

Competitive Examinations Centre Savitribai Phule Pune University



Progress Report

**Activities Conducted from 01st November to
30th November, 2019**

Sessions Conducted (01st November to 30th November, 2019)

Mr. Muzaffar Ali Malla (Visiting Faculty, CEC): conducted session on ethics and integrity module with discussion on Western & Indian thinkers/philosophers.

Mr. Krushna Mahadik (Assistant Professor, CEC): conducted session on Indian Polity for UGC MPSC Batch and discussed following topics:

- ✓ Uniform Civil Court
- ✓ Fundamental Duties
- ✓ Parties and Pressure groups in India

Mr. Mahadik also shared few Multiple Choice Questions on the same with the students.

Mr. S. Fazal D. Firdausi (Assistant Professor, CEC): conducted Geography GS sessions on the following topics:

- ✓ Structural Formations and Deformations
- ✓ Fluvial & Glacial Landforms
- ✓ Arid, Karst & Coastal Landforms

Mr. Firdausi also conducted answer writing practice on the above topics and conducted mapping sessions on World Geography.

Mr. Prasad Muthe (Assistant Professor, CEC): conducted session on History where he discussed following topics:

- ✓ Indian National Congress and the Swadeshi Movement
- ✓ Debates around Indian Nationalism
- ✓ Moderates and Extremists – Limitations and Achievements

Mr. Prasad also conducted answer writing practice and discussion on the above mentioned topics.

Dr. Manoj Kumar Dewane (Visiting Faculty, CEC): conducted Geography GS sessions on the following topics:

- ✓ Rocks
- ✓ weathering and mass wasting

Mr. Rahul Nikale (Assistant Professor, CEC): conducted session on Indian Polity and discussed following topics:

- ✓ Fundamental Rights
- ✓ Judicial Review, Article 12 & 13
- ✓ Right to equality, concept of the rule of law etc.

Mr. Rahul also conducted answer writing practice on the above mentioned topics.

Mr. Bhushan Patil (Guest Faculty, CEC): conducted orientation session for GS Paper IV – Ethics Integrity and Aptitude

Mr. Amit Deshmukh (Guest Faculty, CEC): conducted session on

- ✓ Basics of economics
- ✓ Planning in India
- ✓ Resource Mobilisation
- ✓ Government Budget and Investment Models

Mr. Deshmukh also conducted answer writing practice on the above mentioned topics.

Essay Writing Sessions Conducted

Date	Topic	Batch
04th November, 2019	Changes that will change India	UPSC
05th November, 2019	Is India victim of global warming?	MPSC
13th November, 2019	The new emerging woman power: ground realities	UPSC
14th November, 2019	सामाजिक माध्यमे :जनतेचे व्यासपीठ कि लोकशाहीला आव्हान ?	MPSC
20th November, 2019	Can Capitalism bring inclusive growth?	UPSC
21st November, 2019	पर्यावरण राजनीती : काळाची एक गरज	MPSC
28th November, 2019	Pollution due to Urbanization	MPSC

English Language Sessions: Conducted by Ms. Pallavi Desai

1.	Meaning of idioms and the art of using them in sentences	November 8, 2019
2.	Essay Assessment - collocation	November 9, 2019
3.	Error correction with respect to tenses Making sentences Grammar- Voice, Speech	November 15, 2019
4.	Essay Assessment , Using appropriate words Discussion of current topics-Essay writing	November 16, 2019
5.	Idioms and Phrases Correct the given sentences Grammar-Voice, Speech (Practice exercises) Speaking Activity- 2 minute sessions	November 22, 2019
6.	Essay assessment - beginning and ending of essays.	November 23, 2019

Mock Test & Discussion Session Conducted (MPSC MAINS)

1.	07 th November, 2019	Polity
2.	16 th November, 2019	Human Resource Development
3.	23 rd November, 2019	Economics
4.	30 th November, 2019	Science

Mock Test Conducted (UPSC MAINS)

1.	07 th November, 2019	GS III Comprehensive
2.	14 th November, 2019	GS IV Comprehensive
3.	21 st November, 2019	GS I Comprehensive

Group Discussion Session

Date	Group Discussion Topic
05 th November, 2019	Climate Change
29 th November, 2019	Education in India

Article Review Sessions

Date	Article Review Session
06 th November, 2019	Excerpts from the Speech of Shri. S. Jayshankar (Hon. Minister of External Affairs) delivered at Ramnath Goenka Excellence in Journalism Award
28 th November, 2019	Changing Village

BIRSA JAYANTI OBSERVED AT CEC



१५ नोव्हेंबर २०१९ रोजी लोकनायक बिरसा मुंडा यांची १४४ वी जयंती साजरी करण्यासाठी स्पर्धापरीक्षा केंद्राच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी पुढाकार घेतला. या प्रसंगी कार्यक्रमाचे अध्यक्ष मा. श्री. जयंत उमराणीकर सरांनी अस्मितेपलीकडील विधायक राजकारणाची गरज अधोरेखित करुन सुशिक्षित आदिवासी युवकांकडून स्वतःच्या समाजाच्या उत्थानासाठी यशोचित प्रयत्नांची तसेच सत्काराविना कार्यक्रम सुरु करण्याचा अभिनव पायंडा पाडला अपेक्षा व्यक्त केली. मा. श्री. चित्तरंजन दास यांनी छोटा नागपूर पठारी भागातील व अखिल भारतीय आदिवासी समाजाच्या जिवंत, आशावादी व लढाऊ मानसिकतेचे सोदाहरण दर्शन घडवत आदिवासी चळवळींचा साद्यंत आढावा घेतला. ब्रिटिशांच्या शोषक राजवटीचे स्वरूप विशद करुन बिरसा मुंडांच्या कार्याची सखोल परामर्श घेतला.

तत्कालीन बंगाल प्रांतात १९ व्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस खुंती, तामर, सरवदा, बंदगाव या दंडकारव्य पट्ट्यातील भागात ब्रिटिशांविरूद्ध उठावाचे नेतृत्व करताना 'अबुजा राज सेतेर जाना' (आपले राज्य उध्वस्त ब्रिटीश साम्राज्याच्या अवशेषांवर उभारू) ही घोषणा देत बिरसा मुंडा यांनी प्रानांची आहुती दिली. त्यांची लोकगीते आजही पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा, बिहार व मध्यप्रदेश या राज्यांत गावोगावी गायली जातात. संसदेतील तैलचित्रांत समाविष्ट असणारे ते एकमेव आदिवासी लोकनायक होते.

अशा या बिरसा मुंडांच्या विराट योगदानास आदरांजली अर्पून स्पर्धापरीक्षा केंद्रातील विद्यार्थ्यांनी आदिवासी प्रश्नांचे विविध आयाम भाषणाद्वारे उलगडले. अविनाश शेंबटवाड याने बिरसा मुंडा यांचे ब्रिटिश विरोधी उठावा व्यतिरिक्त सामाजिक कार्य व आदिवासी समाजात अंधश्रध्दानिर्मूलनाचा कार्यक्रम राबवताना स्वतःला स्वयंसेवक म्हणून आलेले अनुभव विषद केले. प्रनोती आवळेकर हिने आदिवासी स्त्रियांच्या दुर्लक्षित प्रश्नांकडे लक्ष देण्याची गरज अधोरेखित करून स्त्रीवादी दृष्टिकोनातून धोरण निर्मितीची आवश्यकता मांडली. हर्षलकुमार चव्हाण, प्रवीण बुधवंतराव व पूजा जोपाळे यांनी कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन व व्यासपीठाची सजावट हे पैलू हाताळले. सायली चिखलीकर हिने संपूर्ण कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन सांभाळले. पूजा जोपाळ हिने आभारप्रदर्शन प्रकट केल

Constitution Day Quiz Competition (26th November, 2019)





Constitution Day Quiz – Organising Committee Members

The Competitive Examinations Centre, SPPU organised Constitution Day Quiz Competition on 26th November, 2019. The poster of the quiz competition was also displayed at the University website to increase the participation from various on campus Department and Centre of the University. The Quiz competition was totally managed and conducted by the faculty and students of the centre. It received good response. Total 19 teams participated in it. Each team consisted of two members.

All 19 teams appeared for the screening round of the quiz that consisted of multiple choice questions as well as open ended questions. Out of the 19 teams 5 teams were selected for the next rounds. Other round contained following sections pertaining to the constitution of India:

1. Province from which following Constitution Assembly Members were elected?
2. Name of the Committee of Constituent Assembly Heads/Chairman
3. Articles of the Constitution
4. Parts of the Constitution
5. Meaning of *Latin* Terms
6. Identify Supreme Court Cases
7. Who said this?
8. Identify the Constitutional Amendments
9. Guess these personalities
10. Audio Round - Recognize voice of the famous personalities

The quiz competition was hosted by CEC students **Chikhalikar Sayalee Hemant** (UGC-UPSC Batch) & **Avinash Shembatwad** (TRTI UPSC Batch).

Winners of the Constitution Day Quiz Competition:

First Prize: Kunal Gonchiwar & Ravindra Bhivsane (CEC, SPPU)

Second Prize: Sanyukta Karnewar & Ankita Borhade (CEC, SPPU)

Third Prize: Pritam Kumatkar & Bhagvat Kemdare (Department of Education, SPPU)



Prize for the Winners (Book on Constitution of India by Subhash Kashyap)

Constitution Day Special Lecture

By: Prof Ulhas Bapat (Academician & Constitution Expert)



Constitution Day Special Lecture by Prof. Ulhas Bapat



Prof. Jayant Umranikar addressing the students

On 27th November, 2019, the Competitive Examinations Centre, SPPU organised special lecture on the Constitution of India. It was delivered by renowned academician, constitutional expert and television news analyst Prof. Ulhas Bapat. He spoke on “parliamentary democracy under the constitution of India”. Welcome speech was given by Honourable Director, CEC Prof. Jayant Umranikar.

Prof Bapat started his lecture with a positive quote given by Rupert Emerson in his article “erosion of democracy”. Emerson wrote that *failure of democracy is the common experience of mankind and success of democracy is an exception*. Emerson further added that the only exceptional country in the world that has succeeded in keeping democracy alive is India, despite its diversities. Prof Bapat emphasised that India has remained a democratic country for the past seventy years; on the other hand all its neighbouring countries have tasted military rule or dictatorship. Prof Bapat argued that Indian democracy may be better called as Priministrial democracy rather a Presidential one. Since India has adopted Westminster model therefore Prime Minister’s advice is always binding on the President. He further said that Constitution of India is an incredible and impeccable piece of legislation. Prof Bapat praised Pandit Nehru who remained Prime Minister of India for about seventeen years. Pandit Nehru ensured that no other form of government should enter into Indian system, except democracy. During Nehru’s era all other countries of the world were reeling under the crisis of military rule, unitary government or dictatorship.

Prof Bapat also discussed the role of Supreme Court of India in sustaining Indian democracy. He stressed that Supreme Court of India has provided guidance to the executive, whenever they tried to do something that was against the basic nature of the constitution of India. He gave example of Nani Palkhiwala and how he argued for 32 days in front of 13 judges that government cannot change the basic structure of the Constitution of India. He also discussed the importance of Election Commission of India and its role in strengthening the Indian democracy. While concluding he said, we the people of India have always kept our governments on the right path by always electing right people from time to time.

The lecture was followed by question and answers and vote of thanks given by Dr. S. Fazal D. Firdausi (Assistant Professor, CEC)

Prize Distribution Ceremony – Winners of Essay Competition

First Prize: Mr. Anand Swami (UGC-UPSC Batch)

Second Prize: Jointly by

Ms. Pise Swati (PMC – MPSC Batch)

Mr. Pathan Azharuddin (UGC- UPSC Batch)

Third Prize: Mr. Nagarkar Vishal (PMC-MPSC Batch)



Personality Development Sessions

On 18th November, 2019

By: Ms. Dipti Panhalkar

Topic: Personality Fitness Gym for Responsible, Proactive Accountable Government



Successful Candidates of the Centre



Staff Selection Commission (Group B)		
Sr. No.	Name	Result Declared on
1		15th Nov., 2019
<i>Mr. Mankar Abhijeet Dadarao (Batch : UGC - UPSC)</i>		

UPSC CSE OPTIONAL (TEST SERIES) STARTED

Sociology Optional Test Series 2019-20

Test No.	Day & Date	Time	Paper
1	Saturday 30th Nov. 2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Sociology - The Discipline, Sociology as Science, Research Methods and Analysis
2	Saturday 7th December 2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Sociological Thinkers
3	Saturday 14th Dec. 2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Stratification and Mobility, Works and Economic Life, Politics and Society, Religion and Society, Systems of Kinship, Social Change
4	Saturday 21st Dec. 2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Perspectives, Impact of Colonial Rule, Rural and Agrarian Social structure , Caste System, Tribal Communities
5	Saturday 28th Dec. 2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Social Classes, Systems of kinship, Religion and Society, Visions of Social Change, Rural and Agrarian transformation
6	Saturday 4th Jan.2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Industrialization and Urbanisation, Politics and Society, Social Movements, Population Dynamics, Challenges of Social Transformation
7	Saturday 11th Jan. 2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Paper 1 COMPREHENSIVE
8	Saturday 18th Jan. 2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Paper 2 COMPREHENSIVE
9	Saturday 25th Jan.2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Paper 1 COMPREHENSIVE
10	Saturday 1st Feb .2019	4 pm - 7 pm	Paper 2 COMPREHENSIVE

Political Science and International Relations (PSIR)

Test Series 2019-20

Test No.	Date	Timing	Section	Paper
1	30/11/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 1 Paper 1/part A	Political Theory and Thinkers
	06/12/2019	4 pm- 6pm		Discussion session
2	07/12/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 2 Paper 1 , part A	Political Theory and Thinkers
	13/12/2019	4 pm- 6pm		Discussion session
3	14/12/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 3 Paper 1/ Part B	IGP
	20/12/2019	4 pm- 6pm		Discussion session
4	21/12/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 4 Paper 1 – Part B	IGP
5	28/12/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 5 Paper 1	Comprehensive Test
6	04/01/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 6 Paper 2 – Part A	IR Theory and Comparative Politics
	10/01/2019	4 pm- 6pm		Discussion Session
7	11/01/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 7 Paper 2 – Part A	IR Theory and Comparative Politics
	17/01/2019	4 pm- 6pm		Discussion Session
8	18/01/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 8 Paper 2 – Part B	Indian Foreign Policy
	24/01/2019	4 pm- 6pm		Discussion Session
9	25/01/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 9 Paper 2- part B	Indian Foreign Policy
	31/01/2019	4 pm- 6pm		Discussion
10	01/02/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Test 10 Paper 2	Comprehensive test
	10/02/2019	4 pm- 6pm	Paper 1	Discussion

End of Part I

Part II

Selected Essay Series by CEC Students

Essay - S. No. 8

Topic: Relevance of Gandhian ideology in the 21st Century

The era of 21st Century is an era of development, an era of technological revolution, but are we blind to the other aspect of this lofting century where we have rapid population growth, widespread ethnic conflicts, ever emerging threat of terrorism, piling up of nuclear arsenal, the precarious condition of refugee crisis threat to international peace, the growing inequality in society, major incidents of civil war, the wrath of nature due to unsustainable development. And so in these circumstances, the Gandhian ideology of truth, non-violence, equality, universal brotherhood, empowerment of women, peaceful co-existence, message of forgiveness, the teaching of *Satyagraha* and love for every creature on this universe can save the humanity and so the need for all these values will be relevant more than ever.

Gandhi always believed “earth has enough to cater everyone’s need, but not everyone’s greed.” The precarious situation of humanity owes its sufferings to unsustainable use of resources and the recent development scenarios all over the world will prove to be disastrous for whole of humanity. Gandhi always believed in simple and sober living. The main emphasis of Gandhian ideology lay in fact that he not only proposed theories, but was firm believer in practice. His clothes attire and diet tells no different story and so in recent happenings we must care for nature as nature will take care of us.

On Economic front, Gandhi always believed in cottage industries and had faith in dignified labour. Because of the mass consumption and mass production, the rural industries and petty artisans were pushed into poverty trap. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle was his core message. As we know, the 21st Century modernists exploited the resources in such a way that nature will soon be devastated and will all of the humanity.

On grassroots democracy, Gandhi always believed in decentralization of power and empowerment of masses. The over centralizing tendency and asymmetric power existing in the society has resulted in mass poverty and inequality. Very top brass accumulated much of the wealth and lower strata were made to suffer. The principle of subsidiary has its roots in Gandhian philosophy; it states only those things which could not be managed on *Panchayat* level, should be given to central authority. The people will use their resources and get out of the poverty trap and real community where peace and tolerance will prevail.

On international front, Gandhi always believed in peaceful co-existence and universal brotherhood. The global threats the humanity is facing now could be solved to an extent if global commune believes in this universal value. Gandhi preached to

love even your enemy cause evil can be won with love and tolerance. The ethnic conflicts, rising intolerance in the society could well be eradicated from the global society by following Gandhian ideals of 'Unity is strength' and universal brotherhood. The natural disasters even will be mitigated to an extent if we are upto the philosophy of nurturing the nature and pressure its rich heritage to future generations.

For his very belief in not to submit to injustice, Gandhi took his ideals to both political as well as economic and social fronts by the technique of satyagraha, and belief in masses, Gandhi firmly opposed the white British rule and overthrown foreign rule by very peaceful means. Gandhi believed that means justifying ends should be very pure. You cannot achieve better ends by adopting wrong means. Means and ends should be very congruent to each other. You can win over mighty military rule through peaceful means. This technique of satyagraha spread all over the world and is very relevant in modern century and many more. Do not submit to injustice was implemented in USA by Martin Luther King Jr. to end the racial discrimination. The salt march of Gandhi and Montgomery bus boycott of Luther King was very much the same in not to submitting injustice in whatsoever form.

In South Africa, the great leader Nelson Mandela also approached in same way as the Gandhi believed and ended the apartheid regime there with long battle of peaceful means. The Myanmar leader Aung San Suu Kyi also had same faith in Gandhian ideals and his peacefully overthrown the military regime of Myanmar. Even many Buddhist monks upheld the very ideals Gandhi proposed and practiced throughout his life. To end discrimination based on caste, he set up various Ashrams and tried to remove untouchability in Indian social front.

Gandhi always believed that cleanliness is next to Godliness. The sanitation was very much dear to Gandhi as he practiced it all over his life. The dumping of mass waste, hazardous chemicals, and solid waste is hampering the environment very badly. Open defecation in large part of India and in continental part of Africa is very damaging to human health. By reducing, reusing and recycling we can do better on waste of industries and maintain sanitation by open defecation free world and do perform better on health indicators as much of diseases spread through this.

As the modern century is developing, the gender issues come to the forefront. The discrimination against women has always been there and even modernity could not wipe it out completely. The society, polity, economy could very much perform better on all aspects if all over the globe, there is genuine empowerment of women. Gandhi was first leader who first time mobilize women politically. In the recent times, through 73rd and 74th Amendment Act 33% reservation was given to women but few women are politically aware, therefore the participation in local body election is very nominal.

Do the right thing and fear nobody and let your life be your message was his universal preaching and these are very much needed in eternity. Gandhi lived his life

such a way that whatever his core beliefs, he always practiced in every form. Compassion towards all, forgiveness belief in ethics was his ideals. No future generation or any modern societies dare to ignore these universal principles.

As the polity affects every other personal sphere on socio-economic front all over the world, we need to analyze Gandhian perspective on polity. He always believed ethics and polity must be very congruent to each other. These two fields should not be separated from each other. The concern for citizens and welfare of humanity should be polity's utmost goals.

The followers of Gandhi believed that Gandhian ideals are very much universal and applies in eternity. Much of the problems the society facing, the disorder in the political system, the failure of humanity to remove injustice, the vested interest of global powers having nuclear arsenal, the threat of global concerns for the empowerment of every section of humanity, the conservation, sustainable development, the removal of mass poverty and unemployment to cope up with disastrous consequences of globalization, to upheld the ethics and morality in politics, to have faith in non-violence and universal brotherhood, to affirm the thought that truth always triumphs, to have an just and egalitarian society, to make people realize in the idea of reduce, reuse and recycle. The relevance of Gandhi and Gandhian ideals cannot be debated, it's very much needed in practice to make 21st century a real developed and peaceful society.

We cannot say what the 21st century looks like when much of Gandhi's thoughts and his ideals are implemented and followed all over the world but there can be no debate on how the modernity and this century would be without Gandhian ideology. Let's hope the India and modern world of this 21st century understands the relevance of Gandhi and Gandhian ideology.

By: Swami Anand Basweshwar

(UGC – UPSC Batch)

Disclaimer:

This is an unedited essay. We encourage students to write, but also expect them to express themselves keeping in mind the context and meaning behind the quotation/statement.

---End of Report---