

Educational Thinkers in Maharashtra



2.1 Mahatma Jotirao Phule

- 2.1.1 Mahatma Jotirao Phule :
A brief Life Sketch
- 2.1.2 Mahatma Jotirao Phule :
Educational Contribution
- 2.1.3 Mahatma Jotirao Phule :
Educational Thoughts

2.2 Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve

- 2.2.1 Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve :
A brief Life Sketch
- 2.2.2 Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve :
Educational Contribution
- 2.2.3 Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve :
Educational Thoughts

2.3 Karmveer Bhaurao Patil

- 2.3.1 Karmveer Bhaurao Patil :
A brief Life Sketch
- 2.3.2 Karmveer Bhaurao Patil :
Educational Contribution
- 2.3.3 Karmveer Bhaurao Patil :
Educational Thoughts

2.4 Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh

- 2.4.1 Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh :
A brief Life Sketch
- 2.4.2 Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh :
Educational Contribution
- 2.4.3 Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh :
Educational Thoughts

2.5 Anutai Wagh

- 2.5.1 Anutai Wagh : A brief Life Sketch
- 2.5.2 Anutai Wagh : Educational
Contribution
- 2.5.3 Anutai Wagh : Educational
Thoughts

Introduction

Education is an effective means of social change. The role of education is to streamline the cultural and social views of society. Educational thinkers spread educational thoughts through their conduct and ideas of education to common people. In the present unit we shall introduce you to some educational thoughts of the dignified educational thinkers in Maharashtra.

Every one gets inspiration from the educational contribution and from the thoughts of the educational thinkers and get a proper direction for educational work. These thinkers have the valuable ideas from their own uninterrupted hard work, continuous thinking, actual experiments and from profound experiences, which always guide us.

In this unit introduction of educational thoughts of following educational thinkers are given, like Mahatma Jotirao Phule who first laid the foundation of women's education in Maharashtra, Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve who dedicated whole life for redemption of women and women education, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil who established many schools, colleges and hostel facilities for students in Maharashtra, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh who established 100 educational centers in Amravati district for providing free and compulsory education and Anutai Wagh who started the education of children through various play-way methods for Tribal people in Kosbad.

2.1 Mahatma Jotirao Phule



Let's Tell

*Vidye vina Mati geli | Mativina Niti geli |
Nitivina Gati Geli | Gativina Vitta Gele |
Vittavina Shudra Khachale |*

Etake Anartha Eka Avidyene Kele |

The meaning of above mentioned quotation is as follows

"Lack of education, Leads to lack of wisdom.

Lack of wisdom, Leads to lack of morals.

Lack of morals, Leads to lack of progress.

Which leads to oppression of down trodden.

These disasters only increase because of illiteracy.

From the above views of Mahatma Phule, state the bad effects of Illiteracy.



Mahatma Jotirao Phule

2.1.1 A Brief Life Sketch of

Mahatma Jotirao Phule

Full Name	Jotirao Govindrao Phule
Date of Birth	11 April, 1827
Place of Birth	Katgun, Taluka - Khatav, District - Satara.
Mother's Name	Chimnabai
Wife's Name	Savitribai
Primary Education	1834 - 1838 Marathi education in school of Pantoji
Secondary Education	1842 - 1847 Scottish Mission High school, Pune
Awards	11 May, 1888, people honoured him with title of "Mahatma".
Death	28 November 1890

2.1 : Brief life Sketch of Mahatma Phule



Remember It

Mahatma Jotirao Phule laid the foundation for women's education in Maharashtra. Along with women's education he worked for the education of the backward classes. In 1873, Mahatma Jotirao Phule, established the 'Satyashodhak Samaj' (Society of Seekers of Truth) to attain equal rights for men and women and spread of education. In 1882 in front of the Hunter Commission, Mahatma Phule proposed that compulsory and free education for all Indians from rich and poor, should be provided by the government. A similar application was submitted to the Duke of Cannought, the representative of Queen Victoria in 1888.

2.1.2 Mahatma Jotirao Phule :

Educational Contribution

Sr. No.	Year	Educational Institutes	Place
1	1848	First School for girls	Pune
2	1851	Second School for girls	Pune
3	1851	Third School for girls	Pune
4	1852	School for Untouchable Boys	Pune
5	1852	Established Poona Library	Pune
6	1853	Institute for Common and Socially Backward People	Pune
7	1854	Worked as a Part time teacher at Scottish Mission High School	Pune
8	1855	Night School for Adults	Pune
9	1873	Established Satyashodhak Samaj	Pune

2.2 : Educational Contribution of Mahatma Phule

2.1.3 Mahatma Jotirao Phule :

Educational Thoughts.

- Education is the support of life.
- Primary education should be compulsory and free for all.
- Follow up for Women's education is needed.
- Focus on vocational and technical education.

- Scholarship and hostel facilities should be provided for education of students.
- For quality education recruitment of trained teachers.
- Instead of clerical education, provide entrepreneurship and livelihood Education.
- Education enables to identify the difference between good and bad.
- Education is important for social reform.



Do You Know ?

- **Literary work of Mahatma Jotirao Phule**

Articles - *Gulamgiri, Shetkaryacha Asud, Ishara, Sarvajanic Satya Dharma, Brahmananche Kasab*

Daily - *Dinbandhu*

Powada - *Chhatrapati Shivaji Raje Bhosale*
(Ballad) *Powada.*

Drama - *(Trityiya Ratna)*

Magazine - *Satsar*



Internet my friend

Collect information about the educational work done by Mahatma Phule and Savitribai Phule from internet and prepare a poster and display it.

2.2 Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve



Let's Tell

- Name some of the thinkers who have spent their whole life for the resurgence of women.
- Who is the founder of the First independent women university in Maharashtra state?



Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve

2.2.1 A brief Life Sketch of Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve

Name	Dhondo Keshav Karve
Date of Birth	18 April, 1858
Place of Birth	Shervali, Taluka Murud, Dist. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra
Mother's Name	Laxmibai
Wife's Name	Radhabai and Anandibai
Primary Education	Murud, Taluka Dapoli, Dist. Ratnagiri
Secondary Education	1881 Matriculation Exam Robert Money High school, Mumbai
Graduation	1884, B.A. Wilson College Mumbai
Jobs	1884 Elphinstone College, Mumbai, 15 Nov. 1891-1914, Deccan Education Society's Fergusson College, Pune as Maths teacher
Honours	Banaras Hindu University-1942 (D.Lit) Pune University Pune - 1951, (D.Lit) Women's University Mumbai-1954, (D.Lit) Mumbai University-1957, (L.L.D)
Awards	1955-Padmabhushan by Govt. of India, 1958- Bharat Ratna by Govt. of India.
Death	9th Nov. 1962

2.3 : Brief Life Sketch of Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve



Remember It

Considering "Women Education" as worship of God; Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve devoted his life for women education. Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve, worked for education for minor girls, orphan girls and

adult women. Maharshi Karve, established orphanages Women's University and many educational institutions. Maharshi Karve used to consider the women's education as service to nation. Maharshi Karve believed that education should be given in mother tongue. At the same time, he highlighted the importance of English language. Along with theoretical knowledge, the curriculum should imbibe education through various games, dance, music, painting, construction, work experience, etc. He brought social reform by establishing Women's University.

2.2.2. Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve - Educational Contribution

Sr. No.	Year	Educational Institutes
1	1896	Orphanage for Girls
2	1907	Established Women's School at Hingne
3	1916	Established First Women's University in India.
4	1918	Established Kanya Shala at Pune
5	1945	Established Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Shishu Vihar.
6	1956	Established of Maharashtra Gram Shikshan Mandal
7	1960	Bal Manohar Mandir at Satara

2.4 : Educational Institutes established by Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve



Peep in History

From the related reading about Japanese Women's University and visiting that University, Maharshi Karve presented the concept of Women's University. With the financial assistance from Vitthaladas Thackersey, Women's University was named as S.N.D.T. (Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey) which is located in Mumbai, as well as in Pune.

Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey was mother of Shri Vitthaladas Thackersey. He donated 15 lakh rupees to this university in memory of his mother.

2.2.3 Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve : Educational Thoughts

- The means of improvement of society is education.
- Establishment of educational institutions is a sacred task.
- Medium of education should be mother tongue.
- Women's education is considered as worship of god.
- There should be diversity in the curriculum that means various subjects should be available as options.
- Education is important for self reliance.
- Educating society is serving for Nation.
- Subjects like science and technology should be taught in English.

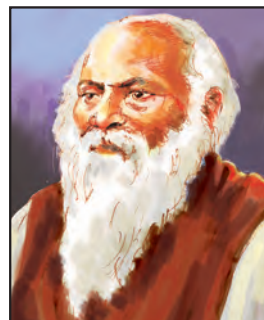
To eradicate evil practices like Child Marriage, Domestic Violence, Obstructive customs, women education is the only option.

2.3 Karmveer Bhaurao Patil



Let's Tell

Who started the scheme of 'Earn and Learn' in Maharashtra?



Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil

2.3.1 A Brief Life Sketch of Karmveer Bhaurao Patil

Full Name	Bhaurao Paygonda Patil
Date of Birth	22 September, 1887
Place of Birth	Kumbhoj, Dist. - Kolhapur
Mother's Name	Gangabai
Wife's Name	Laxmibai
Primary Education	Vita, District Sangli
Secondary Education	Rajaram High School, Jain Boarding, Kolhapur
Death	9th May 1959

2.5 : A Brief Life Sketch of Karmveer Bhaurao Patil



Remember It

Being inspired by Chhatrapati Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj and Mahatma Jotirao Phule, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil established Rayat Shikshan Sanstha at Satara. Education reached every corner of Maharashtra, with the whole hearted efforts of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil had decided the picture of 'Banyan Tree' as a logo of the organization. To make education available from primary education to college education, the educational institutions were introduced with various faculties like Arts, Commerce, Science, Education, Law, Engineering. Bhaurao Patil in the real sense was a great reformer. That is why he gave opportunity to hardworking and intellectual people in his organization. The advantage of this was many doctors, lawyers, professors, teachers, social workers, graduates in modern agriculture became qualified from rural areas.



Internet my Friend

List the work of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha spread in various districts in Maharashtra with the help of internet.

2.3.2 Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Educational Contribution

Sr. No.	Year	Educational Institutes
1	1909	Dudhgaon Vidyarthi Ashram (First Institute of Rayat Shikshan Sansatha)
2	1910	Dudhgaon Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
3	1919	A resolution was passed in Satya Shodhak Samaj to establish educational institute for educating the Bahujan Samaj.
4	1919	Established Rayat Shikshan Sanstha Dist. Sangli.
5	1921	Established Hostel at Nerale, Taluka Walva

6	1924	Hostel at Satara for students of all castes and religions
7	1927	Change the name of Satara Hostel to Chhatrapati Boarding House
8	1932	Established Union Boarding House in Pune
9	1935	Registration of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha
10	1935	Established 'Silver Jubilee Rural Training College' which is now well known as 'Mahatma Phule Adhyapak Vidyalaya'
11	1936	Started a Marathi school in the name of R.B. Kale the second president of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha
12	1938	Established a Voluntary Primary School at Yavateshwar for students living in mountainous area.
13	1942	Established Hostel for women and Jijamata Adhyapak Vidyalaya
14	1947	Established Chhatrapati Shivaji College with free accommodation facility
15	1954	Established Sadguru Gadge Maharaj college in Karad.
16	1955	Established Azad college of Education in Satara

2.6 : Educational Institutes established by Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil



Internet my Friend

Collect more information about educational contribution of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil through internet.



Do You Know ?

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil established hostel at Nerale, Walva Taluka in 1921. In this hostel students belonging to all castes and religions lived together along with untouchables. To avoid the burden of expense of food on a single person, an innovative scheme was introduced called as Mushtifund. (A woman grinding grains using stone grinder, would keep a handful of grains in a bag which would be collected by students and teacher of the hostel under the Mushtifund. This is also called a Zoli Yojana).

2.3.3 Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil:

Educational Thoughts

- Education through self dependence.
- Self-respect through education and prestige through self-respect.
- Education for the upliftment of society.
- Education is the tool of character building.
- Education for multiple objectives
- Teacher should be leader and gramsevak of the village.
- Need of hostel for educating everyone together.
- Concept of education for various streams and disciplines.



Let's Understand

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil believed that students should work hard on their potentials and should acquire education. Therefore he decided 'Self-reliant Education is our motto' as a slogan for Rayat Shikshan Sanstha.



Internet my Friend

Using internet, collect and present the information of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha.

2.4 Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh



Let's Tell

- Who was the first Indian Minister of Agriculture?
- Who is the founder of Shree Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha in Vidarbha?



Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh

2.4.1 A Brief Life sketch of

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh

Full Name	Dr. Panjabrao (Bhausahab) Shamrao Bapu Deshmukh
Date of Birth	27 December, 1898
Place of Birth	Papal, Dist - Amravati
Mother's Name	Radhabai
Wife's Name	Vimalabai
Primary Education	Papal, Dist - Amravati
Secondary Education	Amravati
Graduation	Fergusson College Pune, Oxford University England
Death	10th April 1965

2.7 : Brief Life Sketch of
Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh

2.4.2 Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh : Educational Contribution

Sr. No.	Year	Educational Insitutes
1	1926	Shivaji Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati
2	1926	Shradhanand Chatralaya, Amravati
3	1932	Shri Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha, Amravati
4	1950	Shri Shivaji Lok Vidyapeeth, Pune

2.8 : Educational Contribution of
Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh

- In 1932, Shree Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha was established.
- By increasing the revenue of district council, he opened 100 free and compulsory education centres in Amravati.
- Establishment of hostel within the school in Shri Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha for providing education in Amravati.

- He opened many colleges in Vidarbha for Bahujan Samaj students from the education.
- To eradicate, ignorance, backwardness, poverty, unhealthy and socio-economic inequality in rural areas, Shree Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha, Gandhi Gram Udyog Mandir, Kasturba Medical And Welfare Center were established
- Founded Rural Institute to revolutionize education
- Curriculum beneficial to women was framed by Shree Shivaji Shikshan Sanstha.
- At Amravati, started C.P.Ed. course for Physical Education and started the Physical Education College.
- Established Shri Shivaji Lok Vidyapeeth in the 1950.
- After becoming the Agriculture Minister of India in 1952, he established “Bharat Krishak Samaj” for use of Modern Technology in agriculture.
- He initiated many activities like adult education, gram organizer class, one to two years agricultural courses, Gandhi Gram Udyog Mandir etc.
- Through the medium of 'Rural Institute'; independent technical institutes established in 1956, Junior College of Science and Vocation, Agricultural Science Diploma, Animal Husbandry and Dairy, Panchayat Raj Centre, Gramsevak Training Centre, several centres like Anganwadi Sevika Kendra were started.



Remember It

Just as water is for agriculture and education is for Society" was the Mantra of progressive educational thinker Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh. By increasing the revenue of

district council, he opened 100 free and compulsory education centres in Amravati. Because of this noble activity of compulsory, free and universal education, Amravati district has won the second highest rank in India.

He founded the hostel adjacent to the secondary schools of Shri Shivaji Institute of Shikshan Sanstha with the thought that students could get the facility of hostel. Many colleges were started in Amravati for higher education for boys and girls from rural area in Vidarbha.

2.4.3. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh : Educational Thoughts

- Hostel facilities should be made available for students taking secondary education.
- University education should focus on creating nationalist who would serve the society or the country instead of merely creating bookish scholars
- Traditional and out dated education system should be replaced by socially-oriented education.
- Education is useful for eradicating, backwardness, poverty, illiteracy and socio-economic inequality in rural areas.
- Everyone should take care of physical health.
- Agriculture must be supported by modern technology. Agriculture education should reach the farmers through exhibitions, seminars and conferences.



Let's understand

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh devoted his life for the bringing the under-developed society more and more into the main stream of education. For the upliftment of the under developed society, he established many schools and colleges and the Rural Institutes.

2.5 Anutai Wagh



Anutai Wagh

2.5.1 A Brief Life Sketch of Anutai Wagh

Full Name	Anutai Balkrishna Wagh
Date of Birth	17th March, 1910
Place of Birth	Morgaon, District Pune
Mother's Name	Yamunabai
Husband's Name	Shankar Vaman Jategaonkar
Education	1929 passed teachers training exam with first grade. Passed matriculation exam in 1937 in night school. 1961 passed B.A. exam from SNDT Women's University, Mumbai with first grade.
Honours	• 1972 Ideal teacher award from Maharashtra Government • 1975- Dalit Mitra award from Maharashtra Government. • 1985- Padmashree by Government of India
Death	27th September, 1992

2.9 : Brief Life Sketch of Anutai Wagh

Under the able guidance of Tarabai Modak, Anutai Wagh brought revolutionary change in the history of child education

through experimentation in education. Anutai gave education to the adivasi children in Kosbad, Tal. Dahanu, District. Palghar in Tribal Area through play way method (games). During the period between 1949 to 1956 Anutai started in all 15 Aanganwadis. She provided employment to adivasi people through vocational education. Under the guidance of Dr. Chitra Naik, she started various training programmes for Gramsevika, Balsevika and Anganwadi. The educational work of respected Tarabai Modak was faithfully continued by Anutai Wagh.

2.5.2 Anutai Wagh :

Educational Contribution

Sr. No.	Educational work of Anutai Wagh
1.	Worked at Gram Bal Shiksha Kendra, at Bordi Taluka-Dahanu, Dist-Palghar (1933-44)
2.	Worked as director and lecturer at Nutan Bal Shiksha Kendra, Kosbad Taluka-Dahanu, Dist-Palghar (1945-73)
3.	Worked as member of National Council for Educational Research and Training (1976-79)
4.	Worked as President of all India Pre-primary Educational Institute (1976-79)
5.	Editor-Teacher-Parents orientation magazine 'Shikshan Patrika' and 'Savitri' for women empowerment.
6.	Conducted Balanced diet training courses with UNICEF aid.
7.	Participation- All India pre school education conferences.

2.10 : Anutai Wagh :
Educational Contribution

2.5.3 Educational Thoughts of Anutai Wagh

- Considering the restless nature of child, he should be dealt with tactfully,
- Education should be given through games and playway method.

- Generating employment through work experience education.
- Education through rhymes and stories.
- Pre-primary education should be managed through experimentation.
- For enjoyable education, childrens toys should be used.
- Use of materials available in the surrounding should be used as educational material to provide effective education.

Anutai Wagh worked for child education selflessly throughout her life. She introduced the concept of Balwadi as an option for Montessori school. She managed Adivasi Education by living directly with them. She arranged many training programs for teachers of Kindergarten (Aanganwadi and Balwadi).

She started 10 creches, 11 Balwadis, 4 Pre-primary schools, 30 adult education institutions, night schools, teacher's training schools, meadow schools (kuran shala), schools for deaf and dumb, *Stree Shakti Jagruti Sanstha* in Bordi, Kosbad and Thane. At that time Bordi, Kosbad became the laboratory of Adivasi Education. She dedicated her whole life for the welfare of Adivasis.

• Literary work of Anutai Wagh-

Anutai Wagh wrote about her educational concept, methods and experiments in books. She wrote following books-

- *Balwadi Kashi Chalwavi*
- *Kuran Shala*
- *Vikasachya Margawar (Series)*
- *Sakas Aahar Geete*
- *Sahaj Shikshan*
- *Balwaditil Goshti (Nursery Stories)*
- *Badbad Gite (Nursery Rhymes)*
- *Kruti gite (Activity Songs)*
- *Prabodhika etc.*



Let's understand

We have to understand the restless nature of small children, so that we can mould them. Anutai conducted many experiments in the field of education. Anutai has set an ideal example for teaching using tribal settlements for education by actually living with them.



Internet my Friend

With the help of internet present the life sketch of Anutai Wagh.

Make a presentation by collecting information about Tarabai Modak and Gijubhai Badheka.



Q. 1 (A) Select the appropriate answer from the options given below and rewrite the sentence.

- (1) Choose the work which is not done by Mahatma Phule from the following
 - (a) Presented the thoughts in front of William Hunter Education Commission.
 - (b) Established Satyashodhak Samaj.
 - (c) Wrote ' Kavya Phule anthology'.
 - (d) Taught in Scottish Mission School.
- (2) Choose the educational thought of Anutai Wagh out of the following options
 - (a) Teach children as per their interest.
 - (b) Adopt society oriented teaching methodology.
 - (c) Education through Self reliance.
 - (d) Alternatives 'b' and 'a'
- (3) Identify the wrong pair from the following options.
 - (a) Mahatma Phule - the first school for girls
 - (b) Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve - Professor of Mathematics at Fergusson College
 - (c) Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil - Establishment of Satyashodhak Samaj
 - (d) Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh - Emphasis on Residential education
- (4) Choose the educational thinker who established the first Women's University from the following
 - (a) Anutai Wagh
 - (b) Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh
 - (c) Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve
 - (d) Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil

Q. 1 (B) Correlate and pair the following points given in the column A, B, C

Sr. No.	A - Educational Thinker	B - Established Institutes	C - Place
1	Mahatma Jotirao Phule	(a) Rayat Shikshan Sanstha	(I) Amravati
2	Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil	(b) Shivaji Shikshan Sansatha	(II) Mumbai
3	Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve	(c) First School for girls	(III) Satara
4	Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh	(d) S.N.D.T. Women's University	(IV) Pune

Q. 2 Answer in one or two words

- (1) Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve was honoured by the following universities with which titles?
 - (a) Pune University
 - (b) Banaras Hindu Vidyapeeth
- (2) Educational Institutes Established by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh.
 - a)
 - b)
- (3) What kind of teaching aids were used by Anutai Wagh in child education?
 - (a)
 - (b)

Q. 3 Answer the following questions

- (1) State any three educational thoughts of Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve.
- (2) Explain in brief about Mushtifund yojana.
- (3) State any three educational thoughts of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh.

Q. 4 Write the correct answers of following questions.

(a) Mahatma Jotirao Phule :

- (1) Full name -----
- (2) Honours received -----
- (3) Educational thoughts -----

(b) Anutai Wagh :

- (1) Full name -----
- (2) Inspiration -----
- (3) Honours received -----

Q. 5 Answer the following questions.

- (1) Write the educational contribution of Mahatma Jotirao Phule.
- (2) Write the educational contribution of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh.

Q. 6 Complete the following activities.

- (1) Visit a nearby pre-primary school and observe the teaching learning process and write a report on it.
- (2) Collect information of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha established by Karmveer Bhaurao Patil from the internet.

* * *

Report Writing

Important Points in report writing :

Many a times we have to write reports. Reports can be written on various subjects. There can be reports on field visit, projects, research and events. Normally following points are considered while writing reports.

Title : Brief information about the report should be included in the title.

Introduction : In Introduction, include information about objectives, place, types of report.

Main Body : This is the main body of report, hence detailed information, description, classification, structure etc. should be included.

Conclusion : Brief summary must be given. Reflection of self opinion in conclusion is important.

References : Various references are used while writing a report e.g. books, new papers, articles or information from internet. Give a list of these references.