

3.5.1: Number of functional MoUs/linkages

LINKAGE

**Yashwantrao Chavan Warana Mahavidyalaya,
Warananagar, Dist.-Kolhapur**



And

**Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-
Kotoli, Tal-Panhala, Dist.- Kolhapur.**



Linkage is signed on 13th August 2018 between

1.Yashwantrao Chavan Warana Mahavidyalaya, Warananagar -**First Party.**

and

2.Department of Library and Information Science, - Shripatrao Chougule Arts
and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli, Tal.-Panhala, Dist.Kolhapur.

Pin-416230.

-Second Party.


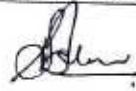

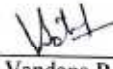


It is agreed by the First party and Second party to impart student and faculty exchange, sharing of human resources and infrastructure, study tours, educational content development, book editing, trainings and workshops, research publications, research to the students and to organize conference/seminars jointly. Both the parties have discussed in detail the areas of co-operation and mutually agreed to make the linkage. Now it has been agreed by and between both the parties with the following terms and conditions.

Terms and Conditions:

1)Both the parties will extend their facilities to each other in the areas of student and faculty exchange, sharing of human resources and infrastructure, study tours, educational content development, book editing, trainings and workshops, research publications, research to the students and to organize conference/seminars jointly.

- 2) No rental charges or any other incidental charges, unless mentioned, shall be paid by both the parties for using the infrastructure facilities of each other.
- 3) The books written, books edited, educational and research contents developed jointly, etc. will be published as a joint publication.
- 4) The IPR and patents produced out of the linkage will have equal rights of both the parties mentioned above.
- 5) The linkage will be valid for a period of five years starting from the date of signing this agreement and may be renewed for a further period of five years through mutual consent of parties.
- 7) This linkage may be terminated by either side by giving three months' notice to that effect in writing.

In witness whereof, the parties here have set these hands on the 13th August 2018.

Party	First Party	Second Party
Institute	Yashwantrao Chavan Warana Mahavidyalaya, Warananagar, Dist.-Kolhapur	Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi- Kotoli, Tal.-Panhala, Dist. Kolhapur.
Signature		
Name & Designation	Dr. S. J. Lade Head, Department of Physics	Smt. Manisha V. Patil Head, Department of Library and Information Science.
Signature		
Name and designation	Prof. Dr. P. S. Chikurdekar I/C Principal	Dr. Smt. Vandana P. Patil Principal
Stamp	PRINCIPAL Yashwantrao Chavan Warana Mahavidyalaya Warananagar, Dist. Kolhapur	I/C. Principal Shripatrao Chougule Arts And Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli, Tal. Panhala.
Seal		

Shree Warana Vibhag Shikshan Mandal's

**YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN WARANA MAHAVIDYALAYA,
WARANANAGAR**

Reaccredited with 'A' Grade (Third Cycle) by NACC
Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Organizes

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

On

**'ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND
ETHICS IN RESEARCH'**

(ICEEE-2019)

7th February 2019,

Address: Alp- Warananagar, Tal. Panhala, Dist. Kolhapur 416113,
Maharashtra, India. Ph. No : 02328 - 224041 E-mail Id :
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' Sustainable Development, Enhance In Environment And Green Economy With Gender Equality'

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Abstract:

'Sustainable development is only attainable when the needs and interests of both men and women are fully recognized'. Gender inequality primarily affects women: they experience poverty differently from men because they are denied equal rights and opportunities, lack access to resources and services and are excluded from important decisions that affect their lives and development.'

Gender equality is, first and foremost, a human right. Women are entitled to live in dignity and in freedom from want and from fear. Empowering women is also an indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of whole families, communities and to improved prospects for the next generation. The importance of gender equality is underscored by its inclusion as one of the eight Millennium Development Goals. Gender equality is acknowledged as being a key to achieving the other seven goals. Information and communication technologies in recent years have been recognized as an effective tool for promoting economic growth and sustainable development. Women need encouragement and support from the family members, government, society, male counterparts etc., with the right assistance from varied groups; they can join the main stream of national economy and thereby contribute to the economic development.

Sustainable development with gender equality means for policymaking purposes: economic, social and environmental development that ensures human well-being and dignity, ecological integrity, gender equality and social justice, now and in the future.

This paper focuses light on how the environment is linked to the development challenge or how we are responsible for it. The aim of this paper is to provide preliminary information on why consideration of the environment is critical to gender equality, and vice versa, and to indicate where to go to find additional information. As environmental sustainability and gender equality are both cross-cutting issues and development objective. Also this paper focus light on how the sustainable development and green economy are depend on gender equality and how they relate with each other.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Green Economy, Gender Equality, Empowering women, Environment and Gender Equality.

1.0 Introduction:

Gender inequality negatively affects women more than men, and due to their resulting unequal status in society, women are disproportionately affected by poverty. There are huge inequalities between men and women's control of, access to and benefit from natural resources. These disparities between men and women adversely affect the quality of life for society as a whole, hinder development and impede poverty reduction. A full understanding of the gender dimensions of poverty and of the inequalities which determine women's disadvantaged position in society is necessary if the rights and needs of women and men are to be met equally and sustainable development is to be achieved. Approaches, which address these inequalities by empowering women and achieving gender equality, should be central to strategies to reduce poverty.

The centrality of gender equality, women's empowerment and the realization of women's rights in achieving sustainable development has been increasingly recognized in recent decades. Which included recognition of the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment across the three pillars of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental, and resolve to promote gender equality and women's full participation in sustainable development policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels. There is growing evidence of the synergies between gender equality, on the one hand, and economic, social and environmental sustainability, on the other. For example, when women have greater voice and participation in public administration, public resources are more likely to be allocated towards investments in human development priorities, including child health, nutrition and access to employment.

Ensuring women's access to and control over agricultural assets and productive resources is important for achieving food security and sustainable livelihoods. Women's knowledge, agency and collective action are central to finding, demonstrating and building more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable pathways to manage local landscapes; adapt to climate change; produce and access food; and secure sustainable water, sanitation and energy services. While gender equality can have a catalytic effect on achieving economic, social and environmental sustainability, the reverse does not always hold true. Hence, a simple "win-win" relationship between gender equality and sustainability cannot be assumed. Further, as governments and donor agencies increasingly target women as critical agents for community adaptation to climate change; in their role as smallholders as the mainstay of sustainable food production; and through limiting their reproductive rights as the answer to population-environment problems; there is a danger of

ICT, E-governance Implication In Academic Libraries and Role of Librarians**Mr. Lakhan Sopan Kare.,**¹Librarian, Shrimati Shobhatai
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Madurai- 625021(Tamilnadu State)**Abstract:**

Rapid developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have changed the traditional concept of library development across the globe. In this Internet era, libraries are fast moving towards digital mode and are accessed universally. With the advent of WWW, e-libraries are redesigning their services to borderless world and are becoming lifeline of the academic community. They are no longer information dominant and a huge number of information can be exchanged through some new types of academic exchange models and network exchange platforms. It can be Open Access, Wikipedia, Weblog, and Institutional Repositories. These models play an active role in electronic data exchange system. It providing knowledge, technology and research. In brief, digital libraries promote interaction and improve knowledge (management?) globally. It has become a common factor that Internet access with latest multimedia technologies offer scholars fulfillment of their thrust of knowledge. (Academicians?) need the help of library science professionals to organize information into structured knowledge. At this stage, libraries have to face a challenging task to provide effective service to their users. Role of librarians and libraries have dramatically changed. To face these challenges; librarians should be familiar with new technologies, that can support group learning problem solving and retrieve high- quality literature. The study focuses on the impact of networks on academic libraries in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra in India. It reveals the status of ICT, e-governance in libraries and role of librarian, benefits and challenges of e-governance in libraries.

Keywords: E-Governances, librarian's role in e-governance era, role of librarian.

Introduction :- Technical and non-technical education in India contributes a major share to the overall Education System. It plays a vital role in the socio economic development of our nation. E-Governance involves the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to transact the business of Government. The ICT impacts library management and information handling practices, which demands reorientation of library science professionals to keep pace with the emerging scenario. For this it is necessary to bridge the traditional as well as network based library practices.

ICT and E-Governance in Education :- E-governance has become the buzz word in Public Administration and Government spheres. However, the very nature of e-governance in public administration differs much when it is applied in the Higher Education Administration. We are all aware of the fact that in the 21 century, a drastic change has occurred in the teaching, learning, evolution and governance practices in tertiary education and it has implications on the competency and expectations of the learners. E-Governance: The Application of Information Technology (IT) in the process of government function to bring about Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent (SMART) governance that is cost effective and capable of fulfilling the dreams of the citizens as never before (Majumdar, 2005).E-Governance is the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to improve the activities of public sector organizations (Heeks, 2002).

Status of ICT, E-Governance in Developing Countries :- ICTs offer number of opportunities to achieve global sustainability. It plays a major role for economic development and poverty alleviation in developing countries. But there are some adverse effects in the development of ICTs such as, utilization of energy and impact on health from mobile technologies. ICT creates job opportunities and makes information widely available to the global community. Due to ICT developments people

