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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली
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विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 18 जुलाई, 2018

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों और अन्य शैक्षिक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति हेतु न्यूनतम अहर्ता तथा उच्चतर शिक्षा में मानकों के रखरखाव हेतु अन्य उपाय संबंधी विनियम, 2018

Table 2**Methodology for University and College Teachers for calculating Academic/Research Score**

(Assessment must be based on evidence produced by the teacher such as: copy of publications, project sanction letter, utilization and completion certificates issued by the University and acknowledgements for patent filing and approval letters, students' Ph.D. award letter, etc.,)

| S.N. | Academic/Research Activity | Faculty of Sciences /Engineering / Agriculture / Medical /Veterinary Sciences | Faculty of Languages / Humanities / Arts / Social Sciences / Library /Education / Physical Education / Commerce / Management & other related disciplines |
|------|--|---|--|
| 1. | Research Papers in Peer-Reviewed or UGC listed Journals | 08 per paper | 10 per paper |
| 2. | Publications (other than Research papers) | | |
| | (a) Books authored which are published by ; | | |
| | International publishers | 12 | 12 |
| | National Publishers | 10 | 10 |
| | Chapter in Edited Book | 05 | 05 |
| | Editor of Book by International Publisher | 10 | 10 |
| | Editor of Book by National Publisher | 08 | 08 |
| | | | |
| | (b) Translation works in Indian and Foreign Languages by qualified faculties | | |
| | Chapter or Research paper | 03 | 03 |
| | Book | 08 | 08 |
| 3. | Creation of ICT mediated Teaching Learning pedagogy and content and development of new and innovative courses and curricula | | |
| | (a) Development of Innovative pedagogy | 05 | 05 |
| | (b) Design of new curricula and courses | 02 per curricula/course | 02 per curricula/course |
| | (c) MOOCs | | |
| | Development of complete MOOCs in 4 quadrants (40 credit course)(In case of MOOCs of lesser credits 05 marks/credit) | | 20 |
| | MOOCs (developed in 4 quadrant) per module/lecture | 05 | 05 |
| | Content writer/subject matter expert for each module of MOOCs (at least one quadrant) | 02 | 02 |
| | Course Coordinator for MOOCs (4 credit course)(In case of MOOCs of lesser credits 02 marks/credit) | 08 | 08 |
| | (d) E-Content | | |
| | Development of e-Content in 4 quadrants for a complete course/e-book | 12 | 12 |
| | e-Content (developed in 4 quadrants) per module | 05 | 05 |
| | Contribution to development of e-content module in complete course/paper/c-book (at least one quadrant) | 02 | 02 |
| | Editor of e-content for complete course/ paper /e-book | 10 | 10 |
| 4 | (a) Research guidance | | |

Editors Message...

Educational Research as nothing but cleansing of educational Research is nothing but cleaning of educational process. Many experts think Educational Research as under- According to Mouly, - Educational Research is the systematic application of scientific method for solving for solving educational problem. Travers thinks, - Educational Research is the activity for developing science of behavior in educational situations. It allows the educator to achieve his goals effectively. According to Whitney, - Educational Research aims at finding out solution of educational problems by using scientific philosophical method. Thus, Educational Research is to solve educational problem in systematic and scientific manner, it is to understand, explain, predict and control human behavior.

Name of Educational Research changes with the gradual development occurs with respect to knowledge and technology, so Educational Research needs to extend its horizon. Being scientific study of educational process, it involves : - individuals (student, teachers, educational managers, parents.) – institutions (Schools, colleges, research – institutes) It discovers facts and relationship in order to make educational process more effective. It relates social sciences like education. It includes process like investigation, planning (design) collecting data, processing of data, their analysis, interpretation and drawing inferences. It covers areas from formal education and conformal educations as well.

This part locates the research enterprise in several contexts. It commences with positivist and scientific contexts of research and then proceeds to show the strengths and weaknesses of such traditions for educational research. As an alternative paradigm, the cluster of approaches that can loosely be termed interpretive, naturalistic, phenomenological , interactions and ethnographic are brought together and their strengths and weaknesses for educational research are examined. The rise of critical theory as a paradigm in which educational research is conducted has been spectacular and its implications for the research undertaking are addressed in several ways here, resonating with curriculum research and feminist research (this too has been expanded and updated) Indeed critical theory links the conduct of educational research with politics and policy-making, and this is reflected in the discussions here of research and evaluation, arguing how much educational research has become evaluative in nature. A more recent trend has been the rise of complexity theory, originally from the natural sciences, but moving inexorably into social science research. This part introduces the field of complexity theory and steers readers to the accompanying web site for further details. That educational research serves a political agenda is seen in the later sections of this part. The intention here is to introduce readers to different research traditions, with the advice that 'fitness for purpose' must be the guiding principle: different research paradigms for different research purposes.

Dr. Bapug Gholap

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Inventing Russia's Strategic Interest in the Caspian Sea Region

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Introduction

The history of Caspian Sea region has undergone radical change in the last century. It is the most enriched area with fully natural resources like oil fields and large natural gas supplies over which even today the power politics is been played by the superpowers. The two dramatic turn the century decided Russia's involvement in the region. In the beginning of century it was a fertile ground for rivalry between European powers. The British Empire wanted to curb growing influence of the Russian empire in the region. They feared that the increasing Russian influence would eventually reach the Indian Ocean and would challenge British domination. The history, however took first dramatic turn. The Bolshevik revolution brought an abrupt end to rivalry. Russia and countries of the Caspian Sea region became one nation. The history took second turn with the disintegration of Soviet Union which has put remarkable impacts not only on Russia but also for changing so many spheres in the neighborhood of Russia and across the world. The countries of Caspian region were declared independent nation one after another. Russia in both the dramatic turns was closely involved in

the affairs of this region. This happened because Russia's interests are closely linked with the region due to its enriched resources. The article explains the Russia's strategic interest in the region and also the various challenges faced by the competitors.

The hallmark of Caspian Sea region is its huge oil and gas reserve. "The Caspian Sea, located on Iran's northern border, surrounded by Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan, and sharing a border with the south-west corner of Russian territory, is the epicenter of a collision of regional, national and business issues."¹ Today the region is known by various names like the new gulf, the future of oil and gas etc. The littorals have large untapped reserve of oil and gas both onshore and offshore. Among nations of the region Kazakhstan has potential to become one of the largest oil producers in the world. Turkmenistan has huge gas reserves. Azerbaijan - not only enriched with oil and gas reserve but it has one of the largest oil and gas terminals in the world. Baku is fast emerging as a transit point for the Caspian Sea oil and gas. It is for this reason it has become attraction of all large international oil companies. The energy resources have become more attractive after the 2001 terrorist attack on twin tower in the United States. After this terrorist attack, oil importers have started searching for viable energy resources away from the conflict prone Middle East. The energy resources in the Caspian became their choice. Today, energy has become the key interest of not only Russia but also other external powers have developed their interest in the region.

Connecting Legacy between Caspian Region and Russia

The countries in Caspian Sea region as mentioned before shared many commonalities with Soviet Union. These nations came into existence after the disintegration of Soviet Union. The legacy of Soviet Union is a hard reality in the region and affects behavior of

nations. As a part of Soviet Union many factors like exchange of population from one region to another, the development of infrastructure were inevitable. Today it works as binding forces. However, the Soviet legacy cannot be described as positive in all cases. There have been instances where the countries of the region would like to contest legacy and struggle to come out of it. Oil and gas pipelines are good example for protecting their own interest. The countries of region are collaborating with outsiders to build new pipelines. Thus, there is an intense interplay of push and pull of factors in the region which makes the region interesting. In oil and gas pipeline transportation, there are additional points. Soviet created pipelines to take oil and gas to larger cities cutting provinces. Next, the Caspian Sea region is landlocked as a result in dependent on sea ports of other provinces on the Black Sea for opening. These two factors have influenced pipeline transport. Baku Novorossiysk oil pipeline carried oil from Azeri capital Baku to the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossiysk. Baku Supsa carried oil to the Georgian Black Sea port of Suspa. The oil pipelines created during Soviet period were Atrayu Samara oil pipeline which carried oil from Kazakhstan to Russia. In gas pipelines Central Asia Centre pipeline is laid in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Tashkent Bishek Almati gas pipeline is in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. So due to immense availability of natural resources the power politics of great nations had started to protect the interests of the nations.

Transport infrastructure in Soviet Union was created in keeping national character in mind as result long rail and road network cutting several provinces were planned and implemented. Transport infrastructure has legacy of not only Soviets but even before that which binds nations together. Even the railways were built like Trans Caspian rail. Even in roads similar feature is repeated. For this even water

transport is the most important source for connecting nations to develop their trade relations. "The Volga is the longest river in Europe; it is also Europe's largest river in terms of discharge and watershed. It flows through central Russia and into the Caspian Sea, and is widely viewed as the national river of Russia."² The spread of Russian language in the region has works as a binding force which had kept the Soviet legacy as it is the most spoken language in nearby countries. All the countries in the region have their own language but Russian is widely used. In Kazakhstan, the Kazakh language is the state language but Russian is also officially used as an equal language. The other legacy of Soviet is Russian population in the countries of region. Kazakhstan has the largest population of Russians living in the country followed by Turkmenistan. Azerbaijan is also not the exception for the stay of Russian population. However, population movement in the region is not one sided, there are large number of people from the Caspian region live and work in Russia. Large numbers of people from these countries also lived in Russia for several reasons. People to people exchange created a very good bond for Russia and the Caspian region.

Russia's Strategic Interest in the Region

Russia wants to remain in control of oil and gas resources of the region. These resources are offering ways for Russia and the other countries of the region to extend their relationship further. It is a weapon in the hands Russians, countries who follow Russian line are showered with concessions but those who fail are severely punished by cutting energy pipelines which are controlled by Russians. The pipelines are restored when errant country tows Russian line. As a successor of the then existed Soviet Union, Russia still has inherited as strong control over the region. "The Russian Federation and Islamic Republic of Iran, as the legal successors to the bilateral Soviet-era agreements, sought to retain their status as the

leading countries in the region and insisted on the principle of condominium: common use of the resources of the sea."³

Russia wants to continue this strong control to continue under the strong leadership of Vladimir Putin. Russia wants to have a strong presence in the region and wants to wield power which would ensure the security of its southern sphere. If Russia fails to protect interest with its military forces, there are chances that competing power may control all the points leading to the Caspian Sea. Russia is the main trading partner of almost all nations in the region. Kazakhstan has the highest bilateral trade with Russia in the region. The bilateral trade touched \$20 billion in 2011. Russia and Kazakhstan along with Belarus are planning the Eurasian Economic Community to promote economic cooperation. The area of cooperation between Russia and Kazakhstan are oil and gas transit, development of the Caspian shelf, nuclear energy and transport cooperation. The trade with Turkmenistan is no less significant. There are about 180 joint ventures currently working in Turkmenistan.

In terms of environmental interest, Russia is concerned about pollution caused by oil and gas explorations in the Sea; however Russia's biggest concern is Beluga sturgeon which produces the world's most valuable caviar. Russia and Iran, two littorals of the Caspian Sea is the largest trader in caviar. In the recent times stock of sturgeon are declining and supply cannot keep up with demand. Their decline is associated with several environmental factors which includes, damming of rivers which reduced spawning grounds, destruction of natural waterway and habitat and pollution from factories. In addition to it, there is organized crime has entered in Caviar market. Heavy poaching is reported in caviar and the law enforcement agencies are not been able to control it. To protect interest in caviar Russia was one of the aims of the Russian-Kazakhstan

agreement in 1998 which allowed water above seabed open for fishing. This clause was included in the agreement to stop poaching of caviar.

Competitors

There many outside interest working in the region. As mentioned before, their interests revolve around energy. These interests could be divided into two groups, the western interest mainly from European countries those who use the energy from Caspian region. This also includes the United States which is not a direct user but has strategic and economic interest in the region and second, nations contiguous or closer to region and are interested in the energy and other affairs of region. These countries from Europe are interested in securing as much as possible energy resources for their consumption. This also means progressively cutting Russian influence in the region. The interests from European nations operate with their international oil companies. These companies invest in the oil and gas sector in the region and secure rights to utilize energy. In many cases they work together in the form of consortiums. A consortium is typically headed by a company as the operator of oil and gas block and others are investors. "Control over shipping on the Volga-Don Canal is a vital matter of sovereignty and security for the Russian Federation; and evading the ambiguous obligations of international law would give it great leverage in the arena of geo-petroleum politics."⁴

Russia faces competition from Turkey in the form of Pan Turkik influence in the region. The ideology of Pan Turkism was created by Turkik groups by the Crimean Tartars who were living in Russia in the later part of 19th century and the early part of 20 the century. They created Pan Turkik movement in response to efforts by the Russians to assimilate them in to national culture. There are significant numbers of Turkik minorities in the region and Russia is concerned that the revival of Pan Turkik minority would cut

its influence. However problem cease to halt here, Turkey is a close ally of the US and has become conduit for promotion of the US interest in the region. Taken together, the revival of Pan Turkik movement with US influence is a big threat. Incidentally, Turkey and Iran are rivals in the Caspian Sea region. If the US has allied with Turkey, Russia and Iran have come together to contain their influence the region.

The United State has not only interest in energy but also has strategic interests in the region. To fight terrorism is high on its agenda and would like to stop its spread in the region. The US is also interested in averting any possible supply disruption of oil in the region. Above all it has deep interest in oil and gas sector. It pursues its interest through its large multinational oil companies. These large companies from the US work similar to the European companies. They form consortium with other companies from the West and operate oil and gas blocks. These consortiums additionally involved in laying pipelines to take oil and gas out of region. These western pipelines are in competition with the Russian pipelines. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyan oil pipeline is a good example of the western consortium taking energy away from Russian influence. This pipeline is constructed by a consortium of eleven companies like Eni from Italy, Statoil from Norway, Total from France, Chevron and Conoco Philips from the US. This consortium is led by the British Petroleum. The pipeline takes oil from Baku in Azerbaijan to Meddatarean port of Cehan in Turkey.

China is an emerging power in the Caspian region. It has three broad aims in the region, to secure supply of natural resources mainly energy resources, to utilize opportunities offered by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and consolidate political influence and to provide security to its restive Xinjiang province. To meet the growing demand of energy which is increasing with the growth of

economy, it imports large amount of energy from abroad. In keeping this in mind it has adapted similar approach of laying direct pipeline from the region. With connection to this two main pipeline projects China has launched in the region are Kazakhstan-China oil pipeline and the Central Asia-China gas pipeline. The Kazakhstan-China pipeline starts from Caspian shores to Xinjiang in China and carries oil directly to China. The full length of 2228 kilometer is completed in 2009. The pipeline is owned jointly by the Chinese as well as Kazaki oil company. The second pipeline Central Asia-China pipeline carries gas from Amu Darya gas fields in Turkmenistan to Xinjiang in China. On its 1833 kilometer journey from Turkmenistan to China it crosses Kazakhstan. The pipeline is jointly owned by oil companies of China Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

Russia's Policy towards Caspian under the Leadership of Vladimir Putin

The entry of Vladimir Putin has changed the foreign policy goals of Russia towards its neighboring regions. There have been changes as far as achieving objectives especially in the Caspian region. "Russian policy that tried to solve in Central Asia, especially Caspian basin during Vladimir Putin's presidency (2000–2008) were formulated by Russian political and expert elite circles in the mid-1990s."⁵ It wants to establish the multi polar world from such opportunities to counterbalance the western control. Under the strong leadership of Putin Russia is trying to imbibe its economical and geopolitical interest together. "As we can see Russia policy under Putin administration is still the same former president of Russia is to reassert its influence on the former Soviet Union states, especially the Caspian states."⁶

Conclusion

Russia has given top priority and had vital interest in the Caspian Sea region. As a legacy of erstwhile Soviet Union, there are many factor which binds Russia with the littorals of

the Caspian Sea like wide spread use of Russian Language, substantial migration of population from one country to other, common infrastructure projects. It is not possible to separate Russia from the Caspian Sea region. The Russian interest at present in the region are economic, environmental and above all energy. Russia inherited oil and gas pipelines of Soviet Union. For the landlocked Caspian Sea region, Russian pipelines were the only outlet to the outside world. This allowed Russia to exert significant influence in the region. However, this influence was contested by the United States and the countries from Europe. As an alternative to the Russian pipelines they built their own pipelines to carry oil and gas. So the power politics between the major powers will certainly affect the strategic interests of each other.

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