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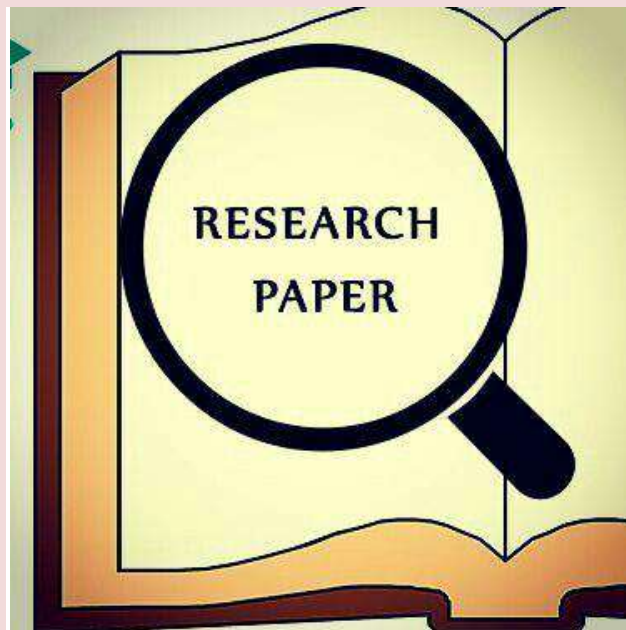
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ABSTRACT

The technology in this digital era is growing with a pace far beyond everyone's imaginations. New Information Technology has brought about a lot of changes in almost all facets of life. In the Banking Industry, it has been in the form of innovative banking, which is now replacing the traditional banking. Indian banking system touches the lives of millions of people and it is growing at a fast pace. Banking industry in India is facing number of challenges like changing needs and perceptions of customers, new regulations from time to time and great advances in technologies, the pressure of meeting these challenges have compelled banks to change the old ways of doing business. The banking sector in India has seen a number of changes. Most of the banks have begun to take an innovative approach towards banking with the objective of creating more value for customers in the banks. Presently internet banking plays a very important role in banking customer life. It provides number of facilities to the people, banking service has become a need of the society. Now days banking provide services more than customer's expectation. Customer satisfaction is an important factor to help banks to sustain competitive advantages. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to search and examine the factors, which influence customer satisfaction towards Internet banking. This study mainly focuses on investigating the major factors that influence online customers' satisfaction with the overall service quality of their banks. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. The major findings of the study is that majority of the customers are satisfied.

KEYWORDS

online banking, customer satisfaction, banking sector.

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's demanding world, everyone needs instant banking solutions for a better lifestyle. In this era Banking has become the need of every one. Now days banking has become the part of everyone lives. For the past three decades, India's banking system has several outstanding achievements to its credit. New Information Technology has brought a million of changes in the Banking Industry. Traditionally bank is only serving as an institution which provides banking services such as accepting deposits and providing loans. Online banking refers to the automated delivery of banking products and services directly to customers through electronic communication channels, most notably the Internet through a bank's secure website. This can be very useful, especially for banking outside bank hours (which tend to be very short) and banking from anywhere & any place, where internet access is available. Earlier banking services were only available in urban area but now their focus on rural area and introduced a variety of services geared to the special needs of their rural customers. On August 28, 2014, our Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana to promote banking. According to the Yojana, anyone can open new bank accounts with zero balance.

1.1 INNOVATIONS IN BANKING IN INDIA

It is observed that technology has been playing a crucial role in the tremendous improvement of banking services and operations. Over the years, the banking sector in India has seen a number of changes. Most of the banks in India have begun to take an innovative idea towards banking with the objective of creating more value for customers and to attract more and more customers in the banking network. Online banking is booming each day with a constant increase in the number of people using the service to carry out their bank transactions, this is as a result of rapid technological progress and development in the financial market. Now a day's innovative banking are playing a very crucial role for the banking customer on the bases of card base payments, fund transfer, inter Bank Transfer demat account services, mobile banking, RTGS/NEFT. Banking sector got success because of their innovation, now a day's bank are providing many online services to their customers. The services available online vary from bank to bank. Essentially, the idea of internet Banking is to lead customers to a convenient way of Banking. Customers will be able to save their time and retrieve all the Banking product information with just few clicks in few minutes. Plus, Banking can be done anywhere, anytime according to their preferences.

1.2 GROWTH OF INTERNET BANKING

Internet banking offers different online services like balance enquiry, requests for cheque books, balance transfer instructions, payment services, account opening, form downloads, mobile banking, RTGS/NEFT. etc. Further, different banks have different levels of such services offered, starting from the lowest level where only information is distributed through internet to the highest level where online transactions are put through. The services available online vary from bank to bank.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

ONLINE BANKING

The study conducted Singhal and Padmanbhan (2008) is one of the studies that deal with internet banking, however, is now used as the term for new age banking system & defined Internet banking as the use of the Internet to deliver banking activities such as funds transfer, paying bills and purchasing financial instruments. The study conducted by Gottlieb, and Denny (1993), is one of the studies that deals with the impact of IT on banking productivity per se. Computerizations is one of the factors which improves the efficiency of the banking transactions. They concluded that higher performance levels have been achieved without corresponding increase in the number of employees. Also, has been possible for Public Sector Banks and Old Private Banks to improve their productivity and efficiency by using IT.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Jyoti Agarwal (2012), studies customer satisfaction in banking services in Aligarh district. She examined that the banking sector in India is undergoing major changes due to competition and the advent of technology. The customer is looking for better quality service which enhances his/her satisfaction. Dr. M. Selvaachandra (2011), studied customer satisfaction towards E-banking services of ICICI bank in the Chennai city and concluded that the majority of the respondents preferred their branch because of Quality of Service. According to Nupur (2010), a partial of the service quality dimension showed a significant relationship with customer satisfaction in internet banking. e-service quality is important to the banks because it will affect customer satisfaction.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

The present study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. To analyze the satisfaction level of online customers of E-banking
2. To investigate the major factors that has the maximum impacts on customer satisfaction of e-banking
3. To know the awareness level towards internet banking in terms of features, applications and services

उत्तराखण्ड के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लैंगिक असमानता एवं प्रभाव

डॉ० सरिता चौहान*

डॉ० शिवचन्द्र सिंह रावत**

प्रकृति में स्त्री व पुरुष दोनों का समान महत्त्व है, एक के बिना दूसरे का अस्तित्व संभव नहीं है किन्तु फिर भी सदियों से मानव समाज में स्त्री को बराबरी का अधिकार नहीं मिल पाया। यद्यपि उसे माता, बहिन, पुत्री व पुत्रवधू आदि के रूप में पर्याप्त सम्मान मिला पर बराबरी के अधिकार के लिए वह आज भी संघर्ष कर रही है। मानव के अतीत पर यदि दृष्टिपात करें तो हम पाते हैं कि सम्पूर्ण विश्व में प्रारम्भिक मानव समाज अधिकांशतः मातृ-सत्तात्मक थे, परन्तु जैसे-जैसे संपत्ति का महत्त्व बढ़ा, वैसे-वैसे स्त्री का महत्त्व कम होता गया। संपत्ति बढ़ने से समाज में सामंती प्रवृत्ति बढ़ने लगी और परिणामस्वरूप वर्ग-भेद, स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता के लक्षण प्रकट करने लगे। वर्ग-भेद के कारण समाज में ऐसा वर्ग पैदा हुआ, जिसने अपनी श्रेष्ठता और अन्य वर्गों को कमतर सिद्ध करने का कार्य किया। श्रेष्ठता के इस कृत्य का परिणाम निम्न वर्ग के साथ स्त्री को झेलना पड़ना और कालांतर में उसकी स्थिति पुरुष की अनुगामिनी की हो गई। फलस्वरूप वह बराबर की नहीं बल्कि पुरुष के पीछे चलने वाली बन गई। इन सबका परिणाम यह हुआ कि नारी का जीवन शोषण व असमानता का प्रतीक बन गया। भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने पर स्पष्ट होता है कि प्राचीन काल में अर्थात् वैदिक युग में उसकी स्थिति अच्छी मानी जाती है, किन्तु तब यह स्पष्ट है कि किसी भी वैदिक सूक्त में पुत्री की कामना नहीं की गई है। बाद के युग में हम पाते हैं कि धीरे-धीरे नारी की स्थिति गिरती गई और इस प्रकार नारी का शोषण सदियों तक चलता रहा, इस सन्दर्भ में लिंग-भेद पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए लीला दुबे स्पष्ट करती हैं कि किस प्रकार सामाजिक विज्ञानों में आदि मानव को पुरुष संज्ञा (Primitive man), सामान्य बोलचाल की भाषा में भी सम्पूर्ण मानवजगत (Human beings) को केवल Man कहा जाता है, जो कि लिंग-भेद को ही प्रकट करता है। धीरे-धीरे आधुनिक युग में विश्व के विभिन्न देशों के बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग का ध्यान इस ओर गया और परिणामस्वरूप महिलाओं की समस्याओं का अध्ययन व निराकरण करने के प्रयास प्रारम्भ हुए। इसके लिए विभिन्न देशों के विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रारम्भ में अलग से महिला अध्ययन विभाग स्थापित किये जाने लगे तथा कालांतर में कई विश्वविद्यालय भी स्थापित हुए। इन विश्वविद्यालयों में महिला असमानता, लिंग-भेद, शिक्षा, जाति-भेद आदि विषयों का अध्ययन एवं शोध किया जा रहा है। भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति के लिए महिला अध्ययन की शुरुआत अपेक्षाकृत देर से शुरू हुई, इसका कारण यह माना गया कि भारतीय राजनीतिज्ञों का सोचना था कि हमने संविधान में महिलाओं को समानता का अधिकार दे दिया है जो कि पर्याप्त है, किन्तु जब 1972 ई० भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा गठित कमेटी द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई तो ज्ञात हुआ कि भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय है। तब जाकर सरकार व बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग का ध्यान इस ओर गया और अब इस ओर सरकार तथा सैद्धिक संस्थाओं द्वारा निरंतर प्रयास किया जा रहा है। देश के कई विश्वविद्यालय इस ओर प्रयत्नशील हैं तथा निरंतर महिलाओं के विकास, समानता, लिंग-भेद, लैंगिक शोषण आदि के विरुद्ध संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, किन्तु उत्तराखण्ड के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में आज भी महिलाओं की स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार नहीं हो पाया है। यहाँ आज भी महिला को परिवार, समाज, शिक्षा, राजनीति के क्षेत्र में अपने को स्थापित करने में कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यहाँ बेटों के पैदा होते ही उसका संघर्ष आरम्भ हो जाता है। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में आज भी समाज की मानसिकता नहीं बदली है, आज भी उसे अपने उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में पुत्र की कामना रहती है अतः प्रथम पुत्री पैदा होने पर समाज में उस तरह खुशी नहीं मनायी जाती जिस तरह पुत्र पैदा होने पर खुशी मनाई

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छायावादी काव्य : प्रकृति पर चेतना का आरोप

डॉ. शोभा रावत

हिन्दी साहित्य के आधुनिक काव्य के तृतीय चरण को छायावाद के नाम से अभिहित किया गया है। जिसका काल सन् १९२० से सन् १९३६ ई० माना गया है। इस काल की राजनैतिक परिस्थितियाँ, स्वतन्त्रता की आकांक्षा लिए हुए जनमानस तथा अंग्रेजी शासन के विरुद्ध जन सामान्य में आक्रोश की स्थिति थी। एक ओर सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण तथा दूसरी ओर गाँधीवाद का प्रभाव भी छायावाद के कवियों में देखा जा सकता है।

द्विवेदी युग में जो नैतिकता व आदर्श था वह छायावाद में विपरीत हो गया। इस काल का कवि बहिर्जगत नहीं अपितु अन्तर्जगत की ओर अधिक प्रेरित था, निष्कर्षतः छायावाद तत्कालीन परिस्थितियों के प्रभाव से ही उद्भूत हुआ। प्रारम्भ में छायावाद का अर्थ व्यंग के रूप में लिया गया। ऐसी कविताओं की ओर इंगित किया गया जो अस्पष्ट थी अर्थात् जिनका अर्थ कुछ और ही निकलता था।

प्रसाद ने छायावाद का तात्पर्य स्वानुभूति बतलाया तो नगेन्द्र ने स्थूल के प्रति सूक्ष्म का विद्रोह। डॉ० रामकुमार वर्मा ने परमात्मा की छाया आत्मा में, आत्मा की छाया परमात्मा में पड़ने को ही छायावाद की सृष्टि माना है। इस काल के कवियों की रचनाएँ प्रेम व सौन्दर्य से परिपूर्ण हैं इन्होंने प्रकृति की मनोरम घटा को चेतन्यता के सन्दर्भ में उकेरा है। प्रकृति का सुकुमार रूप ही अथवा भयंकर रूप छायावादी काव्य में देखने को मिलता है।

छायावाद के चार स्तम्भ कहे जाने वाले प्रसाद, पन्त, निराला एवं महादेवी वर्मा के काव्य में प्रकृति के सन्दर्भ में हम यहाँ चर्चा करेंगे। उनके काव्य में प्रकृति के विभिन्न अवयवों का अध्ययन करने का प्रयास करेंगे कि चारों ओर काव्य में प्रकृति के विभिन्न रूप किस तरह मानव जीवन को प्रभावित करते हैं एवं मानव व उसके भावों, आचार, व्यवहार, मन मस्तिष्क को प्रभावित करते हैं।

मानव पूरी तरह से प्रकृति पर निर्भर है। प्रकृति के बिना मानव जीवन की कल्पना भी सम्भव नहीं है। भले ही हिन्दी साहित्य के समस्त कालों में प्रकृति पर अनगिनत काव्यों की रचना हुई, छायावाद में प्रकृति पर चेतना का आरोप अत्यधिक हुआ। प्रकृति के सुकुमार एवं विकराल दोनों रूपों का वर्णन छायावादी काव्य में दृष्टिगोचर होता है।

छायावादी काव्य प्रकृति से भावात्मक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करता है। प्रकृति में नानाविध दृश्यों की कल्पना की गई है। प्रकृति के अन्तर्गत मानवेत्तर अर्थात् पर्वत, वन, जल, वृक्ष, लता, पशु-पक्षी, मेघ, नक्षत्र, सूर्य, अग्नि आदि का उल्लेख होता है। जो कि मनुष्य के सुख में सुखी व दुःख में दुःख का अनुभव करती है।

छायावादी काव्य में प्रकृति को कहीं आलम्बन, उद्दीपन, प्रतीक, बिम्ब आदि के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। वन, पर्वत, नदी इत्यादि को छायावादी कवियों ने अपने काव्य में इस तरह प्रस्तुत किया है।

“उधर गरजती सिन्धु लहरियाँ कुटिलकाल के जालों सी

चली आ रही फेन उगलती फेन फैलाये ब्यालो सी”

“कौन तुम? संस्कृति जलनिधि तीर-तरंगों से फेंकी मणि एक,

कर रहे हो निर्जन का चुपचाप प्रभा की भारा से अभिषेक।”

पत जी के काव्य में तो प्रकृति का सम्पूर्ण स्वरूप छाया हुआ है, वन, पर्वत, नदी, समुद्र इत्यादि प्राकृतिक अवयव कवि को इतना प्रभावित करते हैं कि कवि कह उठता है -

“सोड़ दमों की मृदु छाया

सोड़ प्रकृति में भी माया

गढ़वाली लोकगीतों में मांगल गीत (विवाह संस्कार के सन्दर्भ में)

डॉ० शोभा रावत*

भारत का उत्तरी हिमालय प्रदेश नेपाल व सिक्किम से काश्मीर पर्यन्त पाँच खण्डों में विभक्त किया गया है। प्रथम खण्ड को नेपाल नाम से जाना जाता है, द्वितीय खण्ड कुमाऊँ अथवा कुमाँचल के नाम से जाना जाता है। तृतीय खण्ड केदारखण्ड अथवा गढ़वाल के नाम से जाना जाता है। पुराणों में इसे हिमालय प्रदेश कहा गया है। गढ़वाल चारों ओर से प्रकृति की सुरम्य वादियों से घिरा है। हिम से ढकी चोटियाँ सदानीरा नदियाँ, बुग्याल, वन इत्यादि दृश्य मन्त्रमुग्ध कर देते हैं। 'केदारखण्ड का अति प्राचीनकाल से ही आध्यात्मिक एवं धार्मिक महत्व रहा है। वेदों और पुराणों में, रामायण और महाभारत में हिमवन्त की समस्त गौरवगाथा स्पष्टतः मध्य हिमालय के उस भू-भाग पर स्थित है जो अलकनन्दा का उद्गम स्थल है और जिसका वर्तमान नाम गढ़वाल है।'¹

लोकगीत किसी भी अंचल के मानव मन की सहज अनुभूति होते हैं। उनमें कृत्रिमता का लेशमात्र भी नहीं होता। किसी भी अंचल को समझने के लिए लोकगीत सहायक होते हैं। गढ़वाली लोकगीतों के सन्दर्भ में यह कहना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है कि उसका कोई अर्थ समझे न समझे पर गीतों के सुर एवं लय पर मन्त्रमुग्ध होने के साथ ही थिरकने को बाध्य हो जाते हैं। भले ही देश के प्रत्येक कोने में पश्चिमीकरण की लहर आ चुकी है, कोई भी क्षेत्र आधुनिकता से अछूता नहीं रहा, फिर भी लोकजीवन एक ओर आधुनिकता की ओर मुग्ध हो रहा है, दूसरी ओर वह परम्परा का मोह नहीं त्याग सकता। गढ़वाली लोकगीतों के सन्दर्भ में भी यही स्थिति है।

हम यहाँ पर गढ़वाली विवाह संस्कार से सम्बन्धित लोकगीतों का अध्ययन करेंगे। मानव जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक संस्कारों से बंधा हुआ है। हिन्दू संस्कृति में सोलह संस्कारों का वर्णन मिलता है। जिनमें से विवाह संस्कार भी एक है—

गर्माधान पुंसवन सीमन्तो जातकर्म च। नामक्रिया निष्क्रमोऽनप्रासनं वपनक्रिया ॥

कर्णबेधो व्रतादेशो वेदारम्भक्रिया विधिः। केशान्तः स्नान उद्वाहो विवाहोऽग्नि परिग्रहः ॥

त्रेताग्निसंग्रहश्चैव संस्काराः षोडशस्मृताः

मानव के जीवन को पवित्र, सफल व उज्ज्वल बनाने के लिए जिन धार्मिक कृत्यों को बनाया गया है, वही संस्कार कहलाते हैं। इन्हीं संस्कारों के माध्यम से मानव धर्म, अर्थ, काम व मोक्ष की प्राप्ति करता है। इन सोलह संस्कारों का अनुपालन कर मानव जीवन को सुखमय बनाया जाता है। इन्हीं में से एक संस्कार विवाह संस्कार है। विवाह संस्कार का उद्देश्य पुत्र प्राप्ति एवं वंशवृद्धि मानी गई है। इसे पाणि ग्रहण भी कहा जाता है। पाणि अर्थात् वधु के हाथ को ग्रहण करना, विवाह का उद्देश्य रतिसुख वंशवृद्धि ही नहीं अपितु धर्म का पालन कर समस्त ऋणों से मुक्ति भी है। विवाह सोलह संस्कारों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संस्कार है। इसकी भिन्न-भिन्न रीतियाँ हैं। हिन्दू धर्म में आठ प्रकार के विवाह माने गए हैं। मनु-स्मृति में आठ प्रकार के विवाहों का वर्णन किया गया है। ब्रह्म, दैव, आर्ष, प्रजापत्य, आसुर, गन्धर्व, राक्षस, पैशाच।

गढ़वाल में मुख्यतः ब्रह्म विवाह का प्रचलन है, जिसमें वाग्दान, सकल्प, पाणिग्रहण, सप्तापदि इत्यादि वैदिक रीति से विवाह सम्पन्न होते हैं। गढ़वाल के वैवाहिक उत्सवों में अग्निपूजन वैदिक परम्परा का द्योतक है। मंगल बोलियों में मंगल, शगुन इत्यादि के गीत प्रचलित हैं। गढ़वाल में मंगल गीतों को मांगल गीत कहा जाता है। किसी भी शुभ कार्य के प्रारम्भ से पूर्व देवताओं का आहवाह किया जाता है। इस अंचल में भी विवाह से पूर्व अपने ईष्ट का स्मरण किया जाता है। मांगलिक गीतों में सुहागिन महिलाओं का समूह मिलकर श्रद्धापूर्वक आहवाह करता है—

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Dr. P. Kashyap 17-18

Health determinants

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Key Words : Health, Cardio respiratory capacity, Body composition

INTRODUCTION

Health is the level of functional and metabolic efficiency of an organism. In humans it is the ability of individuals to manage and adapt when facing physical, mental or social changes (Huber *et al.*, 2011). The World health Organization defined health as a state of complete Physical, mental and social well being and not merely absence of disease or infirmity (World Health Organization, 2006). This definition has been subject to controversy, in particular, as lacking operational value, the ambiguity in developing cohesive health strategies and because of the problem created by use of the word complete (Callahan, 1973 and Tayso and Marandi, 2008). Other definitions have been proposed and among which a recent definition correlates health and personal satisfaction (Bellieni and Buonocore, 2009).

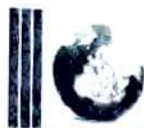
The four Primary components of health that are important for improved physical health are as follows:

- (i) Cardio respiratory Capacity- It is the ability of the body to take oxygen, deliver it to the cells and use it at the cellular level to create energy for physical work.
- (ii) Muscular capacity – it refers to the spectrum of muscular capability, i.e., muscular endurance, muscular strength and muscular power.
- (iii) Flexibility – it is the range of movement a joint is capable of performing.
- (iv) Body Composition – It is the proportion of fat free mass (muscle, bone, blood and body fluids) to fat mass (adipose tissue).

Generally, the context in which an individual lives is of great importance for both his health status and quality of his life. It has been established that health is maintained and improve not only through the advancement and application of health science but also through the efforts and intelligent life style choices of the individual and society. WHO has recognized a number of health determinants (World Health Organisation, 2011 and Public Health Agency of Canada, 2011) which include social and economic environment, the physical environment and the person's individual characteristics and behaviors. The Key health determinants are:

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Mid Day Meal and Its Accountability in Uttarakhand

MDM scheme is undoubtedly running very successfully in Uttarakhand as revolutionally changed the entire primary school and upper primary school children enrolment, retention, achievement level and nutritional level, and spread the message of equality and secularism amongst various different religion, culture, social and economic groups.

DR. RANJU BISHT & DR. SARITA CHAUHAN

The mid day meal scheme is a School meal programme of the Government of India designed to improve the nutritional status of school age children nation wide. The roots of the programme can be tracked back to the pre-independence era, when a mid day meal programme was introduced in 1925 in Madras corporation by the British administration. The Government of India initiate the National programme of Nutrition support to primary education popularly known as the mid meal (MDM) scheme. This MDM scheme was formally launched on the 15th August 1995. The Scheme envisaged every child in primary school to provided cooked meal during the school hours with a maximum energy content of 450 calories and 12gm of protein each day of school. Before 9 Nov. 2000 Uttarakhand was the part of Uttar Pradesh where dry ration distribution i.e. 3kg of rice, wheat was given to every child enrolled in primary school under mid-day meal scheme. After evaluation of dry ration distribution scheme it was found that it improved the enrollment in school but retention of these children in school was still a challenge to the department and government, also dry ration distribution was not felt sufficient from nutritional point of view. Health status data shows that providing dry ration under MDM was not up to satisfaction as far as health of children and their retention in school is concerned.

While deciding a PIL the honorable supreme court of India directed all states and union territory through GOI to provide cooked nutritious meal to all children enrolled in primary school during school hours. Following the order of the honorable Apex Court Government of Uttarakhand started the cooked meal scheme on pilot basis for the 1st time in Sahaspur block of district Dehradun in the year 2001 -2002.

The scheme was extended to all 13 district (02 block in each district) of the state in 2002-2003. The cooked meal scheme was appreciated and hailed from all the quarters of the state and the government of Uttarakhand, then extended the scheme in all Govt. and Govt. aided primary school in year 2003-2004. The scheme has been a 100% success in terms of coverage at primary level. After the success at primary level the MDM scheme was extended in upper primary schools of educationally backwards block with effect from 01 January 2008, and then further extended in all upper primary school of the state from 01 April 2008.

The direction of Govt. regarding the scheme is focused on sound structural organization, effective managing food supply and quality of food grain, availability of funds and fuel. School management committee is formed separately at school level to given responsibility of implementing the scheme.

Objective of MDM Scheme :

- (1) To improve the effectiveness of primary education by improving the nutritional status of children and reducing malnutrition.
- (2) To increase the enrollment, retention and attendance in school.
- (3) To encourage children from disadvantaged background to attend school regularly and help them participate in school activities.
- (4) To promote a feeling of oneness and unity amongst various different religion and cultures.
- (5) To promote healthy habits and healthy growth of child like washing hands before and after eating etc.
- (6) To promote social and gender equality.

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A STUDY OF EMPLOYEE PERCEPTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE AT B.E.L., KOTDWARA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this Project is to demonstrate the relation between organization's culture & Employees performance. After study and analysis of wide literature, it is reasoned out that organizational culture has deep impact on the variety of organizational process and employee's performance. This also describes the different dimensions of the culture which have impact on organizational performance. Research shows that if employee is committed and having the same norms and value as per organizations have, can increase the performance toward achieving the overall organization goals.

KEYWORDS

organizational climate, employees perception, organizational culture.

1. INTRODUCTION**EMPLOYEES PERCEPTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE**

Organizational climate (sometimes known as Corporate Climate) is the process of quantifying the "culture" of an organization. It is a set of properties of the work environment, perceived directly or indirectly by the employees, that is assumed to be a major force in influencing employee behavior.

Organizational climate is comprised of mixture of norms, values, expectations, policies and procedures that influence work motivation, commitment and ultimately, individual and work unit performance. Positive climate encourages, while negative climates inhibits discretionary effort. 'Organizational climate' refers to the quality of working environment. If people feel that they are valued and respected within the organization, they are more likely to contribute positively to the achievements of the business outcomes.

Creating a healthy organizational climate requires attention to the factors which influence employee's perceptions, including the quality of leadership, the way in which decisions are made and whether the efforts of employees are recognized. In fact "Climate may be thought of as the perceptions of the characteristics of an organization"

Climate for an organization is somewhat like the personality for a person. Just as every individual has a personality that makes each person unique, each organization has an organizational climate that clearly distinguishes its personality from other organization. Every organization is different and has a unique feeling and character beyond its structural characteristics. Thus every organization deals with its member in a distinct way through its policies on allocations of resources, communication pattern, reward and penalty, leadership and decision making style, etc.

The content of organizational climate has varied widely and they include almost all the important aspect of organizations such as structure, communication, leadership, Conflicts, reward system, inter personal relationships organizational effectiveness, reasonability and so forth. It has been pointed out that the contents of the climate constructed by various researches overlap with many other major concepts in organizational behavior Glick, (1985). Such overlaps seems to have promoted researchers to raise the question how the concept of climate is different from other organizational variables, especially, structure and job satisfaction.

CLIMATE AND CULTURE

PICTURE 1



In today's competitive business environment, organizations are always looking for ways to gain an advantage over their competitors. Successful organizations realize the value of creating a work environment (or climate) that is pleasant, and motivates employees to be committed and effective performers. Research has identified various aspects of an organization's work climate that, if positive, can help retain employees, reduce turnover, and enhance job performance and satisfaction. The Corporate Climate Survey examines employee opinions about the quality of their organization's work climate and can be used to identify opportunities for workplace improvements. The following is a brief description of the work climate dimensions measured by the survey. Our consultants are always working to add new dimensions based on our own research.

ROLE-CLARITY: Employees clearly understand their job duties and their role within the organization

A STUDY OF EMPLOYEE PERCEPTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE AT B.E.L., KOTDWARA

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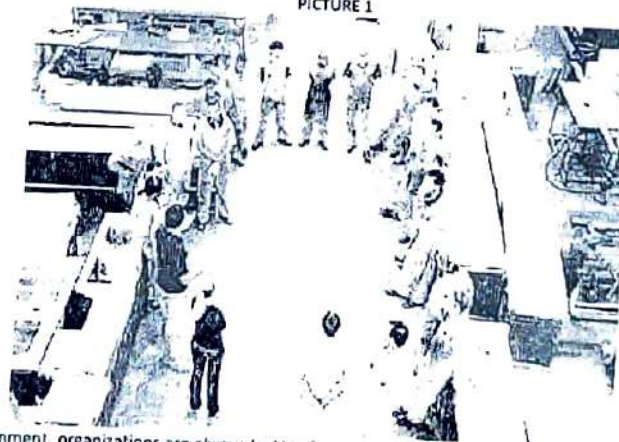
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ROLE-CLARITY: Employees clearly understand their job duties and their role within the organization

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PAPER

Study of phase transformation induced by electronic excitation in pure and yttrium doped ZrO₂ thin filmsRECEIVED
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8 September 2017R C Ramola¹, Mukesh Rawat², Kanchan Joshi¹, Arkaprava Das¹, Subodh K Gautam¹ and Fouran Singh¹¹ Department of Physics, H N B Garhwal University, Badshahi Thauri Campus, Tehri Garhwal-249199, India² Material Science Group, Inter University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi-110067, India

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Keywords: ZrO₂, ion beam, XRD, AFM, RBS, Raman spectroscopy, phase transformation**Abstract**

The study of polymorphic ZrO₂ and its structural stability of high temperature phases, such as tetragonal (t-ZrO₂) and cubic (c-ZrO₂) phases has been a pivotal issue for technological applications. In this work, nanocrystalline ZrO₂ thin film was fabricated using the sol-gel route and comparative investigations were carried out for structural phases, surface morphology and optical band-gap for pure and yttrium doping. The changes in structural and optical studies were studied before and after irradiation with Ag⁹⁺, 120 MeV ion beam. The structural findings have shown complete transformation of phase with doping and irradiation. Two direct bands electronic structures have also evolved for doped samples under irradiation. These multiple band transitions in optical measurement could be attributed to the presence of oxygen point defects state in forbidden band gap. Presence of point defects is believed to be responsible for phase transformation/stabilization in pure zirconium oxide under irradiation.

1. Introduction

ZrO₂ has become an interesting ceramic material because of its versatile physiochemical properties such as low thermal conductivity, fracture toughness, high ionic conductivity, chemical and photochemical resistance [1–3]. Thin films of ZrO₂ have been studied for wide range of applications such as high-temperature fuel cell membrane [4], oxygen gas sensors [4], thermal-barrier coating [5], corrosion resistance, photonics [6] and as an alternative for high-*k* dielectrics to SiO₂ [7, 8]. It is also a potential material for the nuclear industry, with applications in high radiation fields of neutrons and heavy fission fragments [9].

The structural studies of the oxide have shown that it primarily exhibits three different polymorphs, namely monoclinic (m), tetragonal (t), and cubic (c), with elevated temperature. At ambient conditions, the lowest symmetry structure monoclinic is found to be thermodynamically stable for the temperature below 1170 °C and transit to t-phase at 1170–2370 °C, and c-phase for temp > 2370 °C, respectively [10]. Under these transitions in symmetry its physiochemical properties get enhanced, indicating that high temperature phases are more useful for the technological applications. Stabilization of such high symmetry phases has been a vital issue and could be done either by doping the oxide with divalent or trivalent cations, such as MgO, CaO, Y₂O₃ or by crystallization of amorphous precursor in the presence of surface-adsorbed anionic species (e.g. sulfates) or by keeping the crystallite size below 10 nm [11–13] where minimum surface energy could be attained by higher symmetry phases. Of these mention stabilizers, yttrium stabilized zirconia is extensively studied both theoretically and experimentally due to its wide physical and chemical applications [14, 15]. Its thin films are mainly used for replacement of gate dielectrics in many microelectronic devices [16–18]. Apart from these chemical routes of phase transformation and stabilization, ion beam irradiation is an eminent tool to reproduce similar physical changes in the structure of the material under controlled way. Hence it is of our interest to study the structural and optical behavior of the material under extreme irradiation environment. The study of structural and optical modifications in the material under irradiation will be useful for its technological application at extreme environmental conditions.

Dr. Smita Tiwari (17/10/17)



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Histopathological Studies on the effect of Sodium Fluoride on the fertility of Male Albino Rat

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ABSTRACT

The effect of chronic exposure of Sodium Fluoride (NaF). (5,20,50 mg/kg b.w.) for 60days , on reproductive tissue damage in young male albino rat was evaluated histopathologically along with certain genital tissue wet weight . Damaging effect on testicular histoarchitecture along with disfigured tubular structure was recorded alongwith histological change in other organs viz.- Epididymis , vasdeference seminal vesicle , and prostate gland . Even the epermatogenesis seemed to be arrested and clumping of spermatozoa was also obsorbed. The said effect were not observed in the control group.

Keywords: Albino rat , Fluoride , antifertility effects, reproductive organs.

INTRODUCTION

Many of the states of the Indian union (Table1) have alarmingly high concentrations of fluoride in their water resources (ICMR 1975, Choubisa 2001; Mishra and Misra Dubey). The situation in Gujarat - India is not different from that of the rest of the country. Excessive intake of fluoride leads to serious effects on the teeth during tooth formation and abnormal hardening of bones , leading to a condition known as fluorosis that is exacerbated by poor diets deficient in calcium and vitamins.

Surface water seldom has fluoride in excess of 0.3 mg/L. Ground water sources such as dug wells, shallow and deep hand pumps and especially tube

well may contain excess fluoride where minerals like cryolite, biotile and fluorapatite are present. This is mainly due to the dissolution of fluoride from fluoride bearing minerals . About 96 percent of the fluoride in the body is found in bones and teeth . Fluoride is also essential for the normal mineralization of the bones and formation of dental enamel. Fluorite (CaF₂) is a source of industrial mineral and major source of fluoride contamination in water and soil. Fluorspar is commonly known as an ore of mineral fluorite. Fluorite/Fluorspar occur in many rocks in varied forms. Gujarat , Rajasthan and Madhaya Pradesh are the only fluorite producing states. in Gujarat, Amba Donger (Kadipani) in Chhota Udaipur taluka of Vadodara district is the principal producing region. The fluoride content of the rocks dure to repeated weathering gets slowly dissolved in water when the water acquires acidic nature. In this procedure, water gets contaminated by fluoride.

A permissible limit of fluoride concentration in drinking water as per WHO guidelines is up to 1.5 mg/L. The probable relationship between fluoride concentration in drinking water and its effects are given in Table 2. The excessive amount of fluoride in water and environment is poisonous. Fluoride endemic has been reported in several districts of 19 Indian states and Union territories. The affected population is 25 million and at least 15 Indian states (including Gujarat) have been identified as having excess fluoride in drinking water.

1

**TO STUDY THE DYING LANGUAGE AND RELATIONSHIP IN
ANITA DESAI'S NOVEL 'IN CUSTODY'****Dr. Vandana Chauhan**

'In Custody, a novel by Anita Desai, highlighted many issues of India such as man-woman relationship, escapism, ignorance etc. Out of them one of the issue, focused by Desai through the mean of this novel is the pathetic cry of a dying language, Urdu. With the change of time, trends, values, ideas, thoughts, and taste or choice of human being change. Similar things have been noticed in this particular novel where the Urdu language once was the language of courts, learned, intellectual and nawabs has been losing its luster with time and is replacing by new and different languages. Earlier the Urdu language, writing, poetry and poets got patronaged by the kings, lords and other rich people but now this language is taking its last breath.

Nur, an old and forgotten Urdu poet is the symbol of dying Urdu language, his second wife Imtiaz Begum, is a fake successor of Urdu language who gets cheap publicity by imitating, the Urdu language worsely and badly and make it steps or stair in the path of her career who not only encroached but hijacked the lyric, verse, words, poem, audience and readers, making them fools by her little and low quality knowledge. This is not the last and least even the new fake and shallow language shows their superiority over Urdu language and behave in this manner to show their superiority on Urdu language and behaves in a manner that without them there is no value of Urdu language and its because of them Urdu language is breathing and feeding and if they donot support the Urdu language, it would not survive even a moment.

"Then how will you buy your drink ? She challenged him. 'How will you pay for all those bottles Ali gets you from the corner shop? You know that is how you have ruined your voice, your song. That is why you cannot abide my voice, cannot abide to hear me sing and so you insult me by getting up and leaving my performance, 'You insult me!'" (p-95)

Murad who is trying to show himself the well wisher and saver of Urdu language, is himself a failed spoiled son of a big rich carpet seller. Murad, a smoker- drunker, failed in making his own future, how can he save the Urdu language from dying, Murad, a person failed in making his own future how can he save the future of the Urdu language. This is a big irony.

The novel begins with the discussion of the present situation of the Urdu language between Murad and Deven.

Nalini Rajan (2013-18)

THE INDIANNESS OF RAJA RAO

Dr. Amit Kumar Gaur*

ABSTRACT

Raja Rao has called *The Serpent* and *THE ROPE* an Indian novel and it is Indian in theme and treatment. Its central theme is the Advaita doctrine of non-duality and consciousness of all. A number of Indian myths and legends are woven into the novel and Raja Rao's techniques of narration is typically Indian.

The India as presented in the novel is more a metaphysical concept, an idea than a geographical entity. The Indian tradition rich and vital has been forcefully evoked in the very opening paragraph of the novel. This tradition is a part of the Indian consciousness. Yamyavalkya Sankara Madhya and their descendants who left the heartland and riverside fields and wandered to distant mountains and hermitages to see God face to face. And some of them did see God face to face and built temples. But when they died for indeed they did die they too must have been burnt by tank or by the confluence of two rivers, and they too must have known they did die. I can feel their pain and know they knew they did not die. Who is it that tells me they did not die? Who but me? And Raja Rao is indignant with all these who have degraded and damaged this ancient tradition.

Key words: metaphysical, consciousness, indignant

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This degradation has been brought about by the ambition of the cultural elite to become the governing elite. Therefore, the novelist condemns all those whom the failure of Brahmin made possible - the vulgar politician and the present day intellectual, a descendant Brahmin. It is for this reason that he rejects the north. He is of the view that the Indian tradition the Brahminic tradition is better preserved in the south than in the north: truly speaking Aryan wisdom seems to have found a more permanent place in south India than in Aryan north, because the latter was corrupted by successive foreign invasions, while the former though conquered preserved its cultural integrity far better. In his first meeting with Savithri he notes how the northerners rush in to extreme modernism with unholy haste. We in the south were more sober, and very distant. We lived by tradition shameful though it might look. We did not mind quoting Sankaracharya in law courts or marrying our girls in the old way, even if they had gone abroad. The elder brother still commands respects and my sisters would never speak to me as Savithri spoke to her father. Little mother too agrees to Rama. The whole of the north, but for the Ganges, was one of desolation of dirt. Even Savithri the typical Northerner, is of the same persuasion: the north is finished, she writes to Rama Your South still has so much beauty, wisdom and purity. Rama in fact is so much of a Southerner that even Bombay is north to him and in his opinion this barbaric city Bombay had no right to exist.

The Indian tradition is a metaphysical one. It is vital and living, and various ways have been used the novelist to evoke this vitality, this strength of the Indian tradition. It is a cultural tradition all pervasive and timeless. It is a continuity and a flow, having layer within layer of meaning and significance. The central theme of the novel is that India represents an idea, the idea absolute which makes the relative for the absolute, the moment for eternity, the particular for the universal, the shadow for the substance, the rope for the serpent. Only that knowledge is knowledge which makes for this discrimination and space, time, the country and the world, wife, family, friends, all help if one knows they are means to an end, the end of all earthly Endeavour is that knowledge of the self. It is against this background that one must watch the course of Ramaswamy's life in the novel, the way he belongs to the world and transcends it, the transcending rendered possible in terms of his own tradition a tradition which recognizes identities as well as differences and respects them. Rama's aspiration to self-knowledge is explored and enacted as he goes through life. The homelessness and sense of loneliness which he feels is both personal and cosmic. It is the yearning of human soul for Absolute, a yearning by Indian thinkers and philosophers. It is the quest which makes us realize the divine within us and the essential Indianness of the novel lies in this recognition and this quest.

Indian culture is an extremely flexible one. In this flexibility lies the secret of its strength and performance. Consider, for example, Raja Rao's description of Bharata. In Bharata's death is blissful as the mist in the morning. Bharata is a street

Prof. R. Sagar (2017-18)

5

RAJA RAO'S TRILOGY : A CRITIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Raja Rao, a great religious minded novelist, respects Indian tradition and teaches a lesson of humanity as teacher.

Teacher is perhaps the first word that comes to mine when one thinks of Raja Rao 'Novelist', yes 'Philosophical Novelist even better though 'Scholarly Sanskrit's' is not right (it is not altogether wrong either). He is one of the most energetic and enigmatic writers whose novels have been received with whole hearted commendation by such critics as C.D. Narasimhaiah and Edwin Thumboo and many critics of India. He is a powerful writer no doubt. He is profoundly metaphysical in the way he thinks and feels and he has a strong scholarly background, an intimate familiarity with primary texts of Hindu Buddhists and Christian philosophers; his mastery of English vocabulary indisputable as is his mastery of French and his prose is often scintillating poetry. All of Rao's novels explore philosophical concepts.

Raja Rao thus believes that one cannot become a successful writer achieving spiritual and meta-physical

knowledge. Literature disseminates this knowledge. So he has a command of classical Sanskrit and modern European literature. He is purely Indian basically, culturally and even philosophically. He is an ardent believer in the Advaitic truth of "Shivoham, Shivoham". According to him Shiva is opposite of 'Shava'. Shiva is not a god. He is the absolute Truth and can be realized when a guru, who himself has realized and experienced the supreme truth in his life, gives on the upadesam. Though born in a vedantic family, Raja Rao could not realize the full significance of Vedanta till he met his 'Guru' Sri Atmananda to whom he dedicated his finest work *The Serpent and the Rope*, according to him life becomes meaningful when the duality of existence dissolves. In his first novel *Kanthapura* he was a confused and a lost person but he did not realize his metaphysical entity at that time, so he gave up writing for a long time. It is *The serpent and the rope* that he expresses his vision of life fully ;

"The serpent and the rope came as a result of spiritual fulfillment-that is to say it was born after I had met my guru".

Raja Rao subtly weaves Indian myths, traditions, religion, sensibility, mysticism and narrative technique in his themes. His plots are developed naturally and effortlessly. His first novel *Kanthapura* combine three strands of experience – the political, the religious and the social in the Gandhian era.

Key Words :

vedantic, philosophical, sensibility, mysticism, myths

ROLE OF STUDENTS IN FOREST AND ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

पर्यावरण एवं वन संरक्षण में विद्यार्थियों की भूमिका

डॉ० किशोर सिंह चौहान

भूमिका

पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं वन संरक्षण वर्तमान समय में मानव समाज की प्रमुख आवश्यकताओं में से एक है क्योंकि पर्यावरण ह्रास एवं वन विनाश के कारण धरती पर मानव जीवन संकट में पड़ता जा रहा है और यह "विकट समस्या जलवायु परिवर्तन, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण व प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में मानव जीवन सहित समस्त परिस्थितिकी तंत्र को भारी क्षति पहुंचा रही है।"

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र सन् 1999 से वर्ष 2010 तक पीड़ित कल्याण एवं महिला बाल उत्थान समिति पशुपति आश्रम को कोटबंगला तथा उमा हिमालयन शोध संस्थान लम्बगांव रोड़ जोशियाड़ा उत्तरकाशी के द्वार जनपद उत्तरकाशी के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा विभिन्न विद्यालयों में किये गये पर्यावरण संरक्षण, वृक्षारोपण एवं आपदा प्रबन्धन तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन रोकथाम कार्यों पर आधारित है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक स्थिति

जनपद उत्तरकाशी उत्तराखण्ड का सीमान्त क्षेत्र है। जिसका अक्षांश $30^{\circ}00'$ उत्तरी से उत्तर अक्षांश तथा देशान्तर $73^{\circ}51'$ से $79^{\circ}27'$ पूर्वी देशान्तर तक स्थित है। जिसका क्षेत्रफल 8016 वर्ग किलोमीटर है वन क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 6924 वर्ग किलोमीटर है, वन क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 6924 वर्गकिलोमीटर भूमि आधारित है जनपद उत्तरकाशी की अधिकांश चोटियां वर्ष भर हिमाच्छिन्न रहती है। यहां पर अनेक बुग्याल भी पाये जाते हैं उत्तरकाशी जनपद में कुल छः तहसील भटवाड़ी, डुंडा, पुरोला, मोरी, चिन्यालीसौड़, नौगांव स्थित है। कुल ग्राम की संख्या 702 है।

03

Ancient Indian Rituals and Practices Associated with Environment Protection

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The word environment consists with two words – outer and shield which means shield of surrounding. This shield include five basic elements water, fire, air, sky and earth with its dependents rivers, mountains, tree, vegetations, animals and universe. Our Vedic Saint understood the micro secret of this ecological science and creates so many means and laws for its preservation and conservation, which description is found in Vedas, mythologies, Brahman spiritual writings and Upanishads. Each and every factor of atmosphere has its own contribution to make balance the inner and outer environment. Every factor is affected by one-another. Among these if any one factor if uncontrolled, environment become imbalance. Therefore purity of these five factors has given too much importance in Indian culture. In the Prithivi sukt of Atharveda giving detail description of water, air, and earth these elements have assumed of almost important for vegetation and human nature -

गिरयस्ते पर्वता हिमवन्तोऽरण्यं ते पृथिवी
स्योनमस्तु (Atharveda ,12.1.11)

So the earth is called mother in the Atharveda.

माता भूमिं पुत्रोऽहंपृथिव्या (Atharveda,12/1/12).

In other words the earth is my mother and I am her son.

It has been also prayed in the Yajurveda that the wind would blow softly the Sun would heat mildly and clouds would rain peacefully for environment conservation and human welfare -

शत्रो वातः पवतां शत्रमनपतु सूर्य ।

शत्र कतिक्रदेवः पर्जन्या अभिपवर्षतु॥

(Yajurveda,36.10)

The same description has also found in Regved. In this description the prayer is not made only for the peaceful clouds, mountains, rivers and air but also sacrifice is acknowledged necessary for the purity of all factors of environment. In the Satpath Brahman (9.4.1.11), it is told to purify the water, sky and sun by the burnt offering of sacrifice. According Gopath Brahman (9/19), sacrifice should be performed during weather change because sacrifice kills the germ produce due to weather change. According to Yajurved sacrifice is such savior, beneficial, environmental purifier, air cleaner and diurnal necessary work which burnt offering makes air neat and clean -

हविष्मतीरिमिऽआपो हविष्माँ आ दिवासति ।

हविष्मान्देवोऽध्वे हविष्माँ अस्तुसूर्यः॥

(Yajurved ,7/23)

In Manusmiriti it is described that offering given in the fire reach up to the sun and it forms the clean clouds which resulted in pure rain. Therefore life giving agriculture and vegetation grows pure and healthy -

अग्नौ प्रस्ताहुतिः सम्यगादित्यमुपनिठते।

आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः॥

(Manusmiriti ,3/76)

It is also describe in the Rigved that Ghee and other offering materials spreads in the environment in the form of smoke and make vegetation and animal neat and clean. According to Atharveda using qualitative medicinal material is sacrifice kill the insects which harms our body and destruct in factional disease -

अन्नदवि जुहुता स्वधत्तद् यानुधानश्रयणं पुनेन ।

(Atharveda,6/32/1)

HUMANITY FAILING THE ENVIRONMENT : EFFORTS AND INITIATIVES

Dr. Swati Negi

Dr. Ramesh Singh Chauhan

Abstract

With what is going on in the world now for some decades, it is mighty clear that we are all going to collapse in the near future. What should have made our lives easier, the technology and industrialization, itself is what poses the greatest risk to our survival due to its consequences in the environment. Hence, at this state I believe, the change should seep in from within all of us individually and we must make sure the younger minds get the essence of environmental protection before adulthood pollutes their souls. In this paper I have attempted to enlist some of the best ways we can bring in changes in the current scenario by making slight variations in all of our lives, one by little.

Keywords: *Awareness, Development, Environmental education Methods of teaching*

Introduction

We as a race have been failing the environment terribly on various faces. The state the world has reached is not to happen overnight either. Factors like industrialization, technology innovation boom, selfish rat race for health and lazy consumptive behaviour are the most root causes towards it. Though standard of living and the world as we see it has been looking easier to live in, it's not really the same as we think. The system is crumbling, the survival of millions of species are at stake. In fact, there is almost no major ecosystem that has not been impacted badly by the humans. So, it is extremely necessary at this time, to think seriously towards nullifying our past mistakes, instead of walking the same irresponsible path, putting us and our successors at stake.

As everybody knows that the environment sustains development for human kind. The bond between environment and human kind is very deep. But as a result of human's greed the various issues have come forth in the form of Deforestation, Global Warming, Land, Water and Air pollution, desertification and so many. So, there is a need of such a medium that can play a major role to create awareness towards the betterment and protection of environment. Environment protection starts by creating awareness among people so that it may become the part of their life style while environmental education as a subject is being taught at every level of education in all over world but the results are not fruitful. The cause behind it is lack of awareness and interest. The knowledge cannot be imparted in cognitive form only but also need to be imbibed emotionally. For effective environmental education, it is required to change some ways in existing system of Environmental Education such as—community involvement,

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3

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“माध्यमिक स्तर में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की सामाजिक बुद्धि का जनसांख्यिकीय आधार पर अध्ययन”

डॉ० रमेश सिंह चौहान

डॉ० स्वाति नेगी

स्तावना

बालक के व्यक्तित्व विकास में बुद्धि का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। बुद्धि मानव को ईश्वर से प्राप्त आलौकिक है। बुद्धि के कारण ही मानव संसार का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी माना जाता है। बुद्धि एक जन्मजात मानसिक योग्यता जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति विभिन्न परिस्थितियों को समझता है और उसके अनुसार अपने व्यवहार में यथोचित परिवर्तन करता है। बुद्धि के सहारे वह विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान कर व्यावहारिक जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करता है।

अपनी बुद्धि के आधार पर ही समय-समय पर विभिन्न दार्शनिकों, समाजशास्त्रियों एवं बुद्धिजीवियों ने मनुष्य की सामाजिकता एवं सामाजिक व्यवहार, पारस्परिक सम्बन्धों के संदर्भ में गहन अध्ययन किया है और अपने-अपने देचारों को प्रतिपादित करते हुए विभिन्न आयामों, पद्धतियों एवं सिद्धान्तों का निर्माण किया

बुद्धि के बल पर की मनुष्य तार्किकता एवं निर्णय निर्माण की क्षमता प्राप्त करता है जो उसे वांछनीय एवं प्रवान्छनीय व्यवहार का ज्ञान कराते हैं, जिसकी मनुष्य को इस समाज से घिरा होने के कारण हर समय जरूरत पड़ती है। उसे हर समय कहीं ना कहीं, किसी न किसी सम्बन्ध का निर्वहन करना होता है। इसी कारण प्रसिद्ध समाजशास्त्री मेकाइवर ने कहा है कि –“समाज सामाजिक सम्बन्धों का जाल है।” इस प्रकार समाज की सामाजिकता की मांग को पूरा करने हेतु मनुष्य कि सामाजिक बुद्धि का स्थान अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण एवं अनिवार्य हो जाता है।

वर्तमान समय की सूचना क्रांति ने बेहतर सम्प्रेषण क्षमता को अधिक विस्तृत कर दिया है। प्रबन्धन, वाणिज्य, राजनीति, सेवा आदि विशेषीकृत क्षेत्रों ने मनुष्य की सामाजिक निपुणता एवं कुशलता को बड़े पैमाने पर चुनौती दी है। इन्हीं सब बातों पर ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बेहद जरूरी है कि व्यक्ति की सामाजिक बुद्धि का व्यापक अध्ययन किया जाये जिससे कि विद्यार्थी आगे चलकर विभिन्न व्यवसायों एवं सेवाओं में स्वयं को ठीक ढंग से समायोजित कर सके तथा सामाजिक दायित्वों एवं सम्बन्धों का कुशलतापूर्वक निर्वहन कर सकें।

S/A

Eunom

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“माध्यमिक स्तर में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की सामाजिक बुद्धि का जनसांख्यिकीय आधार पर अध्ययन”

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डॉ० स्वाति नेगी

सूचना

बालक के व्यक्तित्व विकास में बुद्धि का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। बुद्धि मानव को ईश्वर से प्राप्त आलौकिक बुद्धि के कारण ही मानव संसार का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी माना जाता है। बुद्धि एक जन्मजात मानसिक योग्यता है जो व्यक्ति द्वारा विभिन्न परिस्थितियों को समझता है और उसके अनुसार अपने व्यवहार में यथोचित परिवर्तन करता है। बुद्धि के सहारे वह विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान कर व्यावहारिक जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करता है।

अपनी बुद्धि के आधार पर ही समय-समय पर विभिन्न दार्शनिकों, समाजशास्त्रियों एवं बुद्धिजीवियों ने मनुष्य की सामाजिकता एवं सामाजिक व्यवहार, पारस्परिक सम्बन्धों के संदर्भ में गहन अध्ययन किया है और अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों को प्रतिपादित करते हुए विभिन्न आयामों, पद्धतियों एवं सिद्धान्तों का निर्माण किया है।

बुद्धि के बल पर ही मनुष्य तार्किकता एवं निर्णय निर्माण की क्षमता प्राप्त करता है जो उसे वांछनीय एवं अनुकूल व्यवहार का ज्ञान कराते हैं, जिसकी मनुष्य को इस समाज से घिरा होने के कारण हर समय जरूरत पड़ती है। उसे हर समय कहीं ना कहीं, किसी न किसी सम्बन्ध का निर्वहन करना होता है। इसी कारण प्रसिद्ध समाजशास्त्री मेकाइवर ने कहा है कि –“समाज सामाजिक सम्बन्धों का जाल है।” इस प्रकार समाज की तार्किकता की मांग को पूरा करने हेतु मनुष्य को सामाजिक बुद्धि का स्थान अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण एवं अनिवार्य होना चाहिए।

वर्तमान समय की सूचना क्रांति ने बेहतर सम्प्रेषण क्षमता को अधिक विस्तृत कर दिया है। प्रबन्धन, राजनीति, सेवा आदि विशेषीकृत क्षेत्रों ने मनुष्य की सामाजिक निपुणता एवं कुशलता को बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ा दी है। इन्हीं सब बातों पर ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बेहद जरूरी है कि व्यक्ति की सामाजिक बुद्धि का व्यापक अध्ययन किया जाये जिससे कि विद्यार्थी आगे चलकर विभिन्न व्यवसायों एवं सेवाओं में स्वयं को ठीक ढंग से प्रतिष्ठित कर सकें तथा सामाजिक दायित्वों एवं सम्बन्धों का कुशलतापूर्वक निर्वहन कर सकें।

5

गाँधीवादी विचारधारा एवं शांति शिक्षा की प्रासंगिकता

डॉ० रमेश सिंह चौहान

सारांश

आज के संदर्भ में गांधी के विचारों, कार्यों और वर्तमान एवं भविष्य को बचाने में उनमें अंतर्निहित संभावनाओं का समझने की दृष्टि से ही जीवनदृष्टि विकसित हो पायेगी। आज के संदर्भ में गांधी जी की प्रासंगिकता क्या है? उनका विचार और जीवन ही उनका संदेश है जो आज की कठिन परिस्थितियों में देश को रास्ता दिखा पाने में समर्थ है। विकास के प्रचलित रास्ते पर हम आज जहां पहुंच गये हैं, उससे भविष्य अस्थिर एवं पृथ्वी डांवाडोल नजर आते हैं। उत्पादन-वृद्धि के लिये जिन प्रक्रियाओं को अपनाया गया है, उनसे लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के साथ-साथ प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अंधाधुंध दोहन एवं पारिस्थितिकी का अंसुतलन पैदा हो गया है।

शोधपत्र

गांधी जी की महानता और उनके संघर्ष की बातें इतनी बार और इतनी तरह से कही गयी है कि वे असाधारण प्रतीत होती हैं। गांधी के लक्ष्य विविध थे। व्यक्तिगत लक्ष्य ईश्वर से साक्षात्कार करना था और सार्वजनिक लक्ष्य ब्रिटिश सरकार को उखाड़ फेंककर भारत को स्वतंत्र कराना था। साथ ही साथ उन्हें भारतीय समाज का कार्यांतरण करना था, ताकि भारत स्वतंत्र होने के बाद आत्मनिर्भर भी हो सके। गांधी की दृष्टि में केवल आतंककारी होना ही काफी नहीं था, किसी व्यक्ति को धर्मविज्ञानी भी होना चाहिये। गांधी जी न्यायकर्ता, आदर्श प्रदीपक, सफाई व्यवस्था का अभियंता, खानपान विशेषज्ञ, चिकित्सक, दलितों का उद्धारक, शांतिदूत, नमक संग्रहक व गुणाधिकारी थे। गांधी ने जो सोचा वो किया, उन्होंने भारत के तीस करोड़ लोगों को अपनी क्षमताओं की बदौलत "अहिंसा और शांति" जैसे जादूई शब्दों में पिरो दिया।

गांधी के निर्णयो, अग्रगामी और असाध्य सी लगने वाली परिस्थितियों से उनका संघर्ष उनकी अपार लोकप्रियता, आधुनिक विश्व के युगपुरुष के रूप में उन्हें स्थापित करती है। लोगों ने उनके प्रत्येक शब्द को समझा और उस पर कार्य भी किया। विचार, वाणी और कर्म से गांधी के संपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व में विश्वसनीयता एवं प्रभाव की दृष्टि दीप्ति थी, जिससे न केवल साधारण अनुयायी बल्कि उनके विरोधी भी दैदिप्यमान रहते थे। भारतीय साहित्य के रामचरितमानस, गीता के साथ साथ बाइबिल तथा टालस्टॉय के साहित्य का भी गांधी पर जर्बदस्त प्रभाव था, जिसको उन्होंने समय-समय पर रवीकार भी किया। किसी में भी बुराई ना देखकर उसमें अच्छाई खोजने का गुण



कोटद्वार, 'द्वार नगर' के रूप में

-डॉ० ममता रावत

असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर, भूगोल विभाग

डॉ. एस.एन.एन. गर्वनमेन्ट डिग्री कॉलेज
वेदीखाल

प्रस्तावना :-

नगर शब्द एक संकल्पना है जर्मनी में Stadt, इंग्लैंड में Town, और City शब्दों का प्रयोग मिलता है। सिटी शब्द का प्रयोग रोमन साम्राज्य के अधीन संगठनों के लिये किया जाता था। बाद में इस शब्द का प्रयोग ईसाई विशाप के लिये होने लगा जहाँ पर यह स्थित था। ब्रिटेन में आज भी सिटी शब्द का प्रयोग मुख्य गिरिजाघर रखने वाले नगर के लिए किया जाता है।

नगर उतने ही पुराने हैं जितनी मानव सभ्यता फिर भी इसका व्युत्पत्ति मूलक समगुण एक ऐसी सच्चाई को प्रकट करता है। जिसको सही तरीके से पहचाना नहीं जा सका है।

विश्व के लगभग सभी देश नगर की परिभाषा पर एक मत नहीं है प्रत्येक देश की जनगणना की दृष्टि से नगर व कस्बे की अपनी अलग-अलग परिभाषा रखता है। औद्योगीकरण के बाद से नगरों के आकार, संख्या एवं उनके सापेक्षित महत्व में बहुत वृद्धि हुयी है। सम्प्रति इनका महत्व इतना बढ़ गया है कि इसी क्षेत्र में नगर तन्त्र प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से मानव के सभी आर्थिक, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक एवं राजनैतिक क्रिया कलापों को मात्र प्रभावित ही नहीं वरन कुछ सीमा तक नियन्त्रित भी कर रहे हैं।

फ्रेडिक रेडजेल ने नगर को एक लगातार और घना लोगों एवं मकानों का ऐसा जमघट कहा है जिसके अर्न्तगत विस्तृत भूमि हो और जहाँ वृहद व्यापारिक मार्गों का संगम हो। उनके अनुसार नगर के लोगों का जीवन वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग पर आधारित होता है।

आर.ई.डिकिन्सन के अनुसार - नगर को उसके कार्यों के अनुसार पहचाना जा सकता है इन कार्यों की वजह से नगर के समीपवर्ती प्रदेश में रहने वाले लोग नगर की ओर आकर्षित होते हैं।

अतः नगर वह बस्ती है जिसका जन्म अचानक नहीं होता बल्कि कुछ निश्चित कार्यों व सेवाओं की उपलब्धता के कारण ही वह नगर का रूप धारण कर पाती है।

आज के नगर बहुक्रिया-अन्वेषण संग्रहक एवं वितरक होने के कारण अर्थतन्त्र के नियन्त्रक अभिज्ञानों के विसरण, संसाधनों को गत्मात्कता प्रदान करने, विविध आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं के विकेंद्रित केन्द्रीकरण तथा ग्रामीण समाज के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, रूपान्तरण हेतु अहम भूमिका निभाते हैं। आज अनुकूलतम प्रकार एवं संख्या के नगरों का विकास मात्र आर्थिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में यथा उद्योगों तथा अन्य उत्पादक जन्य क्रियाकलापों के अवस्थिति के लिये ही नहीं वरन समाज के सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक रूपान्तरण एवं क्षेत्र के संकलित एवं समन्वित



डॉ० अरुणिमा
अभि० प्रो० प्रो० प्रो० विभागाध्यक्ष
राजकीय स्ना० महाविद्यालय, कोटद्वार
उत्तराखण्ड

अथर्ववेद में आश्रम व्यवस्था

वेद भारतीय संस्कृति की अमूल्य निधि है। भारतीयों के आध्यात्मिक जीवन क्रम और भारतीय संस्कृति का यथार्थ ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए वेदों का समुचित ज्ञान नितान्त आवश्यक है। वेद केवल भारतीय समाज में ही नहीं, अपितु विश्व के सभी विद्वानों के लिए अनुकरणीय हैं। वेदों में ज्ञान-विज्ञान, धर्म, दर्शन, सदाचार, संस्कृति, सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक जीवन से सम्बन्धित सभी विषय विद्यमान हैं, भारतीयों के रीति-रिवाज और धार्मिक अनुष्ठान प्रायः वैदिक पद्धति से ही होते हैं। वेद भारत की आत्मा है, वेद समस्त भारत का आधार ग्रन्थ है, वेद हमारा अनुशासक और शिक्षक है, वेद चरित्र की शिक्षा देता है, सत् चरित्रवान बनकर अपने कर्तव्यों पर जो आरुढ़ रहता है, वही धार्मिक है। जन्म से ही भोग विषयों की ओर आकर्षित होना मनुष्य की प्रवृत्ति होती है, यही भोग विषय मनुष्य के पतन और अभ्युदय के कारण हैं। हमारे धर्मचार्यों तथा धर्मात्माओं ने अभ्यास तथा शिक्षा के द्वारा धीरे-धीरे सांसारिक विषय भोगों पर विजय हेतु अभ्युदय के लिए आश्रम व्यवस्था की उद्भावना की।

आश्रम शब्द आङ् उपसर्गपूर्वक श्रम धातु में घञ् प्रत्यय के योग से निष्पन्न है। 'आश्रम्यन्ति अस्मिन् इति आश्रमः' अर्थात् श्रम ही श्रम है, जिसमें आलस्य को स्थान ही नहीं है, यही आश्रम व्यवस्था से ही जीवन का प्रारम्भ और समापन होता है। शास्त्रों में मनुष्य की औसत आयु सौ वर्ष मानी गई है, इसके साथ ही 'जीवेत् शरदः शतम्' आदि वाक्यांश के द्वारा भी सौ वर्ष तक जीवित रहने का वर्णन है। इसी शत वर्षों के जीवनकाल को "पञ्चविंशति" चार भागों में विभक्त कर प्रत्येक आश्रम की अवधि पञ्चविंशति निर्धारित हुई। पूर्व के 50 वर्ष कर्मानुष्ठान हेतु और उत्तरार्द्ध के 50 वर्ष ज्ञानानुष्ठान हेतु निर्मित हैं।

आश्रमों की शृंखला में सर्वप्रथम आश्रम ब्रह्मचर्य है। विद्याध्ययन, तेजस्वित्तः और ईश्वर आराधना के लिए जीवन के प्रथम चरण में जिस व्रत को धारण किया जाता है, उसी का नाम ब्रह्मचर्य है। इस आश्रम का प्रारम्भ उपनयन संस्कार से होता है। यज्ञोपवीत संस्कार के पश्चात् गुरु के सात्रिध्य में रहकर वह (ब्रह्मचारी) विद्याध्ययन कर ज्ञान गरिमा को प्राप्त करता है। सर्वप्रथम ब्रह्मचारी आचार्य के पास जाता था, वहाँ दृढ़ शिला में ब्रह्मचारी बालक को खड़ा करके कामना की जाती थी कि फिर उसका शरीर भी शिला व्रत दृढ़ हो, इसी आश्रम में प्रवेश करते ही ब्रह्मचारी को वस्त्र विशेष धारण करवाये जाते थे। समस्त विद्वान् और देवतागण उस ब्रह्मचारी को दीर्घायु सम्पन्न बनायें। ब्रह्मचारी आचार्य का एक अङ्ग है, आचार्य के समीप गया ब्रह्मचारी गुरु से दोनों लोकों की भिक्षा माँगता था, भूलोक की शिक्षा सांसारिक भोगों की प्राप्ति, द्युलोक की शिक्षा आत्मोन्नति से है। इस प्रकार ब्रह्मचारी आचार्य से उभयविध ज्ञानमयी शिक्षा प्राप्त करता था। आचार्य को अथर्ववेद में मृत्यु, वरुण, सोम, औषधि और पायस् कहा गया है— **आचार्यो मृत्युर्वरुणः सोमोऽौषधयः पयः।** उग्रता के कारण मृत्यु पापों के निवारण वरुण, शान्तिदाता और आह्लादक होने से सोम है, अन्नानादि के पोषण के कारण औषधि है, सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु (दूध-जल) के कारण पयस्।

इस आश्रम में आचार्य के समीप रहकर ही ब्रह्मचारी तेजस्वी ज्ञान से लाभान्वित होता है। ब्रह्मचारी का गुरु के समीप रहकर विद्याध्ययन करना, परमात्मा को समिधाँ अर्पित करना, यज्ञादि करना, मेखला धारण करना, तेजस्वी बनना, तप से युक्त होकर लोक में मेघवत् होना आदि प्रमुख कार्य थे। ब्रह्मचारी हेतु 'अग्नि में समिधाँ प्रदत्त करना, यज्ञ करना, मेखला धारण कर अपने जीवन को परिश्रमी बनाकर तपोमय जीवन यापन कर



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- पत्रिका में प्रकाशित रचनाओं में व्यक्त चिन्तन से सम्पादक का सहमत होना अनिवार्य नहीं।
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- पत्रिका के सम्पादक एवं परामर्शदातृमण्डल के समस्त सदस्य पूर्णतया अवैतनिक हैं।

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शुभ भूयात्

सम्पादकीय

उपनिषद् वर्णित परा और अपरा विद्या.....	डॉ० भवानी काण्डपाल.....	1
उपनिषदों में अन्नगाथा.....	डॉ० नन्दकिशोर ढेंडियाल.....	3
उपनिषद् क्या है?.....	वैद्य प. तनमुखराम शर्मा.....	6
श्वेताश्वतरोपनिषद् में मोक्ष.....	प्रो० पुष्पा अक्थी/मनोज जोशी.....	10
तत्त्वज्ञान के आदि स्रोत हैं उपनिषद्.....	प्रो० रामराज उपाध्याय.....	12
सर्वोपनिषदो गावः.....	डॉ० शिवशंकर मिश्र.....	14
समय के दर्पण में पिता-पुत्र सम्बन्धों.....	डॉ० रामबहादुर शुक्ल.....	20
उपनिषदों में कला-तत्त्व.....	डॉ० गोपाल प्रसाद शर्मा.....	24
ईशावास्योपनिषद् का वैशिष्ट्य.....	डॉ० आशुतोष गुप्त/राजपाल सिंह.....	27
मानव जीवन और उपनिषद्.....	प्रो० भारत भूषण मिश्र.....	32
उपनिषद् एवं प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा.....	डॉ० किरण टण्डन.....	35
योगोपनिषद् के अनुसार योगविमर्श.....	प्रो० हरेराम त्रिपाठी.....	39
कर्म सिद्धान्त की अवधारणा.....	प्रो० राम सुमेर यादव.....	48
उपनिषद् का कथ्य सार.....	डॉ० बदीप्रसाद पंचोली.....	52
उपनिषद् - परिचय.....	प्रो० मिनति रथ.....	54
उपनिषदों में आत्मतत्त्व.....	डॉ० अरुणिमा.....	57
उपनिषद्द्विद राजा की राज्यव्यवस्था.....	डॉ० दिनेश कुमार गर्ग.....	60
उपनिषदों में वर्णित जीवन मूल्य.....	डॉ० लज्जा पन्त (भट्ट).....	62
उपनिषद्-विद्या के विविध तत्त्व.....	डॉ० रामनारायण द्विवेदी.....	64
'केनोपनिषद्' के अन्तर्गत ब्रह्मतत्त्वविचार.....	डॉ० रवीन्द्र कुमार वि. खाण्डवाला.....	66
उपनिषदों में काव्य तत्त्व.....	डॉ० सुषमा जोशी.....	68
उपनिषदों में जीवन दर्शन.....	डॉ० कमला चौहान.....	71
वैश्विक कल्याण विषयक औपनिषदिक.....	पीयूष मिश्र.....	74
उपनिषद्.....	डॉ० आचार्य रामकिशोर मिश्र.....	77
उपनिषदों में मोक्ष सिद्धान्त.....	डॉ० द्वारिका प्रसाद नौटियाल.....	78
ऐतरेयोपनिषदनुसार ब्रह्मविद्यानिरूपण.....	संदीप पैन्थूली.....	80
औपनिषदिक विषयवस्तु तथा अवधारणाएँ.....	डॉ० विवेकानन्द भट्ट.....	83
उपनिषदों में ॐकार.....	विनय गोपाल त्रिपाठी.....	86
उपनिषद् में सदाचार एवं मानव धर्म.....	विजय गुप्ता.....	90
उपनिषद्कालीन नारी की स्थिति.....	डॉ० जीवन कुमार भट्टराई.....	92
याज्ञवल्क्य के उपदेशों में अनासक्तिमूलक.....	मनमुदित नारायण शुक्ल.....	96
उपनिषद् में वर्णित कर्मयज्ञ.....	नवीन शर्मा.....	98
उपनिषदों में वर्णित पर्यावरण.....	आभा.....	100
उपनिषद् चिन्तनधारा में नैतिक-मूल्य.....	कु० प्रीति नेगी.....	102
बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.....	जय श्री.....	105
उपनिषदों का महत्त्व.....	डॉ० विनय कुमार शर्मा.....	109

जयराम आश्रम द्वारा संचालित विविध सेवा प्रकल्प

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A Comparative Study of Vocational Anxiety of Teachers of Government and Non-Government Secondary School

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ABSTRACT

Anxiety has become an integral part of human life today. Concerns and various interconnected demands arising as a result of increasing complexities in work have become the main features of modern institutions. Due to which adverse effects on the mental and physical health of employees are increasing. However, due to limited concern, employees were found to have an inclination towards work. Teachers have to come into the teaching profession and educate every generation of the nation from the national level with the invaluable services of their lives, so their vocational concerns directly or indirectly affect the teaching profession. This research paper sheds light to comprehend the vocational anxiety of teachers of government and non-government secondary school in Kotdwar Distt. Pauri (Garhwal) of Uttarakhand.

1. Introduction

Anxiety has become an integral part of human life today. Concerns and various interconnected demands arising as a result of increasing complexities in work have become the main features of modern institutions. Due to which adverse effects on the mental and physical health of employees are increasing. However, due to limited concern, employees were found to have an inclination towards work. But the result of most and constant anxiety is work-dissatisfaction, stress, anxiety, depression and in other cases, promotes serious physical and mental abilities and diseases related to them. Lee Master (1981) and Davis (1992) found in research that reasons like more workload, more children in the rooms, non-cooperation of manager or principal are responsible for anxiety in teachers. Boloney and Barbara (1985) researched the relationship between occupational anxiety and alcohol intake and found that anxiety has a positive effect on alcohol intake. Kyriacou (2001) defines teacher stress as "the experience by a teacher of unpleasant, negative emotions, such as anger, anxiety, tension, frustration or depression, resulting from some aspect of their work as a teacher". Teacher stress appears to be prevalent in the teaching profession. The Ontario College of Teachers also surveyed education graduates of the year 2001 and found that the second highest reason for teachers leaving the profession was because working conditions were too stressful (McIntyre, 2006). In their pivotal study, Kyriacou and Sutcliffe (1978) found that approximately 20% of comprehensive school teachers in England found teaching to be very stressful or extremely stressful. Borg and Riding (1991) found even higher results in the stress levels of teachers, with almost 34% of teachers rating their jobs as either very stressful or extremely stressful. The 2006 Ontario College of Teachers annual survey, entitled The State of the Teaching Profession, found Ontario teachers are experiencing high levels of stress, with 13% of teachers indicating that they feel stressed all the time, compared to only 7% of workers in the general public (Jamieson, 2006). A study of New Zealand intermediate teachers by Manthei and Gilmore (1996) found that just over 26% of teachers felt that teaching was either very

or extremely stressful. Predicting Teacher Anxiety, Depression, and Job Satisfaction Canadian teachers are also experiencing high levels of stress. According to the Canadian Teacher's Federation (2001), six in ten teachers surveyed find that their job is more stressful now than it was two years ago. According to a study by Pettigrew and Wolf, conducted in 1982, there are two types of stress which might ultimately have an impact on teachers: stress based on work related tasks and stress based on the workplace role. Stress based on work related tasks, such as *dealing with misbehaving students*, addresses the problems associated with different specific tasks that teachers must perform as part of their occupation and job description. Stress based on the workplace role such as *lack of necessary resources for proper teaching*, refers to how the expectations of teachers about their role in the workplace fit with their real responsibilities that are necessary for teachers to fulfill their roles. Brown, Ralph and Brember on their study from 2002 have reported that teachers indicate lack of adequate funding for job implementation as source of their work - related stress. Similarly, a study by Betrabet from 2012 reported that not having adequate resources for necessary and purposive action as a teacher represents a major stress factor. In this research paper, the vocational anxiety of teachers of government and non-government secondary schools are measured and then compared.

2. Statement of the problem

A Comparative Study Of The Vocational Anxiety Of Teachers Of Government And Non-Government Secondary School.

3. Objectives of the study

- The following OBJECTIVES will be pursued in this study
- 1- A comparative study of the vocational anxiety of teachers of government and non-government secondary schools.
 - 2- A Comparative study of vocational anxiety of male and female teachers of government secondary school.

A Comparative Study of Vocational Anxiety of Teachers of Government and Non-Government Secondary School

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Anxiety has become an integral part of human life today. Concerns and various interconnected demands arising as a result of increasing complexities in work have become the main features of modern institutions. Due to which adverse effects on the mental and physical health of employees are increasing. However, due to limited concern, employees were found to have an inclination towards work. Teachers have to come into the teaching profession and educate every generation of the nation from the national level with the invaluable services of their lives, so their vocational concerns directly or indirectly affect the teaching profession. This research paper sheds light to comprehend the vocational anxiety of teachers of government and non-government secondary school in Kotdwara Distt. Pauri. (Garhwal) of Uttarakhand.

1. Introduction

Anxiety has become an integral part of human life today. Concerns and various interconnected demands arising as a result of increasing complexities in work have become the main features of modern institutions. Due to which adverse effects on the mental and physical health of employees are increasing. However, due to limited concern, employees were found to have an inclination towards work. But the result of most and constant anxiety is work-dissatisfaction, stress, anxiety, depression and in other cases, promotes serious physical and mental abilities and diseases related to them. Lee Master (1981) and Davis (1992) found in research that reasons like more workload, more children in the rooms, non-cooperation of manager or principal are responsible for anxiety in teachers. Boloney and Barbara (1985) researched the relationship between occupational anxiety and alcohol intake and found that anxiety has a positive effect on alcohol intake. Kyriacou (2001) defines teacher stress as "the experience by a teacher of unpleasant, negative emotions, such as anger, anxiety, tension, frustration or depression, resulting from some aspect of their work as a teacher". Teacher stress appears to be prevalent in the teaching profession. The Ontario College of Teachers also surveyed education graduates of the year 2001 and found that the second highest reason for teachers leaving the profession was because working conditions were too stressful (McIntyre, 2006). In their pivotal study, Kyriacou and Sutcliffe (1978) found that approximately 20% of comprehensive school teachers in England found teaching to be very stressful or extremely stressful. Borg and Riding (1991) found even higher results in the stress levels of teachers, with almost 34% of teachers rating their jobs as either very stressful or extremely stressful. The 2006 Ontario College of Teachers annual survey, entitled The State of the Teaching Profession, found Ontario teachers are experiencing high levels of stress, with 13% of teachers indicating that they feel stressed all the time, compared to only 7% of workers in the general public (Jamieson, 2006). A study of New Zealand intermediate teachers by Manthei and Gilmore (1996) found that just over 26% of teachers felt that teaching was either very

or extremely stressful. Predicting Teacher Anxiety, Depression, and Job Satisfaction Canadian teachers are also experiencing high levels of stress. According to the Canadian Teacher's Federation (2001), six in ten teachers surveyed find that their job is more stressful now than it was two years ago. According to a study by Pettigrew and Wolf, conducted in 1982, there are two types of stress which might ultimately have an impact on teachers: stress based on work related tasks and stress based on the workplace role. Stress based on work related tasks, such as *dealing with misbehaving students*, addresses the problems associated with different specific tasks that teachers must perform as part of their occupation and job description. Stress based on the workplace role such as *lack of necessary resources for proper teaching*, refers to how the expectations of teachers about their role in the workplace fit with their real responsibilities that are necessary for teachers to fulfill their roles. Brown, Ralph and Brember on their study from 2002 have reported that teachers indicate lack of adequate funding for job implementation as source of their work - related stress . Similarly, a study by Betrabet from 2012 reported that not having adequate resources for necessary and purposive action as a teacher represents a major stress factor. In this research paper , the vocational anxiety of teachers of government and non-government secondary schools are measured and then compared.

2. Statement of the problem

A Comparative Study Of The Vocational Anxiety Of Teachers Of Government And Non-Government Secondary School.

3. Objectives of the study

The following OBJECTIVES will be pursued in this study

- 1- A comparative study of the vocational anxiety of teachers of government and non-government secondary schools.
- 2- A Comparative study of vocational anxiety of male and female teachers of government secondary school.

भारत के आर्थिक विकास में पर्यटन क्षेत्र में रोजगार एवं विकास की असीम सम्भावनाएं

डॉ. पी.एन. यादव*
विद्यानन्द पाण्डेय**

सारांश

भारत जैसे सांस्कृतिक भौगोलिक आर्थिक राजनीतिक विविधता वाले देश में पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में असीम सम्भावनाएं मौजूद हैं परन्तु इस रास्ते में सभी "फूलों का सेज नहीं बल्कि अनेक समस्यायें मुँह बाये खड़ी हुई हैं" लेकिन ईमानदार प्रयास करने के साथ भारत की आधी आबादी को रोजगार देने की हैसियत रखने वाला यह पर्यटन उद्योग अनेक अवसरों को अपने गर्भ में समेटे हुये है। फिलहाल वक्त के इस नाजुक दौर में जब केन्द्र में मजबूत सत्ता निर्वाचित हुई तब से पर्यटन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आशा और रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि के संकेत मिलने शुरू हो गये हैं कारपोरेट से लेकर जन भागीदारी के सहयोग ने उम्मीदों के पंखों को नयी रोशनी पैदा की है।

इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य यह निर्धारित करना है कि पर्यटन की भूमिका आर्थिक विकास में क्या महत्व निभाते है स्थानीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन विश्व स्तर पर सर्वमान्य और सबसे तेजी से बढ़ने वाला उद्योग उभर चुका है। जिसमें कम कौशल, कम शिक्षा और ज्ञान की जरूरत होने के साथ उच्च लाभांश दिलाने के लिए तैयार होता है। भारत विश्व की दूसरी आबादी वाला देश 125 करोड़ की ओर उन्मुख पहला स्थान चीन जो 1948 तक पछाड़कर पहला स्थान बनने जा रहा है। उसके पास विश्व की कुल भौगोलिक भूमि का 2.4 प्रतिशत और कुल विश्व जनसंख्या का 18 प्रतिशत के साथ विश्व की सबसे नवोदित आबादी 61 प्रतिशत जो 18-35 वर्ष के युवा लोग को शामिल करता है तब उसके रोजगार अवसरों की समस्या क्या होगी एक बहुत बड़ा यक्ष प्रश्न आज नीति निर्माताओं के लिए मुँह बाये खड़ा है। पर्यटन का विकास इस समस्या के समाधान में आसानी से अपनी भूमिका निभा सकता है। गरीबी उन्मूलन सशक्तीकरण, कम दक्षता और अर्थशास्त्र के लिहाज से प्रचुर संसाधनों का पूर्ण प्रयोग के साथ इस (क्वाइट ट्रेड इन्डस्ट्री) के नाम से पर्यटन जी०डी०पी० के विशाल स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार है। आज 12 ट्रिलियन डालर विश्व पर्यटन (2013) अंश को भारत आसानी से आधा भाग अपनी ओर समाहित कर सकता है। जो उसके जी०डी०पी० का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा होगा।

शब्द कुंजी- जी०डी०पी० ग्रास डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्शन 10 ट्रिलियन 10 खरब रूपये, क्वाइट ट्रेड इन्डस्ट्री पर्यटन उद्योग का एक अन्य नाम।

परिचय- भारत अपने रंग विरंगी विविधताओं के कारण हमेशा से पर्यटकों का पसंदीदा केन्द्र रहा है। झरनों, मेलों, धार्मिक स्थानों, विश्व के ज्यादातर धर्मों के जन्मस्थली हिन्दू, बौद्ध और जैन के अलावा विश्व के सभी धर्मों के स्थल एवं खूबसूरत एवं जायकेदार मसालों से महकते भोजन सदियों का इतिहास बताते इतिहासिक इमारतें सैलानियों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते रहे है। इस लिहाज से भारत अकेला विश्व

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Impact of Performance Appraisal on Organizational Effectiveness: A Case Study of BEL Kotdwara

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Abstract

Now a days market value of organization depends more on intangible resource rather than tangible resources, human resource is important intangible resource which significantly reflect market value of organization. An effective performance appraisal system has a significant impact on "organizational effectiveness". Organization also has to leverage the skills and capabilities of its employees by encouraging learning capability of individual and creating a healthy environment in which knowledge can be created, easily shared with the employees and applied to achieve corporate goals of the organization. The present study has been conducted to find out the effect of performance appraisal system on organizational effectiveness in BEL Kotdwara. The methodology was based on a questionnaire survey to collect the data, the study obtained information from four hundred and two (402) respondents from staff of BEL Kotdwara. The results of the study were analyzed statistically by correlation and regression using SPSS software. The major finding of the study is that performance appraisal positively affects the organizational effectiveness.

Key words: Performance Appraisal, Organizational Effectiveness, BEL (Bharat Electronics Limited).

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सत्ता और आम जन के संघर्ष की कथा : महाभोज

डॉ० शोभा रावत*

सारांश : यह अध्ययन सत्ता और आम जन के संघर्ष की कथा महाभोज को रेखांकित करता है। यह शोध पत्र अन्वेषणात्मक एवं विवरणात्मक शोध प्रणाली पर आधारित है। अध्ययन पूर्व के अध्ययनों से अलग है तथा समाज के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

मुख्य शब्द : साहित्य, लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों, सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक, राजनैतिक, मनोविश्लेषणवादी, आदि।

साहित्य सदैव से ही समाज में घटित घटनाओं को उजागर करता है। इसलिए साहित्य को समाज का दर्पण कहा गया है। वे सा भी राष्ट्र को भावनात्मक समझने के लिए वहाँ के साहित्य के अध्ययन से समझा जा सकता है। साहित्यकार जिस वातावरण में जन्म बड़ा हो अथवा उसके सम्मुख जो भी घटनाएँ अथवा दृश्य आते हैं। वही साहित्य सर्जन का स्रोत होता है। वे दृश्य अथवा घटनाएँ प्रत्यक्ष अथवा परोक्ष रूप में साहित्यकार के अन्तर्मन में अपनी अमिट छाप छोड़ जाते हैं।

साहित्य की मुख्य विधाओं में से एक उपन्यास विधा है। उपन्यास जिसमें मानव जीवन के सम्पूर्ण चरित्र का चित्रण होता है। उपन्यास आधुनिक युग की देन है। मुंशी प्रेमचन्द उपन्यास को मानव चरित्र की व्याख्या मानते हैं जो मानव चरित्र पर प्रकाश डालकर उसके रहस्यों को खोजता है उपन्यास के अनेक भेद हैं यथा – सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक, राजनैतिक, मनोविश्लेषणवादी इत्यादि।

इसी श्रृंखला में मन्नु मण्डारी द्वारा कृत राजनैतिक उपन्यास 'महाभोज' है जो कि वर्तमान राजनीति की प्रतिछाया है। इस उपन्यास में सत्ता लोलुपता की पराकाष्ठा दिखाई गई है। किस प्रकार राजनैतिक दांव-पेंच के चलते आमजन अथवा गरीब व्यक्ति को मोहसा बनाकर राजनीति की जाती है। साथ ही सत्ता पर आसीन व्यक्ति इच्छित कार्य को बड़ी आसानी से सम्पादित करता है चाहे इसके लिए साम, दाम, दण्ड, भेद ही क्यों न अपनाया पड़े। 'महाभोज' उपन्यास के माध्यम से लेखिका ने सत्ताधारी एवं आम जनता अथवा गरीब अथवा दलित के संघर्ष का बहुत ही बारीकी से विश्लेषण किया है कि किस प्रकार सत्ताधारी दांव-पेंच से अपना शिकंजा हस्तते हैं।

'महाभोज' की कथा सरोहा गाँव से प्रारम्भ होती है। जहाँ चुनाव की सरगर्मियाँ चल रही हैं। विधान सभा सीट के लिए दलों में उदाहोह है। गाँव के हरिजन बस्ती में आगजनी से कई व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है। बिसेसर नामक युवक इस घटना के प्रमाण जानता है। किन्तु उसे भी राजनैतिक षडयन्त्र के तहत कुचल दिया जाता है। बिसेसर का साथी बिंदा उसके अधूरे कार्यों को पूरा करने की जानता है। वह उसके प्रतिरोध को जिंदा रखता है। बिंदा को भी अपराधों घोषित कर सलाखों के पीछे डाल दिया जाता है।

जातिगत व्यवस्था वर्तमान युग जिसे हम आधुनिक युग कहते हैं, में भी हावी है सिर्फ व्यवस्था की शकल बदली है किन्तु व्यवस्था नहीं बदली। जातिगत समीकरण वर्तमान राजनीति का अभिन्न अंग बन गई है। हम कितने भी आधुनिक एवं शिक्षित हो जाए किन्तु जातिगत विचारों से ऊपर नहीं उठ सकते हैं। उपन्यास में यही दिखाने का प्रयास किया गया है कि दबे कुचले वर्ग के साथ किस तरह अमानवीयता की जाती है। पूर्व में अमानवीयता प्रत्यक्ष रूप में की जाती थी वर्तमान में परोक्ष रूप से की जाती है। जिसमें यह कहावत वरितार्थ होती है 'सौंप भी मर जाए और लाठी भी न टूटे'।

उपन्यास में लेखिका ने समय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का चरित्र उजागर किया है। अन्तर्द्वन्द्व, सत्ता वर्ग, विपक्ष, मोडिया, गोकर्शाही, गरीब, दलित सभी की मनोदशा का बखूबी चित्रण हुआ है। उपन्यास का एक पात्र है 'दा साहब जो मुख्यमन्त्री हैं तथा उनके पास गृह मन्त्रालय का भी प्रभार है। दा साहब एक ऐसा चरित्र है जिनकी छवि कुछ और है और वास्तव में वे कुछ और है।

उनकी छवि समाज में एक ईमानदार नेता की है। जो कि लोकतान्त्रिक मूल्यों के प्रति जागरूक नेता दिखते हैं। एक स्थान पर दा साहब लखन को टोकते हुए कहते हैं 'आवेश राजनीति का दुश्मन है, राजनीति में विवेक होना चाहिए। विवेक और धीरज प्रवचनोप मुदा में दा साहब ने जीवन के अनुभवों से निवृत्त हुआ वाक्य उछाला, फिर कुछ क्षण रुककर हँसला बंधाते हुए बोले 'आएगा, पद पर बैठोगे तो पद की जिम्मेदारी स्वयं सिखा देगी।''

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात देश की जनता को एक उम्मीद थी कि अपना राष्ट्र होगा तभी सुख वैन से रहेंगे। निम्न वर्गीय जनता यही आशा लगाए थी किन्तु परिस्थितियों ठीक इसके विपरीत हुईं। संघ साहूकार एवं महाजनों का कार्य नेता व पार्टी के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गया। राजनीति इतनी विषैली हो गई कि नेता अथवा पार्टी अपने व्यक्तिगत हित के लिए एक दूसरे के प्राण तक ले लें। राजनीति का एक उदाहरण देखिए, 'आज सारे दिन सुकुल बाबू अपनी गोटियों बिठाते रहे। शाम के माषण में कौन-कौन से मुद्दे उठाने हैं। कितने वोट खोने हैं कितने पाने हैं?' अभी तक हरिजनों के बूते पर ही चुनाव जीतते आए थे। पिछली बार इन लोगों ने भीख फेरी तो मुँह की खानो पड़ी पर इस बार जैसे आँख करेगे।''

*असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर हिन्दी, राजनैतिकशास्त्र महाविद्यालय, कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय (उत्तरप्रदेश)

Young Customer's Attitude towards Digital Banking with Special Reference to Public and Private Bank in Uttrakhand

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Abstract: Customers are the ones that are driving digitalization in every sphere of business, including banking. It has been in the form of Digital banking, which is now replacing the traditional banking. The banking sector in India has seen a number of changes. It becomes even more important to ascertain the customers' perception of the overall service quality and their satisfaction with the current online banking services. It is also a fact that digitizing banking helps customer to more information in less time. Customer satisfaction is an important factor to help banks to sustain competitive advantages. Most of the leading Indian banks have started providing digital banking services. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to search and examine the factors, which influence customer satisfaction towards digital banking. This study mainly focuses on investigating the major factors that influence online customers' satisfaction with the overall service quality of their banks. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. The major findings of the study is that majority of the customers are satisfied with the Digital Banking.

Keywords: Digital Banking, Customer Satisfaction, Banking Sector.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current scenario, Indian customers are moving towards digital banking, slowly but steadily. Digital banking system touches the lives of millions of people and it is growing at a fast pace. Digital banking refers to the automated delivery of banking products and services directly to customers through electronic communication channels, most notably the Internet. Digital Transformation is far beyond just moving from traditional banking to a digital world. The Indian banking and financial sector has also welcomed this change. It is a vital change in how banks and other financial institutions learn about, interact with and satisfy customers. This transformation leads to the major changes in the banking sector, from product-centric to customer-centric view today, more and more Indian banks are trying to differentiate themselves in a fiercely competitive industry. Presently digital banking plays a very important role in banking customer life. It provides number of facilities to the people, banking service has become a need of the society. Now days banking provide services more than customer's expectation.

The digital banking services offer services according to the customer needs and requirements. Each and every day, new technologies are providing various customer touch points. Here the services are being provided online that were originally provided in the branches. High level of

satisfaction is demanded by the customer as customer expectation in digital banking is very high and competition is also high with little differentiation in type of services offered.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A variety of studies have been conducted with regards to the customers satisfaction towards digital banking various scholars, academicians and analyses have come up with their expertise to assess the satisfaction of the customers.

- The study conducted by Rakesh H M & Ramya T J (2014) is one of the studies that examine the factors that influence internet banking adoption. Using PLS, a model is successfully proved and it is found that internet banking is influenced by its perceived reliability, Perceived ease of use and Perceived usefulness.
- Dr. M. Abdul Hakkeem and Y. Moydheen Sha (2015) in their paper found that particular age group used digital banking services. The satisfaction of the customer majorly influenced the convenience, awareness, and responsiveness. In the present technology society, most of the banking customer prefer and switch to e-banking facilities. So the banker may improve their services, loyalty to customers and their retention by increasing



SEASONAL VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION OF CAMPANULOTES BIDENTATUS COMPAR

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ABSTRACT

Seasonal variations of small pigeon louse, *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* population on *Columba livia*, were investigated from 2016 to 2017. Four pigeons (two males and two females) infested with *C. bidentatus compar* were maintained in laboratory throughout the year. All demarcated regions of bird were carefully examined with help of magnifying torch for 5 minute fortnightly. Adult of both sexes and all nymphal instars show fluctuation in their population in different months of year. *C. bidentatus compar* reaches at their peak in late summer and early rainy months while remain quit low during winter months. Correlation between mean monthly lice index and four environmental factors (i.e. mean monthly temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and daylight) has also been analyzed. Strong positive correlation has been existed between lice index and daylight while temperature, relative humidity and rainfall exhibited moderate positive correlation with lice index.

KEYWORDS : *Columba livia*, *Campanulotes bidentatus compar*, seasonal variation

Phthiraptera species are perfectly adapted to microhabitat developed by their host. Even mallophagans species which prefer relatively constant environment offered by host feather or hair or coat in wooly mammals are appeared to react to climate change like other animals. Change in environmental factors (e.g. temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and daylight etc.) is speculated by population development on infesting host body (V Keler, 1969).

Many phthirapterist examine seasonal change in mammalian and avian lice on their respective host. For instance, Derylo (1975) has cited the effect of environmental factors on intensity of avian Mallophaga. Moller *et al.* (2003) shows a close relation of seasonal change in immune response and parasitic impact on host. Gilbert and Mullens (2008) give a note on climate change and avian influenza. Bush *et al.* (2009) discovered that factors affecting geographic specificity can better describe the distribution of lice than does relatedness of their hosts. Seasonal variation in ectoparasites of rock ptarmigan have been recorded by Þórarinnsson *et al.* (2010). Lamb and Galloway (2016) presented the seasonal dynamics of chewing lice invading three species of woodpecker. While Sterkewitz (2017) described the influence of parasites on ptarmigan population change over a period of seven years (2000-2007). Moreover seasonality of avian phthirapteran population have been documented by certain workers like Boyd (1951), Woodman and Dick (1954), Ash (1960), Touleshkov (1965), Baum (1968), Foster (1969), Watson and Anderson (1975), Eveleigh and Threlfall (1976), Agarwal and Saxena (1979), Chandra *et al.* (1988 and 90), Surman *et al.* (1996), Singh (1999) and Kumar (2010). On the other hand, workers like Crauford-Benson (1941), Cowan (1946), Matthysse (1946), Allen and Dicke (1954), Murray (1957, 1960, 1963 and 1968), Samuel and Trainer (1971), Amin and Madbouley (1973), Rust (1974), Rawat and Saxena (1990 and 1992) and Kumar *et al.* (1993) discussed the seasonal change in mammalian lice population.

In last few years certain workers like Kumar and Kumar (2012), Vastveit (2013), Kumar and Kumar (2014), Kumar *et al.* (2015) and Galloway and Lamb (2015) well documented the seasonal changes in population of avian Phthiraptera.

Through analysis of literature reveals that avian lice peaks in summer Boyd (1951), Woodman and Dick (1954), Ash (1960), Touleshkov (1965), Baum (1968), Agarwal and Saxena (1979a), Chandra *et al.* (1988 and 90), Surman *et al.* (1998) and Kumar (2010) while mammalian lice reaches its maxima in winters (Crauford-Benson (1941), Cowan (1946), Matthysse (1946), Scott (1952), Allen and Dicke (1954), Murray (1957, 1960, 1963 and 1968), Murray and

Gordon (1969), Samuel and Trainer (1971), Amin and Madbouley (1973), Rust (1974), Rawat and Saxena (1990 and 1992) and Kumar *et al.* (1993). Though, population of amblyceran louse, *Heterodoxus spiniger* parasitizing dog peaks in summer instead of winter months (Amin and Madbouley, 1973).

Furthermore, literature on seasonal variation in population of pigeons lice are seldomly displayed. Singh (1999) reported the seasonal dynamics of two pigeons lice. However, seasonal variation in population of *C. bidentatus compar* remained unexplained so far. Furthermore, an attempt has also been made to analyse the population fluctuation of *C. bidentatus compar* on pigeons. Lice index was also correlated with ecofactors (i.e. temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and daylight).

Material and Methods

For present experiment, four adult pigeons (two males and two females) infested with *C. bidentatus compar* were brought and reared in laboratory. Birds were maintained in laboratory throughout the year in simple portable shed cage. Selected birds were of local breed *Columba livia domestica* aging 6-9 months in beginning of experimentation. Proper nutritional feed (wheat, rice grinded maize and oat etc.) water and hygienic condition were maintained till the ending of experiment.

Each bird was carefully observed in every fifteen days for 5 minute with the help of magnifying torch, to note lice index by deflecting individual feather, usage of magnifying torch was proven very useful to evaluate the lice numbers on host body. Each body part of birds was sought out for lice which were inflicted by *C. bidentatus compar*. Hence, whole visible lice were considered, as it was hard to distinguish between two sex of adults and nymphal instars in *in vivo* examination. Moreover, any authentic method for counting accurate number of lice on live birds is unavailable. Furthermore, an effort has also been made to register the correlation between mean monthly Lice index and four ecofactors (e.g. temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and daylight).

Observation

Small pigeon louse, *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* is a small, slow moving and prefers to live on ventral fluffy feather. An experiment on seasonal variation in population of *C. bidentatus compar* has been set out from November 2016 to October 2017. The average lice index was found to be 7.12 in November but gradually it starts declining in succeeding four months (table-1, fig.1). Thereafter lice index rises in next two months (April-13.12 and May-23.87) when maximum daylight duration was reported. They reached at their

Prevalence of *Campanulotes Bidentatus Compar* Infesting Pigeons of Kumaun Region

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Abstract: Prevalence of *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* has been investigated on the body of pigeons belonging to twelve localities of Kumaun region. Out of total pigeons (1080) examined 65.37% were found to be infested with *C. bidentatus compar*. The most prevalent place was Kasipur (86.33%) followed by Haldwan (84.46%), Ramnagar (84.16%), Pantnagar (73.63%), Rudrapur (70.75%), Chaukhutiya (63.63%), Ranikhet (52.7%), Almora (52.11%), Champawat (40.57%), Pithoragarh (36.06), Bageshwar (24.56%) and Sureshwar (20%). Intensity of infestation was also determined by the coding system. As many as 45.09% of pigeons bore very light infestation followed by light infestation. While only few birds exhibited moderate, heavy and very heavy infestation. Moreover, some host factors which reportedly affect the prevalence and intensity rate was also observed. Certain factors are found considerable affect the louse prevalence. For instance, prevalence rate was significantly higher on larger flocks and older aged birds. Birds having poor plumage are also found to be more prevalent with *C. bidentatus compar*. On the other hand, few other factors such as host sex, health and hygienic condition barely affect the louse prevalence rate. Furthermore, mean monthly intensity was reportedly higher in summer and rainy months. Most of birds bore moderate, heavy and very heavy infestation during these months.

Keywords - Prevalence, *Campanulotes Bidentatus Compar*, Phthiraptera.

1. INTRODUCTION

Heavy infestation of phthirapteran ectoparasites affects meat, egg and feather productivity of host birds (Kumar and Kumar, 2012 and 2016). So, to develop any method for eradication of these ectoparasites, one must have complete knowledge about their prevalence and intensity of infestation on their avian hosts.

Some workers have provided valuable information about prevalence and intensity of selected phthirapteran species. On some avian hosts namely Starlings (Boyd, 1951), domestic hen (Kalamarz, 1963b; Derylo, 1974; Trivedi *et al.* 1992; Saxena *et al.* 1995 and 2004; Oliveira *et al.* 1999; Dik *et al.* 1999; Kumar *et al.* 2004; Goel *et al.* 2005; Sychra *et al.* 2008; Kumar, 2010; Ahmed *et al.* 2015 and Kumar and Kumar, 2016), pigeons (Rakshpal, 1959; Brown, 1970; Clayton, 1991; Singh *et al.* 1998, Singh, 1999; Clayton and Walther, 2001 and Khan *et al.* 2009), common Myna (Chandra, 1986), house crow (Beg *et al.* 2008), red nbadavat (Gupta *et al.* 2004), house sparrows, parakeets, common myna, white breasted kingfisher (Saxena *et al.* 2007), brown partridges grey quails, turkeys, mallard ducks and helmeted guinea fowls (Khan *et al.* 2008), black birds (Baum, 1968), ducks (Fleegh and Threllall, 1976), procellariiformes birds (Fowler *et al.* 1984), wood ducks (Hub, 1985), reed buntings (Fowler and Williams, 1985), Wilson's petrels and storm petrels (Fowler and Price, 1987),

leach's petrels (Fowler and Hodson, 1988), many shearwaters (Fowler and Shaw, 1989), five shorebird species (Hunter and Colwell, 1994), house martins (*et al.* 1996, Hoi *et al.* 1998 and Darolova *et al.* 2001), spanish raptors (Perez *et al.* 1996), rock ptarmigan (Skirmisson *et al.* 2012) and common mallard (Naz *et al.* 2016).

Time to time certain workers furnish information about prevalence rate and intensity of infestation of phthirapteran on birds. For instance, Hoyle (1938) and Woodman and Dieke (1954) recorded the incidence of different species on sparrows. Toulshkov (1965) examined the incidence of phthirapteran species on *Sturnus vulgaris* and also describe seasonal changes in natural population buildup. Agarwal and Saxena (1979) noted prevalence and intensity of *Lipeurus laevensis tropicalis* in 551 poultry birds of Varanasi. Chandra (1986) and Chandra *et al.* (1989 and 1990) studied 646 common myna of Varanasi. Ahmed *et al.* (2012) discussed the prevalence of phthirapteran ectoparasites infesting yellow-legged green pigeon while Lamb and Gilloway (2016) reported the seasonal change in prevalence and mean intensity of phthirapteran species invading three species of woodpeckers.

Workers like Lee and Clayton (1995), Sharma (1995), Darolova *et al.* (2001), Beg *et al.* (2008), Kumar (2010) and Ahmed *et al.* (2011) also furnish information on prevalence and intensity of infestation of phthirapteran species on different avian host.

POPULATION COMPOSITION OF *CAMPANULOTES BIDENTATUS* *COMPAR* (BURMEISTER, 1838) INFESTING PIGEONS

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ABSTRACT

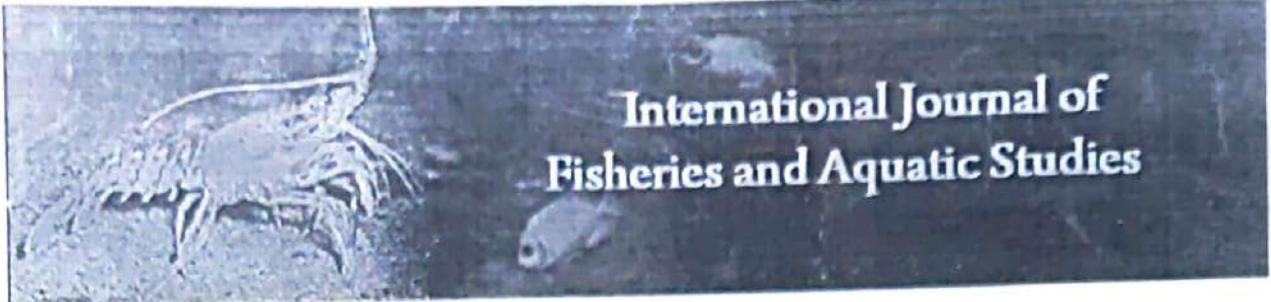
A study was undertaken to determine the population dynamics of phthirapteran ectoparasite *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* infesting pigeons. An average of 80.14% of *C. bidentatus compar* has been encountered on 50 pigeons of Kumaon regions. In overall composition female population was slightly higher to that of the male. The male-female ratio remained 1:1.07. Likewise, the nymphs outnumber the adults in the natural population. The male-nymphs ratio and the female-nymphs ratio was found to be 1:2.74 and 1:2.54 respectively. The overall I, II and III nymphs ratio was 1:0.82:0.75.

KEYWORDS: Phthirapteran ectoparasite, *Campanulotes bidentatus*, *Compar* Infesting Pigeons

INTRODUCTION

Population composition of any phthirapteran species differs considerably from a few two hundreds or even thousand on a single host. Such information about population parameters of these ectoparasites tends to attract the attention of phthirapterists. Though, only selected workers have furnished the information on population dynamics of phthirapteran ectoparasites on avian hosts. Eveleigh and Threlfall (1976) reported the population composition of four phthirapteran species occurring on auks. Likewise, information on population characteristics of *Brueelia* species on certain Indian finches has been given by Saxena *et al.* (2011). Ahmed *et al.* (2015) recorded the population levels of phthirapteran species on domestic ducks. Moreover, Ash (1960) noted the 10,000 amblyceran *Austrorhynchus* species from common gull, *Larus canis* while 8,000 amblyceran species of *Menacanthus stramineus* have been recorded by Pfadt (1971) on common chicken. Rothschild and Clay (1952) reported 7,000 lice on wild cormorant (*Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*). However, under normal condition lice species do not reach such high level of infestation. Woodman and Dicke (1984) noted 3 lice (*Brueelia vulgata*) per bird on sparrows (*Passer domesticus*). Klockenhoff and Wink (1973) found 5 lice of different species per host from 696 birds belonging to various species. Nelson (1972) reported that the population of *Pediculus* never exceeds 35 per bird on different hosts.

Population characteristics of phthirapteran ectoparasites of certain common Indian birds viz. Common myna (Chandra *et al.* 1990), pigeons (Singh *et al.* 1998, Khan *et al.* 2009), red avadavats (Gupta *et al.* 2007), Indian parakeets, house sparrows, Common myna and white breasted kingfishers (Saxena *et al.* 2007), house crows (Beg *et al.* 2008), poultry (Khan *et al.* 2008), bank myna (Rajput *et al.* 2009), cattle egret, striated babblers, snipe, green pigeon



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Maturation Biology And Spawning Ethos Of A Hillstream Catfish *Pseudecheneis Sulcatus* (McClelland) In A Glacier-Fed Stream Alaknanda, Garhwal Himalaya, Uttarakhand

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Abstract

Pseudecheneis sulcatus (McClelland) is an important catfish of the Himalayan rivers which is well adapted for lotic environments. Present communication deals with its maturation biology and spawning behavior based on the microscopic and macroscopic observations to decide its maturity stages, spawning time and frequency. Parameters like frequency polygons of ova diameter measurement, percentage occurrence of fish of various maturity stages during different months, Gonado-Somatic Index and Dobriyal index were taken as a tools of study. The fish is a protracted spawner having a single frequency of spawning during late July-Early September.

Keywords: *Pseudecheneis sulcatus* (McClelland), Maturity stages, GSI, DI, Spawning season, Spawning frequency

1. Introduction

Fish contribute significantly to the economy of Uttarakhand state, as several glacier and spring fed rivers flow through its lap. Apart from this the reservoir fishery and fish farming in tarain region is also worth mentioning. Alaknanda is a major tributary of Ganga river system which abodes more than forty indigenous fish species. *Pseudecheneis sulcatus* is an important sisorid catfish of this streams. Knowledge of breeding biology is highly essential for proper management of any species. Fish perform different types of spawning behavior which can be studied from development of intra-ovarian eggs, observations on the Gonado-Somatic index, Dobriyal index and percentage occurrence of fish of various maturity stages round the year. Some significant contributions to the spawning biology of fish in India have been made by Desai (1973) [3], Varghese (1976) [21], Sobhana and Nair (1977), Vasudevappa and James (1980) [13], Thakre and Bapat (1981) [20], Singh *et al.* (1985) [17], Dobriyal and Singh (1989 a,b, 2008) [6,7], Negi and Dobriyal (1997) [15], Dobriyal *et al.* (1999, 2000, 2009) [9-11], Rautela *et al.* (2006) [16], Dobriyal (2012) [4] and Bahuguna and Dobriyal (2013) [1].

2. Materials and Methods

Random sampling of fish was done with the help of local fishermen from river Alaknanda in a 65 km stretch from Kamaprayag to Srinagar Garhwal. The fishes were brought to the laboratory in fresh condition and their morphometric data were recorded. For maturity stages, ova samples were taken from ovaries hardened in 5% formalin solution. Ova diameters were measured by means of an ocular micrometer. The different maturity stages were determined according to the ICES scale (Wood, 1930) [24]. The frequency of spawning and the spawning season were studied by tabulation of percentage occurrence of fish at various stages month wise and size wise. For determining the size at first maturity, fish in fourth, fifth and sixth stages were considered mature. The gonado-somatic index (GSI) and Dobriyal Index (DI) were also calculated (Dobriyal *et al.* 1999) [9] for each fish. Some important ecological parameters like water temperature, velocity of water current, dissolved oxygen and pH were also studied only at Srinagar Sampling station.

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Various Vedic Mathematic Techniques for Calculations

Yogita

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Abstract

Vedic Mathematics is a collection of Techniques /Sutras to solve mathematical arithmetic's in easy and faster way. It consists of 16 sutras (formulae) and 13 sub-sutras (sub formulae) which can be used for problems involved in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus, conics. Using regular mathematical steps, solving problems sometimes are complex and time consuming. But using Vedic mathematics General Techniques (applicable to all sets of give data) and specific Techniques (applicable to specific sets of given data), numerical Calculations can be done very fast.

Many Vedic sutras are used in multiplier unit of computer .It will give faster results, which is very much required in various applications like cryptographic algorithm, image processing applications. Traditional methods used for multiplication, division require more time as compared to Vedic methods.

KEYWORDS-Vedic Sutra, Cryptographic, Image processing.

I. Introduction

Ancient Indian Vedas contain Indian system of mathematics which was rediscovered in the early twentieth century. It includes vedic mathematical formulae which can be applied to various branches of mathematics. The conventional mathematical algorithms are simplified and also optimized by using vedic sutras. Trigonometry, plain and spherical geometry, conics, calculus are one of few areas where these vedic sutras can be applied efficiently, Multiplication, division are one of arithmetic operations which require heavy calculations. Traditional methods for doing these operations take a lot of processing time. These traditional, methods include array, booth, carry save, Wallace tree, etc.

II. Vedic Mathematics

Veda is a Sanskrit word which means 'Knowledge'. The word veda also refers to the sacred ancient Hindu literature, which is divided into four volumes. Vedas initially were passed from previous generation to next generation orally. Later they were transcribed in Sanskrit.

Vedas include information from many subject such as from religion, astronomy, architecture, mathematics, medicine etc. Vedic mathematics is not only a mathematical wonder but also it is logical. That's why vedic mathematics has such a degree of prominence which cannot be disapprove. Due to these characteristics, vedic mathematics has already crossed the boundaries of India and has become a leading topic of research abroad vedic mathematics deals with various mathematical operations.

Various Indian Inventions on Mathematics

Dr. Yogita*

ABSTRACT

In India, mathematics has its roots in Vedic literature which is nearly 4000 years old. Between 1000 B.C. and 1000 A.D. Various concepts on mathematics were given by Indian mathematician in which the following were set forth for the first time- the concept of zero, the techniques of algebra and algorithm, square root and cube root. There are various examples of mathematics from ancient India that are applied even today.

"Without Indians, no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made".-Einstein

Keywords: Vedic, literature, technique, ancient.

INTRODUCTION

Indian Mathematics emerged in the Indian subcontinent from 1200 BC until the end of the 18th century. In the classical period of Indian Mathematics (400 AD to 1200 AD), important contributions were made by scholars like Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Bhaskara II, and Varahmihira. The decimal number system in use today was first recorded in Indian mathematics. Indian Mathematicians made early contributions to the study of the concept of zero as a number, negative numbers, arithmetic, and algebra. In addition, trigonometry was further advanced in India, and in particular, the modern definitions of sine and cosine were developed there. A later landmark in Indian mathematics was the development of the series expansions for trigonometric functions by mathematicians of the Kerala School in the 15th century CE.

Indian inventions on Mathematics regarded as technological firsts developed in India, and as such does not include foreign technologies which India acquired through contact. It also does not include technologies or discoveries developed elsewhere and later invented separately in India, nor inventions by Indian emigres in other places. There are many significant mathematical inventions in ancient India.

1. Zero

If it weren't for Indian Mathematician-astronomer Aryabhata, there wouldn't have been a number zero.

"The zero is widely seen as one of the greatest innovations in human history, is the cornerstone of modern mathematics and physics, plus the spin-off technology"- Peter Gobelts, secretary of the ZerOrigIndia foundation, or the zero project.

2. Algebra

In ancient India, conventional mathematics termed Ganitam was known before the development of algebra. This is born out by the name- Bijaganitam, which was given to the algebraic form of computation, Bijaganitam means other mathematics (Bija means 'another' or 'second' and Ganitam means mathematics).

3. Trigonometry

Though Trigonometry goes back to the Greek period. The character of the subject started to resemble modern form only after the time of Aryabhata. From here it went

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गढ़वाल में आपदाओं का कारण तथा उसका सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव

डॉ० प्रवीण जोशी

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, इतिहास विभाग, राजकीय महाविद्यालय चन्दबदनी, टिहरी गढ़वाल (उत्तराखण्ड).

गढ़वाल एवं कुमाऊँ क्षेत्र के तेरह जिलों को घेरकर बने भारत वर्ष के 27 वें राज्य उत्तराखण्ड का 53,403 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्रफल का 64 प्रतिशत भाग वनों से आच्छादित है। प्राकृतिक सन्तुलन को बनाये रखने वाले संसाधनों में वन एक ऐसा महत्त्वपूर्ण अंग है जो कि न केवल मानव जाति कि दिन प्रतिदिन की आवश्यकताओं कि पूर्ति करता है अपितु पर्यावरण संरक्षण, संवर्द्धन एवं वायु गण्डल को स्वच्छ बनाये रखने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। उत्तराखण्ड के स्थानीय निवासियों ने प्राचीन समय से ही जल-जंगल-जमीन पर अपना अधिकार माना है और उसे पाने के लिये अनेकों संघर्ष भी किये हैं, किन्तु राज्य बनने के पश्चात् जल-जंगल-जमीन पर स्थानीय निवासियों के परम्परागत अधिकार को बनाये रखने तथा यहाँ के पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र से ज्यादा छेड़-छाड़ किये बिना राज्य के विकास का वैकल्पिक मार्ग खोजने में हमारी सरकार अभी तक नाकाम रही है। विकास के नाम पर वनों के अनियंत्रित कटाव, अज्ञानिक तरीके से सड़कों एवं बाघों के निर्माण हेतु किये जा रहे विस्फोटों, जगह-जगह मत्तवे के ढेरों, विना योजना के बन रहे भवनों, जलाशयों एवं परम्परागत कृषि एवं सिंचाई के तरीकों को न अपनाने के कारण उत्तराखण्ड में विगत कही दशकों से भूस्खलन, भू-छरण, घट्टान खिसकने, हिमस्खलन, बादल फटने, भूकम्प तथा बाढ़ आदि में निरन्तर वृद्धि हुई है।

विगत तीन दशकों के आपदा के आँकड़ें (विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त):

आपदा वर्ष	आपदा का प्रकार	स्थान	जनहानि
1991	भूकम्प	उत्तरकाशी	1000 से अधिक व्यक्ति मृत एवं करोड़ों की हानि
1998	भूस्खलन	मालपा	350 व्यक्ति मृत
1998	भूस्खलन	उखीमठ	200 व्यक्ति मृत तथा मनसना गांव पूर्णतः नष्ट
1999	भूकम्प	वमोली	150 व्यक्ति मृत
2002	भूस्खलन	बूढाकैदार	28 लोग मृत तथा अगोंडा गांव नष्ट
2003	भूस्खलन	वरुणावत	दर्जनों भवन एवं होटल नष्ट
2004	भूस्खलन	जखोली	32 लोग मृत
2008	भूस्खलन	अमरुबैंड	17 व्यक्ति मृत
2009	भूस्खलन	मुनस्यारी	43 लोग मृत
2012	भूस्खलन, बाढ़ आदि	उत्तरकाशी, बागेश्वर एवं रुद्रप्रयाग	52 लोग मृत एवं भारी जनघन की हानि
जून 2013	बादल फटना एवं बाढ़	कैदारनाथ एवं प्रदेश के	इस त्रासदी के वास्तविक आँकड़े अभी प्राप्त नहीं हो सके, क्योंकि कंकालों का मिलना बंदस्तूर जारी है।
जुलाई 2013	बादल फटना	घाट नंदप्रयाग	12 व्यक्ति मृत एवं काफी जनघन की हानि
जुलाई 2016	बादल फटना	तल्ला जोहार, पिथौरागढ़	21 व्यक्ति मृत एवं अन्य हानि

उत्तराखण्ड में समय-समय पर हुई इन आपदाओं के लिये जितनी प्रकृति जिम्मेवार है वही मानव भी उत्तना ही उत्तरदायी है, क्योंकि हम पर्यावरणीय षष्ठ को नजर अंदाज कर जिस तेजी से केवल अनियंत्रित तकनीकी विकास की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, वास्तव में वही विनाश का मार्ग है (मैडानी, 1991, पृ. 2)। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के अतिरिक्त उत्तराखण्ड में राज्य निर्माण के बाद कई हजार किमी² सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु पुरानी तकनीकों के इस्तेमाल से भू-स्खलन की घटनाओं में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। बाघों तथा

सड़कों के निर्माण से उत्पन्न मलबा न केवल उस क्षेत्र को खोती, जीव विविधता एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को ही समाप्त करता है अपितु रिहायगी ईलाकों के लिये भू-भूस्खलन जनित आपदाओं को भी जन्म देता है। ग्रामीण इलाकों के निर्देश पर डॉ० रवी चोपड़ा की अध्यक्षता में बनी विशेषज्ञ समिती के अनुसार लगभग 24 सुरुंग बाघों के निर्माण से नदी तटों पर जमा मलबा तवाही का कारण बन रहा है। मनुष्य द्वारा विकास के नाम पर वनों का अनियंत्रित कटाव जारी है, जिसके कारण भू-स्खलन, भू-छरण तथा घट्टानों के खिसकने की घटनाओं के अतिरिक्त प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों एवं अन्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की कमी भी हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में उत्तराखण्ड हिमालय का वह प्रदेश जो कि न केवल देश के लिये रक्षा कवच का कार्य करता है अपितु देश की जलवायु, जल आवश्यकता एवं अन्य प्राकृतिक स्रोतों की आपूर्ति का क्षेत्र भी है, में पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन, प्रदूषण व वनों की घटती हुई संख्या एक गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय है, 1995 की बीजिंग रिपोर्ट में भी पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन के लिये वनों के दोहन को एक मुख्य कारण माना गया है (बीजिंग रिपोर्ट-3 नवम्बर, 1995)। दूसरी ओर प्रतिवर्ष उत्तराखण्ड के जंगलों में लगने वाली वनाग्नि भी प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की वृद्धि में बाधक है। घीड़ के जंगलों की बढ़ती संख्या तथा इसमें लगने वाली आग इसके आस-पास या बीच में स्थित उपयोगी वन सम्पदा एवं जैवविविधता को समाप्त करती है, जो कि भू-छरण का महत्वपूर्ण कारण बनती है। अतः प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की कमी का प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सम्बन्ध वनों के विनाश से है। उत्तराखण्ड में सन् 1878 से 1890 के मध्य वनों के सरकारीकरण के फलस्वरूप लगे प्रतिबंधों के विरुद्ध स्थानीय जनता ने रोष रावपुर 1916 से 1920 के मध्य जंगलों में अनेकों बार आग लगाई। सन् 1930 से 1931 के मध्य भी आग लगाने की अनेक घटनाएँ हुईं। इस दौरान 89 अग्निकाण्डों में 38512 एकड़ वन क्षेत्र भस्म हुए (मिश्र, 2013, पृ. 144-145)। इसके मध्य वनस्पति एवं अन्य जीव जन्तुओं के नष्ट होने का कोई अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। वर्तमान में भी उत्तराखण्ड के जंगलों में आग लगने की घटनाएँ प्रतिवर्ष माह मई-जून में बढ़ जाती हैं। अतः वनस्पति विहीन भूमि जीवाश्म की कमी होने के कारण न तो वर्षा की तेज धार को सहन कर पाती है और न ही जल को सोख पाती है। फलस्वरूप भू-छरण एवं भूस्खलन की घटनाएँ होती हैं, फिर भी आवश्यक है कि उत्तराखण्ड सरकार द्वारा 2016 में 13 जिलों को आपदा से सुरक्षित करने हेतु मल्टी हैजार्ट प्रोफिलिंग में वनाग्नि को स्थान नहीं दिया गया है (शेजल रिपोर्ट 2017, पृ. 23)। इसके अतिरिक्त नदी घाटियों पर विद्युत कम्पनियों एवं खनन माफियों का कब्जा तथा पॉन्टन हेतु ईकोटूरिज्म के नाम पर सड़कों, नदी घाटियों एवं जंगलों का अनियंत्रित दोहन तथा राज्य निर्माण से अब तक लगभग 70 छोटी-बड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं द्वारा लगभग 1700 वर्ग किलोमीटर जंगल का कटान तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा लगभग 20000 वर्ग किलोमीटर वन भूमि को अनेक कार्यों हेतु हस्तान्तरण भी इसके लिए रिजमंडर है (शर्मा, 2016, पृ. 14)। वर्तमान समय में गढ़वाल क्षेत्र में 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से निर्माणधीन लगभग 900 किमी लम्बी ऑलवेयर रोड के कारण 2160 वर्गमीटर के क्षेत्रफल में जैवविविधता को भारी नुकसान पहुँच रहा है, जिराम विभिन्न प्रजातियों के लगभग 40000 पेड़ों को काटा जा रहा है तथा सड़क से उत्पन्न लाखों टन मलबा नदी तटों पर जमा किया जा रहा है जिसके कारण बड़ी संख्या में जड़ी-बूटी, जंगली जानवरों एवं प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों को नुकसान पहुँच रहा है। इस परियोजना में इतने बड़े स्तर पर हो रहे पर्यावरणीय नुकसान की भरपाई कैसे होगी? तथा नदी तटों पर जमा मलबा बरसात के मौसम में नई आपदा को जन्म नहीं देगा, इस पर केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार के साथ-साथ तथाकथित पर्यावरण मित्र, समाजसेवी एवं हिनालय प्रेमी सभी मौन हैं।

पर्वतीय प्रदेश में ऐसी सरकारी योजनाओं तथा जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, कृषि योग्य भूमि, स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं, उपयुक्त स्थानीय निरीक्षण, डिजाइन तथा पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव के आकलन की अनदेखी भी यहाँ अनेक आपदाओं को आमंत्रण देती है। जिससे जानमाल के साथ-साथ अनेक भवनों, होटलों, पूलों, सड़कों, जीव-जन्तुओं एवं भू-संपदा को क्षति पहुँचती है। इसके अतिरिक्त उत्तराखण्ड प्रदेश में ओलावृष्टि, बाढ़, भूकम्प, बादल फटना आदि घटनाओं के लिए भी वनों का कटाव जिम्मेवार है। गढ़वाल क्षेत्र में अब तक आई बाढ़ें, वनों के अनियंत्रित एवं अनियमित कटाव के कारण जलवायु पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के कारण आई जिसकी पुष्टि वैज्ञानिक शोधों से भी हुई है (किमटी एवं जुगास, 1996, पृ. 1391-1405, वॉसन एवं अन्य 2008, पृ. 53-61)। ऐसे ही विनाशकारी बाढ़ कैदारनाथ क्षेत्र में 16-17 जून, 2013

एनीमिया (रक्त अल्पता) के प्रति महिलाओं की जागरूकता का अध्ययन (भोटिया जनजाति की महिलाओं का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन)

डॉ० सरिता चौहान*

*असि०प्रोफेसर, गृह विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, गोपेश्वर, चमोली, उ०प्र०

एक स्वस्थ महिला ही अपने परिवार की देखभाल व पोषण संबंधी विविध आवश्यकताओं को सुचारु रूप से परिपूर्ण करती हुई परिवार के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देती है। स्वस्थ महिला ही स्वस्थ व हस्त-पुष्ट संतान को जन्म देकर उसके ऋण-पोषण में समुचित व्यवस्था करते हुए स्वस्थ भावी युवा पीढ़ी का निर्माण करती है जो समाज व देश के भावी 'कर्णधार' होते हैं।

विकासशील एवं अल्प विकसित देशों में निरक्षरता एवं गरीबी के कारण जनसंख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो रही है। जनसंख्या वृद्धि में परिणामस्वरूप पर्यावरण, आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक सुविधायें तथा देश का विकास प्रभावित होता है एवं निरक्षरता, गरीबी, कुपोषण, कमजोर स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वास्थ्य महिलाओं में रक्तहीनता जैसी समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं।

रक्तहीनता अत्यन्त ही व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित भारतीय रोगों में से एक है। विकासशील देशों में तो, एनीमिया जन स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक समस्या बनी हुई है। गर्भवती और स्तनपान करने वाली माता, शिशु तथा बच्चे बड़ी शीघ्रता से इस रोग के शिकार हो जाते हैं जिससे व्यक्ति कमजोरी, सिरदर्द, भूख की कमी, अपच जैसे लक्षणों को महसूस करने लगते हैं। परिणामस्वरूप रक्तहीनता हो जाती है। लोहे की कमी के कारण होने वाले एनीमिया रोग को 'हाइपोक्रोमिक' एनीमिया कहते हैं। इसका अर्थ है कि कोशिकाओं का छोटे आकार का होना है। यह एनीमिया मुख्य रूप से पोषकीय कमी के कारण से होती है। विटामिन 'बी' एवं प्रोटीन की कमी होने के कारण भी इस प्रकार का एनीमिया हो जाता है।

रक्तहीनता से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति के लिए एक बार उपचार हो जाने के बाद यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि उसके आहार में जहाँ तक लोह तत्व का सम्बन्ध है। पर्याप्त मात्रा में सुधार हो जिससे वे हीमोग्लोबिन की वांछित स्तर को बनाये रखें।

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य : प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का प्रमुख उद्देश्य भोटिया जनजाति की महिलाओं को रक्त अल्पता के प्रति जागरूकता का स्तर ज्ञात करना तथा उपलब्ध सूचना स्रोतों एवं सामान्य अवलोकन के माध्यम से महिलाओं की उक्त जागरूकता में बाधक तथ्यों की पहचान कर जागरूकता हेतु सुझाव देना है।

सीमांकन : अ. प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में गढ़वाल मण्डल के जनपद चमोली में भोटिया जनजाति की 20-45 आयु समूह की ग्रामीण महिलाओं को सम्मिलित किया गया। ब. प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में शिक्षित एवं निरक्षर/नवसाक्षर ग्रामीण महिलाओं को सम्मिलित किया गया।

न्यादर्श : अ. अध्ययन के लिए क्षेत्र के रूप में सौददेश्य न्यादर्श के द्वारा घिंघराण (गोपेश्वर) चमोली जनपद, उत्तराखण्ड के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को चयनित किया गया है। ब. अध्ययन के लिए अध्ययन क्षेत्र से यादृच्छिक न्यादर्श के आधार पर 50 प्रतिशत शिक्षित एवं 50 प्रतिशत निरक्षर/नवसाक्षर ग्रामीण महिलाओं को चयनित किया गया।

उपकरण : प्रस्तुत अध्ययन के लिए आंकड़ों के संग्रह हेतु अनुसूची के संग्रह हेतु अनुसूची निर्मित की गयी जिसमें 15 कथनों को प्रश्न के रूप में रखा गया।

आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण :

सारणी सं०-1 : कथन-रक्तहीनता की क्या पहचान है?

उत्तर	शिक्षित महिलाएँ		निरक्षर/नव साक्षर महिलाएँ	
	संख्या	प्रतिशत	संख्या	प्रतिशत
सही	30	60	15	30
गलत	20	40	35	70
योग	50	100	50	100

कथन-1 के प्रति मात्र 60 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को जानकारी थी जबकि निरक्षर समूह में मात्र 30 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को जानकारी थी।

सारणी सं०-2 : कथन-रक्तहीनता भोजन में तत्वों की कमी के कारण होता है

उत्तर	शिक्षित महिलाएँ		निरक्षर/नवसाक्षर महिलाएँ	
	संख्या	प्रतिशत	संख्या	प्रतिशत
सही	35	70	10	20
गलत	15	30	40	80
योग	50	100	50	100

A Study on Financial Performance of District Co-operative Bank Ltd. Pauri Garhwal

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Abstract

In the modern oriented economy, finance is one of the basic foundations of all kinds of economics activities. Finance statements are prepared primary for decision making.

This study mainly focuses on investigating the major factors that influence District Co-operative Bank financial performance. The Bank has been maintaining fair financial performance and further it can improve if the bank concentrates on with the overall service quality of their product and maintain proper fund. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through secondary sources. The major findings of the study are that District Co-operative Bank Pauri Garhwal has been maintaining fair financial performance and further it can improve. The study also identified specific areas for District Co-operative Bank Pauri Garhwal to work on which can ensure sustainable growth for the bank. I try to show the differences between financial performances of District Co-operative Bank Pauri Garhwal over the last 4 year periods.

Keywords : Banking Sector, Financial Analysis, Co-operative Bank.

JEL Classification :

1. INTRODUCTION

Finance statements are prepared primary for decision making. Financial analysis is the process of critically examine the financial strength and weakness of the Bank by properly establishing relationship between an item or amount appearing in the Balance sheet and the profit and loss account. The knowledge of financial performance helps, to decision makers,

in predicting, comparing, and evaluating the earning ability of banks. The nature of analysis will differ depending upon the purpose of analysis. Financial analysis is used for setting financial policy and to evaluate economic trends, builds long term plans and identifies area for investment.

The purpose of this research is to search and examine the factors, which influence financial performance of District Co-operative Bank Pauri Garhwal. Financial analysis is the process of examining financial information to reach business decisions. The key source of information for financial analysis is the financial statements of organizations. Bank is back bone of an economy's financial system. For the past three decades, India's banking system has several outstanding achievements to its credit.



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A Comparative Study of Performance of District Co-Operative Bank Ltd. Pauri & Haridwar District

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ABSTRACT

In modern oriented economy, the banking sector plays a vital role for the economic development of a country. Traditionally the banks only provides depository services and worked as financial provider but presently as the scenario has been changed which lead to tremendous improvements in banking services and operations. The various services that banks provide are RTGS, EFT, NEFT, and ATM, Debit and Credit cards, free advisory services, online banking, and mobile banking. In the modern oriented economy, Efficiency and profit earning capacity of the banks in India has given primal importance due to technology changes, high competition, great customer demand and changing banking rules and regulation. The pressure of meeting these changes have compelled banks to change the old ways of doing business. This study mainly is an attempt to analyze the major factors that influence financial performance of both the banks District Co-operative Bank Pauri Garhwal & District Co-operative Bank Haridwar. This Attempt is made to evaluate the financial performance and financial stability of the both the banks through the financial data. Thus the study is based on annual reports of District Co-operative Bank Pauri Garhwal & District Co-operative Bank Haridwar. The results indicated that the District Co-operative Bank Pauri Garhwal & Co-operative Bank Ltd. Haridwar District are maintaining the equitable standards and earning the profits.

Keywords: Net Profit, Financial Performance, Co-operative Bank, Financial Stability.

INTRODUCTION:

The finance collected through banks works as a lifeline of Indian economy system. Today, in India mostly everywhere banking facilities is easily accessible. The banking system of India is characterized by a large numbers of bank branches, providing many kinds of financial services to the people. Financial analysis of a bank is not only important to management of bank for decision making but also provides valuable information to all stakeholders. The performance of the banking sector, thus determines the pace of development of the economy. Similar to any other business enterprise, the efficiency of the bank is determined by financial statement & evaluation is also based on profitability and quality of the assets it possess. Therefore nowadays it is vital for bank to analysis there financial performance and improve their efficiency for better economy financial system. The purpose of the study is to classify and examine the factors which affect financial stability & performance of District Co-operative Bank Ltd. Pauri Garhwal & Co-operative Bank Ltd. Haridwar District. Financial performance of District Co-operative Bank Ltd. Pauri Garhwal & Co-operative Bank Ltd. Haridwar District is evaluated by financial ratios such as net profit, operating profit, return on assets, solvency etc.

About the District Co-Operative Bank Limited Pauri Garhwal:

The District Co-operative Bank Pauri Garhwal is one of the leading banks in Uttarakhand. It is always trying to provide highest level of services to their customers. The District Co-operative Bank Pauri Garhwal offers a

207-16
-19
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Dr. R. Chauhan

171B

QUALITY OF TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME : FEW PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES

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No innovation or change can be implemented without teacher's awareness, involvement and commitment (NCTE, 1998 p.65). The quality and efficiency of education and its contribution to national development squarely rests on the quality and competence of teachers and the quality of teacher depends to a large extent on quality of teacher education received by him/her. The Education Commission (1964-66) has echoed in its report: a sound programme of professional education of teachers is essential for the qualitative improvement of education. Since independence, several committees, commissions and other regulatory bodies have made strenuous efforts; the quality of teacher education programme is not up to the expected level. The existing system of teacher education programme. Despite the continuous efforts, the quality of teacher education programme is conventional and unresponsive to the recent social, economic, political and technological changes particularly the challenges posed by information and communication technologies, globalization, and growing rate of knowledge obsolescence. Even now the right people are not entering the teaching profession.

Initiatives Taken so far for Improving the Quality of Teacher Education

NPE 1986 started, "The existing system of teacher education needs to be overhauled or revamped," This has resulted in a number of planned initiatives being launched. These include:

- Establishment of DIETs in each district, up gradation of 250 Teachers Training Institutes into Colleges of Teacher Education (CTE) and 50 Institute of Advanced Studies Education (IASE) in the country, strengthening autonomous status of SCERT and establishment of Department of Education. All the efforts are aimed at creating a viable institutional infrastructure, academic and technical resources for continuous up gradation of knowledge, competencies and pedagogical skill in schoolteachers and teacher educators.

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गढ़वाली साहित्य में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना

कपिल थपलियाल

राष्ट्रीय भावना से भावित काव्य का सृजन तब हुआ जब देश पर मुसलमानों के निरन्तर आक्रमण प्रारंभ हो गए। यह समय हिन्दी का आदिकाल था। इसके पश्चात मध्यकाल सहित आधुनिक काल तक यह परम्परा हिन्दी साहित्य में दृष्टिगोचर होती है। यह भावना गढ़वाली साहित्य में भी दिखाई पड़ती है। गोरखवाली (गोरखों का आक्रमण) सहित भारत पर अंग्रेजों का यज्ञ गढ़वाल से भी अछूता न था। फलतः समय-समय पर कवि, लेखकों द्वारा अपनी पीड़ा और उत्साह का संचार गढ़वाली साहित्य में भी परिलक्षित हुआ है।

जब देश में कोने-कोने से स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में जनता के स्वर गूँजने लगे, रुदियों की दासता से अन्तस् की छटपटाहट एक तूफान का रूप धारण करने लगी, परिस्थितियों की टक्कर में सभी मूर्च्छना भंग हुई और एक उफान उठने लगा, तब भला हिमालय का हृदय गढ़वाल चुप कैसे रह सकता था, वह भी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में कूद पड़ा। नये-नये सपने उसकी आँखों में नाचने लगे, वो ही गीत बनकर जन-जन के कंठ में मुखरित होने लगे। तब से गढ़वाल में एक नयी राष्ट्रीय चेतना का प्रस्फुरण हो उठा। उसी समय से गढ़वाल एक व्यापक आन्दोलन का सूत्रपात करने लगा। देशभक्ति, स्वाधीनता, राष्ट्रीयता, जागरण, गांधी, नेहरू, सुभाष आदि के गीत गढ़वाल के गाँव-गाँव में गूँजने लगे। जागा धूम मचाया (जागो-जागो धूम मचा दो) आजाद हिन्द के सिपाहियों ने गढ़वाल की सोयी कन्दराओं में क्रान्ति के गीत और संदेश पहुँचा दिये। फलतः विदेशी शासन रुदियों, कुप्रथाओं, उत्पीड़न और शोषण के विरुद्ध गढ़वाल की आवाज बुलन्द होने लगी।

गाँव-गाँव में नित्य जलसे निकलते, क्रान्तिकारियों और भारत माता की जय के नारे लगाते, प्रभात फेरियाँ निकलती और घास काटते, हल चलाते नर-नारियों के कल-कंठ में क्रान्ति के असंख्य गीत हिमालय की शत-शत धाराओं की तरह फूट पड़े, गाँधी जी पर जन साधारण का कितना विश्वास था, इसकी बानगी इस प्रकार है -

महात्मा गांधी बड़ों भागी छ, देश सेवा को अनुरागी छ।
बकरी को दूध सी खाँदू छ, खादी को लाणू वो लाँदू छ।
(महात्मा गांधी बड़े भाग्यशाली हैं, देश सेवा के बड़े अनुरागी हैं,
बकरी का दूध पीते हैं, खादी का वस्त्र पहनते हैं)

भारत पर चीनी आक्रमण की प्रतिक्रिया गढ़वाली साहित्य में इस प्रकार है -
उठा वीर गढ़वालियों! चीन ऐगे। बुलैकी वो अपड़ी अफी मौत ल्हेगे।।
बण्यूँ च बड़ो से बड़ो साम्यवादी। च विस्तारवादी, च साम्राज्यवादी।।
च चंगेजखाँ को, हलाकू को नाती। लुटेरों, दगावाज, विश्वासघाती।।
नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के प्रति श्रद्धांजली के ये शब्द अत्यन्त श्रेष्ठ हैं -

10

**NATIONAL FOREST STUDENT PLANTATION
STUDY OF AN EXPERIMENT
राष्ट्रीय वन विद्यार्थी वृक्षारोपण एक प्रयोग का अध्ययन**

डॉ० किशोर सिंह चौहान

ABSTRACT:
सम्पूर्ण विश्व जलवायु परिवर्तन, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण, प्राकृतिक आपदा एवं महामारी बीमारियों के प्रकोप से पीड़ित है। धरती के परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है यह सत्य है किन्तु पिछले दशकों में धरती के पर्यावरण में आवश्यकता से अधिक परिवर्तन हुआ है जिसका मुख्य कारण है अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वृद्धि, अनियोजित विकास मानव जाति का अधिक लालच, भोग विलास की संस्कृति की वृद्धि के कारण प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का बेहताशा .. होता जा रहा है जिसका कारण से वनक्षेत्र घटते जा रहे हैं नदियाँ एवं जलस्रोत प्रदूषित होने के साथ-साथ विलुप्त होत जा रहे हैं। ग्लेशियर पिगल कर रहे हैं वायु प्रदूषित होकर सांस लेने योग्य नहीं बची है यदि मानव जाति समय पर नहीं जागी तो अनाश सम्भव है।

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र लेखक के द्वारा स्वयं किताबी ज्ञान से धरातल पर प्रयोग करके अनुभव के आधार पर लिखा जा रहा है।

प्रस्तावना:—जब भी कोई शोधार्थी शोध करता है तो वह वैज्ञानिक शोध विधि या सामाजिक विज्ञान की शोध विधि के आधार पर शोध पत्र या अपना शोध कार्य पूर्ण करता है जिसके लिए प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक आंकड़ों को एकत्रित करके प्रयोगशाला में विश्लेषण किया जाता है जबकि प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र सन् 1995 से 2015 के अवधि के अनुभव आधारित एवं धरातल पर प्रयोग कर आधारित जान एवं प्राथमिक आंकड़ों के आधार पर लिखा गया है शोधपत्र के लिए द्वितीयक आंकड़ों का भी यथास्थान प्रयोग किया गया है।

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य:—जैसा कि विधित है अनेक शोध कर्ताओं ने यह ज्ञात किया है कि ग्लोबल वार्मिंग भारत के परिपेक्ष में 1961-1990 के बीच 24.87 डिग्री सेल्सियस औसत गर्म हुआ करता था वह उन वर्षों में सभी मौसमों का औसत है, ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि इसमें लद्दाख की ऊँचाइयों की बड़ एवं पर्वत श्रृंखला भारत की गर्मी देना शामिल है। इस सदी में 2001-2010 के पहले दशक तक औसत ताप 25.51 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक बढ़ गया है। इस प्रकार कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन वर्ष 2018 से 1.7 प्रतिशत सम्पूर्ण विश्व में बढ़ा है।

POPULATION MIGRATION IN DISTRICT PAURI GARHWAL : A PROBLEM

जनपद पौड़ी गढ़वाल में जनसंख्या पलायन : एक समस्या

डॉ० लता कैंडा
प्रदीप नेगी (शोध छात्र)

सारांश

पलायन शब्द से तात्पर्य किसी व्यक्ति के निवास स्थान के स्थायी या अर्द्धस्थायी परिवर्तन को कहा जाता है। हालांकि बहुत कम अवधि के परिवर्तन या उसी क्षेत्र में निवास परिवर्तन को पलायन नहीं माना जाता। जनपद पौड़ी गढ़वाल में रोजगार की कमी, बेहतर चिकित्सा एवं शिक्षा की सुविधाओं के अभाव में निरन्तर तीव्रगति से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से मैदानी क्षेत्रों में पलायन हो रहा है। जिसके कारण वर्तमान समय में जनपद गढ़वाल के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में गाँवों के अस्तित्व पर ही खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। जोकि एक गम्भीर चिन्ता विषय है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र का भौगोलिक परिचय

वर्ष 1840 ई० में अंग्रेजों द्वारा ब्रिटिश गढ़वाल का मुख्यालय श्रीनगर से हटाकर पौड़ी लाकर गढ़वाल जनपद का गठन किया गया। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् 1970 में इसे गढ़वाल मण्डल का मुख्यालय बनाया गया। जनपद गढ़वाल उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के दक्षिण-पश्चिम भाग में स्थित है। जनपद $29^{\circ}20'$ से $30^{\circ}15'$ उत्तरी अक्षांश तथा $78^{\circ}10'$ से $79^{\circ}20'$ पूर्वी देशान्तर के मध्य स्थिति है। जनपद का कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 5329 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। जनपद की सीमा पूर्व में अल्मोडा व नैनीताल जनपद, पश्चिम में देहरादून व हरिद्वार जनपद, उत्तर में चमोली व रुद्रप्रयाग तथा दक्षिण में बिजनौर जनपद (उत्तर प्रदेश) मिलती है।

जनपद गढ़वाल 395 मी० से 3100 मी० उच्चावचों के बीच स्थित है। इसका सामान्य रूप उत्तर-पूर्व से दक्षिण-पश्चिम की ओर है। जनपद का 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक भाग पर्वतीय है।

A Study of Peace Education, Harmony and Promoting Cultures of Peace in Democratic System

Dr. Amit Kumar Jaiswal*

Abstract : Education is a most powerful means to pertain peace, harmony and culture in a democratic country. Without peace, harmony, and development democracy has no meaning. For promotion of peace, harmony and development, education plays a vital role. Education only can make; A man realize what activities and behaviors are expected from him as a human being. Education makes a person capable to realize the difference between *priyam* and *apriyam*. Thus, education becomes a powerful tool to achieve these objectives. Democracy is in a way subject to peace, harmony and development and these are subject to education. It is not hyperbolic to mention that those countries which have got the real peace, both internal and external, harmony, sustainable development have the real democracy. The more a country is peaceful, harmonious and developed, the stronger are the chances of its being a vibrant democracy. Democracy is rooted in peace, harmony and culture and they in education.

Keywords : Peace Education, Harmony, Cultures of Peace in Democratic system

Historical Background of Peace Education : Maria Montessori said about Peace Education - "Averting war is the work of politicians; establishing peace is the work of Educators." Major spiritual leaders such as Buddha, Muhammad, Gandhi, Tagore, Vivekanand, or Jesus Christ are sometimes considered "peace educators," as their lives and teachings are considered by millions to be examples of ethical and peaceable living. This speaks to the relevance of peace studies and peace education to many other disciplines. If our schools today is to produce truly global citizens, then that puts a heavy burden on educators to stimulate critical thinking about the critical issues of the day - war and peace, global conflict and inequality, issues of gender, race, class and so on. It is a long list. Peace education is a broad field and can be difficult to define. Very simply, peace education empowers learners with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to end violence and injustice and promote a culture of peace. Human Right Education, Multicultural Education, Global Citizenship Education, and Conflict Resolution Education all fall under the scope of Peace Education and provide different approaches to the field. Although peace education is highly contextual and often tailored to specific settings or regions, the underlying goal is the same - peace is peace, no matter where you are.

Peace Education include : 1. A learning environment where both teacher and students teach and learn from one another through equitable dialogue.

2. Combining academic study with practical application towards societal transformation

3. Analyzing issues in a holistic way that accounts for the past, present and future, and includes the personal, local and global levels

4. Promoting values such as compassion, equality, interdependence, diversity, sustainability and Nonviolence.

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A Jaiswal

8

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND MID-DAY MEALS SCHEME

(Achieving Sustainable Development by realizing human rights i.e. right to education and food)

Dr. Nisha Rani
Dr. SushmaBhatt Thaledi

ABSTRACT:

For achieving sustainable development, it is indispensable to integrate the actions taken for the well-being of the human with the actions taken for the well-being of the earth. Truly sustainable development places as much importance on the protection of the human rights as on the earth's resources. The situation of hunger and malnutrition among the school going children in India has made the Mid-Day Meal Scheme an effective mean to achieve basic human rights to education and food, simultaneously. Adequate nutrition and hygienic cooking and serving practices of the meal can be considered as Green practices in Mid-Day Meal Scheme. This requires procurement of the ingredients of cooking that cater to the nutritional needs of students besides ensuring orientation of the staff engaged with it to cook and serve in a hygienic manner. Where this scheme is meeting the needs of present generation at the same time is ensuring the improved ability of future generation. The benefits of Mid-Day Meals Scheme will prolong from one generation to another.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Mid-Day Meals Scheme, Right to Food, Right to Education.

Sustainable development is a difficult concept to define, it is continually evolving concept. It is for sure ensures the well-being of the human; present as well as their future, by integrating social development, economic development, and environmental conservation and protection. Truly sustainable development places as much importance on the protection of the human rights as on the earth's resources. International documents whether it's Rio Declaration on Environment and Development or Millennium Development Goals etc. include that the environmental aspect of development must affirm and reaffirm that human beings are at the center of concern for sustainable development and they are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

For achieving sustainable development, it is indispensable to integrate the actions taken for the well-being of the human with the actions taken for well-being of the earth. Well-being of the human implies that the basic needs of the human being are met through the implementation and realization of human rights. Basic needs include access to education, health services, food, housing, employment, and

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176

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15

PROGRESSION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN INDIA: EXPANSION AND EXPECTATIONS

Dr. Ramesh Singh Chauhan
Dr. Swati Negi

Abstract

Education is essential to the improvement of society. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was used by the United Nations on December 10, 1948, for instance, states that everybody has the right to education going even more to argue that education shall be compulsory. These particular focuses appear at the worldwide evolution of education as a significant element of international development. It highlights the historical motions which have marked a change in a worldwide paradigm of education. The benefits of education in India have been recognized by the founding members of the nation and also the consequent governments, so when a result significant value has been awarded to literacy, school enrolment, institutions of advanced schooling as well as technical education which basically empowers individual with the requisite competitive abilities along with the knowledge. It has been realized that it's the quality of education which prepares one for those pursuits of livelihood and achieving realistic goals of life

Keywords: Educational System, Students, Parents, Achievement, Expectation

Full length Paper

Introduction

India is actually viewed as a pool of skill, human resources of the planet, having qualified as well as educated man power quite abundance. Based on the definition by great thinker Socrates, education means bringing out the hidden powers of an individual and that the knowledge is virtue. Education has been considered as the major factor for transformation of India into one of the probably fastest growing economy of the world since liberalization in the 1990's. As the economist Clark Kerr observed that on the worldwide scale wealth as well as prosperity have been determined by the access to expertise as opposed to the access to natural resources. The Indian Education System comprises stages called Nursery Primary, Secondary Higher Secondary, Graduation, Post Graduation Several pupils go into various streams of technical education after Secondary. General Schooling follows 10+2 pattern and lasts for twelve years. There are extensive disparities between the different states in

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2

**TONE OF FREEDOM IN RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S
'THE POST OFFICE'****Dr. Vandana Chauhan****ABSTRACT:**

Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore was a man of multi-splendoured genius. He was a towering figure in modern bengali literature. This multi –splendoured genius man was a poet, dramatist, novelist, short story-writer, play writer, musician, painter, critic, philosopher, educationist and patriot. He has pen down many beautiful and moral creations to the world. He is an international personality. Not a single person on this globe is unacquainted with the name of this intellectual personality. He has covered various themes in his creations, weave them beautifully with the flavour of spirituality and salvation, show right path to ourselves, away from materialistic world which is full of pains and sufferings. Accordingly, the path of salvation is overbrimmed with complexities and complications, surrounded with doubts but once the man achieve goal, he gets an immortal pleasure, and filled with long lasting satisfaction. This makes possible for human being to get themselves rid from clutches of society and world. Hence, the theme of freedom from the boundation of materialistic world, full of sorrow, pain, disease, desire etc, all these are highlighted by Tagore in his writings through the means of various symbols. The term symbolism "is anything which signifies something else; in this sense all worlds are symbols. In discussing literature, the term 'symbol' is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in its turns signifies something, or suggests a range of reference, beyond itself."(M.H. Abram, A Handbook of literary Terms, New Delhi, 2009)

Tagore's play 'The Post Office' is full of symbolism, number of objects, images and words are used symbolically in the present play. The lyrical language of Tagore with symbols expresses the vary theme of liberty in the present novel. The present paper is going to show the feeling of liberty in the heart of Tagore which the playist has expressed through the medium of a small child. Amal, a small child, narrator of the play, has expresses, communicates and feels the life. All the incidences in the play resembles with Blake's 'Songs of Innocence and Experience' An anonymous critic rightly judges this creation and comments, "the universe here is seen through the eyes of a child felt through its senses, judged through its heart, and the child is the symbol of the most delicate and courageous intuitions in human mind.

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1758

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1

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS : AN AVENUE FOR TEACHING PROFESSION

Dr. Ramesh Singh Chauhan

ABSTRACT:

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Full length Paper

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174B

A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE OF PRE-SERVICE SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

R. S. Chauhan*

Our country has 15% of world population and has only 2.4% of land area available. Since we do not have enough land area to serve our population, we need to know the carrying capacity of our country. Among the carrying capacity there should be the availability of food, water, land, energy and lakes. The condition of these resources is becoming poor due to the loss of natural resources and pollution.

Industrial revolution is on its rapid rate in India and enjoys the 10th largest nation of the world. These industries produce gases, liquids and some solid form, which is toxic and hazardous to our life. There is the degradation of the lands and natural calamities due to global warming. This fast deteriorating environment has posed serious threat to life and well being of the people of the state.

Since last two decades, the global environment has become a matter of international concern. More and more people are becoming aware of the urgent need to understand the effects of man's actions in and on his environment. That's why environment has come to occupy the top position in the agenda of all the governments-both of developed and developing countries. The Himalaya is a unique heritage of mankind and it influences our civilization in a variety of ways. This proud full heritage of mankind is in danger due to indiscriminate exploitation and unplanned development. Industrial civilization and unplanned extraction of natural resources ultimately creates a serious challenge for the environment.

Awareness, appreciation and undertaking of the environment are only first steps and do not necessarily lead to effective action. Environmental education should result in the knowledge, desire and ability necessary to direct one's conduct towards improving the quality of life. It should encourage teachers to bring environmentalism in their teaching, stimulating them to engage in exploring their personal assumptions, values and feelings about society and the relationship to these in natural environment. Environmental education therefore must receive adequate importance in India right from the primary level to higher education.

The environment is something with which everyone is familiar, it's everything that makes our surroundings and affects our ability to live on the Earth the air we breathe, the water that covers most of the earth's surface, the plants and animals around us and much more. However different environmentalist and subject experts have

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Phytochemical Analysis and Antioxidant Properties of the Various Extracts of *Catharanthus roseus*

M Amin Mir^{1*}, Anuj Kumar² and Abhishek Goel²

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²Department of Chemistry, Govt. (PG) College Koidwar, Pauri, India

ABSTRACT

The estimation of various phytochemicals and the antioxidant power of various extracts of *Catharanthus roseus* was carried out by various chemical and spectroscopic methods. Various types of phytochemicals have been identified both qualitatively as well their quantification had been carried out. The observed results so far obtained showed that the plant in reference possess all types of phytochemical in a good quantity which are essential for the human consumption, like alkaloids, flavonoids and saponins. *Catharanthus roseus* also has been found to have the capacity to neutralize the free radicals from which various types of disease visit humans from time to time. Three solvents namely Acetone, DMSO and Water have been used for extraction of various phytochemicals from the plant parts. Among the various extracts of the plant, water extract had been found more potent as per the phytochemical analysis and the antioxidant properties of the plant are taken into consideration.

Keywords: Phytochemicals; Antioxidant; *Catharanthus roseus*; Plant extracts

INTRODUCTION

Catharanthus roseus is native to the Indian Ocean Island of Madagascar. In wild particularly, it has found an endangered plant and the major cause of its decline is due to the destruction of the habitat and agricultural burn however, it has been found commonly in many tropical and subtropical regions worldwide, including the Southern United states. *Catharanthus roseus* (L) G. Don (formerly *Vinca rosea* L., Apocynaceae) is commonly called a Madagascar periwinkle. It is perennial ever green herb, 30-100 cm tall commonly native to the island of Madagascar but now has been found widely dispersed in the tropics [1]. The significance of the concerned plant is mainly because it could synthesize many types of terpenoids, alkaloids which bear good medicinal properties. The compounds mentioned above have a wide range of applications mostly in the treatment of lymphocytic cancer, Wilkins's cancer, neuroblastoma and reticulum cell tumor, Hodgkin's disease besides lymphosarcoma, choriocarcinoma [2]. Alkaloids have been identified and isolated to large extent as compared to, other natural compounds in *C. roseus* [3]. *Catharanthus roseus*, [4] which is a potent medicinal plant many of the pharmacological actions such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, anthelmintic, antifeedant, antisterility, antidiarrheal, antidiabetic effect etc. Methanolic extract of leaves of *Catharanthus roseus* [5] shows anti-bacterial action against three pathogenic micro-organisms, (*Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Escherichia coli*).



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१३. स्मृतिवाङ्मये राजधर्मचिन्तनं न्यायव्यवस्था च

डॉ० रोशनी असवाल *

राजधर्मः राजकर्तव्यमिति। राज्ञः प्राणिनां प्रजानां च हिताय न्याय्येन मार्गेण प्रेमयुता ये धर्माः सन्ति तेषां वर्णनं प्रस्तुतमस्ति। राष्ट्रवर्द्धनाय, प्रजानां रक्षणाय, प्राणिनाम् आनन्दाय राजा सर्वदा यांगक्षमे चिन्तयेत्, सामदानदण्डभेदोपयोगेन धर्मार्थकामवर्द्धनं कुर्यात्। एतदतिरिच्य स्मृतिवाङ्मये प्रतिपादितायाः न्यायदण्डव्यवस्थायाः पार्थक्येन वर्णनमस्ति यद्यपि राजधर्मान्तर्गतमेव न्यायदण्डव्यवस्थाऽपि विद्यमाना, तथापि वर्तमानसन्दर्भे परिक्षीणानां मानवीयमूल्यानां कारणात् पार्थक्येन तेषाम् अनुपालनम् उपयोंगिता च विचारणीया। राज्ञः आर्थिक-सामाजिक-सामरिक-भौतिकाध्यात्मिकानि सर्वकर्तव्यानि प्रस्तुतान्यस्मिन्। अथ एकमेकं विचारबिन्दुं समाश्रित्य विमर्शां विधीयते।

वर्तमानसमये भारतवर्षस्य या शोचनीया दशाऽस्ति, तस्याः प्रमुखं कारणमस्ति अत्र सन्निहिता न्यायव्यवस्थायाः दुर्दशा। अद्य न्यायालये व्यतीतैः विंशतिवर्षैरपि वादप्रतिवादानां निस्तारणं न भवति, अद्य तु सर्वत्र हत्यालुण्ठनबलात्कारादिक्यः सामान्यघटनाः सन्ति। न केवलं समाजे निम्नस्थानेषु अपितु आपराधिकाः भारतीयसंसदि वरीयमन्त्रिणः सन्तः राष्ट्रं दूषयन्ति। याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृतौ वर्णितं न्यायालयसन्दर्भे-

श्रुताध्ययनसम्पन्ना धर्मज्ञाः सत्यवादिनः।

राज्ञा सभासदः कार्या रिपौ मित्रे च ये समाः॥^१

किन्तु सुदूरे अतीतकाले स्मृतिवाङ्मये समाजे न्यायसंस्थापनाय, धर्मरक्षणाय, सत्यप्रतिष्ठापनाय च न्यायदण्डस्य समुचिता व्यवस्था आसीत् तदा अपराधिकान् प्रति कुकृत्यानुसारेण दण्डस्य विधानं विहितम् आसीत्। यादृशोऽपराधः पापं वा तादृशमेव दण्डविधानम्। वस्तुतः संसारेऽस्मिन् सच्चरितानां साधूनां जनानां च अभावोऽस्ति, दुराचारिणां संख्या अपरिमिता, अतः तेषां मनस्सु भयं निवेश्य सत्यस्य सदाचारस्य च रक्षणं भवेत्। दण्डमहिमा मनुस्मृतौ इत्थमुक्तः-

तस्याऽर्थे सर्वभूतानां गोप्तारं धर्ममात्मजम्।

ब्रह्मतेजोमयं दण्डमसृजत् पूर्वमीश्वरः॥^२

दण्डस्य भयं विना तु प्राणिनः स्वेच्छाचारिणः सन्तः अराजकताम् उत्पादयन्ति, अतः दण्डविधानन्तु आवश्यकमेव। याज्ञवल्क्येनापि उक्तम्- 'धर्मो हि दण्डरूपेण ब्रह्मणा निर्मितः पुरा'^३ इति।

किन्तु दण्डविधानस्य पूर्वं राज्ञि न्यायभावना आवश्यकीयाऽस्ति। यदि राजा दण्डप्रयोगं मोहवशात् लोभवशात् शास्त्रासंस्कृतबुद्धिपरात् अर्थात् अज्ञानाच्छादनत्वेन निर्णयं करोति तर्हि ईदृशेन निर्णयेन नृपतिना

*सहायकाचार्या, संस्कृतविभागः, राजकीयस्नातकोत्तरमहाविद्यालयः, कोटद्वारम्।

**FIRST PAPER PHOTO
RESEARCH PAPER
2019-20**

Prof. R. K. Prasad (2018-19)
2019-20

Impact of HR Practices on Organizational Performance: With Special Reference to LIC of India Meerut Division

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KOTDWARA

ABSTRACT

Now a day's performance of organization depends more on intangible resource rather than tangible resources, human resource is important intangible resource which significantly reflect the overall performance of organization. Human resource practices are generally based on organizations mission and objectives. The main aim of human resource practices is to developed and managed agreeable sound relationships at workplace and maintaining balance between organizational goals and individual goals. An organization performs best when all of the human resource practices are managed well. Impact of human resource management practices on organizational performance has been a widely researched area for years. This study mainly focuses on investigating the HR practices that influence organizational performance. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. The major finding of the study is that human resource practices are positively related with organizational performance. Out of HR practices, recruitment & selection is found to have highly significant impact on organizational performance in comparison to other human resource practices.

Key words: HR Practices, Organizational Performance, LIC

1. INTRODUCTION

An organization cannot perform better without effective Human Resources. An organization is made up of a number of people who contribute to the maximum possible effort in order to achieve both individual and organizational goals. Human Resource is the set of individuals or personnel within an organization responsible for performing the tasks given to them in order to improve organizational performance. Human resources practices have a significant impact on the overall performance of the organization. In the present competitive era most suitable way to survive and grow is to effectively manage human resource for better development of organization as well as employees.

In the present competitive market scenario one of the better ways to perform well is to adopt new strategies and policies for human resource management both for managerial and non

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STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SYSTEM IN BANKING SECTOR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STATE BANK OF INDIA

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Abstract

Today's competitive environment, demands best performance of their employees continuously in order to compete the market place, effectively, this objective was attempted to achieve through employee performance appraisal which was more concerned with telling employees where they lacked in their performance. Performance appraisal system encourages employees to perform well. Performance appraisal system provides useful information regarding area where employees are needed to improve. Performance appraisal system checks employee's capability with the main motive to facilitate productivity. Once the employee has been selected trained and motivated, he is then appraised for his performance. An effective performance appraisal system has a significant impact on employees' organizational effectiveness. The performance of an employee is influenced with various factors. Here the researcher tries to find out the effectiveness of the performance appraisal system in State Bank of India. It is a descriptive type of research, simple random sampling was adopted, and self-prepared, structured questionnaire with the five point scale was used to collect the primary data. The finding is the socio demographic factors and the overall performance of the employee has the influence. The results of the study were analyzed statistically by correlation and regression using SPSS software. The finding is the performance appraisal is linked with the employee performance outcomes in State bank of India. The major finding of the study is that performance appraisal outcomes are accurate and significant towards employee performance.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: SKILL DEVELOPMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND ACHIEVING EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Education can be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women to neutralize the distortions of the past and built a well conceived edge in the favour of the women. The national Education policy on Education (NPE, 1986) has attempted for the first time to address this basic issue of women's equality. This implies to play a positive, interventionist role in the empowerment of women by fostering the development of new values through redesigned curricula, training and orientation of females, decision making and emphasis on its implementation as a ground reality program. Vocational education can empower women by generating a positive self-image and self-confidence and developing their ability to think critically. Vocational education and training helps women to build up group cohesion and foster decision making and action by collective reflection and ensuring equal participation of women in the process of bringing about the much anticipated social change. Vocational education of females prepares them to fully participate in socially productive work and help them break down over covert biases against women.

Training programmes help women procure easy employment opportunities which enable them to be self-reliant to achieve economic independence. This clearly implies the idea of gender equality and helps them to find full expression for their talent, ability and personality which generates a discriminating attitude in women so that she can escape the bonds of superstition and obscurantism. Skill development through vocational education for girls should be made a continuous process of learning and should be supported by programmes administered by other agencies like polytechniques, ITIs, Women's centres in agriculture and Home Science colleges, etc. Centres should be set up in phased manner to provide vocational training which provides opportunities for retention skills and application of this learning for improving their living conditions. All the following endeavors should be planned, coordinated and evaluated continuously both at the state and national levels. The present paper explores the emphasis which has to be laid on women's participation in vocational, technical and professional education at different levels so as to promote women's position in non-traditional occupation and existing emergent technologies. The purpose of this paper is to carry out an in-depth investigation of gender differences on basic socio-economic and demographic characteristics and status of women. It focuses on the welfare programs and policies run by the government for the empowerment of the women. The paper also forwards forms of gender inequality such as labor discrimination, lack of access productive researches and to services, inequality within the household, the various form of gender violence, and women minimal participation in decision making process.

Key words: Empowerment, Vocational Education, Skill, Attitude, Training.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: SKILL DEVELOPMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND ACHIEVING EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

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सारांश

विकास बहु आयामी है। एकांगी विकास घातक है। भारतीय संस्कृत साहित्य में 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' की अवधारणा सदैव 'विश्व का साथ और विश्व के विकास' पर आधारित रही है। अतीत काल से पर्यावरणीय सन्तुलन में जल का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। जीवन के अनिवार्य संसाधनों का पर्यावरण अनुकूलन विकास का सदैव हितैषी रहा है। 78 प्रतिशत उद्योग जल ढाँचे पर आश्रित हैं जल है तो कल है कल है तो कल कारखाने होंगे इन सभी में संतुलन एक अनिवार्य कारक है और जब इनमें किसी कारक का असंतुलन होता है तो विषाक्त का कारण बनता है। 99 प्रतिशत रोगों का मुख्य कारण जल ही है। जल के महत्व को समझते हुए और विश्व के कल्याण को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे पूर्वज राजा भगीरथ ने स्वर्ग से गंगा को पृथ्वी तक लाने में अथक एवं सार्थक परिश्रम किया था। प्रदूषण कई समस्याओं की जननी है। जरा सोचिए आने वाला समय कैसा होगा अगर हम जलवायु के महत्व पर ऐसे असंतुलित विकास करते रहे और मानव लालसा को बिना विचारे पोषित करते रहे, तो "वह दिन दूर नहीं जब 21वीं सदी का मानव कंकरीट के जंगलों में पराबैंगनी किरणों से बचने के लिए अम्लरोधक तथा विशेष रसायनयुक्त प्लास्टिक के कपड़ों से अपने शरीर को ढक कर चलेगा और अपने पीठ पर आक्सीजन का सिलिन्डर लादे, नाक में गैस मास्क लगाये, कंधों पर पानी की बोतल लटकाये, कान में ध्वनि अवरोधक यन्त्र कसे औद्योगिक विकास के कचरे को ढोने को मजबूर होगा।"

स्वर्ग का द्वार खोलने वाली गंगा नदी अब अपने किनारों पर स्थित नगरों तथा कारखानों एवं शस्यश्यामल खेतों से निकले अपशिष्टों, मलजल, व्यक्तियों एवं मवेशियों के मृत शरीरों, विषाक्त रसायनों, कचरों आदि को ढोते-ढोते थक गयी है तथा कानपुर तक आते-आते मात्र एक सीवर बन कर रह गयी है। गंगोत्री से गंगासागर तक गंगा के 2525 कि०मी० लम्बे जलमार्ग का 600 कि०मी० मार्ग अत्यधिक प्रदूषित हो गया है। ध्यातव्य है कि गंगा बेसिन में भारत की 37 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या निवास करती है एवं देश के सकल संचित क्षेत्र का 47 प्रतिशत भाग स्थित है। "भारत के 5161 नगरों में 692 नगर गंगा बेसिन में स्थित है।" इनमें 27 नगरों की जनसंख्या 1 लाख से अधिक है। नगरों एवं कस्बों से निःसृत 1000 मिलियन लीटर मल जल प्रतिदिन गंगा में प्रविष्ट होता है। उल्लेखनीय है कि गंगा नदी का सर्वाधिक प्रदूषण प्वाइंट

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Government Initiatives in Education Sectors: A Review

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Abstract

Education is very important for economic, political, and social transformation. In the twenty-first century, a population that is well-educated and equipped with relevant skills, attitudes, and knowledge is needed for the overall development of society. Education plays a key role in creating a just and equitable society. The Education sectors of India have faced with multi – dimensional challenges. In the year 1950 the challenge before the government was to increase the number of students. We have to constantly redefine and redesign our teaching-learning. To achieve the true universalisation of education, the government has started numerous projects and programs. The government has brought about various schemes that ensure equitable education for all. The main aim of these schemes is to improve access to good education by expanding good schools, to promote equity and to improve the basic quality of education. In this research Paper few schemes shall be discussed so that we can have the fair ideas about the same.

Key Words: Government Initiative, Educational Policy, SWAYAM, SWAYAMPRAKHA

Introduction:

India is well-progressing towards digital education, backed by rising adoption of digitisation by universities and colleges, increasing internet penetration and soaring demand from students. As per RedSeer Consulting, the online education market (higher education and lifelong learning market) in India is forecast to reach ~US\$ 5 billion by 2025, driven by the government's focus on designing online education programmes, strengthening digital infrastructure across the country and catering to the rising demand for up skilling among students.

Digital education has been significantly driven by the government's focus on strengthening digital infrastructure in the country, including providing internet connectivity in the remote areas. According to IAMAI-Kantar Cube report, active internet users in India are estimated to reach 900 million by 2025, up 45% over 622 million active internet users in 2020. Also, internet penetration in the country is expected to reach >55% by 2025. The Indian government also launched the 'Digital India' initiative in July 2015, to strengthen online infrastructure and expand internet accessibility among citizens (for example, connecting rural areas to high-speed internet networks). As part of 'Digital India' initiative, the government also started e-Education initiative to provide online education in remote and urban areas using smart phones, apps and internet services.

Further, amid the pandemic, the Indian government has taken several initiatives (e.g., PM eVIDYA programme, DIKSHA, etc.) to make it at par with some global online education best practices and relaxed regulations for universities and colleges to offer extended online and distance learning opportunities to students. About Samagra Shiksha The Union Budget, 2018-19, has proposed to treat school education

Amit Kumar Jaiswal

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Computational Solution of Ordinary Differential Equations Using Euler's Method

Yogita

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Abstract

In this paper an attempt has been made to explain the method and its application in solving of differential equation, some problems representing ordinary differential equation have been solved. These illustrations discuss different aspects of the technique.

The computers can provide numerical solution of a system of several hundred simultaneous non-linear ordinary differential equations, given a complete set of initial conditions with accuracy and speed. The computer programs have been carried out. The result have been tabulated and compared with the existing result obtained by the crude methods. It may be noted that the result with higher accuracy can be achieved in less computing time with no restrictions on the value of problem parameters if any.

KEYWORDS: Technique, Simultaneous, Crude, Accuracy.

Introduction

Ordinary differential equation

In mathematics, an ordinary differential equation (ODE) is a differential equation containing one or more functions of one independent variable and its derivatives. The term ordinary is used in contrast with the term partial differential equation which may be with respect to more than one independent variable.

ODEs that are linear differential equations have exact closed form solutions that can be added and multiplied by coefficients. By contrast, ODEs that lack additive solutions are nonlinear, and solving them is far more intricate, as one can rarely represent them by elementary functions in closed form : Instead, exact and analytic solutions of ODEs are in series or integral form. Graphical and numerical methods, applied by hand or by computer, may approximate solutions of ODEs and perhaps yield useful information, often sufficing in the absence of exact, analytic solutions.

A solution of a differential equation means a function of the variable involved that satisfies the differential equation along with its derivatives. Yet such a solution is not easy always. So the resource is numerical solution which becomes possible due to the availability of highly sophisticated computing device.

PROGRAM OF EULER METHOD

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
float df (float x, float y)
```

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अनुक्रमणिका

- | | | |
|------|--|-----|
| 101. | गाँधी दर्शन का समाजशास्त्र
डॉ० माईकल | 717 |
| 102. | प्रेमचंद के उपन्यासों में विधवा- विमर्श
डॉ० प्रकाश कुमार अग्रवाल | 725 |
| 103. | राधाकृष्ण व्यंग्यकार के रूप में
नेहा कुमारी | 728 |
| 104. | लोकगीत
डॉ० आशा, दीपा वर्मा | 734 |
| 105. | मलिन बस्तियों में स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता एवं पोषण व्यवहार :
लखनऊ नगर क्षेत्र का एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन
कैलाश यादव | 748 |
| 106. | मानसिक एवं बौद्धिक रूप से पिछड़े बालक - एक शोध
डॉ० सुमन शर्मा | 755 |
| 107. | छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के ग्रामीण विकास में पंचायत राज की भूमिका
छ ग के कोरबा, करताल तथा पाली तहसील के गाँवों में पंचायतों
की भूमिका का एक तुलनात्मक-शोध -अध्ययन
विद्यानान्द पाण्डेय, रेखा यादव, डॉ० प्रेम नारायण यादव | 763 |
| 108. | इंदिरा युग में भारत - सोवियत सम्बन्ध
मन्दाकिनी राय | 772 |
| 109. | समय के साथ साथ (लघुकथा.संग्रह) में उत्तरआधुनिकता
डॉ० मुख्तार अहमद गुलगुंदी | 780 |

Shri. R. Rajar (2018-20)

महात्मा गाँधी के आर्थिक विचार एवं खादी ग्रामोद्योगों का रोजगार सृजन में योगदान

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सारांश

भारत जैसे विविध सांस्कृतिक, भौगोलिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक वाले देश में श्रम की प्रचुरता मानव संसाधन के रूप में विद्यमान है तथा देश प्राकृतिक संसाधनों से सम्पन्न है। यहाँ विविध प्रकार की वनस्पतियों एवं ऋतुओं की भरमार है ऐसी स्थिति में स्वदेशी गाँधीवादी उपाय खादी ग्रामोद्योगों से रोजगार सृजन की उम्मीद की जा सकती है। जैसा कि गाँधी जी स्वयं मानते थे कि बिना श्रम का भोजन पाप है। अतः गरीबी उन्मूलन, स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य एवं पर्यावरण के अनुकूल भारतीय सांस्कृतिक एवं ऐतिहासिक विरासत को अक्षुण्ण रखते हुए श्रम का सही इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। खादी एक विचार है जिससे मधुमक्खी पालन, वस्त्र एवं हाथ से कार्य करने वाले सरल एवं ग्रामीण उद्योगों में जान फूँकी जा सकती है। भारत का प्राण गाँवों में बसता है। रसद भी गाँव से शहरों में पहुँचती है यदि गाँव में खादी की पैठ को राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति द्वारा जनभावनाओं को अमलीजामा पहनाकर प्रचार प्रसार करके डा० ए०पी०जे० अब्दुल कलाम के (काका के पुरा) के सपनों को वैश्वीकरण में भारत को स्थापित किया जा सकता है तथा शहरों में ग्रामीणों के पलायन को रोका जा सकता है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के माध्यम से खादी ग्रामोद्योगों में रोजगार सृजन करने की सम्भावनाओं की तलाश करने की कोशिश की गयी है और साथ ही रोजगार सृजन में समस्याओं के निराकरण के उपाय सुझाये गये हैं। मुख्य शब्द पुरा डा० ए०पी०जे० कलाम के गाँवों में शहरों जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं लाना खादी हस्त कौशल से वो सारे उद्योग जिसमें मानव पूँजी श्रम के रूप में लगी होती है।

प्रस्तावना

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों का आशयः

सीमित अर्थ में 'खादी' का अर्थ है कपास पर रेशम या ऊन सभी प्रकार के सूतों के मिश्रण से भारत में हथकरघे पर बुना गया कोई भी वस्त्र 'ग्रामोद्योग' का अर्थ है ऐसा कोई भी उद्योग जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित है और जो विद्युत के उपयोग या बिना उपयोग के कोई माल तैयार करता हो या कोई सेवा प्रदान करता हो तथा जिसमें स्थाई पूँजी निवेश (संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी एवं भूमि भवन) प्रति कारीगर या कर्मी 50 हजार से अधिक न हो। ऐसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समस्त राजस्व ग्राम 20 हजार तक आबादी वाले कस्बे शामिल है।



अमृता प्रीतम के उपन्यासों में नारी एवं मानवाधिकार

डॉ० शोभा रावत

नारी सृष्टि की अनुपम कृति है। वेद पुराणों में नारी की जो छवि प्रस्तुत की गई है। वह यथार्थता से परे है। भारतीय संस्कृति जिसमें कि नारी को देवी का स्थान प्राप्त है। पर नारी पर कुदृष्टि डालना भी पाप है। कथाओं का देवी रूप में पूजन किया जाता है, परन्तु मन में एक ही प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या यह सत्य एवं वास्तविकता है। 'मानव अधिकार' ऐसे अधिकार जो मनुष्य को मनुष्य होने के नाते प्राप्त होते हैं। हम इसी विषय पर चर्चा करेंगे कि क्या नारी को दोगम दर्जे का स्थान प्राप्त है? नारी, जो पुरुष की सहचरी है, पुरुष की पूरक है, उसे उसमें अधिकार सम्पूर्ण रूप से प्राप्त है? क्या वह पुरुष की तरह बेबाकी से जी सकती है? इन्हीं सब प्रश्नों का हल पंजाबी लेखिका अमृता प्रीतम जो कि भारत तक ही नहीं अपितु विदेशों तक भी अपने साहित्य का परचम लहरा चुकी है। उनके उपन्यासों में नारी के अधिकारों जो कि मानव होने के नाते उसे मिलने चाहिए इसी पर चर्चा करेंगे।

साहित्य जो कि समाज का दर्पण माना गया है। साहित्य की कोई भी विधा का अध्ययन कर लें, उस पर तत्कालीन समाज का प्रभाव दृष्टिगोचर होता है, तत्कालीन सामाजिक, राजनैतिक, सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों को हम आंकलन कर सकते हैं। अमृता प्रीतम के उपन्यासों में नारी के जीवन की यथार्थता हम देख सकते हैं क्योंकि उपन्यास विधा समाज की आलोचना व विवेचना का सशक्त माध्यम है। उपन्यासकार उपन्यास के माध्यम से समाज को समाज की यथार्थ स्थिति से अवगत करवाता है।

उपन्यासकार एक सृष्टि होती है और उपन्यासकार उसका सृजनकर्ता। उपन्यासकार एक कलाकार होता है। वह अपनी कला तथा सृजनशीलता से चरित्रों का निर्माण करता है। अतएव उपन्यासकार को कलाकार के साथ-साथ विचारक होना भी अति आवश्यक है।

'पिंजर' नामक उपन्यास में अमृता प्रीतम ने देश के विभाजन का दर्द बयान किया है। इसमें उन्होंने ऐसी नारी के चरित्र को आधार बनाया है, जिसे मानसिक कुण्ठाएं घेरे रहती है नारी जब परिस्थितियों के अधीन होकर आन्तरिक द्वन्द्वों का शिकार होती है तो वह अपना सर्वस्व खो बैठती है और जब उस घुटन और कुण्ठा की अभिव्यक्ति होती है तो उसका एक ही माध्यम होता है - घृणा

इस उपन्यास की मुख्य पात्र पुरो के माध्यम से अमृता जी ने प्रेम की धारणा को व्यक्त किया है। पुरो एक ऐसी हिन्दू लड़की है, जिसका शदी से पूर्व एक मुस्लिम युवक रशीद, आपसी रंजिश के कारण अपहरण कर लेता है। वापस लौटने पर पुरो के माता-पिता उसे स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। पुरो आत्महत्या की सोचती है, किन्तु रशीद उससे प्रेम करता है, वही उससे निकाह करता है। पुरो को अभी तक अपने मंगेतर रामचन्द की एक झलक याद है। रशीद जानता है कि पुरो खुश नहीं है। 'मानवतावाद का अर्थ व्यक्ति के जीवन, स्वतन्त्रता, समानता व गरिमा से सम्बन्धित इन अधिकारों से है जो संविधान द्वारा प्रत्याभूत है या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय करारों में वर्णित है और भारत के न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रवर्तनीय है। इन अधिकारों के बिना व्यक्ति की स्थिति पशु की भांति हो जायेगी।'

कोई नहीं जानता की बेनू चन्दन सिंह से प्रेम करती है किन्तु चन्दन सिंह पर परिस्थितियों के कारण खूनी होने का आरोप लग जाता है। इस पर बेनू के माता-पिता सब कुछ जानते हुए भी कि बेनू चन्दन सिंह से प्रेम से मोहभंग की स्थिति का संकेत मिलता है। वह कहती है, "यह लक्ष्मण रेखा सिर्फ सीता के पांवों के

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Micro-Raman investigations on zirconium oxide film during swift heavy ion irradiation to study crystalline-to-crystalline phase transformation kinetics by cascade overlap model

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ABSTRACT

In situ micro-Raman studies are reported to monitor the evolution of the tetragonal phase in a monoclinic zirconium oxide thin film under swift heavy ion irradiation with increasing ion fluences. Structural changes in the irradiated film are observed as compared to the virgin sample, evident from an evolution of the tetragonal phase beyond critical ion fluence. The interpretation of experimental data allows for an in depth understanding of irradiation induced stiffening of phonon and crystalline-to-crystalline phase transformation in ZrO₂ thin films. Irradiation induced peak broadening and uniform shifting of fundamental Raman modes are observed mainly in the anion (i.e., oxygen atom) dominant frequency region and give a direct indication of the accumulation of structural disorder in the oxygen sublattice of the ZrO₂ film. A qualitative approach is followed to understand the kinetics of such a crystalline-to-crystalline phase transformation. Experimental results reveal that the cascade overlap model with the requirement of about six multiple ion impacts provides an excellent fit to data, and the same is further confirmed by x-ray diffraction data. Thus, this study suggests that such *in situ* studies envisage a better and more authentic insight into the kinetics of phase transformations under similar nonequilibrium conditions.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Zirconia has attracted the interest of both science and technology due to its important physiochemical properties. The refractory oxide exhibits low thermal conductivity or high thermal shock resistance, high ionic conductivity, good fracture toughness, corrosion resistance, and high radiation stability.¹ Among all symmetrically allowed polymorphs of zirconia as a function of temperature and pressure, the most stable one at ambient condition is monoclinic zirconia (m-ZrO₂). High symmetry phases (tetragonal-ZrO₂ or cubic ZrO₂), which are of particular interest for technological applications, are stabilized by substituting zirconium ion (Zr⁴⁺) with aliovalent cations (e.g., Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, and Y³⁺). Thus, it is a useful material for various applications, such as solid oxide fuel cells, oxygen gas sensors, thermal barrier coating, and switching

devices as a substitute for high-k dielectric in microelectronics.² This material also has wide applications in the nuclear industry at various stages where it is submitted to different irradiation environments.³ Understanding the behavior of the material under such harsh conditions is of prime interest from the viewpoint of its applications. In this context, ion beam irradiation is one of the efficient tools that can provide similar environments in a controlled manner at the laboratory which is otherwise not possible. Energetic ion interaction with ceramic materials (insulators) comes up with complex physiochemical reactions by transferring a huge amount of localized energy density to electronic states (core, valance, and conduction bands) raising the temperature typically to ~10⁴ K, which is passed to the atomic system in a time frame of picoseconds. The system could be relaxed via different

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कालिदास की देवभावना का उत्तरवर्ती काव्यों पर प्रभाव

डॉ. प्रियम अश्वघोष

कालिदास की देवभावना का उत्तरवर्ती काव्यों पर प्रभाव का विचार करने के लिए हमें कालिदास की देवभावना को समझना आवश्यक है। कालिदास की देवभावना का अर्थ है कि देवताओं के लक्षणों को अपने कवियों में प्रकट करने का प्रयत्न। कालिदास की देवभावना का अर्थ है कि देवताओं के लक्षणों को अपने कवियों में प्रकट करने का प्रयत्न। कालिदास की देवभावना का अर्थ है कि देवताओं के लक्षणों को अपने कवियों में प्रकट करने का प्रयत्न।

कालिदास की लोकप्रियता के कारण विदेशी विद्वानों ने भी कालिदास की रचनाओं का अनुसंधान प्रारंभ करने में शुरुआत की। इनके बाद प्रमुख रचनाओं में कालिदास की देवभावना के प्रभाव का वर्णन करेंगे।

अश्वघोष और कालिदास इन दोनों में पूर्व कौन था, यह अभी विवाद का विषय बना हुआ है। परन्तु अश्वघोष का कालिदास के बाद माने रहने हैं। अधिक क्या, प्रमाण इस तथ्य को प्रमाणित करने हैं। इस संदर्भ में मुद्द और अश्वघोष का कालिदास के बाद माने रहने हैं।

अश्वघोष की दो प्रसिद्ध रचनाएँ बुद्धचरित और मौनदरानन्द हैं। वाल्मीकि की जो मरुता और व्याभविकता से बंधनपूर्ण कालिदास में आयी और उनके बाद उल्लेखनीय सम्मान अश्वघोष को ही प्राप्त हुआ। उनकी रचनाओं में पूर्ववर्ती महाकाव्य के नवम्बर स्पष्ट प्रतीत होते हैं।

त्रिम प्रकार कालिदास देव भावना से अभिभूत थे, उनकी इस अनुभूति का प्रभाव अश्वघोष पर भी प्रत्यक्ष है। मरुता के रूप में मरुता या दिवीय आदि राजाओं की भीरोदाता बुद्धचरित में भगवान बुद्ध के चरित को लेकर स्पष्ट प्रमाणित होते हैं।

बुद्धचरित मौनम बुद्ध के जन्म से लेकर निर्वाण प्राप्ति तक का कथानक अपने आप में समग्र है। बुद्धचरित का जन्म से ही बोध के लिये छटापटा है। उनकी विहाय यात्रा के अन्तर्गत पर ही देव भावना स्पष्ट प्रकट होते हैं। प्रकृत देवताओं ने एक बुद्ध पुरुष को राजमार्ग पर खड़ा किया, उनके बाद गौरी की और तीसरी बार मृत कर्त्तव्य का उपाय। मृत्यु निर्मितो के मुख्य कारण देवता ही तो थे। इसके बाद मन्थार्या का उपाय। राजा, जन्म मृत्यु का बन्धन, अश्वघोष के विचार आदि पर कालिदास की देव भावना का स्पष्ट संकेत मिलता है। तप करना, समाधिस्थ होना, स्थान आदि से सब देव भावना का ही लक्षण है।

मौनदरानन्द में भी बुद्ध के भाई मन्द को विषय नामनाओं में मुक्त करने के लिये तो उपाय किया गया। इसमें भी देव भावना का दर्शन होता है। संक्षेप में कालिदास का देव भावनात्मक प्रभाव अश्वघोष में स्पष्ट है।

शिशुपालवध : 'शिशुपालवधम्' एतद् महाकवि श्री माघ प्रणीत है। कालिदास कृत मरुता, कर्मावध, और शिशुपालवध की अश्वघोषी और अश्वघोष कृत किराताजुनीयम् माघ रचित शिशुपालवधम् और हथ प्रणीत 'नगरीवधिकाव्यम्' का अन्तर्गत प्रकट है। अब हम एक एक करके कालिदास की देव भावना के संदर्भ में इन महाकाव्यों का अन्वेषण करना आवश्यक समझते हैं। शिशुपालवधम् की लेखन कालिदास के अश्वघोष दत्त शिव है। अश्वघोष के अन्तर्गत प्रकट है। कालिदास की देव भावना का अन्वेषण करने वाले शिव शिशुपालवधम् में भी है।

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THE INFLUNCES OF GLOABLIZATION ON ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE & BEHAVIOUR: A CASE STUDY OF PRIVATE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Today, the organizations exist in a variable environment that is directly affected by the global influences. Global influences leads to many changes in the society, on which, in turn, depend the organizational culture and behavior. Globalization has been shown to be important factors in defining organizational environment that consist organizational behavior as well as culture. This study mainly focuses on investigating the impact of globalization on organizational culture and overall behavior. The primary objective of this paper is to analyze the connection between globalization and organizational culture & behavior. A field survey was conducted from the employees working in the private organization. The questionnaire contained 26 questions on different factors of Globalization as well as their impacts on the organizational culture and behavior. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. The major finding of the study is that global influences highly impact the organizational culture & behavior.

KEYWORDS: Globalization, Organization culture, Organization Behavior

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उत्तराखण्ड में परम्परागत हस्तशिल्प एवं उद्योग : एक नृवंशीय अध्ययन

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सारांश

उत्तराखण्ड के उच्च शिखरों में रहने वाली भोटिया, शौका जौनसारी, रवांला जनजाति तथाकुछ अन्य जनजातियों के लोग प्राचीन समय से ही स्थानीय वनस्पतियों का अपने दैनिक उपयोग के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न प्रकार के शिल्प एवं उद्योगों हेतु करते आ रहे हैं। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में उत्तराखण्ड हिमालय की उक्त जनजातियों के मध्य प्रचलित वन्य तथा उगाये गये पौधों पर आधारित परम्परागत उद्योगों जैसे विभिन्न प्रकार के मंगेली शिल्प, रिंगाल उद्योग, बांस उद्योग तथा कालीन उद्योग आदि हस्तशिल्पों की निरन्तरता तथा वर्तमान समय में उनकी उपयोगिताका अध्ययन किया जा है। उत्तराखण्ड में जनजातियों द्वारा प्राकृतिक स्रोतों के दोहन एवं वन्य पेड़-पौधों का परम्परागत उद्योगों के रूप में प्रयोग को वर्तमान समय में इससे सम्बन्धित प्रचलित पद्धतियों के नृवंशीय अध्ययन के आधार पर समझा जा सकता है। उत्तराखण्ड की जनजातियों द्वारा वन्य तथा उगाये गये पौधों से विभिन्न प्रकार के पेय पदार्थ, मदिरा एवं का निर्माण तथा दैनिक उपयोगिता का अध्ययन मट्ट एवं शिलास (1989-90), बडोनी (2000) तथा जोशी (2014) द्वारा किया गया है। वर्तमान समय में इन जनजातियों द्वारा प्राकृतिक स्रोतों का उपयोग निम्न प्रकार के शिल्पों में किया जाता है।

(1) हस्तशिल्प:

उत्तराखण्ड के हस्तशिल्प में स्थानीय वन्य पेड़-पौधों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। इन पेड़-पौधों की सहायता से अनेक वस्तुओं जैसे टोकरियाँ, बक्से, बर्तन, थैले, रस्सियाँ, चट्टाईयाँ तथा कपड़े आदि बनाये जाते हैं (सारिणी सं० 1)।

मंगेली शिल्प :-

उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में प्राचीन काल से ही भांग (Cannabis sativa) से विभिन्न प्रकार की वस्तुएँ बनाये जाने की परम्परा रही है। प्राचीन समय में भांग की खेती 'पणि' कहे जाने वाले लोगों द्वारा की जाती थी। जबकि कुमाऊँ में दानपुर, दसोली तथा गंगोली की कुछ जातियाँ भांग के रेशे से कुथले और कम्बल बनाती थी (सक्सेना, 1994)। इसके अतिरिक्त गढ़वाल के चमोली तथा उत्तरकाशी जिलों में भी इनका निर्माण होता था। वैषणव (1989) के अनुसार पबीला जाति के लोगों द्वारा इसके रेशे से कपड़ा तैयार किया जाता था। वर्तमान समय में भी इसके पौधे की छाल से रस्सियाँ बनती हैं जबकि इसका तना कहीं-कहीं माल के काम आता है।

भांग के रेशे से निर्मित वस्त्रों की यह विशेषता होती है कि ये सर्दियों में गर्म तथा गर्मियों में ठंडे होते हैं। कपड़े तथा रस्सियों के अतिरिक्त इन रेशों से समान ढोने के लिए थैलों का भी निर्माण किया जाता है।

वस्त्रों का निर्माण :-

भांग के रेशे से वस्त्रों का निर्माण एक कठिन कार्य है। इसके लिए केवल मोटे तने वाली भांग का पौधा ही प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। जुलाई से सितम्बर माह में पौधों को काट कर चाकू से उसकी छाल को उतार लिया जाता है। जिसे 10 से 15 दिन तक पानी में डुबाकर रखते हैं, प्राप्त मुलायम छाल को लकड़ी के हथौड़े या किसी बड़े पत्थर की सहायता से कूटा जाता है। फिर इसके पतले-पतले रेशे बना लिए जाते हैं, जिन्हें धूप में तब तक सुखाया जाता है जब तक कि इनका रंग भूरा न हो जाय। प्राप्त रेशे को लकड़ी से निर्मित यंत्र 'खमेटी' पर सूत की तरह बट लिया जाता है। खमेटी में रेशे को लपेटने के लिए सांचे की व्यवस्था होती है। इसके पश्चात् धागों को लकड़ी की राख सहित पानी से भरे बर्तन में तीन से चार घण्टे तक उबाला जाता है। फिर सफेदी हेतु धो दिया जाता है। बटे रेशे के गोले बनाकर आवश्यकतानुसार बुनाई कर दरी, पट्टी, कपड़े तथा थैले आदि निर्मित किये जाते हैं।

हालांकि वर्तमान समय में भांग की खेती पर प्रतिबन्ध तथा मशीनों द्वारा कुछ सस्ते बोरे, चटाई इत्यादि के व्यापक प्रचलन के कारण मंगेली शिल्प अपना अस्तित्व खोता जा रहा है। भांग के अतिरिक्त अल (Giardiana heterophylla) भिमल (Grewia optiva) मालू (Bauhinia variegata) तथा रामबांस (Agave Americana) आदि के पौधों से प्राप्त रेशे से भी रस्सियाँ, थैले, बोरे तथा चटाई आदि निर्मित किये जाते हैं।



जनपद पौड़ी गढ़वाल का जनसांख्यिकीय अध्ययन

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कोटद्वार (पौड़ी गढ़वाल) उत्तराखण्ड

अध्ययन क्षेत्र जनपद पौड़ी गढ़वाल उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के दक्षिण-पश्चिम भाग में स्थित है। जनपद का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 5329 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। जिसका 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक भू-भाग पर्वतीय है। जनपद 305 मीटर से 2700 मीटर उच्चावचों के मध्य स्थित है तथा इसका सामान्य ढाल उत्तर-पूर्व से दक्षिण-पश्चिम की ओर है। पर्वत श्रृंखला मैदानी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है। जनपद में पर्वतीय एवं मैदानी क्षेत्र होने के कारण भौगोलिक विविधता अधिक पाई जाती है। जिसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव जनसांख्यिकी पर पड़ता है। जनगणना 2001 अनुसार जनपद का कुल जनसंख्या 697078 थी, जोकि 2011 में घटकर 687271 हो गई है। इस प्रकार जनपद में वार्षिक जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर -1.41 (ऋणात्मक वृद्धि) दर्ज की गई है। जनपद के जनसांख्यिकी अध्ययन के अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या के संरचना, वितरण, प्रवास, वृद्धि एवं ह्रास आदि का अध्ययन किया गया है।

शोध पत्र में जनपद पौड़ी गढ़वाल का जनसांख्यिकी, सामान्य ढाल, उच्चावच, भौगोलिक विषमताएँ।

शोध पत्र में जनपद पौड़ी गढ़वाल का जनसांख्यिकी अध्ययन किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या के वितरण, जनसंख्या, प्रवास, कालिक परिवर्तन आदि पहलुओं का अध्ययन किया गया है। अध्ययन में 1981-2011 तक जनपद में जनसंख्या तथा उसमें होने वाले प्रतिदशक अन्तर का अध्ययन किया गया है। वर्ष 1981 में सर्वाधिक दशकीय वृद्धि 15.34 प्रतिशत तथा वर्ष 2011 में सबसे कम दशकीय वृद्धि (ऋणात्मक वृद्धि) पाई गई है। इसी प्रकार जनपद के आयु वर्गानुसार एवं धर्मानुसार जनसंख्या का वितरण का अध्ययन एवं विश्लेषण किया गया है। इसी प्रकार जनपद में विकासखण्डवार जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर का अध्ययन करने वाले तथ्यों का भी शोध पत्र में अध्ययन किया गया है।

जनपद पौड़ी गढ़वाल का भौगोलिक विस्तार 39° 45' से 30° 15' उत्तरी अक्षांश तथा 78° 15' से 78° 15' पूर्वी अक्षांश के मध्य में स्थित है।

Alp K. Joshi
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RELIGIOUS AND TOURISM IMPORTANCE OF HARIDWAR, UTTARAKHAND

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ABSTRACT: The *Devbhumi* Uttarakhand is a land of God and Goddess which abounds with natural beauty and cultural heritage. Every place of Uttarakhand has some religious or cultural or tourism or pilgrim or spiritual or socio-economic importance. The well-known place Haridwar, is one of the most important destination for pilgrim and religious people since ancient time. In this paper the religious, cultural, social, pilgrimage, spiritual and tourism importance of Haridwar is discuss.

KEY WORDS: Haridwar, Religious, Shiv, Temple, Tourism

The prominent spiritual centre of Uttarakhand, 'Hardwar' is known as Devbhumi, Tapobhumi, Sripur, Bhrampur, Suwamgotra, Khasmandal, Khasdesh, Kartikeypur, Kedarmandal, Kedarkhand etc. in legends and myths. The Hardwar city is situated in the lap of nature, replete with wide mountain ranges, natural glory, transcendental beauty and spiritual surrounding and lie just 292.7 meter from the sea level and exists in 29°25' latitude and 78°10' longitude on the bank of river Ganga and in the middle of Neel Parvat and Bilv Parvat and the other side of the Shivalik mountain chain (Fig 1).

Abound in the natural beauty, cultural heritage, temples, ashrams, arena and river wharf, the prominent Hindu shrine 'Hardwar' is supposed to be among four famous 'Mahakumbh' fair spot, seven savior pilgrimage, 51 sanctified places, 108 Divya shakti places, Vighra and 84 seats of Ballabhacharya since ancient time (Kalyan Terthank, January,1957). That's why it is a prominent shrine for all communities like Vaishnav, Shaiv, Shakti, Nath and Sidh etc. Since it's thousands years of existence, Hardwar was known by its different name as *Gangadwar*, *Kapilahr*, *Swargdwar*, *Mayapur*, *Haridwar*, *Kutildarra*, *Panchpuri* and *Choupali darra* (Naithani,1994). Its existence found in myths, religious literature like Van Parva and Anusashan Parva (Ch.26/12) of Mahabharatha.

गंगाद्वारे कुशावर्ते: विल्वके नेमिपर्वते,
तथा कनखले स्नात्वा घृतापाय्या दिवं व्रजेत ॥ (Anusashan Parva, Ch.26/12)

Resembling to its name, Haridwar is assumed such a holy place, where not humans but also God, Gandharva and Saints get the fruit of meritorious action by living here.

शुभेदेशो महाराज पुण्ये देवर्षि सेविते,
गंगाद्वारे महातेजा देव गन्धर्व सेविते ॥ (Van Parva, Ch. 87/13)



श्रीमद्भागवतोक्त उद्धवचरित्र

डॉ० अरुणिमा
अभि प्राफेसर संस्कृत
राज ग्ना म वि काटदास

उद्धव शास्त्र की साक्षात् मूर्ति है और ज्ञानलोक के साधक भी हैं। उनकी निश्चित मान्यता है कि सत्य का दर्शन ज्ञानालोक से ही सम्भव है। वह इस भेद को नहीं जानते हैं कि कोई-कोई वस्तु अन्धकार में ही दृष्टिगोचर होती हैं। पृथ्वी के पृष्ठतल पर जितने पदार्थ हैं वे प्रकाश में ही दिखते हैं किन्तु अनन्त गगन के विस्तार में जो असंख्य तारक राशि विसर्जित हैं उन्हें अन्धकार ही नेत्र गोचर करता है। सूर्यास्त होने पर जब अन्धकार छा जाता है तभी नक्षत्रों का रूप प्रस्फुटित होता है यदि किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन का यह व्रत हो कि वह सर्वदा उत्तर दिशा में ध्रुव नक्षत्र पर ही अपनी दृष्टि केन्द्रित करता है। प्रकाशाकाङ्क्षी मनुष्य की तपस्या में प्रकाश का गौरव स्तम्भ ही होगा।

उद्धव जी वृष्णिवंशियों में प्रधान पुरुष थे, वे साक्षात् बृहस्पति जी के शिष्य और परम बुद्धिमान थे, वे भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण के प्रिय सखा तथा मन्त्री भी थे। एक दिन शरणागतों के समस्त दुःख हर लेने वाले भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण ने अपने प्रिय भक्त और एकान्तप्रेमी उद्धव जी का हस्त-स्वहस्त में रखकर कहा-स्वभाव में सौम्यता वाले उद्धव जी तुम ब्रज जाओ वहाँ मेरे माता-पिता (यशोदा मैया और नन्दबाबा) हैं उन्हें आनन्दित करो, गोपियाँ विरह की व्याधि से दुःखित हैं। उन्हें मेरा सन्देश सुनाकर उस वेदना से मुक्त करो। उनका प्राण, उनका जीवन सब मैं ही हूँ। उन्होंने मेरे लिए अपने पति, सगे सम्बन्धी सब कुछ त्याग दिया उन्होंने बुद्धि से भी मुझको अपना प्रिय अपना प्रियतम-नहीं, आत्मा मान रखा है। मेरा यह व्रत है कि जो लोग मेरे लिए लौकिक और पारलौकिक धर्मों को छोड़ देते हैं उनका भरण-पोषण मैं स्वयं करता हूँ-

ता मन्मनस्का मत्प्राणा मदर्थे त्यक्तदैहिकाः।
मामेव दयितं प्रेष्ठमात्मानं मनसा गताः।

ये त्यक्तलोकधर्माश्च मदर्थे तान् विभर्ष्यहम्।'

उद्धव यादववंश के परामर्शदाता और यदुनाथ के पार्षद हैं। उद्धव श्रीकृष्ण के चाचा देवभाग के आत्मज है। आप बाल्यावस्था से ही श्रीकृष्ण भक्त रहे हैं। जब उनकी आयु केवल पाँच वर्ष की थी। तभी से वह श्रीकृष्ण पूजा में दत्तचित्त थे। श्रीकृष्ण को भोजन-जल ग्रहण कराये बिना वह अन्न-जल ग्रहण नहीं करते थे। हरिदाम वर्य की उपाधि से भक्तों ने उद्धव को मण्डित किया, श्रीशुकदेव उद्धव को बुद्धिसत्तम कहते हैं अतएव आप पाण्डित्य में अतुलनीय हैं। मनुष्य समाज के आप रत्नराज हैं। सभी यादवगण उद्धव के प्रति असीम श्रद्धा करते हैं, उद्धव का विचार कौशल अति सुतीक्ष्ण है। उनका शास्त्रानुशीलन भी अति सुनिपुण है। आप की बराबरी किसी अन्य पात्र से नहीं हो सकती। आपकी देह का वर्णन अङ्गों का सौष्ठव, अङ्गचेष्टा, गतिविधि, सभी कुछ एकदम श्रीकृष्ण के अनुरूप है। गोपियों ने देखा कि श्रीकृष्ण के सेवक उद्धव जी की आकृति और वेशभूषा सब श्रीकृष्ण जैसी ही है। घुटनों तक लम्बी-लम्बी भुजाएँ हैं, नूतन कमलदल के समान कोमल नेत्र हैं, शरीर पर पीला वस्त्र धारण किये हैं, गले में कमल पुष्पों की माला है। कानों में मणिजड़ित कुण्डल झलक रहे हैं और मुखारविन्द अत्यन्त प्रफल्लित है-

तं वीक्ष्य कृष्णामुचरं ब्रजस्त्रियः प्रलम्बबाहुं नवकज्जलोचनम्।
पीताम्बरं पुष्करमालिनं लसमुखारविन्दं मणिसृष्टकुण्डलम्॥

उद्धव का मुखमण्डल शान्तरसमय स्निग्धता की मूर्ति है। श्रीकृष्ण के प्रसादी द्रव्य के अतिरिक्त कोई अनन्य द्रव्य ग्रहण ही नहीं करते हैं। प्रसादी वस्त्रालंकार, आभूषणों से विभूषित उद्धव को देखकर मानो श्रीकृष्ण ही प्रतीत हो रहे हैं। अत्यन्त अशान्त अवस्था में भी कोई उद्धव जी का

वेदों में राष्ट्रीय एकता विहंगावलोकन

•डॉ० अरुणिम

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् भारतवर्ष की मनीषा का मूल मन्त्र है माता भूमि पुत्रोष्ण पृथिव्या वेदवधनों और जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी ऐसे सुभाषितों से प्राचीन भारतीयों की राष्ट्र भक्ति और राष्ट्रीय भावना प्रकट हुई है। राष्ट्रीय एकता का संस्थापिका एव विश्व की सर्वोत्तम संस्कृति की संहिता सरकृत भाषा एवं उसमें रचित साहित्य में भारतीय जीवन प्रगति की कल्पना मात्र ही है। हमारा जीवन, हमारा चिन्तन, हमारा बहुविध चिन्तन सामाजिक और धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों की उत्पत्ति और सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं का क्रमिक विकास यह सभी संस्कृत साहित्य के माध्यम से प्राप्त होते हैं।

संस्कृत साहित्य हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता और सांस्कृतिक एकता की अद्वितीय आधारशिला है। राष्ट्रोन्नति और राष्ट्र रक्षा के लिए अपने प्राणों तक का हवन करते थे। बृहस्पति देव राष्ट्र को स्थिर करें, इन्द्र राष्ट्र को सुदृढ़ करें और अग्नि देव निरश्वल रूप से धारण करें। सारे राष्ट्र में धनुर्धारी लक्ष्य का वेदन करने और महारथी क्षत्रिय आर्यों की कल्पना की। वयं राष्ट्रे जागृत्याम पुरोहिताः अर्थात् अपने राष्ट्र में नेता बनकर जागरण शील बने रहें।

राष्ट्र शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति 'धमकना' अर्थ वाली राज् धातु से हुई है। जिसमें औणादिक 'ष्ट्र' प्रत्यय से निष्पन्न होकर राजते शीघ्रते प्रकाशते शोभते इति राष्ट्रम् अर्थात् जो स्वयं देदीयमान होने वाला है वह राष्ट्र कहलाता है अथवा विविध वैभवों से सुशोभित देश राष्ट्र होता है। जो राजा तस्करों को नियन्त्रित करता है। और प्रजा से राजकर वसूलता रहता है। वह राष्ट्र बुरी तरह शोभित होता है और वह राजा भी स्वर्ग से वञ्चित हो जाता है। राजते तत् राष्ट्रम् व्युत्पत्ति से जो सर्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र हो किसी से दबाया न गया हो वह राष्ट्र है। राष्ट्र शब्द इंगलिश शब्द 'नेशन' का पर्याय है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्र शब्द के लिए kingdom, Realm, Empire, District, Territory, country, Region, people, National और Subjects आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग मिलता है। एक ऐसा जनसमुदाय जो एक निश्चित भूभाग पर निवास करता हो जिसकी अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति हो तथा जो एकात्मकता की प्रेरणा और से बंधा हो, राष्ट्र शब्द का प्रयोग राष्ट्र से सम्बद्ध राष्ट्रदा, राष्ट्रदिप्तावः राष्ट्रमृति, राष्ट्री राष्ट्रमृत्यु आदि शब्द वेदों में विद्यमान हैं।

राष्ट्र का तात्पर्य एक निश्चित भूखण्ड से है जनजीवन विहीन भूखण्ड राष्ट्र नहीं बन सकता है उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि भाषा, धर्म, इतिहास आदि की एकता भी राष्ट्र के रूप में संगठित होने की भावना का द्योतक है। राष्ट्र को अपने स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व के प्रति सचेत बनाने के लिए एक मातृभूमि होना भी आवश्यक है। राष्ट्र जनसमुदाय के संगठन की व्यक्ति है यह निष्ठा मानव में पूर्ण रूप से नैसर्गिक होती है। जिसे स्वदेश सेवा, स्वदेश भक्ति आदि अनेक नामों से जाना जाता है। राष्ट्रीयता अपने-अपने स्वाधिकार के लिए स्वायत्त शासन की कामना करती है। संगठन को राष्ट्र की सुख समृद्धि तथा उन्नति का सूक्ष्म मानते हुए कि परस्पर ईर्ष्या द्वेष वाला कोई भी कर्म व्यक्तियों द्वारा न हो। राष्ट्र की उन्नति तथा विजय में राष्ट्र पुरोहित के प्रयत्न से ही राष्ट्र ज्ञान से युक्त होता है। जिसके द्वारा राष्ट्र के लोगों की उन्नति होती है तथा यह पुरोहित ही उन्हें उलग कावचन से युक्त करने का प्रयत्न करता है। जिसके द्वारा राष्ट्र विजयी होता है।

सभी वर्गों की एकता ही राष्ट्र के कार्यों में सफलता प्रदान करने वाली शक्ति है। हमारे ऋषियों ने एक मन्त्र द्वारा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, बौद्धिक एवं पारस्परिक भेदभाव को दूरकर विश्व एकता की भावना को स्थापित किया है। एकता अस्पृश्यता तथा परस्पर स्नेह एव सौहार्द की प्रेरणा हेतु प्रेरित है। परस्पर सहयोग एवं सद्भाव की प्रेरणा प्रायः सभी ग्रन्थों में विद्यमान है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता का मूल स्रोत संस्कृत भाषा में है। संस्कृत भाषा ने अनेक भाषाओं को जननी के रूप में जन्म दिया, तो बहुत ही धात्री रूप में पालन पोषण किया है। भारतीय भाषाओं में संस्कृत से प्राप्त शब्द और भाव सम्पदा हमारी राष्ट्र एकता का एक शाश्वत और सशक्त संबल है। राष्ट्रीयता को महर्षियों ने मानव व्यक्तित्व का सर्वोत्कृष्ट परिधान बताया है। अन्तर्गत ख्यात पदार्थों की पूर्ति करने के लिए मातृभूमि को स्वर्ग त्रिभुवन के सुख सम्पदा प्रदान करने हेतु अन्तरिक्ष तथा भरण-पोषण और संरक्षण प्रदान करने के कारण मातृ-पितृ की उपमा दी है। जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी के अनुसार जन्मदायिनी जननी और जन्मस्थल ये दोनों ही स्वर्ग से भी अधिक महान हैं। उसे सन्तान का अनुगामी बताते हुए वंशातुल्य द्वारा प्राप्त नैसर्गिक सुख के अनुरूप समुचित यातावरण प्रदान करने में अपनी अहम भूमिका निभाते हुए व्यक्तित्व विकास के साथ-साथ समायोजित व्यवस्था करने की क्षमता प्रदान की गई है। माता-मातृभूमि की समान भाव से स्तुति करने पर विशेष बल दिया है। राष्ट्रोन्माद्यक बनीयत इति विक्रम चन्द्र चटर्जी ने पराधीनता की जालीयों से बंधन मुक्त कराने के उद्देश्य से समुचित राष्ट्र को एक ही सूत्र में एकीकृत करने

The Perception of New Vision of Digital India 2030- A Study Focused on First and Second Dimension of Growing Economy

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Abstract

The new vision of India 2030 is one of the important and challenging tasks for the operating leader of present Government. During the Presenting of interim Budget by the Finance Minister Piyush Goel on Friday laid out the government's 10 point vision to be achieved by 2030. We are poised to become a \$5 trillion economy in the next five years and aspire to become a \$10 trillion economy in the next eight years thereafter, Goel also focused in his speech that the first dimension of this vision will be to build physical as well as social infrastructure for a \$10 trillion economy and to provide ease of living. It will comprise of next generation infrastructure of roads, railways, seaports, airports, urban transport, gas and electric transmission and inland waterways. On the social infrastructure side, he said that every family will have a roof on its head and will live in a healthy, clean and wholesome environment. We will also build a quality, science-oriented educational system with Institutes of Excellence providing leadership at the top. The second dimension of the vision is to create a 'Digitalization and make in India' reaching every sector, or every corner of the country and impacting the life of all Indians. The present study has an aim to examine the perception of new vision of digital India 2030 regarding the growth and development of economic, poverty reduction, infrastructure, international relations, rural & urban transport, employment, solar energy, railways, seaports, airports, gas and electric transmission, inland waterways, and digital India etc. All these are the requirement of today's international competitive era for all the countries in the world either it is developed, under developed or not developed

Key words: Economic Growth, Poverty, Employment, Infrastructure, International relations, and Digital India.

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Key words: Economic Growth, Poverty, Employment, Infrastructure, International relations, and Digital India.

2019 10/12/2019
Dr. R. Singh (Centre: 12)

12/20

Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment in India: A Critical Analysis

Dr. Ramesh Singh Chauhan*

INTRODUCTION :

"Empowerment is the process of challenging existing power relation and of gaining greater control over the source of power."
— Batliwala

'Empowerment' may be described as a process which helps people to assert their control over the factors which affect their lives. Empowerment of women means developing them as more aware individuals, who are politically active, economically productive and independent and are able to make intelligent discussion in matters that affect them.

Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence.

Women's' empowerment is seen as the process and the result of the process of:

- Challenging the ideology of male domination and women's subordinations.
- Enabling women to gain equal access and control over the resources (material, human and intellectual).

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R. P. Singh (11-20)

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14

मानवीय मूल्यों के शिक्षण में अध्यापक की भूमिका : गुणात्मक शिक्षा के संदर्भ में

डॉ० रमेश सिंह चौहान
डॉ० स्वाति नेगी

सार :

मूल्य व्यक्ति के उत्थान में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, मूल्यों रहित मानव पशु से बेहतर नहीं हो सकता, मूल्यों का ज्ञान छात्रों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए आवश्यक है। अहिंसा, सत्य, परोपकार, दया, अनुशासन, सहिष्णुता, मानवता, नैतिकता, सामाजिकता जैसे कर्म मानव को महान ही नहीं बनाते वरन् राष्ट्र के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक उत्थान में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, मूल्यों का ज्ञान हम शाब्दिक रूप से नहीं दे सकते हैं, क्योंकि मूल्यों को आत्मसात करना आवश्यक होता है, मूल्य शिक्षण प्रतिमान द्वारा शिक्षक छात्रों को मूल्यों का ज्ञान करा सकता है, जो गुणात्मक शिक्षा की दृष्टि से भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है -

मानवीय मूल्य : मानवीय मूल्यों का अर्थ उन मूल्यों से है, जो एक व्यक्ति को दूसरे व्यक्ति से जोड़ते हैं, ये वे मूल्य हैं जो हमें वास्तव में मानव कहलाने का हकदार बनाते हैं, कहा गया है कि मूल्यों रहित मनुष्य जानवर के समतुल्य है।

मूल्य ही हैं जो मनुष्य को सामाजिकता का पाठ पढ़ाते हैं, उसे मनुष्य जीवन के वास्तविक उद्देश्यों का बोध कराते हैं, उसकी आन्तरिक सत्प्रवृत्तियों का संवर्धन कर उसे महामानव बनाने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, उसके जीवन को दिव्यता व आध्यात्मिकता से आलोकित करते हैं, मानवीय मूल्यों के उद्देश्य को लक्षित करते हुए खलील जीब्रान ने कहा है-¹

“मानव जीवन प्रकाश की वह सरिता है, जो प्यासों को जल प्रदान कर उनके जीवन में व्याप्त तिमिर को दूर भगाती है, मानव रूप धारण किया है तो कार्य भी मानवीय सम्पादित करो, समाज के अंग हो तो दूसरो के हित हेतु कुछ करो अन्यथा पशु माने जाओगे, मैं धर्म की बात कर रहा हूँ, यह इंसानियत का तकाजा है कि एक मानव दूसरे मानव के सहयोग, सहायता और भलाई के लिये सदैव तत्पर रहे, केवल एक यही बिन्दु है जहाँ पशु और मनुष्य पूर्णतः भिन्न दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं”

S/O
Vandana

मानवीय मूल्यों के शिक्षण में अध्यापक की भूमिका : गुणात्मक शिक्षा के संदर्भ में

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मानवीय मूल्य : मानवीय मूल्यों का अर्थ उन मूल्यों से है, जो एक व्यक्ति को दूसरे व्यक्ति से जोड़ते हैं, ये वे मूल्य हैं जो हमें वास्तव में मानव कहलाने का हकदार बनाते हैं, कहा गया है कि मूल्यों रहित मनुष्य जानवर के समतुल्य है।

मूल्य ही हैं जो मनुष्य को सामाजिकता का पाठ पढ़ाते हैं, उसे मनुष्य जीवन के वास्तविक उद्देश्यों का बोध कराते हैं, उसकी आन्तरिक सत्प्रवृत्तियों का संवर्धन कर उसे महामानव बनाने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, उसके जीवन को दिव्यता व आध्यात्मिकता से आलोकित करते हैं, मानवीय मूल्यों के उद्देश्य को लक्षित करते हुए खलील जीब्रान ने कहा है-¹

"मानव जीवन प्रकाश की वह सरिता है, जो प्यासों को जल प्रदान कर उनके जीवन में व्याप्त तिमिर को दूर भगाती है, मानव रूप धारण किया है तो कार्य भी मानवीय सम्पादित करो, समाज के अंग हो तो दूसरों के हित हेतु कुछ करो अन्यथा पशु माने जाओगे, मैं धर्म की बात कर रहा हूँ, यह इंसानियत का तकाजा है कि एक मानव दूसरे मानव के सहयोग, सहायता और भलाई के लिये सदैव तत्पर रहे, केवल एक यही बिन्दु है जहाँ पशु और मनुष्य पूर्णतः भिन्न दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं "

S/

Kumar

Effect of UV-B Radiation on the Germination of Capsicum Annum Seeds

Abstract

The advent of depletion of ozone layer with the reported subsequent increase of UV irradiation has led to interest in the effect of UV light on cellular organism

In this study the effect of UV radiation was observed on the seeds of Capsicum annum with different time interval that mean 15 minute, 60 minute and 180 minutes for 60 minute daily. It was found that when UV -B radiation was applied for 15 min daily, there was an incensement in the percentage of seed germination, the percentage of survival of Seedling and percentage of mortality of Seedling. On the other hand on treatment of UV -B radiation for 180 minute daily, there was a decreasement in percentage of seed germination, percentage of survival of Seedling and percentage of mortality of Seedlings.

Keywords: UV-B Radiation, *Capsicum annum*, Seed Germination, Mortality and Survival.

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Introduction

The ozone in the stratosphere between 15 -60 kilometres above the earth filter UV wavelength to hit the Earth's surface selectively. Ozone absorb UV-B light only. UV-B radiation increasing due to depletion of Ozone layer. Harmful effect of UV-B radiation were expressed by Council of scientific affairs (USA) in 1989. Mathew and Skorska in 1996 reported that different species have different response to the level of UV-B radiation. Some studies showed different effect of UV-B radiation in germination of various kind of seeds.

Review of Literature

Smith, H in 1982 observed that the plant growth and development depends on the energy that is derived from the the light. Schmitt, J and R.D. Wulff in 1993 reported that the habitat and ecosystem of plants can very greatly even when there are minor changes in light. The quality and quantity of light are related to the growth and development of plant.

Caldwell, et.al in 1989 and Sarkar, et.a lin 2011 studied there has been an increase in research concerning the effect of ultraviolet light 100-400 nm on plant growth and development. Peykarestan and Seify in 2012 studied that the percent germination of the the Red Bean seeds was inversely related to UV irradiation doses while Noble in 2002 observed that germination of Kale, Cabbage ,Radish and Agave seeds were spedup due to UV irradiation .Furness,et. al. in 1999 reported that the exposure of UV on plant for a few week decreased plant height , leaf area, plant dry weight ,an increased auxiliary branching and leaf curling .Siddique, et.al. in 2007 observed that the speed germination decreased with increased supplemental UV-B radiation in Soyabean crop. Krystna zuk-Golazewska, et.al in 2003 studied the effects of different doses of UV-B radiation on Avena fatua and Setaria viridis induced changes in leaf and plant morphology. The irradiation of seeds with high doses of UV light disturb the synthesis of protein reported by Xiuzher in 1994, hormone imbalance by Robie. et. al. in 1996 ,enzyme activity by Stoeva and Bineva in 2001. The morphological, structural and functional changes depend on the strength and duration of of UV radiation stress.

Objective of the Study

To observe the effect of UV-B radiation on the germination of Capsicum annum seeds with different time intervals.

Material and Methods

The germination experiment was conducted at Government P.G. College, Uttarkashi, (Uttarakhand) in the month of January. The seeds of crop were collected from the F.R.I, Dehradun. The uniform seeds of *Capsicum annum* L. were selected and surface sterilized by absolute ethyl alcohol and then 0.1% mercuric chloride solution of one minute each.

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8

THE GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY, NEED OF THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN THE HIMALAYA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
OF DISTRICT UTTARAKASHI

हिमालय में सतत विकास की आवश्यकता के सन्दर्भ में उत्तरकाशी
जनपद का भौगोलिक अध्ययन

डॉ० किशोर सिंह चौहान

सारांश

हिमालय पर्वत विश्व का नवीनतम वलित पर्वत है जिसमें वर्तमान में भी अनेक भूगर्भिक परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। ऐसा माना जाता है कि हिमालय पर्वत का उत्थान अभी भी निरन्तर हो रहा है। हिमालय पर्वत का सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक महत्व भी है हिमालय पर्वत को हिन्दू धर्म के अनुसार देव स्थान माना जाता है जिस कारण से ऋषि मुनी इस क्षेत्र में तपस्या एवं साधना करने के लिए निवास करते हैं। हिमालय क्षेत्र जैव विविधता का खजाना है इस क्षेत्र में अनेक प्रकार की जड़ी-बूटिया पाई जाती है जिका औषधि के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। हिमालय क्षेत्र में प्रकृतिक संसाधनों के भण्डार है जैसे हिमालय का शाब्दिक अर्थ है हिम का घर जिससे स्पष्ट होता है कि हिमालय में पर्याप्त मात्रा में हिम पाया जाता है जहां से वर्ष भर बहने वाली नदियां गंगा, यमुना, सिन्धु, ब्रह्मपुर, जैसी विशाल नदियों का उद्गम होता है तथा इन नदियों की अनेक छोटी सहायक नदियों का भी हिमालय से उद्गम होता है।

हिमालय से निकलने वाली ये नदियां भारत के उत्तर मैदान में जहां जल आपूर्ति का मुख्यस्रोत है। इसके साथ-साथ ये नदियां हिमालय से उपजाऊ मिट्टी लाकर उत्तर के मैदान में बिछा देती है।

हिमालय पर्वत प्राकृतिक वनस्पतियों एवं वन्य जीव जन्तुओं का भी एक मुख्य स्थान है। हिमालय की जलवायु भी अनेक स्थानों पर स्वास्थ्यवर्धक पायी जाती है। संक्षेप में कहा जा सकता है कि हिमालय प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य का भण्डार है तथा इस क्षेत्र में समृद्ध परिस्थितिक तंत्र पाया जाता है। हिमालय क्षेत्र जल वन व मिट्टी का भण्डार है।

प्रकृति में पाये जाने वाले समस्त प्राकृतिक संसाधनों में मानव को इसके केन्द्र में रखा जाता है प्रकृति में उपस्थित समस्त संसाधन मानव के उपभोग तथा विकास के लिए है, जिनका मनुष्य निरन्तर दोहन भी करता जा रहा है। हिमालय पर्वत का क्षेत्र भी मानव की विकासात्मक क्रियाकलापों के कारण प्रभावित हो रहा है जिसका मुख्य कुप्रभाव हिमालयन को पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र एवं जैव

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ANALYTICAL FUNCTIONS IN ANALYSIS: AN OVERVIEW

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In the present paper we had discuss the concept of real analytical functions and complex analytical functions. And discuss some important results on it, we also discuss the condition of analytical functions for infinitely differentiability.

INTRODUCTION

As we all know that real analysis and complex analysis both are very important branch of Mathematics. A "Real Analysis" deals with problems which are closely connected with the notion of 'limit' and some other notions, such as the operations of 'differentiation' and 'integration' which are directly dependent on the concept of limit when all these operations are confined to the domain of real numbers.

The name "Complex Analysis" is deceiving, because the subject in fact analysis only those functions of complex numbers \mathbb{C} that are differentiable at a point or for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ or some other open set $G \in \mathbb{C}$. Complex analytical functions is a different from complex derivatives, it is defined as any complex differentiable functions in an open set is analytical.

PRELIMINARY FUNCTIONS:

Let A and B be two sets, and let there be a rule which associate to each member x of A , a member y of B . Such a rule or a correspondence f under which to each element x of the set A there corresponds exactly one element y of the set B is called as a function (mapping). Symbolically we write $f: A \rightarrow B$, the set A is domain of the function and B is the co-domain of the function.

REAL VALUED FUNCTION:

Let X be a non empty set. A function $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called as a real valued function on X . For each $x \in X$, the f -image, denoted by $f(x)$ (which is also called the value of f at x), is a real number.

PCM020089

सूचिका

दूधनाथ सिंह कृत 'निष्कासन' उपन्यास में दलित स्त्री चेतना

डॉ० निजोला

एसोसिएट प्रोफसर, हिन्दी विभाग, सनातन धर्म महाविद्यालय मुजफ्फरनगर, उ०प्र०

सीमित कुमार

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शोध सार : दूधनाथ सिंह जी का पहला उपन्यास 'निष्कासन' सन् 2002 में प्रकाशित हुआ। यह उपन्यास एक लम्बी कहानी के साथ आगे बढ़ता है। इस उपन्यास में एक गरीब तथा दलित वर्ग की लड़की को उच्च शिक्षा लेते वक्त कौन-कौन से शारीरिक व मानसिक आघात झेलने पड़ते हैं। इसका ज्वलंत एवं जीवंत चित्र इस उपन्यास में प्रस्तुत है, इस उपन्यास की कथा में राजनीतिक यथार्थ, दलित विमर्श, स्त्री विमर्श, सामाजिक यथार्थ साफ देखे जा सकते हैं। इस उपन्यास में दलित व स्त्री की कठिनाइयों को षटको तक पहुँचना मुख्य उद्देश्य रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त आर्थिकता, जातीयता, भ्रष्टाचार तथा आत्महत्या जैसी भयावह समस्याओं से भी परिचित कराया है। इस शोध पत्र में 'निष्कासन' उपन्यास में दलित स्त्रियों के शोषण और संघर्ष को दिखाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

दूधनाथ सिंह समकालीन हिन्दी कथा साहित्य के एक प्रमुख जनपक्षधरता का परिचय देते हैं। इन्होंने 'निष्कासन' उपन्यास में प्रमुख घटनाओं का निर्भीकता के साथ वर्णन करके इस उपन्यास को रूचिकर व जीवंत बनाया, दूधनाथ जी ने इस लघु उपन्यास में शिक्षण संस्थानों में व्याप्त जातिगत भेदभाव तथा सवर्ण समाज की रूढ़िगत मानसिकता का पर्दाफाश किया है। लोकतान्त्रिक देश में एक दलित लड़की का न्याय के लिए दर-दर भटकना समाज और व्यवस्था को प्रश्नों के कटघरे में खड़ा कर देता है। लेखक ने शैक्षणिक परिसर में हो रहे दलित स्त्री के शोषण और भेदभाव का पर्दाफाश किया है। दूधनाथ सिंह ने दलित को स्त्री से जोड़ा है। दलित और वह भी स्त्री हो तो उसकी यातना और भी बढ़ जाती है। वर्तमान समय भी जाति व्यवस्था में डूबा हुआ है। आज भी जातिगत भेदभाव सरकारी कार्यालयों, शिक्षण संस्थानों आदि में साफ देखा जा सकता है। आज भी सवर्ण समाज दलित को उच्च शिक्षा से वंचित रखना चाहते हैं। इस उपन्यास में शिक्षण संस्थान में जातिगत भेदभाव के साथ-साथ तमाम राजनैतिक पार्टियों, न्यायालय, मीडिया और भ्रष्ट सत्ता व्यवस्था की पोल खोलकर रख दी है। इस निष्कासन उपन्यास में दलित स्त्रियों पर हो रहे शोषण और उसके संघर्ष को दिखाने का प्रयास किया है।

भारतीय साहित्य में दलित साहित्य और स्त्री साहित्य सिर्फ आधुनिक काल में ही नहीं बरन् भारतीय साहित्य के आरम्भ से ही जीवन के इन पक्षों की अभिव्यक्ति होती रही है। संस्कृत के आदि कवि वाल्मीकि को दलित जीवन का अनुभव प्राप्त था मध्यकालीन संत व भक्त कवि कबीरदास, रविदास, तुकाराम, नामदेव आदि भी दलित जीवन की पीड़ाओं से परिचित थे। दलित और गरीब जीवन पर केंद्रित साहित्य ही सामाजिक समूहों के उत्पीड़न की स्थिति को दर्शाता है। स्त्री का उत्पीड़न वर्गगत सन्दर्भ में होता है और लिंग के आधार पर भी।

6

**VITALITY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF CONTENT ANALYSIS IN
REFERENCE TO QUALITATIVE RESEARCH**

Dr. Swati Negi, Dr. Ramesh Singh Chauhan

ABSTRACT

Content analysis is a kind of tool which is used to study the existence of some concepts or words present in textual or visual forms. Texts include various documents, books, newspaper articles, etc. Visuals include advertising, theater, movies, etc. Analyses can also be done on any communication source which occurs. If we talk about history, then content analysis used to be time-consuming. Things were done manually, and there were punch cards and human coders. Later, things got evolved and today, we have different techniques to analyze the data in front of us. Researchers are now able to analyze larger text pieces, and they are focusing on concepts rather than the single words. They also now work on semantic relationships and, not on just frequency counts. The following paper tries to overview the use of content analysis in present times where there is so much data generated everywhere most of which may be irrelevant and not useful. Therefore it is of much significance that how content analysis can be fruitfully employed to segregate the useful information. The two types of content analysis is being put forth with the summary of its advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: Qualitative research, content, data, conceptual analysis, rational analysis

FULL LENGTH PAPER:

Content analysis is a research method for studying documents and communication artifacts, which might be texts of various formats, pictures, audio or video. Social scientists use content analysis to examine patterns in communication in a replicable and systematic manner. Practices and philosophies of content analysis vary between academic disciplines. They all involve systematic reading or observation of texts or artifacts.

Content analysis is distinguished from other kinds of social science research that it does not require the collection of data from people. Like documentary research, content analysis is

Microfinance An Innovative Tool for the Socio-economic Development of the Member of SHGs: A Case Study of Uttarakhand (India)

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Abstract

Commercial banks are playing a very crucial role in providing the satisfaction to the member of self help groups (SHGs) through their services and also maintain their socio-economic development in Uttarakhand. Micro finance is focusing at a new trend as a socio-economic development under the ministry of finance provided by the commercial bank, co-operative banks and RRB becoming very helpful steps under the ministry of government. Perception of beneficiaries that they are getting the immense help after joining the SHGs. Beneficiaries have reported about their participation in SHGs and getting more respected in their own families and society in general. Perception of beneficiaries regarding the micro finance means they are not only getting the finance from the bank like commercial, co-operative and RRB etc but also they are getting economic and social development due to the training and promotion programme from the NGOs at time to time. The aim of commercial bank regarding the SHGs are to remove the poverty from the root and making themselves to fight against the poverty because there is a need to require the proper finance to come in the existence for the rural people. Hence, the SHGs programmer, although primarily aimed at poverty alleviation, is resulting in even more fundamental and desirable change in terms of social empowerment of women, empowerment of their families through higher incomes and better choices and finally in the betterment of community life regarding the poor rural people. Few analyses were being done on the bases of beneficiaries for SHGs and banks officials of the commercial bank in District Dehradun, Nainital, and Pauri Garhwal of Uttarakhand. This analysis was done for knowing the economic condition of the beneficiaries of SHGs and

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STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SYSTEM IN BANKING SECTOR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STATE BANK OF INDIA

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Abstract

Today's competitive environment, demands best performance of their employees continuously in order to compete the market place, effectively, this objective was attempted to achieve through employee performance appraisal which was more concerned with telling employees where they lacked in their performance. Performance appraisal system encourages employees to perform well. Performance appraisal system provides useful information regarding area where *employees are needed to improve*. Performance appraisal system checks employee's capability with the main motive to facilitate productivity. Once the employee has been selected trained and motivated, he is then appraised for his performance. An effective performance appraisal system has a significant impact on employees' organizational effectiveness. The performance of an employee is influenced with various factors. Here the researcher tries to find out the effectiveness of the performance appraisal system in State Bank of India. It is a descriptive type of research, simple random sampling was adopted, and self-prepared, structured questionnaire with the five point scale was used to collect the primary data. The finding is the socio demographic factors and the overall performance of the employee has the influence. The results of the study were analyzed statistically by correlation and regression using SPSS software. The finding is the performance appraisal is linked with the employee performance outcomes in State bank of India. The major finding of the study is that performance appraisal outcomes are accurate and significant towards employee performance.

Not. A. Rajan

(2019-20)

INTEGRATION BETWEEN GLOABLIZATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE & BEHAVIOUR: A CASE STUDY OF PRIVATE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Today, all organization exists in a variable environment that is directly affected by the global influences. Global influences leads to many changes in the society, on which, in turn, depend the organizational culture and behavior. Globalization represents a breakthrough, an exchange of information, an economy without borders and without political restrictions. This study mainly focuses on investigating the impact of globalization on organizational culture and overall behavior. The primary objective of this paper is to analyze the connection between globalization and organizational culture & behavior. A field survey was conducted from the employees working in the private organization. The questionnaire contained 26 questions on different factors of Globalization as well as their impacts on the organizational culture and behavior. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. Both hypotheses were examined through 'Correlation- & Regression Procedure. The study shows that the impact of globalization has a great influence on the Connectivity of organizational culture & behavior which leads to professionalism. The current study will appear as a source of knowledge for the interested researchers working on the similar topics by providing first hand and local facts and figures about the issue.

KEYWORDS: Globalization, Organization culture, Organization Behavior

1. INTRODUCTION:

Globalization has been shown to be important factors in defining organizational environment that consist organizational behavior as well as culture. The process of globalization in the modern day has been caused by the advancement in technology, communication and infrastructure. Global influences contain lots of opportunities for organizations to exploit, but organization has to face several challenges too. Whether globalization is an advantage or a drawback for an organization, depending on the situation of organization culture and behavior, the process itself cannot be ignored.

Global liquidity of capital, increased product diversification, globalization of the market free circulation of goods to a higher extent, easier and cheaper transportation of raw materials, finished products and semi-finished products, increased efficiency and

MAJK Paper

Dec. 2019-20

2

EFFECT OF REGION ON INTENSITY IN GARHWAL HINDI DIALECT OF UTTARAKHAND

Manoj Kumar Riyal, Hement Bisht, Ekta Belwal, Raj Kumar Tyagi, Devendra Singh Chauhan and Manbirendra Singh

ABSTRACT

Present paper presents a study of aspiration of Garhwali Hindi syllables abutted with ten vowels /a, a:, i, i:, u, u:, e, e:, o, o:/ in different position of the words i.e. initial, middle and final position. These tokens were spoken in isolation by 10 adult male and 10 adult female speakers of different regions of Uttarakhand i.e. Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakashi, and Rudraprayag. Garhwali Hindi is a regional dialect of Uttarakhand. The subjects were selected based on their linguistic background, either Garhwali Hindi as their mother tongue or studied Garhwali Hindi during their school days. These tokens were recorded using two different microphones in an acoustically treated room. A cardioid's microphone was kept at a distance of 15 cm from the mouth of the speaker. The recordings were conducted using PRAAT speech software connected to a Pentium PC and with a sampling rate of 16 kHz and 16-bit digitization. In this paper, effect of region on intensity in Garhwali Hindi dialect of Uttarakhand were studied and generally it was observed that female speaker has the higher intensity in comparison to male speakers in most of the vowels.

INTRODUCTION

Sound intensity is the energy per unit time transmitted through unit area. In c.g.s. system, which is the most common reference system in the acoustic literature and adopted in this work, the unit of intensity is erg per second per square centimeter. One such unit is 10^-7 watts/cm^2. in a plane or spherical free-progressive sound wave the intensity in the direction of the propagation is

W = (P^2 / rho * c) erg-sec^-1 / cm^2 (1.1)

Where P is the r.m.s. sound pressure in dynes/ cm^2, rho is the density of the medium in g/cm^3, and c is the velocity of the propagation in cm/sec. The product rho c is the specific acoustical resistance of the medium which is 41.4 dynes sec / cm^3 at 20^oC and 40.0 dynes sec / cm^3 at 35^oC, the later value appropriate for the wave propagation within the vocal cavities.

3

TO STUDY THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUGGLE OF THE CHARACTERS OF ANITA DESAI'S NOVEL 'IN CUSTODY'

Dr. Vandana Chauhan

ABSTRACT:

'In Custody' a novel written by Anita Desai, is completely a psychological drama in which Deven, the main character, is in custody of identity crisis, because of his unwanted and unlike profession of a Hindi lecturer and moreover, an unhappy married life.

Deven, psychologically, feels himself in custody of circumstances and situations which compel him to live a life which he never wishes. He is in trauma as all the circumstances, surrounds him compels to live a life of a prisoner. He is in trauma as all the circumstances, surrounds him compels to live a life of prisoner. He leads a life of a prisoner a prisoner of his psychology and surroundings. He lives in a open jail from where he struggles hard to run off to a new unknown and estranged place which would be his utopian world. Through out the novel the readers have seen that Deven struggles to get himself free from the clutches or cage of his present situation and in search of new sky where he fly freely but in vain. For it, he takes casual leaves from his college, send his unmatched wife, Sarla and his responsibility, i.e his Son, Monu to his in-law's house and moves towards Delhi, in the hope of scaling new heights where he would get new land and strange people, where he would settled himself as per his wish, do as per his hobbies and fulfill his dreams. He knows that his way is not an easy way that's why he is mentally prepared for everything. He encounters many odd situations which are full of hardship but he doesnot lose his courage and try to crush all the adverse condition and efforts to make them favorable and suitable for him, as he is eagerly desirous for his new life which he wishes to live and for which he dreamt for many decades but unable to fulfill because of his family's problems. "Deven the poor widow's son" (p-3), always faces financial crisis in life, which lead him to switched up to a job of a hindi lecturer in Lala Ram Lal College, Mirpore, only to improve the financial condition of his family, while he is a dying fan of urdu language but he doesnot study and make his career in this subject because urdu is dying language.

Moreover, he again, compelled by his family members and relatives to get married with a completely unmatched girl, Sarla.

"Of course she had not been his choice but that of his **mother** and aunts, crafty and cautious women; she was the daughter of a friend of an aunt's. **she lived on the same street** as that family, they had observed her for years and found her suitable in every way: plain, penny – pinching and congenially pessimistic" (p-69)

विषयानुक्रम

सम्पादकीय

क्रम. सं.	शोधपत्र / लेखक	पृष्ठ
1.	Self-Management : The Nucleus Of Management Science In Ancient India <i>-Dr. Khagendra Patra</i>	01-12 13-16
2.	Vegetarians and Health Management <i>-Dr. Meera Pal</i>	17-20
3.	Medical Tourism in Uttar Pradesh <i>-Dr. Mahendra Pal Singh</i>	21-26
4.	Study of Socio-Economic Status And Sports Performance of Different Level Players <i>-Dr. Chhannu Lal</i>	27-39
5.	Arts,Craft and Trade In Awadh :Progress,Patronage and Impediments <i>-Dr. Saumya Sengupta</i>	40-46
6.	Poverty Eradication Programs: Implementation in India <i>-Shyam Mishra</i>	47-52
7.	Signature of Women Historians : An Historiographical Approach <i>-Vandana Verma</i>	53-66
8.	Buddhist Art in India and China: A Comparative Study <i>-Dr. Usha Yadav</i>	67-75
9.	Exploring Sitamarhi,Bihar as Tourist Destination-An Exploratory Study <i>-Abhishek Kumar Maurya</i> <i>-Mandeep Bharti</i>	76-78
10.	Changing Nature of Photography Business in Gorakhpur City <i>-Vagnita</i>	79-87
11.	राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में महर्षि अरविन्द का योगदान <i>-डॉ. दिवाकर त्रिपाठी</i>	88-94
12.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों का निर्वाचन एवं भारतीय न्यायाधीश <i>-डॉ० निशा जायसवाल</i>	95-101
13.	डॉ० भीमराव अंबेडकर के आर्थिक विचारों की सार्थकता <i>-डॉ० प्रेम नारायण यादव</i> <i>-रेखा यादव</i>	102-106
14.	संस्कृत नाट्य-स्वरूप-निरूपण <i>-डॉ० मधु सत्यदेव</i>	107-113
15.	जीव-चिकित्साअपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन : एक विधिक अध्ययन <i>-डॉ० वेद प्रकाश राय</i> <i>-अर्चना तिवारी</i>	



पंत का प्रगतिवादी दृष्टिकोण

डॉ० शोभा रावत

प्रकृति के सुकुमार कवि पंत जी का जन्म कौसानी में २० मई सन् १९०० में हुआ। सात वर्ष की उमिर में आपने अपने प्रथम छंद की रचना की। पंत जी जब अल्मोड़ा आए तो उन्होंने गुसाईं दत्त से अपना प्रथम कवि-संगतकर सुमित्रानन्दन पंत रख दिया। भले ही पंत जी ने अपनी रचनाओं का शुभारम्भ प्रकृति के चित्रण रूपों से किया किन्तु वे किसी एक वाद की लक्ष्मण रेखा से नहीं बंधे। आपकी छायावादी रचना वीणा, पल्लव इत्यादि है। प्रगतिवाद तक आते-आते पंत जी जीवन के कटु यथार्थ से अवगत हुए, जगत की अनेक वास्तविकताओं ने आपको विद्रोही कवि बना दिया। प्रगतिवादी रचनाओं में युगान्त, युगवाणी एवं ग्राम्या जिनमें कवि ने प्रगतिवादी विचारधारा की अभिव्यक्ति दी है।

पंत जी ने अपनी प्रगतिवादी रचनाओं में चिन्तात्मकता, लाक्षिकता एवं प्रतीकात्मकता का प्रयोग किया। प्रगतिवाद मानना है कि शब्द में अपने अर्थ को ध्वनित करने की शक्ति होनी चाहिए, आपकी प्रगतिवादी रचनाएँ प्रगतिवाद से प्रभावित हैं। "पंत जी की प्रगतिवादी कविता का एक और आयाम उनका बौद्धिक चिंतन और दार्शनिक दृष्टि भी है। मानवता की पूर्णता का स्वप्न उनका प्रिय स्वप्न है। इस स्वप्न के लिए जहाँ वे प्रगतिवाद की बात करते हैं, वहाँ आत्मोत्थान को अनिवार्य मानते हैं।"

प्रगतिवाद, जो साहित्य मार्क्सवादी विचारधारा से प्रभावित हुआ वहीं हिन्दी साहित्य प्रगतिवाद कहलाया। सन् १९३६ तक छायावाद काल रहा तदुपरान्त प्रगतिवाद का प्रारम्भ हुआ। छायावादी कवियों का जो चिन्तन था वो प्रगतिवाद तक आते-आते यथार्थ के नजदीक आ गई। इस काल के कवियों ने अपने अन्तः-पास के शोषण के विरुद्ध एक नई चेतना का सूत्रपात किया। प्रगतिवाद का मूल उद्देश्य शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाना एवं शोषित के प्रति सहानुभूति थी। प्रगति का उद्देश्य ही समाज के यथार्थ का चित्रण करना था। समाज की सड़ी-गली मान्यताओं का विरोध करना एवं सामाजिक विसंगतियों को उजागर करना था।

प्रगतिवाद में हिन्दी कविता का स्वाभाविक विकास हुआ। "आर्थिक मुक्ति के साथ-साथ बौद्धिक उन्नति के लिए संघर्ष करने को प्रस्तुत समाज की सामूहिक चेतना के प्रतीक रूप में प्रगतिवाद की प्रतिष्ठा हुई।" मार्क्सवाद सम्पूर्ण समाज को दो वर्गों में विभक्त करता है। पूँजीपति वर्ग, मजदूर वर्ग, पूँजीपति वर्ग के अन्तर्गत वे धनवान लोग आते हैं जो मालिक हैं एवं मजदूर वर्ग अर्थात् शोषित वर्ग यथा-मजदूर, किसान, श्रमिक आदि जिनका पूँजीपति (शोषक) वर्ग द्वारा शोषण किया जाता रहा। नारी के प्रति भी प्रगतिवादी कवियों ने यथार्थ दृष्टिकोण अपनाया। इससे पूर्व छायावाद काल में नारी को पुरुष की प्रेरक शक्ति के रूप में चित्रित किया गया। उसे श्रद्धा, कोमलता, भावुकता एवं ममता का प्रतिरूप माना गया। प्रसाद जी द्वारा कामायनी की शक्तियाँ -

"नारी तुम केवल श्रद्धा हो, विश्वास रजत नग-पग बल में,
पीयूष स्रोत सी बह करो, जीवन के सुन्दर समतल में।"

किन्तु प्रगतिवादी काव्य में नारी को पुरुष के समान ही अधिकार देने की बात कही गई। पंत जी ने नारी मुक्ति का समर्थन करते हुए लिखा - "योनि नहीं है रे नारी वह भी मानती प्रतिष्ठित, उसे पूर्ण स्वाधीन करो, वह रहे न नर पर अवसिता।"

Impact Of Watching Cartoons On The Behavior Of Children

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Abstract – This Article analyzes the impact of watching cartoons on the behavior of children. It further determined the cartoons that children watch the most, whether they watch these cartoons under the guidance of parents and the negative and positive effects of cartoons on them. In fact, digital Cartoons are the most popular entertainment for children. Currently there are plenty of TV channels that broadcast different digital cartoons for children non-stop. Whereas previously children spent their time in outdoor activities playing with their peers and enjoying different games, now they prefer watching their favorite characters on TV and get stuck in front of TV sets at home for long hours. Children's parents do not monitor the kind of cartoons they watch. This paper will also provide suggestions for children's parents in the context of habit controlling and suitable or non-suitable content to watch cartoon.

INTRODUCTION:-

During the past two decades, young children's exposure to technology and electronic narratives has increased exponentially (Roberts & Fehr, 2008). Increasing numbers of children have access to digital media beyond television and videos. Vandewater and colleagues (2007) found that in addition to watching television and videos and listening to music, children aged 3-6 also played video games, used the computer, and read electronic books (e-books). These children are entering preschools and schools with understanding of and experiences with a variety of digital media. So We may Say that Cartoons are an inevitable part of every child's life. Since the emergence of cartoon films over a century ago, several generations of children have grown up watching animated films. A multitude of girls have fantasized about being princesses and boys have imagined themselves to be valiant knights after watching classic animated tales like Peter Pan, Aladdin and the Magic Lamp, Cinderella, Beauty & the Beast and super characters like Spider-man, Chotta Bheem, Superman etc.

In fact, watching Cartoons on TV in moderation can be a good thing: preschoolers can get help learning the alphabet on public television, school kids can learn about wildlife on nature shows, and parents can keep up with current events by watching evening news. No doubt about it, television can be an excellent educator and entertainer. But despite its advantages, too much television can be detrimental: children who consistently spend more than 4 hours a day watching Cartoons on TV are more likely to be overweight. Kids who see violent acts are more likely to show aggressive behavior and also may fear that the world is scary and that something bad will happen to them. TV Cartoons characters often display risky behavior, such as smoking and drinking, and may also reinforce gender-role and racial stereotypes.

How do cartoons influence the psychology of kids? How does this colorful entertainment pose a threat to children? Unfortunately, it should be admitted that this has become a great psychological problem nowadays. Usually children watch Cartoons on television too much, which makes them addicted. For long hours children spend time in front of the television. They watch cartoons even when they eat, because some parents believe it gets easier to feed babies watching television. However, cartoons can have both positive and negative effects on the cognitive development and behavior of a child. This article tells you all about the effects of cartoons on children and gives you tips on how to deal with the negative side effects.

CARTOON

Cartoon or animated movie is a form which uses optical illusion and movements of consecutive performing of many still images. The first cartoon in the world was "Fantasmagorie" which was made by a France artist. Emile Cohl in 1908. Produced in over 100 years ago, this film had no sound and was called silent film. With white stroke on a black board in class table the film about the adventure of the cartoon character called "Stick figure". All are represented by dots and simple strokes. Traditional animated cartoon, developed in early 1900s, was practiced by Ubbe Ert Iwwerks, Walt Disney and others. They had used 24 different pictures for each second of their animated movie. The first complete cartoon was produced in 1991. However, cartoon was not recognized by worldwide audience until 1914 via category animation film "Gertie the Dinosaur" by producer John Bray. Currently Children mostly love to watch Tom and Jerry, Doraemon, Oggy and the cockroaches specifically. Others also watch Ben Ten, Dragon Ball Z, Chota Bheem, Spider-man, Gattu-Battu, Motu-Patlu, etc.

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EDUCATION AS PREVENTION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

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Abstract - Child sexual abuse is a serious and wide-spread problem in India and many parts of the world today. The trauma associated with sexual abuse can contribute to arrested development, as well as a host of psychological and emotional disorders, that some children and adolescents may never overcome. When sexual abuse goes unreported and children are not given the protective and therapeutic assistance they need, they are left to suffer in silence. This article discusses the nature and incidence of the sexual abuse of minors and How School, Teacher, Parent's guidance, Sexuality Education and children's literature may be helpful in preventing child sexual abuse. Finally this Paper focus on how Education may be used as prevention of Child Sexual Abuse in the variety of ways.

INTRODUCTION:-

Parents have a fundamental right to raise their children as they see fit and society presumes that parents will act in their children's best interest. When parents do not protect their children from harm or meet their basic needs—as with cases of child abuse and neglect society has a responsibility to intervene to protect the health and welfare of children. All children have the right to live in an environment free from abuse and neglect. The safety of children is the paramount concern that must guide child protection efforts. Children and adolescents spend a large portion of their time in school, which gives educators more access to students than most other professionals. "Teacher" is meant to encompass not only the classroom teacher, but also other school personnel involved in serving the child. This Paper is designed to examine the roles that school, teacher, sexuality education, children's literature and parent's guidance and observation have in helping & protecting children from sexual abuses. We can say that this Paper focus on how Education may contribute to prevent the Children from Sexual Abuses in a variety of ways. Certainly, the first area of defense against the problem of child maltreatment is one of awareness. Each individual who is involved with children has the obligation of knowing the basics of how to protect children from harm. The protection of children is not only an individual issue, but a community concern as well. Education is an integral part of the community and as such, can lead and be involved in community efforts to combat child sexual abuses.

DEFINITION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSES

Two definition of Child Sexual Abuses are following:-

1-According to WHO (World Health Organization): "Child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws or social taboos of society. Child sexual abuse is evidenced by this activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power, the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of the other person."

2-Child sexual abuse is defined as the misuse of power and authority, combined with force or coercion, which leads to the exploitation of children in situations where adults, or children sufficiently older than the victim to have greater strength and power, seek sexual gratification through those who are developmentally immature, and where, as a result, consent from the victim is a non-concept. Such gratification can involve explicit sexual acts, or may involve invasive and inappropriate actions not directly involving contact (Miller et al. 2007).

So we can say that Child sexual abuse includes all types of sexual victimization of children – penetrative or non-penetrative sexual intercourse, pornography, sexual harassment, commercial sexual exploitation, sex tourism and online exploitation. While many people think that child sexual abuse always involves rape of a child, the truth is that child sexual abuse can include both touch and non-touching behaviors. Both are damaging to children and teens and both are against the law.

Examples of abusive touching behaviors include:

1. Fondling of a child's genitals, buttocks or breasts;
2. Penetration of the child's mouth, anus, or vagina by the abuser or with an object;
3. Coercing a child to fondle him/herself, the abuser, or another child.



Exploring the new trends in Educational technology: Stakeholder's perspective

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Abstract

The digital transformation trends have also heavily impacted the education industry. They have affected how the teachers teach and students learn in classrooms. Further, their use has been accelerated by the pandemic. Many schools and teachers turned to technology to help the students continue their learning. Schools, colleges, and universities are changing their traditional methods of teaching with new trends in education technology. Technology-enabled learning and smart boards are slowly replacing the traditional blackboards, chalks, and textbooks. In this paper the researcher will be exploring the latest trend in educational technology and how it is affecting the different stakeholders such as students and teachers.

Key Word: Educational Technology, Digitalisation, Big Data, Machine Learning

Big Data, Machine Learning, and the Internet of Things (IoT) were the biggest educational technology trends of 2019. However, distance learning has become the one trend that rules them all. The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically changed the way we teach and learn. Students now have to get used to distance learning via digital platforms due to social distancing. Even though some schools are reopening, this trend may continue further. The latest Educational Technology trends in 2020, are being revolutionized with a strong focus on connectivity, versatility, and student-centered learning. In this research paper we will be looking at the latest top 10 trends in educational technology.

What Is Educational Technology And Why Should It Matter?

Many people can recognize that Educational Technology is devoting technology to promote education. It's true, but not sufficient. The Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT) has defined Educational Technology as "facilitating learning and improving performance by creating, using, and managing appropriate technological processes and resources." On the other hand, educators who actually use Educational Technology have a much simpler definition of the term. They say that it is a concept of transforming traditional book teaching and learning to digital form. For them, the main difference lies in the way knowledge is delivered (thanks to technology innovation) to make teaching more effective. According to Johnson (2003), the computer and technology, if used correctly, has the ability to "invoke dream in the minds of visionary educators who saw endless potential for altering traditional notions of teaching and learning" (p. 2).

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6

VITALITY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF CONTENT ANALYSIS IN REFERENCE TO QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Content analysis is a kind of tool which is used to study the existence of some concepts or words present in textual or visual forms. Texts include various documents, books, newspaper articles, etc. Visuals include advertising, theater, movies, etc. Analyses can also be done on any communication source which occurs. If we talk about history, then content analysis used to be time-consuming. Things were done manually, and there were punch cards and human coders. Later, things got evolved and today, we have different techniques to analyze the data in front of us. Researchers are now able to analyze larger text pieces, and they are focusing on concepts rather than the single words. They also now work on semantic relationships and, not on just frequency counts. The following paper tries to overview the use of content analysis in present times where there is so much data generated everywhere most of which may be irrelevant and not useful. Therefore it is of much significance that how content analysis can be fruitfully employed to segregate the useful information. The two types of content analysis is being put forth with the summary of its advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: Qualitative research, content, data, conceptual analysis, rational analysis

FULL LENGTH PAPER:

Content analysis is a research method for studying documents and communication artifacts, which might be texts of various formats, pictures, audio or video. Social scientists use content analysis to examine patterns in communication in a replicable and systematic manner. Practices and philosophies of content analysis vary between academic disciplines. They all involve systematic reading or observation of texts or artifacts.

Content analysis is distinguished from other kinds of social science research that it does not require the collection of data from people. Like documentary research, content analysis is

Signature



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Democracy and Diversity in Higher Education in India

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Abstract

EDUCATION is a subject directly or indirectly linked to each and every family of the country irrespective of social, cultural, and economic diversity. The establishment of a democratic and secular political system and reconstruction and modernization of society based on the principles of egalitarianism and recognition and respect for India's cultural diversity were central to the vision of independent India. The commissions set up after the independent India speaks for the same. The Constitution of India clearly propagates and preserves the pluralism and diversity that may be linguistic, cultural based on caste, creed culture, religion etc. This research paper deals with the democracy and diversity in Indian Higher Education system.

Key Word: Democracy, Diversity, Constitution, Higher Education

India has for centuries been a truly pluralistic, heterogeneous, multiethnic, and somnolent society. However, in recent years, Indian society has been shaken up. A sharply increased awareness of group identities has led to conflicts. Longstanding hierarchies of caste, region, religion, and language are being challenged. The "lower castes" are rejecting the 'superiority of the upper castes, the southerners are defying the hegemony of northerners, non-Hindi speaking people are demanding linguistic freedom, and non-Hindus are questioning Hindu supremacy. Such developments call for an examination of the cultural dynamic that is evolving in Indian society. On one hand India is being celebrated as one of the largest democracies but on the other we find threatening the spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood that inspired the national struggle. Although this dynamic affects all spheres of activity, this paper will focus to the dynamic of democracy, diversity and its impact on Indian higher education system.

In general term, pluralism means the affirmation and acceptance in the interests and beliefs of the citizenry. Pluralism in a society is the presence of more than one cultural identity among its population. It can be multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-lingual and other multi-cultural categories. Several of these pluralistic traits- and in some cases almost all of them –can be present in a single society, as is the case of India. India is not only one of the largest and most plural society, but its pluralism is probably the most complex and comprehensive as well. India, it has rightly been said, is a 'continental federal polity constituted into a single territorial sovereignty'. Diversity in India based on religion and caste; language and dialects; cultural patterns and life styles; regional pulls etc., are as big in their physical distribution and dimensions as also in their distinctiveness as are normally the hallmarks of separate nations.

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शिक्षा में भारतीयता : राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 के सन्दर्भ में

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सारांशिका

लम्बे इंतजार और विचार-विमर्श के बाद नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 को भारत सरकार द्वारा लाया गया है, जो भारत की वर्तमान शिक्षा व्यवस्था को देखते हुए एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है. वास्तव में, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के लगभग 70 वर्षों के बाद तक हम भारत की शिक्षा नीति को भारत की प्रकृति, संस्कृति एवं प्रगति के अनुरूप बनाने में विफल रहे हैं. ऐसे में, स्वतंत्रता के बाद पहली बार कोई शिक्षा नीति बनी है, जिसमें समग्रता में भारतीयता का समावेशन देखा जा सकता है. इस नीति में 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020' स्वयं में अद्वितीय है. 'नई शिक्षा नीति-2020' में कई ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं, जिनके व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोग से भारत की शिक्षा को एक नया स्पर्श मिलेगा, जिसके बल पर हम भारतवर्ष को पुनः विश्वगुरु के पद पर आसीन करने की दिशा में अग्रसर होंगे.

मुख्य शब्द : राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020, भारतीयता, शिक्षा, समावेशन

भारतीयकरण का अर्थ है- जीवन के विविध क्षेत्रों में भारतीयता का पुनःप्रतिष्ठा. 'भारतीयता' शब्द 'भारतीय' विशेषण में 'ता' प्रत्यय लगाकर बनाया गया है जो संज्ञा (भाववाचक संज्ञा) रूप में परिणत हो जाता है। भारतीय का अर्थ है - भारत से सम्बन्धित। भारतीयता से तात्पर्य उस विचार या भाव से है जिसमें भारत से जुड़ने का बोध होता हो या भारतीय तत्वों की झलक हो या जो भारतीय संस्कृति से संबंधित हो। भारतीयता का प्रयोग राष्ट्रीयता को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी होता है। भारतीयता के अनिवार्य तत्व हैं - भारतीय भूमि, जन, संप्रभुता, भाषा एवं संस्कृति। इसके अतिरिक्त अंतःकरण की शुचिता (आन्तरिक व बाह्य शुचिता) तथा सतत सात्विकता पूर्ण आनन्दमयता भी भारतीयता के अनिवार्य तत्व हैं। भारतीय जीवन मूल्यों से निष्ठापूर्वक जीना तथा उनकी सतत रक्षा ही सच्ची भारतीयता की कसौटी है। संयम, अनाक्रमण, सहिष्णुता, त्याग, औदार्य (उदारता), रचनात्मकता, सह-अस्तित्व, बन्धुत्व आदि प्रमुख भारतीय जीवन मूल्य हैं।

भारतीयकरण की प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत महान प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृति तथा सभ्यता की रक्षा की जाती है। भारतीयकरण एक पुनःजगरण आन्दोलन है। यह आन्दोलन आर्थिक सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा आदि क्षेत्रों में स्वदेशी पर अत्यधिक बल देता है। यह आन्दोलन भारतीय संस्कृति को पुनः जीवित करने में कारगर है। यह आंदोलन मानवतावाद तथा भारतीयतावाद पर बल देता है। यह आन्दोलन हिन्दी, संस्कृत तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं की रक्षा करता है।



बहुभाषिकता का अभिप्राय , चिंतन एवं भारतीय शिक्षा में स्थान

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सारांशिका

अगर किसी बच्चे के घर पर कुमायूनी बोली जाती है। स्कूल में होने वाली पढ़ाई इंग्लिश और हिंदी में होती है तो बच्चे के लिए स्कूल में समायोजन करना काफी मुश्किल होगा अगर उसको अपनी भाषा में बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाएगा। उदाहरण के लिए अगर किसी बच्चे के घर में गुजराती, मराठी, बंगला या हिंदी बोली जाती है और स्कूल में पढ़ाई का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है तो ऐसे में बच्चा एक से अधिक भाषाओं के संपर्क में आता है। धीरे-धीरे उसमें कुशलता का एक स्तर हासिल करता है। एक से अधिक भाषाओं के प्रति सम्मान का भाव और मूलतः एक से अधिक भाषाओं के इस्तेमाल के विचार को स्वीकार करना और उसे रोजमर्रा के जीवन में स्थान देना ही, सही मायने में बहुभाषिकता है। प्रस्तुत आलेख में बहुभाषिकता का अभिप्राय , चिंतन एवं भारतीय शिक्षा में स्थान की विवेचना करने का प्रारम्भिक यत्न किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द : बहुभाषिकता, मातृभाषा, द्विभाषिकता, संसाधन

बहुभाषिकता का सन्दर्भ क्या है?

यह एक आम अनुभव है कि स्कूल में बच्चों की भाषाओं की अनदेखी होती है। आम तौर पर यही मान लिया जाता है कि शिक्षा कार्य उस इलाके की प्रभुत्वशाली भाषा या राज्य की राजकीय (आधिकारिक) भाषा के जरिए ही किया जाना चाहिए। बच्चों की बहु-विविध भाषाओं को चुप करा दिया जाता है और अधिकतर समय वे यह समझ ही नहीं पाते कि कक्षा में चल क्या रहा है। ऐसी परिस्थिति के नतीजे क्या होंगे, यह तो हमें पता ही होना चाहिए और ये सब हमारे सामन भी हाजिर हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर राजस्थान के आदिवासी अंचल में 'साक्षरता' पर आयोजित एक समारोह में बच्चों से स्कूल की लायब्रेरी और किताबों से दोस्ती करने के बारे में बात हो रही थी। इसी बातचीत के दौरान घर के लोगों को कहानी पढ़कर सुनाने का भी जिक्र हो आया। एक लड़की ने सवाल किया, "घर के लोगों को कहानी कैसे सुनाएं? अगर उनको अपनी किताब से कहानी पढ़कर सुनाते हैं तो कहानी उनको समझ में नहीं आती?" यह आज के दिन का सबसे अच्छा सवाल था।

आखिर में हम कह सकते हैं, "हम सभी मूलतः बहुभाषी हैं। किसी एक भाषा से हमारा काम चल ही नहीं सकता है। हम स्कूल में एक भाषा बोलते हैं, घर पर दूसरी भाषा बोलते हैं, दोस्तों के साथ किसी अन्य भाषा में संवाद करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत सी अन्य भाषाओं में हम बोलते कम हैं। अगर उसमें लिखने-पढ़ने का काम करते हैं

Amit Kumar

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Nat. R. Paper (2020-21)

The Impact of Training and Development on Employees Performance and Productivity: a case study of Banking Sector

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ABSTRACT

Now days, if organization want to survive in long run then, it is must that organization should have skillful and innovative employees to work and achieve organization as well as individual objective. Efficient employees contribute to the growth of the firm. HR Practices including training and developments helps in enhancing internal capabilities of an organization to deal with current or future challenges effectively. The purpose of this paper is to investigate whether training and development has impact on employees' performance and productivity. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. The methodology was based on a questionnaire survey to collect the data, the study obtained information from twenty (120) respondents from employees of State bank of India Punjab National bank and ICICI Bank. Two Hypotheses are developed to see the Impact of all the independent variable on the overall employees' performance and productivity. Both hypotheses were examined through 'Correlation- & Regression Procedure. The major finding of the study is that training and development positively influence the employee's performance & productivity.

Key words: Training and Development, Employees Performance and Productivity, SBI PNB ICICI



**DICHOTOMY BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY :
THE CRISIS IN HUMAN VALUES IN THE NOVEL - PETER CAMENZIND**

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ABSTRACT

Peter Camenzind, published in 1904, was the first novel by Hesse reflecting Hermann Hesse's crisis of youth and the dichotomy between the individual and society. The novel focuses on the, "inner growth of a youth towards an affirmation of life" (Ziolkowski6). The novel stands out on its own as an interesting biography of a young man's life journey, relating his unique and picturesque village life in the Swiss Alps, his first romantic love interest, hopes, dreams and aspirations. Peter Camenzind preferred his own company and lived in seclusion. His love for nature did not match with his scorn for men and he refused to befriend other people. This, 'dichotomy' was evident by Peter's harsh attitude towards his fellow men. Life had made him unsympathetic and mean. He began to observe his mistakes and when he tried to make amends with others, people refused to have faith in him. He realized that his behavior was to an extent.

Introduction

Peter Camenzind, published in 1904, was the first novel by Hesse reflecting Hermann Hesse's crisis of youth and the dichotomy between the individual and society. The novel stands out on its own as an interesting biography of a young man's life journey, relating his unique and picturesque village life in the Swiss Alps, his first romantic love interest, hopes, dreams and aspirations. Walter Sorell writes.

In his mistrust of the world and its society, Hesse made Camenzind into a peacen on nature, with a faint echo coming from Rousseau's sentimental rebellion. There are many passages, lyrically beautiful, extolling love and nature, the nature of love and the love for nature, in an almost puerile, mystic belief in the power of both. On the other hand, where doubt is caste on the pity ways of life in the city, on the empty gaiety of the intellectuals, Hesse's descriptions sound more like literature than life. Camenzind, stranger in the bourgeois world, finally withdraws to hermit existence at his mountain birthplace (Sorell 4).

Peter Camenzind comes from a peasant background. He is exposed to modern society when he comes to Zurich to study. All his earlier life has been spent in the mountains. He has only been associated by people in his close-knit society. People, there are not open to new ideas and Peter has grown up in this atmosphere in a small village. His early upbringing has made him realize that nature is supreme and men are at par and need to be honored and loved as much as nature itself. The inhabitants have no external exposure from the outside world and in their own community there is an evidence of inbreeding between all the Camenzinds who are related to each other. His father was a pious man but he also enjoyed drinking with his cronies. Everyone in the world lived in their, "miniature world" (Peter Camenzind3). Most of the people like his father were half righteous and half sinners. He punished Peter and gave him a good hiding without giving any reason for his actions.

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The Social Impact of Training and Development on Employees Performance and Social Productivity: a case study of Banking Sector

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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Training and Development, Employees Performance and Social Productivity, SBI PNB ICICI



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Actualization of Love through, Ahimsa and Karma Yoga of Mahatma Gandhi

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Abstract

“In the Karma-Yoga no effort is ever lost, and there is no harm. Even a little practice of this discipline protects one from great fear of birth and death.”

–The Shrimadbhagavad-Gita

The world keeps changing. However, there is one thing that remains unchanged, namely the underlying of all existing changes. Love is the basis of that. What Mahatma Gandhi demonstrated in his day was the manifestation of love itself. When his time demanded that love be the basis of his struggle to free his people from colonialism, freeing millions of marginalized people, Gandhi actualized it into the political movement with the principles of ahimsa and truth. Today, the world continues to grow and demands have changed. The value of love taught by Mahatma Gandhi must be transformed into another form. Peace to be achieved by the community is done differently. Collaboration and networking with a foundation of love in building a peaceful society are the current models. Gandhian as a social worker is required to be able to translate Gandhi's values into this form. Therefore, he will be a Karma Yogi whose body, mind and soul are in harmony. Through karma yoga, Gandhi's values can be manifested. And to achieve this, cooperation is the key.

Keywords: love, karma yoga, Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi was a great educationist, thinker, humanist and an apostle of peace of 20th Century. He was one of those personalities whose theory and practice had similarity and one was supportive of the other. The basis of his theory and practice, as all know, was non-violence. “You probably know that credit of coining a new word non-violence, in English goes to him as he used it in South Africa for the first time and it was accepted as a synonym of ‘Ahimsa’ Prior to it, nonviolence had not been mentioned in any dictionary. I am not going to discuss here why he coined this word and the reasons of it, but would like to quote what Gandhi himself said about it. He has

Amit Kumar Jaiswal

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के कृषि क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की भूमिका

डॉ० प्रेम नारायण यादव *

डॉ० रेखा यादव **

कृषि क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की भूमिका अहम है। कृषि क्षेत्र में कुल श्रम की 60 प्रतिशत से 80 प्रतिशत तक हिस्सेदारी महिलाओं की होती है। फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गनाइजेशन (एफएओ) के एक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि हिमालय क्षेत्र में प्रति हैक्टेयर प्रतिवर्ष एक पुरुष औसतन 1212 घंटे कार्य करते हैं और एक महिला औसत 3485 घंटे कार्य करती है इन आँकड़ों से ज्ञात होता है कि महिलाओं की भागीदारी कितनी ज्यादा है इस क्षेत्र में।

अंतराष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन में विश्व के लगभग 185 देश शामिल हैं। जिनमें से 114 देशों में महिलाओं की श्रम भागीदारी बढ़ी है, 41 देशों में यह कम हुई है। इसमें भारत सबसे ऊपर है। सुप्रसिद्ध कृषि वैज्ञानिक डॉ० स्वामीनाथन के अनुसार "विश्व में खेती का सूत्रपात और वैज्ञानिक विकास का प्रारम्भ महिलाओं ने किया। चक्रवर्ती के अनुसार, घर और खेत पर महिलाओं का देश के आर्थिक विकास में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत योगदान रहता है। कृषि में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए नवीनीकरण और नई टेक्नोलॉजी का महिलाओं द्वारा स्वीकार किया जाना महत्वपूर्ण बात समझी जा रही है। कृषि क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की महत्वपूर्ण सहभागिता है आर्थिक रूप से सक्रिय 48 प्रतिशत स्वनियोजित किसानों के तौर पर और 33 प्रतिशत मजदूरों के रूप में कार्य कर रही है। एनएसएसओ की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार "भारत में लगभग 18 प्रतिशत खेतिहर परिवारों का नेतृत्व महिलाएं ही करती हैं। ये महिलाएं कृषि कार्यों के साथ अन्य कार्यों में भी संलग्न रहती हैं जैसे- बागवानी, मछली पालन, कृषि वानिकी, पशुपालन और मधुमक्खी पालन आदि कार्यों में महिलाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहती है।

बागवानी

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बागवानी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। भारत विश्व में दूसरा बड़ा फल और सब्जी उत्पादक राष्ट्र है जिसमें 50 प्रतिशत सहभागिता

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प्राचीन भारतीय वांग्मय में शिक्षा : सन्दर्भ एवं निहितार्थ

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सारांशिका

आज जबकि इस्वीमवी सदी में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में ज्ञान, विज्ञान, संचार तकनीक, अंतरिक्ष ज्ञान अपने चरमोत्कर्ष पर है। तथापि शैक्षणिक संस्थानों से लेकर सम्पूर्ण समाज में युवाओं में कुंठा, निराशा, हताशा, अवसाद व्याप्त है। ऐसे में युवा नशे और अपराध के साथ ही आतंक में लिप्त होकर कुपथगामी बन जाए, तो कोई आश्चर्य नहीं। भौतिकता की अधो में हम वेदों, उपनिषदों, गीता के वचनों को भूलते जा रहे हैं। फलस्वरूप सम्पूर्ण जगत में घोर कलह, ईर्ष्या, आतंक व्याप्त है। सर्व श्रेष्ठ बनने की होड़ मची हुई है, चाहे मनुष्यता की बलि देकर ही। महर्षि दयानंद और स्वामी विवेकानंद जैसे युगपुरुषों ने शायद इसीलिए वेदों और उपनिषदों के अध्ययन पर जोर दिया था। जिससे मनुष्यता बची रहे। विभिन्न भारतीय शिक्षा आयोगों व समितियों के प्रतिवेदनों, राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में भी संस्कृत साहित्य और प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा पर फोकस किया है। अस्तु इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से प्राचीन भारतीय वांग्मय में सन्निहित शिक्षा एवं उसके स्वरूप को पुनः उद्घाटित करने का प्रयास किया गया है, जिससे युवा और विद्यार्थी पुस्तकीय शिक्षा के अतिरिक्त शिक्षा का वास्तविक अर्थ ग्रहण कर सकें और स्वयं को अनुशासित कर राष्ट्र निर्माण में सहभागी बन सकें।

मुख्य शब्द : भारतीय वांग्मय, शिक्षा, वैदिक साहित्य, लौकिक साहित्य

शिक्षा क्या है?

भारत वर्ष के ऋषियों मुनियों ने भौतिक, आध्यात्मिक उत्थान एवं अन्य उत्तरदायित्वों के विधिपूर्ण निर्वहन के लिए शिक्षा की महती आवश्यकता को सदैव स्वीकार किया है। प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति ने भारतीय संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता को चार हजार वर्षों से भी अधिक समय तक न केवल सुरक्षित रखा अपितु इसका प्रचार प्रसार एवं उत्थान भी किया। (अल्तेकर, ए, एस, 1944)¹

शिक्षा शब्द का प्रयोग " शिक्षा विद्योपादाने " धातु से विद्या ग्रहण अर्थ में भारतीय शास्त्रों में किया गया है (धातु, पाठ- 13-1). अर्थात् प्राणी जिस साधन प्रणाली से ज्ञान अर्जित करता है, उसी का नाम शिक्षा है। शिक्ष धातु में ' शि ' धातु प्रत्यय द्वारा व्युत्पन्न शिक्षा शब्द सफल मानव जीवन के लिए अपेक्षित सभी

Amit Kumar

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Estimation of Copper and Cadmium in Various Extracts of *Pteris vittata*, *Catharanthus roseus* and *Ganoderma lucidum*

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Pteris vittata, *Catharanthus roseus* and *Ganoderma lucidum* plants were examined for the amount of Copper and cadmium by spectroscopically. The two metals so far analyzed have been found within a suitable range with no harmful effects. Copper and cadmium have a potential to act as co-enzymes in various metabolic cycles and also have preferential importance in other physiological pathways, so these elements are to be maintained under control within the biological systems. Since copper and Cadmium are both essential cofactors and can also act as toxic elements if not maintained, involving a complex network of metal trafficking pathways, so different strategies had come across, as to appropriately regulate homeostasis in plants. The strategies must be made in order to prevent accumulation of toxic metals in freely reactive form (metal detoxification pathways) and may ensure proper delivery of these elements to target metalloproteins in a controlled manner and at appropriate time. The plants and the fungi being the rich source of various types of essential minerals, so they should be consumed in any form as to meet the metal deficiency of the body.

Keywords: *Catharanthus roseus*; Copper; Cadmium; *Ganoderma lucidum*; *Pteris vittata*.

Catharanthus roseus is native to the Indian Ocean Island of Madagascar. In wild, it is found as an endangered plant which is mainly because of their decline is the habitat destruction by the slash and burn agriculture. However it is now common in various tropical and subtropical regions across the world, including the Southern United states. *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don (formerly *Vinea rosea* L., Apocynaceae) is widely known as the Madagascar periwinkle. It is a perennial ever green herb, 30-100 cm tall originally (Lata B et al 2007). The plant is important as having its ability to synthesize a wide range of terpenoid indol

alkaloids which possesses medicinal values. These compounds have application against leukemia in children, and lymphocytic leukemia, Wilkins's tumor, neuroblastoma and reticulum cell sarcoma, Hodgkin's disease besides lymphosarcoma, choriocarcinoma (Aslam J, Khan SH, et al 2010). Except alkaloids, other natural compounds in *C. roseus* have been less investigated (Karthikeyan B et al 2010). *Catharanthus roseus*, (K. Kabesh, P. Senthil Kumar 2015) mentioned this plant as an important plant with wide range of actions such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, anthelmintic, antifedant, antisterility, antidiarrheal, antidiabetic effect

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Peace Education For Behavioural Changes Among Learners

Dr Amit Kumar Jaiswal*

Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.- Nelson Mandela

Peace is an essential component of basic quality education. It is the process of promoting the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values needed to bring about behaviour changes that will enable children, youth and adults to prevent conflict and violence. Peace Education is an integral part of the UNICEF vision of quality basic education. The 1990 World Declaration on Education for All (The Jomtien Declaration) says that...every, person, child, youth and adult shall be able to benefit from educational opportunities designed to meet their basic learning needs. These needs comprise both essential learning tools such as literacy, oral expression, numeracy, and problem solving and the basic learning content such as knowledge, skills, values and attitudes required by human beings to be able to survive, to develop their full capabilities, to live and work in dignity.

Since 1990, a number of UNICEF document have confirmed this vision of basic education as a process that encompasses the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values needed to live peacefully in an interdependent world. The Future Global Agenda for Children – Imperatives for the Twenty- First Century (UNICEF 1999, E/ICEF/1999/10) makes a commitment to "... ensure that education and learning processes help to form both human capital for economic growth and social capital for tolerance, respect for others and the right of each individual to participate with equality within family, community and economic life; ... and to challenge the culture of violence that threatens to destroy family and community life in so many countries."

The Education Section, Programme Division's paper tabled at the Executive Board, June 1999 session also asserts that "UNICEF is committed to ensuring access to basic education of good quality- where children can acquire the essential learning tools needed to gain the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes critical to their own lives, the well-being of their families and their constructive participation in society." (UNICEF 1999, E/ICEF/1999/14)

Behavioural Changes through Peace Education:The process of changing behaviour proceeds through a sequence of stages (adapted from Fishbein, 1992:and Health Com, 1995) in which an Individual:

1. Becomes aware of the issue (peace and conflict);
2. Becomes concerned about the issue;
3. Acquires knowledge and skills pertaining to the issue;
4. Becomes motivated, based on new attitudes and values;
5. Intends to act;
6. Tries out a new behaviour (for example, peaceful conflict resolution);
7. Evaluates the trial; and

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Amit Kumar Jaiswal

Estimation of Copper and Cadmium in Various Extracts of *Pteris vittata*, *Catharanthus roseus* and *Ganoderma lucidum*

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Research Paper

Population Composition of Three Phthirapteran Ectoparasites Infesting Sheep

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ABSTRACT: Information regarding the population composition of phthirapteran ectoparasites affecting birds and mammals has always attracted the parasitic entomologists. Population of Phthiraptera remains confined to the body of host and is highly variable, ranging from absence to many thousands per host. Heavy and very heavy Population have affected the productivity and vitality of the host. So Study of population must be considered for the development of an effective method for monitoring pest and establishing economic threshold on which the pest management should be based. In the present study, the population structure of three phthirapteran (viz. *Bovicola ovis*; Schrank, 1781, *Linognathus ovis*, Newman; 1907 and *Linognathus pedalis*, Osborn, 1896) on sheep has been recorded by examining the four sheep hide. In case of *B. ovis* the male-female ratio was 1:1.5, adult-nymph ratio was 1:1.94 and the ratio between three instars of nymph was 1.12:1.95:1. The ratio between the male-female of *L. ovis* was 1:4.1, the adult nymph ratio was 1:2.66 and the ratio between first, second and third nymph instars were 1:1.08:1.15. In case of *L. pedalis* the male female ratio was 1:2.94, the adult nymph ratio was 1:2.9 and ratio between three instars of nymph was 1:1.04:1.28. The female population was outnumbered in all the cases. The number of male and female follow similar pattern throughout population and were found to exhibit a high degree of correlation. However, study of population these parasite give clue for the need of eradication programme required at any places (India). Furthermore, there is no need of eradication measures because population levels of these parasites have not as much high to cause significant loss.

KEYWORDS- Phthiraptera, Mallophaga, Anoplura, Population composition, *Bovicola ovis*, *Linognathus ovis*, *Linognathus pedalis*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Population of Phthiraptera remains confined to the body of host and is highly variable, ranging from absence to many thousands per host. From mammals, maximum numbers of lice recorded is 19,000 *Damalima jellisoni* from Dall's sheep (Kim, 1977) and 20,000 *Trichodectis canis* from injured dog (Hopkins, 1949). The size and composition of ectoparasite population are also highly variable, both spatially and temporally. Information regarding the population levels and composition of phthirapteran ectoparasites affecting birds and mammals has always attracted the parasitic entomologists. Only few workers like Hopkins (1949), Rawat *et al* (1991), Kumar *et al*. (1993) and Kumar *et al*. (1996) have provided information on the population of Phthiraptera on domestic mammals. However, few other aspects of population of Phthiraptera on domestic mammals have been studied from time to time (by direct observation of live hosts) by certain workers. For instance, seasonal variations in the population of Phthiraptera (on domestic mammals) have been recorded on cattle by Matthyse (1946), Craufurd-Benson (1941), Jensen and Roberts (1966), Lewis *et al*. (1967) and Rawat and Saxena (1990); on sheep by Scott (1952), Murray (1963a, b, c, d, and 68) and Murray and Gordon (1969); on horses by Pafadt (1971); on pigs by Melnikova (1960) and Rawat *et al*. (1991); on dogs by Amin and Madbouly (1973) and Goel *et al*. (1990); on buffaloes by Blagovestchensky and Serdukove (1935), Chauduri and Kumar (1961) and Rawat *et al* (1992); on deer by Samuel and Trainer (1971). The above said workers casually discussed about the impact of different factors (i.e. climate, host age, sex, health, nutrition, behaviour, hair density, nature of hair coat etc.) on population levels of Phthiraptera on mammals. Few other workers like



STUDIES ON THE FEEDING OF SNOW TROUT, *SCHIZOTHORAX RICHARDSONII* (GRAY) BASED ON NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL DIET

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Abstract: The present paper deals with food analysis and feeding behavior of the snow trout *Schizothorax richardsonii* (Gray) which is a cold water herbivore fish by nature. It is locally called Asela and is distributed in Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions of Asia and has considerably attracted the attention of researchers due to its high productivity. The health and growth of fishes is greatly influenced by their nutrition and feeding. It has been observed in the present study that the adult fish naturally feeds on diatoms and algae. An experiment was conducted on artificial feeding of fish by giving three different types of food, i.e., formulated diet as control, peripton based diet and a mixture of both in different artificial raceways. It was observed that the fish conversion ratio (FCR) of the fish pooled in the raceway one (R1), i.e., feeding with formulated was high (6.85) due to balanced nutrients. It is recommended that with the introduction of balance artificial diet may be helpful in increasing the production of *S. richardsonii*.

Key words: Food analysis, growth, artificial feed, *S. richardsonii*.

Introduction

Schizothorax richardsonii belongs to the family Cyprinidae and sub-family Schizothoracinae. It has a strong body to resist the strong water current of the hill streams. Its food constitutes predominantly of the members of green algae, blue-green algae, diatoms, aquatic macrophytes and decayed organic matter, etc. The Schizothoracine fishes are typical detritophagus herbivore except when they are young. The young ones feed principally on small benthic crustaceans and insect larvae. Due to its high demand as a good sport fish and delightful taste, it is most favored fish among folks. The knowledge of the natural diet of an animal species is generally essential for the studies on its nutritional requirement, its interaction with other organisms

and for its culture practice (Williams, 1981). Studies on the food and feeding of *S. richardsonii* are important from academic as well as commercial point of view. The food supply, including the quality and quantity of food, directly governs the growth of fish. Natural food of fishes in Uttarakhand has been studied by several workers (Badola and Singh, 1980; Singh and Bahuguna, 1983; Bisht et al., 2005; Dobriyal et al., 2013.). However the present study is conducted with an objective to analyse the growth of fish in relation to its natural versus artificial diet.

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DIVERSITY, DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY OF BOLETOID MUSHROOMS FROM GARHWAL HIMALAYA, UTTARAKHAND

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Abstract: The present investigation was carried out in different mixed broadleaf and coniferous forests of Garhwal Himalaya. Major associates trees are *Quercus*, *Rhododendron*, *Betula*, *Pinus*, *Cedrus* and *Cupressus* in the explored forest. The specimens were collected from these forests between July 2000 to September 2004, in the elevation range of 1600–3000 m above sea level from districts Chamoli, Pauri, Rudraprayag and Tehri. As a result of an extensive field survey and microscopic study in laboratory, 7 genera spread over into 35 taxa belonging to 3 families (*Boletaceae*, *Gyroporaceae* and *Suillaceae*) were identified. Of these, 7 taxa were known to be edible and consumed in various parts of Garhwal region.

Key words: *Boletaceae*, Ecology, Garhwal Himalaya, *Gyroporaceae*, *Suillaceae*.

Introduction

The Garhwal Himalaya in India is lying between the latitude 29°31'9"N and 31°26'5"N and longitude 77°35' 5"E and 80°6'0"E with a total area of 29,089 km². This area is covered by a large number of forests which are mainly dominated by species of trees like *Quercus*, *Rhododendron*, *Pinus*, *Myrica*, *Cedrus*, *Abies*, *Picea*, *Cupressus*, *Betula* etc. These forests support enormous diversity and development of fleshy macrofungi. Fleshy poroid mushrooms containing the families *Boletaceae*, *Gyroporaceae* and *Suillaceae* constitute one of the dominant and ectomycorrhizal macrofungi in Indian Himalaya. Currently these families are representing about over 1000 species belonging to nearly 75 genera (Li *et al.*, 2016). The present observation relates to the fruiting phenology, ecological distribution, seasonal variation, establishment of a relationship between species and forest types, associated trees and altitudinal ranges of the members of family

Boletaceae, *Gyroporaceae* and *Suillaceae* from the Garhwal Himalaya. The localities from Garhwal Himalaya considered for the present observation are District Chamoli, Pauri, Rudraprayag, and Tehri.

Materials and Methods

Frequent field work was undertaken during annual routine mycological forays to different localities of Garhwal Himalaya during the year 2000 to 2004. The study sites included the rich forested areas related randomly during each foray (10-15 days). The survey was conducted, mostly between July and September repeatedly for 4 to 5 days at each site. On the basis of limited surveys undertaken and the data available in hand and by personal experience and judgment, supported by the number of basidiomes encountered from each forest type the status of each species is assigned as

COMPARATIVE BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDIES OF CINNARIZINE AND ITS DIFFERENT AVAILABLE MARKETED FORMULATION DRUGS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The main focus of the study was to investigate the marketed formulations of cinnarizine and its marketed analogues.

Methods: The study involved the analysis of basic pre-formulation studies, namely, physical properties, melting point, Fourier-transform infrared, loss on drying, assay of cinnarizine, standard curve, and partition co-efficient of various marketed tablets of cinnarizine.

Results: Cinnarizine is an H₁-receptor antagonist drug which is widely used for the treatment of dynamical sickness, vomiting, and vertigo. In this study five known marketed formulations of cinnarizine were evaluated for weight variation, hardness, drug content, friability, disintegration time, and *in vitro* dissolution as well as the drug release kinetics of the tablets. As per the study, the drugs show low disintegration time and good hardness. Also, *in vitro* dissolution studies have shown near about 90% drug release at the end of the first 10 min and then cumulative drug release of not less than 92% in the nearby 19 min. Hence, these formulations show lower friability, acceptable taste, and shorter disintegration time which make them suitable to be accepted. Thus, the tablets are good for the use, so allow them to be marketed for the wellbeing of humans.

Conclusion: It had been found that all the tablets show acceptable limits for various parameters of analysis, in a sustained manner. Thus, all the tablets are effective for usage under standard conditions.

Keywords: Antihistamine, Cinnarizine, Bioequivalence, Vertigo, Vomiting.

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INTRODUCTION

The delivery of drugs to the human body can be carried out through several routes such as oral, topical, transdermal, and parenteral administration [1]. Among these, the oral ingestion is the predominant and most preferable route for drug delivery, as the oral system has the obvious advantage of the ease of administration and patient acceptance [2]. There are also many obvious reasons but also due to the fact that there is more flexibility in dosage design since constraints such as sterility and potential damage at the site of administration are minimized.

If a new product is intended to be as a substitute for an approved medicinal product as a pharmaceutical equivalent, the equivalence with this product should be justified like bioequivalent [3]. To ensure the clinical performance of such drug products, bioequivalence studies are conducted. Bioequivalence studies are conducted if there, whether there is a risk of bioequivalence or risk of pharmacotherapeutic failure clinical safety [4,5]. Furthermore, bioequivalence study can be demonstrated either *in vivo* or *in vitro*.

METHODS

The following mentioned marketed drugs have been used for analysis. All the chemicals and the equipment were of analytical grade and sterilized before the experimentation. The following studies have been conducted as basic pre-formulation studies, namely, physical properties, melting point, Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR), loss on drying, assay of cinnarizine, standard curve, and partition coefficient.

FTIR spectral studies of cinnarizine

FTIR spectrum of cinnarizine was obtained by means of an FTIR spectrophotometer. The given sample of cinnarizine was prepared

and scanning was done by Cary 360 FTIR Agilent Technologies (measurements were attempted with the accumulation of 8 scans and a resolution of 4 cm⁻¹ over the range of 400–4000 cm⁻¹).

Loss on drying

The loss on drying test is designed to measure the amount of water and volatile matters in a sample when the sample is dried under specified conditions. It should be NMT 0.5%.

Assay of cinnarizine

The UV spectrophotometry has been used for structural validation of drug in the identification studies. The drug was dissolved in pH 5.8 to produce 10 µg/ml solutions. This 10 µg/ml drug solution was scanned between 200 and 400 nm using the UV spectrophotometer (Cary 60 UV visible Agilent Technologies).

Solubility studies of drug

The solubility of was determined in different solvents (e.g., distilled water, ethanol, and di-ethyl ether). A known amount of drug (100 mg) was suspended in 10 ml of different solvents in tightly closed test tubes. Excess amount of drug was added to different solvents until the solution became saturated and these tubes were shaken for 1 h. The supernatant was then analyzed by UV spectrophotometer (Cary 60 UV-visible Spectrophotometer, Agilent Technologies) at 205.0 nm with appropriate dilutions. Three determinations were carried out for each sample to calculate the solubility of cinnarizine.

Determination of partition coefficient

Partition coefficient of a drug is a measure of its hydrophilicity. It can be defined as the ratio of unionized drug distributed between the organic and aqueous phase at equilibrium. For a drug delivery system, hydrophilicity/hydrophobic balance has shown to be a contributing

6

STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF DEFORESTATION IN INCREASING
NATURAL DISASTER IN SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UTTARKASHI,
DISTRICT-UTTARAKHAND

वन विनाश एवं प्राकृतिक आपदा
टौन्स वन प्रभाग का भौगोलिक अध्ययन

डॉ० किशोर सिंह चौहान

भूमिका (Introduction)

अध्ययन क्षेत्र जनपद उत्तरकाशी वन विकासखण्ड मोरी में स्थित आराकोट न्यायपंचायत है। प्राकृतिक धन सम्पदा एवं प्रचुर मात्रा में प्राकृतिक जलस्रोत पाये जाने के कारण यह क्षेत्र कृषि एवं कागवानी के लिए काफी उपजाऊ है।

विषम परिस्थितियां होने के कारण यह क्षेत्र आधुनिक सुविधाओं एवं विकास कार्यों से अछुता है। अद्वितीय प्राकृतिक घटा तथा सुन्दरता के लिए प्रसिद्ध यह क्षेत्र पारंपरिक, सांस्कृतिक, जैविक, पर्यावरण तथा जैवविविधता एवं समृद्ध पारिस्थितिकी के लिए यह क्षेत्र विश्व विख्यात है। किसी भी भूखण्ड में रहने वाले लोगों को विविध प्रकार की संपन्नता एवं समस्याओं को समझने के लिए वहां के भौतिक स्वरूप को जानना आवश्यक है। संपूर्ण पर्वतीय भू-भाग मध्य एवं महान हिमालय के मध्य स्थित है। प्रस्तुत शोध प्रत्र में 2019 अगस्त में, घटित बादल फटने की प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण हुई क्षति का आंकलन एवं विश्लेषण करना है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र-प्रस्तुत अध्ययन क्षेत्र सीमांत जनपद उत्तरकाशी, उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के गढ़वाल मण्डल के उत्तरी पश्चिमी भाग में स्थित है। इसका भौगोलिक विस्तार $30^{\circ}58'$ उत्तरी अक्षांश से $31^{\circ}32'$ उत्तरी अक्षांश तथा $77^{\circ}57'$ से $79^{\circ}27'$ पूर्वी देशान्तर तक पाया जाता है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत न्यायपंचायत आराकोट पट्टी-कोठीगाड़, बंगाण के ग्रामसभा आराकोट किराणू, दूचाणू, कलीच, माकुड़ी, ढगोली, बरनाली, गोकुल, झौटाड़ी, भलावत, मौंडा, जाक्टा, चिवां सम्मिलित है। मेरी विकासखण्ड का कुल क्षेत्रफल 88.93 वर्गकिलोमीटर है। 2011, की जनगणना के अनुसार 39601 है। जिसमें पुरुष 20392 एवं महिला 19299 है। जन घनत्व 41 व्यक्ति प्रति किलोमीटर है।



उत्तराखण्ड में लिंगानुपात : विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

-डॉ० ममता रावत

असि० प्रोफेसर, भूगोल विभाग
डा०पी०द०ब०पी०जी० कॉलेज
कोटद्वार

प्रस्तावना :-

किसी भी क्षेत्र के विकास का आधार वहां रहने वाली जनसंख्या के कार्यों पर निर्भर करता है। जनसंख्या में अन्तर्गत स्त्री-पुरुष दोनों को शामिल किया करते हैं। जनसंख्या के आंशिक प्रदर्शन में लिंगानुपात सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। लिंगानुपात से आशय प्रतिहजार पुरुषों पर महिलाओं की संख्या से है। आदर्श लिंगानुपात (स्त्री-पुरुष अनुपात) 1000 माना जाता है अर्थात् जनसंख्या में महिलाओं व पुरुषों की संख्या बराबर होनी चाहिए। जनसंख्या अध्ययन में लिंग संरचना का सबसे बड़ा मापक लिंगानुपात है।

वर्तमान समय में मानव अनेक वैज्ञानिक व तकनीकी अनुसंधान द्वारा अपने जीवन के हर पहलू (सामाजिक, आर्थिक, परिवारिक, औद्योगिक, स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी आदि) को सुखी व समृद्ध बना रहा है। जिसके फलस्वरूप मानव ने कई बार प्रकृति के नियमों को अनदेखा कर कई समस्याओं का सामना भी किया है। लिंगानुपात में आया असन्तुलन भी इसी आधुनिकता की देन है। आज मानव ने अपनी प्रजननता में आधुनिक तरीकों को अपना कर अन्तर्दृष्टिनुसार लिंग को जन्म देकर स्त्री पुरुष अनुपात में भारी असन्तुलन की स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है तथा राष्ट्र की जनसंख्या विकास की नीतियों पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगा दिया है। क्योंकि स्त्री संख्या में लगातार कमी आते रहने के कारण सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र/राज्य के साथ ही राष्ट्र भी जनसंख्या संसाधन भी दृष्टि से कमजोर होता जायेगा।

विश्व मानव रिपोर्ट 2011 के अनुसार देश लिंगानुपात (943) की दृष्टि से विश्व में 129वें स्थान पर है, जबकि जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से दूसरे स्थान पर। जहाँ एक ओर देश में महिला साक्षरता, महिला सशक्तीकरण तथा जनगणना में महिलाओं की भागीदारी में वृद्धि हो रही है वहीं लिंगानुपात में कमी (प्रतिहजार पुरुषों पर स्त्रियों की संख्या में कमी) आ रही है जो एक चिन्ता का विषय है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य :-

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में जनपदवार लिंगानुपात की स्थिति का आंकलन करना तथा लिंगानुपात असन्तुलन के कारणों का पता करके उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय करना है। राज्य के पर्वतीय व मैदानी क्षेत्रों के लिंगानुपात का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन व विश्लेषण करना तथा लिंगानुपात की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए भविष्य में इस असन्तुलन को दूर करने हेतु अपने सुझाव देना है।

विधि तंत्र :-

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन पूर्णतः द्वितीयक आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। अध्ययन में प्रयुक्त आंकड़े जनगणना निदेशालय द्वारा 2011 पृ० से संकलित है। साथ ही सम्बन्धित पुस्तकें व लेख तथा स्पष्टता के लिये मानचित्रण की

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**THE SILENT NOISE OF OPPRESSED IN MAHASWETA DEVI'S
'SHRI, SHRI, GANESH MAHIMA'**

Dr. Vandana Chauhan,

ABSTRACT

Indian culture is known as the oldest age old and deep-rooted culture throughout the world. In Indian culture, the society is categorised by the Aryans according to Varna systems. There are mainly three types of classes in Varna systems i.e.-Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Sudras (or the native Dravidians). Further, the Sudra is divided into two categories-the polluted and the non-polluted groups according to their occupation.

In ancient Indian, people were categorised in different classes as per their nature of job. Unfortunately when this class distribution transformed into castes system, nobody knows. People belonged to different castes bear different status in society and behave in different manner of living.

Keywords –

The Shrivarna and Sudra become the two category in Indian society. On the one hand, where Shrivarna included the Brahmins, who assigned for the work of worship of God, show and guide for the spiritual path and the Kshatriyas, became the warrior and landlords and they both enjoy high status in society while on the other hands those people who were doing the menial work of sweeping, butchering, cleaning up and removing the dead bodies etc. Thus, the Sudra became the victim of discrimination and hatred. Aryans didn't placed dalits in any category in four Varna, even they referred them as 'fifth class' or 'out caste' or 'panchamas' etc. Many terms are used for Shudras such as untouchable, dalits, down-trodden and the our caste. Behaviours and rules for hindu society decided by Shrivarna castes and hence

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE
OF PRAYAG OF UTTARAKHAND, INDIA

Dr. Praveen Joshi*

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वैदिक संस्कृति की वैज्ञानिकता

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सहायक आचार्य, संस्कृत विभाग,
रा०स्ना०महा० कोटद्वार (उत्तराखण्ड)



शोध सार

वेद ही भारतीय संस्कृति के सुदृढ़ आधार स्तम्भ हैं। सम्पूर्ण विश्व-प्रपञ्च और रहस्य के ज्ञान को स्वयं में समेटे हुए वेदों ने उस आदिकाल में जिन उदात्त मानवीय मूल्यों और प्रेरणाओं की स्थापना की वह न केवल भारतीय जन-मानस के लिए अपितु सम्पूर्ण संसार के लिए कल्याणप्रद है। इस शोध-पत्र में वेदों में सन्निहित धार्मिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक, कला और शैक्षिक संस्कृति को उजागर किया गया है जो प्रतिपद वैज्ञानिकता से सम्पृक्त है। यद्यपि वेदों द्वारा स्थापित ये तत्त्व बड़े विशद और उतने ही सूक्ष्म हैं तथापि विस्तार भय से संक्षेप में इनका वर्णन किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि भारतीय संस्कृति के सर्वांगीण स्वरूप को जानने के लिए वैदिककालीन देश, काल, समाज, शिक्षा और धर्म का अध्ययन आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

संस्कृति शब्द सम् उपसर्ग पूर्वक (डुकृञ्), धातु से भूषण अर्थ में सुट् आगम कर क्तिन् प्रत्यय से निष्पन्न होता है अतः इसका व्युत्पत्तिलभ्य अर्थ हुआ सम्यक् प्रकार से भूषित कृति, या उत्तम प्रकार से किया गया कार्य। सामान्यतः समाज में रहने वाले शिष्ट मनुष्यों के सभी साहित्यिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक, आर्थिक, नैतिक, आध्यात्मिक एवं कलात्मक विचारों और कार्यकलापों को संस्कृति के अन्तर्गत माना जाता है।

संस्कृति शब्द का प्रथम प्रयोग यजुर्वेद की माध्यन्दिन संहिता में प्राप्त होता है यहाँ सोम के सवन, पान और प्रदान की प्रक्रिया को संस्कृति कहा गया है। वेदों में सोम मनरतत्व का प्रतीक है सोम के संयोग से प्राण और जीव की गति को एक निश्चित दिशा मिलती है यहाँ संस्कृति का विशुद्ध आध्यात्मिक स्वरूप परिलक्षित होता है। शतपथ ब्राह्मण में संस्कृति शब्द विशिष्ट आचार का बोधक माना गया यहाँ यज्ञवेदिका पर प्रयुक्त स्तोम, मन्त्र, छन्दादि ही संस्कृति हैं, क्योंकि इन्हीं से अग्नि के सुवो की वृद्धि होती है इस स्थल पर संस्कृति से तात्पर्य यज्ञ और अग्नि को जिस विशिष्ट आचार से सन्निवेशित किया गया वही संस्कृति है। ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण में संस्कृति के साथ सम्यता का भी अन्तर्भाव कर लिया है यहाँ शिल्प की संस्कृति को बतलाया गया है। निष्कर्षतः अध्यात्म, आचार और सम्भता इन तीनों का सम्मिलित रूप संस्कृति है। अतएव संस्कृति मानव के आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक और आधिभौतिक आचारों और क्रियाओं की समष्टि का नाम है। संस्कृति का क्षेत्र अत्यन्त व्यापक है, तत्त्वदर्शियों काव्यशास्त्रियों,

शिक्षाविदों सभी बुद्धिजनों ने संस्कृति की अनेक परिभाषायें दी हैं। प्रबन्धकोश में कहा गया— “किसी देश या समाज के विभिन्न जीवन व्यापारों में या सामाजिक सम्बन्धों में मानवता की दृष्टि से प्रेरणा प्रदान करने वाले तत्त्व आदर्शों की समष्टि को ही संस्कृति समझना चाहिए समस्त सामाजिक जीवन का परमोत्कर्ष, विभिन्न सभ्यताओं का उत्कर्ष तथा अपकर्ष का माप संस्कृति से ही किया जाता है तथा संस्कृति के आधार पर ही विभिन्न धर्मों, सम्प्रदायों और आचारों का समन्वय किया जा सकता है। संस्कृति से तात्पर्य केवल वाह्य शरीर के संस्करण से नहीं अपितु मनुष्य को नैतिक और आचारवान बनाना भी है मानव की अन्तश्चेतना को प्रभावित एवं प्रेरित करने में वैदिक संस्कृति का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। संस्कृति ने सत्य, शिव और सुन्दर की एकानुभूति मानव चेतना को संस्कृत करती रही है, इन तीनों के समाहर से ज्ञान और कर्म की प्रेरणाप्रद धारा निःसृत होती है।

संस्कृति का एक अनिवार्य तत्व धर्म है, जिसकी सत्ता सार्वकालिक है अतः सर्वप्रथम वेदों में निहित धार्मिक संस्कृति पर प्रकाश डाला जाता है— वेदोऽखिलो धर्ममूलम् तथा सर्वज्ञानमयो ऽपि राः मनुस्मृति की इन सूक्तियों से स्पष्ट होता है कि धर्म का मूल उत्स वेद ही है, धर्म वह मार्ग है जिस पर चलकर हमें इहलोक और परलोक को सुखमय बनाने वाले पदार्थों के साथ परम कल्याणरूप निःश्रेयस की भी प्राप्ति होती है, महर्षि कणाद ने वैशेषिक में कहा यतोऽभ्युदयनिःश्रेयससिद्धिः स धर्मः। ध्यातव्य है कि संसार के प्रत्येक पदार्थ का अपना धर्म होता है यथा अग्नि तभी अग्नि है जब



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**Human Resource Management Practices and its
Influence on Organizational Performance: a case study
of BEL Kotdwara**

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Global competition and rising expectations of customers have made quality the new battle ground on which corporate success is determined. All organizations whether in public or private sectors are feeling mounting pressure to improve the quality of their product, at present our nation is facing tremendous challenge in economic front in view of low productivity, poor quality of products, high cost of production and keen competition. Human resource is important intangible resources which significantly reflect market value of organization. Recruiting and retaining the best employee, however is only part of the human resources development framework. Organization also has to leverage the skills and capabilities of its employees by encouraging learning capability of individual and creating a healthy environment in which knowledge can be created, easily shared with the employees and applied to achieve corporate goals of the organization. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. The methodology was based on a questionnaire survey to collect the data, the study obtained information from twenty (400) respondents from staff of BEL Kotdwar. Three Hypotheses are developed to see the impact of all the variables on the overall employees' performance. All three hypotheses were examined through SPSS Software. This study mainly focuses on investigating the HR practices that influence organizational Performance. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. The major finding of the study is that human resource practices are positively related with organizational performance.

HR Practices, Organizational Performance, Organizational Commitment, BEL

Human Resource Management Practices and its Influence on Organizational Performance: a case study of BEL Kotdwara

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Global competition and rising expectations of customers have made quality the new battle ground on which corporate success is determined. All organizations whether in public or private sectors are feeling mounting pressure to improve the quality of their product, at present our nation is facing tremendous challenge in economic front in view of low productivity, poor quality of products, high cost of production and keen competition. Human resource is important intangible resources which significantly reflect market value of organization. Recruiting and retaining the best employee, however is only part of the human resources development framework. Organization also has to leverage the skills and capabilities of its employees by encouraging learning capability of individual and creating a healthy environment in which knowledge can be created, easily shared with the employees and applied to achieve corporate goals of the organization. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. The methodology was based on a questionnaire survey to collect the data, the study obtained information from twenty (400) respondents from staff of BEL Kotdwar. Three Hypotheses are developed to see the impact of all the variables on the overall employees' performance. All three hypotheses were examined through SPSS Software. This study mainly focuses on investigating the HR practices that influence organizational Performance. This paper is descriptive in nature, and data has been collected through various primary and secondary sources. The major finding of the study is that human resource practices are positively related with organizational performance.

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वैदिक वाङ्मय में सप्त हविर्याग

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सम्पूर्ण वैदिक वाङ्मय यज्ञ का पूर्ण साम्राज्य है। इसका पूर्ण विवेचन श्रौत तथा गृह सूत्रों में प्राप्त होता है। यज्ञ द्वारा ही मनुष्य, समाज और विभिन्न समूहों की उत्पत्ति हुई, और यज्ञ द्वारा मनुष्य केवल जीवन मरण की ही पूर्ति नहीं सृष्टि और इसके संचालन का भारतीय प्रतीक यज्ञ है। गृहस्थ के यज्ञ सम्बन्धी सामाजिक व सार्वजनिक कर्तव्यों को दो श्रेणियों में विभक्त किया गया है। 1. प्रतिदिन, 2. अवसर विशेष। प्रथम समूह में पञ्च महायज्ञों की गणना की जाती है और द्वितीय के अन्तर्गत पाक, हवि तथा सोम यज्ञ की गणना की जाती है। यज्ञों से ही नैतिक और धार्मिक धरातल पर स्थित ये पञ्च महायज्ञ जीवन के सांस्कृतिक पक्ष को विकसित करने वाले थे। इसी से जीवन का सच्चा आनन्द प्राप्त होता है।

प्राचीन ऋषियों-मुनियों का विशाल चिन्तन यज्ञ में दृष्टिगत होता है। वैदिक ऋषियों ने सम्पूर्ण ब्रह्माण्ड पर यज्ञतत्त्वों का सर्वत्र ही स्फुरण कर अनुभव किया। सृष्टि के रूप में स्थूल और सूक्ष्म जो भी आविर्भूत हुआ इस सबका उद्भव यज्ञ ही है। यज्ञ एक सनातन प्रक्रिया है जो अन्तरिक्ष और पृथ्वी ही नहीं अपितु मानव मस्तिष्क को निरन्तर प्रवाहित करने वाली धारा है।

वैदिक वाङ्मय में सर्वत्र यज्ञ की झटा विद्यमान है। यज्ञ शब्द यज् धातु से घञ् प्रत्यय के योग से निष्पन्न है। यज् धातु का अर्थ देव, पूजा, हवन एवं अराधना से है। अर्थात् अनुष्ठान जिसमें पूजन अर्चन द्वारा देवगण प्रसन्न होकर यजमान को उसकी अभीष्ट वस्तु प्रदान करते हैं।

अयम् यज्ञो भुवनस्य नाभिः अर्थात् यज्ञ संसार का नाभि है। 11 शतपथ ब्राह्मण के अनुसार यज्ञो वै श्रेष्ठतमं कर्म अर्थात् श्रेष्ठतम कर्म ही यज्ञ है। 12 यज्ञः प्रजापतिः यज्ञः विष्णु अर्थात् यज्ञ ही प्रजापति है। यज्ञ ही विष्णु है। उसी ने देवों को पराक्रम से युक्त किया है। 13 आदिगुरुशंकराचार्य ने कहा है कि श्रौतकर्म भेद वाजपेय राजसूयादि यज्ञ कर्म विष्णु है। 14 अहम् क्रतुः श्रौतकर्म भेदः इसमें किञ्चित् सन्देह नहीं कि यज्ञ अर्थात् परमात्मा को समर्पित श्रेष्ठतम कर्म (द्रव्य त्याग स्वरूप यज्ञ) से ही पुरुष ऐसा पराक्रम प्राप्त कर सकता है, जिससे उसे अभ्युदय तथा निःश्रेयस की प्राप्ति होती है। महर्षि कात्यायन ने यज्ञ

व्याख्यास्यामः कहकर यज्ञ की परिभाषा द्रव्य देवता त्याग अर्थात् द्रव्यों का देवता निमित्त जो त्याग है वही याग है। 15 इस प्रकार महर्षि कात्यायन ने याग कर्म को स्वर्गादि फलयुक्त कहकर यज्ञ ही धर्म है। यज्ञ वह विधि है जिसमें प्रकृति और प्राकृतिक जगत् में सन्तुलन बना रहता है। वैदिक यज्ञ तो वस्तुतः आधिभौतिक आधिदैविक और आध्यात्मिक तीनों रूपों में ग्रहणीय है।

यागों की परम्परा बहुत प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही है। ऋग्वेद के अनुसार तो सर्वप्रथम देवताओं ने यज्ञ किया। मानव जाति तथा समाज के हित साधन के लिए संसार में जितने भी साधनों का निर्माण हुआ है उनमें यज्ञ संस्था के बराबर श्रेष्ठ साधन दूसरा नहीं है। हितकर अनुष्ठान की जितनी भी विधियाँ जगत में देखी गई हैं, उनमें अनिष्ट निवारण महाव्रत और सत्र का अनुष्ठान सर्वोत्कृष्ट है। वैदिक काल की आध्यात्मिक आधिदैविक, आधिभौतिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों को जानने के लिए यज्ञ, उसकी विधियों और नियमों को जानना अनिवार्य है। वस्तुतः यज्ञ की विधि एवं नियमों को जानकर ही वैदिक रहस्य की जानकारी मिलती है।

वस्तुतः धर्म का मेरूदण्ड, यज्ञ एवं कर्मकाण्ड है। अग्नि में नाना देवताओं को सम्बोधित कर सोमरस का हवन यज्ञ के नाम से अभिहित किया जाता है। नृतत्ववेत्ताओं ने यज्ञों के विकास के पीछे अनेक मूलभूत कारणों का उल्लेख किया है, जो विवेच्ययोग्य है। उसके नाना अनुष्ठानों का इतना सूक्ष्म वर्णन है कि पाठक को आश्चर्यचकित हो जाना पड़ता है। इस संस्था के सर्वांगीण विवेचन के लिए श्रौत एवं गृह्यसूत्रों की सहायता लेना अपेक्षित है। कुछ यज्ञ महीनों तथा वर्षों तक चलते थे। इनका सम्पादन अधिकांशतः सांसारिक सुख के लिए होता था। शतपथ ब्राह्मण के अनुसार अग्निहोत्र अनुष्ठान से प्राणी अपने सब पापों से मुक्त हो जाता है। अन्ततः यह सिद्ध होता है कि जितने भी प्रमुख देवता थे उनके तेज और शक्ति में वृद्धि के लिए यज्ञ को माध्यम माना गया, जिसकी उपयोगिता सर्वत्र विद्यमान रही।

वैदिक मंत्रों में यज्ञ नाम मात्र ही प्रार्थना के रूप में, कालान्तर में 'यज्ञ' को सत्यधर्म समझा गया और समाज

Financial Analysis of Public and Private Sector Banks in India (With Special reference to SBI and ICICI Bank of India)

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Abstract

Commercial banks are playing a very crucial role in providing the satisfaction to their customer and try to motivate them for uplifting their financial status and provide the way how to make the financial adjustment to their surplus funds. Therefore this paper has focused the measure the profitability and customer satisfaction of public and private sector bank in Uttarakhand. Measurement of profitability is one of the important parts of bank's perception towards the customer and its investors. The element of banking measurement is customer's perception that indicates the customer loyalty and consistency towards the attitude and behavior of banking employee. This paper has also focused that how customer are satisfied with overall activity of banks such as communication between employee and customer, cash payment, awareness programme of banks regarding the digital banking, and financial assistance etc. Therefore this paper has make some effort for measuring the profitability and customer satisfaction between private and public sector banks respectively ICICI and SBI. On the basis of this measurement of profitability and customer satisfaction of ICICI and SBI bank, it is very easy to find out the efficiency and capability of these two major private and public sector banks in India. The measurement is done through the operating profit, net profit after tax, non performing assets (NPA), and any other profitability instrument. These two banks ICICI and SBI have lot of branches not only in India but abroad also and making their progressive efforts for uplifting their economical status. The major aspect of ICICI and SBI are that how much they are making their contribution towards the corporate social responsibility and economic welfare of the society and how society is getting benefits from the financial services as a mudra loan, housing loan, car loan, car loan, and personnel loan etc. These two commercial banks are one of the important elements for giving the economic and social pace in previous five years for employment opportunity, growth in national income, growth of GDP through finance to the industrial areas and other financial activities. Decreasing the repo rate of banks indicate the less financing to the individuals and industrial areas and maintain the bank rate in very optimum level for the upgrading the financial structure of the banking industries.

Key words: SBI, ICICI, Profitability, Satisfaction, economic growth, NPV, EPS etc.

120
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183-A

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Academic Audit and Accountability of Teachers for Improving the Quality of Teaching Learning Process in Higher Education

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"Quality is never an accident. It is always the result of high intention, sincere efforts, intelligent direction, and skilful education; it represents the wise choice of many alternatives."
-Willa A. Foster

Introduction:

India's higher education system today is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. It has become a complex, demanding and competitive reality. With the beginning of new millennium, there is an unparalleled demand for innumerable modifications in the field of higher education, as well as an increased awareness of its importance for the developments in all the directions. Higher education includes all types of studies and research at the UG, PG and further level, provided by universities and other educational organizations which are approved government higher education institutes. Today we witness undergoing vast research work in the field of higher education due to large financial support of government funding agencies, but as a matter of fact, the quality of higher education is continuously deteriorating. To achieve the intended goal higher education institutions require a great sense of accountability, outstanding faculty, and high quality teaching. Committed faculty is the backbone of any higher education institution. Teachers must be able to motivate research interests among students. They must encourage interdisciplinary studies and create awareness among their students about other fields of study. It is a tragedy that large numbers of teachers in most of the higher education institutions in India have not progressed beyond the primitive 'chalk and duster' stage.

Indian Higher Educational institutions are currently facing multitude of interconnected problems vise challenges of increasing student population, diversity within student group, under-prepared students, increasing workloads and decreasing resources. There are external pressures from funding agencies, accreditation bodies and employers which necessitate the maintenance of quality academic programs through periodic reviews and assessment. most of the universities and colleges are in general, free to develop degree and diploma syllabuses as they please, their teaching and learning arrangements are now subject to an array of external peer judgments, some of which may have direct financial consequences.

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Quality Management in Higher Education: The Role of IQAC in Academic Audit

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Abstract:

Academic Audit is an important tool to control and maintain standards in academic sector. It has been found highly relevant by the experts across the world. It is an integral part of the dynamics of higher education and its regulation in many countries that aspire to achieve excellence and international standing. Academic audit helps institutions to introspect and improve their quality. The fundamental purpose of quality assurance process is to provide the stakeholders with information about the research and education. The present paper intends to probe into the possible role of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) in Academic Audit as a measure to expedite its quest for quality.

Key words: Academic Audit, Quality, Research, Higher Education, IQAC

Introduction:

Presently Indian higher education system is in transition phase. Expressing his deep concern for Indian higher education system Prof. P. N. Gautam states that, "Higher Education in India is afflicted with many problems and weaknesses and naturally is not in a position to face the challenges it is surrounded with these days. Making Higher Education efficient and effective needs a many pronged strategy with a great political will and administrative skill." At this juncture, it is essential to see the initiatives taken up for quality assessment and enhancement in Indian higher education sector.

In the globalized context quest for quality has become a natural requirement. Higher education, being the agent of social and personal dynamism cannot escape out of it. It has been a prime aim of leading educational institutions across the globe to go for continuous and constant exercise of self-evaluation and up-gradation. This process is referred as academic audit. It may be both internal as well as external. It is an important tool to control and maintain standards in academic sector. It has been found highly relevant by the experts all over the world. Academic audit helps institutions to introspect and improve their quality.

The academic quality management has put in the place an institute wise wide academic quality management framework together evidence based information on the

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Suman

**Environmental Awareness and Environmental Attitude of In-service
Secondary School Teachers
(With special Reference of Uttarakhand State)**

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“Environment is the aggregate of all the external conditions and influences affecting the life developing the organism or group of organism.”
-Webster

INTRODUCTION

It is well known since the Vedic times that nature and humankind (i.e. Prakriti and Purush) form an inseparable part of the life support system which is made up of five elements i.e. air, water, land; flora and fauna deterioration in anyone inevitably affects the other four elements. The concepts of environment can be best understood as the totality of all components surrounding man. The Environmental pollution panel of United States, President's Science Advisory Committee, referred to the environment as “The sum total of social, biological and physical or chemical factors which compose the surrounding of man”.

Environment is the common heritage of the people of the world; its protection through prevention for future and restoration of the past damage is needed an enormous task (Khoahoo 1991). To fulfill this task and to save both man and environment on the earth the environmental orientation for mankind is very essential, because man himself has created all environmental problems. The human beings also receive benefits from the natural environment. But most of the times man forgets his sense of responsibility towards maintaining ecological balance due to personal pleasure and gain.

The Himalaya is a unique heritage of mankind and it influences our civilization in a variety of ways. This proud full heritage of mankind is in danger due to indiscriminate exploitation and unplanned development. Industrial civilization and unplanned extraction

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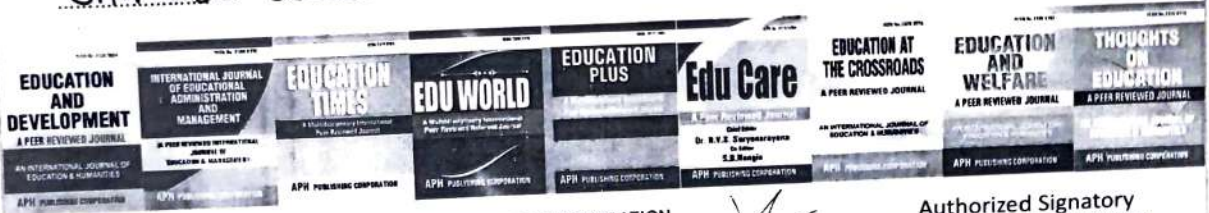
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कालिदास द्वारा वर्णित प्रमुख शिक्षण विधियाँ एवं उनकी प्रासंगिकता

डॉ. अमित कुमार जायसवाल

संस्कृत के महाकवि कालिदास ने शिक्षण को समुन्नत करने के लिए शास्त्रार्थ विधि, प्रयोग विधि, कार्य करके सीखने की विधि, अभिनय विधि तथा प्रदर्शन विधि इत्यादि का उल्लेख किया है। कालिदास के ग्रन्थों में निहित प्रमुख शिक्षण विधियाँ हैं -- व्यक्तिगत शिक्षण, सामूहिक शिक्षण, अभिनय-प्रदर्शन विधि, व्याख्यान विधि, अभ्यास और स्वाध्याय विधि, प्रयोग एवं प्रदर्शन विधि, अनुकरण विधि, कहानी-शिक्षण विधि, गायन या कविता-विधि, श्रवण, मनन और निदिध्यासन-विधि, शास्त्रार्थ एवं वाद-विवाद-विधि, प्रश्नोत्तर एवं संवाद विधि।

कालिदास के ग्रन्थों के अनुशीलन के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि उस समय व्यक्तिगत शिक्षण और समूह शिक्षण विधियाँ प्रचलित थीं। छात्र की योग्यतानुसार ही शिक्षण-विधि का चयन किया जाता था। अत्यन्त प्रखर बुद्धि छात्र को व्यक्तिगत शिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता था।

रघुवंशम् में उल्लेख है कि-

निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य प्रयतपरिग्रह द्वितीयः।

तच्छिष्याध्ययननिवेदितावसानां संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय॥(1/95)

उपरोक्त श्लोक में कालिदास ने बताया है कि प्रातःकाल जब गुरु वशिष्ठ ने अपने शिष्यों को वेद पढ़ाना प्रारम्भ किया, तब उसकी ध्वनि कान में पड़ते ही राजा दिलीप भी उठ गये। यहाँ आश्रम में शिष्यों के समूह- शिक्षण का उल्लेख है।

अन्यत्र कालिदास राजा दिलीप के पुत्र रघु का अपने समान वय के मंत्री - पुत्रों के साथ शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का उल्लेख करते हैं-

स वृतचूलश्चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः।

लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन बाह्व्यं नदीमुखेव समुद्रमाविशत्॥ (3/29)

उपरोक्त वर्णन से स्पष्ट होता है कि आश्रम में समूह-शिक्षण प्रचलित था।

गायत्री वर्मा ने अपनी पुस्तक कालिदास के ग्रंथ : तत्कालीन संस्कृति में कालिदास की शिक्षण-पद्धति के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तिगत शिक्षण का उल्लेख किया है। शिष्य को उसकी

दूधनाथ सिंह कृत उपन्यास: 'आखिरी कलाम' में राजनीतिक यथार्थ

डॉ० निकेता

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शोध-सार

'इल्यून एण्ड रिएलिटी' और 'वोल्गा से गंगा' जैसी साहित्यिक कृतियों की बहुआयामिता निर्विवाद है। ऐसा ही एक महाप्रयास 'आखिरी कलाम' में दूधनाथ सिंह ने भी किया है। दूधनाथ सिंह के उपन्यास 'आखिरी कलाम' राजकमल नयी दिल्ली 2003 को पढ़ते समय इतिहास की एक आदर कृतियों मन-मस्तिष्क में कौंधती रही हैं। अध्ययन में एहसास हुआ कि यह उपन्यास चुनाव के समय में एक सर्जनात्मक हस्तक्षेप है। ऐसे स्थानीय चुनाव 2019 में पंच बावरी मस्जिद को लेकर सत्ता पक्ष-विपक्ष दोनों ही इस मुद्दे को अपना चुनावी हथियार बना रही हो तो 'आखिरी कलाम' में राजनीतिक यथार्थ को शोध-पत्र का विषय बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया। उक्त उपन्यास राजनीति के विभिन्न आयामों की यथार्थ अभिव्यक्ति है।

दूधनाथ सिंह के कथा साहित्य का विकास यथार्थवाद के धरातल पर ही होता है। दूधनाथ सिंह जो कथा-साहित्य के प्रति लगातार चिंतन मनन करते हैं जिन पर उनकी रचना यथार्थ के ठोस स्वरूप को बर्णन करती है। दूधनाथ सिंह तटस्थ एवं प्रतिबद्ध होकर कथा लेखन के माध्यम से कथा-साहित्य को समृद्ध करते रहे हैं। दूधनाथ सिंह का 'आखिरी कलाम' उपन्यास में मूल भावना सामाजिकता है। उन्होंने बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के अनुसार ही चित्रण और विश्लेषण किया है। सामाजिक यथार्थ उनके कथा-साहित्य का मूल विषय बना रहा। 'आखिरी कलाम' उपन्यास 2003 में प्रकाशित हुआ यह चार खण्डों में विभाजित है- 1. गृह जंजाल, 2. प्रस्थान प्रर्व, 3. देव शमशान 4. पुनरुत्था। दूधनाथ सिंह का यह उपन्यास राजनीतिक आयामों को प्रकट है। राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार, राजनीतिक षड्यंत्र, राजनीतिक स्वार्थान्धता, धर्मांधता और सांप्रदायिक विद्वेष की भावना आदि विषय मुख्य रूप से अभिव्यक्त हुए हैं।

"इसमें दो मौतें हैं, दो शव-यात्राएँ हैं। बूढ़े आदमी पहली शव यात्रा का प्रारम्भ करता है। उसकी संगीतमय बुदबुदाहट, उसका निरर्थक लेकिन शाश्वत मृत्यु के प्रवचन, यह इस शव-यात्रा का त्रासद संगीत है। --- दूसरा शव यात्रा कारसेवकों की है। हल्लापोल शोर, धूल और भगलपन और भगना रंग जो वाचन मस्जिद की मृत्यु में समाप्त होता है। "जै श्री राम का शोर क्या एक स्तर पर राम नाम सत्ता है? का शोर नहीं लगता?"

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य 'आखिरी कलाम' उपन्यास की राजनीतिक आलोचना है लेकिन राजनीतिक समालोचना एक बहुआयामी संरचना है। राजनीतिक विद्वान् एवं व्यवहार के अलावा धर्म, दर्शन, साहित्य, विज्ञान इत्यादि भी इसके दायरे में आते हैं। व्यक्तिगत, मुक्तता, अस्पृश्यता, मन:स्थिति है जिसे 'आपद्भाग' के रूप में व्योदित किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार जब कोई छोटी या बड़ी अन्यायी सत्ता समर्थन चाहती हो तो चुप्पी नैतिक, प्रतिरोध है। किन्तु सामाजिक स्थितियों में यह गलत-सही जो हो रहा होता है का मूक समर्थन है वर्तमान लोकतांत्रिक समाजों में व्यक्ति के यौन सम्बन्ध जैसे निरान्त निजी संरचना के भी राजनीतिक, निहितार्थ है। दरअसल व्यक्ति आत्मसात समाज है और राजनीति सामाजिक संरचनाकार। अतः दोनों की अन्त्येष्टिता एक असंदिग्ध तथ्य है। पूँजी-संकेत पूँजीवाद की व्याख्या और समालोचना मात्र नहीं है। यह उनकी नैतिक, सामाजिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक समालोचना भी है। इसी प्रकार हिन्दू स्वराज, पश्चिमी पूँजीवाद पर सभ्यागत टिप्पणी है।

उपन्यास के नायक एक प्रतिबद्ध, मुखर एवं विद्वान् मार्क्सवादी है या जन्मवादी कह दे पर अपनी विज्ञान के साथ। स्वतंत्र, कृष्ण मार्क्सवादी शिष्य है जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का प्रतीक स्तर का नेता है और आचार्य जी के प्रति स्तुति है। विपक्षीय किसी की भांजक सम्मान है जिस आचार्य जी ने चिथड़ों में फेंका पाया था लेकिन परिवार के दमघोंडू वातावरण में भी उन्होंने उसे पोते का स्नेह दिया है। वह कम पढ़ा-लिखा है पर विवेकवान है। मुँहफट और आचार्य जी का मुँहलगा अपरिहार्य सम्बन्ध है। एकही-कहीं वह कबीर की याद दिलाता है तो कभी किंग लिबर क 'द फोन की आवाज जो अपने अस्सी जिन और विवेक के चतुरस्र शिखर की जिद्दी आत्मगाली भूमिगत में भी देखते हैं।"

उपन्यास में शायरी और स्वामी अचलाकृत जैसे भी पात्र है जो हिन्दूत्ववादी पक्ष को संभाले हुए है। उपन्यास में जमीन मियाँ भी है जो बावरी मस्जिद घटना की दहशत के दबाव में दूट गया है और अन्ततः अपना मनसिक नन्तुलन खो बैठा।

Implications of Ethics in Professional Life: Usage for Learning and Teaching Process

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Abstract :

Professional ethics are a collection of norms and standards which should be considered by individuals in every profession. Regardless of profession or the field of work one belongs to, ethics is an important part of work. Albert Schweitzer says, "*Ethics is the activity of man directed to secure the inner perfection of his own personality.*" Ethics have different concept according to the context. "Sometimes, ethics means moral values; other times, it means legal limitations on behavior and understood community standards.

The role of ethics in our society is very important because it has a large influence on today, as well as the future. We need to learn about ethics because they guide our decisions, make us what we are and also determine our future. The present paper summarises the ethics with the main focus on codes, conduct and proper decision-making in critical cases. This kind of approach of ethics considers the implications for learning and teaching about the shifting emphasis to a professional life, with a focus on the commitment and character of professional practitioners and the specificities of the contexts in which they work. Good Ethics are fundamental requirements of any job, occupation or profession. Sometimes Ethics is considered as a system of moral principles governing the appropriate conduct of a person or a group. Maintaining good ethics is being consistent with the principles of correct moral conduct constantly.

Key words: professional ethics; professions; teacher, learner, code of conduct

Introduction :

The first decade of the twenty-first century is heralding some new developments in the field of ethics for the social professions. Professional ethics is the emerging field in the behavioural science with large number of personnel's entering into the professions as compared to the limited areas till recent past. Professional ethics is considered both as a discipline (an area of study) and as a practice (what professional practitioners say and do). It is constructed through the implementation of academic and professional guidelines and the practices of organisational workers.

Professional ethics are principles that govern the behaviour of a person or group in any environment. Like values, professional ethics provide rules on how a person should act towards other people and institutions in such an environment. If the majority of members of a profession follow the standards, the profession will have a good reputation and members will generally benefit; if the majority of members violate these voluntary standards, professed members of a profession will be at a disadvantage or at the least receive no benefit from declaring a profession.

Dr. Praveen Joshi (2019-2021)



Indigenous Traditional Storage Devices of Garhwal Region of Uttarakhand, India

Dr. Praveen Joshi*

ABSTRACT

For collection and storage of grains, pulses and seeds the people of rural area of Uttarakhand, using their indigenous knowledge. This derived directly from the interaction with environment and is handed over from previous generation to the current generation. These traditional methods totally based on local resources and knowledge. In this research paper the traditional methods or practices for collection and storage among the local people of Garhwal region especially upper Yamuna valley, upper Tons valley and Rawain area of Uttarakhand is briefly discussed.

Keywords: Grain, Kothar, Methods, Storage, Traditional

Due to heterogeneous geographical conditions in mountainous regions of Uttarakhand, local people have been using conventional methods for the storage and enrichment of grains and seeds for past several centuries. Storage of grains and seeds traditionally by local communities is environment friendly and helps keep them preserve for a long time. According to an estimate, 60-70% of edible seeds in India are structured in a traditional manner at home level (Verma, 1995). Indigenous Knowledge is a type of knowledge, which has evolved within the community and has been passed from one generation to another (Natarajan & Govind, 2006, 118-126). Traditional collection and storage of grains and seeds from different parts of India has been studied by various scholars such as Kunwar & Sharma (2003, 2006), Channal et al. (2004), Nagnur et al. (2006), Natarajan & Govind (2006), Saklani (2007), Karthikeyan et al. (2009), Joshi (2014) etc.

Generally Devdar (*Cedrus deodara*) wood is used for the construction of indigenous traditional storage devices i.e. Kothar, Dobri and Kuthar but Pinus, (*Pinus sabiniana*) Kail (*Pinus wallichiana*) or walnut (*Juglans regia*) wood are also used for same. The wood of these trees are being full of antioxidant, resin, antiseptic,

diuretic and vermifuge properties which is useful for the preservation of the products. In addition the wood of these trees are medium to heavy, hard, durable, highly resinous, dense and granular, giving durability to the structure. The following methods used for collection and storage of grains and seeds in the Garhwal area.

Kothar : In the villages of the Upper Yamuna valley and in some villages of Upper Tons Valley, a structure related to the construction of the building, called the Kothar, is used for grain storage. They are constructed in front of homes only, which are fixed according to the family's prosperity, usually made from 6 X 4.5 X 9.5 feet to 6.5 X 5 X 10 feet in size (Fig.1).

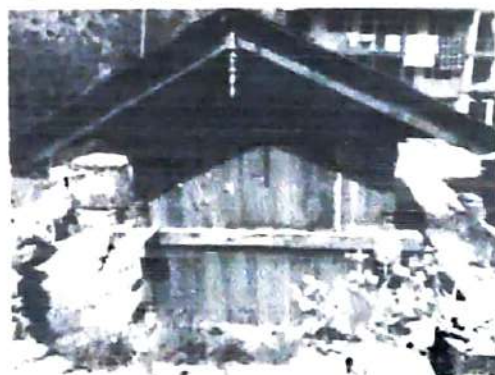


Fig. 1. Kothar

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Article

Annealing Effects on Gas Sensing Response of Ga-Doped ZnO Thin Films

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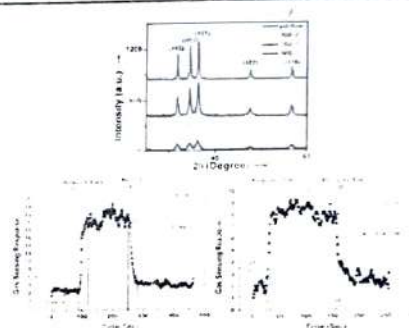


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ABSTRACT: The high thermal conductivity, high electron mobility, the direct wide band gap, and large exciton binding energy of zinc oxide (ZnO) make it appropriate for a wide range of device applications like light-emitting diodes, photodetectors, laser diodes, transparent thin-film transistors, and so forth. Among the semiconductor metal oxides, zinc oxide (ZnO) is one of the most commonly used gas-sensing materials. The gas sensor made of nanocomposite ZnO and Ga-doped ZnO (ZnO:Ga) thin films was developed by the sol-gel spin coating method. The gas sensitivity of gallium-doped ZnO thin films annealed at 400, 700, and 900 °C was studied for ethanol and acetone gases. The variation of electrical resistance of gallium-doped ZnO thin films with exposure of ethanol and acetone vapors at different concentrations was estimated. Ga:ZnO thin films annealed at 700 °C show the highest sensitivity and shortest response and recovery time for both ethanol and acetone gases. This study reveals that the 5 at. % Ga-doped ZnO thin film annealed at 700 °C has the best sensing property in comparison to the film annealed at 400 and 900 °C. The sensing response of ZnO:Ga thin films was found higher for ethanol gas in comparison to acetone gas.



1 INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the electrical properties of semiconductors are sensitive to the surrounding gases. Initially, it was not taken seriously as the results were not sufficiently reproducible.^{1,2} Taguchi developed the first commercial device using the sensitivity of SnO₂ to absorb the gases.³ The use of compressed powder of SnO₂ rather than a single crystal substantially improved the sensitivity, and a practical device was developed for detection of gases in the air. The semiconductor sensor is based on the change in semiconductor conductance due to reaction between the semiconductor and the gases in the atmosphere. The gas sensing mechanisms are based on the assumption that the electronic density is removed due to adsorption of oxygen on the surface of the oxide, thus decreasing the conductivity of the material. The gas molecules come into contact with the semiconductor surface, interact with oxygen, and lead to inverse charge transference.⁴

Zinc oxide (ZnO) is considered as a promising material for gas sensors.^{5,6} This is one of the earliest discovered materials for gas sensing, and there are various reports concerning the sensing properties of ZnO, realized using its powdered samples.^{7,8} Recently, studies over ZnO nanorods and ZnO thin films had been performed for their sensing efficiencies.^{9–16} The work on the development of the selective gas sensor using pure and doped n-type zinc oxide thin films is in progress.^{17–19} Although the pure ZnO films show n-type electrical conductivity, their properties are altered by adsorption of O₂,

CO₂, and water in a humid environment. The pure form of ZnO is generally too resistive for transport conducting oxide applications and requires donor dopants. The doping elements produce the defects in ZnO thin films and thus enhance the sensing properties. Gallium doping results in shallow donor states below the ZnO conduction band minima that are ionized at room temperature to increase carrier concentration and therefore reduce electrical resistivity.^{20,21}

Due to increased levels of toxic and harmful gases in the environment, we need a suitable material to develop fast response sensors for their monitoring. In search of such materials, the nanostructured ZnO thin films have drawn considerable attention of researchers.^{10–14,22} The objective of the present investigation is to develop the highly sensitive gas sensor for ethanol and acetone gases. For this purpose, the response and recovery time, sensitivity, and selectivity of Ga-doped ZnO thin films modified by thermal annealing are analyzed. The gas sensing mechanism of the SMO sensors has two main functions, one being the receptor and the other the

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Status of Phyto-diversity along the altitudinal gradient in the Garhwal forest division, Garhwal Himalaya, India

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Abstract

The present study was conducted in Garhwal Forest Division of district Pauri, Uttarakhand, India to document current status of plant species diversity and their availability in the area. A total of 606 Species belonging to 400 genera and 118 families have been recorded including 155 trees, 113 shrubs, 320 herbs and 18 Climbers. Angiosperms include 600 Species and 6 gymnosperms. *Asteraceae* is the dominant family in the study area with 67 Species while *Fabaceae* is second most dominant family with 41 Species. Top ten dominant families include *Rosaceae* with 35 Species, *Lamiaceae* with 27 Species, *Poaceae* with 18 Species, *Scrophulariaceae*, *Ranunculaceae* and *Polygalaceae* each with 16 Species, *Apiaceae* with 15 Species, *Moraceae* with 13 Species and *Rubiaceae* with 11 Species. This study may be helpful to the scientists, planners and particularly to the State Forest Department for developing a strategy and action plans for the management of biodiversity rich areas.

Keywords: floristic diversity, Garhwal forest division, Himalaya

Introduction

Garhwal Himalaya has varied landscapes and soil formation, and variety of vegetation types. It is well known for its unique flora and fauna, and high level of endemism (Samant and Joshi, 2003, Singh and Singh, 1987) ^[21, 24]. The biological diversity of mountain ecosystems has long been studied by ecologists. Abiotic environmental factors vary across space and time and determine vegetation patterns across landscapes (Zhang *et al.*, 2013, Kumar and Sharma, 2017a, b) ^[26, 33, 34]. The diversity and composition of plant communities in a region are governed by several factors, *i.e.*, time, altitude, slope and aspect, soil, humidity, and precipitation. Among these factors, altitude has significant influence on the plant communities (Gauthier *et al.*, 2000; Kharkwal *et al.*, 2005) ^[11]. The species richness of a specific plant community changes clearly along altitudinal gradient of its distribution with strong impact of elevation on the vegetation structure of the most mountain ecosystems of the world (Zhang *et al.*, 2013; Sabatin *et al.*, 2018 and Gomez-Diaz *et al.*, 2017) ^[26, 29]. Altitude range (800-6000m) particularly in the Himalayan region plays an important role in species diversity and distribution. Diversity and composition of species with various other communities in the high altitudes of Himalayan region does have a significant role in maintaining the biodiversity of these areas and in the larger for climate change mitigation. Across globe humans rely on plants for their basic needs such as food, fodder, fuel, medicine, timber, resins, and oil, etc. (Gaur, 1999) ^[6]. Uniyal *et al.*, (2007) ^[25] reported more than 4700 species under 1523 genera and 223 families of flowering plants from Uttarakhand. The wide altitudinal range, rapid change in elevational gradient within the same latitude and high endemism make this region interesting for floristic and ecological studies (Arora, 1995; Zobel and Singh, 1997) ^[10, 22]. Plant community plays a pivotal role in

sustainable management by maintaining biodiversity and conserving the environment (Farooque & Saxena, 1996). Documentation of floristic diversity of the local or regional area becomes important to help in botanical enumeration, documenting changes in ecological conditions, and determining the nature and distribution of plant resources to be managed (Chalise *et al.*, 2018) ^[2].

Material and Methods

Study area

Uttarakhand state lies between 28°43' to 31°28' N Latitude and 77°34' to 81°03' E Longitude covering a total area of 53,483 Km². The recoded forest area of the state is 34,691 km² which comprises 64.79% of its geographical area with sub-tropical to temperate climate except in the plain areas where the climate is tropical. The average annual rainfall of the state is 1550 mm and temperature range from 0° C to 43° C (FSI, 2009).

The present study was conducted in sub-tropical to temperate zone between the altitudes 700m to 3100m above sea level in Garhwal Forest Division (a division of Indian Forest Department) which is situated in district Pauri Garhwal between 30° 30'00" N latitude to 78° 30' 00" E longitude. This forest division covers an area of 72201.4 hectare and divided into six ranges namely, Diva range (total area 10357.5 ha), East-Ameli range (total area 18264.9ha), West-Ameli range (total area 10709ha), Pathani range (total area 13162.4ha), Pokhda range (total area 11026.7ha), Pauri range (total area 6641.3ha).

The climate is represented by three main seasons. The cool and moderately dry winter in December to March, warm and dry summer in mid-April to June and warm and wet period in mid-July to September or the monsoon or rainy season. The temperate area receives moderate to high snowfall from December to February on high elevations.



Plant diversity of vegetation mosaics in a fresh water swamp of doon valley

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Abstract

Swamps are wetlands where water oozes out from surface also known as 'Oogals'. In past time, low lying area of Doon Valley were having an interconnected chain of swamps. But excessive human interference resulted in destruction of majority of Doon Valley swamps. Swamps are ecotones exhibiting high biodiversity of palatable species making them susceptible to overexploitation. The present study is conducted in Mothronwala fresh water swamp of Doon Valley which is under anthropogenic threat. A total of 62 species are recorded from vegetation mosaics. The diversity in vegetation mosaics of Mothronwala swamp is represented by 26 families, 51 genera and 62 species. Poaceae is the most dominant family of vegetation mosaics. The most dominant life form of vegetation mosaic are herbs followed by shrubs and grasses. The nearby population is dependent on swamp forest for fodder, food, fuel wood and medicinal plants leading to loss in floristic diversity. A proper conservation strategy is needed for maintaining biodiversity of freshwater swamp.

Keywords: plant diversity, fresh water swamps, mothronwala, vegetation mosaic

Introduction

Wetlands are defined as land transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem where water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Mitsch and Gooselink, 1986) [1]. Swamps are marshy wetlands where water oozes out from the surface locally also known as 'Oogals'. In past time low lying areas of Doon valley were having a chain of swamps but excessive anthropogenic interference resulted in destruction of majority of swamps. Fresh water swamps help in absorbing toxic chemicals, cleaning polluted water and in maintaining water quality. Swamps are ecotones exhibiting high biodiversity of economically important plants due to which they are susceptible to overexploitation. Wet lands are repositories of fresh water. The rain water infiltrates and then percolates down and this makes water clean and suitable for drinking. Doon valley fresh water swamps in southern fringe of the valley seems to play an important role in the evolution of human settlements and industrial growth. Vegetation of freshwater swamps in DOON VALLEY are extensively studied by Kanjilal (1901) [2], Dakshini (1960 a, b, 1965, 1970, 1974) [3, 4, 5], Somdeva and Aswal (1974) [6], Somdeva and Srivastava (1978) [7], Ghildiyal and Srivastava (1989) [8], Joshi and Dhyani (2007) [9] and Sharma and Joshi (2008) [10]. Present paper focuses on plant diversity in five important vegetation mosaics of Mothronwala swamp forest.

Materials and Methods

Study site

The present study is carried out in Mothronwala swamp forest of Dehradun valley which lies between latitudes 29° 58' N and 31° 02' N and longitudes 77° 34' E and 78° 18' E in state of Uttarakhand. Mothronwala swamp forest is spread over an area of 22 acres, on the north of the confluence of rivers Rispana, Bindal and Suswa. It is located 5 km away on the southern part just foothills of Shivaliks. The area is sunny and dominated by several

herbaceous community mosaics. The vegetation is several layered with a distinct floristic composition at each stratum. In aquatic running part *Rorripa nasturtium aquaticum*, *Bacopa monnieri* dominate. The moist to very moist zone is dominated by *Coix lachryma jobi*, *Pozolzia pentendra* and *Polygonum barbatum*. *Lantana camara*, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Ipomoea carnea* are dominant shrubs. The climate of the area is hot but humid. However the variation of micro-climate seems to play a major role in the formation of a unique community mosaic.

Methodology

The study area was frequently surveyed for understanding of community mosaics. Once identified Standard methods of collection, preservation and maintenance of specimen in herbarium were followed in accordance with Jain and Rao (1977) [11]. Collections of plant species were done in summer, rainy and winter seasons. After collection, processing, preservation and mounting of specimen were done on herbarium sheets. The herbarium sheets were identified from BSI (NC) Dehradun Flora by Gaur (1999) [12] were used for description and nomenclature of plants. The plant species were then classified on the basis of habit and life forms.

Results and Discussion

The floristic diversity of vegetation mosaics is represented by 62 species (Table 1). Poaceae was the most dominating family followed by Asteraceae and Cyperaceae. Vegetation mosaics are represented by 26 families angiosperms and 50 genera. One species of pteridophyte *Diplazium esculentum* is also recorded from vegetation mosaic. Classification on the basis of habit reveals that herbs are main life form followed by shrubs and grasses.

The maximum species diversity (31 species) occurred in community 5 whereas lowest species diversity (13 species) occurred in community 2. In all the species number is relatively low when compared with adjoining land



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डॉ० प्रीतम कुमारी

विभागाध्यक्ष, गृह विज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, ऋषिकेश, उत्तराखण्ड, भारत

डॉ० सीमा कुमारी

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Synthesis, Spectral analysis and Anti-microbial properties of Cu, Ag, Au complexes of 2, 5-dihydroxy-1, 4-benzoquinone and 3, 6-dichloro-2, 6-dihydroxy-1, 4-benzoquinone

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ABSTRACT

Many complexes of Cu, Ag, Au in combination with dianions derived from 2, 5-dihydroxy-1, 4-benzoquinone and 3, 6-dichloro-2, 6-dihydroxy-1, 4-benzoquinones have been synthesized and analysed for their antimicrobial activity. The I.R, ¹H and ¹³CNMR data reveals that 2, 5-dihydroxy-1, 4-benzoquinone, coordinates as an O, O donor of the o-quinone type in *cis*-Na₂[Cu₂O₅(HBQ)₂] 5H₂O, *cis*-(PPh₄)₂[Cu₂O₅(HBQ)₂], *cis*-Na₂[Ag₂O₅(HBQ)₂]4H₂O, *trans*-AuO₂(HBQ).H₂O and chloranilate di-anion functions as an O, O ligand in *cis*-Na₂[Cu₂O₅(DDB)₂] 6H₂O, *cis*-(PPh₄)₂[Cu₂O₅(DDB)₂] 4H₂O, *cis*-Na₂[Ag₂O₅(DDB)₂], *cis*-(PPh₄)₂[Ag₂O₅(DDB)₂] 5H₂O, *trans*-(n-Bu₄N)₂[AuO₂(CDB)₂]3H₂O. The complexes synthesized showed a good response as antimicrobial agents against the bacterial strains, viz, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Xanthomonas malvacearum*, *E. coli*, *Rhodococcus sp*, *Pseudomonas putida*.

Introduction

The maintenance of the good health system requires the search, synthesis and the introduction of various class of new antimicrobial compounds having a wide range of action against various microbial strains, and cope up the resistive nature of the pathogens in the current regime.

Similarly many revolutionary and cost effective compounds with conjugated π -electron systems have gained the importance and attention of chemists, microbiologists and other researchers for the development of useful and needful products of medical importance [1–3]. Also in design and production of mono or polynuclear (homo type and hetero type) complexes as an advanced and more useful with excessive and overwhelming properties in their physical state viz, mechanical, electrical, optical and magnetic, a crucial role is played by oxalate C₂O₄²⁻ anion [4], as being potentially a versatile ligand.

The introduction of metals having paramagnetic nature with electron-accepting quinoid rings provides an interesting and promising way in the synthesis of novel chemical compounds, [5] especially spintronics.

2, 5-dihydroxyquinones substituted derivatives like, chloranilic acid (3, 6-dichloro-2, 5-dihydroxy-1, 4-benzoquinone) serve good materials

in the synthesis of various chemically important products which have strong proton donor and acceptor [10] capability to form various kinds of hydrogen bonds. Also it had been found that the acidity of the hydroxy-groups of 2, 5-dihydroxyquinone gets increased by substituents with electron-withdrawing nature, so the unsubstituted 2, 5-dihydroxyquinones act as a weak organic acid (pKa values of 2.72 and 5.19, respectively) [11].

It had been found that 2, 5-dihydroxyquinones have the tendency to act as (bis) bidentate ligands having the potential to form catenating bridging forming polymeric complexes [12–20]. But however, some mononuclear complexes of chloranilic acid in which it acts as a terminal bidentate ligand have been synthesized [21–23].

In this paper the coordination chemistry for Synthesis, Spectral Analysis and Anti-microbial Properties of Cu, Ag, Au Complexes of 2, 5-dihydroxy-1, 4-benzoquinone and 3, 6-dichloro-2, 6-dihydroxy-1, 4-benzoquinone, and the complexes, were explored by vibrational, ¹H and ¹³C n.m.r. spectra. The complexes were also analysed for their antimicrobial activity.

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शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता हेतु पुस्तकों की भूमिका एवं महत्व

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पुस्तकें मानव के जीवन का द्वार खोलकर उसका उद्धार करती हैं। संचार के इस आधुनिक युग में भी पुस्तकें हमें मार्गदर्शन करती हैं। प्रस्तुत लेख को लिखने का उद्देश्य भी लेखक का यही है। पुस्तकें ज्ञानवर्धक एवं सूचनाप्रद होती हैं। किताबें पढ़ने से बच्चों में ध्यान और सोचने की क्षमता बेहतर होती है क्योंकि हर कहानी में शुरुआत, मध्य भाग और अंत होता है। इससे मस्तिष्क कम, कारण, जुड़ाव, प्रभाव और असर के बारे में भी सोचता है। बचपन में किताबें पढ़ने से बच्चों में यह तेज हो जाता है। वहीं किताबें तनाव कम करती हैं, जिससे शारीरिक तनाव कम हो जाता है। किताबें पढ़ने से हम दूसरों की संस्कृति को समझते हैं, जिससे रिश्ते मजबूत होते हैं। इस सहानुभूति की भावना भी बेहतर होती है। शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता एवं उत्कृष्टता बनी रहे हमें सम्यक् समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को यह समझना चाहिए कि पुस्तकों में ज्ञान एवं उत्कृष्टता का खजाना भरा पड़ा है। हमें इनका अध्ययन करना चाहिए एवं उनका सभी बच्चों को पुस्तकों के पास लाना है जो इससे वंचित हैं क्योंकि आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि प्रत्येक पीढ़ी के लिए अपने घर में पठनीय स्तरीय साहित्य अवश्य रूप से रखना चाहिए।

Keywords: शिक्षा, गुणवत्ता, पुस्तक, भूमिका एवं महत्व।

शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता एवं उत्कृष्टता बनी रहे, एवं बनाए रखने के लिए विद्यार्थियों, शिक्षकों एवं समाज के सभी व्यक्तियों को पुस्तकों का अध्ययन नियमित रूप से करना चाहिए एवं कार्य व्यवहार में लाना चाहिए। शिक्षकों/अभिभावकों/विद्वत्तजनों को पुस्तकों में छुट्टी/छात्रों को पुस्तकों के महत्व एवं उनकी उपयोगिता के बारे में अनिवार्य रूप से बताना चाहिए। पुस्तकें मानव के जीवन का द्वार खोलकर उसका उद्धार करती हैं। संचार के इस आधुनिक युग में भी पुस्तकें हमें मार्गदर्शन करती हैं। प्रस्तुत लेख को लिखने का उद्देश्य भी लेखक का यही है। पुस्तकें ज्ञानवर्धक एवं सूचनाप्रद होती हैं।

कहा जाता है कि जीवन एक बड़ी पुस्तक है। इसमें प्रत्येक दिन एक-एक पृष्ठ की तरह है। प्रत्येक पंक्ति-पंक्ति पर नये नये ज्ञान होते रहते हैं। पुस्तकें सदैव आपके साथ हैं, आपका मित्र संभव हैं आपका साथ छोड़कर चला जाए, किन्तु पुस्तकें हमें ज्ञान का खजाना कभी भी साथ नहीं छोड़ेंगी, पुस्तकों और समाचार पत्रों के शब्द-शब्द में अनुभव की अमरता है जीवन का सच है कि जीवन का मजा छिपा है उससे इश्क करना अपनी तकदीर के पन्ने पलटने की तदवीर है। किताबें अच्छे लेखक के ज्ञान एवं अनुभव अपने में समेटे रहते हैं, जो कि आपको किताब के रूप में आसानी से मिलता है। अच्छी किताबें ज्ञान एवं अनुभव अपने में समेटे रहते हैं, जो कि आपको किताब के रूप में आसानी से मिलता है। अच्छी किताबें ज्ञान नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि यह सेहत के लिए भी फायदेमंद है। नए अमरिकी शोध में किताब को शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए फायदेमंद बताया गया है। शोधकर्ता न्यूरोसाइंटिस्ट बरोनेस सुसान ग्रीनफील्ड के मुताबिक सोशल मीडिया के इररनेट के इस दौर में किताबें पढ़ने की आदत दया की तरह असर दिखा सकती हैं।

बच्चों को किताबें पढ़ने से बच्चों में ध्यान और सोचने की क्षमता बेहतर होती है क्योंकि हर कहानी में शुरुआत, मध्य भाग और अंत होता है। इससे मस्तिष्क कम, कारण, जुड़ाव, प्रभाव और असर के बारे में भी सोचता है। बचपन में जब मस्तिष्क इस तरह से चलाए तो यह तेज हो जाता है। वहीं किताबें तनाव कम करती हैं, जिससे शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य भी बेहतर हो जाता है। किताबें पढ़ने से हम दूसरों की संस्कृति को समझते हैं, जिससे रिश्ते मजबूत होते हैं। इसे सहानुभूति की भावना भी बेहतर होती है।

- संक्षेप में-**
- पुस्तकें मानव के जीवन का द्वार खोलकर उसका उद्धार करती हैं। संचार के इस आधुनिक युग में भी पुस्तकें हमें मार्गदर्शन करती हैं। प्रस्तुत लेख को लिखने का उद्देश्य भी लेखक का यही है। पुस्तकें ज्ञानवर्धक एवं सूचनाप्रद होती हैं। किताबें पढ़ने से बच्चों में ध्यान और सोचने की क्षमता बेहतर होती है क्योंकि हर कहानी में शुरुआत, मध्य भाग और अंत होता है। इससे मस्तिष्क कम, कारण, जुड़ाव, प्रभाव और असर के बारे में भी सोचता है। बचपन में जब मस्तिष्क इस तरह से चलाए तो यह तेज हो जाता है। वहीं किताबें तनाव कम करती हैं, जिससे शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य भी बेहतर हो जाता है। किताबें पढ़ने से हम दूसरों की संस्कृति को समझते हैं, जिससे रिश्ते मजबूत होते हैं। इसे सहानुभूति की भावना भी बेहतर होती है।
- यह लेखक की नहीं आ रही तो आप कुछ देर किताब का अध्ययन करें, अनुभव बताते हैं कि पढ़ते-पढ़ते बेहतर नौद
 - यह लेखक की नहीं आ रही तो आप कुछ देर किताब का अध्ययन करें, अनुभव बताते हैं कि पढ़ते-पढ़ते बेहतर नौद

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Abstract

The growth of start-ups and skills among the youth population in India is of serious concern to educators and curriculum developers. Ironically, the country that has the privilege of becoming a young nation has an overwhelming number of students who drop out at different levels of school education and are typically robbed of employable skills and abilities at the same time. With a history of four decades, the Indian experience of vocationalization of education lacks success in its growth and successful implementation. The Government of India's recent policies have prioritised skill development programmes with job opportunities and immediate usefulness in existence. To meet the future technical needs of society, the prominent among them are setting up the National Skill Development Council and National Vocational Educational Qualifications System.

Introduction

In educational research the study of entrepreneurship has evolved dramatically and is now becoming a priority, both in terms of courses taught and, the number of studies performed. In the process of founding its own this area of research has relied on other disciplines for many of its limits. The substance therein. Science, management studies, sociology and more recently, cognitive psychology have played a major role in shaping the dominant in entrepreneurship studies, methodologies. Academic analysis of these areas, important information has been given by areas to understand the causes of Propensity for entrepreneurs. Theories focused on objective quantitative analysis inconsistently show the essence of an entrepreneur. And its Impact on the growth of economics.

There is nevertheless, an urgent need to establish a qualitative research area and develop coherent hypotheses about how and why entrepreneurial activity takes place in order to obtain the outcomes of entrepreneurial studies. For instance, whether entrepreneurial intent is primarily determined by steady characteristics of personality or whether it is possible to cultivate a propensity for self-employment via a curriculum for pragmatic education.

Policy, Practices and Skill Development Initiatives

The National Education Conference, held in 1937 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, was held in Wardha, now in Maharashtra, India. Call for a nationwide debate on the 'conceptual clarity' of an alternative paradigm of education to form the national education system Independent India. On Gandhiji's 'basic education' idea, the Conference deliberated to make meaningful work the pedagogical basis for Learning in classrooms Visualizing schools as active learning groups The main characteristics of the Original proposal were the development and making schools self-reliant through the revenue of productive work and regarded as a way of change of culture.

CURRENT UTILITY OF ANCIENT MATHEMATICS

T-2

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ABSTRACT: Mathematics is indispensable in all aspects of life. In the Indian context, mathematics is referred to a 'GANITHA'. The Shastras do not give any propositions but give the rules and procedures for calculations. Mathematics has its own special importance in today's scientific age, but nowadays the student's disinterests in mathematics and lack of their skill is reflected. If the simplified methods of ancient Vedic mathematics are included in the syllabus in place of general mathematics then students will be able to study mathematics with fun, the study presented is an effort in this direction.

Keywords: Vedic Mathematics, Ganitha, Shastras, Scientific.

INTRODUCTION

Vedic Mathematics is a collection of ancient tricks and techniques to execute arithmetic operations quickly and more efficiently. Vedic Math comes from the Vedas, more specifically the Atharva Veda. It was revived by Indian Mathematician Jagadguru Shri Bharati Krishna Tirthaji between 1911 and 1918. He published this work in a book called Vedic Mathematics in 1965. It comprises 16 sutras (formulae) and 13 sub-sutras. Vedic mathematics is a gift of Krishna Tirthaji; it is a collection of invaluable techniques that can profoundly improve our speed, understanding, and performance in mathematics and other sciences. Vedic Math is not getting its due importance; it is a fantastic method. Vedic Math is a great technique to master calculations, being more efficient and accurate. Practicing Vedic math for 30 to 45 minutes a day will do wonders for anyone looking to better their abilities. Enhance your mental calculation. Vedic Math is an ancient technique that simplifies multiplication, divisibility, complex numbers, squaring, cubing, square roots, cube roots, recurring decimals, and auxiliary fractions.

Mathematic curriculum

A meaningful connection should be established between our Indian culture and mathematics. Mathematics history of our culture should be integrated in the mathematics books from the primary level of education. At secondary and senior secondary levels, contribution of the other nation mathematics should be included. Relate the mathematics usage with the real life problems of the students. Ancient Indian mathematics should be introduced in our mathematics curriculum. Mathematics curriculum needs to be culturally relevant. Mathematics curriculum needs for skill development, to calculate, for future prospects, to develop logical thinking, in all sciences. The state of Mathematics in Education Policies:

1. Gandhiji include math in basic education in 1937
2. According to the National Education policy 1968 NCERT has adopted its curriculum for 10 years school
3. National education policy 1986.
4. Document of national curriculum 2005
5. New education

Benefits of Vedic Mathematics

Vedic math's provides answers in one line, as opposed to the several steps of traditional mathematics. There are six Vedanganas. The Jyotish Shastra is one of the six. Vedic Math forms part of this Jyotish Shastra. Vedic math consists of 3 segments or 'skandas' (branches). The beauty of Vedic Math lies in its simplicity; all calculations can be done on pen and paper. The approach to solve problems stimulates and sharpens the mind, memory, and focus. It improves creativity and promotes innovation. Vedic Math is elementary and can be comprehended easily. Once a student begins to understand the basic concepts, they can get creative with their approach. Consequently, their understanding improves. It is flexible and applies to students of all ages. Using Vedic Math in competitive exams may give students an edge over the others. Vedic Math has the following benefits:

- Makes elementary calculation 10-15 times faster
- Helps in accurate guessing
- Useful for all classes
- Reduces burden (need to learn tables up to 9 only)
- A magical tool to reduce finger counting and rough work
- Increases concentration
- Helps in reducing silly mistake

Effect of Temperature and Relative Humidity on Viability of *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera)



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Abstract : Small pigeon louse, *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* were studied *in vitro*. They were subjected to different temperature i.e. 20°C, 25°C, 30°C, 35°C, 40°C and 45°C and relative humidity i.e. 33%, 50%, 75% and 90% to determine lice longevity, an incubation period of egg, daily egg production and hatching of an egg. The optimum temperature range between 30-40°C was found essential for normal survival of *C. bidentatus compar*. The best suitable temperature and humidity were found to be 75±1°C and 75±1%. Temperature above 40°C was lethal to adult as well as developing stages of *C. bidentatus compar*. Egg laying, survival time, incubation and hatching period dropped as temperature and relative humidity increased or decreased mention range (i.e. above 40 °C and 75% and below 30 °C and 50%).

Key Words: adult longevity, *Campanulotes bidentatus compar*, incubation period, temperature and relative humidity.

Introduction

Various environmental factors influence the physiology of insects in many ways. For them, temperature and relative humidity are the most important ones (Wigglesworth, 1950). Phthirapteran ectoparasites prefer to live on constant environment condition made of host feather/hairs, even though they are unable to escape from the impacts of environmental factors.

Many workers have tried to investigate the effect of various temperature and humidity on development and hatching of eggs of a certain phthirapteran louse (Saxena and Agarwal, 1982; Rodriguez *et al.*, 1987; Abbas and Kumar, 1991; Kumar *et al.*, 1993a and b and Surman *et al.*, 1998) Moreover, Ash (1960) cited that various stages in the life history of four mallophagan species, require slightly different conditions which was proven by large mortality amongst incubator breed nymphs. It has been found that ischnoceran dependent upon temperature in the 30-40°C range for survival and reproduction (Kellogg, 1896; Barber, 1923; and Scott, 1952). It has been expected that anoplurans exhibited wider latitude than mallophagans with rather low preferred temperature.

Phthirapteran ectoparasites show a high degree of specificity and niche specialization. They are unable to survive for a longer time when removed from their host body. Moreover, these species can survive only for short time after the death of their host. Petryszak *et al.* (1996) observed the vitality of lice from dead pigeons. It was assumed and proved that this dependence on the host is based on temperature (Barber, 1923; Martin, 1934; Wilson, 1934 and 1939;

Matthysse, 1944; Conci, 1952, 1956a and b; Arora and Chopra, 1959). By providing lice with proper nutritional diet and an artificial heat source, it has therefore, proved possible to prolong survival of these ectoparasites and even to rear them. Yet, temperature requirement for the growth, longevity and oviposition are not always the same for all. One species of lice may survive for a longer period at a particular temperature which might not suit for its oviposition but temperature slightly higher or lower than that may be suitable. Williams (1970a) noted that at 30°C survival of *Goniodes colchici* was maximal but few eggs were laid while egg production was maximal at 35 °C at high humidity. Similarly, relative humidity is another important factor for phthirapteran rearing. Though, humidity requirement for these ectoparasites is less well known. It seems that there was a threshold relative humidity in the region of 60% above which the lice survive but below it, death rapidly occurs. It was reported by Williams (1970b) that the threshold humidity for the survival of an adult *Goniodes colchici* follows an identical pattern. It was also reported that humidity preference was more marked during oviposition. Murray (1957) reported that sheep biting louse, *Damalinea ovis* prefers a dry atmosphere for oviposition while Heath (1973) noted that none of the egg of *D. bovis* hatched at 90% R.H. Furthermore, Moyer *et al.* (2002) established positive correlation evidence between louse loads and ambient humidity and demonstrate experimentally that low ambient humidity reduces the abundance of lice.

Herein present study, an attempt has been made to demonstrate the effect of different relative humidity and temperature on viability of *Campanulotes*

कानूनी संरक्षण और महिलायें

डॉ. संजीव कुमार*

किसी भी समाज के विकास में उस समाज की महिलाओं की स्थिति देखकर ही यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि उस समाज के सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास को महिलायें किस प्रकार से प्रभावित कर रही हैं। किसी समाज की आधी जनसंख्या अर्थात् महिलाओं को विकास की धारा में शामिल किये बिना स्वास्थ्य एवं सुखमय समाज की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। हालांकि भारत में स्त्रियों को पुरुषों के समान राजनीतिक अधिकार बहुत पहले से मिले हुए हैं। लेकिन फिर भी उनकी स्थिति कहीं अच्छी और कहीं समस्याओं से घिरी हुई है। कहीं पर उसे अपने मां बाप से, कहीं पर अपने पति से या कहीं पर समाज के अन्य लोगों के अन्य लोगों से संघर्ष करना पड़ता है।

महिलाओं की स्थिति को भारतीय संदर्भ में देखें तो हम पाते हैं कि प्राचीनकाल से समाज में उसकी स्थिति काफी अच्छी थी, सभी सामाजिक, धार्मिक क्रियाकलापों में उसकी सहभागिता थी। धीरे धीरे उसकी स्थिति में हास हुआ और आज समाज के अनेक सम्बंधों का केंद्र होने के कारण भारतीय नारी और विशेषतः नवीन पीढ़ी की नारी में अनेक समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है ये समस्याएं जीवन के अनेक क्षेत्रों से सम्बंध रखने पर उद्गम की दृष्टि से एक हैं।¹ स्थिति यह है कि हम महिला सशक्तिकरण की चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

बालिका जब अपनी माँ के गर्भ में आती है तभी से उसके साथ भेदभाव शुरू हो जाता है। यद्यपि कहने को ऐसे बहुत सारे नियम बना दिए गए हैं कि गर्भ में पल रही संतान का लिंग जाँच करना गैरकानूनी है और इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि गर्भ में पल रही संतान का लिंग जाँच करना गैरकानूनी है और इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि लिंग परीक्षण केवल अनिवार्य परिस्थितियों में ही करा जाय। भ्रूण लिंग परीक्षण संबंधी विधेयक की धारा 4 में प्रावधान किया गया है कि अन्य जाँच (लिंग निर्धारण के अलावा) की जा सकती है, वशर्त गर्भवती महिला की उम्र 35 वर्ष से अधिक हो, दो या दो से अधिक बार गर्भपात हो चुका हो; मानसिक रोग की परंपरा हो, ऐसी स्थिति में धारा 5 के अनुसार गर्भवती मबूला की लिखित सहमति लेना अनिवार्य है।² लिंग विधेयक की धारा 22 में लिंग परीक्षण संबंधी प्रावधानों में कहा गया है कि लिंग परीक्षण के बारे में किसी प्रकार का भी विज्ञापन, नोटिस या प्रचार-प्रसार नहीं किया जा सकता। इस तरह के विज्ञापन पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध है और इसका उल्लंघन होने पर दोषी व्यक्ति को तीन साल की कैद और दस हजार रुपये का जुर्माना भी हो सकता है, पर यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है कि लड़की को अपने माँ के गर्भ में सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कानून बनाने पड़ रहे हैं, पर यह अच्छी बात है कि सरकार ने यह मान लिया है कि कन्या भ्रूण हत्या कानून के डण्डे से रोकने में वह असफल रही है।³ क्योंकि कानून के बावजूद भी देश में हर साल कई लड़कियों की गर्भ में ही हत्या कर दी जाती है।

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डॉ प्रीतम कुमारी

सहायक विभागाध्यक्ष-गृहविज्ञान प्रोफेसर राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय ऋषिकेश देहरादून उत्तराखण्ड

डॉ सीमा कुमारी सहायक

विभागाध्यक्ष-गृहविज्ञान प्रोफेसर राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय कोटद्वार पौड़ी, गढ़वाल, उत्तराखण्ड

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कालिदास के ग्रन्थों में बालिकाओं एवं स्त्रियों की शिक्षा : एक दृष्टि

डा.अमित कुमार जायसवाल*

कालिदास के ग्रन्थों के अनुशीलन से ज्ञात होता है कि आश्रमों में बालकों की तरह बालिकाओं को भी शिक्षा दी जाती थी। बालक, बालिकाओं की एक ही शिक्षा होती थी अथवा उनके विषय वर्ग अलग थे, इसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख कालिदास ने नहीं किया है। रघुवंश में वर्णन है कि वाल्मीकि आश्रम में सीता तथा उसकी अन्य तपस्विनी सखियाँ शिक्षा ग्रहण करती थी। दिलीप के साथ सुदक्षिणा ने भी गुरु वशिष्ठ के आश्रम में रहकर ही सीखा था। वर्णन है कि सीता, वाल्मीकि आश्रम में नित्य स्नान करके बड़े नियम से रहती थी, अतिथियों की पूजा करती थी, वृक्षों के छाल के कपड़े पहनती थी और कन्द मूल खाकर शरीर धारण करती थी।

तमाभिषेकप्रयता वसन्ती प्रयुक्तपूजा विधिनातिथिभ्यः।

वन्देन् सा वल्कलिनी शरीरं पत्युः प्रजासंततये वभार॥ (14/82)

अन्यत्र वर्णन है कि गर्भिणी सीता से गुरु वाल्मीकि ने कहा कि— जो जल के घड़े तुमसे उठ सकें उन्हें लेकर तुम आश्रम के पौधों को प्रेम से सींचा करना। इससे बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि बच्चा होने के पहले ही तुम यह सीख जाओगी कि बच्चों से कैसे प्रेम करना चाहिए। वर्णन है—

पयोघटैराश्रमबालवृक्षान्सर्वधयन्ती स्वबलानुरुपैः।

असंशयं प्राक्तनयोपपन्तेः स्तनधयप्रीतिमवाप्स्यसि त्वम्॥ (14/78)

कालिदास ने अन्यत्र उल्लेख किया है कि रानी सुदक्षिणा ने भी गुरु वशिष्ठ के आश्रम में व्रत-पालन की शिक्षा, ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करते हुए दिलीप के साथ प्राप्त की थी। प्रसंग में स्त्रियों के धर्म शिक्षा ग्रहण करने का वर्णन है।

निर्दिष्टं कुलपतिना स पर्णशलामध्यास्य प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः।

तच्छिष्याध्ययननिवेदितावसानां संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय॥ (1/95)

स्त्रियों को ललित कला की भी शिक्षा दी जाती थी, इसका उल्लेख कालिदास ने अज की पत्नी इन्दुमती द्वारा ललित कला सीखते समय किया है। स्त्रियां अपने पति से भी शिक्षा ग्रहण करती थी तथा प्रायः इनकी शिक्षा सुन्दरवार में ही होती थी, ऐसा उल्लेख कालिदास ने किया है। यथा—

नृहेनी सचिवः सखीमिथः प्रियशिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ। (8/67)

स्त्रियों के रत्ने की विधा में भी पारंगत थी, अर्थात् तैराकी का उन्हें ज्ञान था। रघुवंश में वर्णित है कि जल विहार में स्त्रियां रत्ने और आनन्द लिया करती थीं।

तत्पुत्रश्रोणिपयोधरत्वादात्मानमुद्धोदुमशकुवत्यः।

नन्दन ईवाहुरिप्सु बालाः क्लेशोत्तरं रागवशात्प्लवन्ते॥ (16/60)

कालिदास रघुवंश में स्त्रियों के नाट्य एवं अभिनय कला सीखने का उल्लेख करता है। स्त्रियों द्वारा आंगिक, वाचिक और वाचिक तीनों प्रकार के अभिनय सीखने तथा नाट्यशास्त्रियों के समक्ष उनके प्रदर्शन करने का विवरण देता है। वर्णन है—

अनन्तवचनाश्रय मिथः स्त्रीषु नृत्यमुपधाय दृष्यन्।

न त्रयन्नेपुणं प्रयोक्तृभिः संजघर्ष सह मित्रसन्निधौ॥ (19/36)



जैव विविधता पर पर्यावरण का प्रभाव एवं संरक्षण

डॉ० चन्द्र प्रभा कण्डवाल

असिस्टेण्ट प्रोफेसर, भूगोल विभाग
रा० स्ना० महाविद्यालय
कोटद्वार, पौड़ी गढ़वाल

जैव विविधता से तात्पर्य पृथ्वी पर पाए जाने वाले जीवों की विविधता से है। साधारण शब्दों में जैव विविधता का अर्थ किसी निश्चित भौगोलिक क्षेत्र में पाए जाने वाले जीवों एवं वनस्पतियों की संख्या से है इनकी संख्या लगभग 50 लाख से 5 करोड़ के मध्य है और प्रत्येक वर्ष 15,000 नई प्रजातियों की खोज होती है।

औद्योगीकरण, नगरीकरण एवं वैश्विक स्तर पर विकास तेजी से होने के कारण जैव विविधता का तेजी से ह्रास हुआ है।

1992 से रियो डि जेनेरियो में आयोजित पृथ्वी सम्मेलन में जैव विविधता को परिभाषित किया कि-जैव विविधता समस्त स्रोतों यथा-अन्तर्देशीय स्थली सागरीय एवं अन्य जलीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों के जीवों के मध्य अन्तर और साथ ही उन सभी पारिस्थिति समूह जिनके ये भाग हैं, में पाई जाने वाली विविधताएं हैं। इसमें एक प्रजाति के अन्दर पार पाई जाने वाली विविधता विभिन्न जातियों के मध्य विविधता तथा पारिस्थितिकीय विविधता सम्मिलित है।

कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रजातियों की अत्यधिक संख्या होती है जिसे हॉट स्पॉट या मेगा डाइवर्सिटी क्षेत्र कहते हैं। विश्व के लगभग 60 प्रतिशत उभयचर पक्षी जानवर तथा पेड़ पौधे इन्हीं क्षेत्रों में पाए जाते हैं। लम्बे समय तक इंसान ने अपने आस-पासके क्षेत्र को जीवनयापन के अनुकूल बनाने के क्रम में प्रभावित किया है। जिसका प्रभाव जैव विविधता पर पड़ा। विश्व के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में पर्यावरण भिन्नता के कारण किसी न किसी रूप में विविधता पाई जाती है। अतः मेरा शोध का मुख्य उद्देश्य जैव विविधता का संरक्षण कैसे किया जाता है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के साथ ही भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों के पर्यावरणीय दशाओं में भी परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं। जिसके कारण वनस्पतियों एवं जीव-जन्तुओं में अनुवांशिक परिवर्तन होते हैं। जो एक स्वास्थ्य, पारिस्थितिक तंत्र या पारितंत्र का निर्माण एवं जीवों के संपोषणीय विकास के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

Title of the Research Paper

"Impact of Big data & Artificial intelligence on Fourth Industrial Revolution"

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ABSTRACT

Industrial revolution is one of the biggest challenges in today's innovative and technical era so this world has gone through a series of industrial revolutions since 18th century. Fourth industrial revolution is the need of every country for the existence of big data (BD) and artificial intelligence (AI) and making a digital based impact. Today's world is the result of innovations and technological advances due to BD and AI. Every country is aiming to achieve fourth industrial revolution to empower society in a better way for the economic and social development. We are at the beginning of a fourth industrial revolution that is fundamentally changing the way we live, work, and relate to one another. Fourth industrial revolution is related with big data, artificial intelligence, robotics, the internet of things, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, nanotechnology, materials science etc. The objective of this paper is to demonstrate and ascertain the relation & impact of big data and artificial intelligence between Individual perception & fourth industrial revolution. After study and analysis of wide literature, it is reasoned out that fourth industrial revolution has deep impact on the BD & AI. Research shows that BD & AI both are giving the pace to the fourth industrial revolution in changing the way to work, socialize, create and share information, and organize the flow of people, ideas, and things around the globe. In this context, the researcher has undertaken to analyze the Individual perception towards fourth industrial revolution on behalf of big data and artificial intelligence. The primary data was analyzed for correlation and t test to compare these two for knowing its impact on 4th industrial revolution. The secondary data is used to identify the theory of BD & AI and how it is beneficial for the fourth industrial revolution.



Role of Kairomones in The Management of Sal Borer (*Hoplocerambyx Spinicornis*) Population

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Abstract: *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* is a major pest of Sal which causes extensive damage to the Sal trees. As regard to the chemical control there is any likelihood of chemical control. The grub bores very deep into the heartwood and lodges itself inside chambers and galleries. Thus the present study deals with the multidisciplinary approach like the use of biocontrol agents (natural enemies), testing of kairomones, use of olfactometer and the use of variously designed traps to manage the borers' population. Kairomone is the alternate chemical attractant which contain flavanoids, terpenoids and amine compounds. Such methods avoid felling of trees which are used in controlling pest population since decades. Above methods being eco friendly and environmentally sound could manage the pest population up to certain economic threshold level.

Keywords: Management • *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* • Kairomones • Olfactometer • Variously Designed Traps • Natural Enemies

Introduction

Though trap tree methods and other silvicultural practices have been used to manage insect in past but these process being resource hungry are need to be substituted by alternate economic and ecological approaches. Thus, realizing the potential of semiochemicals in monitoring and controlling insect pests, it become worthwhile to identify the volatile that become responsible for attracting insects. The identified attractant forms a basis for the development of suitable technology by using kairomones for saving the valuable Sal forests in an economic and eco-friendly way. Kaur *et al.* (2001) suggested that the fresh sap of the volatiles in the bast (secondary phloem+cambium) which when exposed broadcast attraction on all sites. Kaur *et al.* (2003) extracted nine essential oils compounds from he bast of *Shorea robusta* which are responsible for attracting the borer to the host tree, T-cadinol and α -cadinol constitute the major portion of the bast oil (37.72%) which is

responsible for influencing host location for the heartwood borer. The present study includes multidisciplinary approaches like the use of natural enemies (biocontrol agents) and identification of kairomone, use of olfactometer, and testing the efficacy of various designed traps as it avoids the tree felling for use in trap tree operation.

Though, there is no effective and practical method to control longicorn beetle larvae. Systemic insecticides injected into the tree are not a practical option in forest situations and even for individual tree the chemical is usually unable to reach those parts of the tree where the larvae are feeding.

Material and methods

Entomogenous fungi (*Beauveria bassiana* and *Fusarium*) were isolated from the infested larvae of *H. spinicornis*. Mass culture of fungi was

गगनेन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के चित्रों पर पाश्चात्य प्रभाव

डॉ. विनोद सिंह*

सारांश

भारतीय कला में जब अंकुर फूट रहे थे तब गगनेन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ऐसी मौलिक प्रतिमा लेकर अवतीर्ण हुए जिन्होंने अपनी संकल्पशील तेजस्विता से सर्वथा नयी दिशा अपनायी। भारतीय कला के पुराने परम्परागत सांचों को नवीनता प्रदान करने के लिए उन्होंने नई उगती शक्ति को प्रश्रय दिया। इन्होंने किसी परम्परागत शैली का अनुकरण नहीं किया अपितु यूरोप के घनवाद व भविष्यवाद को अपने ही ढंग से रचकर उसे एक नया आयाम एवं विस्तार दिया। अपने चित्रों को इन्होंने इतनी विविधता से भर दिया कि इनके समकालीन चित्रकार जिसकी कल्पना भी न कर सके। दृश्य चित्र, रहस्यात्मक चित्र, अमूर्त चित्र, व्यंग्य चित्र, रेखाचित्र एवं घनवाद पर आधारित कितने ही प्रकार के चित्र इनकी तूलिका ने सहज ही निःसृत कर डाले। इनके चित्रों की यह विविधता इन्हें इनके समकालीन चित्रकारों की पंक्ति में सबसे आगे खड़ा करती है।

संकेत शब्द — पुनरुत्थान कला आन्दोलन, गगनेन्द्र नाथ टैगोर, बंगाल स्कूल, दृश्यचित्र, भारतीय घनवादी चित्र।

प्रस्तावना

19वीं शताब्दी में जहाँ एक ओर राजनैतिक आन्दोलन होने से भारतवासी पराधीनता की बेड़ियों में जकड़े हुये उद्वेलित थे, वहीं दूसरी ओर नैतिक परिवर्तनों ने कलागत मूल्यों में परिवर्तन कर कलाकार को भारतीय संस्कृति से विमुख कर पाश्चात्य सभ्यता और कला-सर्जना की ओर उन्मुख होने को विवश कर दिया। भारतीय कलाकार अपनी कला-शैली को त्याग कर पाश्चात्य विषयों को चित्रित करने को बाध्य हो गये, जिससे कला के क्षेत्र में भारतीयता की भावना लुप्त हो गई। ऐसे परिवेश में भारतीय कला को विदेशी दासता से मुक्त कराने हेतु एक शक्ति का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ जो आचार्य गगनेन्द्रनाथ के नाम से विश्व विख्यात हुये।

जीवन परिचय —

कलाकारों की मान्यता थी कि कला की रचना भारतीय साँस्कृतिक परिवेश में ही सम्भव है किन्तु गगनेन्द्रनाथ ऐसे कलाकार थे जिन्होंने विदेशी शैलियों का अध्ययन कर उसे भारतीयता का जामा पहनाकर यथा सम्भव स्थान दिया। उनका जन्म कलकत्ता (कोलकाता) में 1867 ई० में हुआ था। वह अवनीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के बड़े भाई थे।¹ ये उन कलाकारों में से हैं जिन्होंने स्वयं बंगाल शैली या टैगोर शैली का अनुसरण तो नहीं किया लेकिन अपनी स्वतन्त्र चित्रशैली से बंगाल कला-शैली को अप्रत्याशित बल प्रदान किया।

इन्होंने एक विशिष्ट कलात्मक वातावरण में रहते हुये भी अपनी निजी शैली का विकास किया। इनकी कला शैली इतनी अलग थी कि उसे बंगाल स्कूल के अन्तर्गत नहीं रखा जा सकता। उन्होंने कला की कहीं औपचारिक शिक्षा नहीं ली थी। अति कलामय वातावरण बचपन से ही मिला, जो कुछ सीखा वह अपनी दिलचस्पी के बदौलत सीखा।

कलाकर्म —

आरम्भ में इन्होंने कला विद्यालय की शिक्षण पद्धति पर आधारित जल रंग चित्रण घर में ही सीखा। 1902-03 में जापानी चित्रकारों के इनके परिवार में ठहरने के कारण गगन बाबू ने भी जापानी चित्रांकन विधि सीख ली। इनके आरम्भिक चित्रों में हमें यह जापानी प्रभाव देखने को मिलता है। इस सम्बन्ध में विनोद विहारी मुखर्जी ने लिखा है —

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द्वारीखाल विकास खण्ड में जनसंख्या पलायन

डॉ० चन्द्रप्रभा कण्डवाल

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, भूगोल विभाग
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पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उत्तराखण्ड)

प्रस्तावना :-

मानव भूगोल की नवीनतम शाखाओं में से एक जनसंख्या भूगोल है जो कि 20वीं शताब्दी में विकसित हुई।

माल्थस का जनसंख्या सिद्धान्त थॉमस रार्बर्ट ने 1978 में प्रकाशित अपने प्रिंसिपल ऑफ पॉपुलेशन नामक निबंध में जनसंख्या वृद्धि तथा दूसरी ओर सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक जनसंख्या में होने वाले वृद्धि/ह्रास का मानव पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को समझाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

उत्तराखण्ड के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के अन्तर्गत द्वारीखाल विकास खण्ड अध्ययन क्षेत्र है। जनसंख्या वृद्धि तथा उसमें परिवर्तन देखने को मिला है यहां प्रति किलोमीटर 55 व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं यहां जनसंख्या घनत्व पलायन के कारण बहुत कम देखने को मिला है। युवा पीढ़ी रोजगार हेतु नगरों में पलायन कर रही है जिसके कारण यहां जनसंख्या का स्तर दिन प्रतिदिन गिरता जा रहा है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य :-

द्वारीखाल विकास खण्ड का हमारा अध्ययन करने का प्रमुख उद्देश्य यहाँ के पलायन को किस स्तर से रोका जा सके, ताकि गांव के गांव खाली न हो और कृषि पशुपालन, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा पर अधिक ध्यान देकर कुटीर उद्योग आदि स्वरोजगार योजना निजी संस्थानों/सरकारी संस्थानों के द्वारा अनेक योजनाओं का लाभ विशेषकर युवाओं को मिल सके। युवाओं में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के साथ पुनः गांव को विकसित किया जा सके।

अध्ययन का विषय :-

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के अन्तर्गत द्वारीखाल विकास खण्ड में अध्ययन क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र का चयन का हमारा उद्देश्य जनसंख्या पलायन के कारण एवं उससे सम्बन्धित विस्तृत जानकारी तथा यहां के सामाजिक आर्थिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्यों में होने वाले परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण करना है।

पलायन को रोकने तथा अन्य समस्याओं को जानना और उनका समाधान करने के उद्देश्य से

Oviposition Behaviour of *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* (Burmeister, 1838) (Phthiraptera: Ischnocera: Philopteridae)



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Abstract : In the present study oviposition behaviour of small pigeon louse, *Campanulotes bidentatus compar* were described. The location of eggs on the feathers and in demarcated regions of the host body is reported. It is suggested that louse prefer abdomen, back and breast feathers for egg laying. Eggs are generally laid on the lower portion, mostly on after shaft of feathers at an angle of 10-20°. A single egg is counted on a single feather. Egg laying process and egg morphology were also discussed.

Key Words: Behaviour, *Campanulotes bidentatus compar*, egg, feather, morphology, egg laying, oviposition, pigeon louse.

Introduction

Parasites are generally assumed to negatively affect the well-being of their hosts, particularly during adverse environmental conditions. Ectoparasites such as ticks and lice can cause many diseases to the host, which can even be fatal if parasite burdens are particularly high. The presence of ectoparasites reduces the survivability of the host to some extent (Kumar and Tembhre, 2010). On the other hand egg-laying is a prevailing aspect of the reproductive biology of insects. The pattern of oviposition in insects is considered important factor for providing parental care to their progeny. There is therefore, a serious evolutionary importance on the process of how to lay an egg, and on the decision of when and where to lay an egg (Cury *et al.*, 2019). All birds are considered to harbour some kind of parasite at some stage of their lives, either endo- or ectoparasites. All of these parasites feed on blood, feathers or skin of the passerine host (Rothschild and Clay, 1957).

The order Phthiraptera includes a diverse group of ectoparasites, including different kinds of chewing lice, it is well known for the negative effect of these ectoparasites on the hosts productivity and vitality. A few investigators have provided information on the oviposition sites, pattern of egg laying, pasture adopted during egg laying and structure of eggs of some avian Phthiraptera (Kumar *et al.*, 2006 and Gupta *et al.*, 2004). Studies have shown that egg-laying sites egg morphology, the phases of oviposition and ecological significance of surface topology differ in avian lice (Pfleger, 1929; Richter, 1870; Foster, 1969; Saxena *et al.*, 1993). In the present studies an attempt was made to study the egg morphology and oviposition behavior of pigeon louse, *Campanulotes bidentatus compar*.

Materials and Methods

Oviposition behaviour of *C. bidentatus compar* was examined in the temporary anaesthetized infested pigeons. Birds were placed in polythene bags along with the cotton wad soaked in chloroform with the head outside the bag. The body of the host bird was demarcated arbitrary into nine regions (i.e. head, neck, nape, back, breast, abdomen, sides, wings and tail). Feather of each region was examined carefully with the help of a magnifying lens and torch. Posture adopted by lice (female of *C. bidentatus compar*) during egg lying has been recorded by direct observation under a stereozoom trinocular microscope.

Observation

Most preferred oviposition site of *C. bidentatus compar* were found to be feather of the abdomen. They also oviposited on the feather belonging to back and breast. Few numbers of eggs were also counted on the feather of neck and nape while eggs count on other areas (tail and wings) remained nil to negligible. Thus, it is presumed that any specific area was not used by a female for egg laying and oviposition site are widespread. Generally, a single egg has been counted on a single feather. Eggs were glued to lower portion mostly on the fluffy part of the lower part of a feather with the help of thick cementing material. Eggs were laid randomly on the fluffy region. Sometimes, *C. bidentatus compar* lays an egg on the side of after shaft of feather and it inclined at an angle of 10-20°. It lays egg singly, no cluster of eggs are formed. There is no clear-cut egg laying pattern.

In the beginning of the egg-laying process, female *C. bidentatus compar* crawls on a feather, close to rachis. Female lowers the rear end of her abdomen

“Role of Yoga in the Development of Tourism” (With the Special Reference to Uttarakhand)

Lata

Abstract

This paper focuses on the role of Yoga in the development and enhancement of tourism industry in the state of Uttarakhand.

Uttarakhand is a state in the Northern Himalayan Region in India and it has been a hot spot of tourism due to its magnificently diverse landscapes, sufficient religious tourist potential, rich biodiversity and strong cultural heritages, which has also generated a good source of income and employment to youths and rural masses. These practices are minimizing the migration flow from hills.

Uttarakhand nourishes a number of well known spiritual and calm places, it is rapidly becoming a place of interest for yoga, spirituality and pilgrimage. This hilly state is known for fascinating tourist destinations in the world, where in millions of tourists and pilgrims come for religious activities throughout the year.

With the down of new yoga center in Uttarakhand we can facilities new horizons for international as well as national tourists. Tourism practices will serves as an important means to increase economic growth, raise the quality of life, create employment and improve overall balance of payments by helping to offset deficits in other sectors.

Introduction

Tourism is

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON FDI & GDP - A STUDY FOCUSED ON PRE AND POST PERFORMANCE FROM 2014-15

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Abstract

Globalization is one of the important aspect of growing economy and cause of improving the social and economical activities in today's competitive era. In this paper the researcher has shown the impact of globalization over the trend of FDI towards the improvement of India's GDP on behalf of pre and post five years data from 2014-15 to know how FDI and GDP are correlated to each other. The paper aims to look at different facts of positive FDI and GDP towards the improvement of globalization. In this paper researcher has focused on FDI and GDP and it's primarily aimed for putting the positive impact on globalization is resulting in even more fundamental and desirable change in the betterment of community. Few analyses were being done on the bases of secondary data which has been taken from the RBI. The Data had been analyzed by the SPSS software. Following statistical tools were used such as **correlation and regression analysis (parametric test) & ANOVA** is used for knowing the relationship between FDI and GDP that how much these two variable are making effort for enhancing the globalization through the manufacturing and services sector on behalf of FDI. The statistical tool of **paired t test** was used for knowing the impact of FDI and GDP on the globalization before and after 2014-15.

Keywords: GDP, FDI, Globalization, Pre & Post, Economic Growth.

Introduction

The new industrial revolution of globalization is being driven by frontier technologies; robotization and digital advancements have made investments and production across the world better, economical and faster than before. This has offered vast opportunities for economic growth and sustainable development on behalf of FDI (foreign direct investment) and GDP (gross domestic product). World Economy has seen a rapid rise in FDI for more than three and half decades. Most of the emerging economies phase of globalization in view of FDI as an important source of financing for creating the India's GDP. The New Growth theory states that in order to have higher economic growth, productivity per person should be higher. This will, in turn raise the real gross domestic product (GDP) and thereby help in satisfying people's pursuit for profits. This is one facet of FDI other one being negative on the host economies if it leads to repatriation of profits and gives stiff competition to the domestic and local players thereby stealing their markets. India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) improved by 2.1 US \$ billion in Jun 2020, compared with an increase of 15.2 US \$ billion in the previous quarter. CEIC extends history for quarterly Foreign Direct Investment. Indian economy is one of the top emerging markets of the world. Five years ago it was considered as part of the fragile five, but no longer. Since 2014, it has emerged as of the one top foreign destination in the world with a significant rise in FDI. It is important to look at their sectoral decomposition and type as that can significantly impact the future growth and performance of the economy on behalf of globalization impact on FDI and GDP.

Review of literature

Different governments have been supporting to the globalisation in a positive and comprehensive way. Significant divergent changes are made in the investment policies to make them adaptable, acceptable and sustainable. This has attracted a number of researchers across the globe to have a deeper look at the investment policies especially FDI in both developed and developing countries. in Various researches like Carkovic & Levine (2002), Alfaro (2003), Johnson (2006), Lyroudi et al.

GLOBAL WARMING IN UTTARAKHAND AND ITS IMPACT

Dr. Amit Kumar Jaiswal

Uttarakhand is most vulnerable to climate-mediated risks. Mountainous regions are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have shown 'above average warming' in the 20th century. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), impacts are expected to range from reduced genetic diversity of species to glacial melt in the Himalaya, leading to increased flooding, which will affect water resources within the next few decades.¹

Recent report suggests that the **Gangotri Glacier** is melting at a very fast rate due to global warming. This may again lead to massive flood like situation in the Northern India. Lack of adequate forest cover in Uttarakhand is attributed to this disaster. Only 50% of Uttarakhand is covered by forest. At least 70% of Uttarkhand should be covered by forest. This leads to soil erosion and land slides in the State. The felling of trees and deforestation for various anthropogenic activities like construction of roads, building hydroelectric projects causes rise in the river bed in **Uttarakhand**. This has resulted decrease in water holding capacity of the rivers².

Uttarakhand lies in the high seismic zone. It is quite vulnerable to the natural disasters. In 2013 devastation in the **Kedarnath valley** led to massive losses to the life and property which shook not only the country but the entire world.³

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