

Social Responsibility, Indian Industries and Environment

Dr. Bharti Dixit

Suppose I have earned a fair amount of wealth either by way of legacy or by means of trade and industry. I must know that all that belongs to me is the right to an honourable livelihood no better than what is enjoyed by million of others, the rest of my wealth belongs to the community and is to be used for the welfare of the community".¹

1. These thoughts of Gandhiji advocating his concept of 'Trusteeship of wealth' and focusing on reducing economic inequality in colonial India are equally relevant today with different approaches and dimensions. Social responsibility is one such dimension.
2. Acting with concern and sensitivity, being aware of the impact of the actions on others, particularly the disadvantages, is called 'Social Responsibility'. If this 'Social Responsibility' is related with Industries or corporate sector, it is called 'Corporate Social Responsibility'. It guides the ways how companies manage the business process to produce an overall positive impact on society.
3. The world Business Council for sustainable development, in its publication 'Making Good Business Sense' by 'Lord Halme' and 'Richard watt', gives the following definition--

"Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by businesses to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community society at large."²

In global academic perspective, Corporate Social Responsibility was started to be discussed during post World War Era. Milton Friedman is considered to be first scholar to write about corporate social responsibility in 1970.³

Now a days, Social Responsibility has become an integral part of the business process and after proper management, it is supposed to enhance the competitiveness of business and maximize the value of wealth creation to society. In a larger perspective, companies at their own, decides to contribute towards refining the environment and make society a better place to live. Through the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility

¹Head Deptt of Economics, Shahid Mangal Pandey, Government Girls College, Meerut

Self Attested

M. 12

भारत में निर्धनता की समस्या : अभिशाप अथवा समाजिक उपोत्पाद डॉ. भारती दीक्षित*

सैदान्तिक रूप से निर्धनता का तात्पर्य वह स्थिति है, जब कोई व्यक्ति अपने परिवार के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन, वस्त्र और सिर पर छत का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर पाता, और साफ पेयजल, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, सूचना और अन्य दैनन्दिनी जरूरतों तक उसकी पहुंच घनहीनता के कारण सुगम नहीं हो पाती। अर्थात् आधारभूत और न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं से वंचित रह जाना ही निर्धनता है। परन्तु निर्धनता मात्र भौतिक वचना ही नहीं है, उससे कही आगे जाकर यह

- अवसरों और विकल्पों की कमी है
- समाज में पर्याप्त योगदान न कर पाने की कसक है
- अनिश्चय और शक्तिहीनता की स्थिति है
- एक मनुष्य को समाज में सहभागिता में जबरन रोके रखने की स्थिति है
- दूसरों पर निर्भर रहने और सहायता मांगे जाने पर उदासीनता, रुखाई यहाँ तक कि, बेइज्जती झेलने को बाध्य होने की अवस्था है
- एक बहुमुखी और पेंचीदी राक्षसी है।

कुल मिलाकर यह अवमानना और तिरस्कार की स्थिति है और इस नाते मानवीय आत्म सम्मान और तिरस्कार की स्थिति है और इस नाते, मानवीय आत्म सम्मान के लिए एक अपशब्द है।

तुलनात्मक निर्धनता अथवा सापेक्ष निर्धनता के बात करें तो, भारत में दो अतियाँ हैं। यहाँ, एक तरफ दुनिया के एक तिहाई करोड़पति अपनी चकाचौंधमारी जीवन शैली में व्यस्त हैं तो दूसरी तरफ दुनिया का हर तीसरा निर्धन व्यक्ति भी भारतीय है जो अभावों और निर्योग्यताओं के अंधकार में डूबा है।

लेकिन मुद्दा यहां पूर्ण निर्धनता का है, जहां कोपेनहेगेन घोषणा के अनुसार मूलभूत मानवीय जरूरतें भी पूरी नहीं हो पातीं और अस्तित्व के संघर्ष का एक अंतहीन त्रासद सिलसिला जारी रहता है। यहीं एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न से हमारा सामना होता है कि गरीब क्यों गरीब रहते हैं ? गरीबी की सम्पूर्ण समस्या का मूल यही प्रश्न अपने आप में समेटे है।

बीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्य से ही विश्व की मूलभूत समस्याओं में शुमार रही 'निर्धनता' आज भी उतनी ही प्रभावी और उतनी ही प्रासंगिक है। 15 सितम्बर 1975 के स्टेट्समैन में वर्ल्ड बैंक के तत्कालीन प्रेसीडेंट राबर्ट मैकनमारा का एक बयान छपा था -

"Among our century's most urgent, it is wholly unacceptable poverty that plights the lives of some 2000 million people in more than 100 country of the developing world."

आज भी स्थितियाँ बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बदली हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धनता-निवारण के लिए एक के बाद एक किए जाने वाले प्रयासों (जिनमें प्रतिवर्ष 17

* एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग शहीद मंगलपांडेय राजकीय महाविद्यालय मेरठ (उ.प्र.)

2021

"FERTILITY BEHAVIOR AND FAMILY PALNNING PRACTICES IN RURAL U.P.: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY"

Dr. LATA KUMAR

Associate Professor

S. M. P. Govt. Girls (PG) College, Meerut

KAPIL KUMAR

Junior Research Fellow

S. M. P. Govt. Girls (PG) College, Meerut

ABSTRACT

Objectives: (i) To know the socio-economic profile of the respondents. (ii) To trace out the practices of family planning methods & fertility behaviour of the respondents. **Methodology:** The data for the present study have been collected from 100 respondents through interview guide/schedule and observation method using the purposive sampling from two communities Hindu-Muslim age group of 21-45 years. **Area of Study:** This study was conducted in Babri village, Shamli, Uttar Pradesh. **Conclusion:** This study shows the religious differentiation in fertility behaviour and family planning among Hindu and Muslim. The fertility behaviour of Muslim communities is higher than the Hindu, and this is irrespective of economic status and education. The acceptance rate of modern contraceptive uses is lower among the Muslims. The relationship between religion and fertility behaviour has prompted much interest. Data reveal that the fertility rate among Muslim women is significantly higher than the Hindu women. Hindu respondents ever and presently used family planning method in comparison to Muslim respondents. There are more complex socio-economic factors for the differential behaviour of the two communities that needs to be better understood.

KEYWORDS: Religion, Hindu, Muslim, Fertility behaviour, Family planning methods, Health.

INTRODUCTION

Medical sociology is the subfield that applies the perspectives, conceptualizations, theories, and methodologies of sociology to phenomena having to do with human health and disease (WIESS 2000:1).

Medical sociology brings sociological perspectives, theories, and methods of the study of health and medical practice. Medical sociology is the branch of sociology that addresses a wide range of key issues and especially the interplay between key issues and especially the interplay between social factors and health. The field of medical sociology is a sub-discipline of sociology that attempts to analyse social actions and social factors in illness and illness involved in the illness situation to appreciate the meaning and implication of any illness episode (Cockerham 1998:1).

(Registration Evaluation Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals), US law on Lead Content etc, Infrastructure:-

1. Expansion of production capacities.
2. Economies of scale.

Capital:-

1. Attracting public equity.

Value Addition:-

1. Growth of luxury brands.
2. High consumer demand.

Conclusion:-

This paper highlights the growing opportunities available to leather industry in India. Leather products like hand bags, footwear and leather garments have the largest export growth potentials in the leather industry. On the export front, the industry is able to make satisfactory progress. Joint ventures and FDI would give a boost to the Indian leather industry. It has been able to handle global development with confidence. The support extended by the government has proved to be valuable. In the coming years the future outlook for the Indian Leather Industry seems to be positive.

References:-

Journals:-

1. Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Vol no: 58, No.4 April 2005.
2. Business and Economics- Facts for you, Vol no: 27, No: 5 June 2007.
3. The Hindu Survey of Indian Industry, Vol no: 5, 2010.
4. Business and Economics- Facts for you, Vol no: 27, No: 7 June 2012.



Impact of Covid-19 on Child Beggars in Meerut

Dr. Late Kumar

Associate Professor, Sociology,
SMP Govt. Girls PG College, Madhav Puram,
Meerut

Mr. Pradeep Singh

Research Scholar, Sociology,
SMP Govt. Girls PG College, Madhav Puram,
Meerut

Abstract - This paper investigates the impact of COVID-19 on the child beggars in Meerut. This COVID-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis; it is affecting people's social and economic lives, as well as changing their way of life. While the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic varies country to country, according to the report, poverty and inequalities are widespread in India. According to UNICEF, the COVID-19 pandemic is threatening the lives of 600 million children in South Asia. 240 million children already live in multidimensional poverty, but the COVID-19 pandemic crisis pushed another 120 million children from the region into poverty. As a result of this lockdown, the education and child protection systems were completely shut down. During the pandemic, the children who were begging faced a slew of difficulties. They were unable to meet their most basic needs. The goals of this research paper are to learn about the impact of COVID-19 on child beggars and to assess the socio-economic conditions of child beggars in Meerut. Samples of 40 child beggars begging in various locations were chosen for the study using interview method, group discussion, and observation techniques. This research pa-

“Religion-Specific Differentials in Fertility and Family Planning Among Rural People”

Dr. LATA KUMAR (Associate Professor)

S.M.P. Govt. Girls (PG) College, Meerut

KAPIL KUMAR (Junior Research Fellow)

S.M.P. Govt. Girls (PG) College, Meerut

Abstract

Objectives: (i) To assess the socio-economic profile of the respondents. (ii) To identify the attitude towards the age of marriage, pregnancy, delivery, children, and abortion among Hindu and Muslim. (iii) To understand the knowledge of the contraceptive. **Methodology:** The data for the present study have been collected from 100 respondents through interview guide/schedule and observation method using the purposive sampling from two communities Hindu-Muslim age group of 21-45 years. **Area of Study:** This study was conducted in Babri village, Shamli, Uttar Pradesh. **Conclusion:** This study shows the religious differentiation in fertility behaviour and family planning among Hindu & Muslim. The fertility behaviour of Muslim communities is higher than the Hindu, and this is irrespective of economic status and education. The acceptance rate of modern contraceptive uses is lower among the Muslims. The relationship between religion and fertility behaviour has prompted much interest. Data reveal that the fertility rate among Muslim women is significantly higher than for Hindu women. There are more complex socio-economic factors for the differential behaviour of the two communities that needs to be better understood.

Keywords: Religion, Hindu, Muslim, Fertility behaviour, Family planning method, Health, Marriage, Pregnancy, Delivery.

Introduction

Medical sociology is the subfield that applies the perspectives, conceptualizations, theories, and methodologies of sociology to phenomena having to do with human health and disease (WIESS 2000:1).

Medical sociology brings sociological perspectives, theories, and methods of the study of health and Medical practice. Medical sociology is the branch of sociology that addresses a wide range of key issues and especially the interplay between key issues and especially the interplay between social factors and health. The field of Medical sociology is a sub-discipline of sociology that attempts to analyse social actions and social factors in illness and illness involved in the

Changing Trends of Advertisements during COVID-19

Dr. Lata Kumar

HOD, Sociology Dept., S.M.P. Govt. Girls P.G. College, Madhav Puram, Meerut

Ms. Preeti Singh

Research Scholar, Sociology, S.M.P. Govt. Girls P.G. College, Madhav Puram, Meerut

Abstract

We dwell in a world of dynamic and continuous changes. We need to accept social changes whether we like it or not. COVID-19 change not only our lifestyles but it's changed our social life also. It has impact on advertisers also. We have seen lots of ads who have changed according to the trend. Advertiser changed their strategy to influence the society. They produced ads according to the need, as advertisements are the paid form of communication and they are influencing the society because they are the keys for building and creating the brands more popular. Advertising with celebrities create easy remembrance on the public for the advertised brand. They changed ads according to the need, festivals and situation. With tricks advertiser tried to enhance their customers. The ads which broadcasted and printed at the time of COVID-19 were different. We found that they created ads with different strategy. As strategy is also needed because COVID-19 has not only shifted business trends, but also consumer priorities and the entire advertising field. Trend has been changed and has a great impact on society. This paper is deals with ads who have changed their advertisements according to the trend to increase sell of the particular product. We found that big brands changed the USP of the products. In this pandemic companies are trying to change their ads according to the trends and had a great impact on society.

Keywords: Advertisement, Changing Trends, Society, Promotion, COVID-19, Pandemic, USP.

Introduction

Advertisements has positive as well as negative impact on our society. It is always a debated topic. In our country there is big scope of any business. That's why all the multinational and national companies focused on advertisements. They know very well that advertisements are the communication link between the seller and the buyer or the consumers. Advertisement does not simply provide information about products and services but is a trial to influencing consumers to purchase. We can say that advertising does not end with the flow of information from the seller to the buyer. It goes further to influence and persuade people to action. Everyone wants to grab new things, food, fashion and trend. In this pandemic, we have seen different advertisements in News Papers, Magazines, Television and Social Media who have replaced their old advertisements with new ones with different style and USP according to the trends. By these unique advertisements all the companies and organizations want to attract peoples. They have a different style to promote their products.

Advertising first used by Egyptians by papyrus scroll. After that China used advertisement orally. Thoms J. Barrot from London published first time advertisement for soaps in 19th Century. In 20th Century advertisements started on Radio Channels. In 1950, Television channels started to telecast advertisements. In 1980's in Cable Television and in 1990 started to come on Internet. "Advertisement is an attempt to attract someone to buy a good or service, It can change the customer into consumer." Winick and Winick (1979) and Verma & Larson (2002) refer to TV as a part of our beloved family. All the members of our family choose their best companion is TV rather than another member of their family, friends and games. At present time when we are facing lockdown peoples are free and spending time with TV and Social.

According to sociologists " Society is a group of people with common interaction, culture and territory. Sociologist L.T Hobhouse defined – Society is a tissue of relationships.

INDEX

Sl. No.	Title of the Paper	Name of Author	Page No.
01.	IMPACT OF SWAMI VIVEKANAND ON INDIAN SEXUALISM	Dr. Gajanan S. Mohkarhar	01
02.	IMPACT OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S SPEECHES AT THE INDIA AND THE WORLD	Mr. Nutan V. Choudhary	05
03.	SWAMI VIVEKANANDA: AN ICONIC PERSONIFICATION	Dr. Prasad A. Joshi	08
04.	"SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S VIEWS ON INDIAN WOMEN"	Agarwal Rajkumar	13
05.	A STUDY ON SWAMI VIVEKANANDA PERSPECTIVE ON EDUCATION AND VALUES IN HUMAN BEING	Dr. Soukta Yadavras Padi	16
06.	RECALLING SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S VISIT TO GOA	Mr. Mayor Marcel Avelar	19
07.	SWAMI VIVEKANANDA VIEW REGARDING LIBERTY EQUALITY	Dr. J. C. Salmiche	21
08.	REDISCOVERING SWAMI VIVEKANANDA IN CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES THROUGH THE LENSES OF THE INDIAN JUDICIARY	Dr. Joshua Stephen Bastian	24
09.	स्वामी विवेकानंद: आध्यात्मिक एवं आधुनिक विचारक	डॉ. मता कुमार प्रीति सिंह	28
10.	व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर स्वामी विवेकानंद की जीवनी	डॉ. मताकुमारी	33
11.	संस्कृत साहित्य में वर्णित श्री स्वामी विवेकानंदजी का जीवन परिचय	डॉ. मताकुमारी	36
12.	स्वामी विवेकानंदजी के जीवनी पर विचार/विश्लेषण	मृगशी दत्त	39
13.	स्वामी विवेकानंदजी के विचार पर सुनिश्चित विचार	बाबु जी केदार ठाकुर	41
14.	"स्वामी विवेकानंद : एक महान क्रांतिकारी"	डॉ. मताकुमारी	43
15.	स्वामी विवेकानंद जी के जीवन का एक दृष्टिकोण	राहुल सुखदेव पेंडरकर	46
16.	"स्वामी विवेकानंद यांचे धार्मिक विचार व जीवनका काल"	प्र. डॉ. कनका देवनागिराम	49

डॉ. मता कुमार

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, राष्ट्रीय प्रबंधन संस्थान नवमंडल गार्जन्स पी. जी. कॉलेज, माधवपुरा, केरल

प्रीति सिंह

सोसायटी, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, राष्ट्रीय प्रबंधन संस्थान नवमंडल गार्जन्स पी. जी. कॉलेज, माधवपुरा, केरल

वह सत्य है कि विवेकानंद राजनीतिक आंदोलन के पक्ष में नहीं थे, इस पर भी उनकी दृष्टि की है।
 अहिंसा, महापुरुष और अधिपति राष्ट्र का निर्माण हो। वे हमें जो राष्ट्रीय जीवन की संगीत का स्वाद द्या है।
 जो हीमन के समान उनका विचार था कि प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय का जीवन किसी एक तत्व की अभिव्यक्ति है।
 लिए हमें भारत के इतिहास का एक प्रमुख निर्धारक तत्व रहा है। स्वामी विवेकानंद के शब्दों में विश्व जगत् का
 में एक प्रमुख स्वर होता है, जैसे ही हर राष्ट्रीय के जीवन में एक प्रवाह तत्व होता है अन्य सभी तत्व इसी में
 होते हैं। प्रत्येक राष्ट्र का अपना अन्य सब कुछ नीच है। भारत का तत्व हमें है। समाज सुधार तथा अन्य सब कुछ
 है अन्य शब्दों में विवेकानंद ने राष्ट्रवाद के धार्मिक सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन किया। उनका विचार था कि
 भारत के राष्ट्रीय जीवन का प्रमुख आधार ब्रह्मा, उनके विचार में किसी राष्ट्र को जीविकतानी उसके जीवन
 महत्त्व की नींव पर ही बनाया जा सकता है। अतीत की उपेक्षा करके राष्ट्र का विकास नहीं किया जा सकता
 राष्ट्रीयता के आध्यात्मिक पक्ष में विचार करते हैं, उनका विचार था कि भारत में राष्ट्रवाद का निर्माण धार्मिक
 आधार पर ही किया जा सकता है। विवेकानंद का यह मत था कि आध्यात्मिकता के आधार पर ही भारत का विकास
 हो सकता है, उन्होंने अपने एक व्याख्यान में स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि भारत में विवेकानंदों को जाने दो, सब को
 जीवन दो, किंतु हम भारतीय अपनी आध्यात्मिकता से सत्य विश्व को जीत लेंगे। हमारी आध्यात्मिकता धर्म का
 जीतकर रहेगी। अस्तु और सचिव राष्ट्रीय जीवन की नींव ही यह है कि हम दर्शन और आध्यात्मिकता से विश्व
 विजय प्राप्त करें। राव दर्शन के क्षेत्र में पूर्ण महत्त्वपूर्ण अनुदान उनकी स्वतंत्रता की कल्पना है, अहिंसा ज्ञान का
 स्वतंत्रता की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रयास किया जा रहा है स्वतंत्रता आध्यात्मिक प्रवृत्ति का मूल है। विवेकानंद के स्वतंत्र
 विचारक सिद्धांत अत्यंत व्यापक हैं उनका मत था कि अस्तु विश्व अपनी अस्वरत प्रति के माध्यम से मुक्त
 स्वतंत्रता ही जीवन रहा है। अनुभव का विकास स्वतंत्रता के वातावरण में ही संभव है। उनके शब्दों में अहिंसा
 मानविक तथा आध्यात्मिक स्वतंत्रता की ओर अग्रसर होना तथा दूसरों को उस की ओर अग्रसर होने में सहायक
 देना अनुभव का सबसे बड़ा पुरस्कार है, जो सामाजिक नियम इन स्वतंत्रता के विकास में बाधा डालते हैं।
 हानिकारक है और उन्हें नीच गढ़ करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए उन शब्दों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए कि
 द्वारा अनुभव स्वतंत्रता के मार्ग पर अग्रसर होता है।

Lockdown and Its Impact On Global Environment : A Survey Report

Paper Submission: 10/09/2021, Date of Acceptance: 23/09/2021, Date of Publication: 24/09/2021

Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic has influenced the natural environment in many ways. The numerous national and international lockdowns has both positive and negative effect on wildlife. This pandemic and resulting limitations imposed to fight the spread of the disease have resulted some positive impacts on worldwide environment. These comprises of temporary improvement in the air quality, less noise pollution and lesser gas emissions. On the other hand the world also stresses that there are few negative consequences due to this pandemic such as focusing on reshaping our unsustainable production and consumption systems to attain long-term environmental benefits. The Covid-19 pandemic should shove us all to rethink our communication with nature and wildlife.

Covid-19 and its associated lockdown has provided us as a rare opportunity to step back and evaluate the influence on the environment. We are observing clean air quality, clear water and the cities where we can live happily as we have demanded for so long precisely because we have been shut away. Thus to attain all this we should make a commitment to instill such principles to make our environment clean and sustainable.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Environment, Wildlife, Lockdown, Globalisation.

Introduction

Environment as the term itself indicates, is anything immediately surrounding an object and exerting a direct influence on it. The role of environment is so great that it can affect our society and our behavior. The natural environment encompasses all living and nonliving things occurring naturally, meaning, in this case, is not artificial. The term is most often applied to the Earth or some parts of Earth. This environment encompasses the interaction of all living species, climate, weather and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity.

Environment of both the types- geographical and social or natural and man-made has a tremendous bearing on human personality. The natural environment sets limits to the personality and also provides opportunities for its development. The social environment provides enough conditions for its proper expression.

Coronavirus (covs) are a group of viruses which affects human beings through zoonotic transmission. On January 12, 2020, WHO found that coronavirus was the reason of the infection in Wuhan and later on 11th February WHO announced this Novel COV as 'COVID-19'. In India the first confirmed positive case was reported on 30th January in Kerala. Till then the spread of coronavirus became rapid after 15 March till now and started taking a horrible shape in the entire country.

India terribly affected by corona which has paid a heavy fee for this improvement in phrases of toxin the air we breathe. As in keeping with Press launch of World Health Organization (2nd May 2018) round 7 million human being die each twelve months from publicly to first class debris in polluted air. When we look at the records of State of India's Environment (SOE) 2019, we found on air quality, that's being skilled with the aid of using anyone and recorded in various legit reports.

Statement of the Problem

Pandemics and the environment have a close relation. Throughout history epidemics have caused large-scale deaths, reducing human influence on the environment. Europe's Black Death which killed about 20 million people during 1347-51 led to a drastic reduction in toxic lead pollution in the air for the first time in over a thousand years.

Researchers also believe that the Anthropocene-age of the humans- started with an epidemic. This epidemic which happened around 1610 and killed more than 50 million people in Latin America, was caused by the transmission of the smallpox virus from Europeans to the native population.

Mamta Sagar
Associate Professor
Dept. of Sociology,
S.M.P.P.G. College,
Meerut, U.P., India

Anil Pawan Sagar
Associate Professor
Dept. of History,
Govt. Degree
College, Chhaprauli,
Bagpat, U.P., India

“विदेश नीति—मकसद, महत्व और निर्भरता: नरेन्द्र मोदी के कार्यकाल के विशेष संदर्भ में”

1. डॉ० अनुजा रानी गर्ग (एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर व विभागाध्यक्ष), शोध निर्देशिका, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग शहीद मंगल

पाण्डे राजकीय महिला स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उ०प्र०).

2. राकेश कुमार, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग शहीद मंगल पाण्डे राजकीय महिला स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय,

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ (उ०प्र०).

1.1 प्रस्तावना—

विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र, भारत विश्व में सुदृढ़ एवं सशक्त विदेश नीति के लिए जाना जाता है। साथ ही राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल अपना सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में भी भारतीय विदेश नीति के क्षेत्र में कई मुकाम हासिल हुए हैं और अनेकानेक चुनौतियों का सामना भी करना पड़ा है। भारत की स्वदेश नीति का विश्व व्यवस्था, द्विपक्षीय तथा बहुक्षेत्रीय सम्बन्धों, नई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था आदि के निर्धारण में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। विदेश नीति के निर्धारण में सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावशाली तत्व, राष्ट्रीय हित कहा जाता है। भारतीय विदेश नीति के आधार एवं स्वरूप के निर्धारण में भी राष्ट्रीय हितों की सर्वाधिक भूमिका है साथ ही हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों को हमारे सम्बन्ध तथा विश्व व्यवस्था के संचालन में हमारी भूमिका का भी भारतीय विदेश नीति के निर्धारण में प्रमुख योगदान है।

इन सबके अतिरिक्त भारतीय विदेश नीति के निर्धारण एवं क्रियान्वयन पर तत्कालीन नेतृत्व का भी बहुत प्रभाव रहा है। भारत की विदेश नीति के निर्धारण में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की अमिट छाप है क्योंकि विदेश नीति के सिद्धान्तों का प्रथम तथा निर्धारण उन्होंने ही किया था। वो सिद्धान्त कमोवेश आज भी बने हुए हैं, परन्तु राष्ट्रीय हितों की आवश्यकतानुसार नवीन सिद्धान्तों ने भारतीय विदेश नीति में अपनी जगह बना ली है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू के समय आदेशों में लिपटी

स्वराज्य और सत्याग्रह वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में

□ डॉ. अनुजा रानी गर्ग*

शोध सारांश

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में वर्तमान वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में महात्मा गांधी के स्वराज्य और सत्याग्रह संबंधी विचारों व दर्शन की समीक्षा की गई है। महात्मा गांधी जी का दर्शन जीवन एवं विचार भविष्य के लिए एक अमूल्य धरोहर है, जिस की सार्थकता एवं प्रासंगिकता आज भी विद्यमान है, प्रस्तुत लेख इसी दिशा में एक प्रयास है। स्वराज्य की अवधारणा, स्वराज्य के तत्व, स्वराज्य के आदर्शों आदि की विवेचना के साथ ही गांधी जी के ग्राम स्वराज्य एवं सत्याग्रह की अवधारणा पर विस्तृत रूप से प्रकाश डाला गया है। वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्वराज्य और सत्याग्रह के विचारों की प्रासंगिकता की समीक्षा का प्रयास ही इस शोध पत्र के केंद्र में है। वास्तव में गांधी जी का दर्शन मानव समाज की बुनियादी समस्याओं से निजात पाने की दवा है। आज की अनेक सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक समस्याओं का निदान गांधी के दर्शन एवं उनके द्वारा बताए गए मार्ग पर चलकर ही किया जा सकता है। उनके विचार आज भी उतने ही प्रासंगिक हैं, क्योंकि उनके दर्शन में हमारी सभ्यता-संस्कृति के तत्व रचे बसे हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के निष्कर्ष यह बताते हैं कि यदि गांधी जी के जीवन दर्शन एवं ग्राम स्वराज्य संबंधी उनके विचारों को अमल में लाया जाए तो वर्तमान समय की आर्थिक समस्याओं से भी निजात मिल सकेगी।

परमात्मा का दर्शन अभी भी मानव जिज्ञासा का प्रश्न है। वह सदैव इस क्षेत्र में प्रयत्नशील रहता है कि परमात्मा अर्थात् परम आत्मा कौन है? यदि कोई है तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है? आज तक कोई उसे स्थूल रूप में नहीं देख पाया है, वह एक आदर्श विचार पुंज की भांति लोगों में व्याप्त है। इतिहास इस दर्शन तथ्य का साक्षी है, महात्मा गांधी भी इस दर्शन तथ्य की एक कड़ी हैं जिनका जीवन एवं विचार पुंज

भविष्य की संततियों के लिए एक अमूल्य धरोहर है, उन्होंने अपने संपूर्ण जीवन में व्यवहारवादी ज्ञान की गंगा बहाई जिस की सार्थकता आज भी विद्यमान है।

वास्तव में गांधीजी एक नई सभ्यता के अग्रदूत हैं। शीघ्रता से पतन की ओर जा रही मानवता के उद्धारक हैं और तूफानी घाराओं में स्थित हमारे राज्य के जहाज के लिए एक प्रकाश स्तंभ है। हम भाग्यशाली हैं कि उन जैसा एक स्वप्न दृष्टा हमारी शती में

* एसेसिएट प्रोफेसर राजनीति विज्ञान, श० मं० पा० राजकीय महिला स्ना० महाविद्यालय, मेरठ

GENDER DISPARITY IN CHILD CARE IN INDIA AND ITS EAG STATES: EXPERIENCES FROM NFHS SURVEYS

Manju Rani* and Atvir Singh**

Disparities in child care practices in India and its EAG states are examined to investigate whether the discrimination has declined over the time or not. Four rounds of National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) conducted in year 1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06 and 2015-16 are used to examine gender disparity in child care. The four disparity composite indices are computed in this study are: child care disparity index (CCI), child nutrition disparity index (CNI), child mortality disparity index (CMI), and child educational disparity index (CEI). Sopher's (1974) methodology is used to compute a gender disparity index for each indicator, and finally a composite overall disparity index is computed. Results of the study illustrate that gender disparity has been declining in most of child care indicators, but a few shows an increasing trend. For instance, differences in the proportion of male and female children who received full immunization increased between first and fourth rounds of NFHS survey, however, the gap in gender gap in child mortality in India is low and remained almost unchanged over the period.

Keywords: Health disparity, Health inequality, Education inequality, EAG states of India

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Millennium Declaration which was adopted by all 189 Member States of the United Nations on 8 September 2000 embodies a large number of specific commitments aimed at improving the lot of humanity in the new century. The third goal and many others targets précised under different goals stressed on gender equality. The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-5 & SDG-10) also envisaged to reduce inequality within and among countries and achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by year 2030 (UN, 2020). The UNDP Regional Human Development Report 2016 also stated that addressing social determinants of health and health inequities through action supporting all SDGs will improve health and well-being for all and reduce health inequities within and between countries (UNDP, 2016)

In developing countries gender discrimination against females is a well documented phenomenon. Females are more disadvantaged than males in terms of seven types of inequalities (Sen, 2001). Within the households, gender discrimination exists in terms of calories intake, sedentary activities, etc. A number of studies have found higher female mortality than males in many of the developing countries. Hill and Upchurch (1995) studied data from a large number of countries and compared their sex differentials in mortality decline with North-West Europe. They concluded that girls in the developing countries have a higher risk of mortality than boys for a given level of mortality. Female disadvantage is maximum for girls in age group 1-4 years, where care is more important than genetic factors in determining mortality risks.

Evidences from India have shows an adverse status of women which has worsened in recent decades. Female disadvantage is evident in India from the constantly declining sex ratio, lower literacy rate of females than males and lower participation of women than men in the work force.

* Dept. of Economics, Shaheed Mangal Pandey Govt. PG College, Meerut (U.P.), INDIA, E-mail: ranimanju@gmail.com

** Dept. of Economics, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, INDIA, E-mail: atvirccsu@gmail.com

Social Inequalities in Child Nutrition in Uttar Pradesh, India

Manju Rani¹, Atvir Singh²

¹Associate Professor, Department of Economics, SMP Government Girls PG College, Meerut, India,

²Professor, Department of Economics, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, India

Abstract

Background: The various maternal and childhood well-being programs have been designed to address childhood malnutrition in India. The levels and the inequality in child nutrition are higher among economically poor and socially backward communities within the state.

Objective: To estimate and compare the inequality in child nutrition status across socio-demographic characteristics in the Uttar Pradesh state of India.

Methods: Data from the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS-4 & NFHS-3) was used for Uttar Pradesh – the most populous state of India. The nutrition status was assessed in terms of undernutrition (weight-for-age), stunted (height-for-age), wasted (weight-for-height) and anaemia level. Health inequalities indices, the absolute difference, Ratio, Population Attributed Risk, and Population Associated Fraction were calculated using WHO HEAT 2.0 software.

Results: The nutrition and anaemia levels vary according to background characteristics; however, the levels of undernutrition and anaemia among children were high in all groups. The wasting and anaemia levels were higher among younger children, whereas the proportion of underweight and stunted was higher in older children. The inequality indices showed a substantially higher burden of undernutrition among socially backward scheduled castes and tribes, and those residing in rural areas.

Conclusion: The study illustrated that despite the declining trend of childhood malnutrition in Uttar Pradesh, the socially backwards have a disproportionately higher burden of malnutrition. There is a need to reassess the ongoing nutritional programs concerning pervasive social inequality in child nutrition and anaemia level.

Key Words: Undernutrition, Stunting, Wasting, Anaemia, Uttar Pradesh, India

Introduction

Malnutrition among children has been a major public health problem globally, and especially in developing countries. It continues to exert a heavy toll and affect tens of millions of children¹ (UNICEF, 2019). Globally, the prevalence of child stunting and wasting in 2019 was 21.3 % (144 million) and 6.9 % (47 million) among under-

five children respectively². The 2019 edition of *The State of the World's Children* (SOWC) reported that despite progress in the last two decades, at least one-third of children are not getting the nutrition they need to grow well (stunted, wasted or overweight), and two-thirds are at risk of malnutrition and hidden hunger because of the poor quality of their diets¹. Asia is home to more than half of the total undernourished children in the world – it accounts for 54 % of all stunted children in the world³. Asia has shown progress in reducing the numbers of undernourished children. But in recent years, in South Asia, 58.7 million children under 5 years were stunted and 25.9 million were wasted in 2018, and contributed to 39.4 and 59.6 per cent of global stunted and wasted

Corresponding Author:

Mrs. Manju Rani

Associate Professor, Department of Economics
SMP Government Girls PG College, Meerut, India
E-mail: ranimanju@gmail.com



GENDER AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN WORK PARTICIPATION IN INDIA

Manju Rani

Department of Economics

Shaheed Mangal Pandey Government Girls PG College, Meerut

Abstract: The participation in the work has not been uniform across the various social and economical groups in the country. Though the Union Government and State Governments have taken various steps to improve work participation in all section of community, particularly among socially and economically deprived communities, however, it is reported that only a section of the population of the country is actually engaged in the production of goods and services, while rest of others are dependent on these workers. In the present analysis an attempt was made to study the social inequality in the workforce participation in India using 2011 census data. For this analysis, the population is divided into three social groups, viz. Scheduled Tribes (STs), Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Non-ST/SCs. The work force of the country consists of only those persons who are employed fully or partially. The work participation, main worker, marginal workers and distribution of main and marginal workers by sex and rural/urban areas are presented. As per the Census 2011, the Indian work force was 481.7 million (39.8%) out of 1210.6 million total population of the country. The workers comprise 362.4 million main workers and 119.3 million marginal workers. The number of female workers is about less than half the number of male workers. In terms of proportion, 68.9% of the workers are males and 31.1 percent females.

Keywords: Work participation, main worker, marginal worker, gender inequality, social inequality

INTRODUCTION

India is one of fastest growing economy of the world, and Government of India has been trying vigorously to accelerate the growth through its various socio-economic policies and programmes and economic reforms. The main objective of economic reforms is more 'inclusive growth', to accelerate growth and expand the employment opportunities. The fast growing population and increasing literacy in the population has placed additional burden on government to create more jobs for its young educated population. But despite of having noble plans and vision, the overall employment growth rate has declined or remain stagnant during the post reform period. NSSO's recent estimations from employment and unemployment survey, showed a virtual stagnation in the employment growth indicating jobless growth in the Indian economy.

The census of India has been collecting information on various economic activities of population. However, over the period the concept and definition of economic active/workers have amended several times. According to recent definition of worker, all persons engaged in 'work' defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit are workers. The Census classifies workers into two groups namely, Main workers and Marginal workers. The main and marginal workers are further classified on the basis of Industrial category of workers into the following four categories- Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household industry workers, Other workers (Census of India, 2011a, 2011b, RGI, 1988).

Role and Importance of ICT in Teaching English

Paper Submission: 01/12/2021, Date of Acceptance: 13/12/2021, Date of Publication: 14/12/2021

Abstract

This paper highlights the factors related to successful implementation of ICT in teaching English. The technological change over the last decade has created a new global economy. The introduction of this new process has serious implications for the nature and purpose of educational institutions. The knowledge and skills thus acquired make learning possible continuously throughout the lifetime. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) as well as newer digital technologies such as computers and internet are more powerful tools for educational change and reform. They can best be harnessed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of education at all levels and in both formal and non-formal settings as it enables access to information exponentially. The use of ICT facilitates enable students to attain knowledge by practice and sharing. For teachers ICT fosters better teaching as it implements both practical and theoretical learning simultaneously.

Keywords: Knowledge, Communication, Digital technologies, Education

Introduction

We are living in the 21st century and it is the age of technological advancement. With the changing needs of the hour (time), technology is developing day-by-day. In the recent time the use of modern technological tools as English language teaching has been affected a lot with the availability of these tools. Language teaching in general and English Language Teaching (ELT) in particular has tremendously changed over the centuries. When English entered in the curriculum of the students as a compulsory subject, it was a challenge for the English language teachers to teach to the foreign learners but they taught English as 'Knowledge' subject not as a 'Skill' subject because their main aim was to teach them to pass the examinations only. So they adopted 'Grammar-Translation Method' in which the teacher used to explain every word to students in the native language to make them understand and learn English. Despite the fact that this method ignores the development of oral proficiency of the learners, it is still popular with majority teachers in the modified form. So many other methods were also used such as bilingual method, direct method, audio-lingual method, the structural approach and the situational teaching, communicative language teaching etc. but no method was said to be a perfect method. Since then ELT seems to be swinging like a pendulum between the extremes of method as language teachers have ever been in search of better and more effective method of teaching. Moreover, the ELT trends that were very popular in the past have vanished today and have been substituted by innovative ELT methods.

In the present era, the educational institutions cannot remain mere venues for the transmission of a prescribed set of information from teacher to student over a fixed period of time rather the educational institutions must promote "learning to learn" i.e. the acquisition of knowledge and skills that make possible continuous learning over the lifetime. So it becomes the responsibility of the teachers to shape up accordingly to meet the demands of the day. The need of the day is to equip student with proficiency in the English language and this is possible only with a proper blend of edification and e-learning tools (modern technologies). Traditional teaching and learning paradigms have been shaken by the impact of the integration of e-learning tools into educational practices. E-learning is a diverse range of technological tools and systems that can be utilized by capable and creative teachers to enhance teaching and learning situations. These are used to make learning more interesting, motivating, stimulating and meaningful to the students. These tools serve as potentially powerful for educational change and reform as they are making marked inroads into the combination of digital technologies and English language learning.

Monika Chaudhary
Associate Professor,
Dept. of English,
S M P Govt Girls P. G
College, Meerut, Uttar
Pradesh, India



Population characteristics of louse *Columbicola columbae* Linn. 1758 (Phthiraptera: Insecta) on pigeons in Uttar Pradesh, India

Satyapal Singh Rana¹, Nidhi Gupta^{2*}, Sanjay Kumar Bhardwaj³ and Ghazi Khan⁴

¹Department of Zoology, Shahed Mangal Pandey, Govt. Girls P.G. College, Meerut, U.P. India;

²Department of Zoology, Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur, U.P. India;

³Department of Zoology, C.C.S. University, Meerut, U.P. India.

Email: dr.nidhigupta@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Population characteristics of the pigeon louse, *Columbicola columbae* were recorded on 360 pigeons in the district Meerut, Uttar Pradesh during 2017. Parasitic infestation was 70 per cent with mean intensity of 58.5, with a range of 1-200. The louse exhibited skewed distribution on host body (variance/mean = 44.5; index of discrepancy = 0.54; exponent of negative binomial = 0.34), however the frequency distribution pattern could not conform to negative binomial model. Sex ratio and adult nymph ratio of the louse were also skewed (M: F = 1: 1.3; A: N = 1: 1.2). Mean monthly prevalence and mean intensity of infestation exhibited significant positive correlation with the environmental temperature and photoperiod but not with relative humidity.
© 2022 Association for Advancement of Entomology

KEY WORDS: Ischnoceran louse, infestation, prevalence, intensity, seasonal variation

As many as nine species of Phthiraptera are known to infest the blue rock pigeon *Columba livia* (Price *et al.*, 2003). Singh *et al.* (1998, 2000), Khan *et al.* (2009) and Rana *et al.* (2019) have given information on the population characteristics of a few species on Indian pigeons. Elsewhere Naz *et al.* (2010), Radfar *et al.* (2012), Copoka and Chiopchko (2013), Amaral *et al.* (2017), Boyd *et al.* (2017) and Djelmoudi *et al.* (2017) have tried to furnish information about the population levels of related phthirapteran species on pigeons belonging to different parts of world. An attempt has been made to supplement the information on the prevalence, frequency distribution pattern, population structure and the seasonal variation in the population of most common ischnoceran louse, *Columbicola columbae* Linn. 1758 (Phthiraptera:

Insecta) on pigeons in Meerut region of Uttar Pradesh, India.

Thirty birds were subjected to delousing every month in the year 2017. Delousing was performed by modified fumigation method (with chloroform) adopted by Gupta *et al.* (2007). As many as 80 per cent louse load becomes recovered within 10-12 minutes. Plumage of bird was further examined under magnascope to take out the remaining louse load. The deloused pigeons were released to lead healthier life. The louse load was then separated stage wise (adults/nymphal stages) and then adult lice were further separated sex wise (under Stereozoom Trinocular Microscope). The software offered by Rozsa *et al.* (2000) was used to determine the prevalence, intensity of infestation,

* Author for correspondence

POPULATION LEVELS OF AN AMBLYCERAN LOUSE, *COLPOCEPHALUM TURBINATUM*, DENNY (PHTHIRAPTERA: INSECTA) ON PIGEONS IN DISTRICT MEERUT, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

Satyapal Singh Rana^{1*}, Nidhi Gupta², Sanjay Kumar Bhardwaj¹, Ghazi Khan⁴ and Sandhya Jain⁵

¹Department of Zoology, Shaheed Mangal Pandey Govt. Girls P.G. College, Meerut - 250 001, India.

^{2,4}Department of Zoology, Govt. Ruza P.G. College, Rampur, India.

³Department of Zoology, C.C.S. University, Meerut - 250 004, India.

⁵Department of Zoology, D. A. V. (P.G.) College, Muzaffarnagar-250 001, India

*e-mail : ranasp_7@yahoo.com

(Received 10 October 2021, Revised 19 December 2021, Accepted 29 December 2021)

ABSTRACT: Population studies on avian lice are confined solely to the examination of body population of selected birds. The population characteristics of *Colpocephalum turbinatum* belonging to different parts deserve investigation. Present report furnishes information on the population level of amblyceran louse on the pigeons in district Meerut, during the year 2017. As many as 56.1% pigeons were found infested with this louse (mean intensity- 40.9 lice per bird; n=360). The frequency distribution pattern of *Colpocephalum turbinatum* was skewed / aggregated but it could not correspond to negative binomial model. Females, dominated the population of lice (M : F = 1 : 1.3) but adult, nymph ratio remained nearly similar (A : N = 1 : 1.1). The mean monthly prevalences and mean intensities of louse were found significantly correlated to the environment temperature and photoperiod, but not to be relative humidities.

Key words : Amblycera, *Colpocephalum turbinatum*, Phthiraptera, pigeon louse, prevalence.

How to cite : Satyapal Singh Rana, Nidhi Gupta, Sanjay Kumar Bhardwaj, Ghazi Khan and Sandhya Jain (2022) Population levels of an amblyceran louse, *Colpocephalum turbinatum*, Denny (Phthiraptera: Insecta) on pigeons in district Meerut (U.P.). J. Exp. Zool. India 25, 601-604. DocID: https://connectjournals.com/03895.2022.25.601

INTRODUCTION

Colpocephalum turbinatum is one of the nine phthirapteran species infesting the blue rock pigeon *Columba livia* (Price *et al.*, 2003). Being amblyceran, it is a very fast and active lice (unlike sluggish ischnoceran pigeon lice). However, in contrast to other amblyceran lice it is not known to exhibit haematophagous nature (Kumar *et al.*, 2018) as none has demonstrated the occurrence of host blood in its crop contents, so far. Furthermore, it has been colonized *in vitro* conditions for longer time and is known to exhibit cannibalism (Nelson, 1971). Nevertheless, the population characteristics of the aforesaid louse on pigeons belonging to different parts of the world deserve investigation. Till the date information on the population characteristics of certain ischnoceran and amblyceran lice on pigeons in different parts of the world have been noted by some authors (Singh *et al.*, 1998; Khan *et al.*, 2009; Naz *et al.*, 2010; Radfar *et al.*, 2012; Copoka and Chiopehko, 2013; Amaral *et al.*, 2017; Boyd *et al.*, 2017; Djelmoudi *et al.*, 2017 and Rana *et al.*, 2019). Present report furnishes information on the population dynamics of

Colpocephalum turbinatum on pigeons of Meerut (U.P.) during the year 2017.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As many as 360 pigeons were deloused in the year 2017 (thirty, per month) by modified technique suggested by Harshbarger and Roffersberger (1959). However, chloloform / ether were used as fumigation agent instead of Methyl Bromide (Gupta *et al.*, 2007). Delousing process (10 minutes) recorded nearly 80% of the existing louse load. Remaining lice (still adhering to plumage / skin) were recovered by direct examination under Magnascope (six inch diameter magnifying glass fitted with circular light). The louse free host was immediately released to lead more healthy life. The louse load obtained from every pigeon was separated (under Stereozoom Trinocular Microscope) stage wise and sex wise.

The frequencies expected by the negative binomial model were computed with the help of software provided by Rozsa *et al.* (2000). The values of aggregation indices (exponent of negative binomial and index of discrepancy) were also computed with the help of aforesaid software.



A detailed inspection of buccal capsule and oesophagus of adult *Bunostomum trigonocephalum*: A sheep hook worm

Dr. Satyapal Singh Rana (Assistant Professor)
Dept. of Zoology S.M.P. Govt. Girls P.G. College Meerut

Abstract: *Bunostomum trigonocephalum* is a sheep hook worm, placed in phylum Nematoda (roundworm) and family Ancylostomidae. Mainly it attacks and infect the grazing ruminants (sheep, ox, goat and more) and inhabit the small intestine of host as an endoparasite. The present study shows that a total of 30-35 intestine of freshly slaughtered sheep of district Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India was examined to conduct the study of sheep hook worm (*Bunostomum trigonocephalum*). A particular emphasis is placed on the observation of morphology of buccal capsule and oesophagus of adult male and female *Bunostomum trigonocephalum* by using light microscopy. thereafter the obtain result compared with work done by previously to observe the changes in structure of buccal capsule and oesophagus.

Key words: Roundworm, *Bunostomum trigonocephalum*, buccal cavity, oesophagus, endoparasite.

Introduction

Sheep farming is very popular in the present time because of its economic value. The production of wool per sheep varies according to its breed. Therefore, sheep is very important animal commercially as well as economically but a decrease in industrial production occur when the sheep attack by parasite infection. The phylum Nematoda consist of many parasites that have adverse effect on their host. These parasites mainly attack the grazing animals and cause disease known as parasitic gastroenteritis.

Bunostomum trigonocephalum is well known and commonly occur endoparasite of small intestine of sheep causing a serious disease called bunostomiasis. being a blood feeder, it directly affects the hemoglobin amount as a result anemia, hypoproteinemia and dehydration often occur. Moreover, diarrhea is also a primary sign of *B. trigonocephalum* infection. Anorexia, lethargy, and weight loss also observed. However, these all-clinical symptoms are influenced by many factors such as parasite species, their density, infectivity rate, general health of host, life stage and diet of host because the adult sheep commonly carry this parasite without showing any clinical symptoms. The young animals are more susceptible to infection than older ones. In 1937, Ontlepp found that larva is more potent to cause very serious symptoms than the adult and reported a fetal infection in which 200 immature worms were found in the small intestine. Thereafter in 1947, Luckeiz and Neumayer found that effects of infection were much less serve in host on a good diet than the host on a poor one. Morphometry of *B. trigonocephalum* describe that male are smaller than female and looks pale yellow in colour. Life cycle of this parasite is direct, follow a period of 30-56 days. Fertilized female produced eggs in large quantity, passed through the faces. Egg hatching on ground follow first stage of larva which changes into second stage larva and then transformed into infective larva that enter into their host either through skin penetration or ingested during grazing. Thereafter follow a migratory route from respiratory to small intestine. Chitwood in 1937 and Bird in 1958 observed that cuticle of parasite plays an important role in their attachment to host's small intestine.

Seasonal Prevalance And Intensities of Four Species of Phthirapteran on Blue Rock Pigeon At Meerut Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Satyapal Singh Rana

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Zoology S.M.P. Govt. Girls P.G. College Meerut

Abstract

Lice population on avian host ranges from nil to thousand per host. prevalence and intensities of lice population on blue rock pigeon were observed throughout the year 2017 in Meerut region Uttar Pradesh. Four species of lice such as *Columbicola columbae*, *Companulotes bidentatus* compar, *Colpocephalum turbinatum* and *Hohorstiella lata* were found, inhabit the exterior surface of blue rock pigeon. We assumed a hypothesis that four species of phthiraptera inhabit the pigeon body show similar result in prevalence and . To tested this hypothesis, we examined adult male ,female and nymph of all four phthirapteran species every month of the year . the obtained result show that avian lice exhibit variation in population abundance and prevalence in different season of the year in spite of the fact that they live in a microclimate of considerable constancy (offered by the plumage of the host). The prevalence of four kinds of lice on the 360 pigeons describe that *C. columbae* was the most prevalent louse on the pigeons, followed by *C. turbinatum* and *C. bidentatus* compar. The amblyceran louse *H. lata* remained the least prevalent pigeon louse. Furthermore, the result show the mean monthly prevalence of first three pigeon lice were significantly correlated to mean monthly temperature and photoperiod but not to humidity. However mean monthly prevalence of *H. lata* were not found significantly correlated to the three ecofactors mentioned above.

Keywords: *Columbicola columbae*, *Companulotes bidentatus* compare, *Colpocephalum turbinatum*, *Hohorstiella lata*.

Introduction

Phthirapteran ectoparasites do not only affect the vitality and productivity of their host but often act as a reservoir and transmitter of pathogens among their host. Avian lice spent their entire life cycle (egg to egg) on their host body where they feed on feathers, dermal debris and blood. The anatomical , physiological, morphological and behavioral adaptations of avian lice are suited for the ectoparasitism. The closeness between lice and their host is strikingly illustrated by them as their environment is made up of the microclimate provided by the host. Out of the nine phthirapterans known to infest the blue rock pigeon *Columbia livia*, Gmelin , only four species (two ischnocera- *Columbicola columbae*, *Companulotes bidentatus* compar, two amblycera *Colpocephalum turbinatum* and *Hohorstiella lata*) were encounter on 360 pigeons. The occurrence of remaining five species (such as *Bonomiella columbae*, *Coloceras aegypticum*, *Coloceras damicorni*, *Coloceras israelensis*, *Physconelloides zenaidurae*) was not noted. *Columbicola* is one of the most dominant genera of avian lice generally

Observation on Morphology of adult *Bunostomum trigonocephalum* from sheep by light microscopy and micrography

Dr. Satyapal Singh Rana (Assistant Professor)
Dept. of Zoology S.M.P. Govt. Girls P.G. College Meerut
ranasp_7@yahoo.com

Abstract

Bunostomum trigonocephalum belongs to phylum Nematoda and family ancylostomatidae. It is commonly known as ovine hook worm which inhabit as a parasite of small intestine of sheep (goat, ox and other ruminants.) this paper represents light microscopic observation of adult *B. trigonocephalum* recovered from about two dozen intestine of freshly slaughtered sheep from local abattoir of district Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India. The observation revealed structure of body wall, buccal capsule, oesophagus of both male and female hook worm. Vulva (in female), spicules and bursa (in male). Morphometry reported length and breadth of hook worm and their organs mentioned above. It also reported length of nerve ring from anterior extremity. Thereafter the obtain result compared with previous studies and found a special new kind of body wall striation in two female worms. Screening and observation of large number of hook worm will be helpful to further researches and studies

Key words: *Bunostomum trigonocephalum*, hook worm, light microscopy, microphotography, morphometry.

Introduction

The hook worm *Bunostomum trigonocephalum* is a well-known gastrointestinal parasite of sheep and goat, causing a disease called bunostomiasis. this disease is very common in our country and deleterious to health of these animals because hookworm are blood feeders, hence they directly affect hemoglobin percentage causing anemia. This is disease very common in warm and humid regions. *B. trigonocephalum* is a pale yellow in color. The males are smaller than females. RUDOLPHI (1808) studied it and reported that anterior end of hook worm was bent dorsally. Mouth was guarded by a pair of ventrals cutting plates. Buccal capsule was large Bursa with an asymmetrical dorsal lobe. Spicules slender not bordered. Vulva in the middle of the body, uterine branch opposed. Life cycle of hook worm is direct, egg hatches into first stage larva which change into second stage larva and the latter transform into infective larva which enter in the host through skin penetration. ONTLEPP (1937) found that larva cause very serious effect than the adult and reported a fetal infection in which 200 immature worms were found in the small intestine. The young animals are more susceptible to infection of above hook worm than older ones. CHITWOOD (1937) AND BIRD (1958) studied the cuticle of large number of nematodes and observed that the cuticle of parasite always remains in touch of host so it is

POPULATION DYNAMICS OF AN HAEMATOPHAGOUS AMBLYCERAN LOUSE, *HOHORSTIELLA LATA* (PHTHIRAPTERA: INSECTA) ON THE PIGEONS IN DISTRICT MEERUT OF UTTAR PRADESH

Satyapal Singh Rana, Nidhi Gupta^{1*}, Sanjay Kumar Bhardwaj² and Ghazi Khan¹

Department of Zoology, Shaheed Mangal Pandey, Government Girls P.G. College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India

Received on: 20.09.2021

Accepted on: 14.03.2022

ABSTRACT

Out of 360 pigeons examined in district Meerut, during the year 2017, only 22.8% were found infested with haematophagous amblyceran louse, *Hohorstiella lata* and the infestation rate was 10.3 lice, per bird. The frequency distribution pattern of *H. lata* on the pigeons was skewed but it could not conform to the negative binomial model. Females dominated the population, as the M:F ratio was 1:1.6, while adult nymph ratio remained 1:1.2. Mean monthly prevalence were significantly correlated to temperature and photoperiod while mean monthly intensities of *H. lata* were not found correlated to the mean monthly values of three eco-factors i.e. temperature, photoperiod and relative humidities.

Key words: Amblycera, *Hohorstiella lata*, Phthiraptera, pigeon louse, prevalence

Introduction

Out of the nine phthirapteran species known to occur on the blue rock pigeons (Price *et al.*, 2003) only *Hohorstiella lata* is reported to be haematophagous. The haematophagous species of Phthiraptera deserve more attention as they do not only affect the vitality and productivity of their host's but are also involved in transmitting the infectious agents among their respective hosts (Kumar *et al.*, 2018a and b). While describing the population levels of phthirapteran species on pigeons, certain workers (Singh *et al.*, 2000; Khan *et al.*, 2009; Naz *et al.*, 2010; Radfar *et al.*, 2012; Copoka and Chiopchko, 2013; Amaral *et al.*, 2017; Boyd *et al.*, 2017; Djelmoudi *et al.*, 2017 and Rana *et al.*, 2019) have provided information about the prevalence and intensity of infestation of selected species. Present report supplements information on the population characteristics (i.e. prevalence, mean intensity, range of infestation, nature of frequency distribution patterns and the seasonal variations in the population) of an amblyceran Pigeon louse *H. lata* on 360 pigeons in district Meerut (UP) of India.

Materials and Methods

Live trapped pigeons were deloused, following the method adopted by Gupta *et al.* (2007). Each bird was placed in a plastic bag along with a wad of cotton wool soaked in chloroform (in such a way that head protruded out). The bird was taken out (after 10-12 minutes) and its plumage was manually fluffed over a large white plastic sheet (so that lice fall on plastic sheet, placed on table). The plumage and skin of the bird was further searched for the presence of lice with the help of a Magnascope (circular light fitted around a magnifying lense having diameter of six inches; Model: RBM-101; M. No.: I-2556). The deloused pigeons were immediately released to lead better life. Entire louse load was separated (sex wise and stage wise) under the Stereozoom Trinocular Microscope (Model: Olympus-SZ-61). The population parameters (prevalence, intensity of infestation, exponent of negative binomial distribution, index of discrepancy etc) were computed with the help of software (Quantitative Parasitology V. 3.0 / QP-

Table 1: Showing the population characteristics of pigeon louse *Hohorstiella lata* on 360 pigeons examined in district Meerut during the year 2017.

Parameters	<i>Hohorstiella lata</i>
Sample size	360
Infested	82
Range	1-35
Prevalence	22.8%
Mean intensity	10.27
Median intensity	10.0
Sample mean abundance	2.34
Variance / mean	11.78
Sample mean abundance	14.09
Index of discrepancy	0.846
K (exponent of negative binomial)	0.79
df (degree of freedom)	15
Value of χ^2	89.7053
Applicability of negative binomial	Not applicable

3.0) offered by Rozsa *et al.* (2000). The goodness of fit between the observed and expected frequencies was tested by Chi-square. The observed frequencies were plotted against frequencies expected by negative binomial to record the nature of frequency distribution pattern.

Result and Discussion

Hohorstiella lata is a very fast running active amblyceran louse which habitually visits the skin frequently and occurs on any part of the body of infested pigeon. It quickly runs towards the skin of the host when disturbed. Moreover, to record the morphology the SEM of adults (male and female) is also performed (Plate I).

The prevalence of *H. lata* on pigeons of Meerut region remained 22.8% (n= 82/360) (mean intensity - 10.3/pigeon; median intensity - 10.0/pigeon; sample mean abundance - 11.8/pigeon; Table 1). The range of infestation was 1-35. The value of three measures of aggregation were $V/m = 11.78$; index of discrepancy - 0.846; exponent of negative binomial model (k) - 0.079. The frequency distribution pattern was apparently clumped but somehow it failed to correspond the negative binomial model ($\chi^2 = 89.70$; df = 15; $p > 0.05$; Table 1).

Females outnumbered the males in natural population

¹Dept. of Zoology, Government Raza P.G. College, Rampur (U.P.); ²Dept. of Zoology, C.C.S. University, Meerut (U.P.) Corresponding author; email: Nidhi Gupta; E.mail. dr.nidhigupta@gmail.com

Ascetics and Administration (An Overview of Ascetics in Modern Politics With Comparison to Ancient Cultural Heritage)

Paper Submission: 10/11/2021, Date of Acceptance: 21/11/2021, Date of Publication: 22/11/2021

Abstract

This paper is a clear indication about the role of Sonia see in ancient time and in modern times have just tried to find the things that an ascetic can perform as an ascetic in the field of politics as we know about the great politicians like Chandraswami Satpal Ji Maharaj and now Yogi Adityanath we have a clear example of ascetic Kautilya serving as the Prime Minister of Mauritius and written the great work *Arthashastra* which deals with the political scenario of that time. I hope that this study of mine will definitely be a remarkable thing in the field of research.

Keywords: Asceticism, Administration, Shankaracharya, Mahavir, Gautam Buddha, Yagyavalkya, Maitri, Gautami, Rgveda, Upanisad, Yogi Adityanath, Chankya, Chandraswami.

Introduction

Om Namo Narayana is the vow of a great and established system Dashnami Sanyasi. Now we can find traces of great ascetic in doing well in the politics itself. So here in this paper I would like to throw some light on our ancient practice of Asceticism and our modern practical of ascetic administration and politics.

We all know the name of Chandra Swami in the politics of India. Then we heard the name of Satpal Ji Maharaj in the politics. Now in the Uttar Pradesh Our Chief Minister most liked Yogi Adityanath is doing a commendable job in the politics. So I am very impressed with the doing and performance of Yogi Adityanath in the politics. As we see, the concept of asceticism is central to that of magical power and creative power, and it is this *tapas* which gives prestige and importance to the ascetic in the Indian tradition. Asceticism is mentioned several times in the older Upanishads-it could even be said that Upanishadic literature is a creation of ascetic hermits. And in that sense the opinion of Dumont is correct, in India the creator of values is the anchorite. The Upanishads are part of the Aranyakas, the forest books, that is to say, the books composed in the forest by men retired in the forest, that is *vanaprasthas*. These maintain certain sacrificial rituals and give the sacrifices a mystical interpretation. They live as hermits sometimes together with other ascetics, and they develop the theories of the fundamental identity of *atman* and *Brahman*, that is to say the theories of bondage and liberation, *samsara* and *moksha*.

Asceticism is a complex of a number of traits the principal ones may be distinguished as celibacy, austerity, concentration and ecstasy. To take the last first, it should be noted that the Vedic Aryans were fond of an intoxicating drink called Soma. They could describe themselves as having become immortal and as having discovered the gods.⁴² In some passages⁴³ 'Muni' is described as in ecstatic trance. During its continuance the 'muni' is described as having attained the fellowship of the deities of the air and as being able to travel with them in their course because of his miraculous powers. The following observation of Albert Schweitzer⁴⁴ brings out the significance of *Rgveda* passages like the one referred to above for the history and development of asceticism. "In these hymns we encounter men who know they are uplifted above this world. They are the shamans and medicine men- later called Yogins- who get themselves into a state of ecstasy through drinking the intoxicating Soma by mortification of the flesh. This consciousness of being uplifted above the world which is experienced in ecstasy is the condition determining Indian world and life negation (Samnyasa)... They regard this state of being uplifted above the world as

Anita Goswami
Associate Professor,
Dept. of History,
S.M.p. Govt. P.G.
College, Meerut,
U.P., India

Shraman and Monastics : Some Interpretations

Paper Submission: 11/11/2021, Date of Acceptance:22/11/2021, Date of Publication: 23/11/2021

Abstract

This paper is considering some features about yogi, muni, shraman and monasticism in Christianity as well as taking some comparisons in their existence in society. It is a matter of great pride that India has a very rich culture of this ascetic system which is deeply rooted in our glorious culture and our dignified past. Because of these important aspects we can feel proud of our ancient culture. The purpose of this study relies on the present scenario where we find great leaders in ascetics. I hope that this study will continue for more new discoveries. There were munis and yatis who were performing rituals to do various things.

Keywords :Parivrajaka, Brahmanic, Shraman, Monasticism, Jainism, Buddhism, Keshin, Yogi, Muni, Christianity, Protestant.

Introduction

Sramana or Parivrajaka was a common name which we can give to ascetics of all community whether Brahmanic, Buddhist or Jain. Attempts are also made by scholars like Dutt¹ and Upadhyay² to trace the origin of the *sramanas*. Dutta traces the origin of the Sramanas to 'a class of men answering to the Brahmanas in Aryan society'. According to Deo: 'Shramanism was the outcome of the blending of all elements- indigenous and borrowed'. It seems probable that a the philosophy of the Upanishads idealized a condition of life that already existed and was in practice, filling it with a spiritual content and idealistic purpose.³

Before 1920 or thereabouts many scholars were disposed to look upon the addition of the fourth or the ascetic stages as Post Buddhist.⁶ After the discovery of the Indus valley civilization there has been a tendency to look upon asceticism as a continuation by Indian civilization and a loan from the culture that existed in India before the coming of the Aryans.⁷

Most of the Western and Eastern scholars hold the view that Aryans had come in India from outside. Some Indian scholars have recently maintained that the Aryans were indigenous to India.⁸ The Aryans were quick in adopting the culture with the multitude of indigenous elements. It was thus obvious that the Aryans were influenced by and borrowed many beliefs and practices of the indigenous people who had been till then believed to be not so civilized.

These indigenous people were Dravidians who led the Aryan conquerors to borrow elements of their culture. Radhakrishnan tells about the interchange of the culture between Dravidians and Aryans with each other.⁹ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee holds the view that three fourths of Indian culture is non Aryan.¹⁰ It seems this clear that the Dravidians lent their beliefs to conquering Aryans and in turn imbibed their cultures.

The above views indicate the non- Aryan influence on the earliest Vedic thought. This becomes obvious if we try to explain the existence of the ascetic beliefs and practices in the Rgveda. In Rgveda the society likes to live life in pleasure and material prosperity. There is no evidence of an ascetic so we can say that it has been derived from the Dravidians.¹¹ This makes Oldenberg to believe that 'the practice of *tapas* which lies in the midst of the Vedic ritual is a relic of bygone days'.¹² J. Van Troy who calls *tapas* 'a non Rgvedic practice' holds a similar view. He says: 'the word *tapas* come to be used for a practice already existing with all its basic characteristics before it was assumed in Rgvedic society'.¹³ This practice was a trait associated with the medicine man called the *shaman*, by the primitive peoples. According to Schweitzer, the Rgvedic Muni was the shaman and medicine man later called the Yogi.¹⁴ So we could associate the origin of ascetic (*Sraman*) or the yogi to the primitive *shaman* or the medicine man.

In the Rgveda both 'munis' and 'yatis' are referred to. The word 'muni', which occurs many times, regularly means some kind of ascetic. Indra is declared to be their friend. In one passage of Rgveda, these 'munis' are described as vatarasana, kesin, and as wearing yellow and soiled garments. There is no controversy about 'Keshin', which means long-haired. These attributes of long hair and yellow soiled garments are typically of ascetics in the full-fledged system of asceticism.¹⁵ The Rgvedic hymn about 'Keshin' described him as a powerful being:

Anita Goswami
Associate Professor,
Dept. of History,
S.M.p. Govt. P.G.
College, Meerut,
U.P., India

विवाहोपरांत परिवार में महिला स्वास्थ्य :

हृदयेश के साहित्य के संदर्भ में

ज्योति देवी, शोधछात्रा, हिंदी विभाग

डॉ० सुधारानी सिंह

विभागाध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग

शहीद मंगल पांडेय राजकीय महिला

स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, माधवपुरम्, मेरठ

स्वस्थ मनुष्य उसे ही कहा जा सकता है, जो शारीरिक एवं मानसिक रूप से पूर्णतया स्वस्थ हो। जिस मनुष्य की शारीरिक या मानसिक मनःस्थिति ठीक नहीं होती। हम उसे बीमार या रोगी कहते हैं। कहा भी गया है कि 'स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क का निवास होता है।'

स्वास्थ्य क्या है?

शाब्दिक रूप में देखें तो स्वास्थ्य का अर्थ है—'आरोग्य, निरोग्य या चित्त का शांत रहना।'।¹ इसका तात्पर्य है कि हम मानसिक एवं शारीरिक रूप से ऐसी अवस्था में हों कि अपने सभी कार्यों को सुचारू रूप से कर सकें। स्वामी विवेकानंद ने स्वास्थ्य के विषय में कहा है कि 'एक कमजोर आदमी, जिसका शरीर या मन कमजोर है, वह कभी भी मजबूत काया का मालिक नहीं बन सकता है।'² विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) ने स्वास्थ्य को परिभाषित करते हुए कहा है—'दैहिक, मानसिक और सामाजिक रूप से पूर्णतः स्वस्थ होना (समस्या विहीन होना)।'³

स्वस्थ होना सिर्फ बीमारियों की अनुपस्थिति ही नहीं है बल्कि एक पूर्ण शारीरिक एवं मानसिक खुशहाली की स्थिति है। स्वस्थ होने का वास्तविक अर्थ अपने आप पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए जीवन जीने के स्वस्थ तरीकों को अपनाया जाना है।

स्त्री-पुरुष दोनों ही सृष्टि के आधार हैं। गृहस्थी रूपी गाड़ी के दो पहिए यदि दोनों ही पूर्णरूपेण स्वस्थ होंगे तभी वह अपने उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्वहन उचित प्रकार से कर पाएँगे। कहावत भी है—पहला सुख निरोगी काया, दूजा सुख घर में हो माया। इसलिए दोनों का स्वस्थ रहना अनिवार्य है किंतु स्त्रियों को अपना दायित्व निभाने के लिए अतिरिक्त देखभाल की आवश्यकता होती है। कारण उनकी शारीरिक संरचना एवं प्रकृति द्वारा उनको माँ बनने का दिया गया अनुपम उपहार है। इसलिए स्त्रियों को अपने खान-पान एवं उचित देखभाल की विशेष आवश्यकता होती है जिससे कि वह अपने शारीरिक एवं मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ व प्रसन्न रहकर परिवार एवं समाज के साथ अपने संतोषजनक एवं मधुर संबंध स्थापित कर अपने उत्तरदायित्वों को निभा सके।

स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करने वाले अनेक कारक हैं जिनसे महिला स्वास्थ्य भी अछूता नहीं है। हमारे भारतीय समाज में स्त्रियों को विवाह से पूर्व और विवाह के पश्चात् अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिनमें स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्या मुख्य है। उचित देखभाल एवं सही

मानव जीवन का रंगमंच और नायक खलनायक विदूषक

डॉ० स्वर्णलता कदम

शोध सार

मानव जीवन भी एक रंगमंच की ही भाँति है जिसमें मनुष्य अपने जन्म से लेकर परलोक गमन तक की पारी खेलता है। वह अपनी इस जीवन यात्रा में सुख-दुख सहता हुआ कभी हँसता है और कभी व्यथित होता है। मनुष्य अपने जीवन में आए इन सब पड़ावों को अपनी नियति मानकर जीवन के रंगमंच पर अभिनय करता रहता है। वह यह जानकर भी जानने की कोशिश नहीं करता कि उसे नियंत्रित करने वाली एक आदि शक्ति है। उसके भाग्य में जो नियत कर दिया है, वही होगा। इस तरह मनुष्य भी अभिनेता की ही भाँति जिंदगी के रंगमंच पर अभिनय करने वाला कलाकार है उसकी ओर भी पर्दे के पीछे बैठे निर्देशक ईश्वर के ही पास है। यहाँ फर्क केवल इतना सा है कि नाटक के पर्दे पर यह कार्य निर्देशक करता है जबकि जिंदगी के रंगमंच पर मनुष्य की यह ओर ईश्वर के हाथों में होती है। अतः जिस प्रकार नाटक के रंगमंच पर सबकी नियत भूमिकाएँ तय हैं ठीक उसी प्रकार ईश्वर ने भी जिंदगी के रंगमंच पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की अलग-अलग भूमिकाएँ निर्धारित की हैं, जिनका सबका अपना महत्त्व है किंतु कई बार मनुष्य अपनी भूमिका और उपयोगिता को लेकर संदेहास्पद बना रहता है। मानव मन की इन्हीं अनसुलझी गुंथियों को नाटककार सुरेन्द्र वर्मा ने अपने नाटक 'नायक खलनायक विदूषक' में रंगमंच की दुनिया के माध्यम से खोलने का प्रयास किया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के माध्यम से जिंदगी के रंगमंच पर मानव समाज की इसी भूमिका और महत्त्व को रेखांकित करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द : मनुष्य, नाटक, रंगमंच, नायक, खलनायक, विदूषक।

'नायक खलनायक विदूषक' सुरेन्द्र वर्मा की बहुचर्चित नाट्य कृति तीन नाटक का दूसरा नाटक है। यह नाटक गुप्तकालीन रंगमंचीय व्यवस्था एवं पात्रों के चरित्र सृजन के आंतरिक संघर्ष की पृष्ठभूमि को लेकर लिखा गया महत्वपूर्ण नाटक है। प्रस्तुत नाटक में नाटककार नाटक के पात्र 'कपिजल' के माध्यम से नाटक एवं रंगमंच के पीछे की दुनिया को दर्शकों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करते हैं, जिसमें व्यक्ति की जीवन परिस्थितियों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष और चेतना का द्वंद्व उभरकर सामने आता है। नाटक की वैचारिक पृष्ठभूमि एवं वैशिष्ट्यबोध को डॉ० अशोक एस० पाटिल इस प्रकार रेखांकित करते हैं, "नायक खलनायक विदूषक" सुरेन्द्र वर्मा का दूसरा नाटक है। इस नाटक के माध्यम से रचनाकार ने एक व्यक्ति की वैयक्तिकता के महत्त्व को उजागर करने का प्रयास किया है। कथानक का चुनाव ऐतिहासिकता का आभास देता है और पात्रों का नामकरण भी उसी प्रकार किया गया है, किंतु सारा कथानक और पात्र काल्पनिक हैं इसमें कल्पना के ही माध्यम से रंगकर्मी की वेदना को अभिव्यक्ति देने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।¹ मूलतः यह नाटक रंगमंच में अभिनय कर रहे चरित्र अभिनेताओं की अनदेखी की छटपटाहट को सामने लाता है। नाटककार सुरेन्द्र वर्मा ने गुप्तकालीन रंगमंचीय व्यवस्था के द्वारा समकालीन रंगमंच कर्मियों के जीवन की अस्थिरता को उद्घाटित करने का प्रयास किया है।

¹ एस० एस० प्रोफेसर, हिंदी विभाग, शहीद मंगल पाण्डे राजकीय महिला स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मेरठ।

‘शाम की झिलमिल’ उपन्यास में वृद्धों की जीवन त्रासदी

डॉ० स्वर्णलता कदम

परिवर्तन सृष्टि का नियम है। यही नियम मानव पर भी लागू होता है। मनुष्य को स्वयं पता नहीं चल पाता कि वह कब शिशु से युवावस्था और युवा से वृद्धावस्था में पहुँच जाता है। वृद्ध होना एक स्वाभाविक एवं सार्वभौमिक प्रक्रिया है। किंतु समाज एवं परिवार द्वारा वृद्धों को उपेक्षित करना चिंता का विषय है। साहित्य को समाज का दर्पण कहा जाता है। साहित्य में समाज में व्याप्त स्थूल से लेकर सूक्ष्म तक की सभी घटनाओं, समस्याओं, प्रवृत्तियों एवं परिस्थितियों का चित्रण किया जाता है। आज वृद्ध विमर्श भी साहित्य में एक समस्या के रूप में उभर रहा है। वृद्ध किसी भी परिवार की नींव होते हैं। वृद्धों से परिवार और परिवार से समाज का निर्माण होता है। किंतु आज भौतिकतावादी युग में वृद्ध हाशिए पर धकेल दिए गए हैं। जो परिवार का मुखिया होता था, आज उसकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। जाने-अनजाने में ही समाज आज विनाश की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है, जिसका प्रमुख कारण है—आज की युवा पीढ़ी का अपने बुजुर्गों की अवहेलना करना। परिवार के बुजुर्ग हमें नैतिक एवं सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का पाठ पढ़ाते हैं। उनके अनुभव हमारे जीवन की सम्पदा होते हैं, जो पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी हस्तान्तरित होते हैं। उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति युवा पीढ़ी पर इस कदर हावी है कि वह अपने मानवीय मूल्यों को भूलते जा रहे हैं। वह अपने जीवन में इतने व्यस्त हैं कि बुजुर्गों की तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आज बुजुर्ग परिवार का महत्त्वपूर्ण अंग होते हुए भी एकाकी एवं अकेलेपन से जीवन जीने को विवश हैं।

गोविन्द मिश्र का उपन्यास ‘शाम की झिलमिल’ वृद्धों की इसी जीवन त्रासदी को उजागर करने वाला महत्त्वपूर्ण उपन्यास है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में लेखक ने समकालीन भारतीय समाज में बहुत तेजी से बदलते जा रहे मूल्यों एवं जीवनशैली के बीच पीसते जा रहे परिवार के बड़े बुजुर्गों के करुण कहानी कही है। मिश्र जी ने यह उपन्यास एक वृद्ध के जीवन को आधार बनाकर लिखा है, जिसकी पत्नी का देहांत हो गया है। वह अपने जीवन के अकेलेपन को भरने के लिए पूर्व प्रेमिका, खुशी, नुकीली लड़की, नाक उठी लड़की (विधवा) वृद्धाश्रम, नौकरी करने से लेकर जीवन के हर छोटे-बड़े मोड़ से गुजरता है। बुढ़ापे में अकेले हो जाने पर भी उसमें जी भर, जी लेने की उदात्त इच्छा है। वह अपने जीवन के प्रति उदास नहीं है बल्कि उसमें अकेलेपन और जिजीविषा के द्वंद्व की टकराहट है। उपन्यास का नायक कहता है, “मैं अभी मरना नहीं चाहता। इतने विलम्ब से जो स्वतंत्रता मिली है, उसे कहाँ जिया अभी? उन लोगों की तरह अपने से डूबना नहीं चाहता कि ब्राह्म जगत से विमुख हो जाऊँ।”¹ उपन्यास का नायक अन्य वृद्धों की तरह लाचार और कमजोर नहीं है, अपितु उसमें जीने की इच्छा है। वृद्ध (मैं) कहीं भी अपने जीवन से दुःखी नहीं है। वह अपने मन में एक इच्छा लिए हुए है कि जिंदगी के जो दिन हैं, उन्हें किसी के साथ गुजारें, जो उम्रका ख्याल रखें और वह उसका, किंतु ऐसा नहीं हो पाता है। उपन्यास का नायक वृद्ध अपने जीवन के अच्छे-बुरे अनुभवों को पूरे उपन्यास में लेकर घूमता है, किंतु अंत में वह इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँच पाता है कि

*एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, हिंदी विभाग, शाहीद मंगल पाण्डे राजकीय महिला स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मेरठ।

Empowerment of Women through Education: A Sociological Inquiry

Paper Submission: 10/11/2021, Date of Acceptance: 23/11/2021, Date of Publication: 24/11/2021

ABSTRACT

Women have subordinated status in the society; cause behind women's subordination is gender and gender relations in society. Women face inequality and vulnerability in all sectors viz. economic, social, political, education, health care, nutrition and legal. As women are oppressed in all spheres of life, they need to be empowered in all areas. In this direction education can be a potent tool in improving the status and condition of women in society, because it to gain knowledge, help her to get status, self- image and self -confidence. Education is important to everyone, but it is especially significant for girls and women, because educational achievements of women can have effects within the family and across generations. It influences cognitive, economic, political, psychological and physical dimensions of empowerment of women. Thus the prime objective of this article is to analyze the role of education in empowerment of women.

Keywords: Women's Empowerment, Women's Education.

Introduction

It is long drawn opinion that "women have been suppressed for long in a male dominated social order that has created stereotypes putting women in secondary position." Indian constitution guaranteed equality to women. Many others efforts are being made by government/ non- government agencies for the betterment of women, and many policies and programs have been started for their betterment. Despite that women in India are still marginalized in many ways. Women face inequality and vulnerability in all sectors viz. economic, social, political, education, health care, nutrition and legal. As women are oppressed in all spheres of life, they need to be empowered in all walks of life. In this direction education can be a potent tool in improving the status and condition of women in society, because it enables to women to gain knowledge, help her to get status, self- image and self -confidence. Education is important to everyone, but it is especially significant for girls and women, because educational achievements of women can have effects within the family and across generations. Since independence, a great variety of researches have been undertaken on problems related to women. From the concise survey of literature on 'women studies in India' reflect the expressed rationale of a study to narrow the common focus on role of education in empowerment of women in terms of cognitive, economic, political, psychological and physical dimensions. Thus it appears necessary to focus on empirical study on role of education in empowerment of women.

Research Questions

In the above background the project has focused on the following questions:

1. What is the socio- economic background of women?
2. What are the dimensions of empowerment of women?
 - a. Cognitive dimension of empowerment of women
 - b. Economic dimension of empowerment of women
 - c. Political dimension of empowerment of women
 - d. Psychological dimension of empowerment of women
 - e. Physical dimension of empowerment of women
3. What is the relationship between education and different dimensions of empowerment of women?

Area of Study

For the purpose of present study an urban area Ghaziabad city of western U.P. nearby Capital Delhi has been selected as specified focused area of study. It is an ancient city located on Grand Trunk Road 19 km east of New Delhi. As its boundary is adjacent to Delhi, it act as the main entrance of U.P., and that is why it is also called Gateway of U.P. Ghaziabad is a growing industrial city, it becomes the industrial hub of UP as well as an educational hub of NCR.



Geeta Chaudhary
Associate Professor
Dept. of Sociology,
S.M.P. Govt. Girls
P.G. College,
Madhavpuram,
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh,
India

WOMEN'S SECURITY: NEED FOR EMPOWERING TO WOMEN

Dr. Geeta Chaudhary

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology

S.M.P. Govt. Girls P.G. College

Madhavpuram, Meerut, U.P.

Email: geetachaudhary.lect@gmail.com

Abstract

Women have remained the pillar of society since the emergence of civilization. They constitute half the world's population. The role and contribution played by women in a particular society are incredible. She is the backbone of family, nation and society, as the structure, values and norms of any society are nurtured by women. Despite this, she always has been treated as a secondary citizen in the male-dominated social order. In Indian society also the picture is very unpleasant. Discrimination, oppression, suppression, harassment, humiliation leading to physical and psychological violence has been accepted as a part of patriarchal society. Violence against women on a gender basis is the worst manifestation of this discrimination. Violence against women may vary from time to time, place to place. The type, intensity and frequency may also differ but no society can claim to be free from this evil. The problem of discrimination and deprivation of women exists everywhere. Women's safety and security is a global issue of concern and it's become a challenge for national and international agencies how to provide security to women. Discrimination in form of insecurity starts from their birth or even before it and continues till their death. She is unsafe and insecure in her family, school, playground, school bus, college, hostel, in-laws house, and workplace; there is no corner that is safe for them.

In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. Empowerment is the prime objective of all development programs and policies. Empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building leading to greater participation, to greater decision-making power and control and to transformative action. There is a hypothetical issue that women's insecurity and unsafety affect the process of women empowerment, it blocks the passage of women's empowerment. Highly educated and employed women are unsafe and insecure towards the realization of freedom and liberty.

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Received: 24.11.2021

Approved: 15.12.2021

Dr. Geeta Chaudhary

WOMEN'S SECURITY: NEED FOR EMPOWERING TO WOMEN

RJPSSs 2021, Vol. XLVII,

No. 2, pp.297-306

Article No.39

Online available at:

<http://rjpss.anubooks.com>

<https://doi.org/10.31995/rjpss.2021v47i01.39>

rjpss.2021v47i01.39

Tara's Struggle and Standing in Bharati Mukherjee's Desirable Daughters

Paper Submission: 05/07/2021, Date of Acceptance: 15/07/2021, Date of Publication: 23/07/2021

Abstract

Bharati Mukherjee can be rightly called a renowned diasporic writer whose novels continuously deal with the theme of dislocation, alienation, multiculturalism, feminism, and identity crises. She is a keen observer of immigrants; especially women immigrants who migrate to another country after their marriage to seek their future. They feel the new world in another country, sometimes they feel freedom but sometimes they feel that they are bound with their tradition and social values.

Bharati Mukherjee portrays the struggle of the immigrant women who want to achieve their identity in the alien land. They feel cultural dissimilarities, linguistic and religious problems in the alien land. They suffer complexities; racial biases and political issues, but they face these challenges very boldly. Sometimes, they even revolt against the traditional framework of society and break all the social taboos of their society like; Jasmine does in *Jasmine*, Dimple Das Gupta does in *Wife* and Tara does in *Desirable Daughters*. They make their own ways according to the circumstances and become more conscious of their roots and identity in society. They reconcile with this new culture, but never forget their own culture values.

Ms. Mukherjee depicts different aspects of cultural, political, psychological, gender, and racial discrimination problems, and the sufferings of Asian immigrant women. Her present novel *Desirable Daughters* shows all the aspects of Tara's lives' struggle and her adjustments, assimilation, and the quest for identity in another country.

Keywords: Assimilation, Identity, Tradition, Migration.

Introduction

Bharati Mukherjee is of Indian origin, an American writer of recent times. She presents different dimensions in her fictions from other writers of contemporary society like Anita Desai, Vikram Seth, VS Naipaul. Being the writer of modern times; she displays the message of global acceptance.

That acceptance of the foreign country is very well shown through her female characters in her works. She has dealt with these issues of migrated people, bringing their journey into light through a diversity of cultures in new lands.

In an interview Bharati Mukherjee has clearly stated her aim in her writing

"We immigrants have fascinating tales to relate many of us have lived in newly independent or emerging countries.....When we uproot ourselves from those countries and come here, either by choice or out of necessity, we suddenly must absorb 200 years of American society.....I attempt to illustrate this in my novels and stories. My aim is to explore Americans to the energetic voice of new settlers in this country." (The Times of India, 1 Oct. 1989)

In her fiction, she advocates many phases of feminism, including violence for equal opportunity, sexual freedom, and self-discovery. She raises her voice for the liberation of women from the rotten traditional norms. Though she portrays them boldly and courageously, also they are shown gripped with the fear of alienation and assimilation in an unfriendly environment. Her heroines are typical representatives of young women of third world countries, who flourish their dreams of emigrating to America to touch the skies of reinventing themselves and later on settle there permanently. They feel delighted to be a part of a more advanced nation such as the USA. They have their reasons, their perceptions, and views to see the new world. They also create their world, set up ideal conditions for survival, where there is no intervention of men.

Tara, the protagonist of *Desirable Daughters*, belongs to a very orthodox and cultured family. She is shown as extremely bold and an enthusiastic lady. She breaks the all rules and regulations of the old customs and accepts the challenges of the foreign country. She set up a new identity in this new nation. Chasing the quest for identity leads her again to her ancestral house *Misthiganj* which brings her to several revelations from history; the history of her great grandmother Tara Maa, who has been a real admonisher of her family roots.

Usha Sawhney
Assistant Professor,
Dept. of English,
SMP Govt. Girls PG
College, Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Kiran Arya
Research Scholar,
Dept. of English,
SMP Govt. Girls PG
College, Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh, India



Ethnic Identity and Racism in No New Land

Usha Sawhney, (Ph.D.), Research Guide, Department of English,

Reshu Baliyan, Research Scholar, Department of English,

SMP Govt. Girls PG College, Madhavpuram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Corresponding Authors

Usha Sawhney, (Ph.D.), Research Guide,
Department of English,
Reshu Baliyan, Research Scholar,
Department of English,
SMP Govt. Girls PG College,
Madhavpuram, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA

shodhsamagam1@gmail.com

Received on : 20/11/2021

Revised on : _____

Accepted on : 27/11/2021

Plagiarism : 09% on 20/11/2021



Plagiarism Checker X Originality Report

Similarity Found: 9%

Date: Saturday, November 20, 2021

Statistics: 154 words Plagiarized / 1732 Total words

Remarks: Low Plagiarism Detected - Your Document needs Optional Improvement

[Ethnic Identity and Racism in No New Land] ABSTRACT The paper emphasizes on how the outcome of racism and colonialism distort and change the very identity of Asian African migrated during the colonial time of British or The Americans. The paper will endeavour to examine the ethnic identity and racism caused to the protagonist due to cultural dislocation.

ABSTRACT

The paper emphasizes on how the outcome of racism and colonialism distort and change the very identity of Asian African migrated during the colonial time of British or The Americans. The paper will endeavour to examine the ethnic identity and racism caused to the protagonist due to cultural dislocation. Racial discrimination and differences are so irregular and cruel that they snatch away the individual existence of an immigrant. Due to Colonial authority implant the seeds of racism as anti-Semitism. The cultural and racial tensions mark the life of the settler community in Africa as depicted in No New Land. The Nurdin's family shows double immigrants from Asia to Africa to Canada. They fought for their ethnic identity in whole novel. The conundrum of social bond in the novel as a matter of unreliability and anxiety which explores the problem of nationality, location, identity, and historical memory. We find a lot of racial discrimination and multiculturalism in Vassanji's No New Land.

KEYWORDS

Infotainment, Racial Discrimination, Double Immigrant, Psyche of rootless immigrants, Multicultural mosaic, Diaspora.

INTRODUCTION

At the advent of globalization, multicultural societies of the present days are a result of extensive diasporic racism that has been honour ship especially over the last two hundred years at various levels. The inhabitants of these countries reacted differently to the ways of immigrant. Moyez G. Vassanji is a Canadian novelist and editor who writer under the name M G Vassanji.

Visual Perception of India in The Novels of Paul Scott

Paper Id : **15728** Submission Date : **17/02/2022** Acceptance Date : **18/02/2022** Publication Date : **25/02/2022**

This is an open-access research paper/article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

For verification of this paper, please visit on <http://www.socialresearchfoundation.com/anthology.php#8>

Usha Sawhney
Assistant Professor
Dept. Of English
SMP Govt Girls PG College
Meerut, UP
India

Rashmi
Research Scholar
Dept. Of English
SMP Govt. Girls PG College
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Abstract

This paper is an analysis of visual perception of India and Indianness in the novels of Paul Scott. He is one of the most recognized novelists amongst the Anglo-Indian novelists. In his opinion, India and Indians are extremely religious. Paul Scott is free from cultural prejudice and tribal arrogance towards Indians which is observed prominently in other Anglo-Indian writers. In his novels he shows a logical and detailed picture of India between August 1942 and August 1947. Like an artist, Scott realistically portrays the major events of that period which is known for the rise of Indian nationalism, and the weary relations between the Indians and the Anglo-Indians. This paper talks about religion, customs, and culture of Indians. In Scott's novels Indian characters are given equal importance. In short, we find a realistic picture of 1942's India in the novels of Paul Scott.

Keywords

Indianness, Customs, Imperialist, Fictional, Superficial, Religion, Anglo-Indians.

Introduction

Paul Scott continued his career as a literary agent because he was the only support of his family. His novels show his experience of India and his services in the armed forces. He saw India very closely, henceforth; all his stories are related to India and Indian culture. In 1943, Paul Scott was posted as an officer cadet to India, where he was commissioned. Initially, he was shocked by the attitudes of Britons in India, by the dust

The Variant of Phoenix in the Character of Jasmine in 'The Jasmine'

Dr Usha Sawhney
Assistant Professor
Department of English
SMP Govt. Girls PG College, Meerut
Kiran Arya
Research Scholar
Department of English
SMP Govt. Girls PG College, Meerut

Objective: This research paper is based on an analytical reading of a daring woman named Jasmine who shows her courageous manners from the starting of the novel; she discards all evils of her life which are predicted by an astrologer. Her determination and inner strength empower her to reach newer destinations, dedicated towards life's goals, and then finding her own self. Through this novel, the author explores the experiences and numerous situations of Jasmine's life that lead to violence. These outbreaks of violence transform her into such as a sage; like Goddess Kali and finally an adventurous girl who repositions her stars that provide an opportunity to work at converting dreams into reality.

Introduction: In ancient times, an archetypical image has been created on the surface of the male's mind that a woman is an object to enhance the family, a supportive tool to fulfil the responsibilities of the family as well as the entire community. In the name of renunciation or in the name of tolerance; a woman is considered to be a form of the Goddess. After sometimes, irrespective of calling her a Goddess like for her own benefits and fulfilment of selfish reasons, suddenly her exploitation begins in the name of customs. The hypocrites do not hesitate in performing and executing Child Marriages, Sati-pratha, and find nothing wrong with Dowry System. These fetters of child marriage are enough to snatch the innocence, shyness, liberty, and happiness of a female. The height of irony lies herein, that once being a widow, she is forcefully pushed into the funeral pyre of the husband to commit Sati. Also, marrying with a widow is defined as a stigma that violates the rules of Indian hierarchical and patriarchal society.

Mukherjee negates all these ill-effects and displays a new version of a woman in her writings. She presents a woman who shatters all such hypocritical images which bind her wings of imagination and creativity. She creates her place, marks her presence, and works on searching for her identity. She knows that it's not working to search for her identity in her own society which is so unfortunate but she finds her own path. She begins to search for her identity in another society, but she finds it

Innovation The Research Concept

Development of India As The Great Sporting Nation

Paper Submission: 05/07/2021, Date of Acceptance: 16/07/2021, Date of Publication: 24/07/2021

Abstract

India is a sporting nation and has been a hub for sports for many decades. Sports has always been seen as the activity of leisure due to which most of the children do not take up sports as the full-time profession. As playing a sport is a great way for children to take a break from academics and release the pressure of the academics. There has been various endeavours by the government in order to promote sports and encourage sports within children. Sport can majorly contribute to agendas such as educational achievement, public health, community cohesion and of course sporting performance at the highest level.

Keywords: Sports, Sports Performance, Physical Education.

Introduction

India is home to diverse cultures and different populations where people take interest in different sports. It has a tradition of playing sports and physical fitness. Cricket is the most popular sport in the country. In many games, India had garnered much acclaim in games like Hockey, Kabaddi, Kusti, etc. The country has won eight Olympic gold medals in field hockey. Kabaddi and Kusti are indigenous sport which is popular in the rural spaces of the country. India has won all the Kabaddi World Cups till today. For the development of sports, there had been many endeavours that took place in the last four decades. In recognition of the importance of sports, a separate department was set up in 1982, before the commencement of the 9th Asian Games. Subsequently, the first-ever National Sports Policy was announced in 1984. The Ministry of Human Resource Development was set up in 1985, to integrate efforts for the development of human potential in the areas of Education, Women and Child Development, Arts and culture, Youth Affairs and Sports through its constituent departments. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established in 1984 as a registered society in pursuance of a Government of India resolution. Its central objectives include the effective and optimum utilisation of various sports facilities and all matters about sports promotion and sports management. Recently, the Indian Government announced the Khelo India Games for promoting the Sports of the Students.

Objective of the Study

This primary objective of this paper is to encourage children to take up sports as a profession and that their parents shouldn't stop them from doing so. There should be good facilities with good coaches and infrastructure in the school so that children could grow in a particular sports and taken their games to incredible heights. The mass media should also encourage sports as it is one of the most influential medium in today's world. There should be world class facilities for them to compete in competitions from across the globe. Individual sports Leagues should there for every game in order to give every game the limelight that major games receives.

Main Text of the Study

Sports are considered to be part of the recreation in schools where children take up sports to spend his/her leisurely. The most important factor for the sports to grow is in the Schools where children could pursue a game from the grassroots level and their games could be heightened from his/her childhood which enables the individual to build confidence and create an environment in the Schools for others to take up the sports not just as a recreational activity but instead as something which they could pursue their entire life. Sports help children to build up their self-confidence as well as a character which helps them in their life. They boost the self-esteem within the children which they need at a very young age. Studies have shown that exercise increases blood flow to the brain and helps the body build more connections between nerves, leading to increased concentration, enhanced memory, stimulate creativity and better-developed problem-solving skills.

India, in the last few years, has made steady progress in the field of sports. Although there needs to be a tremendous level of potential that is needed to achieve success at the global level. We should encourage and inspire young talents and provide them with infrastructure and coaches of the highest quality.



**Jitendra Kumar
Baliyan**

Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Physical
Education,
S.M.P Govt. Girls P.G
College, Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh, India

New Trends in Higher Education: NEP 2020 and Pedagogical Transformation

Dr. Rakesh Kumar

Assistant Professor

Faculty of Commerce

Shaheed Mangal Pandey Govt. Girls (P.G.) College, Meerut-250001
Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

Former Indian president Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam had emphasized on the need for a value-based education that will introduce morality at a young age of citizens to make them cultured, civilized persons so that they will be capable of transforming India into a prosperous, peaceful, secure, happy and developed nation. The NEP-2020 with its diverse teaching-learning pedagogy will make it possible by transforming the education more purposeful, more effective and target centric to achieve the desired results. India has thousands of languages and dialects, and each language has its significance and identity. The mandatory teaching of an Indian language will protect and promote our linguistic and cultural diversity. Adoption of measures prescribed in NEP 2020 promptly will be helpful in bridging the gap between industry requirement and academia.

Aim of Paper

Present paper is a humble attempt to look into the diverse aspects of new education policy - 2020 as regards pedagogical shift and critically appraisal the different provisions in this regard. Paper will also focus on different tools and techniques to be used to execute the NEP-2020

Key Words-

Education Policy, National Research Foundation, New Education Policy-2020, pedagogical shift, Higher education council of India, Multidisciplinary Research



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

VENTURE CAPITAL IN INDIA: TRENDS, GROWTH AND CHALLENGES

¹ Vinil Kumar, ² Dr. Rakesh Kumar

¹ Assistant Professor / Research Scholar, ² Assistant Professor

¹ Government (P.G.) College, Dooband, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh,

² Faculty of Commerce, Shaheed Mangal Pandey Govt. Girls (P.G.) College, Meerut-250001 Uttar Pradesh

Abstract: As considerable financial innovation, the venture capital industry has emerged in the 20th century. It attracted the mind of academicians and researchers. It is financing technology based flexible form of innovative business. In India, in order to investment size, private investing can be categorized as - venture capital and private equity. Venture capitalists are defined as investors investing in start-ups and early stage growth companies whereas investors investing in late stage growth are known as private equity. The objective of the paper is to study the existing scenario and recent trend of venture capital in India with its trend growth and challenges ahead.

Key Words: Venture Capital, Innovative Business, Entrepreneurship, Start-up

INTRODUCTION

As one of the rapid growing economies in the world, India has been attracting investor attention during last 2 decades. India's has young population of 1.3 billion and a diversified economy has driven capital formation and consumption. India has witnessed 8% GDP growth between 2008-18 and with the structural reforms like Goods and Sales Tax, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, higher financial inclusion and digitization etc., it is estimated that the economy will reach USD 4.7 trillion by 2024.

It is wide way of getting finances to invest in business which hold a bright future in terms of profit and growth as well. The Venture Capital phenomenon in India is quite young compared to other countries where it has been about for several decades. The term venture capital is a combination of two words i.e. "Venture and Capital". It is financing technology based flexible form of innovative business.

Venture Capital made with two words, Venture and Capital. "Venture" is a processing way to the uncertain outcome but to which is attended the "risk". Whereas word "Capital" uses as recourses to business. Venture capital has no universal definition and it has different meanings for different people. No single definition is able to define the venture capital. According to SEBI Venture Capital Funds (VCFs) Regulations, 1996, "A Venture Capital Fund means a fund established in the form of a trust/company; including a body corporate, and registered with SEBI which has a dedicated pool of capital raised in a manner specified in the regulations and invests in venture capital undertakings (VCUs) in accordance with these regulations."¹

OBJECTIVES

- To study the existing scenario and trend and growth of venture Capital in India
- To find out the challenges of Venture Capital in Indian financial system

KEY ELEMENTS FOR VENTURE CAPITALISTS

Basically, there are lots of elements which are studied by venture capitalists about financing ventures like management, potential of capital gain, realistic financial requirements and projections and owner's financial stake etc. The financial resources owned & committed by the entrepreneur/ owner in the business including the funds invested by family, friends and relatives play a very important role in increasing the viability of the business. The potency, knowledge & harmony of the member on key position on the board bring considerable credibility to the firm. The members should be experienced, having working knowledge and capable of taking potentially high risks.

The required rate of return is about 30-40% by venture capitalists, so potentiality of capital gain should be measured with the average rate of return. The venture capitalist need a reasonable outlook about the organization's health and future projections related to nature and performance of the firm like scale of operations, operating profit, costs related to product Research & Development.

¹ www.sebi.gov.in

2021

P: ISSN No. 2321-290X

RNI No. UPBIL/2013/88327

VOL.- IX , ISSUE- VII March - 2022

E: ISSN No. 2349-980X

Shrinkhla Ek Shodhparak Valcharik Patrika

Venture Capital Market: The Indian Scenario

Paper Id : 15900 Submission Date : 16/03/2022 Acceptance Date : 19/03/2022 Publication Date : 25/03/2022
For verification of this paper, please visit on <http://www.socialresearchfoundation.com/shrinkhla.php#8>



Vinlt Kumar
Assistant Professor
Commerce
Govt. P.G. College
Deoband, Saharanpur
Deoband, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Rakesh Kumar
Assistant Professor
Faculty Of Commerce
Shaheed Mangal Pandey
Govt. Girls (P.G.) College,
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Abstract

The Venture capital works as a fuel of the financial market of any country. The venture capital is first priority for the start-up companies with the new concept of business development as "your Ideas and our money", It convert the Ideas into real business venture by providing supervision facility and monetary resources to the entrepreneur. It is necessary to promote such activity, in order to conversion of scientific technology, market innovation and formalize Ideas into viable production. India has tremendous potential for growth of knowledge based industries as shown by the various examples of best use of ICT. Recent, economic slowdown of IT Sector has been observed but speculators have taken it as an investment opportunity and think about other sectors like Manufacturing and repair Industry. The aim of this paper is to elaborate the investment opportunities available for Venture capitalist either in IT sector or Non-IT sector and to find the future aspects of venture capital as entrepreneurs' encouragement and innovative and viable arrangements.

Keywords

Economic Growth, Entrepreneur, Venture Capital, Investment.



**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND
ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG**
An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Analysis Of Supply Chain Management In Online Marketing In India

**Mr. Pankaj Kumar
Mishra**

Research scholar
Shaheed Mangal Pandey
Government Girls (P.G.) College,
Meerut

Dr Dinesh Chand

Associate Professor
Faculty of Commerce Government PG
college, Noida

Dr. Rakesh Kumar

Assistant Professor
Faculty of commerce
Shaheed Mangal Pandey
Government Girls
(P.G.) College, Meerut

Abstract

Supply Chain management is a network of facilities and distribution option that consist of a system of organizations, people, technology, activities, information and resources involved in moving a product from producer to the ultimate consumers in which the output of one player is the input of the other one. All the members of supply chain must attain objectives of maximizing revenue of all the participants of SCM of course with customer's satisfaction. Due to increasing use of online purchasing especially during Covid -19 pandemic periods, suppliers have to face many new trends in managing its supply chain. That requires a broad view of managing better online supply management is collective planning to make accurate estimate of goods to be demanded in near future.

Aim of Paper

Present paper is a humble attempt to look into the various aspects of online supply chain exist in India alongwith its trends. Paper will also search the shortcoming the existing scenario of online supply chain management.

Key Words- Supply chain participants, E-commerce, online supply management, ERP, B2C,

शहीद धन सिंह कोतवाल व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व:

1857 के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के विशेष संदर्भ में

Shaheed Dhan Singh Kotwal Personality and Creativity:

With special reference to the freedom struggle of 1857

Paper Submission: 04/07/2021, Date of Acceptance: 12/07/2021, Date of Publication: 24/07/2021

Abstract



रम चन्द्र सिंह
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर,
राजनीति विज्ञान,
H0म0प0राज0 महिला
स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय,
मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश, भारत

भारतीय इतिहास की पुस्तकों में वर्णित है कि भारत में स्वतंत्रता की क्रांति का आरम्भ 10 मई 1857 को मेरठ से हुआ इसलिप इसका श्रेय भी क्रांति के वास्तविक नेतृत्व करने वालों को ही मिलना चाहिये जो अभी तक नहीं मिला, और वह नेतृत्व है शहीद धनसिंह कोतवाल। मेरठ में इस क्रांति का नेतृत्व तत्कालीन शहर कोतवाल शहीद धनसिंह कोतवाल ने किया। 10 मई 1857 को मेरठ में क्रांतिकारी सैनिकों और पुलिस फोर्स ने अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध साझा मोर्चा गठित कर क्रांतिकारी घटनाओं को अंजाम दिया। सैनिकों व पुलिस फोर्स की क्रांति की खबर फैलते ही मेरठ की शहरी जनता और आसपास के गांव विशेषकर पांचली घाट, नंगला व गगोल इत्यादि के हजारों ग्रामीण मेरठ की सदर कोतवाली क्षेत्र में जमा हो गये। उसके बाद उन्होंने सिपाहियों व क्रांतिकारी सैनिकों के साथ मिलकर सदर बाजार तथा कैट क्षेत्र में बड़ा-बड़ा हमले किए जहाँ अभी तक नहीं हुए थे।

इसी कोतवाली में धनसिंह कोतवाल (प्रभारी) के पद पर कार्यरत थे। मेरठ की पुलिस, क्रांतिकारी सैनिक तथा शहरी और ग्रामीण किसानों का नेतृत्व करने का सौहार्द धनसिंह कोतवाल ने दिखाया और वे एक प्राकृतिक नेता के रूप में उभरे। उनका आकर्षक व्यक्तित्व, उनका स्थानीय होना (पांचली उनका पैतृक गांव है) पुलिस में उच्च पद पर होना तथा स्थानीय क्रांतिकारियों को उनका विधास प्राप्त होना कुछ ऐसे कारक थे जिन्होंने धनसिंह कोतवाल को 10 मई 1857 के दिन मेरठ की क्रांतिकारी जनता के नेता के रूप में उभरने में मदद की। उनके स्थानीय होने के कारण आसपास के गांवों के लोगों का उन पर विधास था और इसी विधास ने ग्रामीण लोगों को क्रांति से जुड़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।

मेरठ गजेटियर (पृष्ठ 52) लिखता है कि आसपास के गांव से जो हजारों की संख्या में लोग कोतवाली क्षेत्र में एकत्रित हुए उनमें से अधिकांश गुर्जर जाति से थे और धनसिंह (धन सिंह) कोतवाल भी पास के गांव पांचली खुर्द की इसी जाति से था। उसी ने अपने लोग भेजकर आसपास के गांवों में क्रांति की सूचना भिजवाई तथा सैनिकों के साथ सिपाहियों को भी क्रांति में जाने से नहीं रोका।

क्रान्ति के दमन के पश्चात् ब्रिटिश सरकार ने 10 मई 1857 की क्रांति में पुलिस की भूमिका की जांच हेतु मेजर विलियम्स की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी गठित की थी, जिसने भी अपनी जांच में विभिन्न गवाहों की गवाही के आधार पर बताया कि धनसिंह कोतवाल ने ही आसपास के गांव में लोगों को सूचना भेजकर बताया था तथा पुलिस को भी क्रांति में शामिल होने से नहीं रोका था।

It is mentioned in the Indian history books that the revolution of independence in India started from Meerut on May 10, 1857, so the credit should also go to the real leaders of the revolution, which have not been found yet, and that leadership is Shaheed Dhan Singh Kotwal. This revolution in Meerut was led by the then city Kotwal Shaheed Dhan Singh Kotwal. On 10 May 1857, revolutionary soldiers and police force formed a common front against the British and carried out revolutionary events in Meerut. As soon as the news of the revolution of soldiers and police force spread, thousands of villagers of Meerut and surrounding villages especially Panchli Ghat, Nangla and Gagol etc. gathered in Sadar Kotwall area of Meerut. After that, he, along with the soldiers and revolutionary soldiers, carried out attacks in Sadar Bazar and Cantt area where there had not been yet.

मुख्य शब्द: स्वाधीनता, देशभक्त, आन्दोलन, राष्ट्रवादी, क्रांति, धर्म इत्यादि।

Independence, Patriot, Movement, Nationalist, Revolution, Religion etc.

महिला सशक्तिकरण में राजनीतिक सहभागिता की भूमिका (गाज़ियाबाद जनपद का एक अध्ययन)

मीनाक्षी राज, शोधार्थिनी

एवं

डॉ. रामचंद्र लसह, सहायक प्रोफेसर

शहीद मंगल पाण्डेय राजकीय महिला स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

सारांश

सशक्तिकरण की प्रक्रिया महिलाओं को जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में शक्ति प्रदान करती है। शक्ति का आभास व्यक्ति में नेतृत्व क्षमता को उत्पन्न करता है। राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए महिलाओं की राजनीति में सहभागिता को बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। महिलाओं की न्यून राजनीतिक सहभागिता विभिन्न अध्ययनों का विषय रही है क्योंकि राजनीति निर्णय निर्माण प्रक्रिया का महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। जहाँ कि राजनेताओं द्वारा लिए निर्णय समाज को प्रभावित करते हैं। राजनीति में शक्ति निहित है, जो कि अन्य सामाजिक संस्थाओं पर विधि के द्वारा अपने निर्णयों को लागू करती है। राजनीतिक पद पर आसीन व्यक्ति के पास सत्ता केन्द्रित होती है, जो कि उसे समाज के लिए वैधानिक निर्णय लेने की क्षमता प्रदान करती है। विश्व स्तर पर यदि देखें तो महिलाओं की राजनीति में सहभागिता बहुत कम है। विश्व की आबादी का आधा भाग है, लेकिन राजनीतिक स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय संसद में उनकी सहभागिता पचास प्रतिशत भी नहीं है। वर्तमान में सभी सरकारों व संस्थाओं द्वारा इस बात पर बल दिया जाने लगा है कि महिला व पुरुष का राजनीति में प्रतिनिधित्व समान अनुपात में होना चाहिए।

मुख्य शब्द— सशक्तिकरण, राजनीतिक जागरूकता, राजनीतिक सहभागिता

प्रस्तावना

सशक्तिकरण जो कि एक बहुआयामी अवधारणा है। जिसका सम्बन्ध व्यक्ति की सामाजिक उपलब्धियों, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सहभागिता से जुड़ा होता

है। सशक्तिकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जिसका सम्बन्ध निर्णय लेने की क्षमता लोकतान्त्रिक माध्यम से दूसरों की धारणाओं को बदलने की क्षमता, परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में सकारात्मक सोच आदि से है। बाटलीवाला

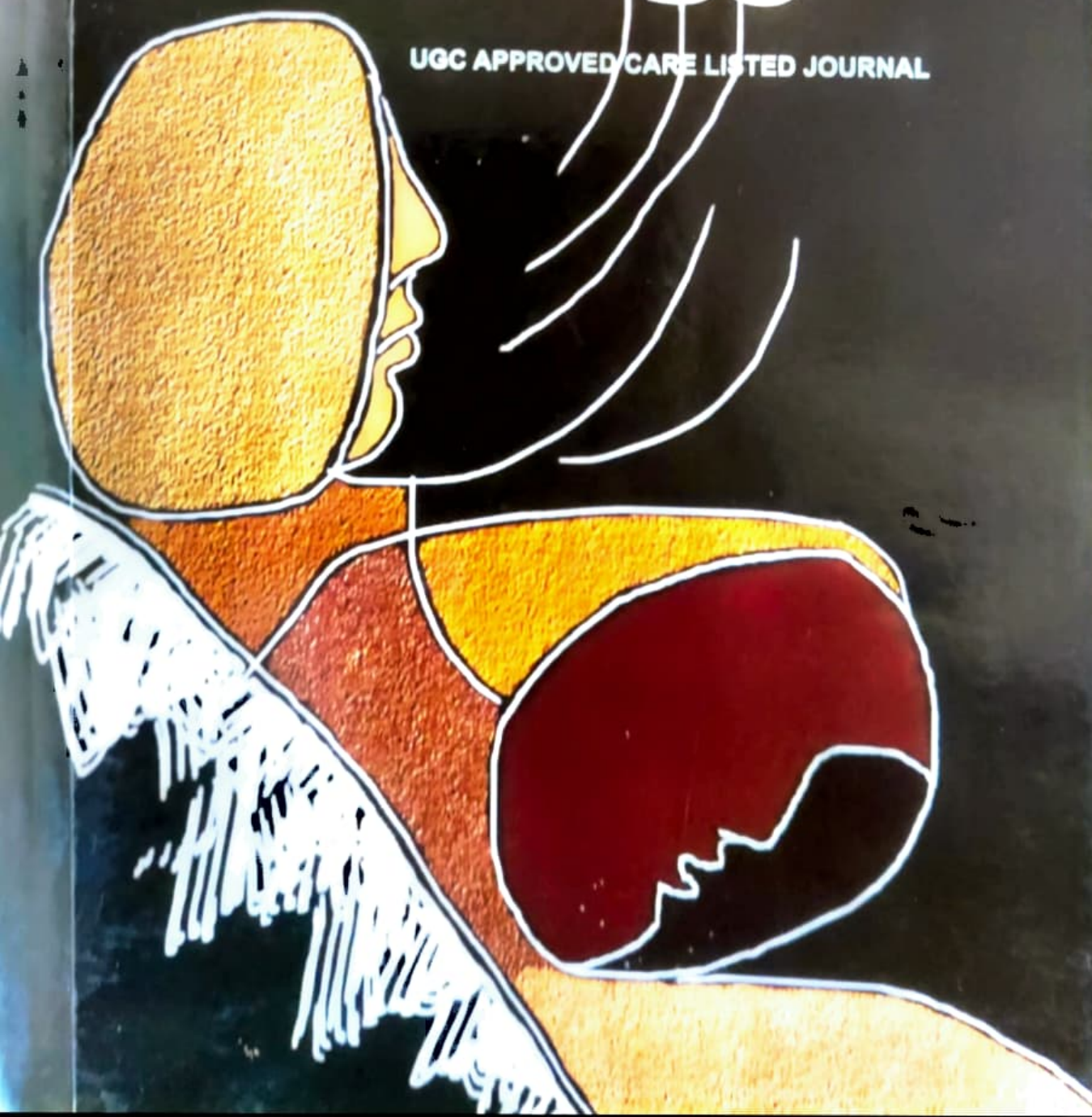
संपादक
डॉ. गिरिराजशरण अग्रवाल
डॉ. मीना अग्रवाल

ISSN 0975-735X

शोध दिशा

58

UGC APPROVED CARE LISTED JOURNAL



भारत में राष्ट्रवाद का उदय दिशा और दशा : एक विश्लेषण

डॉ० रामचंद्र सिंह

सहायक आचार्य राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

शहीद मंगल पांडे राज० स्नात० म० महाविद्यालय, मेरठ (उ०प्र०)

नरेंद्र कुमार

शोध छात्र, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

शहीद मंगल पांडे राज० स्नात० म० महाविद्यालय, मेरठ (उ०प्र०)

किसी भी संस्कृति या सभ्यता के उदय में मानव समुदाय के एकीकरण और सामूहिक भावनाओं का योगदान अत्यंत प्रासंगिक होता है। क्योंकि मानवीय सभ्यता के शुरुआती चरणों में मनुष्य ने जहाँ समूह में रहने की संकल्पना को भविष्य की परिकल्पनाओं में परिवर्तित किया। इन्हीं परिकल्पनाओं से मनुष्य के द्वारा मानव जीवन को भूत की तुलनात्मक परिस्थितियों से बेहतर करने का प्रयास किया। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप न केवल राजनीतिक सत्ता परिवर्तन की शक्तियों का उदय हुआ, बल्कि मानव जीवन में नए आविष्कार और राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक आयामों में समय परिवर्तन के साथ बदलाव हुआ। इन बदलावों को क्षेत्र, जाति तथा नस्ल विशेष की राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक शक्ति के आधार पर राष्ट्रवाद की संकल्पना को सांस्कृतिक आयाम दिया गया। जिससे 21वीं शताब्दी के सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और तकनीकी दौर में वैश्वीकरण के आयामों पर वैश्विक राष्ट्रवाद का नया स्वरूप मानव समुदाय के समक्ष है। हालाँकि भारत जैसे तीसरी दुनिया के विकासशील देशों में वैश्वीकरण की परिभाषा केवल बाजार तक सीमित है। क्योंकि भारत जहाँ संवैधानिक रूप से एक राज्य है किंतु अनेक अखंड भारत की संकल्पना रखने वाले इतिहासकारों और राजनीतिकारों का मानना है कि भारत सांस्कृतिक आधारों पर राष्ट्रवादी राष्ट्र है जिसकी अखंडता वर्मा से लेकर हिंदूकुश के पहाड़ों तक सीमित होती है। अतः भारत जैसे देशों में सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद न केवल राजनीतिक बल्कि मानव मनोविज्ञान का भाग है।

‘राष्ट्र’ शब्द की उत्पत्ति भारतीय शास्त्रीय प्रमाणों के अनुसार ‘राजू दीप्तौ’ नामक शब्द से मानी जाती है जिसका राज्य धातु से संबंध उल्लेखित किया गया है एवं ष्टून औणादिक, प्रत्यय के जुड़ने से पूर्ण किया गया है। राजति—‘राजते दिप्यते प्रकाशते शोभते इति राष्ट्रम्’ अर्थात् जो स्वयं दीप्तिमान होने वाला है, वह राष्ट्र है। वैभव एवं सार्वभौमिक सम्मान से सुशोभित सांस्कृतिक आधारों पर भौगोलिक संरचना वाले देश को राष्ट्र कहा जाता है। भारतीय सांस्कृतिक शब्दावली ‘वाच्यसत्यम्’ में राष्ट्र शब्द का अर्थ जनक्षेत्र या जनपद उल्लेखित किया गया है। वहीं ‘शब्दकल्पद्रुम’ में राष्ट्र को विषय के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। जिसमें शासन पर सर्वोच्च व्यक्ति के तिरस्कार एवं बहिष्कार न करने एवं जनता से राजस्व वसूलने की सीमा उल्लिखित की गई है। साथ ही उल्लेखित किया गया है कि यदि राष्ट्र (राजा) अपने दायित्व निभाने में सफल रहता है। वह राजा स्वर्ग या मृत्यु उपरांत अच्छे कर्मों का फल नहीं भोग पाएगा, अर्थात् स्वशासन सुशासित



Quantitative estimation of total cholesterol level in different tissue of parasitized bug, *Leptocoris augur* Fabr, a pest of Kusum tree, *Schleichera oleosa* Lour

Kumkum

Department of Zoology, Shaheed Mangal Pandey Govt. Girls P.G. College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract

Leptocoris augur is a pest of kusum plant (*Schleichera oleosa*), which in turn is a host of lac insect. The bug is parasitized by a mermithid nematode, *Hexameris vishwakarma*, which naturally checks rapid built-up of bug population.

The present work reports the results of cholesterol content in different tissue such as Gonads (i.e., testes and ovaries), muscles and haemolymph of parasitized bugs. The total extracted cholesterol was estimated by the method of Annino (1976) and Frings, *et al.*, (1972).

The concentration of total cholesterol in control bug (*L. augur*) was very high in the haemolymph as compared to that of the parasitized bugs. The cholesterol content of fat body and muscles of *L. augur* (host) was diminished by *H. vishwakarma* infections. This increasing trend in cholesterol level was observed before the emergence of parasitic juvenile from the host body in female and male bugs. The cholesterol level in haemolymph increased by the mermithid parasitism in reproductive organs of both the sexes. But, in gonads the average level of cholesterol was also found to be depleted as the parasitism advances as compared to control one.

Keywords: *Leptocoris augur*, *Hexameris vishwakarma*, cholesterol content, Parasitized

Introduction

Leptocoris augur is a pest of kusum plant (*Schleichera oleosa*), which in turn is a host of lac insect. This bug is a gregarious feeder and by its de-sapping habit, viability of the seed is lost (Dhiman and Gulati, 1986) [1]. It is parasitized by a mermithid nematode, *Hexameris vishwakarma*, which naturally checks rapid built-up of bug population (Dhiman and Kumkum, 2006) [2], (Kumkum 2021).

Lipid are important source of energy for insects. These are obtained from the food and some are synthesized by insect also from the parasitized host bug's muscles, gonads and haemolymph, large quantity of amino acids, lipids and carbohydrates are taken up by the parasitic juvenile of *H. vishwakarma*.

H. vishwakarma. Not only utilize fat body proteins but also the lipid content of the fat as a result of which fat bodies disappears from the haemolymph of *L. augur*. The present work reports the results of cholesterol content in different tissue such as gonads (i.e., testes and ovaries), muscles and haemolymph of parasitized bugs.

Materials and Methods

Total Cholesterol was estimated by the one step method of Wybenga, *et al.*, (1970). Suitable aliquots of lipid extract were transferred to Test (T) in test tubes. 3.0ml of Cholesterol reagent was subsequently added to blank (B), standard (S) & test (T) test tube and it was shaken vigorously for some time. Later, in standard (S) test tube 0.015 ml of working Cholesterol standard, (200mg%) was added. Mixed well and kept the tubes immediately in the boiling water bath exactly for 90 seconds (1½ minutes). These were cooled immediately to room temperature under running tap water. O.D. of standard (S) and test (T) against blank (B) on a Colorimeter with a yellow green filter or on a Spectrophotometer at 560 nm was measured. Quantitative determination of cholesterol biochemical's in muscles was made by using a Commercial Kit obtained from Span-Diagnostics Ltd. Company (Surat). Bovine Serums albumin was obtained from Sigma Chemical Company (St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.). All others chemicals, reagents and solvents were of highest purity and were procured from S. Merk, S.D. Fine Chemicals and Qualigens (Mumbai). The extraction of lipid was done as per the method Folch, *et al.*, (1957) and estimation was done according to the procedure outlined by Barnes and Blackstock (1973). The total extracted cholesterol was estimated by the method of Annino (1976) and Frings, *et al.*, (1972) [4]. The O.D. of standard (S) and Test (T) sample was measured on a colorimeter with a green filter against the reagent blank at 540 nm on photo-colorimeter.

Results

The results of analysis are presented in Table-1, 2 and 3. The total lipid in *L. augur* are phospholipids, cholesterol and small amount of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. In control bugs, the average cholesterol level in haemolymph was estimated as 087.5 ± 14.06 mg/dl in female and 83.3 ± 13.94 mg/dl male. Whereas in 5



2021-22

P. n. r. h. 616

Malaya Journal of Matematik, Vol. 6, No. 1, 848-854, 2021

[https://doi.org/10.26667/MJM.6\(1\)0113](https://doi.org/10.26667/MJM.6(1)0113)

EPQ model under Imperfect production process with customer return and partial backlogging

Sushil Kumar¹, Sunit Kumar^{2*} and Anil Kumar³

Abstract

In the proposed paper, an imperfect production model is developed by considering the management of inventory at two different stages. In the first stage, we consider raw material inventory management while in the second stage inventory management for the finished goods is considered. The total cost for both systems is optimized together. For the raw material inventory, demand depends on the discount rate offered by the suppliers while the demand for finished goods depends on the selling price of goods. Different deterioration rates are considered for the inventories in different stages. The production rate of finished goods depends on demand. Partial backlogging and shortages are also considered. Customer return rate is considered as the function of selling price and demand. The whole of the study is carried out under the effect of inflation. A numerical example and sensitivity analysis have been done in the paper to show the practical utility of the model. A convexity graph of the total cost function is also included in the paper to show the behavior of the total cost function.

Keywords

Imperfect production, deterioration, shortage, partial backlogging, inflation.

^{1,2} Department of Mathematics, Motilal Nehru College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.³ Department of Mathematics, SMP Government Girls PG College, Meerut, U.P., India.*Corresponding author: kumars.02004@rediffmail.com

Article History: Received 26 November 2021; Accepted 18 February 2021

©2021 MJM.

Contents

1	Introduction	648
2	Problem Definition, Notations and Assumptions	649
2.1	Problem Definition	649
2.2	Notations	649
2.3	Assumptions	650
3	Mathematical Formulation of Production Inventory Model	650
4	Solution Methodology	652
5	Numerical Example and Sensitivity Analysis	653
5.1	Sensitivity Analyses	653
5.2	Observation	653
6	Concluding Remark and Future Extension	653
	References	654

1. Introduction

In competitive market structure manufacturer face lot of challenges. These challenges are related with many practical conditions which are arise in production process or market,

like fluctuation in demand, production, deterioration of goods, shortages of goods in the market etc. Different researchers worked with different assumptions to resolve these issues. Teng et al. (2007) proposed a comparative study between pricing and lot-sizing stock models for deteriorated items and partial backlogging. An inventory model was proposed by Huo et al. (2011) for perishable items with stock-dependent selling price and partial backlogging. Yang (2012) examined an inventory model for deteriorating goods with partial backlogging. Fluctuation in price and purchasing cost was also studied in that model. To study the effect of discount Taleizadeh and Pentico (2014) presented an inventory model with partial backlogging. Relation between quality improvement and backorder was discussed by Sarkar et al. (2015). Relation between price discount and other factors like partial backlogging, supplier retailer relationship etc. was revealed by Wu and Wu (2015), Li et al. (2016), Goyal et al. (2017), Kumar et al. (2018), and Yadav et al. (2021).

Imperfect production system is a production system in which all produced goods are not perfect. Imperfect production is always a serious issue for the manufacturer as well as for the researcher. Imperfect production affects production process as well as the profit of the manufacturer. In this field,

P111

The Parity of Covid-19 and Technology Enhanced Classrooms (TES) : Need of the Hour

Mrs. Amar Jyoti*

*Asst. Prof. (B.Ed.), S. M. P. Govt. Girls P.G. College, Meerut

The global impact of Corona virus is huge and educational institutes are closed. We are following the norms of social distancing and keeping ourselves in the confines of our homes or offices. All schools, colleges, universities, workplaces have been shut down to prevent the spread of this novel virus. It affected education to a great extent. Clearly, there is a need of support and educators and students alike are working as to next steps and continuity with educational objectives or we can say that technology has solved education problems that students and teachers currently face due to the Covid-19 lockdown period. A problem or challenge encourages creative efforts to meet the challenge or solve the problem. This statement is in the dialogue REPUBLIC, by the ancient philosopher Plato.

The whole world has taken a hit due to the impact of Covid19. There is no sector untouched or unaffected. Hence the learning process has also taken an enormous impact. To counter the effects induced, educators used technology. In this regard the Ministry of HRD is working the current teaching-learning process through the "BHARAT PADHE CAMPAIGN". In the present time, when the world is scared of the Covid epidemic, in this situation online medium is the best medium. Technology Enhanced Classroom (TEC) is the way through which one can stay in touch even staying away from each other.

TEC provides a virtual platform and uses various technologies to maximise the students learning experience. Technology Enhanced Learning is conceived of as a combination of a variety of practices and understandings around learning, paired with the appropriate use of technological tools to achieve pedagogical aims and student outcomes and experiences. In this way, technology enhanced learning may be defined as learning that occurs through the application of electronic communication and

computer-based education technology. "Necessity is the Mother of Invention"

Keyword : Technology Enabled Learning (TEL), Online learning, GOOGLE Classroom, Virtual classes.

Introduction : Online education gives such benefits as an individual schedule, modern learning technologies, getting relevant knowledge no matter where in the world you are located, not to mention saving your time and money. Today online education and e-learning have become an important form of education. An individual choose the online education due to various reasons. An online course or online lectures for a particular subject, leading to an examination or qualification and also posses the quality of flexibility, more interaction, convenience, lower costs, taking that dream course, tailored to different needs so it may replace classes in a traditional brick and mortar kind of college formal classes.

Technology Enhanced Classroom (TEC) is the classroom enriched with technologies and enhanced the application of technology to teaching and learning. In its broader context, technology enhanced learning may be interpreted as learning that occurs through the application of electronic communication and computer-based education technology. Technology Enhanced Learning (TEL) is used to describe the application of technology to teaching and learning.

The Scope of techno-enhanced learning (TLE) is very broad. There is considerable hope and some positive evidence that technology can expand and improve education at all levels, with special reference to the design and content of instructional materials, delivery, assessment and feedback. TLE provides opportunities for positive learning experiences, individualized, self-paced learning, which cater to individual abilities and aptitudes of the individual learners and the possibility of one-to-one interaction with the teachers. it also provides feedback and permit effective assessment of learning.

The New-Age Educator and Impactful Education: Technology Enhanced Classrooms are spaces with built-in computing and multimedia

विकलांग व्यक्तियों का अधिकार विधेयक-2016

डॉ. भावना सिंह

2011 की जनगणना से पता चलता है कि भारत में विकलांगों की कुल संख्या 2.68 करोड़ या आबादी का 2.1% है। शिक्षा के महत्त्व और अनिवार्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसे एक बुनियादी अधिकार के रूप में सार्वभौम घोषणा (1948) की धारा 26 में अंगीकार किया गया। भारतीय संविधान के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के अनुच्छेद 45 द्वारा प्रत्येक के सभी बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था को नई और सन् 2002 में 36वें संविधान संशोधन द्वारा प्राथमिक शिक्षा को एक अधिकार बना दिया गया।

भारत में विकलांगों के प्रति दृष्टिकोणों में परिवर्तन शिक्षा के उदारीकरण के माध्यम से आया जिसमें की शिक्षा को समाज में जाति, धर्म तथा संप्रदाय के बंधों के लिए सर्वसुलभ बना दिया गया। शिक्षा की सार्वभौमिकता की प्रतिबद्धता के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि विभिन्न सामाजिक व आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि से आए शारीरिक, मानसिक व बौद्धिक विशेषताओं वाले बालक सामान्य विद्यालयों में पढ़ने व सफलता प्राप्त करने में सफल हों। (राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा, 2005) 1970 में सरकार ने विकलांगों के लिए समेकित शिक्षा की योजना का प्रारंभ किया। इस योजना का उद्देश्य था कि सामान्य विद्यालय में विकलांग बच्चों को अधिक अवसरों की समानता प्रदान की जा सके जिससे उनमें जीवन को जीने का सहसा एवं आत्मविश्वास उत्पन्न हो सके। इसके लिए एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. ने

यूनिसेफ के साथ विकलांग बच्चों हेतु 1987 में प्रोजेक्ट की शुरुआत की। इस प्रोजेक्ट के मूल्यांकन 1994 में किया गया जिसके प्राप्त परिणाम से ज्ञात हुआ की विकलांग बच्चों में समावेशन योजना में न केवल सामान्य विद्यालयों में उनका नामांकन बढ़ा है अपितु उनकी विद्यालय में बने रहने की प्रवृत्ति सामान्य बच्चों से अधिक पाई गई। 1997 में विकलांगों की समेकित शिक्षा (आई.ई.डी.सी) ने अन्य प्रोजेक्ट जैसे डी.पी.ई.पी. (चंद्रा, 2002) तथा सन् 2000 में केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के परस्पर सहयोग पर आधारित 'सर्वशिक्षण अभियान' का शुभारंभ किया गया जिसका उद्देश्य 6-14 वर्ष के सभी बच्चों को उनकी आयु के समकक्ष विद्यार्थियों के साथ एक समावेशित शैक्षिक वातावरण में शैक्षिक अवसर उपलब्ध करवाना। विद्यालय में आने वाली बाधाओं को दूर करना, बच्चों का विशेषज्ञों द्वारा कार्यात्मक व बौद्धिक मूल्यांकन करवाकर उनके लिए उपयुक्त शैक्षिक वातावरण में शिक्षा का प्रबंध करना। स्कूल प्रणाली में उन्हें बनाए रखना। विकलांगों की समावेशित शिक्षा के अनेक लाभ हैं। ये बच्चे अपने को समाज की मुख्यधारा से जुड़ा अनुभव कर सकेंगे, सभी बच्चे एक साथ पढ़ेंगे तो वे एक-दूसरे की कमजोरियों को प्रभावशाली तरीके से समाधान कर सकेंगे। जिससे विशिष्ट आवश्यकता बच्चों में सकारात्मक मनोवृत्तियों का विकास हो सकेगा। वह अपने आपको सामाजिक विकास के साथ जोड़ सकेंगे जो उनके सामाजीकरण तथा व्यक्तिगत विकास के लिए लाभदायक हो

सकेगा। विकलांगों की समेकित शिक्षा योजना से विकलांगों की शिक्षा हेतु अनेक प्रोत्साहन दिया गया। जैसे सेवापूर्व शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण, अभिभावकों को परामर्श, पुस्तक और स्टेशनरी की व्यवस्था, पोषाक, छात्रावास तथा सहायक प्रविधियों, प्रत्येक आठ विकलांग बच्चों पर एक विशिष्ट शिक्षक की व्यवस्था, समुदाय सहभागिता, 8 से 10 विद्यालयों पर एक संसाधन कक्ष की व्यवस्था की गई। निःशक्तजन अधिनियम (1995) के 26वें भाग में विशिष्ट शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं वाले बच्चों की 18 वर्ष की उम्र तक निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ इस बात पर जोर दिया गया की समावेशन की नीति को शिक्षा के प्रत्येक स्तर पर व्यापक रूप से लागू किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत में 1995 के दिव्यांग व्यक्ति अधिनियम (समान अवसर, अधिकारों का संरक्षण और संपूर्ण सहभागिता) लागू होने के साथ ही उनके अधिकार आधारित आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए पहला कदम बढ़ाया गया है। भारत का दूसरा कदम दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र समझौता (यू.एन.सी.आर.पी.डी) स्वीकार करना है। 2007 में भारत ने UNCRPD पर हस्ताक्षर किए और इसकी पुष्टि करने के बाद, विकलांग अधिनियम, 1995 (PWD अधिनियम, 1995) के स्थान पर एक नया कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया 2010 में UNCRPD के साथ अनुपालन करने के लिए शुरू हुई। है सुधा कौल की अध्यक्षता वाली समिति

समसामयिक सृजन
जुलाई-सितंबर 2021

विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का उनके पर्यावरण बोध पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन

डॉ. भावना सिंह

प्रकृति और मानव का सम्बन्ध आदि काल से है। मानव पर्यावरण और परिस्थिति तन्त्र का अभिन्न अंग है (रेडडी 1998), किन्तु मानव ने ही इन सम्बन्धों को तोड़ा तथा प्रकृति को दूषित किया है। मानव ने बड़ी लापरवाही से वनों की कटाई, मृदा का क्षरण, वनस्पतियों का विनाश किया है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप मौसम परिवर्तन की वर्तमान स्थिति सूखा, बाढ़, पशु पक्षियों और पौधों की अनेक प्रजातियाँ विलुप्त हो रही है (ठाकुर 1999)। सम्पूर्ण विश्व पर्यावरण प्रदूषण की समस्या के प्रति चिन्तित है। इसके लिए पर्यावरण शिक्षा का उदय हुआ जिसके माध्यम से नागरिकों को पर्यावरण के पतन, प्रदूषण तथा पर्यावरण के घटकों के बारे में जानकारी दी जा सके। पर्यावरण शिक्षा के द्वारा सचेतना का विकास किया जाता है।

सन् 1972 में स्टॉकहोम में 'मानव पर्यावरण' पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन में सामान्य पर्यावरण शिक्षा का सूत्रपात हुआ। सम्मेलन में स्कूलों, स्कूलों के बाहर, शिक्षा में प्रत्येक स्तर पर शहरी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले जनसमुदायों, युवकों व प्रौढ़ों सभी को पर्यावरण शिक्षा के माध्यम से शिक्षित करने के निर्देश दिये जिससे कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपनी सीमाओं में अपने पर्यावरण को नियन्त्रित कर सके। सन् 1968 में क्लब ऑफ रोम में तथा सन् 1975 और सन् 1977 में स्टॉकहोम और तिविलिसी, जिआर्जिया के अन्त प्रशासनिक सम्मेलन में पर्यावरण शिक्षा का विधिवत शुभारम्भ हुआ। इन्होंने पर्यावरण शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित किया, शिक्षा की व्यूह रचना बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त निर्देशों को भी प्रस्तुत किया। यूनेस्को और संयुक्त

राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम ने संयुक्त रूप से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण शिक्षा पर सम्मेलन (1990) किया जिसमें पर्यावरण शिक्षा के लिए 'शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण' को बल प्रदान किया। 1992 में रियोदे जनेरो ब्राजील में पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन में मौसम परिवर्तन, वन विनाश इत्यादि महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई।

राजपूत एण्ड गुप्ता (1988), ने ग्रामीण पहरी विद्यार्थियों और अनौपचारिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों में अध्ययनरत छात्रों में पर्यावरण सचेतना जानने हेतु अध्ययन किया। निष्कर्ष स्वरूप ज्ञात हुआ कि अनौपचारिक शिक्षण केन्द्रों, ग्रामीण और शहरी विद्यालयों के छात्रों के पर्यावरण संज्ञान पर कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है। **सहनवाज (1920)**, ने माध्यमिक एवं उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के ग्रामीण छात्र एवं शिक्षकों की अपेक्षा शहरी छात्रों एवं शिक्षकों में पर्यावरण जागरूकता एवं सकारात्मक अभिवृत्ति अधिक पायी। **दास (2012)**, ने पश्चिम बंगाल के माध्यमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के प्राणी विज्ञान के अध्ययन का पर्यावरण सचेतना के विकास में पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को जानने हेतु बोध किया उन्होंने पाया कि प्राणी विज्ञान के अध्ययन से विद्यार्थियों में पर्यावरण सचेतना का विकास को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। **सिन्हा सारिका (2016)**, ने विज्ञान, वाणिज्य, कला वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों के पर्यावरण बोध को जानने हेतु अध्ययन किया और निष्कर्ष स्वरूप ज्ञात किया कि विज्ञान, वाणिज्य व कला वर्ग के छात्र-छात्राओं में पर्यावरण बोध में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है। **सिंह प्रताप कौशलेंद्र, यादव सिंह महेन्द्र (2017)**, ने माध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च एवं

निम्न उपलब्धिवाले विद्यार्थियों के पर्यावरण मूल्य एवं संज्ञान को जानने हेतु अध्ययन किया। निष्कर्ष स्वरूप पाया कि उच्च उपलब्धिवाले विद्यार्थियों में पर्यावरण मूल्य एवम् पर्यावरण संज्ञान की योग्यता अधिक होती है जबकि निम्न उपलब्धिवाले विद्यार्थियों ने पर्यावरण मूल्य एवम् पर्यावरण संज्ञान की योग्यता कम होती है। **सरोज मोनिका (2017)**, ने शैक्षिक अभिप्रेरणा के सन्दर्भ में पर्यावरणीय मूल्यों व पर्यावरण बोध का अध्ययन किया और पाया कि शैक्षिक अभिप्रेरणा का पर्यावरण मूल्य एवं बोध में सार्थक सह-सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। **द्विवेदी, ए० एन (2017)**, ने हाई स्कूल के उच्च एवं निम्न उपलब्धिवाले विद्यार्थियों के पर्यावरण मूल्य एवं पर्यावरण संज्ञान को जानने हेतु अध्ययन किया और निष्कर्षस्वरूप पाया कि उच्च उपलब्धिवाले विद्यार्थियों में पर्यावरण मूल्य एवं संज्ञान की योग्यता निम्न उपलब्धिवाले विद्यार्थियों की अपेक्षा अधिक पायी जाती है।

शोध के उद्देश्य

1. स्नातक स्तर (कला वर्ग) के विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक उपलब्धि और पर्यावरण बोध में सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन करना।

परिकल्पना

1. स्नातक स्तर (कला वर्ग) के विद्यार्थियों के शैक्षिक उपलब्धि और पर्यावरण बोध में कोई सार्थक सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है।

अध्ययन विधि

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन के लिए वर्णनात्मक अनुसन्धान की सर्वेक्षण विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है।

CORONA VIRUS AND MEDICAL FACILITY

Parul Malik*

*Assistant Professor, Department Of Teacher Education, Shaheed Mangal Pandey Govt. Girls (PG) College Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) characterized corona virus as a pandemic. People are infecting rapidly, the global death toll due to Covid-19 is at its peak and it has transitioned across the globe, from Asia to Europe. Though India has done well in containing the spread of the corona virus, the vulnerability that India faces is still high. From developed to developing countries all are trying to invent the vaccine. The normal process of development of such a vaccine requires a long process of pre-clinical trials first on animals then clinical trials. This period allows for a full characterization of side effects and a better understanding of how different populations are affected. Although some countries like Israel are working on the families of COVID from the pre-pandemic time they come out with developing an antibody to the novel corona virus, as the researchers of this country wrapped up the development phase and moved to patent and mass-produce the potential treatment. All Indians are standing at the edge of the transmission of corona virus because corona virus is a communicable disease and India is the second-most populous country in the world. In this situation India came out with Hydroxychloroquin Indian Council of Medical Research ICMR, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), which has recommended chemoprophylaxis with hydroxychloroquin and perplexed the world by showing improvement in its infected person. Hydroxychloroquine is proved to be a game-changer drug at the time of the spread of corona virus. Although some in-vitro evidence also supports the antiviral activity of hydroxychloroquine. Still, there is no peer-reviewed publication that can prove that this medicine can 100% cure the infected person despite this, during this panic situation, an endorsement by the highest scientific body of India and also by the US president created an overly optimistic perception of the effectiveness of hydroxychloroquine among the public.

Keywords: Antiviral, Crisis, Virus, Health facilities, Respiratory troubles, Protection, Transmission, Incubation, Pandemic

INTRODUCTION

Corona virus first knocked on the door of China, after which it came to India via several countries. Most of the Indian population lives below the poverty line it means most of them are depend upon daily wages and the most affected community in this pandemic is migrant workers. The restrictions are imposed on routine activities as part of social distancing norms to prevent the spread of the virus. Scores of migrant workers tend to move back to their native places but in many cases, the families in native places depend partially or entirely on the money sent by the migrant workers. The decision of lockdown was taken haphazardly and there was no policy for the migrant. It was announced that everyone should remain where they are right now. But they had lost their job during this worldwide spread of the virus and are using all possible means to reach their native states. Due to lockdown no transport facility is available so they start walking and in this process many of them are, however, stuck at borders. This matter draws the attention of the Supreme Court of India. The apex court asked the government to take preventive measures regarding migrants to ensure their safety and security at the borders. The Court directed that adequate medical facilities besides proper arrangements for food

must be available at the quarantine center. The court also directed that the anxiety and fear of migrants should be understood by police and other authorities and that they should deal with the migrants humanely in this unforeseen situation. No arrangements were done by the government in the pre-pandemic situation. Hence there is a lapse in medical and living facilities of migrants. Due to the lack of corona virus test kits only thermal screening is taking place at the quarantine center. Food, hygiene, and sanitation are not proper at these camps because these camps are set up overnight. But on the other hand if the lockdown and quarantine norms were not diligently complied with India could have run the risk of the viral transmission in stage-three of infection. Things are under control while the increase in the number of cases is pure arithmetic. In the community, it spread geometrically. So we must learn from this unforeseen situation and get ready for any situation in the future.

Defeating the corona virus and defending people's health are necessary during this pandemic. This requires fully accommodating additional spending on the health and emergency services world widely. Global coordination is

Self Sufficiency After Covid-19

Paper Submission: 10/11/2021, Date of Acceptance: 20/11/2021, Date of Publication: 24/11/2021

Abstract

The infectious and pandemic disease COVID-19 has not left any part of the world untouched. This disease was unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Covid-19 pandemic came with unfamiliar names like lockdown and quarantine. These lockdowns led a serious economic fall-out across the world. Many people lost their livelihood because of this pandemic. There was anxiety and uncertainty among people. It has resulted in significant vulnerabilities and has led to rise in global poverty. India's progress in achieving the goals in 2030 has seen a major setback as the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country have increased due to the immense impact of the pandemic on health, livelihoods and education. Many strong reforms and actions were taken by the government of India for people's welfare and to save their lives. COVID-19 acts as a stimulant in India's quest for self-sufficiency. India has turned this Covid-19 crisis into an opportunity. India has faced the COVID-19 pandemic with courage and a spirit of self-reliance. Building a self-reliant and sufficient India is an imperative step towards building a strong economy. The vision of self-reliant and self-sufficient India can be achieved through five pillars- rapid economic growth, modern infrastructure, technology, vibrant demography and demand.

Keywords: Pandemic, Shackled, Vulnerabilities, Self-reliant, Reiterated, Countervailing, Catastrophic, Marginalised

Introduction

COVID-19 has transitioned across different geographies of the world, from west to east-end of the sea shore. When the Wuhan virus hit the Indian peninsula, the possibility was that it would engulf India and its economy but Indian government reciprocated the virus with lockdown. Initially its growth rate was low but with the passage of time it became higher. But even then India has done well in containing the spread of COVID. When the COVID-19 was in its initial stage, Indian government shackled its hand and tried to make it insipid. Series of lockdowns broke the back bone of COVID-19. These lockdowns came in various phases. Each lockdown was different from the previous one and came out with different implementations. Not only India but also the whole world took the lockdown as the "first aid". Because no other option was available for this deadly virus. COVID-19 has not only affected the population of a country but has also destroyed its economy. This pandemic is hitting economies through multiple channels, hence, no one can deny the decline in economic activities because of the Covid-19 lockdown. According to IMF, its impact on the real or productive sectors of the economy is worse than what was witnessed in the financial crisis of 2008. The 2008 economic crisis was a slow burn played out over months. While this time it is a sudden dip in economic activity after the lockdown was announced on March 24, 2020 in India, urging the government to take speedy concerted motion with financial equipment taking a top function to comprise the COVID-19 unfold and restrict the harm to livelihoods. Social distancing is the key to contain the spread of virus but it is also causing supply disruptions. In the times of lockdown when all activities are stalled, only government can overcome the economic crisis. Governments can offer emergency lifelines to save lives, help families by protecting jobs and supporting MSMEs especially to avoid bankruptcies. Keeping this scenario in mind government around the world announced economic packages to get rid of this pandemic.

Moving forward, further governments can play a role to enable a recovery once the pandemic is contained. Noting that the coronavirus is having a profound effect around the world, we should keep this pandemic in mind and get ready for future with concrete steps. Lockdown due to COVID-19 is affecting the productive potential of nations because its containment disrupts supply chains. Basically, it affects demand, production and supply resulting in fewer jobs, less income and less spending. All these reasons have broken the back bone of Indian economy. Nations are also affected by the hardening of global economic situations and some are hit by the capital outflows. In the end, the steep fall in commodity prices is hurting commodity exporters.

Corona virus does not affect by seeing the financial status of a human being rather it affects the person who comes into the contact with infected person, as it is



Parul Malik
Assistant Professor
Dept. of B.Ed.
S.M.P. Govt. Girls
(PG) College,
Madhavpuram,
Meerut, U.P., India

THE EFFECT OF TREATMENT, INTELLIGENCE AND THEIR INTERACTION ON CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING IN SCIENCE OF CLASS VI STUDENTS

DR. PARUL MALIK

Assistant Professor (B.Ed.),

S.M.P. Govt. Girls (PG) College Meerut

ABSTRACT

This research paper is related to the teaching learning process. The objective of this study was to study the effect of treatment, intelligence and their interaction on conceptual understanding in science by considering pre-conceptual understanding in science as covariate. The sample comprised of 80 randomly selected class VI students of Hindi medium private school of U.P. Board in Meerut City. The conceptual understanding science was assessed with the help of science concept understanding test, developed by the investigator. The question comprised of all levels of cognitive domain. Intelligence was assessed with the help of standard progressive matrices non-verbal test by J.C. Raven. The experimental design of the study was pre-test post-test control group design. The data were analyzed by 2² factorial design ANCOVA. The finding of the study it were: (i) the treatment was found effective in enhancing significantly the conceptual understanding in science among the students. (ii) There was no significant effect

COVID-19 Information

Public health Information (CDC)

Research Information (NIH)

SARS-CoV-2 data (NCBI)

Prevention and treatment Information (HHS)

Español

2021

Full Text Links



J Appl Microbiol. 2021 Jul 10. doi: 10.1111/jam.15209. Online ahead of print

Detection of unprecedented level of antibiotic resistance and identification of antibiotic resistance factors, including QRDR mutations in *Escherichia coli* isolated from commercial chickens from North India

Nitish Rawat¹, Anjali¹, Rohit Jamwal¹, Pukhrambam Pushpa Devi¹, Karuna Yadav¹,
Narendra Kumar², Raman Rajagopal¹

Affiliations

PMID: 34245665 DOI: 10.1111/jam.15209

Abstract

Aim: This study aimed to investigate the occurrence of antibiotic resistance phenotype and simultaneously understand its genetic basis in *Escherichia coli* isolated from the cloacal swabs of commercial chickens from north India.

Methods and results: *Escherichia coli* isolates were assessed for susceptibility to 14 different antibiotics using the disc-diffusion technique and were screened for the presence of 22 antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) by employing PCR. Isolates were found to be highly resistant to fluoroquinolones (nalidixic acid 91%, norfloxacin 73% and ciprofloxacin 66%), tetracycline (71%), beta-lactams (ampicillin 49% and amoxicillin/clavulanic acid 37%), co-trimoxazole (48%), streptomycin (31%) and chloramphenicol (28%); and comparatively less resistant to cefazolin (13%), amikacin (10%), aztreonam (4%), gentamicin (4%) and ceftriaxone (3%). Sixty-three percent of isolates were resistant to more than four different drugs. Abundance of plasmid-borne ARGs like tetA (83%), sul3 (44%), aadA1 (44%), strA (43%), strB (41%), qnrS (38%), sul2 (28%) and aac(6)-Ib-cr (15%) was observed among the isolates. Forty-five percent of isolates possessed more than five different ARGs. Quinolone resistance-determining region (QRDR) mutations within gyrA and parC genes were found to be the major determiners of quinolone resistance. QRDR mutations included leu83, asn87 and gly87 within gyrA, e-A polypeptide and ile80 and lys84 within topoisomerase IV (encoded by parC).

Conclusions: Our findings suggest the abuse of antibiotics as feed additives and prophylactic drugs in Indian poultry sector. It also projects this industry as an active hotspot for the replication and selection of ARGs.

Significance and impact of the study: Our findings would provide evidence to the authorities for formulating effective strategies for restricting antibiotic usage as non-therapeutic agents in food animals. Occurrence of both plasmid-borne and chromosome-borne resistance towards quinolones can drive movement of resistance phenotype across bacterial species and vertical movement of resistance along the bacterial generations, respectively, which can pose mitigation challenges.

वैदिक कालीन संगीत

डॉ० शालिनी धर्मा

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर (संगीत गायन विभाग)

शहीद गंगल पाण्डे राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मेरठ

श

वैदिक काल भारतीय संगीत के लिए उत्कृष्ट काल रहा है। इस काल में चार वेदों ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, अथर्ववेद व सामवेद की रचना गई। ऋग्वेद में प्रकृति व देवताओं की वन्दना से सम्बन्धित श्लोकों की रचना की गई। इन मंत्रों का गायन सामूहिक रूप से किया जाता था तथा साथ में वाद्य यंत्र भी बजाए जाते थे। यजुर्वेद में यज्ञ व यज्ञ से सम्बन्धित क्रिया कलापों व यज्ञ में प्रयुक्त मंत्रों का विवरण दिया है। तीसरे वेद अथर्ववेद में शान्ति व रक्षा, गंधर्वों व अप्सराओं से वैवाहिक जीवन सुखमय की प्रार्थना इत्यादि से सम्बन्धित श्लोकों की रचना की गई है। चतुर्थ वेद सामवेद पूर्णतया संगीतमय है। सामवेद में ईश्वर की प्रशंसा तथा उपासना के यंत्रों को संकलित कर उनका उच्चारण सुर, लय व ताल में किया जाता था। ये सभी कार्य सामूहिक रूप से किये जाते थे। इस प्रकार वैदिक काल की संस्कृति हमें सज्जता, शुद्धता व अनुशासित आचरण की ओर अग्रसरित करती है।

शब्द

ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, अथर्ववेद, सामवेद, वाद्य यंत्र।

वैदिक काल में संगीत का उत्कृष्ट स्थान था। वैदिक युग भारत के सांस्कृतिक इतिहास का प्राचीनतम युग है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक लक्षियों का सर्वप्रथम रूप इसी युग के साहित्य और कला में उपलब्ध होता है। "वैदिक काल की संज्ञा उस काल को दी गई है - ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, अथर्ववेद और सामवेद जो विश्व के प्राचीनतम साहित्य के रूप में विख्यात एवं स्वीकृत हैं।"

"वेद शब्द 'विदा' धातु से बना है। इसका प्रयोग विद सत्तायाम्, विदज्ञाने तथा विद्विचारणे अर्थों में होता है। ये विविध अर्थ अथर्ववेद की विविध उपलक्षियों का संकेत देते हैं। हम जिस अर्थ में 'शास्त्र' और 'विज्ञान' शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं, लगभग उसी अर्थ में 'वेद' शब्द प्रयुक्त होता था। इससे ज्ञान की किसी एक शाखा का बोध नहीं होता बल्कि ज्ञान की प्रक्रिया पर प्रकाश पड़ता है।" उपासना, ज्ञान, धर्मकर्म की प्रवहारिकता से परिपूर्ण वेद वाणी का ही प्रभाव था कि हमारा देश भारत लाखों वर्ष पूर्व भी ज्ञान और विज्ञान की दृष्टि से उन्नत और विकसित था। वेद दिव्य ज्ञान भण्डार को अपने भीतर संजोए हुए तथा नवीन प्रकाश किरण देने में आज भी उतने ही सक्षम हैं जितना वे वैदिक काल में थे।

गायन, वादन और नृत्य इन तीनों विधाओं का विकास वैदिक काल में हुआ। चारों वेदों के अलावा वेदों की व्याख्या करने वाले ब्राह्मण आरण्यक, उपनिषद और शिक्षा ग्रन्थ इत्यादि में भी संगीत कला का प्रचुर मात्रा में उल्लेख मिलता है।

नर व नारियाँ मिलकर गायन, वादन व नृत्य में सम्मिलित होकर विशेष आयोजनों में प्रतिभाग करते थे। "वैदिक युग में सार्वजनिक संगीत-आयोजन और प्रतियोगिताओं का एक मनोरंजक रूप 'समन' के नाम से देखने में आता है। यह समन एक प्रकार से संगीतमय मेला था, जहाँ आमोद, प्रमोद के लिए युवक-युवतियाँ जाते थे। कुमार और कुमारियाँ वहाँ वर की खोज में जाते थे। इस सांगीतिक उत्सव में कुमारियों की सांगीतिक प्रतिभा की जाँच होती थी और सफल एवं प्रतिभा सम्पन्न कुमारियों का चयन विवाह के लिये हो जाता था। यह समन आगे चलकर 'समज्जा' के नाम से प्रफुल्लित हुआ।"

ऋग्वेद में संगीत-

ऋक् शब्द ऋच् से उत्पन्न है प्रार्थना करने तथा स्तुति करने के अर्थ में ऋच् धातु का प्रयोग होता है। ऋक् का अभिप्राय है स्तुति ग्रन्थ। "ऋग्वेद संसार का प्राचीनतम ग्रन्थ है। इसमें 1028 सूत्र तथा दस मण्डल हैं।" भा. सं. वंदना अग पृ.-21 "इस काल में गीत, वाद्य तथा नृत्य तीनों दृष्टियों का पर्याप्त प्रचलन दृष्टिगोचर होता है। गीत के लिये गीर, गातु, गाथा, गायन्, गीति तथा साम शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है। ऋग्वेद की रचनाएं स्वरावलियों में निबद्ध होने के कारण 'स्तोत्र' कहलाती थीं।" ऋग्वेद के स्रोत "प्रकृति व देवताओं की वंदना से सम्बन्धित हैं।" वेदों की रचना और वेद मंत्रों का उच्चारण करने के लिये ऋषि-मुनियों ने श्रुति तथा स्वरों की ध्वनियों जैसे आ... ई... ओ... आदि में उतार-चढ़ाव होना आवश्यक समझा। अतः तीनों स्वरों की उत्पत्ति हुई-उदात्त, स्वरित, अनुदात्त।

Rambans (Sisal) Phenolic Composites

Ruchi Khosla, Alka Goel and Gauri Goel

National Institute of Fashion Technology, Jodhpur, India

*College of Community Science, O.B.P.U.A & T., Pantnagar, Uttarakhand, India

*SMP Govt Girls PG College, Meerut, India

goel200785@gmail.com

Recently, the rising environmental impact associated with the production, disposal, and recycling of synthetic fiber-based

polymer composites triggers the development of ecofriendly composites for various applications such as automotive, marine, chemical, infrastructure, sporting goods, etc. Among many natural fibers like kenaf, jute, oil palm, cotton, flax, banana, and hemp; sisal fibers are gaining attention as they are abundantly available, cheaper, eco-friendly, and possess remarkable and satisfactory mechanical properties to hemp, banana, and jute. Sisal fiber will play a key role in fabricating a varied range of structural and non-structural industrial products with a different polymer matrix (Senthilkumar et al., 2018). Sisal fiber is obtained from the plant *Agave sisalana*, a member of the family *Amaryllidaceae*. It is native to Mexico, but has been carried to many tropical and subtropical parts

mechanical means using decorticators. Sisal plant and its extraction process are displayed in Fig. 2.



Today, interest in natural fibers has soared with global demand for more efficient and less expensive environ-

to be the most severe problem; hence producers tend to use natural materials. Natural fiber-reinforced polymer composites form a new class of materials that seem to have good potential in the future as a substitute for wood and wood-based materials in structural applications (Joseph et al., 1999).

The vital feature of composite materials is that they can be designed and tailored to meet different requirements. Since natural fibers are cheap and biodegradable, the biodegradable composites from bio-fibers and biodegradable polymers will render an essential contribution in the 21st century due to

Sisal fiber-reinforced composites are flameproof and have good impact strength with moderate tensile and flexural properties.

of the world and thrives under a variety of climatic and soil conditions (Stout, 1960). In general, sisal fiber is extracted by retting followed by scrapping and

mentally friendly products. Production of polymer composites has been rocketing worldwide. Waste production is significant, but waste management seems

severe environmental problems. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in utilizing natural fibers as reinforcement in polymer composite for making low-cost construction materials. Economic and ecological factors in many developing countries where natural fibers are abundant demand that scientists and engineers apply appropriate technology to utilize these natural fibers as effectively and economically as possible to produce good quality fiber-reinforced polymer composites to fulfill the need for housing and other materials.

राष्ट्रीय एकता में लोक कला का योगदान

Contribution of Folk Art to National Integration

Paper Submission: 10/09/2021, Date of Acceptance: 23/09/2021, Date of Publication: 24/09/2021

सारांश

राष्ट्रवाद अथवा राष्ट्रीय भावना से आशय एक ऐसे जन समूह से है जो एक निश्चित भौगोलिक सीमाओं में रहकर समान परम्परा, समान हित तथा समान भावनाओं से बंधा हो तथा जिसमें सभी भी को राष्ट्रीय एकता के सूत्र में बांधने की क्षमता हो।

भारत विभिन्नताओं में एकता वाला देश है जहाँ कदम-कदम पर विभिन्नता पाई जाती है जैसे भाषा की भिन्नता, धार्मिक एवं विभिन्नता, मतों की विभिन्नता, क्षेत्रीय व आर्थिक विभिन्नता (निर्धन एवं पूँजीपति) जातीय विभिन्नता आदि। इन विभिन्नताओं के भी भारत में राष्ट्रीय एकता का बीज पाया जाता है।

Nationalism or national spirit refers to a group of people living in a certain geographical boundaries and bound by common traditions, common interests and common feelings and in which there is the ability to bind everyone in the thread of national unity.

India is a country of unity in diversity, where diversity is found step by step, such as language difference, religious and diversity, differences of opinion, regional and economic diversity (poor and capitalists), caste diversity etc. National unity in India even of these differences. seed is found

मुख्य शब्द: राष्ट्रीय एकता में लोक कला का योगदान।

Keywords: Contribution of Folk Art to National Integration.

प्रस्तावना

जब कभी राष्ट्र पर विपत्ति आई है। सभी धर्मों, जातियों, सम्प्रदायों के लोगों ने एक होकर राष्ट्रीय भावना को सर्वोपरि रखा है। हमारे देश की सामाजिक, संस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक विविधताओं में मौलिक एकता सदैव विद्यमान रही है। हमारी संस्कृति ने तो राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना को और बल दिया है। संस्कृति के अंतर्गत लोक कला रीति रिवाज अनुष्ठान, मेले, दर्शन, साहित्य, धर्म, संगीत, नृत्य, आदि ने देश के नागरिकों को प्राचीन काल से वर्तमान तक एक भिन्नता में बांध रखा है जिससे प्रभावित होकर विदेशी सेलानी इसके अलोकनाथि भारत में आते हैं। बौद्धकाल में बने वास्तु व शिल्प आज भी हमारे राष्ट्रीय विन्ध है। धार्मिक अनुष्ठान व वेशभूषा हमें भारतीयता से जोड़े रखती है तथा कुछ पारम्परिक आभूषण जो केवल भारत में ही देखनेको मिलते हैं अन्यत्र नहीं ये सभी हमें राष्ट्रीय भावना (एकता) में जोड़े रखती है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य

भारत देश संस्कृति तथा लोक कलाओं की दृष्टि से कुबेर कोष परिलक्षित होता है। इसके अन्तर्गत यहाँ के संस्कृति पक्षों यथा-धर्म, समाज रीति-रिवाज तथा सहज आनन्द से परिपूर्ण, सरल स्वच्छन्द और परम्परागत रूपों का अध्ययन किया जाता है। यह मनुष्य को कृत्रिमता से बन्धन मुक्तता और अहलाद की ओर खिंचती है इसलिये आवश्यक है की इन कलाओं का उपयुक्त संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाये। इनका समुचित प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाये क्योंकि ये कलायें ही हमारे जन को राष्ट्र की श्रेष्ठ परम्पराओं को जोड़ती है तथा कलात्मक विकास का समुचित माध्यम भी जन-जन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करती है। लोक कला राष्ट्र के लोगों के सौन्दर्य अभिव्यक्त करनेका प्रत्यक्ष और सरलतम रूप है जिसमें न कोई शास्त्रीय बन्धन होता है और न कोई बनावटीपन। लोक कला ऐसे ही सीधे-साधे राष्ट्र के लोगों की अवभिव्यक्त करता जिनका जीवन आधुनिकता की चमक से दूर होता है। लोक कला में एक ताजगी तथा स्थावयत्व होता है जो न कभी पुराना पड़ता है और न बदलता है। यह एक पीढ़ी दूसरी पीढ़ी को स्वतः हस्तांतरित होती रहती है तथा राष्ट्रको एकता के सूत्र में जोड़े रखती है। व किसी भी राष्ट्र के लोक मानस की भावात्मक अभिव्यक्ति ही लोक कला को सवारती बनाती और विकशित करती है। प्रत्येक मानव की गहरी अभिरुचि लोक की परम्पराओं, आस्थाओं और विधाओं के प्रति परिलक्षित होती है। यह अभिरुचि, लोक मानव के अशतितव की ही नहीं शाश्वतता की भी धोतक है। वास्तव में लोक ही राष्ट्र का अमर स्वरूप है। यह कहना अनुचित न होगा वक मानव या सहज अवचेतन ही लोक मानव है, यही कला तथा साहित्य का जन्मदाता है।

रविन्द्र कुमार
असि० प्रोफेसर,
चित्रकला विभाग,
काशी नरेश राजकीय
स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय,
ज्ञानपुर, भदोही, उत्तर
प्रदेश, भारत

Role of Startup India Programme for Women Empowerment in India

Deepa Gupta* and Vikas Kumar**

Every year we are celebrated International women's day on the 8th of March and discuss on women rights and development. In this process the empowerment of women is centre of gravity. Today we can see that education ratio is increasing among women in India. Due to increased level of education and literacy, women successfully challenged whole world. They are fully participated in Indian economy and development. To celebrate this women entrepreneurship, Startup India can be proved milestone for women empowerment. This scheme was launched by the central government. It promised to provide all needy women quick clearness to new startup, tax rebates and innovation programmes to five lakh schools across the country. So, there are various Startup India Schemes as school programmes for young girl, innovation centers in National Institutes, Atal Innovation mission, funding support, Tax exemptions, self certification, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh scheme to encourage women to create wealth and assets etc proved beneficial for women.

[Keywords : Startup India Programme, Women Empowerment,]

-
- * Assistant Professor (B.Ed.), Shaheed Mangal Pandey Government Girls (PG) College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh (India) E-mail: <Ddeepaguptaa@gmail.com>
 - ** Assistant Professor (Commerce), Shaheed Mangal Pandey Government Girls (PG) College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh (India) E-mail: <Drvikaskumar2010@gmail.com>
-

ISSN : 2456-8856

पंजीयन संख्या RNI No.: MPHIN/2002/9510

डाक पंजीकृत क्रमांक मालवा डिजीजन/204/2021-2023 उज्जैन (म.प्र.)

UGC Care Listed and Peer Reviewed Referred Bilingual Monthly International Research Journal

प्रेषण दिनांक 30

पृष्ठ संख्या 28

आश्वस्त

वर्ष 24, अंक 219

जनवरी 2022



गणतंत्र दिवस की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ



संपादक - डॉ. तारा परमार

भारती दलित साहित्य अकादमी मध्य प्रदेश, उज्जैन की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मासिक शोध पत्रिका

भारत में वैदिक काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक महिलाओं की स्थिति : एक विवेचन

- डॉ. दीपा गुप्ता

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः ।

यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफलाः क्रियाः ॥

(मनुस्मृति 3/56)

अर्थात् जहाँ स्त्रियों की पूजा की जाती है वहाँ पर देवगण निवास करते हैं और जहाँ स्त्रियों की पूजा नहीं की जाती है, उनका सम्मान नहीं किया जाता है वहाँ पर किये गये समस्त अच्छे कर्म निष्फल हो जाते हैं, उनके कोई भी सुखद परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं।

इतिहास साक्षी है कि समाज, परिवार और राष्ट्र के विकास में नारी ही केंद्र में रही है। आदिकाल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक महिलाओं की सामाजिक, धार्मिक, राजनैतिक और पारिवारिक स्थिति में आमूल घूल परिवर्तन हुए हैं। इन परिवर्तनों के कारण भारत में महिलाएं आज भी अपने समकक्ष पुरुषों से समानता के अधिकार की लड़ाई लड़ रही हैं, संघर्ष कर रही हैं कि उन्हें भी समाज में वही स्थान प्राप्त हो, जो पुरुषों को प्राप्त है। वैदिक काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक की स्त्रियों की स्थिति और उनके महत्व के बारे में अध्ययन करने पर पाते हैं कि मध्य युग में महिलाएं ज्यादा शोषित हो गयी थीं। वैदिक काल, मध्य काल और आधुनिक काल के परिप्रेक्ष्य में महिलाओं की स्थिति का एक विवेचनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत है।

वैदिक काल में महिलाएं : वैदिक काल में महिलाओं की स्थिति काफी अच्छी थी। प्राचीन काल से लेकर अब तक की स्थिति पर अगर प्रकाश डालें तो वास्तव में हम पाएंगे कि प्राचीन काल में महिलाओं की समाज में बहुत सम्मानजनक स्थिति थी। प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा, वाद-विवाद, यज्ञ, पूजा और कृषि जोत आदि कार्यों में महिलाएं लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में समान रहीं हैं। अपाला, घोषा, गार्गी, सीता, द्रौपदी जैसी महान नारियों

ने अपने आपको समाज में प्रतिष्ठित किया। वे समाज में अपनी समान एवं गरिमामयी स्थिति और प्रतिष्ठा का आदरयुक्त जीवन जीती थीं। यहां तक कि महिलाओं के पास भी अपने विवाह के लिए जीवनसाथी का चयन करने, अपनी शर्तों और पसंद पर उनके विवाह के लिए स्वयंवर आयोजित किए गए थे। कवि कालिदास की पत्नी राजकुमारी विद्योत्तमा अपने विवाह के लिए बहुत प्रसिद्ध थीं। राजकुमारी विद्योत्तमा ने स्वयं के विवाह के लिए शास्त्रार्थ का आयोजन किया था। पांडवों की पत्नी राजकुमारी द्रौपदी अपने विवाह के लिए प्रसिद्ध थीं। प्राचीन भारत ही नहीं वरन् पूरे विश्व में ही आधी आबादी को बराबरी का दर्जा मिला हुआ था। शिक्षा, धर्म, व्यक्तित्व और सामाजिक विकास में महिलाओं का योगदान अतुलनीय रहा। वास्तविकता तो ये है कि भारतीय समाज को छोड़कर तात्कालिक पूरे विश्व में महिलाओं को किसी भी धर्म ने इतनी प्रधानता नहीं दी। वैदिक कालीन समाज एक ऐसा प्रगतिशील और आशावादी समाज था जहां पर पुरुष और स्त्री को समान सम्मान और स्थान प्राप्त था। पुरुषों की मांति उपनयन संस्कार व ब्रह्मचर्य के नियम का पालन करते हुए विद्या प्राप्त करती थीं। धीरे धीरे वैदिक युग की नारी के दैवीय रूप ने अपने पुरुष की सहघर्मिणी का रूप ले लिया। धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों और सामाजिक किया कलाओं में नारी को अपने पुरुष के समकक्ष स्थान दिया गया। परिपक्व अवस्था में ही महिलाओं का विवाह होता था। यद्यपि विधवा पुनर्विवाह का प्रचलन नहीं था किन्तु विधवाओं के साथ सम्मानजनक व्यवहार किया जाता था, साथ ही उन्हें अपने पति की संपत्ति पर पूरा अधिकार था।

महाभारत काल से महिलाओं की स्थिति का

The Concept of Green Marketing in India

Paper Submission: 03/07/2021, Date of Acceptance: 14/07/2021, Date of Publication: 23/07/2021

Abstract

In the past few decades, climate change has become the biggest problem for all over the world. Now environmental sustainability has become the top international political issue. Consequently, companies start developing a green products and consumers has shown the growing interest for these products. Green marketing means producing the product which satisfy the consumers and has no adverse effects on the nature. It satisfies consumers without any harm to environment. It is a process of preserving the environment with welfare of consumers by developing an environmental friendly product. Such product is called green product. Adopting green marketing concept may be expensive for the short period but it ought to be successful in the long period. Green marketing is not up to what marketers claim, consumers also have equal responsibility as they are ultimate users. So, the liability should not be marketers alone. This concept emerges in Indian market in 1990s with the lots of possibilities and obstacles. Several initiatives are undertake by some selected companies and government towards green marketing in India is considered in this study.

Keywords- Green Marketing, Green Product, Climate Change, Environment.

Introduction

Through green marketing companies have the great opportunity to make our planet healthy for the better living. Going green helps the marketer to achieve both the trust and loyalty of consumers. This concept was started as a new revolution in India in 1990s. With the introduction of green marketing, drastic change has occurred in consumer choice and lifestyle in the past decades. It includes many things like- producing green product, with environmental friendly packaging, using eco-friendly strategies and also promoting the advantage of green products. Now more and more companies are using this concept to tap more consumers. The consumer who are said to be environmentally aware and purchasing eco friendly products are called "LOHAS". It stands for lifestyles of healthy and sustainability (as per Wikipedia)

The Green marketing is new and rapidly changing markets which adopt natural and sustainable practices to persuade the consumers. The consumer is ready to pay high prize for eco-friendly product as they are fully aware with current environment Also they are able to attract other consumers.

Green Marketing

Green marketing is the concept through which companies promote their products or services as environment friendly. Green marketing (Environmental marketing) includes all the activities that generate, facilitate or satisfy the consumer needs. This satisfaction process causes no negative effects on the nature. This concept developed in three phases- Environmental marketing, Ecological marketing, and Sustainable marketing. Through the increasing needs and awareness regarding the environment protection, consumers become more aware about environment friendly product. Consequently, marketers increase their efforts to produce, distribute, and advertise the product or services that are environmentally safe. It involves producing an eco-friendly product with no harmful ingredients, carry less packaging and use less water or energy. Also this approach is helpful for business to maximize their brand loyalty in the minds of consumers. Producers use three aspects of green marketing during developing the product-

1. The materials used to develop the product
2. Their finished product
3. Product packaging

Generally, producers focused on these three points while developing the products. The inputs used are recycled materials, how their finished product recycle (are they able to recycled or reused) and their biodegradable packaging. That product is called green product. Green product means the product that is presumed to be environmentally safe. Such product is grown naturally or does not contain any harmful ingredients. Green product also has the capacity to reuse, recycle. Green product does not caused any threat to animal as well. Being the successful business, such product should be link with the brand.

Shivali Vashisth

Research Scholar,
Faculty of Commerce and
Business and
Administration,
D.N. (P.G.) College, Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh, India

S.K. Sharma

Associate Professor,
Faculty of Commerce and
Business and
Administration,
D.N. (P.G.) College, Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Vikas Kumar

Assistant Professor,
Faculty of Commerce,
S.M.P. Govt. Girls (PG)
College, Madhavpuram,
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Conceptual Analysis: Scenario of Indian Economy After Few Years Due to Digitization

Paper Submission: 10/10/2021, Date of Acceptance: 24/10/2021, Date of Publication: 25/10/2021

Abstract

Digitization has been playing a vivacious part in booming the Indian economy. One of the major cases in point is the employment openings generated in the nation for the young generation. Digitalization will reach cost savings, output optimization, improvised jobs, enriched efficiency & literateness, etc. Global world will surely benefit from digital payments. Money concealment and funding of terrorism is mainly take place in the form of cash transactions as it is the primary source & innovative world of digitization would depress such terrorism and laundering. The accessibility of high-speed internet is the vital backbone of Digital infrastructure. The regime on its part is loudmouthed and inspires the Indian community to make payments which are made or accepted without the use of hard cash and diminish belief on cash dealings. In the agricultural and Industrial sector, digitalization will support in advancement of all the practices, be it, procuring, retailing, roster control, occupation dealings, occupation, merchandise revolution & enlargement, etc. The resolution is to create a new world by gripping with digital payments. To nurture the economy, we have to follow a legal path by doing online or digital payments. Digital money or plastic money gives liberty as well as safety to pupils of India as it works on technical dregs. The services through Digitalization have been carried in a well-organized mode to the people of our nation after the start of superior and quicker mobile internet networks.

Keywords: Digitization, Terrorism, Backbone, Loudmouth,

Introduction

India, legitimately the Republic of India, the second-most crowded nation (with 135.26 crores individuals as per 2018) after China, seventh-biggest nation by territory, and the heavily populated country on the globe is a nation in South Asia. It is escalating as one of the toughest economies among the International boards and it has continuously shown significant up gradation in the field of science and innovation. It has been observed in some countries that digital platforms have gained importance in past times as a key economic driver as it facilitates economic growth by creating a huge amount of job openings. If we look back to when the whole world was slow moving, boosted by the new concept Digitization & it was able to create an output of \$193 billion & generate more than 6 million jobs across the world. According to the citation of the World Economic Forum, if any country increases its score of digitization by 10% only then it would lead to 0.75% growth in its GDP per capita. Honourable Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi had taken an initiative of Digital India program with an idea to figure out a transparent, interactive and receptive system of supremacy.

Digital applications are the deliberate part of modernisation and digitalisation of commercial processes. These are online facilities and applications via combining data, functions and recent user edge to serve customers – at the place they desire. This might become the main platform to do the work or these can counterpart the existing services. Latest innovations are gradually utilized as it never occurred formerly from individual level to government workstations. This will lead to sharing information with no concerns & worries at first glimpse. The basic idea of digitisation is to full fledged use of ICT facilities to gain access to all-inclusive resources and proved to be beneficial for society at similar time. It is the need of an hour to go digital to stay healthy & harmless. The assistance of well-designed and instigated digital applications are modified end-user satisfaction with low cost of customer service.

Komal Sharma
Research Scholar &
Assistant Professor,
Dept: of Commerce
MIET Meerut, Uttar
Pradesh, India

Brijesh Kumar Agarwal
Associate Professor,
Dept. of Commerce
DN PG College,
Meerut, Uttar
Pradesh, India

Vikas Kumar
Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Commerce,
S.M.P. Govt. Girls
P.G. College,
Meerut, Uttar
Pradesh, India

The Study of Women Empowerment Through Entrepreneurship in Rural India

Paper Submission: 10/11/2021, Date of Acceptance: 23/11/2021, Date of Publication: 24/11/2021

Abstract

In the present scenario, where India is growing rapidly in the industrial sector, there are calls for the country to pay more attention on women empowerment in rural areas to flourish rural entrepreneurship. Rural women entrepreneurs are not only participating in the rural economy but also generating great employment for rural people. They are trying to break the glass ceiling of the conservative societal rules but still remain a side character in this male dominated society. India has 8.05 million about 14 percent women entrepreneurs out of 58.5 million entrepreneurs, which has been rising gradually after getting government attention. The main purpose of the research paper is to study the factors which encourage women to become entrepreneurs, problems that rural women entrepreneurs tackle and discuss various government initiatives for rural women entrepreneurs with some suggestions.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneur, Rural Women, Motivating Factors, Financial Problems.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is a creative and dynamic process for creating a new enterprise. An entrepreneur is a catalyst for change, which creates new job opportunities for others. The economic, social, religious, cultural and psychological factors that exist in the society play a vital role in the emergence of entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship among females is a relatively new phenomenon. When a woman starts and runs a business, she is not only helping in the growth of the economy, but she also has a lot of other benefits. "When a woman moves forward, the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves" said India's 1st Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. In India, women entrepreneurs and their contribution in the economy is quite visible nowadays. The percentage of female entrepreneurs has been rising over time, especially in the 1990s. Women entrepreneurs must be praised and applauded for their increased use of new technology, increased investments, finding a niche in the export market, generating a sizable job for others and pave the way for other women entrepreneurs in the organized sector.

It is evaluated, women entrepreneurs make up about 10% of all entrepreneurs of India and this percentage is increasing year after year. If current trends continue, women will account for roughly 20% of India's entrepreneurial force in another five years, because educated women do not want to confine their lives within four walls of the houses. They expect their partners to treat them with the same respect. However, Indian women would have to go a long way to get equal rights and status because customs and traditions are deeply ingrained in Indian society, which has male-dominated sociological structure. Throughout their life, women are treated as the weaker gender and are forced to depend on men in families and communities. These female leaders are confident, hard workers, articulate and risk takers, that's why they are able to survive and excel in this cutthroat competition environment. Indian women entrepreneurs' strengths and potential are they are able to learn quickly, their persuasive behaviour, problem solving style, willingly take risks and chances, their capability to motivate and inspire other people.

Concept and feature of Women Entrepreneur

Women entrepreneurs are characterised as the woman or women's group who start, organise and control an enterprise. Women entrepreneurs are described by the Indian government as business owners, operated and controlled by women that have at least fifty one percent financial interest of capital and provide at least fifty one percent employment in the enterprise. Women indulge in business because of push and pull factors that allow women to have an

B.K. Agarwal
Associate Professor,
Faculty of Commerce &
Business,
Administration Deva
Nagri College, Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Pratibha Chaudhary
Research Scholar,
Faculty of Commerce &
Business,
Administration Deva
Nagri College, Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Vikas Kumar
Assistant Professor,
Faculty of Commerce
S.M.P. Government
Girls P.G. College,
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh,
India



"A study on Human Resource Practices, Retention, and Job Satisfaction in the Information Technology Industry: Basis for Employee Retention Program"

Dr. Vikas Kumar, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce, Shaheed Mangal Pandey Govt. Girls P.G. College, Meerut
(e-mail: drvikaskumar2010@gmail.com)

Priya Gupta, Research Scholar (Commerce) Shaheed Mangal Pandey Govt. Girls P.G. College, Meerut
(e-mail: priya.gupta427@gmail.com)

Abstract

In the IT industry, staff retention has been difficult because of the high turnover rate. In an effort to better understand the factors that impact employee retention and turnover, a number of researches have been conducted. Employee retention is directly linked to HR procedures. In other words, this suggests that employee motivation and work satisfaction are entirely the result of HR procedures. Human resources policies tailored to the demands of IT workers should be the foundation of any programme aimed at enhancing staff retention or lowering employee turnover. IT professionals are highly sought after in countries with established technology and service industries. A number of laws and ordinances have been passed in the Philippines to promote information technology and relevant professions in the economy as well as to enhance worker capacity.

Key words: Human Resource, Practices, Job Satisfaction, Employee, Retention etc,

Introduction

Keeping staff on board for as long as feasible or until the project is done is the goal of an employee retention strategy. One of the primary goals of talent management, which is defined as the implementation of integrated strategies or systems designed to increase workplace productivity by developing better methods for attracting and training people with the necessary skills and aptitudes to meet the needs of the company now as well as in the future, is to keep employees.

School Adjustment and Achievement Motivation of Students of Secondary level: A Study

2021-22

*Dr Ashish Pathak

Assistant Professor, SMP Government Girls PG College, Meerut

Abstract

Academic achievement is affected by many of the factors and achievement motivation and school adjustment are two of them. Achievement Motivation is that internal force of a student which motivates him to continuously work hard and achieve success in any work. Adjustment is the process by which a person strikes a balance between his goals and his circumstances. The researcher here aims to find the relationship between School Adjustment and Achievement Motivation of the students of secondary level. The study was conducted using survey method. 100 secondary students were randomly selected from two schools. Study reveals that school adjustment significantly affects the achievement motivation of both of the science and art side secondary students. This study emphasizes that various adjustment programs should be arranged for secondary students to promote overall adjustment in them.

Keywords: Academic achievement, Achievement Motivation, School Adjustment

Article Publication

Published Online: 25-May-2022

*Author's Correspondence

Dr Ashish Pathak

Assistant Professor, SMP
Government Girls PG College,
Meerut

aashishpathakk@gmail.com

doi 10.53573/rhimj.2022.v09i05.004

© 2022 The Authors. Published by
RESEARCH HUB International
Multidisciplinary Research Journal. This is
an open access article under the CC BY-

NC-ND license
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

Introduction:

All human behaviors are motivated; it is controlled, guided & sustained by certain motives. There would be no learning in the absence of motivation. Generally, the word 'Motivation' refers to internal status of individual which under certain circumstances, appears to move the person toward a particular action or behavior. Amongst various motives, most powerful motive is of achievement. It is one key factor that helps in accomplishing things to get success and to get away from failure. It is to be assured that variation will always exist in the strength of achievement motive similar to that of other complex motives, henceforth, the students with higher achievement motivation are found better in context to academic achievement.

School adjustment a continuous process and an essential one. It provides the students to maintain a harmonious relationship between self and surroundings. Being deprived of an opportunity to school adjustment, it leads to maladjustment.

Therefore, we can say that academic achievement is affected by both the variables school adjustment & academic achievement. So there arises a question "Is one's achievement motivation affected by his school adjustment?" Therefore, to find out the effect of school adjustment an achievement motivation the present study has been designed.

Mental health status of students enrolled in professional courses during Covid Pandemic in India

¹Dr. Ambreen Jamali and ²Dr. Ashish Pathak

¹Assistant Professor, Central University of H.P., India

²Assistant Professor, SMP Government Girls PG College Meerut

Abstract

Mental health has been always hidden behind a curtain of stigma and discrimination for too long. In the last few years, the world has become more aware of enormous burdens and the potential for mental health gains. In this research article, researchers aim to study the mental health and its coping mechanism of students who were enrolled in professional courses which require practical field exposure, during Covid Pandemic in India. During Covid lockdown beside of other things getting effected, students were too who got badly affected. Researchers took the opportunity to reach out to students to check their mental health in Pandemic era as together we can strengthen our community safety net to fight against mental disorder. Those students who were enrolled in professional courses and were about to be ready with their career opportunities were more likely to be affected by mental disorders more likely in the by neurosis. Researchers have taken Bachelors of Education and Masters of Social work students as prime respondents to assess the mental imbalance among them because of covid and stress. Researchers in this research found that since B.Ed and MSW are professional course which involves compulsory practical part including class room teaching and field visits so candidates found themselves in stress because of their career and future planning. Researcher has tried to analyze the mental health of students and ways to cope up with its imbalances. Through this study knowledge and awareness of students related to mental health will be examined. Both primary and secondary data was analyzed to meet research objectives.

Keywords: Mental health, Stress, Students, Covid

Article Publication

Published Online: 15-Jun-2022

*Author's Correspondence

Dr. Ashish Pathak

Assistant Professor, SMP Degree College, Meerut

aashishpathakk[at]gmail.com

10.31305/rrjim.2022.v07.i06.002

© 2022 The Authors. Published by RESEARCH REVIEW International Journal of Multidisciplinary. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license



NC-ND license

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

Introduction

Mental health magnitude, suffering and burden in terms of disability and costs for individuals, families and societies are staggering. For all individuals, mental, physical and social health is vital and inter-woven strands of life. As our understanding of this relationship grows, it becomes ever more apparent that mental health is crucial to the overall well-being of individuals, societies and countries. Indeed, mental health can be defined as a state of well-being enabling individuals to realize their abilities, cope with the normal stresses of life, work productively and fruitfully, and make a contribution to their communities. Unfortunately, in most parts of the world, mental health and mental disorders are not accorded anywhere near the same degree of importance as physical health. Rather, they have been largely ignored or neglected. (WHO, 2003)

The magnitude and burdens of the problems (WHO, 2003)

- As many as 450 million people suffer from a mental or behavioral disorder.
- Nearly 1 million people commit suicide every year.
- Four of the six leading causes of years lived with disability are due to neuropsychiatric disorders (depression, alcohol-use disorders, schizophrenia and bipolar disorder).
- One in four families has at least one member with a mental disorder.

शोध दिशा

ISSN 0975-735X

2021-22

विश्वस्तरीय शोध-पत्रिका

केंद्रीय हिंदी संस्थान, आगरा से अनुदान प्राप्त

UGC APPROVED CARE LISTED JOURNAL

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा मान्यता-प्राप्त शोध पत्रिका

शोध अंक 57

जनवरी-मार्च 2022

300.00 रुपए

संपादकीय कार्यालय

हिंदी साहित्य निकेतन, 16 साहित्य विहार,

बिजनौर 246701 (उ०प्र०)

फोन : 0124-4076565, 09557746346

ई-मेल : shodhdisha@gmail.com

वेब साइट : www.hindisahityaniketan.com

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

हरियाणा

डॉ० मीना अग्रवाल

ए-402, पार्क व्यू सिटी-2 सोहना रोड,

गुडगाँव (हरियाणा)

फोन : 0124-4076565, 07838090237

दिल्ली एन०सी०आर०

डॉ० अनुभूति

सो-106, शिवकला अपार्टमेंट्स

बी 9/11, सेक्टर 62, नोएडा

फोन : 09958070700

(सभी घर मानद एवं अवैतनिक हैं।)

संपादक

डॉ० गिरिराजशरण अग्रवाल

07838090732

प्रबंध संपादक

डॉ० मीना अग्रवाल

संयुक्त संपादक

डॉ० शंकर क्षेम

प्रमोद सागर

उपसंपादक

डॉ० अशोककुमार

डॉ० कनुप्रिया प्रचण्डिया

कला संपादक

गीतिका गोयल/ डॉ० अनुभूति

विधि परामर्शदाता

अनिलकुमार जैन, एडवोकेट

आर्थिक परामर्शदाता

ज्योतिकुमार अग्रवाल, सी०ए०

शुल्क

आजीवन (दस वर्ष): व्यक्तिगत : छह हजार रुपए

संस्थागत : छह हजार रुपए

वार्षिक शुल्क : आठ सौ रुपए

यह प्रति : तीन सौ रुपए

प्रकाशित सामग्री से संपादकीय सहमति आवश्यक नहीं है। पत्रिका से संबंधित सभी विवाद केवल बिजनौर स्थित न्यायालय के अधीन होंगे। शुल्क की राशि 'शोध दिशा' बिजनौर के नाम भेजें। (सन् 1989 से प्रकाशन-क्षेत्र में सक्रिय)

स्वत्वाधिकारी, मुद्रक, प्रकाशक डॉ० गिरिराजशरण अग्रवाल द्वारा श्री लक्ष्मी ऑफसेट प्रिंटर्स, बिजनौर 246701 से मुद्रित एवं 16 साहित्य विहार, बिजनौर (उ०प्र०) से प्रकाशित। पंजीयन संख्या : UP HIN 2008/25034

संपादक : डॉ० गिरिराजशरण अग्रवाल

‘औचित्य’ एक सिद्धांत अथवा संप्रदाय

डॉ० नीता सक्सेना

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर (हिंदी विभाग)

शहीद मंगल पांडेय राजकीय महिला

स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मेरठ (उ०प्र०)

औचित्य से तात्पर्य है उचित कार्य और उचित व्यवहार। औचित्य के विविध अर्थ हैं—

व्युत्पत्ति अर्थ

व्याकरणानुसार ‘उचित’ शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति दो धातुओं ‘वच्’ (परिभाषणे) एवं ‘उच्’ (स्मवाए) से होती है। तदुपरांत ‘उचित’ शब्द में भाववाचक ‘व्य’ प्रत्यय लगाकर ‘औचित्य’ शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति होती है।

कोशगत अर्थ

संस्कृत के कुछ शब्दकोशों में ‘उचित’ शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति ‘वच्’ धातु से मानी गई है। और कुछ में ‘उच्च’ धातु से। एक शब्दकोश में ‘उचित’ की ‘उच्’ और ‘वच्’ दोनों धातुओं से व्युत्पत्ति मानी गई है।

‘हलायुध कोश’ में ‘उचितम्’ शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति ‘वच्’ से मानी गई है—उचितम् (त्रि०) वच्+क्तिच-रुचि वचि कुचि कुटिभ्यः क्तिच) एवं उसके अर्थ बताए गए हैं, ‘विदितं, न्याय्यं, औपयिकं, युक्तं, ग्राह्य परिमितम्’ संपादक महोदय ने औपयिक के सामने अंग्रेजी में ‘प्रॉपर’, लिखकर अर्थ को और अधिक स्पष्ट कर दिया है।

‘शब्द चिंतामणि’ और ‘शब्द कल्पद्रुम’ में भी ‘हलायुध कोश’ में बताए गए अर्थ का अनुकरण किया हुआ ज्ञात होता है।

इस प्रकार विविध शब्दकोशों के द्वारा कहे गए विभिन्न अर्थों पर चिंतन-मनन करने के पश्चात् ‘उचित’ शब्द का अर्थ—उपयुक्त, ग्राह्य परिमित, योग्य, सही, उत्तम ज्ञात होता है।

प्रचलित अर्थ

प्रचलित अर्थ में औचित्य वह विवेकशीलता है जो अच्छे-बुरे, सही-गलत को समझने का पहचानने की क्षमता एवं सामर्थ्य प्रदान करती है।


औचित्य एक सिद्धांत अथवा संप्रदाय

सिद्धांत एवं संप्रदाय एक-दूसरे से पृथक् हैं। चाहे संप्रदाय का ही अपना कोई सिद्धांत हो या सिद्धांत से किसी संप्रदाय का निर्माण हो किंतु सिद्धांत और संप्रदाय एक समान बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। संप्रदाय का क्षेत्र सिद्धांत की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक व्यापक है। संप्रदाय के अंदर सिद्धांत आ सकता है परंतु सिद्धांत के अंदर संप्रदाय नहीं समा सकता।

तो फिर ‘औचित्य’ को किस रूप में मान्यता दी जाएगी?

- Scientific Research Paper
- Published: 06 July 2021

Uniform Approximation in $L[0, \infty)$ -Space by Cesàro Means of Fourier–Laguerre Series

- Uday Singh  &
- Soshal Saini

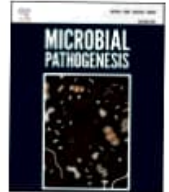
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India Section A: Physical Sciences (2021)

- 64 Accesses
- Metrics

Abstract

We study the problem to determine the degree of approximation of $f \in L[0, \infty)$ by Cesàro means of order $\lambda \geq 1$ of the Fourier–Laguerre series of f for any $x > 0$. We prove the result for $x = 0$ separately.

This is a preview of subscription content, [access via your institution](#).



Deciphering the role of *Trichoderma* sp. bioactives in combating the wilt causing cell wall degrading enzyme polygalacturonase produced by *Fusarium oxysporum*: An *in-silico* approach

Garima Singh^a, Abhay Tiwari^a, Gourav Choudhri^a, Anuj Kumar^b, Sushil Kumar^c, P. Hariprasad^a, Satyawati Sharma^{a,*}

^a Centre for Rural Development & Technology, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India

^b The Department of Microbiology and Immunology Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada and Laboratory of Immunity, Shantou University Medical College Shantou, PR China

^c Shaheed Mangal Pandey Government Girls PG College, Madhavpuram, Meerut, India

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Cell wall degrading enzymes
Trichoderma sp.
Bioactives
Crown gall disease
In-silico studies

ABSTRACT

The cell wall degrading enzymes polygalacturonase (PG) secreted by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *radicis-lycopersici* (FOL) is testified to trigger *Fusarium* crown and root rot disease in tomato crops; instigated due to the degradation of the pectin. *Trichoderma* sp. is documented as a potential biocontrol agent playing a pivotal role in plant health and disease management. An *in-silico* approach employing homology modelling, molecular docking, molecular dynamics (MD) simulation and MMPBSA was employed to assess the prospective role of bioactives produced by *Trichoderma* sp. in combating the PG2 enzyme. The studies revealed that amongst the wide range of bioactives screened, Trichoderamide B produced by *T. harzianum* and Viridin, Virone, and Trichosetin produced by *T. virens* emerged as the potential inhibitors of the PG2. Docking results revealed that the complexes possessed most stable energy for Trichoderamide B (−8.1 kcal/mol) followed by Viridin (−7.7 kcal/mol), Virone (−7.1 kcal/mol), and Trichosetin (−7 kcal/mol), respectively. Interaction studies of FOL with *T. virens* and *T. harzianum* reported an inhibition of 83.33% and 75.87%, respectively. The structural rigidity and stability of the docked complex was confirmed through MD simulations evaluated across multiple descriptors from the simulation trajectories. Further, MMPBSA analysis validated the results that binding of the enzyme to the screened ligands was spontaneous. The study unravels new insights on the versatile potential of *Trichoderma* sp. Bioactives as a prospective agent for the inhibition of cell-wall degrading enzymes secreted by phytopathogens. The proposed study can be implemented for design of bioformulations that serve the role of biopesticide, promising a sustainable alternate to chemical-based products.

1. Introduction

Fusarium genus is one of the Eumycota's most complex and adaptable soil-borne pathogen that cause severe rots, damping-off, and vascular wilt disease in variety of crops. The loss in the food productivity on a global scale has been extensively reported [1]. In this context, *Solanaceae* family, which includes over 3000 tomato species, is the only vegetable crop grown worldwide. This crop is a vital part of daily diet, which is consumed both in the raw and processed form [2]. Nevertheless, the productivity of this plant is highly compromised due to wilting disease caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *radicis-lycopersici*, a

necrotrophic pathogen is the causal agent of crown and root rot in tomato plants, with increased susceptibility in the ripening stage [3]. The disease is most prevalent in mild climates or high elevation regions. Crown-rot disease leads to approximately 20–40% yield loss under open field conditions and 40–60% loss under-protected cultivation as in greenhouse and hydroponic cultures, 40–60% loss [4,5].

F. oxysporum usually infects the plant by secreting an array of cell-wall-degrading enzymes (CWDEs). These enzymes help the pathogen penetrate the plant tissue and flourish on the nutrients released by the plant polysaccharides, thus facilitating the pathogen's sporulation [6]. Wei et al., 2022. The sporulation opens the window for other CWDEs as

* Corresponding author. Centre for Rural Development & Technology (CRDT), Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT D), Hauz Khas, New Delhi, 110016, India., E-mail address: satyawatis@hotmail.com (S. Sharma).

A Brief Introduction of Dr. Bashir Badr In The Perspective of His Poetry

Dr. Shabeena Parveen

Assistant Professor- Dept of English
SMP Government Girls' PG College, Meerut, U.P. India
drshabeenaparveen@gmail.com

Abstract:

This research paper is focused on an interdisciplinary topic. Because, among the poets and writers of every language there are some persons who have always been remained as bright as the sun in the sky and their names flow on the lips of the people. But there are some poets and writers also, who have been forgotten due to the people's lack of attention or the paucity of their work's translation in other languages, while their words are useful and effective for the society in every aspect. Also among the latter there is one Dr. Bashir Badr, an Urdu poet, who has been a famous poet before some years, but now his name and fame is fading away slowly with the passage of time. Therefore, it seems necessary that some attempts should be made by some Indian writers to revive his work, refresh his name and make him literally alive. One such attempt has been made by me in this matter. I hope you will encourage and appreciate my word. In the subsequent pages, It will be my attempt to revive the memory and remember this literary genius. who lives now in Bhopal.

Keywords: Bashir Badr, Urdu Poetry, Introduction, Famous verses, Modern Ghazal.

Introduction

*Ujaale apni yaadon ke hamaray saath rahne do,
Na jaane kis gali mein zindagi ki sham ho jaaye*

(Bashir Badr; qtd. in Nasreen 155)

**Let the glow of your memories stay with me,
Who knows in which street the dusk of life shall set in.**

(Translation Sharma)

Bashir Badr is one of the modern poets of Urdu who attempted to give a new twist to Urdu Ghazals with his innovation. His ghazals, undoubtedly come before us as a separate identity in the longest journey of Urdu Ghazal. (Aslam Jamshedpuri)

A widely acclaimed poet, well-versed in Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English, honoured with Sahitya Academy Award, Padmshree, and U.P. Urdu Academy award four times and once by the Bihar Urdu Academy, Dr. Bashir Badr, who lives presently in Bhopal, was born

Depiction of Folklore and Voodoo in Zora Neale Hurston's Novel *Jonah's Gourd Vine*

Dr. Shabeena Parveen^{1*}, Km. Sweta²

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of English, SMP Govt. Girls' (PG) College, Meerut (UP)

Email: drshabeenaparveen@gmail.com

² Department of English, SMP Govt. Girls' (PG) College, Meerut (UP)

Email: swetakaler29@gmail.com

Abstract - Zora Neale Hurston (1891–1961) devoted much of her career to present African-American folk culture. She presented readers a broad understanding of a highly metaphorical folk vernacular and introduced them to hoodoo, folktales, lying competitions, spirituals, the blues, sermons, children's games, riddles, and playing the dozens. The purpose of this research paper is to depict some aspects of folklore in *Jonah's Gourd Vine*. Hurston's use of southern folklore lends the novel an accurate depiction of southern culture in Florida in the early 20th century. The reader gains a deeper grasp of the persons, society, and culture through her depictions of folk belief, music, and sayings. Hurston employs four significant forms of folk culture in *Jonah's Gourd Vine*: folk tale, music, sayings, and belief.

Keywords - Folklore, Culture, Traditional Practices, Anthropologist.

-----X-----

INTRODUCTION

The American South has long been a repository of many folk traditions, rituals, and beliefs. Folklore, a broad word describing a range of traditional practises, almost found in practically every genre of writing, although it is likely most prevalent in Southern literature. As southern culture evolved from a mix of ethnic groups, particularly African, French, and English, this mix of customs produced a strong folk culture that lasted longer in the South than in the rest of the United States. Hurston was an anthropologist and folklorist who travelled the South collecting oral traditions and data. Scholars say Hurston was one of the first African-American female folklorists. While many southern authors used folk aspects to give credibility to their work, Hurston's books rely heavily on folk custom and rituals. Zora Neale Hurston was among the most successful of the numerous southern novelists who drew inspiration and context from folklife. Zora Neale Hurston, an American anthropologist, folklorist, and writer, is widely regarded as the first Afro-American female writer to reflect possible facets of black life. Through her works she encouraged Afro-Americans to appreciate their folklore and emphasise the pastoral life ideals in order to overcome the traumatic history of enslavement to sustain their fundamental identities.

Hurston's motivations for portraying African folklore were political in nature. She wished to disprove current

assertions that African Americans lack a unique culture. Her works show the African American proletariat's or folk's unconscious inventiveness. They symbolise people of the community who took part in a highly expressive communication system that taught them to withstand racial discrimination and, more importantly, to value themselves and their community. Hurston intended to foster racial pride among black people as well as combat racist ideas by demonstrating the depth and positive influence of black folk culture. Hurston needed compelling fictional frameworks for the presentation of folklore in addition to the witnessing narrator's ability to dramatise it. Hurston presented African folk culture for psychological reasons as well. She took the folklore for her novels from the rural, southern black life she experienced as a child and later documented during journeys to gather folklore in the late 1920s and 1930s. Her novels are a collection of initiatives to create such settings. She first preserved the rural southern context for black traditional practices. Eatonville and nearby Florida communities were recreated in her debut book, *Jonah's Gourd Vine*. Hurston also made sketchy recreations of the life of her parents using John and Lucy Pearson as the main characters.

Based on her study, Hurston also incorporates traditional folk music and folk beliefs into the novel *Jonah's Gourd Vine*. In the novel, the southern folklore has a significant impact on the

पुस्तक समीक्षा

पुस्तक का नाम—शैडो पॉलिटिक्स, लेखक का नाम— अनिल राय
पब्लिकेशन—रीडिंग रूम पब्लिकेशन, देहरादून, प्रकाशन वर्ष—2019, पृष्ठ — 104,
मूल्य 225

शैडो पॉलिटिक्स नामक प्रस्तुत पुस्तक वरिष्ठ पत्रकार अनिल राय द्वारा लिखित है। प्रस्तुत पुस्तक मूलतः हिंदी भाषा में लिखी गई है जिसको बहुत ही सरल, रोचक एवं पाठक-मित्रवत शैली में लिखा गया है। पुस्तक की भूमिका में ही लेखक ने स्वीकार किया है कि उसका उद्देश्य भारत के राजनीतिक घटनाक्रम का लेखा देना नहीं है और न ही राजनीतिक कर्ताओं का जीवन परिचय। इसलिए आंकड़ों की भरमार से परहेज किया गया है लेकिन उपयुक्त जगह पर आंकड़ों का सहारा लिया गया है तथा अपने अभिमत को तथ्यों से पुष्ट किया गया है। पुस्तक लेखन में ऐतिहासिक, वर्णनात्मक एवं विश्लेषणात्मक पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया है। तथ्यों को खोज निकालने में एक पत्रकार के कौशल का बखूबी इस्तेमाल किया गया है। पुस्तक लेखन में मुख्यतः संबंधित मूल ग्रंथों, व्यक्तिगत जीवनी, आत्मकथाओं, अखबारों, पत्रिकाओं, स्वयं के अवलोकन और इंटरनेट पर उपलब्ध आंकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है।

हाल ही में प्रकाशित अनिल राय की पुस्तक शैडो पॉलिटिक्स ने एक सर्वथा नए विचार की तरफ ध्यान खींचा है। अनिल राय ने इस वास्तविकता की ओर इशारा किया है कि हम राजनीति को जिन कर्ताओं की क्रियाओं का योग मान लेते हैं या जो हमारे सामने किसी संस्था में सामने से कार्य करने होते हैं मात्र उनकी क्रियाओं का योग ही राजनीति नहीं है अपितु प्रत्येक दौर शैडो पॉलिटिक्स का शिकार रहा है। वास्तव में शैडो पॉलिटिक्स का आशय यह है कि जो राजनीतिक अभिकर्ता हमें मुख्य भूमिका में दिखाई देते हैं उनके द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय वास्तव में उनके न होकर उनकी परछाई के होते हैं लगभग सभी राजनीतिक कर्ताओं की ज्ञात या अज्ञात कोई परछाई होती है जो उसकी निर्णय-निर्माण क्षमता को अधिगृहीत कर लेती है। रोचक है कि कई बार मुख्य कर्ताओं को आभास भी नहीं होता है कि उसकी शक्ति का वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ता वह स्वयं नहीं अपितु उसका अपना कोई नजदीकी या प्रिय है।

पुस्तक में कुल 13 अध्याय हैं जिसमें प्रथम अध्याय में शैडो पॉलिटिक्स के संकल्पनात्मक ढांचे को स्पष्ट किया गया है, साथ ही भारतीय राजनीति के इतिहास में शैडो पॉलिटिक्स की पृष्ठभूमि का उल्लेख किया गया है। लेखक ने बताया है जब-जब राजनीति की बात हुई है तब-तब उन लोगों के नाम भी याद किए जाते हैं जिन्होंने पर्दे के पीछे रहकर सत्ता के लिए साजिश-बडयंत्र रचे, शांति चालें चलीं, मोहरों की तरह लोगों का इस्तेमाल किया और भिन्न-भिन्न ढंग से राजनीतिक शक्ति का इस्तेमाल किया। इतिहास में कैकई, शकुनी, कृष्ण, चाणक्य जैसे पात्र इसी के उदाहरण हैं। बाकी 12 अध्यायों में स्वतंत्र भारत की राजनीति के 12 बेहद महत्वपूर्ण नेतृत्वकर्ताओं का जिक्र किया गया है जिसमें उदाहरण सहित यह दर्शाया गया है कि इन सभी राजनेताओं की हमेशा कोई ना कोई परछाई रही जो इनके निर्णय एवं नीतियों को प्रभावित करती रही तथा वास्तविक अर्थों में शक्तियों का प्रयोग करती रही। इन 12 नेताओं में भारत के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी तथा वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी एवं उनकी परछाई का उल्लेख किया गया है। इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश की राजनीति के 4 शिखर नेतृत्वकर्ता कल्याण सिंह, मुलायम सिंह यादव, मायावती एवं अखिलेश यादव तथा चार अन्य अध्यायों में श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी, जयललिता, चंद्रबाबू नायडू तथा लालू प्रसाद यादव की परछाई एवं प्रभाव को बखूबी बताया गया है।

भारतीय राजनीति में अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की भूमिका का विरलेषणात्मक अध्ययन

□ मुनेश कुमार

सूचक शब्द: भारतीय राजनीति, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, लोकतंत्र, राजनीतिक नेतृत्व, राजनीतिक व्यवस्था।

सक्रिय भागीदारी थी। विदेशी साम्राज्य से मुक्ति पाने के लिए संग्राम की इस ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि से हमें लोकतंत्रीय

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में लोकतंत्र, राजनीतिक व्यवस्था और संवैधानिक तंत्र कई पड़ावों से गुजरता हुआ अपनी वर्तमान स्थिति तक पहुंचा है। भारतीय लोकतंत्र जिसे विश्व का सबसे विशाल एवं स्पंदनशील तथा तृतीय विश्व का सबसे सफल लोकतंत्र माना जाता है, के विकास में अनेक राजनीतिक नेतृत्वकर्ताओं का अवदान रहा है। भारत में लोकतांत्रिक संरचनाओं एवं प्रक्रियाओं का

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में भारतीय राजनीति में अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी द्वारा विभिन्न प्रस्थितियों में निर्वहन की गई भूमिकाओं का विश्लेषण किया गया है। संसद सदस्य, नेता प्रतिपक्ष, विदेश मंत्री, एक राजनीतिक दल के संस्थापक अध्यक्ष से लेकर प्रधानमंत्री तक के रूप में उनके द्वारा दिए गए नेतृत्व का समग्रता में अध्ययन करना ही इस शोध पत्र का केंद्र बिंदु है। शोध पत्र को पूर्ण करने में ऐतिहासिक, वर्णनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक तुलनात्मक और वैयक्तिक अध्ययन पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया है।

गणतंत्र स्थापित करने की प्रेरणा मिली परिणामतया गणतंत्र के उद्घाटन के साथ ही साथ सार्वभौम वयस्क मताधिकार और प्रतिनिधि शासन का भी प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। यह एक ऐसी उपलब्धि है जिसकी प्राप्ति के लिए अन्य देशों को जो अपेक्षाकृत अधिक विकसित हैं शताब्दियां लग गईं।¹ इस प्रकार राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के बारे में पहले से विचार स्पष्ट होने के कारण संविधान सभा में इस पर बहुत अधिक वाद-विवाद की

सफलतापूर्वक कार्यकरण महज संयोग नहीं है अपितु यह भारत के राष्ट्रीय स्वातंत्र्य समर की विरासत, भारतीय संविधान निर्मात्री सभा की सहमति और समायोजन युक्त कार्य शैली, आम जनमानस में संविधान निर्माताओं की आस्था, राजनीतिक नेतृत्व के सतत प्रयासों तथा लोक की सजगता का सूचक और परिणाम दोनों हैं।² उल्लेखनीय है कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दीर्घकालिक संघर्ष के दौरान ही भारत के राष्ट्रीय मानस में स्वतंत्र भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के स्वरूप के विषय में आम सहमति बन चुकी थी। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा की गई ज्यादतियों और निरंकुश व्यवहार, मानवाधिकारों के गंभीर हनन ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलनकारियों के मध्य इस विचार को जन्म दिया था कि स्वतंत्र भारत में शासन के लोकतांत्रिक गणतंत्रीय स्वरूप को अपनाया जाएगा। हमारे देश में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से लोकतंत्र को बेहद प्रोत्साहन मिला; कारण कि इस संग्राम का आधार मुख्यतः विशाल सामान्य जन की

आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी। भारतीय संविधान के शिल्पियों ने भारतीय आम जनमानस में अपनी अभूतपूर्व आस्था का परिचय देते हुए लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को अपनाया तथा एक ही प्रयास में बिना जाति, धर्म, लिंग, रंग, जन्मस्थान, मूलवंश या अन्य किसी कृत्रिम भेदभाव के सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार की व्यवस्था को लागू किया।³ भारत में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था और विशेषतः संसदीय व्यवस्था की सफलताओं के संबंध में न केवल विदेशी बल्कि अनेक स्वदेशी मूल्यांकनकर्ताओं को भारी संदेह था। पश्चिमी जगत के मूर्धन्य राजनीति वैज्ञानिक रॉबर्ट ए० डहल ने लिखा कि “हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति को देखते हुए यह कहना बिल्कुल असंभव लगता है कि यह देश लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को आगे बढ़ा पाएगा। यहाँ किसी तरह की अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ नहीं हैं।”⁴ सरकार के सफलतापूर्वक कार्यकरण एवं राष्ट्र की अधिकांश समस्याओं और चुनौतियों के संवैधानिक एवं विधिक तरीके से संबोधन के उपरांत भी कुछ आलोचक भारतीय राजव्यवस्था के बिखर जाने

□ शोध अध्येता राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, शहीद मंगल पांडे राजकीय महिला स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय माधवपुरम, मेरठ (उ.प्र.)