

PRESERVE INDIAN CULTURE

Our Indian culture is full of love and intimacy. In our Indian culture, the lesson of Vasudev Kutumbakam is taught. May you be the guest of God and has described your earth as a mother. Many great scholars have also addressed India with the statement of unity in diversity. Thus, Indian culture is an amalgamation of diversity.

In which all the pearls of Indian culture have been threaded together in one thread. Here everyone has a different idea, every community has its own food and behaviour, diversity is found in many things from costumes and language. But unity in diversity is the specialty of our Indian culture.

Our Indian culture has influenced our country to an advanced level. But after the arrival of the British, our Indian culture got many injuries. Due to which many changes were also made in our Indian culture. Forgetting their real culture, Indians started moving towards English civilization.

The British changed various parts of our Indian culture such as arts, science, religious beliefs and customs from time to time. This change also made Indian culture harmful. This is the reason why our Indian culture has been left behind in the present times.

If we want to preserve our Indian culture, then we should get complete information on all the subjects of our Indian culture. After this the information should be passed on from generation to generation. Undoubtedly, with this effort our culture will play an important role for the coming generations.

Opposition INDIA's conclave at Mumbai concludes

■ OMKAR DATTATRAY

The opposition parties have met at Mumbai and it is the third meeting of INDIA where various issues concerning fighting the NDA In 2024 general elections were discussed .The leaders of the opposition alliance ,known as INDIA bloc convened a two day conclave in Mumbai in which coordination committee was framed and a logo of the new alliance was unveiled .They were also to draft the common minimum programme .The opposition conclave was held for two days that is on 31st of August and 1st of September also saw announcement of panels to draft a common minimum programme .and framed joint plans for holding agitations across the country and for seat sharing .Opposition bloc INDIA convened its third meeting to strategize against the ruling BJP led NDA .The gathering was hosted by MVA alliance in Maharashtra .The 28 member opposition bloc INDIA had its third meeting in Mumbai carrying forward the process of laying a broader roadmap against the BJP -led NDA at the centre .The 62 representatives of 28 political parties met and discussed a host of matters and concentrated on framing strategies to fight the Modi government and defeat it in the ensuing general elections .The INDIA framed and announced a 14 member coordination committee to arrive at the seat sharing formula by the end of September and it will also draft the common minimum program for the alliance as without the common minimum programme it cannot go on to fight the NDA. Though the opposition front constituted the coordination committee which is the highest decision making body ,it it failed to announce the prime ministerial candidate and left this matter to be decided at a future date .While no prime ministerial candidate or common programme has been announced, the INDIA bloc resolved to contest the 2024 general elections together as far as possible .It also announced the apex coordination committee to work out the seat sharing arrangements in the spirit of give and take at the earliest .The opposition front INDIA set up a 14 member committee to steer the campaign to defeat prime minister Narendra Modi and BJP in 2024 Lok Sabha polls .The 28 opposition parties came together in July 2023 to announce their coalition named Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance(INDIA) .The idea behind the coalition is to minimize the distribution of non-BJP voters and field joint candidates as much as possible to converge all non-BJP voters and defeat BJP candidates .At least the INDIA resolved to fight 2024 general elections together and this is a big and meaningful development .The coordination committee ,which does not include anyone from Nehru-Gandhi family of congress ,will work out the seat sharing arrangements in the spirit of give and take at the earliest ,said the resolution passed in the two -day conclave .In all probability the seat sharing arrangement and formula could be finalized by September 30. Speaking at the press conference after the conclave ,congress leader Rahul Gandhi said that th leaders on the stage represented 60% of the Indian population and there was no way BJP could win if these 28 parties came together. However he admitted that there are differences between the parties but said he is happy in the manner those differences have been minimized and ironed out so far .Besides the formation of coordination committee ,shiv sena 's Uddhav Thackeray faction leader Aditya Thackeray said the other two major decisions were to 1- Organize public rallies at the earliest in different parts of the country and (!) coordinate communication and media strategies of the parties in the bloc on the theme of 'Judega Bharat ,Jeetega INDIA. This is the third meeting of INDIA bloc after earlier two meetings in Patna and Bengahuru .The alliance was formalized in Bengahuru after months of preparations as leaders like Nitish Kumar and Arvind Kejriwal criss crossed the country to meet various opposition leaders .The current meeting comes amid speculations that Modi government might go for early elections .The speculation has been fuelled by the decision to call an early session of the parliament .The coordination committee will soon start the process and arrangement of seat sharing and work out the formula in each case .Rahul Gandhi said ,we will expedite all seat sharing decisions. .Opposition INDIA alliance bloc vows to prepare on war footing for as it decided to get into poll mode and speed up its plans to take on the NDA in the 2024 Lok Sabha elections .The leaders of the opposition bloc convened a two day's meeting and they finalized coordination committee and unveiled a logo ,and drafted a common minimum programme .In the day second of the meeting of opposition bloc in Mumbai , the alliance announced a resolution to contest the upcoming Lok Sabha elections jointly .The top leaders of the opposition bloc INDIA on Friday begun crucial discussions to give structure to their grouping and lay down their plans to take on the BJP led NDA in the 2024 Lok Sabha polls .During the formal talks in the third round of the opposition meeting, the INDIA ,bloc leaders came out with a joint statement and announced that, "We ,the INDIA ,bloc hereby resolve to contest the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections together as far as possible."Seat -sharing arrangements in different states will be initiated immediately and concluded at the earliest in collaborative spirit of give and take. "We the INDIA parties ,hereby resolve to organize public rallies at the earliest in the different parts of the country on issues of public concern and importance .We ,the INDIA parties ,hereby resolve to coordinate our respective communications and media strategies and campaigns with the theme Judega Bharat ,Jitega INDIA in different languages ."Opposition leaders slammed the government's move to set up a committee to study the feasibility of one-nation ,one ,election ,alleging it would pose a threat to the federal structure of the country .A congratulatory resolution was also passed in the INDIA coalition meeting on ISRO's successful Chandrayaan -3 mission .In short discussions and deliberations on various issues were held ,but choice of the prime ministerial face could not be finalized and this is the big weakness of the opposition front .Nothing substantial was achieved at the end of the two days of deliberations .It can be safely said that INDIA conclave can safely and surely be termed as much ado about nothing which in Hindi translates as Khoda Pahard to Nikle Chuhli.

(The author is a columnist, social and KP activist).

Framework for the Future of Work

■ ATUL KUMAR TIWARI

We are in the midst of a massive global shift in the way work is done, manifested as the 'future of work' powered by IR 4.0, energy transition, and new age technologies. These new technologies are bringing changes at the 'work', 'workplace' and the 'workforce' level. We are witnessing a paradigm shift in the composition of employment across sectors, marked by the advent of new jobs requiring high-level cognition and socio-emotional skills. There is a fair degree of optimism and scepticism across all socio-economic spheres to adjust to the 'future of work'.

Global transformations of this magnitude require in-depth deliberations and the G20, representing 85% of global GDP and two-third of the global population, is the right forum to discuss the 'future of work' with all its economic and social dimensions. The G20 which can come up with a framework, for harnessing technology for global good, with complementary strengths of nations, to manage the trends emanating from the 'future of work'. India's G20 Presidency has placed the G20 skills strategy, and its related aspects of building capacity, lifelong learning, and mon-

itoring, as a significant component of the discussions, thus bringing relevance of these deliberations for the entire world. It provides an opportunity to the G20 and indeed to the world to embrace the task of reimagining educational and training systems to equip learners with the necessary skills for navigating life, contributing to society, and thriving in emerging job markets.

Some of the key manifestation of the 'future of work' is visible in terms of the rapid technological disruption around us, through automation, Big Data, AI, and other technologies. While this has enabled exponential growth in productivity, on the flip side, it has raised the questions of the scope, size, and inclusion of the job market in the future. Demographic divergence across the world with some leading economies projected to see working age population of less than 25% by 2050 is raising alarm. The Education and Labour Working Group deliberations under G20 have indeed marked significant progress in certain areas, including indicators for implementing the collective G20 skills strategy and ways to improve education and learning outcomes across the continuum of learning at school and in TVET.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 provides an overarching framework for integration of skills and vocational education at all levels, through mechanisms like seamless credit accumulation and transfers, pathways from vocational to general education and vice-versa and integration of delivery of skills across the education and skill infrastructure spread across various Ministries/ Departments/ States. It aims at making learning more practice oriented, wholesome, and to enhance employability. It also envisages that our education and skill institutions are able to prepare individuals who are resilient and adaptable to change in the economy and the job market.

Preparing the workforce for the 'future of work' is a multidimensional and multi-stakeholder responsibility. In addition to domain and soft skills, the education-skilling ecosystem must instil the skills of creativity, problem solving and analytical thinking into students, to prepare them for the new age economy. We also see, more than ever, the need for dynamic skill assessment and anticipation across both manufacturing and services sectors as automation leads to changes in the shop floor and ways of customer engagement.

The skilling infrastructure would also need to be upgraded from memorization and theory to understanding the connected world with greater focus on transferable employability skills. We must also continue the capacitation of implementation partners across the local/district, state, and national level stakeholders to equip them with the necessary skills and motivation to implement this transformation in letter and spirit. Along with technologies, the 'future of work' also needs a renewed effort to build inclusion and address social challenges like the participation of women in the labour force, access of skilling to the disadvantaged sections/geographies and helping sections which find mainstreaming with the new economy difficult.

As the global South led by India undertakes the necessary reforms to upgrade its education-skills systems for the future of work, it automatically opens an array of complementary opportunities of collaboration and mobility between various countries under G20 which face contrasting demographic and economic challenges.

(The writer is Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship).

Dr Radhakrishnan: Messenger of Indian Philosophy

■ ER. PRABHAT KISHORE

India has a rich philosophical heritage dating back thousands of years. Although Western philosophy represents a particular thought, it puts itself above all else. Eastern philosophy, and Indian philosophy in particular, is a fusion of several thoughts - Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Islam & many others; which makes it richer, more acceptable and stronger. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was one of the renowned Indian philosophers who demonstrated Indian philosophy to the world on the so-called western standard and built a bridge of understanding between Eastern wisdom & Western materialism.

Born on 5th September 1888, the early life of Radhakrishnan was spent in the spiritual environment of the Holy town of Tiruttani in Tamilnadu (erstwhile Madras Presidency). He got his higher education at Voorhees College, Vellore and then at the Madras Christian College. In 1906, he got Master degree in philosophy. His topic for thesis was "The ethics of the Vedant& its metaphysical presuppositions".

In 1909, he was appointed as a lecturer of philosophy at the Madras Presidency College. Thereafter, he served as professor of Philosophy at Mysore University in 1918 and then at Kolkata University in 1921. In 1929, he was invited to take up the post of principal in Harness Manchester College, during which he got opportunity to present his views on comparative religion & philosophy to the students of Oxford University. Due to precious service in the field of education he was knighted by King George-V in 1931 Birthday Honours. In April, 1932 he was honoured with the title of "Earl of Willingdon" by the Governor General



and afterward the title of "Sir". When Bharat got independence, he ceased the use of all titles except the academic one "Doctor". Between 1933 to 1937, he was nominated for Nobel Prize in Literature for five consecutive years, but was not awarded.

Dr. Radhakrishnan served as the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra university since 1931 to 1936. In 1936, he was named Spalding professor of Eastern religions and Ethics at Oxford University. In 1939. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya requested him to take charge of vice-chancellor of Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya, where he provide his service till January 1948. He represented the country at UNESCO (1946-52) and was later ambassador to USSR since 1949 to 1952. In 1952, he was elected the first Vice-President of Republic of India. He was re-elected as the Vice-President in 1957. On 13th May 1963, he took charge as the second President of India and successfully completed his tenure of five years.

New generation is facing imposed ambition of life

■ SHYAM SUDAN

Everybody is familiar with the most tough question of his life .what do you become in your life ? Or what is your expectation and ambition of your life .But ironically this question is asked to us when we had no knowledge and objectives in our mind for our future life .when we were enjoying our childhood days this out of syllabus question suddenly asked by our seniors in a formal way .most of us who have some sound background generally respond that they become to be a doctor and engineer in his life .Amazingly the reality is that the answer of this hypothetical query is still same for our generation. The bitter reality is that the future of our modern generation is still decided by their parents. From very beginning our parents decided for us our goal and ambition of life. There is no choice and ambition of our modern generation for their future. Broadly speaking we can say that our parents are trying to get the success of their failures in life .Still our children responded with the same rote answer that they become to be a doctor and engineer in their life .their conditioning of mind is adjusted in a such a way by us that they realize that only doctor and

engineer is the savior of this world. No doubt these two profession are doing marvelous job for our society. But we can't say that our existence on this blue planet is possible only with the contributions of these two .There are several other professions in our society which gives opportunity to millions of our youths to excel in their life .Nobody wants to become an M .I. A or an M.P in his life. What is the reason behind this ideology. But the reality is that these are most devoted and professional job for us .The burning issue for us is that our modern generation is not interested in joining politics in any form .There is a popular saying for everyone that politics is a dirty game .But I think this dictum was given by that person who had gain nothing in his life from politics. At one side we generally put this statement in a egoistic manner that india is the biggest democracy of the world. On the other side we believe in this cheap dictum politics is a dirty game .We can't ignore the involvement of politics in our system. Then why there is hatred and step motherly treatment from politics. Why our modern generation is not interested to join politics? .No doubt politics is playing a very piv-

otal role for the betterment of our society. If there is involvement of educated and intellectual human resource in this field then it become a great change for our nation.

Basically there is need of committed, educated and politically professional persons for our modern politics. Because now a days the demand and aspirations of our society is different than our old times .Now a days only educated and caring conscience professional is needed in politics for the betterment of our society and country at large.

Now the question is that how we can create the interest in our modern generation for this field.

How we can motivate our children that ,politics is also a great profession for social sacrifice and prestige. For this we can quote the example of our great politicians and great personalities.

No doubt there are lot of challenges and obstacles in this field. Nepotism and favoritism are the great hurdles in this field.

But if we can give a profession and value oriented teaching to our young generation towards this side ,we can get positive feedback in coming years. Challenges and obstacles are many but

our positive approach towards politics can change the mindset of our modern generation in coming years.

There is a popular saying that Rome was not built in a day.

Similarly in order to change the mindset of our modern generation we can give guidance and motivation to our young generation .involvement of our educated youths is very mandatory for the betterment of our democracy and society at large.

By simply casting our votes we can change the wrong culture and customs of our politics.

We have to focus on active participation and involvement in it ,only then we can give a new direction to our political structure. Merely blaming the politicians and working of political parties can not bring desirable result for us .We generally blame that politics is a dirty game.

In order to change this old age dictum there is an urgent need to design our politics as per our aspirations. And this will only possible if our youngsters will take part in this game as a player not as a spectators only.

There should be out of box freedom for our children for their ambition in life.

YOUR COLUMN

Monitor the use of technology

Dear Editor,

Technology has made it possible for everyone to express their feelings in a cheap way. Knowledge that used to cost a lot of money and time to acquire is now available at the click of a few buttons. A child sitting in a village can acquire the same knowledge as a child in a metro city.

At the government level, this technology is being used to make service delivery faster and in the right hands. But people with depraved mentality in the society have started using this blessing to incite various crimes and violence. It is being openly used in crimes against women. But the time has come for the society itself to decide how to neutralize such elements or put them behind bars. Identifying and ignoring the content of those who poison religious, ethnic, linguistic or regional morals will be the first task, which the entire society has to do.

Taking the news as it is, is wrong. Rely only on content from credible and reliable sources and cross-check with other similar sources.

Riots broke out in the district bordering Delhi, mainly due to social media content that unnecessarily angered communities. Shutting down the internet creates rumours, but when social media becomes available, another ugly side emerges. Now it is up to the society to make proper use of this technology to ensure a bright future for the child or put their conscience in front of the trouble. Make the child available too, but keep an eye on what he's looking at. Don't make a blessing a curse.

N Ashraf

Teachers play a big role

Dear Editor,

The world celebrates Teachers' Day to honour teachers for their sincere efforts in imparting knowledge to students. Teachers' Day celebrations are meant to convey the message that we care for the teachers, just as they care for

us. On this day, students often dress up like their teachers and teach their juniors in classes, in the same way they have seen their teachers doing. Sometimes, teachers also sit in the classrooms and act like students, reliving the time when they were students themselves. This creates a bond of understanding between the teachers and the students.

Teachers play a major role in shaping a child's career. Since children spend a lot of time in school in their formative and impressionable years, teachers wield a great influence on them. In most cases, countries celebrate a local educator or an important milestone in education (for example, India has commemorated the birthday of her second President, Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (September 5). This is the primary reason why different countries celebrate this day on different dates of the year, unlike many other International days. However, most of the countries celebrate the Teachers' Day on October 5.

Jubel.