To produce and disseminate information and research on education and professional development standards.

FUNCTIONS

- To identify partner institutions with adequate infrastructure from the existing schools and higher education institutions which would facilitate conduct of online examinations without adversely impacting their academic routine.
- To create a question bank for all subjects using the modern techniques

- To establish a strong R&D culture as well as a pool of experts in different aspects of testing
- To help individual colleges and universities in the field of testing and to provide training and advisory services to the institutions in India. To provide quality testing services to the academic institutions in India.
- To develop a state of the art culture of testing in India by using domestic and international expertise. To collaborate with international organizations like ETS to achieve the same.
- To undertake any other examination that is entrusted to it by the Ministries/Departments of Government of India/State Governments.
- To undertake the reforms and training of school boards as well as other bodies where the testing standards should be comparable with the entrance examinations.

TEAM NTA

NTA will have a team of education administrators, experts, researchers and assessment developers who believe that scientifically designed and properly delivered assessments can improve teaching learning processes in Indian class rooms. Students coming out of these processes will immensely contribute to the wellbeing of our country. These assessments will also improve equity and will ensure that merit and not the means prevail in selections.

Success of all works of NTA shall be evaluated on the basis of their being able to achieve the above purpose.

NTA will emphasize on updating its practices by constant innovation in assessment. The organization will give major emphasis to research in evaluation and use that research to update its assessment practices.

CORE TEAM MEMBERS

- Test Item Writers
- Researchers and Psychometricians
- Education Specialists

A) RESEARCHERS AND PSYCHOMETRICIANS

NTA has six operational verticals pertaining to various examinations. Every vertical will employ about 6 researchers including internationally known experts of psychometrics and statistics.

The group of researchers will be responsible for the following-

- Research and analysis of data to support the examinations they are entrusted with
- Ideate for future assessment practices
- Establish good assessment practices and influence policy at the national level

The group of psychometricians and statisticians will be responsible for the following-

- Reliability of the test in different versions to be used
- Validity of the test by showing that the test measures the knowledge or skills that it is intended to measure

- Fairness of the test by ensuring that no group of students is either advantaged or disadvantaged due to medium of examination or content of the questions
- Equating multiple tests that will be done during a year so that these tests become comparable

NTA will set professional standards for assessments in the country, research on education and professional development.

Since India is a hugely diverse country, NTA will effectively liaise with various state governments, universities, state education boards, UGC, AIU, NCTE, NCERT, CBSE, CISCE, NIOS etc. to understand student's abilities and higher education institution's requirements.

B) TEST ITEM WRITERS

NTA will create a pool of highly professional subject matter experts who will be trained by the psychometricians and statisticians. These subject matter experts will write items for NTA and using software/ artificial intelligence, the NTA will create tests.

Initially, the tests of NTA will come under the following categories:

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

- JEE (Main)
- NEET – UG
- CMAT
- GPAT

ASSESSMENTS FOR FELLOWSHIP

- UGC - NET

TARGETED ASSESSMENTS

In future, NTA will also undertake other tests to measure specific population's content, knowledge and skills.

EDUCATION POLICY SPECIALISTS

NTA will have a huge repository of data of student performance, with various other demographic parameters across subject areas. NTA will analyse this data to inform the policymakers about the corrective measures required for improving teaching and learning.

NTA will, inter alia, report on-

- in-depth analysis of educational achievement across States and achievement gap
- teacher quality and certification
- Time series comparison of performance across states
- Inputs on student and teacher training needs
- educational reform

(SOURCE: https://www.nta.ac.in/Home)

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY

Excellence in Assessment

(उच्च शिक्षा विभाग, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के तहत एक स्वायत्त संगठन)
(An autonomous organization under the Department of Higher Education,
Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)

UGC NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY TEST (UGC-NET), DECEMBER, 2018

PUBLIC NOTICE

The National Testing Agency (NTA) has been established by Ministry of Human Resource Development as an independent autonomous, self-reliant and self-sustained premier testing organization; and the conduct of the UGC-NET examination has been entrusted to the NTA by Government of India.

The NTA will conduct the next **UGC-NET** for **'only Assistant Professor'** or for **'both Junior Research Fellowship and Assistant Professor'** between **9th to 23rd December, 2018**. The test will consist of two papers as given below:

Paper	Marks	Number of questions (All are compulsory)	Duration/ First shift	Duration/ Second shift
I	100	50	1 hour (9.30 am to 10.30 am) IST	1 hour (2.00 pm to 3.00 pm) IST
II	200	100	2 hours (11.00 am to 1.00 pm) IST	2 hours (3.30 pm to 5.30 pm) IST

The Test will be conducted in Computer Based Test (CBT) mode only.

The candidates who desire to appear in the test may see the detailed **Information Bulletin** for **UGC-NET** which will be available on the website **www.nta.ac.in** and **www.ntanet.nic.in** w.e.f. **1st September 2018**.

The candidates are required to apply online between **1st September 2018 - 30th September 2018**. The fees can be paid up to **1st October, 2018**.

Senior Director
NTA (UGC-NET)

Registered Office:
West Block-1,Wing No.- 6,
2nd Floor, R K Puram, New Delhi -110066

Office for communication:
Block C-20/1A/8, Sector-62,
IITK Outreach Centre,
Gautam Buddh Nagar,
Noida-201309, Uttar Pradesh (India)

For queries:
8076535482, 7703859909
E-mail: ugcnet-nta@nic.in
queries.net.nta@gmail.com

Compiled by:
Dr. Parth Rashmikant Bhatt
Academician,
India.
Mail for feedback: parthbhatt16@gmail.com

Prayer Answered

Mariya was lying in her bed. She was in deep thoughts. And in her thoughts all the things that happened came alive like yesterday!

Mariya was a chirpy girl though she used to remain silent most of the time. She was happy with whatever she had and whatever she used to do. She was happy in her little world that included only her parents and siblings and few friends who knew she had a tongue and she speaks. She had nothing to worry about in her life as she was surrounded by the people who always took of her. Mariya too knew that she is need not worry about anything as she had the best people around her to protect her from the bad things.

And like every other girl Mariya also had a hero in her life-her father. She knew nothing can happen to her because her father will take care of things. And that was what always used to happen. She will make mistakes and her father will correct them for her. Sometimes her friends used to tell Mariya that she should be responsible in her life as life is not bed of roses and her father will not always be there to help her. Mariya used to think that where will her father go? He will always be with her because he is her father and parents never leave their child.

However, destiny had something else in store for Mariya. One fine morning when she was getting ready to go to her job place, she got a call from her mother asking her to leave for home as her father was hospitalized. For a moment, Mariya did not understand what to do. After a while she called her colleague and informed him that she would not be coming to work and she was leaving for her home. When she entered the

city, she directly went to the hospital. There she came to know that her father had a severe heart attack and was in ICU. She was informed by one of her relatives that the chances are very less that her father will come on his legs from the ICU. Her father had asked for her, she went to ICU. She could not see the condition her father was in. When he saw her, he said, “Don’t worry, I will be fine. And once I am out of this room, will visit your place. I promise, I will stay there for a week.”

She wanted to cry. She could see that her world was shattering into pieces. However, she managed to have a calm composure looking at her mother. She started praying and asking the God to spare her father’s life instead He can have her life. But the God did not answer her prayers. Her father left this world and that too without even visiting her! That was the only promise her father did not keep. She was not able to accept that her father broke his promise and that made her angry. Angry not only on him but on the God too as she was not able to understand the things that were taking place after her father’s death. She was just not able to accept how come suddenly the people who were all friendly changed into strangers!

It was from there that her journey to the real world began. Everything that was happy go lucky suddenly turned into something that was so dreadful. The hardships of life she heard about from her friends and which were nothing but stories for her suddenly became the reality for her. She felt lonely for the first time in her life. She realized that she was on her own as her father was no more there to protect her. She came back to her work place when finished with all the rituals of her father. She was still not able to accept that her father is no more. She was still waiting

for her father to visit her. She used to stare at her cellphone's screen thinking it will blink with her father's name! she still had her father's name in her emergency contact list. Within a month or so Mariya accepted that her father is no more there for her. She started leading her normal life with a hope that her father will come to her in some form. She had faith on the Lord that he will answer her prayers. And the God did answer her prayer!

The answer to her prayer was, she had cancer! When she came to know about it, she was not feeling depressed or broken or even sad. In fact, she was happy that soon it will end her life. So what if her father could not come and visit her, she will go and visit her father wherever he was.

Prof. Manisha Gosai
Assistant Professor
Government Engineering College-Bhuj

GAP – NEWS

1. GRAND ACADEMIC PORTAL (GYAN ADHYAYAN PARMPARA CHARITABLE TRUST) – REGISTERED CHARITABLE TRUST

GAP is now registered charitable trust under the jurisdiction of Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Registration No. for the same is E2216L. GAP is also in the process of getting registration for 12AA and 80(G) under the Income Tax Act, 1961. GAP is the first NGO who has been registered with an objective and vision to connect academics and industry by providing unique platform for academic and research sharing. Team GAP is taking the opportunity to thank all contributors who have supported in immense manner for such noble initiative. We are expecting the same in coming years.

2. GAP- GAAC: GLOBAL ACADEMIC ACCREDITATION CONSORTIUM

Assessment and Accreditation are broadly used for understanding the "Quality Status" of an institution. In the context of Higher Education, the accreditation status indicates that the particular Higher Educational Institutions, or any other recognized Unit therein, meets the standards of quality as set by the Accreditation Agency, in terms of its performance, related to the educational processes and outcomes, covering the curriculum, teaching-learning, evaluation, faculty, research, infrastructure, learning resources, organization, governance, financial well-being and student services. With this view, the exercise of GLOBAL ACADEMIC ACCREDITATION CONSORTIUM (GAAC) is being carried out in India by GAP (Grand Academic Portal) to facilitate awareness among colleges in the country about processes and systems that can

ensure quality enhancement and realization of goals set in higher education. This is a unique initiative by GAP to promote excellence in the field of education. Nowhere in the country has such an exercise being carried out.

Vision

- To Upgrade the Academic Quality of Higher Education Institutions by standard assessment to meet the Global Accreditation standards Strategy:
- To Analyze, Redesign and Improve accreditation framework to strengthen the quality of Higher Education Institutions.
- To promote competition and innovation in higher education
- To provide accountability to stakeholders.

Why GAP-GAAC:

Accreditation and Various Quality certifications have not always produced or improved Educational Quality. In fact, day by day the quality of higher education has been deteriorating. In spite of having more than fifty thousand colleges and half a ton Universities, India is struggling to secure rank at the International Level.

- Student Engagement: According to the various surveys and reports, very few students gain in critical thinking, analytic reasoning, and other skills taught in the colleges.
- According to results from the Faculty Survey of Student Engagement (FSSE), students study almost half the amount that the faculties expect they should:
- Basic Skills: According to research, many college graduates leave college without basic skills like Communication and Computer

skills. They lack the quantitative literacy skills, meaning they are unable to estimate the basic issues

- Workforce Skills: Many corporates and Higher Education Institutions believe that they are unable to impart skills and competencies as per their business needs.

In short in a country like India, we became Knowledge Consumers and not Producers. GAP-GAAC is committed to working towards excellence in the field of Higher Education by suggesting ways to improve the Quality.

3. GAP – JOURNALS

GAP JOURNALS is an academic extension of GAP (Grand Academic Portal).

All the GAP JOURNALS are INTERNATIONAL PEER REVIEWED OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS. All the GAP JOURNALS follow OASPA Code of Conduct for the publishing best practices and published under CC (Creative Commons) License.

- ### GAP BODHI TARU - A GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES

  GAP BODHI TARU is an Open Access Peer Reviewed global journal pertaining to the areas of Humanities.

  AIMS:

  As Stanford University describes it, through exploration of the humanities we learn how to think creatively and critically, to reason, and to ask questions. Because these skills allow us to gain new insights into everything from poetry and paintings to business models and politics, humanistic subjects have been at the heart of a liberal arts education since the ancient Greeks first used them to educate their citizens. Research into the human experience adds

to our knowledge about our world. Through the work of humanities scholars, we learn about the values of different cultures, about what goes into making a work of art, about how history is made. Their efforts preserve the great accomplishments of the past, help us understand the world we live in, and give us tools to imagine the future.

SCOPE:

Some of the areas covered in this journal are Modern languages, Classical languages, Linguistics, Literature, Jurisprudence, History, Philosophy, Archaeology, Comparative Religion, Ethics, History, criticism, and theory of the arts.

- GAP GYAN- A GLOBAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

GAP GYAN is an Open Access Peer Reviewed global journal of Social Sciences.

AIMS:

Social scientists are equipped with the analytical and communication skills that are important throughout many industries and organizations. Social science can open up debate and give us a say in shaping our collective future. It helps people understand the consequences and application of the new technologies. With the knowledge and understanding that social science offers us, we will feel empowered to act for ourselves and to influence decisions being made on our behalf.

SCOPE:

Some of the subjects covered in this journal are; economics, political science, sociology, history, archaeology, anthropology, and law.

- GAP iNTERDISCIPLINARITIES

GAP INTERDISCIPLINARITIES is an Open Access Peer Reviewed global journal of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary studies and research.

AIMS:

In today's world, a comprehensive understanding of the main social challenges requires the collaboration of many more like physical scientists, social scientists, humanities scholars and engineers, and will be highly interdisciplinary. Because these skills cut across traditional disciplinary boundaries, there is increasing support from academia, government, and business for the interdisciplinary programs. This approach can help to solve long-term problems in the economy, society, and government, as opposed to single-stream programs that focus on academically defined disciplinary paradigms.

SCOPE:

Interdisciplinary research preparation and education are central to future competitiveness because knowledge creation and innovation frequently occur at the interface of disciplines.

Grand Academic Portal - GAP invites original unpublished articles and research papers from the researchers for its three journals.

1. GAP BODHI TARU- A Global Open Access Peer Reviewed Journal of Humanities
2. GAP GYAN- A Global Open Access Peer Reviewed Journal of Social Sciences
3. GAP iNTERDISCIPLINARITIES- A Global Open Access Peer Reviewed Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies

Please see the submission procedure and guidelines on website: http://www.gapjournals.org/

Email: 1. gurudutta@gapjournals.org 2. preetioza@gapjournals.org

4. GAP – BOOKS

- Recently published:

1. Higher v/s Hired education

This book Higher v/s Hired education is the sixth in the series of books on Higher Education conceptualized and published by GAP- Grand Academic Portal. The idea of Higher v/s Hired Education has stemmed from the current scenario prevailing in the Indian Higher education system. All the stakeholders of the system- students, teachers, parents or the society are unhappy about the continuous uncertainty. The book is divided into three parts to cover the comprehensive area of the title. 1. The first part is "Government Policies on Higher Education: Dynamics Don't Help". It deals with the root cause of the issues that is the role of government and its constant interference in the domain of higher education at the policy level. It includes concepts like left v/s Right education, Corporate Culture in Higher Education, neo-Liberal ideologies and political plagiarism. 2. The second part is Ancient v/s Modern Higher Education- Role of Liberal Ideologies. It deliberates upon the areas of aim, intention, and necessity of higher education with reference to India, the socio-political interface of higher education and the poor state of affairs and anemic condition of higher education. 3. The third part is titled 'Effect of Hired Education on the Major Stake Holders: Learners and Trainers'. It contains topics like the role of reflexivity in higher education, how to qualify higher education, brain retain and sustain in today's higher education and non-creative moving in higher education. We are sure that

this book will help all the stakeholders of Higher education, both Indian and the international.

Product info:

Paperback: 220 pages, English

ISBN: 9781545713600

Website:

http://www.bookscamel.com/index.php?route=product/product&product_id=1226

Price: Rs. 224/-

2. Fault Line in Higher Education: An Indian Perspective

"Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything he learned in school. It is a miracle that curiosity survives formal education." – Albert Einstein. This is precisely the problem of today. The fault line starts at this juncture where the questions and curiosity meet up the stream lined formal education. When we look at the history of higher education in India, especially during the colonization period and immediately after the Independence, there are some policy decisions which have influenced and shaped today's structure of higher education to a great extent. This book openly puts forward so many existing and anticipated problems and challenges in the area of Higher education in current India. This book is a compilation of selected articles/papers from various areas of higher education. The editors have carefully selected chapters/articles from relatively unexplored or lesser explored and newly emerging areas of study. It could be used as a ready reckoner for the comprehensive understanding of current education scenario in India with specific reference to the challenges in higher education. The areas covered in

this book are not limited to the classroom teaching learning but also incorporates the current/contemporary/ latest/updated policy changes and their implications on the system of higher learning. It will help the learners, teachers, managements, government, policy makers, philanthropists, industry, administration, bureaucracy and the related strata of the society to understand the challenges involved in the current system and to find some mutually benefiting sustainable solutions.

ISBN: 9789385883156

Year: 2018

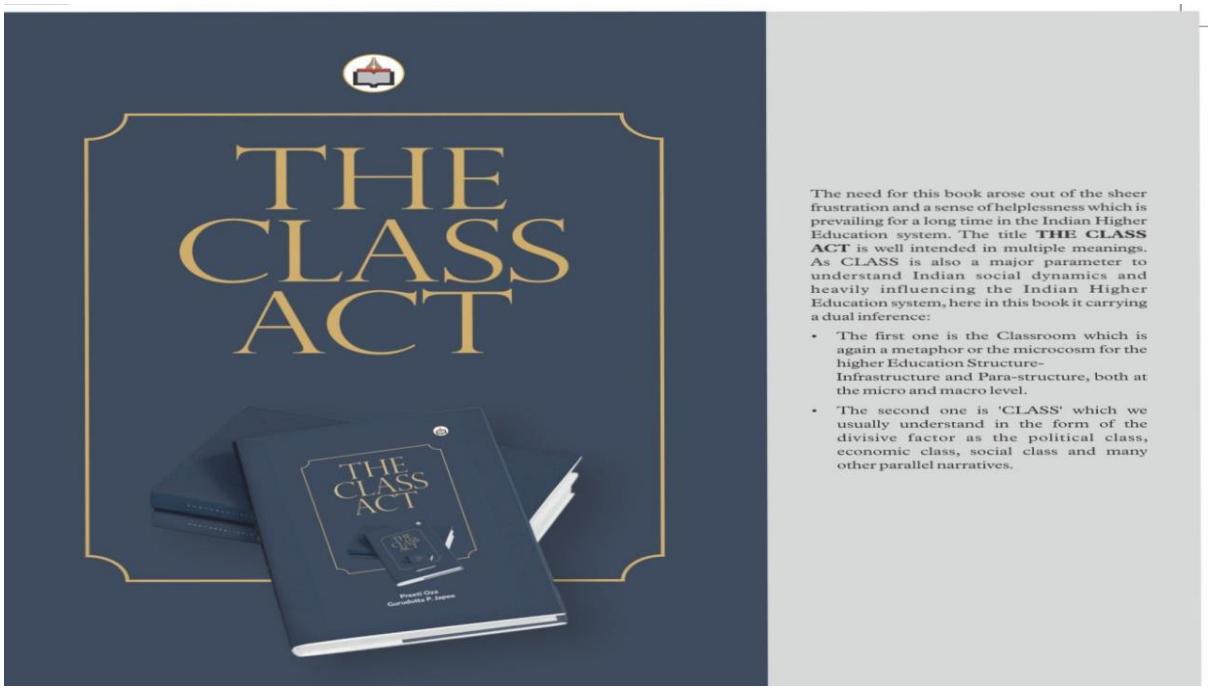
Language: English

Binding: Hardbound

Price: Rs. 1036/-

Website: http://www.ibpbooks.com/fault-line-in-higher-education-an-indian-perspective/p/31119

3. The Class Act



This is very recent publication of GAP. GAP is happy to share that this is consecutively 8th book publication within the span of only 1.5 years.

More book projects are queued up. Followings are broad titles:

Book- 7- Academic Freedom (Proposed)

Book- 9- Interdisciplinary Research in Contemporary Women's Studies (Proposed)

Book- 10- Paradigm Shift in Accounting and Taxation (Proposed)

Book- 11- Language Literature and Beyond (Proposed)

Book- 12- Change or To Be Change in Higher Education (Proposed)

Book- 13- In Pursuit of the World Class University (Proposed)

Visit our website to get update and contribute for same. Following is the link:

http://www.grandacademicportal.education/home/details/28/book-projects

EDU-PUZZLE

SUDOKU

Fill a 9x9 grid with numbers so that each row , column and 3x3 section contain all of the digits between 1 and 9.As a logic puzzle Sudoku is also a brilliant brain game. If you play it daily, you will soon see an enhancement in your attention and overall brain power.

				1		8		3
8				6			5	
	5	6		9		7		1
2	6			7		5		4
					2			
9	4		1	5		2		8
	9		6		5			
	7					6	4	
	8		7		1			5

Answer:

7	2	9	5	1	4	8	6	3
8	3	1	2	6	7	4	5	9
4	5	6	8	9	3	7	2	1
2	6	3	9	7	8	5	1	4
5	1	8	4	3	2	9	7	6
9	4	7	1	5	6	2	3	8
3	9	4	6	2	5	1	8	7
1	7	5	3	8	9	6	4	2
6	8	2	7	4	1	3	9	5

MCQ's –General Knowledge

1).Who is newly elected president of Germany in Feb-2017?

(a) Joachim Gauck (b) Frank Walter Steinmeier

(c) Christian Wulff (d) Angela Merkel

2).World's longest nonstop commercial flight starts from Qatar and lands in_____

(a) New Zealand (b) London

(c) Los Angelas (d) Australia

3).Asian Men's Hockey champions trophy -2016 was held in_____

(a) Malaysia (b) India

(c) Indonesia (d) Maldives

4). Who among the following was a poet of the Italian Renaissance?

(a) Rossetti (b) Virgil

(c) Homer (d) A. Dante

5). During World War –II ,when did Germany attack France?

(a) 1941 (b) 1940

(c) 1942 (d) 1945

6). Which continent comprises the land around the South Pole?

(a) Asia (b) Africa

(c) Antartica (d) Europe

7).What is the world largest living mammal?

(a) Elephant (b) Blue Whale

(c) Shark (d) Giraffe

8).Which animal has the biggest eyes of any living creature?

(a) Elephant (b) Kangaroo (c) Owl (d) Horse

9).Which country has the oldest monarchy?

(a) Turkey (b) Japan (c) Rome (d) Ireland

10). The National Aeronautics and Space Aministration (NASA) was formed in _____

(a) 1958 (b) 1960 (c) 1962 (d) 1964

Answers:

(1). b (2).a (3).a (4).d (5).b 6).c (7).b (8). d (9).b (10).a

➢ JARGON/BUZZWORD

Here are 10 jargons and buzzwords which are pithy words or phrases, adopted by people who want to appear advanced or cool, whether they understand it or not, to convey one's intelligence often do just the opposite and this make them look like duffers. They are vaguein meaning so not everyone understands what you are talking about, and it tends to be exaggerated and pompous. The less we use them the better it would be for us, our colleagues and clients. Better avoid them.

1. Move the needle.
2. Cast a wide net.
3. Run it up the flagpole.

4. Move up the value chain.
5. Punt.
6. Window of opportunity.
7. Wheel house.
8. Hard stop.
9. Mission critical.
10. Bleeding edge.

➢ PARAPROSDOKIANS

The first time I heard about Paraprosdokians, I liked them. Paraprosdokians are figures of speech in which the latter part of a sentence or phrase is surprising or unexpected and is frequently humorous.

1. Two wrongs don't make a right but three lefts do.
2. A person who won't read has no advantage over one who can't read.
3. A fool and his money are soon elected.
4. In the end, it's not the years in your life that count. It's the life in your years.
5. Honesty may be the best policy but it's important to remember that apparently, by elimination, dishonesty is the second best policy.
6. I asked my friend how it was there, he said he couldn't complain.
7. Standing in the park today, I was wondering why a Frisbee looks larger the closer it gets…then it hit me.

8. Change is inevitable except from a vending machine.
9. Why do Americans chose from just two people to run for president and 50 for Miss America?
10. Mark my words. Seriously, Mark, I need my words.

➢ Training Game

Name: Ruk Jana Nahi

Duration: 10-15 Minutes.

Objective: Problem solving. Don't run around problems, look for the solutions.

Timing of Activity: Any time during the workshop. Preferably in a sales workshop.

Requirements: 15-20 Chairs arranged in a zigzag manner in a training room.

Activity:

- Ask for 4-5 volunteers and have them take a good look of the entire room.
- Give them a destination to be reached at the end of the room.
- Now blind fold them and ask them to reach the assigned destination without touching /colliding with the chairs.
- Meanwhile, silently remove half of the chairs from the room.

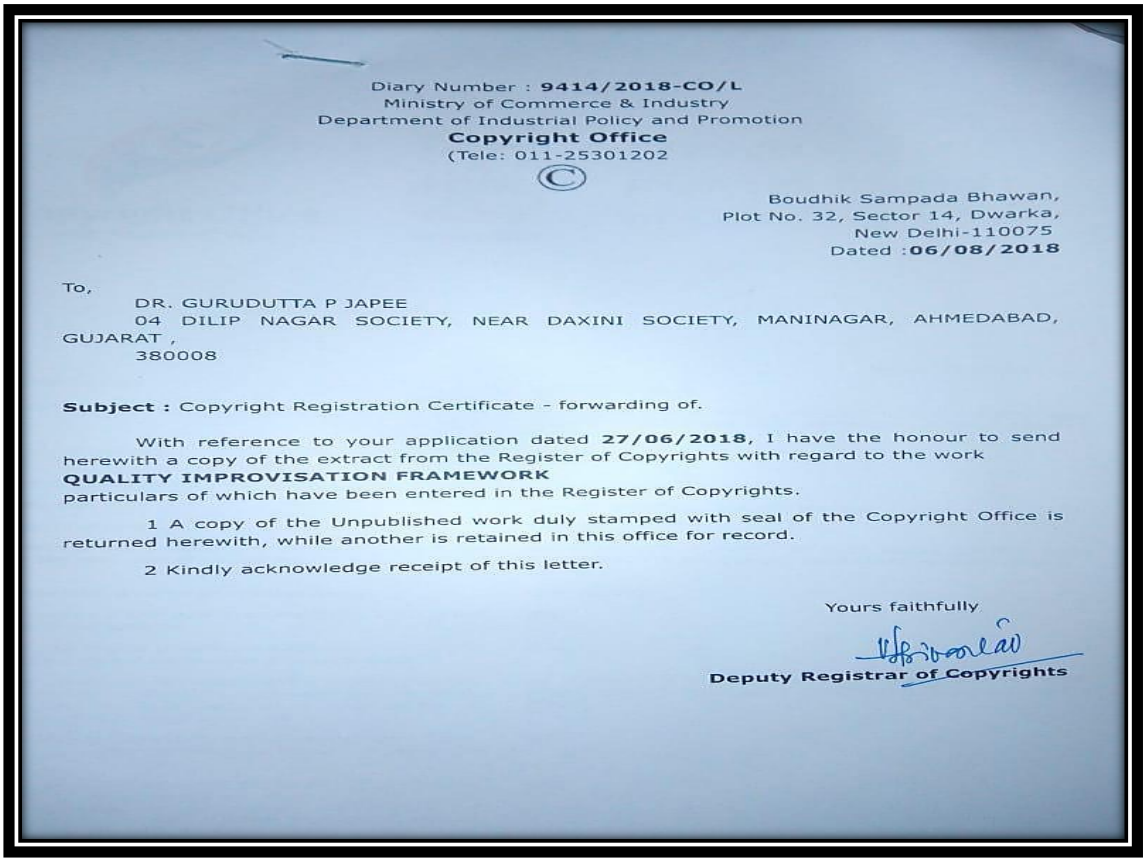
- The volunteers will try to reach the assigned destination taking every effort not to touch the chairs as per the arrangement shown to them.
- Once every one has reached the assigned destination ask them to open their eyes and have a re look of the entire room. They will be surprised to find that there are just half of the chairs in the room to which they had taken precaution of not colliding with them.

Learning: Obstructions are all in the mind. We perceive lot of obstructions in our mind before getting on to the actual job, however, most of the obstacles are baseless.

Fahmeeda F. Shaikh
Assistant Professor,
Gujarat Arts &Science College,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

We are Proud of You

Dr. Gurudutta P. Japee is the first Professor in Gujarat University and in Gujarat State to achieve the IPR registration on the title "QUALITY IMPROVISATION FRAMEWORK" under copyright office, Government of India.GAP is highly delighted to hear of the honour bestowed on him and is extremely proud of him for accomplishing this achievement with hard work, dedication and enthusiasm. We congratulate him for the recognition, marvellous achievement and well merited honour and wish him many years of great achievements and success in Life. His prodigious exertions can hardly escape the notice of serious academics in our citadel of higher learning. His dedication, enthusiasm and insight are really inspiring and have become an example that others can follow.



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Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
Copyright Office
(Tele: 011-25301202

Boudhik Sampada Bhawan,
Plot No. 32, Sector 14, Dwarka,
New Delhi-110075
Dated :**06/08/2018**

To,
DR. GURUDUTTA P JAPEE
04 DILIP NAGAR SOCIETY, NEAR DAXINI SOCIETY, MANINAGAR, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT ,
380008

Subject : Copyright Registration Certificate - forwarding of.

With reference to your application dated **27/06/2018**, I have the honour to send herewith a copy of the extract from the Register of Copyrights with regard to the work **QUALITY IMPROVISATION FRAMEWORK** particulars of which have been entered in the Register of Copyrights.

1 A copy of the Unpublished work duly stamped with seal of the Copyright Office is returned herewith, while another is retained in this office for record.

2 Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully

Deputy Registrar of Copyrights