



Certificate

International Multidisciplinary Recognized Research Journal
ISSN 2231-5063 Impact Factor 2.2052 (UIF)
RNI: MAHMUL 2011/38887

Golden Research Thoughts

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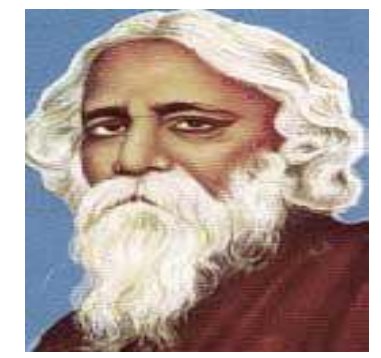
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International Recognition Multidisciplinary Research Journal
DOI Prefix : 10.9780 ISSN 2231-5063
Journal DOI : 10.9780/22315063 Impact Factor : 2.2052 (UIF)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE	Your Article QR Code
Received : 15 th May .2014,	Published: 1 st June.2014
Vol. III, Issue : XII, June. 2014 GURUDEV TAGORE AND HIS VISION ON SUSTAINABLE INDIAN EDUCATION AT PRESENT ERA	
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Review Editor

How to Write Articles-

Here are a few basic steps to take to craft an interesting, informative article.

Method 1 of 3: Come Up With An Idea

1. Get to know your audience. Decide who you need to write for before proceeding with planning or writing an article. Identify the needs of your readership. What do your readers need to know? How does your own knowledge matchup against the information they need? This will be the easiest way for you to find a topic to write about
2. Be unique. If you are writing an article about something that other people are also writing about, try to be unique in how you approach the material
3. Be passionate. You should care about the topic you choose to write about. Your enthusiasm will show in your writing and it will be much more engaging for your readers

Method 2 of 3: Research Your Idea

1. Learn the basics. Get the general explanation of whatever you are trying to write about. This will give you a basic framework for what to look for as you research.
2. Find reliable sources. Now that you know what to look for, research your topic. You can use the internet, a library, conduct interviews, watch documentaries, or whatever you feel is appropriate to teach you everything you need to know about your topic. Be an expert!
3. Get different types of material. During your research, look for material that isn't text. This can be used or altered to add to your article.

Method 3 of 3: Write Your Article

1. Decide your length. Does this article have a word count? Do you need to fill a certain number of pages? Consider what type of content you're writing about and how much space that can fill, as well as how much needs to be written in order to cover the topic adequately, before proceeding with writing your article.
2. Outline your article. Before you begin formal writing, you will want to outline your article.
3. Edit your work. Before you submit your work, you will want to do some editing and revision. If time allows, wait for a day or two before editing
4. Respect the rights of other writers. If you are using information from an external source, be sure to cite the source at the bottom of the article.
5. Submit your work. When you've finished, submit your work in the appropriate manner.

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Happy Writing...

Happy Writing...

ABSTRACT:

Today in this 21st century among so many contemporary Indian philosophers of education, Rabindranath Tagore holds an eminent position in the versatility of his genius, the largeness of his sympathies, and the comprehensiveness of his world-view as a universal man. Gurudev Tagore (1861-1941) was a man of vision in modern India. He put in to practice his educational ideas by establishing the institutions of Visva-Bharati. Education is meant to enlighten human life.

Abstract Report: The Title Accurately Said The Study was About.

INTRODUCTION:

It was a period of social upheaval & reforms in India when the mystic Rabindranath Tagore a prominent poet & profound thinker were born in Calcutta on 6th May 1860. He was born into a prominent Calcutta family known for its socio-religious & cultural innovations during the 19th Bengal Renaissance. Rabindranath did not write a central educational treatise & his ideas must be gleaned through his various writings & educational experiments at Santiniketan. In general, he envisioned an education that was deeply rooted in one's immediate surroundings but connected to the cultures of the wider world. He felt that a curriculum should revolve organically around nature.

Introduction Report: This Article Include Full I nterroduction, Methods, Results & I nterduction Section.

OVERVIEW:

- Aspirationof Education
- Educational Philosophy
- Ideologies Of Education
- Concept Of Universal Man
- Innovative Thoughts On Education
- Tagore And Sustainable Education
- Tagore's Vision In Todays India

Overview Report: Figures are I mported to Provide Explanation for Background I nformation. Conclusion of This Paper Clearly Supported Results.

CONCLUSION:

Although Rabindranath Tagore was not educated in any university, he was clearly a man of learning. His own original innovative ideology of education, which led him to establish an educational institution named Visva-Bharati in Santiniketan with the intention of re-opening the channel of communication between the East & the West. Tagore's philosophy of education draws its inspiration from ancient Indian philosophy of education. Tagore's scheme was to transplant in modern India a slice of the ancient Ashramic principles where students & teachers would live together in familiar bondage.

Conclusion Report: The Text is Rounded off with a Conclusion that Discusses the I mplication of The Findings & I deas Discussed & Their I mpact on Future Research Direction.

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Reference Report: There are Places where the Author Subhankar Ghosh Need to Cite a Reference, but Have Not

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Abstract Report: Introduce New Regular For Content & Communication.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE:

	Very	High	Average	Low	Very Low
1. Interest of the topic to the readers		✓			
2. Originally & Novelty of the ideas	✓				
3. Importance of the proposed ideas			✓		
4. Timelines		✓			
5. Sufficient information to support the assertions made & conclusion drawn					
6. Quality of writing(Organization, Clarity, Accuracy Grammer)	✓				
7. References & Citation(Up-to-date, Appropriate Sufficient)			✓		

This Article is I nnovative & Original, No Plagiarism Detected

Future Research Suggestions

This Article can expand further research for MINOR/MAJOR Research Project at UGC



Future Research Planning :

1. INDIAN SUSTAINABILITY CONGRESS BANGALORE, India (<http://isustainability.in/>)
2. International Education Conference New Delhi, India (<http://sassconference.gnbo.com.ng/>)
3. A Training program on "Incorporation of Pedagogy in Engineering Education" (<http://cce.iisc.ernet.in/Pedagogy1.pdf>)
4. Internet Course on Environmental Management (http://cce.iisc.ernet.in/EM_2013.pdf)
5. 8 major education projects announced by India, US (<http://www.indiaeducationreview.com/news/8-major-education-projects-announced-india-us>)
6. Projects - Education (http://www.indiarural.org/projects_education.htm)
7. Education - Real lives (http://www.unicef.org/india/education_204.htm)

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