

# SOUVENIR

*Celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav*

*75 Years of Indian Independence*

TWO DAY

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

(Offline/Online)

**“BUILDING PEACE FOR AN EQUITABLE  
& SUSTAINABLE WORLD”**

**23<sup>rd</sup> -24<sup>th</sup> July, 2022**

Organized by

**Pir Panjal Foundation for Peace & Communal Harmony**

In collaboration with

**NSS, NCC SKC Govt. Degree College Poonch  
& NSS GDC Surankote**

**ABSTRACT  
BOOK**



## VISION

- Imparting quality education to the students, promoting their all round development by participation in sports, extracurricular and other socially relevant activities and inculcating the skill of decision making and democratic values.
- Promoting Preservations and integration of cultural diversities of the Region, State and Country.
- Engaging in the continuous learning necessary in a rapidly advancing world, identifying and addressing critical issues related to the education of all people, and using technology to broaden and support learning opportunities.

## MISSION

- To instill and promote scientific temper and enkindle creativity among students.
- To prepare young generation for a better tomorrow.
- To prepare our students crave a space for themselves in the mainstream by overcoming their inhibitions.
- To inculcate the indispensable virtues of tolerance, honesty, hard work and amity among our students.
- To make our students fully alive to the ethical values

## SPECIFIC GOALS

1. Produce graduates with high quality and employability.
2. Scale up demand driven PG courses.
3. Improve associated infrastructure to help modern teaching facilities.
4. To strengthen the management system.
5. To open up the PG and Honours courses to suit the need of the students.
6. To upgrade the existing infrastructure both physical and material.
7. To build up a strong academic network with other academic Institutions.
8. To apply and implement the relevant projects to benefits SC, ST, OBC and other minority students.
9. To upgrade and expand Hostels both Boys and Girls.
10. To strengthen the sports and library compounds.

## ABOUT THE

### “SHRI KRISHAN CHANDER GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE POONCH”

Shri Krishan Chander Govt. Degree College Poonch was established on 11<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1955, the college is located in the heart of historic Poonch town, few kms from line of actual control. The college right from its inception has contributed immensely in catering to the academic needs of the people of Pir Panchal region, producing men of eminence who made a mark on the national and international horizon. The college was accredited with B+ grade by NAAC Bengaluru in May 2017 and is now fully geared up for accreditation cycle II, expecting the visit of NAAC Peer Team within two months. The college has massive infrastructure, with well-established labs, recently adding Food Technology and Food Processing Lab, Horticulture technology Lab, Browsing Centre, Innovation & Incubation Research Lab, Triple Story building with auditorium and two examination halls, 17 digital class rooms, CCTV surveillance, 24hrs water supply in the main campus as well as Boys and Girls Hostel. The college has highly qualified staff to meet the educational needs of the students. All preparations are in place for implementation of NEP 2020.

## ABOUT THE

### “PIR PANJAL FOUNDATION FOR PEACE AND COMMUNAL HARMONY”

No government however efficient, sincere and dedicated can achieve the desired targets without the aid, assistance and co-operation, of voluntary social welfare organizations. In democracy, the scope of social service is very wide and social organizations have gone a long way in strengthening the democratic norms, and in the development and growth of democratic institutions.

Pir Panjal Foundation for peace and communal harmony is an amateur registered social organization aiming at creating an atmosphere of peace among the masses and contribute towards national integration and nation building process. Extend support to all those who are in need of help and also extend cooperation to the governmental agencies in implementation of various schemes and programmes launched by the Government from time to time.

## ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

This conference is being organized by Pir Panjal Foundation for Peace and Communal Harmony in collaboration with NSS unit of SKCGDC Poonch. NCC unit of SKCGDC Poonch and NSS unit of GDC Surankote. Through this conference an attempt is made to provide a platform to social scientists, faculty, scholars and students to engage themselves in a fruitful manner to discuss the issues related to the peace and stability of the world. This conference promises to be an exciting, interactive convergence of thought provokers, peace builders and people involved in peace process at individual and collective level.

## THEME

### **“BUILDING PEACE FOR AN EQUITABLE & SUSTAINABLE WORLD”**

#### **Sub Themes:**

1. India leading partner in peace building in Global perspective.
2. Ethnic identities and assertion in globalized world.
3. Role of education, literature and art in promoting equality, diversity, inclusion.
4. Human Rights in contemporary world.
5. Social struggle for equality, diversity and inclusion.
6. Issues in Multiculturalism, diversity and nationalism.
7. Globalization: Economic Exclusion to economic inclusion.
8. Role of Globalization and International trade in bridging inequalities.
9. Gandhian Philosophy of Peace and Harmony in the present world.
10. Media ,Communication and Peace
11. Cyber Crime and Security
12. Peace Legal & Conflict Resolution Strategies
13. Inter Religious dialogue and engagement for peace & security
14. Peace and Financial Management
15. Peace, Governance, Politics & Inclusive electoral processes.

## ORGANISERS



**Sh. Rohit Kansal IAS**  
Principal Secretary to Govt.  
Higher Education Department  
**Chief Patron**



**(Prof.) Dr. Yasmeen Ashai**  
Director Colleges  
Higher Education Department  
**Patron**



**Prof. Mussaraf H. Shah**  
Principal  
Shri Krishan Chander  
Govt. College Poonch  
**Co-Patron**



**Sh. A.Q.Manhas IPS**  
IGP ( Rtd.)  
**Conference Coordinator**



**Sh. Nisar Ahmed Khawaja IPS**  
IGP ( Rtd.)  
**Conference Coordinator**



**Prof. G.L.Sharma**  
Principal ( Rtd.)  
**Convener**



**Dr. Riaz Ahmed, Organising Secretary**

## **Advisory Committee:**

1. Dr. S.D.Sharma Principal Rtd.
2. Prof. Shabir Hussain Shah Principal Rtd.
3. Dr. M.B. Magray, Principal Rtd.
4. Dr. Mohd Zaman Principal Rtd.
5. Dr. Jasbir Singh, Principal GDC Surankote.
6. Dr. Mohammed Azam, Principal CS GDC Mendhar
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## **Organising Committee:**

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4. Dr. Zakir Hussain, HOD English -do-
5. Dr. Mohammad Latif, HOD Urdu -do-

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2. Dr. Atieq Ul Rehman, HoD Education, SKC GDC Poonch
3. Prof. Masood Ahmed, Assistant Professor, , SKC GDC Poonch
4. Dr. Syed Zaigham Abbas, HoD Persain, SKC GDC Poonch
5. Nazak Hussain Shah Sr. Lect. DIET Poonch



## INTERNATIONAL SPEAKERS

	<p>Prof. Mammo Muchie  Consultant on UNESCO's Higher Education  Research &amp; Knowledge Forum  Research Professor, Tshwane University of Technology  South Africa.</p>
	<p>Dr. Herbert B. Rosana  Dean of Graduate School &amp; Professor of Peace and  Security Administration  Bicol University Philippines.</p>
	<p>Dr. Christian Bartolf  President, Gandhi Information  Centre Berlin Germany</p>
	<p>Prof. Diana de la Rúa Eugenio, Mediator, President of  'Respuesta para la Paz' – Answer for Peace – and the former  Secretary General of the Consejo Latino Americano de  Investigación para la Paz – CLAIP (Latin American Peace  Research Association), Argentina</p>
	<p>Dr. Mohammad Tarikul Islam Associate Professor  Department of Government and Politics Jahangirnagar  University, Bangladesh Visiting Research Fellow, Oxford  Visiting Scholar, Cambridge Visiting Scholar, SOAS and  Former United Nations Officer</p>
	<p>Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Country Director, Support for  Peace and Education Development Programme (SPEDP),  <b>South Sudan/Nepal</b></p>

## AWARDS FELICITATION OF OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES

	Life Time Achievement Award to Sh. Kuldip Raj Gupta for Distinguished Contribution in Public Service		Life Time Achievement Award to Janab Jahangir Hussain Mir for Distinguished Contribution in the field of Environment, National Integration and Communal Harmony
	Life Time Achievement Award to Janab Moulana Ghulam Qadir for Distinguished Contribution in Education, Communal Harmony & National Integration		Life Time Achievement Award to Sh. K.K Kapoor for Distinguished Contribution in Education and Communal Harmony
	Life Time Achievement Award to Janab Khurshid Bismil for Distinguished Contribution in Education & Literature		Award of Excellence to Dr. Mohd Bashir Magrey For contribution in Education & Literature
	Life Time Achievement Award to Janab Mohd Farooq Muztar for Distinguished Contribution in Education, Social service ,Communal Harmony and National Integration		Life Time Achievement Award To Sheikh Sajad Hussain for Distinguished Contribution in the field of Culture
	Award of Excellence Sh. Pardeep Khanna for Distinguished Contribution in the field of Art and Culture		Award of Excellence to Sh. Khush Dev Maini for Distinguished Contribution in literature
	Award of Excellence Dr. Mohd Younis for Distinguished Contribution in Health and Social Service		Award of Excellence to S. Narinder Singh President DGPC Poonch for Distinguished Contribution in Communal Harmony & National Integration
	Award of Excellence Dr. Shamim un Nissa Bhatti Chief Medical Officer Poonch for Distinguished Contribution in Health Services		Youth Icon of Pir Panachal Award Sh. Anjum Khattak KAS Topper 2018

# Appreciation can make a day, even change a life. Your willingness to put it into words is all that is necessary  
(Margaret Cousins)



## MESSAGE

**Prof. Mussaraf H.Shah**

**Principal**

**SKC GDC Poonch**



I feel pleasure to extend warm welcome to all the participants of International Peace Conference on “Building Peace for an equitable and sustainable world” organized jointly by NSS/NCC units of Shri Krishan Chander Govt. Degree College Poonch, NSS units of GDC Surankote and Pir Panjal foundation for Peace and Communal harmony Regd. on 23-24<sup>th</sup> July, 2022 (offline/online). This is first International Conference on Peace being organized in this region. Through this conference an attempt is made to create a platform for thinkers, policy makers, academicians, and scholars, workers involved in Peace building on the global level to share their views, experiences and knowledge.

When we talk of International peace or global peace it is not merely about avoiding violence in the world or to create peace outside of human structure-peace initially needs to start with the peace within human himself. If the seeds of peace are not planted within ourselves, we are not potentially having the ability to provide peace to others. It is imperative for human beings to understand themselves before getting to understand others. Being superior to other creatures, they are capable to reach phase. Human is a Centre of creativity and dynamism and gifted with forces of action, appreciation and intelligence, which brings them to cultivate peace with in their souls. Our world is like interconnected ecosystem, if there is a lack of one person, one community, one voice, it will result in an incomplete peace. That will not have a long term life span. We together need to create a better world to live in.

I sincerely hope that this Conference will **deliberate and** discuss all the different facts of this exciting topic and come up with recommendations that will lead to a better, happy, healthy life. I take opportunity to convey my special thanks to Prof. Mammo Muchie, Consultant on UNESCO’s Higher Education, Research & knowledge Forum research professor, Tshwane University of technology South Africa. Dr. Herbert B. Rosana, Dean of Graduate School & Professor of Peace and Security Administration Bicol University Philippines. Dr. Christian Bartolf, President, Gandhi Information Centre, Berlin Germany, Prof. Diana de la Rua Eugenio, mediator, President of ‘Respuesta para La Paz-Answer for Peace- and the former Secretary General of the Consejo Latino Americano de Investigacion para La Paz-CLAIP (Latin American Peace Research Association), Argentina. Dr. Mohammad Tarikul Islam Associate Professor Department of Government and Politics Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh Visiting Research Fellow, Oxford Visiting Scholar, Cambridge visiting Scholar, SOAS and Former United Nations Officer. Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Country Director, Support for Peace and Education Development Programme (SPEDP), South Sudan/Nepal for their participation as Key note speakers in the Conference. Their participation has given real International colour to Conference.

My sincere thanks to Sh.A.Q. Manhas, IGP retd., Sh. Nisar Ahmed Khawaja IGP retd. Coordinators of Conference and Prof. G.L. Sharma, Principal retd. Convener of Conference and the members of teaching & non-teaching staff of SKC GDC Poonch, Prof. Khaleeq Ahmed, NSS P.O of GDC Surankote, for their efforts in making this Conference a success.

# MESSAGE

**DR. RIAZ AHMED**  
**Organizing Secretary**  
**(Associate Professor)**



I am immensely pleased to invite and welcome you to the “First Two Day International Peace Conference” on “BUILDING PEACE FOR AN EQUITABLE & SUSTAINABLE WORLD” to be held at Shri Krishan Chander Government Degree College Poonch, J&K, India. We are organizing this International Peace Conference with a vision important for developing and maintain peace in the world. The enthusiasm, dedication and commitment of the organizing team will spare no stone untorn in meeting your expectations and making this conference a successful event.

The world is continuously struggling with challenges from poverty to armed conflict. We also face new and aggravating threats, including climate change, inequality, the spread of hatred, declining trust in political establishments and the growing links between conflict, terrorism and organized crime. Although advances in technology have brought remarkable advantages, but may also pose risks, including cybercrime. At this Conference, we hope to delve into new frontiers of strategy making for developing peace in the world. This platform brings together the brightest minds from various corners of the world and it is an ideal place for exchanging ideas. Let us all learn from these ideas and take the world forward towards peace building.

Being Organizing Secretary of the Conference, I shall greatly appreciate the active participation of all the distinguished International & National Speakers, Faculty, Research Scholars and Students to participate in this International Conference. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the International Speakers Prof. Mammo Muchie, Consultant on UNESCO’s Higher Education, Research & knowledge Forum research professor, Tshwane University of technology South Africa, Dr. Herbert B. Rosana, Dean of Graduate School & Professor of Peace and Security Administration Bicol University Philipines , Dr. Christian Bartolf, President, Gandhi Information Centre, Berlin Germany , Prof. Diana de la Rua Eugenio, mediator, President of ‘Respuesta Para La Paz-Answer for Peace- and the former Secretary General of the Consejo Latino Americano de Investigacion para La Paz-CLAIP (Latin American Peace Research Association), Argentina, Dr. Mohammad Tarikul Islam Associate Professor Department of Government and Politics Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh Visiting Research Fellow, Oxford Visiting Scholar, Cambridge visiting Scholar, SOAS and Former United Nations Officer, Mr. Nava Raj Adhikari, Country Director, Support for Peace and Education Development Programme (SPEDP), South Sudan/Nepal for their participation as Key note speakers in the Conference for sharing their expertise with us.

I acknowledge the firm support received from the Conference Organizing Committee Members, the Session Chairs and Volunteers. I thank all the Plenary Speakers and Delegates for their participation in the Conference.

**Thank you!**



## **ABSTRACT**

### **Key Note Speaker**

#### **FOUR ELEMENTS OF GANDHI'S LEGACY: INTERNATIONAL LAW, NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD FEDERATION**

*Dr. Christian Bartolf  
President, Gandhi Information Center,  
Berlin, Germany*

Based on the Principles of Truth through Nonviolence, Gandhi provided with Satyagraha a political paradigm for nonviolent resistance by the oppressed people in world societies. The term Satyagraha was coined in January 1908: a combination of active civil disobedience, nonviolent non-cooperation and fearless pursuit of Justice as well as firmness in Truth ! This alternative to civil wars and bloody uprisings meant a new basis for organised nonviolent resistance. Gandhi – as a lawyer and as a publisher who wrote editorials of his weekly magazine “Indian Opinion” – sought to attract the attention of a wider public to abolish unjust laws. Racial prejudice and socio-economic discrimination were the core targets in his quest for equality, human rights and justice. His experiences as stretcher-bearer in cruel wars brought him to foster (nuclear) disarmament and peace. His concept of Shanti Sena was the nucleus of a nonviolent peace army to stop violent conflicts by active interposition and intervention. Economic boycotts and sanctions were instruments to dramatize the slavery yoke of colonialism and imperialism. Today's United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals derive from Gandhi's inspiration on politicians with conscience like e.g. Willy Brandt who can be considered a pioneer for cooperation on development and for reforms in the global economy. Gandhi's vision for a World Federation without national armies offers a key to unlock the military-industrial complex inside the Charter of the United Nations: paving a new path to Peace. It is a pity that India has not yet become a role model for this joint freedom perspective without civil wars and wars.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **Key Note Speaker**

#### **SOUTH SUDAN PEACE PROCESS**

*Nava Raj Adhikari,  
Former Country Director, Support for Peace and Education Development Programme  
(SPEDP)  
Juba, South Sudan*

From 1955 through 2005, North and South Sudan faced civil wars and conflict. In January of 2005, the leaders of North and South Sudan signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). This agreement granted Southerners a revised Interim Constitution and partial autonomy. However, even with a signed peace agreement, social, political and economic conflict continues in South Sudan. In January 2011, 98% of Southerners in Sudan voted to secede from the north. Due to this vote, in July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan was formed — the world's youngest country. In 2013, a political crisis, exposing weak institutions and deep historical divisions among South Sudanese communities, the conflict quickly assumed an ethnic character. President Salva Kiir (an ethnic Dinka) and former Vice President Riek Machar (an ethnic Nuer) became the faces of South Sudan's war. After violence and targeted killings in Juba, the conflict spread across the country. In July 2016, renewed fighting broke out with heavy clashes in the capital Juba, and in other parts of the country. In 2018, South Sudanese warring factions signed a peace deal that reduced violence in most of the country. Under the agreement, the two main opposing factions and other groups agreed to form a unity government and share responsibility for the armed forces. Despite a 2018 peace deal, political and economic tensions have persisted. In 2022, the country entered its tenth year of protracted conflict. Violent deaths continue to spike across the country, as other conflicts unfold. These require concerted efforts to achieve tailored settlements. South Sudan has a population of about 12 million people. The overwhelming majority of the population, about 80%, resides in rural areas. According to the World Bank's latest estimates, about 82% of South Sudanese people endure poverty, surviving on less than \$1.90 per day. In South Sudan, poverty and food insecurity are prevalent despite the country's abundance of natural resources. Challenges include civil wars and prolonged violence. These challenges contribute to a significant number of people living below the poverty line within the nation.



## ABSTRACT

### Key Note Speaker

#### NONVIOLENT COMMUNICATION: INFLUENCED BY THE USE OF EMOJIS?

*Diana de la Rua Eugenio,  
Argentina*

For a few years -and in a permanent crescendo- the use of emojis in WhatsApp messages and other digital messaging has become popular. One of the particularities that has been seen throughout the world, and especially after the COVID-19 quarantine, is the increase of individual aggressiveness and violence that may generate adherence groups and therefore replicate violent behaviors. How can the use of emojis affect Nonviolent Communication and the Culture of Peace? We are struck by the possible correlation between the use of emojis in current communications with the impossibility of processing and expressing emotions through dialogues. We can summarize it in a hypothesis: *"The use of emojis weakens the mental process of elaborating and expressing emotions in a non-violent way."* As mediators and Peace workers on the ground, we see situations that may be indicators of the new dynamics of communication and their impact on social behavior. Although this topic has not been studied much yet, it is important to reflect on it because -as it is a new situation- we still have time to reverse the potential negative aspects of simplifying and standardizing emotions through predetermined pictograms that would not help people to elaborate a genuine process of understanding the emotions, for oneself and for others, which would weaken the necessary emotional maturity that is a key axis when it comes to resolving conflicts.





## **ABSTRACT**

### **Key Note Speaker**

#### **Apply Science, Technology and Innovation for Peace, Security, Social Justice and Environmental Re-generation**

*Mammo Muchie*

*DSI/NRF SARChI Rated Research Professor, Tshwane University of Technology, Pretoria,  
South Africa*

The time the world is in at present requires the production and application of much needed relevant and novel knowledge and imagination by re-imagining and applying science, technology and innovation to end all wars and conflicts to bring peace, reconciliation, social justice, safety, health and security without excluding all people and in any part of the world. Full inclusion of all humans and nature without any exclusion by using geography, climate, language, religion, clan, caste, race, language, gender, age and all other differences, inequalities, poverty, unemployment, conflicts, wars, marginalisation and environmental degradation. There is a need to choose how to apply science, technology and innovation to make the future anchored by drawing lessons from the mistakes of the past and the present to anchor human life with full decent wellbeing and environmental regeneration freed from the climate change on-going risk and current saga. Let us re-imagine science , technology and innovation by learning and applying to un-think to rethink, unlearn to re-learn, un-design to re-design, un-engineer to re-engineer and un-science to re-science, unpolitic-politics, un-economic-economics, un-theorise theories and un- conceptualise conceptual frames by making above all human and nature wellbeing as the priority of priorities



## **ABSTRACT**

to bring about an all humanity fully inclusive integrated sustainable development without any exclusion of anyone to create peace and social justice for all humans with nature safety and security. Science, Technology and innovation need to be driven also by the human life and nature saviour philosophies of Ubuntu & Vasudhaiva Kubum bakam. The science, Technology and innovation that exists as a library from the rich indigenous knowledge heritage must be revived from the current exclusion from the education system. There is a need to apply science, technology and innovation with indigenous knowledge to learn and create new pathways for all humanity to value one another and move from injustice to social justice and from war and conflicts and to peace and security for all with nature safety. Indigenous knowledge with the current science, technology and innovation requires cognitive excellence to develop the appropriate education system to bring full success for human wellbeing and environmental regeneration. Practical roadmaps are needed to remove psychic dislocation and cognitive exhaustion by applying high quality research and knowledge by promoting the unity of indigenous knowledge with science, technology and innovation to achieve enduring peace and security for all people and nature. Indigenous knowledge with science, technology and innovation for peace and nature security and peace and nature security in and for science will make justice for both humans and nature prevail.

**Keywords:** science, technology, innovation, peace, justice, safety and security



## **ABSTRACT**

### **CHALLENGES TO BUILDING PEACE IN SOUTH ASIA: A CASE STUDY OF INDIA-PAKISTAN**

*Prof. Mussaraf H. Shah*

*M.Sc. Chemistry, M.A Eng. M.A Soc. B.Ed.*

*Principal SKC GDC Poonch*

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Peace is the basic spirit for developing policies, adopted to strengthen the atmosphere of peace and re-establish order through social, political and economic reforms. These days the approach to peace initiatives has changed from State centric to regional centric agendas. South Asia has a unique geo-strategic significance, this region has different challenges which are traditional in the region, and it is home to one third population of the world and faces immense challenges. The relations between the two South Asian countries India and Pakistan, over the decades have been marked with tensions which give special position to the atmosphere of war and peace in South Asia. Both the neighbors have fought wars in 1948, 1965, 1971 and in 1991. Both India and Pakistan are nuclear powers and have enhanced their nuclear capabilities. The two nations reflect a picture of traditional adversaries with antipathy towards each other, with consequences steeped in religions divide. This paper studies the relationship of these two countries and also role of China in relation to peace in South Asia.

**Key words:** Peace, atmosphere, South Asia, nuclear, adversaries, steeped, relationship.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND PEACEBUILDING**

*Mohd Ashaq Malik<sup>1\*</sup> and Mahroof Khan<sup>2</sup>*

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Global Citizenship Education (GCED) is a form of civic learning that involves students' active participation in projects that address global issues of a social, political, economic, or environmental nature. It aims to empower learners of all ages to assume active roles, both locally and globally, in building more peaceful, tolerant, resilient, inclusive and secure societies. GCED is UNESCO's response to global challenges. It intends to empowering learners of all ages to understand that these issues are global, not local issues and to become active promoters of more peaceful, tolerant, inclusive, secure and sustainable societies. Rooted in its own Constitution which aims to 'build peace in the minds of women and men,' GCED is a strategic area of UNESCO's Education Sector programme built on the work of Peace and Human Rights Education. It aims to inculcate the values, attitudes and behaviours in the hearts and minds of learners that support responsible global citizenship - creativity, innovation, and commitment to peace, human rights and sustainable development. On the other hand, peacebuilding is the development of constructive personal, group, and political relationships across ethnic, religious, class, national, and racial boundaries. It aims to resolve injustice in nonviolent ways and to transform the structural conditions that generate deadly conflict. In 1975 Norwegian sociologist Prof. Johan Galtung, after decades of extensive work, coined the term "peacebuilding" in his pioneering work "Three Approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, and Peacebuilding." Many countries are vulnerable to ethnic and religious violence and conflicts and gripped in various socio-economic problems, climate change and extremism, GCED can be a long term remedy by instilling spirit of empathy and kindness among learners towards fellow beings across cultures and national boundaries. GCED has been



## ABSTRACT

housed along Environment and Value education in Indian National Educational Policy 2020 (NEP-2020) in section 4.24 and 8.11. There is absolutely, no doubt, Global Citizen Education, if applied to fullest, can be a ideal tool for raising consciousness, competitiveness, cooperation and understanding among learners to transform our world as members of one global family. GCED can efficiently contribute in peacebuilding and creating a culture of peace and nonviolence by inculcating the qualities and skills among individuals to become responsible global citizens who may think globally and act locally to transform world. In the present study an attempt has been made to evaluate the Global Citizenship Education, its affinities, opportunities and challenges as a peace building tool for creating culture of peace and nonviolence.

**Key words,** *Global Citizenship Education, Extremism, Violence, Intolerance, Hatred, Understanding, Co-existence, Peacebuilding, Global issues*

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### GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE PRESENT WORLD

Swarna Devi  
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Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, was a symbol of non-violence, truth and harmony. Peace, in fact, was the central to Gandhi's political, social and religious philosophy. In this paper, we will discuss about the relevance of Gandhian philosophy of peace and harmony in the present world. Today's world is facing a lot of problems like global- terrorism, war, violence and hatred, though these forces have also been condemned by the world community. We can take the recent example of Russia and Ukraine war which took place on 24<sup>th</sup> of February, 2022. High technology and sophisticated weapons will not solve the problems of the people of the world but Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of peaceful co-existence is the only hope of survival for the whole of the community at large.

**Keywords:** Non-violence, Terrorism, Relevance, Co-existence, Community.





## **ABSTRACT**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SENIOR CITIZEN**

*Pawan Kumar*

*Assistant Professor in Geography,  
Government Degree College Basohli JKUT, INDIA,  
[pattri2802@gmail.com](mailto:pattri2802@gmail.com)*

Senior Citizen is native of an area; whose is old enough to run on his legs, having difficulty to walk on his own feet, can't cook his food at his own, are even difficulty to chewing food items which are provided to him for better health. His eyes are blur, gums are weak, teeth are either loosen or half broken, liver, kidneys pancreas and heart not in very good condition to support his present health requirements. The sons & daughters of the said **Senior Citizens** are now busy in their responsibilities to earn livelihood and rearing their offspring'. Some of them are not staying with him due to job obligations or for better education to their children. Their earning now for their spouses and children their luxuries demands, they don't have enough time to spent with their old parents, whose are always in wait their mature sons & daughters would come to their old home to look after their parents whose have difficulties to do anything and very much need of their attention and care. The socio-economic conditions of senior citizen not go enough, whose are weak and unhealthy, alone, unemployed and unwaged, feeble and despondent, need facilities; help and care.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY IN A PLURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA: A STUDY OF MAULANA ABUL HASSAN ALI NADWI**

*Mr. Mohd Azam*

*Research Scholar, Department of Islamic Studies*

*Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir-185234*

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India is an important place in the world through the multi religious society. Maulana Abul Hassan Ali Nadwi (1914-1999) received high appreciation in the country. The service of humanity is a noble deed all the countrymen like it. It creates senses of human service amongst the people. The progress of country is linked with this campaign. Maulana had an outstanding position not only in India but also in the world as well. He was a great thinker, preacher, writer, and socio-religious reformer of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. His influenced on the whole humanity deserves special attention. It is therefore worthwhile to be familiar with his significant works on diverse aspects of social and moral value which were reliable analysis of the diverse problems faced by Indian society. Almost two hundred books to his credit on different aspects that revive the social and moral value in the hearts of the millions of the in Indian peoples. His main focus was to reform the Indian society at large particularly their social, moral and educational aspects and to revive the glorious past of the country all over the globe. Maulana Nadwi's social -moral reformative works revolutionize the thought process of the Indian society. Therefore, the paper will elaborate the service of humanity in a plural society of India. A study of Maulana Abul Hassan Ali Nadwi.

**Key Words,** Reforms the society, Elaborate the social moral value, The service of humanity, secular society, study of Abul Hassan Ali Nadwi.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **TRADE LIBERALIZATION IN INDIA: INDUSTRY LEVEL EFFECTS**

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India liberalised its trade in 1991 as a part of the major economic reforms that took place as a result of the twin deficits (trade and fiscal) in the late 1980s. This was the beginning of a structural change that could have taken India away from major obstacles to a higher levels of economic development. In terms of development, India's Human Development Index hardly saw a major rise from 0.429 in 1990 to 0.495 in 2000, while economic growth in terms of GDP growth rate actually fell from 5.5 per cent in 1990 to 3.8 per cent in 2000 (World Development Indicators). This was indicative of the need for a strategy to correct for the policy actions implemented in 1991. Trade liberalisation, in particular, not only deteriorated the trade deficit situation further, the lack of foresight in opening up sectors was also detrimental for the industrialisation process in India. Consequent to the limited foresight of trade policies India has suffered in terms of building a strong industrial capability of its manufacturing sector, and reduced India to a mere market for foreign goods. The recent emphasis by the Central Government on *Atmanirbharta* (self-reliance) is a step in the direction of realising the potential of our manufacturing sector and reducing dependence on imports. With this background, the paper explores the role that trade liberalisation, especially in terms of rising imports in many industries has played in affecting employment in the longer run. Globalisation was envisaged as a means to globalise economic growth for all by lowering trade barriers and enabling greater economic inclusion in terms of higher employment and income.

**Key words:** Globalisation, Imports, Trade Liberalisation, Employment, Output



## **ABSTRACT**

### **ROLE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES IN PROMOTING PEACE EDUCATION**

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In this competitive world, Education has become one of the most crucial and important parts of our life. Education has become a means to create individual an independent and make them aware about how to live a life with dignity, peace and harmony. Peace education is need of the hour in this 21<sup>st</sup> century. If we want a society of peace and harmony, we must give our best to know the peace education. Peace education is process that promotes culture of peace, is essentially transformative, it cultivates the knowledge based skill, and attitude and values that seeks to transform people's mindset and behaviours. Peace education should be part of our curriculum from nursery to higher education. Above all peace education should be promulgated by and large among the people. In this purpose face to face and virtual mode can be adopted. In this advance world the current generation prefer to learn more from Internet and social networking sites through various digital devices than the face to face interaction. Social networking sites reaches to the people irrespective of their place of living, standard of living, social status and so on. These social networking sites help to promote peace education across the world in an effective way by communicating with others. So, social networking sites can be used to promote peace education among the people. This particular research paper focuses on the role of social networking sites in promoting peace education.

**Key words:** Peace Education, Social Networking Sites, Harmony, Dignity, Non-violence skill



## **ABSTRACT**

### **EQUITY AND QUALITY IN EDUCATION PROMOTES EQUALITY AND INCLUSION**

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Education has expanded significantly in the past half century, but hopes that this would automatically bring about a fairer society have been only partially realised. In a country where poverty and deprivation are still widespread, where survival is still a matter of daily struggle it cannot be assumed that all sections of the population will be able to prioritise education to the same extent and for several years at a stretch. The opportunity and cost of going to school is so high that in many cases it means the child is not just feeding for herself, but many times for the survival of the family. No doubt several initiatives have been taken over the last two decades to achieve education for all. Yet even warranting the continual push for universalising elementary education. Categorically those who are out of school include marginalized groups such as: Girls, Socially Deprived Sections of Society, Religious Minorities, Physically Challenged Children and there is widespread inequitable development of education, lack of quality education among these groups. The present paper intends to highlight the major challenges that our educational system is facing, that of finding ways of including all children in schools. With these challenges, also there is evidence of an increased interest in the idea of making education more Inclusive and Equitable. The paper also focuses on how equitable and quality education supports marginalized sections of society as improving opportunities for them and benefits education system and society as a whole.





Keywords: Equity, Inclusion, Education, Challenges, Marginalized Groups.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY OF PEACE AND HARMONY IN THE PRESENT WORLD**

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Abstract: Mahatama Gandhi ji, father of nation was born on 2nd October 1869 at porbander in the state of Kathiawar Gujrat. Gandhi ji really great irony that Gandhi ji the apostle of truth and non violence. Gandhian philosophy peace and harmony has huge relevance in this modern world because world is passing through very challenging and critical situation.in this modern era Gandhian philosophy of peace and harmony is solution of all problem because non violence is more effective than violence. Gandhian ways and his ideals seem to be the only solution to overcome the present ever growing problem of terrorism and war which is leading the world towards the end of the world. Gandhi ji was leader of the past runs into the present and marches towards the future. He had always been a leader of the time ahead. No leader either today nor in future can match him with the charisma and calibre and wisdom that he had. At present political, economic, social and moral rights as well as values are going down and exploiting. In the course of development we have to think of these problems and try to find out the solutions best suited to our needs. The best suited solutions for the above problems of contemporary world are to follow Gandhi's principles. It is Gandhi's philosophy can save us from this predicament. Gandhi's profuse writings, speeches and talks cover every conceivable aspects of Indian life of his time as well as present world. .

**Keywords:** wisdom, contemporary, stomp, predicament, apostle, relevance



## **ABSTRACT**

### **RAMCHARITMANAS: AN EPIC ADDRESSING ISSUE OF EQUALITY YOGITA SHARMA**

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In India, the concept of equality is discussed in relation to disparity created due to social and economic differences. Social equality in relation to caste system is the unique feature of Indian society. Although the above factors like differences between the rich and the poor, landowners and landless labourers, capitalists and workers, educated and uneducated, employed and unemployed, men and women, modern and backward still exist. Modern present day Indian society is surrounded by all these type of inequality, which includes the problem of social inequality, caste inequality, gender inequality, racial inequality etc. From time to time various amendments in the constitution are trying to address this problem of inequality. But this system is so deep rooted that all our efforts proved to be futile. If we look our glorious ancient past, this evil existed even at the time of 'treta yug' i.e. the period when the most reverent Hindu scripture Ramcharitmanas was written. In various versions of Ramayan and other folktales, there are numerous glimpses how Lord Rama managed all the social problems of his time. The concept of 'Ramrajya' which is considered as a yardstick of good governance reflects how to deal with social evils. The present paper discusses in detail how Lord Rama address this issue of inequality and managed his state i.e. 'Ramrajya'. Keywords: Equality, Ramcharitmanas, Constitution, Lord Rama, Ramrajya



## **ABSTRACT**

### **GLOBALISATION: PROSPERITY OR ECONOMIC TERRORISM**

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Globalisation envisions a borderless world. It seeks to change the world into a global village. It comes out with new features like the accelerated flow of goods, people, capital, information, and technological developments. There are two contending views on the issue of globalization. There are some observers who believe that globalization has brought rapid prosperity to the underdeveloped countries. while others argue that globalization serves the needs of the metropolitan countries at the expense of the peripheral countries. Globalisation has contributed to the increased unemployment, growing inequality and uneven growth in the developed world, This paper strongly argues that globalization is economic terrorism. The paper highlights the widening gap between the two worlds ( First world and the third world), how the socio-economic and political structure of the peripheral countries are subordinated through globalization to foster the economic interest of the developed countries. This paper further examines the activities of both the governmental and nongovernmental organizations in terms of their impact in the international political economy and specific attempts are made to study the international inequality in poverty, poverty gap ratio, the income inequality among the developed and third world. This paper also tries to find out international disparity in the growth of human development index, the international disparity in export trade and import trade performance of chosen developing countries consequent upon globalization.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **ETHNIC CONFLICT IN MYANMAR: A CASE STUDY OF ROHINGYA MUSLIMS IN MYANMAR**

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Myanmar is the second largest country in South-East Asia and one of the most ethnically diverse nations in the world. Myanmar's one third population belongs to different ethnic minorities<sup>1</sup>. Myanmar is constituted of people from different religious backgrounds such as Buddhist, Christian, Muslim and Hindu who have over the years lived together peacefully. Though Myanmar has a long history of coexistence of different minority and ethnic groups, the situation has become complex due to government-imposed discrimination against various groups. Since Myanmar's independence, almost all ethnic groups have rebelled against the central government and its policies. The country had been under complete military rule since 1962 before its transformation into a democracy<sup>2</sup>. However recent changes to the democracy of Myanmar have provided opportunities for promoting human rights and resolving ethnic conflicts<sup>3</sup>. The ethnic tensions in Myanmar are result of various issues however the most important issue, is differences in wealth generated by the different ethnic groups in Myanmar. One of the largest Muslim groups in Myanmar are The Rohingyas. They are concentrated in the northern part of Rakhine state. The living condition of the Rohingya Muslims is the worst. Myanmar does not recognize the Rohingya as a distinct ethnic group. Rohingyas face lot of discriminations in Myanmar which are based on religious ethnic and cultural differences. Due to the widespread violence against the Rohingyas in Myanmar, they are migrating to Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand due to their geographical proximity and religious similarities. This paper attempts to understand the various reason that led to the deplorable condition of Rohingyas and compelled them to leave Myanmar. The paper will also try to analyse Myanmar Government's policy towards the Rohingyas.



## ABSTRACT

### CASTE CONFLICT AS A MAJOR HURDLE IN SOCIAL INTEGRATION: A STUDY OF ROOP NARAYAN SONKAR'S POISONOUS *ROOTS*

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The main focus of this paper is to analyse the caste system in India which has always been a major factor in aggravation of social conflicts and discriminations as represented in Roop Narayan Sonkar's *Poisonous Roots*. While observing the connecting threads of caste hierarchy as a focal point in contemporary society, all the roots of this complex caste structure seem to go deep into the ages-old traditional *Varna* system. Historically caste system has played a vital role in the modification of the Indian social structure that illustrates the counter effects of the changing caste dynamism which have turned down into a new formation. The span of time has changed the magnitude of the caste dynamics that reflects the level of asymmetric power and prestige representation in contemporary politics, education and economics. At a deeper level, Dalits are struggling for equality and uniformity in the secular and diverse Indian society. Undoubtedly *reservation has given a vital initiation in* introducing gradual elevation to the livelihood standard of historically disadvantaged sections in the present society. Reservation in education accelerated constitutional knowledge of so called lower caste through a sharp edge to understand the fundamental values of human rights which are an integral part for humanitarian value and dignity. Education, an important source of knowledge, not only brings a conscious awareness in Dalit minds for the constitutional human rights but also it brings upliftments in political participation and economic development. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has a major role in Dalit literature to raise voice for abolishing the caste system and consciousness, there has always been a new awakening voice of equality in accounts of the new awareness and consciousness among so called lower caste. Dalit does not exhibit their past timidity, instead, they are standing against caste system based oppression and discrimination, but the higher caste do not want such a change. Conflict comes to limelight when there is a tension and an ideological variation, change does not come instantly. It is a continuous struggle for equality against untouchability on account of social, psychological and spiritual growth in the society. However, the caste identity is recognized in every walks of life, difference may be of degree. Dalits are treated as lower, polluted, unequal, and lacking knowledge. If they speak their voice is treated as a blast.

**Keywords:** Poisonous Roots, caste system, consciousness, resistance, human values.





## **ABSTRACT**

### **DEPRESSION PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM**

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Identifying the factors of mental health problems among students has become a challenging task. The factors can be influenced by biological, psychological, and environmental issues. Diagnosis can be tricky and complex as symptoms and factors are often similar; this can lead the doctor to misdiagnose Pedrelli, P., Nyer, M., Yeung, A., Zulauf, C., & Wilens, T. (2015), and the wrong treatment being administered to the patient, thus jeopardizing the patient psychological conditions, both emotionally and behaviorally. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines mental health problems or mental disorders as the combination of abnormal thoughts, emotions, behavior in daily activities, and relationships with others Galderisi, S., Heinz, A., Kastrup, M., Beezhold, J., & Sartorius, N. (2015). The presence of machine learning would help in the extraction of knowledge and may improve the quality of medical practices Ahuja A. S. (2019). The paper evaluate short- and medium-term consequences of depression or anxiety among university students using different machine learning algorithms.

**Keywords:** Machine Learning Algorithm, Depression, health problem, anxiety.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN ANALYTICAL STUDY AND EXPLORATION OF OPEN-SOURCE E-LEARNING**

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India is well- progressing towards digital education, backed by rising relinquishment of digitisation by universities and sodalities, adding internet penetration and soaring demand from scholars. As per Red Seer Consulting, the online education request (advanced education and lifelong literacy request) in India is read to reach 5 billion by 2025, driven by the government's focus on designing online education programmes, strengthening digital structure across the country and catering to the rising demand for upskilling among scholars. E-learning is perceived as one of the means by which education and training can reach greater number of people to ease the accessing of knowledge at the educational and vocational level. The paper reviews the comparative study of blended mode of teaching learning process.

**Keywords:** e-learning, Teaching learning, open-source learning.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **STOCK PRICE PREDICTION USING SENTIMENT ANALYSIS AND MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM USING TWITTER DATA.**

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Sentiment analysis is the measure of people's opinions on the level of agreement on a specific topic, a product, or a service, or even elections or in stock market. Two approaches had been employed to study the sentiment analysis: natural language processing, and machine learning algorithms. To assess the customers' opinions in the past some paper-based surveys had been used, but it is difficult to monitor and collect all customers opinions. With the increasing phenomena of social media it has become easier and more accessible to crawl all customers feedbacks and analyze their sentiments as positive or negative or neutral. The paper predict the stock price using machine learning algorithms and sentiment analysis.

Keywords: Sentiment Analysis, Stock price, Machine learning algorithm.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **STUDY ON COGNITIVE STYLES, PERSONALITY AND WELL BEING OF STUDENTS**

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All people have pretty much similar morphological highlights, natural capacities, and scholarly limit. Notwithstanding these similitudes in the organic make up, physiological capacities, and scholarly possibilities, in all actuality, we witness wide contrasts among people across, and inside assorted societies and social orders, particularly regarding their qualities, conviction frameworks, customs, ceremonies and practices, ways of life, perceptions, character, and feeling of prosperity. In spite of the fact that the headway and the spread of complex advancements in transportation, correspondence, and different parts of life have assisted with lessening the actual distance between countries, just as the distinctions among the various gatherings of individuals, that we frequently talk about a "worldwide town", still there are gatherings of individuals who are a lot of impervious to these changes, and stick on to their conventional qualities, customs, and practices. The most noticeable among such gatherings is the tribal's, or better the "tribal groups", since they vary among themselves a ton. In any event, when most of the networks on the planet have changed their ways of life to stay up with the innovative turns of events, materialistic headways, and generally speaking advancement, a large portion of the ancestral networks actually maintain and live on top of their conventional qualities, customs, and convictions.

**Keywords:** Tribal, Cognitive Style, Personality, Psychological Well-Being.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN EVALUATION ON BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY**

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Blockchain is a digital phenomenon that is expected to transform the complete meaning to the existence in the market in today's competitive era. The paper suggests the reader to understand the blockchain system and broader the thinking process in the potential areas. The findings will contribute many areas of research in Indian market with reference to Blockchain. Blockchain is originate from a paper on Bitcoin which was published in 2008 by Satoshi Nakamoto. Bitcoin is a decentralized crypto currency and remains the most important blockchain application today. It is believed that the Bitcoin was created to offer an alternative to the central- bank controlled monetary system, which many people consider as a cause of the global economic crisis around 2008.

**Keywords:** Blockchain, Technology, Indian Market, Bitcoin.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **A COMPREHENSIVE OF DATA SECURITY IN CLOUD COMPUTING**

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This paper deliberates the safety of data in cloud computing. It is a study of data in the cloud and aspects related to it concerning security. The paper will go in to details of data protection methods and approaches used throughout the world to ensure maximum data protection by reducing risks and threats. The paper will also deliver a vision on data security aspects for Data-in-Transit and Data-at-Rest. The study is based on all the levels of SaaS (Software as a Service), PaaS (Platform as a Service) and IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service).

**Keywords:** Data Security, Cloud Computing, Data Protection, Privacy, Risks and threats





## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN EVALUATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATIONS**

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Most of the current research related to Blockchain Technology is focusing on its application for cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin and only a limited number of research is targeted at exploring the utilization of Blockchain Technology in other environments or sectors. Blockchain Technology is more than just cryptocurrency, and it can have several applications in government, finance and banking industry, accounting and Business Process Management. Therefore, this study attempts to investigate and explore its opportunities and challenges for the current or future applications of Blockchain Technology. Thus, a large number of published studies were carefully reviewed and analyzed based on their contributions to the blockchain's

**Key words:** Blockchain Technology, Ledger, Applications, Business



## **ABSTRACT**

### **ENVISIONING THE FUTURE OF BUSINESSES THROUGH SENTIMENT ANALYSIS AND MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM**

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Increasingly user generated content has led to the existence of opinion sites such as Twitter.com, Epinions.com, and Booking.com which collects reviews across numerous platforms such as media, marketing, governmental, public and consumer related industries. This forms a rich source of information that can be exploited by companies for promotional activities, and to detect opinion trends or simply to analyse community thinking. However, most of this social content remains unmonitored, unfiltered and unharnessed. This is particularly relevant now with over 200million Twitter users sending 140 million tweets a day, whilst Facebook reports over 750 million active users, who spend over 700 billion minutes per month on the site. The views, emotions, feelings and opinions of people, have always been an important piece of information towards decision making even long before the widespread of the World Wide Web [10]. With a high increase in the number of these unstructured human-authored documents via the web, the fundamental question is “How do we determine the sentiment of a document and discover patterns of knowledge?” Mukras in [9] noted that the fundamental method of classifying a document is by counting the number of positive and negative words in the document and then making a decision based on the resulting majority. Over the years, more studies have been made to discover more efficient and effective methods of document classification. The paper predicts the business sales through sentiment analysis and machine learning algorithms.

**Keywords:** Machine learning algorithms, supervised algorithm, sentiment analysis.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **INDIAN NATIONALISM & ROLE OF EDUCATION**

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**2. Dr. Syed Zaigham Abbas**

*Head, Department of Persain, SKC GDC Poonch*

Education has always played a vital role in the development of society. From the past many years, education has been contributing in the field of technology, economic growth, employment, modernization, equity and social transparency. Nationalism on the other hand is the basic element of the ongoing industrial society that helps in homogenization of knowledge, skills and discipline. Since independence in 1947, the nation has been breaking geographical barriers and bringing all the communities into close contact with each other. During those times, this idea was only a dream entailing the upcoming generations trying to reorient the vision of the nation and therefore, the emergency of noble institutions was aimed at imparting sound education. Considering the impact of education in nationalism, it has contributed towards the sharpening of national identity and strengthening of social cohesion. In the present investigation the researcher will analyse the role of education in the emergence of Indian nationalism and spreading nationalism through education. Indian perspective on education and nationalism. Comparison of sense of nationalism prevalent in India, China, Germany and Japan will be made and at the end of the paper ways & means through which sense of nationalism among diverse people living in India will be suggested which ultimately would lead to peace and development.

**Keywords:** Nationalism, Education, India, China, Germany, Japan



## **ABSTRACT**

### **RIGHTS OF PRISONERS OF WAR**

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***KHALIDA BI***  
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Human Rights are those rights to which an individual is entitled by virtue of his status as a human being. The scope of human right is very wide. It means that when an individual's civil, political and socio-economic rights are exhausted, he can still hope to get some relief under the umbrella of human rights. For example, a foreigner, a refugee, a prisoner of war or an offender may be deprived from ordinary rights, but they will not be deprived from human rights. This paper is an attempt to explain the conditions of prisoners of war. What are their rights and safeguards as prisoners of war. How various conventions have been made and what are provisions for securing their rights and liberties. Prisoners of War were totally neglected during earlier times but with the passage of time numerous attempts have been made for their welfare. Geneva Convention of 1949 and their additional protocols have clearly defined the rights of war prisoners.

**Key words:** Human Rights, Refugee, Prisoners, Geneva Convention,



## **ABSTRACT**

### **CHECKLIST OF AVIAN FAUNA OF DISTRICT POONCH, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, UT.**

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***SKC GDC POONCH***

Poonch is one of the districts of Jammu & Kashmir UT, which spread over an area of 1674km<sup>2</sup>. It is the hilly district with low lying vallies, the altitude varies from 800-4750m (amsl) with an average of 1070m. It lies in the lap of mighty Pir Panjal range of Himalayas. Being mostly hilly and mountainous it is home to varied number of bird diversity. The bird variety represents avian fauna of both temperate as well as sub-tropical species along with its unique bird species having maximum forest coverage area it is home to 300 species of birds. Overall 18 orders of avian taxa represent this area, many of which are threatened because of deforestation, hunting and poaching along with fragmentation of forest ecosystem.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **GAMES AND SPORTS AS MEAN OF PEACE AND COMMUNAL HARMONY**

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#### ***Abstract***

In the Present time Games and Sports play a vital role in the development of Peace and Communal Harmony. Games and Sports is not limited only just for Physical practicing, participation representing at District, State, National and International level it is the field in which one can develop his/her social skills by showing respect to others as during any Competition everyone is coming from different areas with different Community and having culture ,custom , tradition . It is Games and sports which brings peace even as we see Conflicts are everywhere Competitions/ Tournaments in Sports and Games are never stopped even after the war of the countries. So we can maintain Communal Harmony minimizes tensions and conflicts by teaching value of Goods, Sportsmanship ,respect ,teamwork ,share culture with each other's and brings Peace in the Society developed our Nation through Games/Sports.

**Key Words-:** Peace , Communal, Harmony, Sportsmanship, Nation.





## **ABSTRACT**

### **MEDIEVAL PUNJABI LITERATURE AND PEACE**

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In an era when the people of diverse faiths live in mortal fear of clash of cultures and the so called civilized nations compete in the clandestine manufacture of destructive weaponry, the rousing message of Ist sikh GURU , GURU NANAK DEV JI for peaceful co-existence and mutual trust acquires a special urgency. Guru Nanak Dev Ji launched his movement for peace and love in the fifteenth century ,but his message enshrined Guru Granth Sahib ,has a timeless quality and universal appeal. His utterances are as true and compelling in the strife-ridden world as they were some five hundred years ago.He did not set out to impose a new set of doctrines but harked back to the truth and wisdom forgotten by strife torn world He set out to build a community of men and women devoted to God and filled with a sense of love, equality and mutual respect, because God's language is love- for all creatures.

**Key words:** mortal ,peace & love, utterances , enshrined, mutual respect.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **ROLE OF FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA IN GLOBAL PEACE**

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Foreign policy is a dynamic idea that changes in response to home and international events. During the Cold War, India's foreign policy went from being Pro-Soviet and Hostile to Western interests when it first gained independence in 1947 to currently being an essential Western strategic partner and offering a counter balance to China. Over the previous six and a half decades, India has dramatically increased its global influence, mostly via diplomacy and Commerce, establishing itself as a major player in global affairs. There are several factors that have influenced India's foreign policy over time. Going through the politics of international relations is like to walking through a Minefield; one false step can lead to disaster. While safeguarding India's Interests, its foreign policy must also avoid fomenting antagonistic ties in the Process. These goals and orientations are at the heart of India's foreign Policy. Foreign policy is thus a plan or programme of actions of a state, which determines the sum-total of the state's objectives in the international system.

**Key Words:** \_Hostile, Counter, strategic, global affairs, safeguarding.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE**

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When we speak of human rights in Islam we really mean that these rights have been granted by God; they have not been granted by any legislative assembly or any king. The rights granted by the kings or the legislative assemblies, can be withdrawn in the same manner in which they are conferred. The same is the case with the rights accepted and recognized by the dictators. They can confer them when they please and withdraw them when they wish; and they can openly violate them when they like. In Islam human rights have been conferred by God, no legislative assembly in the world, or any government on earth has the right or authority to make any amendment or change in the rights conferred by God. No one has the right to abrogate them or withdraw them. These are not the basic human rights which are conferred on paper for the sake of show and exhibition and denied in actual life when the show is over or they are not like philosophical concepts which have no sanctions behind them. So it is to be understood very clearly that the basic concept of Islam in regard to the human rights is based upon equality, dignity and respect for humankind. The objective of this paper will be “Whether Islam is compatible with human rights in general, and with the Declaration of Human Rights in particular”, which has been both a Muslim issue and a concern of the international community.

**Keywords:** Legislative Islam, Muslims, Human Rights, Equality, Dignity, Respect, Humankind.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **PEACE AND ENGLISH LITERATURE: A STUDY INTO THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN PROMOTING PEACE.**

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Philosophers and writers from the beginning have stressed upon the need of peace for a true and functional human society. Be it the perfect State of Plato or Thomas Moore's Utopia the idea underlying the complex political structure is to have peace. Writers have always warned us against the catastrophe war could bring. They have promoted pacifist idea in their writings and have successfully portrayed the futility of war. War poets like Wilfred Owen, Rupert Brooke, Siegfried Sassoon and Robert Graves have through their writings projected the true picture of war; the bloodshed, the ruthless killings, the torture of the barracks, the mutilated bodies of their fellow and enemy soldiers and so on just to make their readers hate wars and warmongers. Therefore this research paper tries to study and analyse the role of Literature in general and English Literature in particular in promoting peace.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **BUILDING PEACE FOR AN EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE WORLD**

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Peace is a key component of sustainable development. A healthy environment is important for development. The traditional notion of peace – The Absence of Conflict – is not enough to bring about sustainable development. The wisdom and knowledge of the people on the ground are crucial when it comes to building peace. Locally led peace building is key to end violent conflicts sustainably. India has contributed to building strong and peaceful countries and regions across the globe by sharing with them the benefits of it's own experience as well as global best practices, along with providing valuable aid and assistance. Also here globalization facilitated the politicization of ethnicity and it's relationship to geography. Besides all this, at the same time the process of globalization reduced the autonomy of the state in the economic sphere. Indian society would have been probably one of the worst societies in the world practicing number of social evils degrading the life and nature of human beings like – Caste Discrimination, Sati Pratha also there is another problem of different cultures and diversities. Global peace has become a major concern these days. In the present time, Humanity is facing a terrible challenge of it's own existence. There is general restlessness in the entire world which is leading to widespread violence. According to me, Gandhian philosophy and thoughts are relevant in the changing world of today and can help in difficult time and the philosophy is also needed for global peace . A world of peace can be achieved if we learn and adopt the power of Non – Violence as shown by the life of Mahatma Gandhi too. Let us join hands together and “ Pray for peace , work for peace and let live life in peace and Harmony”.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

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Human rights are a matter of great importance today. The Geneva convention on human rights declares them to fundamental rights. According to the United Nations, every nation has to ensure that all its citizens are given human rights. It also asks states to investigate accordingly if there are cases of human rights violations. Today, with the advent of social media, almost all the nation of the world promise to ensure its citizens human rights. However, the meaning and extent Of it differ from place to place. Human rights are a collection of fundamental human freedoms that individuals are entitled to. These rights are not subjected to any conditions. This means that every individual is supposed to have access to human rights. We have written two essays as samples covering the topic for the benefit of students for their exams. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone in entitled to these rights without discrimination.





## **ABSTRACT**

### **REFLECTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

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In this article, I discuss the representativity of human rights NGOs, I argue that the organizations' legitimacy springs not from their majority support but from the integrity of their approach. With regard to new ways of improving NGOs' current performance with a view to better long-term impacts, the authors suggest that the prospects for enhancing respect for human rights will improve only if there is greater diversity both among the organizations themselves and their action strategies in particular. As for the language of human rights, the authors believe in its current transformative potential, arguing that human rights have made, and continue to make, a substantial contribution in terms of discourse and practice. With regard to new forms of technology, the authors consider that the challenge faced by the organizations is to try to understand what their new role is. Finally, they analyze North-South interaction on the international stage, arguing that the Global South increasingly questions the perception that only the organizations of the North are truly international, while those in the South remain focused on the local agenda. What is the role of NGOs in this new scenario of growing popular demand? NGOs are essentially goodwill organizations that renounce the interests of the market, which is mainly interested in maximizing profit, and of political parties, who aim to maximize power. In this sense NGOs are "micro-powers" that can "destabilize" traditional policies and create difficulties for the leaders of both democracies and autocracies when it comes to demanding justice based on rights. However, this does not mean that they have the power to pursue or implement a broader agenda. Perhaps the new restlessness of human rights NGOs nowadays has something to do with redefining their roles when faced by the proliferation of the different types of micro-powers. How can a human rights NGO make itself visible, to significantly influence public policies, and at the same time retain a crucial role by knowing how to listen, see and dialogue with these new forms of protest.

**KEYWORDS:** NGOs, ONGs, Technology, Representation, Pluralism, South-South



## **ABSTRACT**

### **ROLE OF EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND ART IN PROMOTING EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, INCLUSION**

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This paper focuses on a major challenge facing education systems around the world, that of finding ways of including all children in schools. In economically poorer countries this is mainly about the millions of children who are not able to attend formal education (UNESCO, 2015). Meanwhile, in wealthier countries many young people leave school with no worthwhile qualifications, whilst others are placed in special provision away from mainstream education and some choose to drop out since the lessons seem irrelevant (OECD, 2012). Faced with these challenges, there is evidence of an increased interest in the idea of making education more inclusive and equitable. However, the field remains confused as to the actions needed in order to move policy and practice forward.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **PEACE EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

*Dr. Mohd Khaliq Malik*  
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Peace Education and Human Rights are gaining popularity, among society organizations, and government agencies also recognize the importance of such education. However, with this growing recognition there are increasing contestations over both the broader objectives and the specificities of carrying out peace education programs. This article discusses the ideas through which awareness about peace education and human rights can be created. The authors stressed on imparting peace education and human rights in schools. Knowledge of human rights makes students better able to participate in society and encourages teachers to thinking broadly when planning to teach for peace. A great deal of emphasis is currently being placed upon peace education throughout the world. It is a worldwide movement and continually changing field, responding to developments in the world society. Peace is a comprehensive action that requires a transformation in our thinking, sense of social values, resources and harmony of all. It is one of the four values of life. The other values are truth, love and moral conduct. Peace has been redefined. It is regarded as a dynamic participative, long-term process based on world- wide values and everyday life practices. Peace is not a static condition of life. It is the central driving idea, behind the most active dynamism.

**KEYWORDS:** Peace Education, Human Rights, Conflict Resolution and Harmony



## **ABSTRACT**

### **GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY OF PEACE AND HARMONY**

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Peace and harmony in education is an essential component of quality education. Education is supposed to promote universal human values, peace, harmony and co-existence. India has been a country of universal brotherhood. All over the world, a great deal of emphasis is currently being placed upon peace education. Our Indian ancient scriptures have been promoting the idea of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, that means the whole world is one single family. Mahatma Gandhi has been a source of inspiration, not only for the nation, but for the entire world. He inspired the world with his faith in truth and justice for all Mankind. He was a great soul who loved even those who fought against his ideals to bring about peace with non-violence. Gandhi advocated the process of patience, persuasion and perseverance for attainment of peace and love for harmony. Communal harmony had the pride of place in Gandhi's constructive programme. The Gandhian philosophy is the only solution to all problems, and for settling even sensitive issues amicably. It is not hard to find material on the life and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. The need for adopting Gandhian philosophy is being felt more eagerly everywhere. The main aim of the Gandhian philosophy is to create an atmosphere of peace and harmony. At present, the need of education for peace is peace of mind, peace in the family, peace in society, peace between nations and peace in the universe.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN FREEDOM FROM POVERTY AS A HUMAN RIGHT**

**Dr. Mohd Khaliq Malik**

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Education lies at the heart of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR): ‘Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms’. However, when education is mentioned in the philosophical literature on human rights, or even within the literature on educational policy, it is usually within the context of its being treated as a specific right—as education as a human right rather than human rights education. Taking rights and obligations to be intimately tied within a full human rights educational regime, I argue for the role of education in establishing and realizing freedom from poverty as a human right. The arguments for why this freedom should be considered a human right are compelling. I offer five educational moments in the human rights movement in general, and the arguments for freedom from poverty as a human right, more specifically, in my discussion of human rights education.

**Keywords:** Education, freedom, poverty and human rights.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PEACE AND HAPPINESS IN ALL THE NINE CLASSICAL SCHOOLS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY**

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This paper is a descriptive analysis and a critical examination of the concepts of “peace and happiness” which constitutes the distinctive feature of Indian Classical Philosophy. Carvaka, the first hedonistic school, gave several arguments to justify “Pleasure” as the ultimate end of human life. Buddha presents “happiness” in a different scenario in which suppression of suffering (Dukkha) and removal of ignorance/ attainment of knowledge are attained through Prajna, Sila and Samadhi (Eight-Fold-Path). The twenty-four Tirthankaras of Jaina Tradition (from Rishabh deva to Mahavira) gave the doctrine of “Kaivalya” which is nothing else but a state of “Ananda”/ happiness. The six orthodox schools follow the rig Vedic doctrine of “Moksha” as the ultimate goal of human life and existence. “Moksha” is a state in which an individual realizes the true nature of the self/soul and God/ Brahman. Sankhya School of Indian philosophy focuses on the discrimination of Purusha from Prakrti; Yoga Schools of Patanjali gave the doctrine of chitta-vrtti-nirodha and Eight-Fold-Path (Yama, Niyama, Asana, Pranayama, pratyahara, Dharana, Dhayana and Samadhi) as a means to attain Moksha (a stage attained in Nir-vikalapa Samadhi). Nyaya-Vaisesika being orthodox consider Moksha as the ultimate end of life. Purva Mimamsa, also called Dharma Mimamsa, gave the doctrine of “Dharma” as the moral, social, religious, political and spiritual principle for the attainment of Moksha. Vedanta (Advaita, Vishisht-Advaita, Dvaita etc.) explains the state of moksha—a state of Sat-pure existence, Chit-pure consciousness and Ananda-pure Happiness. The Vedantic philosophers held Jnana-Yoga as the best means to attain “Happiness”/ “Moksha”. There are several means to attain “Peace and Happiness” mentioned in classical Indian philosophy such as Bhakti i.e. Love, Nishkama Karma i.e. selfless Action and Jnana (Knowledge of the true nature of “Self”, “God” and the “world”), Raj-Yoga. Indian Philosophy, from Jaina to Ramanuja Acharya/ from Buddha to Shankaracharya, considered ignorance as the root cause of all suffering, restlessness, pain where as knowledge of the self/God leads to mental peace, contentment, wisdom, happiness and eternity.

**Key words:** Dharma, Moksha, Samadhi, Kaivalya, Nirvana, Chitta-vritti-nirodha, Sat-Chitta-Ananda, Asang-marga, Purusha, Atman, Brahman





## ABSTRACT

### ترقی کا ضامن عالمی امن

از: پروفیسر محمد جہانگیر اصغر

حضرت انسان کی جملہ کاوشوں کا بنیادی مقصد حصول اطمینان قلب ہے۔ یہ بات اظہر من الشمس ہے کہ پرسکون فضا میں روشن مستقبل کی راہیں ہموار کرتی ہیں تاہم ایسی فضا تیار کرنے کے لئے جہد مسلسل درکار ہوا کرتی ہے۔ ترقی و خوشحالی کے لئے کرہ ارض کے کسی خطے کا خود کفیل ہونا بہت ضروری ہے لیکن یہ خواب اس وقت تک شرمندہ تعبیر نہ ہوگا جب تک وہاں امن و سلامتی کا ماحول نہیں ہوگا۔ پتہ چلا کہ جہاں ترقی، خوشحالی اور بہتر مستقبل کے خواب دیکھے جائیں وہاں پہلے امن کی فضا قائم کرنا ناگزیر ہے۔ دنیا کے تمام ترقی یافتہ ممالک نہ صرف امن و سلامتی کے خیر خواہ ہیں بلکہ وہاں نسبتاً زیادہ پر امن ماحول ہے۔ آلودہ افکار و نظریات نہ صرف تفریق و تقسیم کو جنم دیتے ہیں بلکہ قوموں کی بربادی کا پیش خیمہ ثابت ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ تفریق و تقسیم انسانیت کے لئے سم قاتل سے کم نہیں کہ جہاں احساسات مردہ ہو جاتے ہیں۔ مادہ پرستی کے اس پر آشوب دور میں ہر ذی حس انسان کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ قیام امن میں اپنا مثبت کردار ادا کرے، کیوں کہ اقوام عالم کی ترقی اور خوشحالی کا راز امن میں ہی مضمر ہے۔

بقول جگر مراد آبادی

”میرا پیغام محبت ہے جہاں تک پہنچے“





## **ABSTRACT**

### **HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

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A major conflict on human rights is between the universalists (mainly Western powers) and cultural relativists (mainly Asian powers). The debate between the two points of view was best evidenced at the World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in June 1993 and at the preceding preparatory meetings. “The concept of human rights is a product of historical development. It is closely associated with specific social, political and economic conditions and the specific history, culture and values of a particular country. Different historical stages have different human rights requirements. Countries at different development stages or with different historical traditions and cultural backgrounds also have different understanding and practice of human rights. Thus, one should not and cannot think (of) the human rights standard and model of certain countries as the only proper ones and demand all other countries to comply with them. It is neither realistic nor workable to make international economic assistance or even international economic co-operation condition on the



## **ABSTRACT**

### **GLOBALIZATION: ECONOMIC EXCLUSION TO ECONOMIC INCLUSION**

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The global financial and economic crisis has, in combination with other crises and challenges, seriously affected poor countries and poor. In the communication, the Government highlights its work with financial markets connected to development, and emphasises the issue of capital flight and tax evasion as an obstacle to development. Agriculture, forestry and fishing are central for food security, export and employment in many of the poorest countries. The sudden and severe fluctuations in food and commodity prices in recent years have had a negative effect on food security in many developing countries. In this communication, the Government highlights its work to contribute to an increased export of agricultural products from developing countries. The Government emphasises potential conflicts of objectives/interests within the EU's trade, agriculture and fisheries policies, as well as within bioenergy production. The basis for trade, growth and employment in all countries, including developing countries, is the private sector. Companies can, among other things, contribute to an increased tax base. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is important, as is the role of the private sector in development, e.g. through contributing to employment, entrepreneurship and innovation. In this communication, the Government highlights its work with business and development, and emphasises potential conflicts of objectives/interests within Swedish export promotion and state ownership. The Government will follow up and intensify the work on different sets of questions within the global challenge of Economic exclusion, inter alia, through outreach activities.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS & HUMAN HEALTH**

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Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and potential EDCs are mostly man-made found in various materials. By interfering with the body's endocrine system, endocrine disruptors produce adverse developmental, reproductive, neurological, and immune effects in humans, abnormal growth patterns and neurodevelopmental delays in children. Thus, diethylstilbestrol (DES) a non-steroidal estrogen, which is regarded as a proof of concept, induces clear cell carcinoma among young women. EDCS may be found in plastic bottles and metal food cans (BPA), medical devices (phthalates), detergents, flame retardants (polybrominated diphenyl ethers), food (BPA), toys (phthalates), cosmetics and drugs (parabens), and pesticides (alkyl phenols such as nonylphenol). The deleterious effects of endocrine disruptors constitute a real public health issue. However concerning the mechanisms of action of EDCs, many questions remain unanswered and need further investigations.

**Keywords:** *Endocrine, chemicals, Health, Disruptors*



## **ABSTRACT**

### **ISSUES IN MULTICULTURALISM, DIVERSITY AND NATIONALISM**

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If any issue dominates contemporary political theory, it is how to deal with culture diversity and the claims moral legal , and political made in the name of ethnic religious, linguistic are national allegiance ( kymlicka,2001:17) .Today, government are confronted by demand from culture minorities for recognition protection preferential treatment and political autonomy with in the boundaries of the state. Equally, international society and it's political institute, as well as state themselves, have had to deal with demand from various people for political recognition as independent national and for national self determination. The turbulent politics of the contemporary world may account in part for these development the collapse of communist eastern Europe led to an upsurge of nationalist demand from people aspiring to statehood, the challenges to the legitimacy of rulers in such place as kashmir, Burma, east Timor and Bougainville have fed demand for national independence as well as attempts at secession the emergency of an indigenous peoples movement gave further encouragement to aboriginal groups calling for affirmative action, or compensation for past in justice, as well as rights of self government and the mass migration of people, felling war are simply seeking batter opportunity in new countries, have seen the emergency of substantial culture minorities in state unprepared for the problems this could bring. Multiculturalism, then, is a term that describes one particular way of responding to ethnic diversity,it is a position that reject assimilation and the "melting pot " image as an imposition of the dominant culture, and instead prefers such metaphors as the" salad bowl" are the" glorious mosaic" in which each ethnic and racial element in the population maintains its distinctiveness, ( 1997:10) it was only than that the case for multiculturalism began to receive any kind of sustained defence and criticism.





## ABSTRACT

### INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

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विश्व शांति ध्याइ दे उपलक्ष्य च सारे देशें ते लोकें च आजादी, शांति ते खुशी दा इक आदर्श मन्नेआ जंदा ऐ। विश्व शांति मुख रूप च सारे संसार च शांति ते अहिंसा स्थापत करने लेई मनाया जंदा ऐ। शांति सारें गी प्यारी होंदी ऐ। इसदी खोज च माहू नू अपना पूरा जीवन समर्पत करी दिंदा ऐ। पर एहू निराशाजनक ऐ जे अज्ज माहू नू दिन-ब-दिन इस शांति कोला दूर होंदा जा करदा ऐ। अज्ज धरती, गास ते समंदर सारे अशांत न। सुआर्थ ते नफरत ने मानव समाज गी विखंडत करी दिता ऐ।

मेरे आखने दा मतलब ऐ जे असेंगी अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति च बदलाऽ आहू नना गै होग। सारे संसार दी शिक्षा व्यवस्था च विश्व शांति दी स्थापना लेई चरित्र निर्माण दा विशेष पाठ्यक्रम होना चाहिदा ऐ।

अज्ज हर इन्सान गी एहू समझना होग जे इंसानियत गै सारे कोला बड़ा धर्म ऐ। मानव हित दी सेवा कोला अग्रे कोई धर्म नेई ऐ। भाशा, संस्कृति, पहनावे बक्ख-बक्ख होई सकदे न, पर विश्व दे कल्याण दा रस्ता इक गै ऐ। माहू नू गी नफरत दा रस्ता छोड़ियै प्रेम दे रस्ते पर चलना चाहिदा। विश्व च फैली अशांति ते हिंसा गी दिखदे होई शांति कायम करना थोड़ा मुश्किल लगदा ऐ पर उम्मीद उप्पर दुनिया कायम ऐ, मेद ऐ जे जल्द गै ओहू दिन बी और, जिसलै हर पाससै शांति गै शांति होग।

विश्व शांति दे मौके उप्पर हर देश च जगह-जगह चिट्टे रंग दे कबूतरें गी डुआरेआ जंदा ऐ एहू परंपरा बड़ी परानी ऐ, पर इनें कबूतरें गी डुआरने दि पिच्छें इक शायर दा विचार ऐ -

लेकर चलें हम पैगाम भाईचारे का,

ताकि व्यर्थ खून न बहे किसी वतन के रखवाले का।

उद्देश्य सारे संसार च शांति कायम करना अज्ज संयुक्त राष्ट्र दा मुख लक्ष्य ऐ। अंतरराष्ट्री संघर्ष गी रोकने ते शांति दी संस्कृति गी विकसत करना गै यूएन गी जन्म दिंदा ऐ।





## ABSTRACT

### امن و ترقی

پروفیسر ستیندر پال سنگھ پرواز

امن و ترقی سماج کی ان کیفیات کے نام ہیں جہاں تمام تر معاملات معمول کے ساتھ بغیر کسی پر تشدد اختلافات کے چل رہے ہوں۔ امن کا تصور کسی بھی معاشرے میں تشدد کی غیر موجودگی یا پھر صحت مند، مثبت بین الاقوامی ما بین انسانی تعلقات سے تعبیر کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کیفیت میں معاشرے کے تمام افراد کو سماجی، معاشی، مساوات اور سیاسی حقوق و تحفظ حاصل ہوتے ہیں۔ عمومی طور پر امن کو تباہ و برباد کرنے میں عدم تحفظ سماجی بگاڑ، معاشی عدم مساوات، غیر متوازن سیاسی حالت، قوم پرستی، نسل پرستی اور مذہبی کٹر پن بنیاد پرستی جیسے عوامل شامل ہوتے ہیں۔ امن و ترقی کی تعریف میں کئی معنی شامل ہوتے ہیں۔ ان میں مجموعی طور پر امن کو تحفظ بہتری، آزادی، دفاع اور فلاح کے نام سے بھی جانا جاتا ہے۔ انفرادی طور پر امن و ترقی سے مراد تشدد سے پاک ایک ایسی طرز زندگی کا تصور کیا جاتا ہے جس کی خصوصیات میں افراد کا ادب انصاف عمدہ نیت مراد لی جاتی ہے۔ کسی بھی معاشرے یا ملک میں امن و ترقی کی ذمہ داری ہر فرد پر لاگو ہے تبھی وہ معاشرہ یا ملک کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔



## **ABSTRACT**

### **ROLE OF EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING PEACE AND HARMONY**

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The purpose of this paper is to focus on how education can help in developing peace and harmony in this age of globalization. Education has been always supposed to promote peace and harmony all over the world. Educations in schools and colleges have always focused on universal human values. Peace and Harmony are two distinct values of these universal human values that need to be developed among the human kind through education. Today both these concepts are given less importance in education and its curriculum. In the present scenario the world is full of conflicts, insecurities, violence, inharmonious conduct based on political, racial, religious and ethnic factors which make a negative impact on the humanity. In the contemporary time, the major aim of education should be to help people to develop themselves as global citizens who can make continuous efforts for building one peaceful and harmonious world. There is a need of learning to live together with peace and harmony in today's world and education is the only tool that can approach to this aim.

**Key words:** Education, Human values, Peace and Harmony.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS SCHEMES OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN J&K**

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Skills and knowledge are key drivers of macro-economic growth and socioeconomic stability. Appropriate policies for the skill development occupy a dominant place in the development of economy. Skill development has emerged as national priority for which a number of measures that have been taken and in process for future. Since a long time, educated unemployment is the one of the burning issue that every state is facing. Though, J&K State figures at the lowest level. Presently, the country faces a dual challenge of severe scarcity of highly-trained, quality labour, as well as non-employability of large sections of the educated workforce that possess little or no job skills. The skill development issue in India is thus important both at the demand and supply level. To meet the demand side challenge, constant efforts are being made towards expansion of economic activities and creation of large employment opportunities. On the supply side, a simple look at the projected youth population provides a fair reason to believe that India has the strength to cater to this demand. Various initiatives are taken by the Government and many schemes related to skill development have been introduced to generate employability for J&K. In this paper an attempt has been made to find out as to how various schemes proved helpful in getting employability in J&K.

**Key words:** Skill Development, Employment, Schemes, Policies, J&K.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **INTERNAL MIGRATION AND CHANGING OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS OF NATIVE LABOUR FORCE OF KASHMIR VALLEY**

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Post liberalisation the process of labour migration has been a persistent phenomenon in Jammu and Kashmir. As the climate, incomes, and the availability of job opportunities have been very enticing, the union territory has been the dream destination for migrant labour. The process has been more evident towards the Kashmir Valley as compared to Jammu particularly during summers. Kashmiris are now compelled to share space with millions of migrant workers from across India engaged in various types of skilled and unskilled jobs in construction industry, domestic and agricultural industry. These labourers have no official count and can be found in nearly all the districts of Kashmir. This research paper discusses the changing dimensions of local labour industry, particularly of those labourers engaged in construction and agricultural industry due to the In-migration of labour migrants. The study found that labour migrants have created enough space for themselves by almost replacing the traditional class and caste based occupations of Kashmir. By efficiently collecting data using snowball and convenient sampling methods, this study is based on fieldwork that has been carried out in district Anantnag of Kashmir Valley.

**Keywords:** migration; labour migrant; influx; socio-economic change



## **ABSTRACT**

### **SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR: AN ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYABILITY**

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With the rapid shift in the global environment and technology, Indian companies and industry are facing a great difficulty in filling the existing jobs due to a shortage of skilled labour. To fill this capability gap the government has taken numerous training skills and skills re skilling initiatives. This current paper discusses various skill development initiatives in Jammu and Kashmir to facilitate and generate employability for the youth to the world of work. The main aim of skill development is not merely to prepare youth for jobs but also to improve the performance of youth by enhancing the quality of work in which they are engaged. Capacity building of youths through various skill development initiatives has become a major challenge for our planners. The whole idea of demographic dividend cannot be achieved unless and until proper and systematic efforts are made for skill development of youths. Youths can add extensively to economic and industrial advancement only if they are skilled, proficient and capable.

**Keywords:** Skill, Skill Development, Skill Development Initiatives, Youth, Employability.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN THE ARTS: CHALLENGES, PRACTICES AND EXPERIENCES IN LITHUANIA**

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This paper aims to investigate how inclusive practice are implemented in art education in different types of school and setting. Their search was done during the Erasmus + project IPAE (inclusive pedagogy in arts Europe) which aim was to strengthen the inclusive in pedagogy of arts in school, art schools and promote it in teacher training universities. Together with project partners we overviewed how inclusive arts education is developing in different partners countries (Finland, Germany, Australia and Lithuania), and explored learning contexts and contents, and art curricular of different types of schools and universities this article present a theoretical literature review of inclusive art education and emphasizes some key factors that are important with in the arts education field. The focus of the research is to present the context and policy of inclusion in Lithuania is general and to overview of what is going on in inclusive arts education in Lithuania. A pilot study was also carried out to find out the attitudes and the challenges of arts teacher in implementing inclusive education in their practice.

**Keywords:** Art education, inclusive education, inclusive arts, arts integrations. Importance of inclusion in Lithuania, policy context.





## **ABSTRACT**

### **HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

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Human rights are a matter of great importance today. The Geneva convention on human rights declares them to fundamental rights. According to the United Nations, every nation has to ensure that all its citizens are given human rights. It also asks states to investigate accordingly if there are cases of human rights violations. Today, with the advent of social media, almost all the nation of the world promise to ensure its citizens human rights. However, the meaning and extent of it differ from place to place. Human rights are a collection of fundamental human freedoms that individuals are entitled to. These rights are not subjected to any conditions. This means that every individual is supposed to have access to human rights. We have written two essays as samples covering the topic for the benefit of students for their exams. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights without discrimination.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **EMERGING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CHANGING WORLD**

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Everyone on the earth deserves the right to live and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education and may more without discrimination. Basic human rights recognized around the world declared by United Nations through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948. This declaration consist of list of 30 basic human rights- All human beings are free and equal, No discrimination, Right to life, No slavery, No torture and inhuman treatment, Same right to use law, Equal before the law, Right to treated fair by court, No unfair detainment, Right to trial, Innocent until proved guilty, Right to privacy, Freedom to movement and residence, Right to asylum, Right to nationality, Rights to marry and have family, Right to own things, Freedom of thought and religion, Freedom of opinion and expression, Right to assemble, Right to democracy, Right to social security, Right to work, Right to rest and holiday, Right of social service, Right to education, Right of cultural and art, Freedom around the world, Subject to law, Human rights can't be taken away. Indian constitution also provided basic fundamental human rights like- Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies. In the changing world the population is increasing, growing economies and urbanization leads to climate change. A safe climate is a vital element of the right to a healthy environment and is absolutely essential to human life and well-being. The right to a healthy and sustainable environment is the key point of discussion and deserves research.

**Keywords:** *Human Rights, freedom, climate change*



## **ABSTRACT**

### **MULTICULTURALISM & DIVERSITY IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

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India is a vast country with a bulk of population. It is next only to China. The debates about globalization have pointed to the movements of people across the world — both wanted and unwanted migration. There is more than ever a greater interconnectivity across people with movements of finance, ideas, technologies and media very rapidly across the world. The new world order is one which is fast, shrinking spatially and culturally diverse. However, this diversity is not understood or incorporated into social structuring. Social exclusion of minorities of culturally diverse backgrounds still occurs in all elements of public life. The measures traditionally used to define social exclusion or inclusion have included economic aspects such as poverty, income or unemployment or wealth, while other non-monetary factors have been spatial, geography or sense of place, health and education. There are significant challenges which our country is facing such as challenges of equality, challenges of inclusion, challenges of economic growth and challenges of building community capacity and social capital. In the context of a globalised world these challenges pose difficult questions for the nation state and strongly test the basic frameworks which underpin our current institutional processes and systems. These frameworks include the role of the nation state (particularly the welfare state), human rights and citizenship rights. To be able to effectively address issues of engagement of government with communities, particularly marginalized minorities, and down-trodden; it is important to bring to the fore considerations of citizenship rights, human rights and social inclusion. This paper examines the challenges of inclusion for engagement with culturally diverse communities in the context of our country. The paper explores options for ways forward for overcoming social exclusion, building community capacity and differentiated citizenship rights to ensure that culturally diverse minorities can effectively engage with government and participate in decision making in all elements public and civic life.

**Keywords:** interconnectivity Social exclusion non employment equality frameworks citizenship.



## **ABSTRACT**

### **INDIA A LEADING PARTNER IN PEACE BUILDING IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE**

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As mentioned in Article-51 of Indian Constitution our country shall endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another and encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration. To fulfill the above DPSP of Indian constitution which is not actually justiable in natur, but still our country has played a majour role in maintaining peace in the entire globe and it can be justified by certain roles our country has played for example:-

1. India has set a remarkable role in United Nations peacekeeping force in various parts of the globe because India is the largest cumulative troop contributor, having provided almost 200,000 troops in nearly 71 UN peacekeeping missions over the past 6 decades.
2. During the recent time when whole of the world was suffering from COVID-19 the many world superpowers played a selfish role in exporting vaccines but when we talk about our country India it played a vital role by providing medical support to almost all the small nations with free vaccines as well to those who were not developed enough to manufacture their own vaccines. This was to ensure peace settlements with all other counties and set an example for the other developed nations.
3. The role of our country cannot be blurred that it has played in encouraging settlements in major outbreak of violence in Israel- Palestine and Ukrain-Russia at present.

Hence from the above such examples it is clear that India had always a peaceful approach and will continue to do so of which India's Nuclear doctrine is another step forward to emerge as a leading partner in peace building in global perspective



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