ICSFTIT 2023
(HYBRID MODE)

29-30 SEPTEMBER 2023

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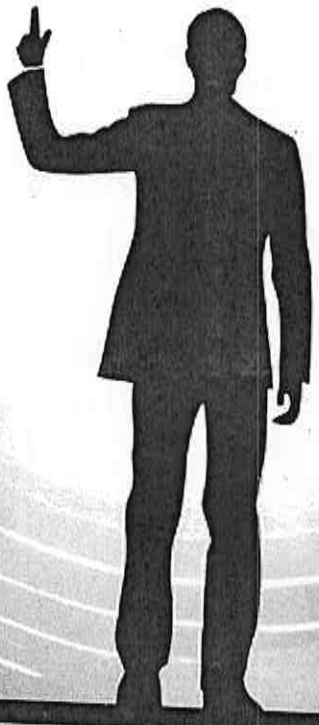
CONFERENCE
on
Shaping the FUTURE
Trends and Insights for Tomorrow



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- phobias, and even surgical training, allowing medical professionals to practice procedures in a risk-free environment.\
- Architecture and Design: Architects and designers use VR to create immersive 3D models of buildings and spaces, allowing clients to experience them before construction begins.
- Tourism and Travel: VR can provide virtual tours of destinations and attractions, helping travelers plan their trips and explore places remotely.
- Real Estate: VR tours of properties enable potential buyers or renters to view homes and spaces from the comfort of their own homes.
- Automotive Industry: Car manufacturers use VR for design and prototyping, and dealerships use it to showcase vehicle features.\
- Simulations: Various industries, including aviation, military, and space exploration, use VR for realistic simulations and training exercises.
- Mental Health and Therapy: VR is used for exposure therapy to treat anxiety disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
- Marketing and Advertising: VR is employed for interactive and immersive marketing campaigns to engage customers in a unique way.
- Sports and Fitness: VR can provide immersive sports simulations and fitness experiences, making workouts more engaging and enjoyable.
- Art and Creativity: Artists and designers use VR tools to create 3D artwork and sculptures in a virtual environment.
- Social Interaction: VR social platforms allow people to connect, socialize, and attend events in virtual spaces.
- Manufacturing and Product Design: VR assists in product design, prototyping, and assembly line planning.

PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES IN ONLINE EDUCATION

Dr. Anju Pareek
Vice-Principal, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

This research paper embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the prospects and challenges inherent in the global phenomenon of online education. With an international perspective as our vantage point, we traverse the diverse terrains of this digital educational landscape to uncover the nuances that define its current state. Our journey takes us through the promises it holds, including increased accessibility, the flexibility to accommodate individual learning needs, and the fertile ground it offers for pedagogical innovation. We illuminate the transformative potential of online education, which has the capacity to democratize learning and expand the frontiers of educational opportunity. However, we also navigate the formidable challenges that this transformative force poses. The digital divide, characterized by disparities in access to technology and internet connectivity, stands as a significant barrier to equitable participation in online education. Quality assurance in the digital realm presents intricate challenges as educators and institutions grapple with evolving standards and best practices. Student engagement, a cornerstone of effective education, demands creative solutions to recreate the dynamic interactions of physical classrooms in virtual environments.

CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

Anita Jaiswal
Assistant Professor, BCA Department

Customer Relationship Management (CRM) is a strategic approach that businesses employ to manage interactions with their customers, with the ultimate goal of enhancing customer satisfaction, loyalty, and profitability. At its core, CRM is a multifaceted system encompassing technology, processes, and people to effectively acquire, retain, and nurture customer relationships.

ICT INTEGRATION IN TEACHING & LEARNING: TECHNOLOGY IN THE CLASSROOM

Dr. Vinita Bhadauria
Associate Professor in English, SDCGJ Government College, Behror

The integration of ICT into education involves the use of computer base teaching into everyday classroom activities. In other words, we can say that technology base teaching learning contributes a lot in the pedagogical aspects where ICT application leads to effective learning. The ultimate aim in developing children's ICT capability is to make ICT transparent – the children become so focused on using ICT as a tool to achieve other outcomes that they hardly notice that they are using ICT itself. Integrating ICT in education is an instructional choice by you the teacher and it involves collaboration and deliberate planning in addition to always having you as the teacher to participate. The integration of ICT in education is when you as the classroom teachers use ICT to introduce, reinforce, extend, enrich, assess, and remediate student mastery of curricular targets. Effective ICT integration in education cannot be achieved without you and it certainly won't occur if you just send your students to the computer lab to learn ICT skills while you do something else. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become increasingly important in teaching and learning due to its ability to enhance the quality of education, increase access to educational resources, and improve communication between educators and learners. ICT prepares faculties for the use of their skills in the everyday classroom situation and activities. It also prepares students for their future occupation and social life. ICT plays a role of a medium for teaching and learning. It is a tool for teaching and learning itself, the medium through which teachers can teach and learners can learn. Information Communication Technology tools are digital infrastructures such as; computers, laptops, desktops, data projector, software programs, printers, scanners and Interactive teaching box.

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This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. Arun Pareek

Assistant Professor, SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur. Reg. No. 106

has participated in the conference. He/She has also presented/contributed a paper entitled Sustainable finance and investment

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Prof. (Dr.) Anil Mehta
Joint Conference Organizing Convener
Vice President
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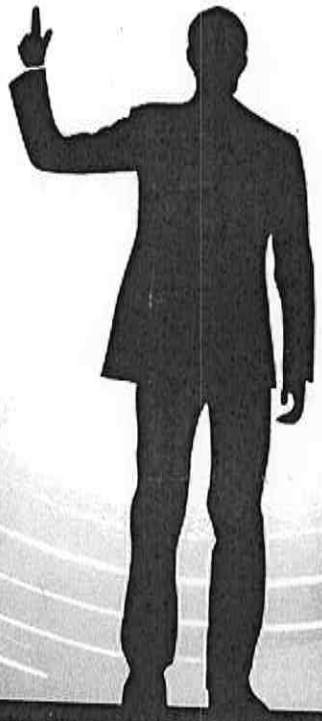

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challenges due to the country's large and diverse youth population. Juvenile delinquency refers to the involvement of minors in illegal activities, ranging from petty crimes to more serious offenses. Understanding the underlying causes and risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency is crucial for formulating effective policies and interventions to prevent and address this issue. The significance of studying juvenile delinquency in India lies in its potential impact on various aspects of society, such as public safety, educational outcomes, and future workforce productivity. Addressing this problem can help create a positive environment that nurtures the potential of the youth, safeguards their rights, and contributes to a more secure and prosperous nation. This research paper aims to explore the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in India, with a focus on understanding the contributing factors and the implications for policy and intervention strategies. Through a comprehensive literature review, analysis of available data, and examination of relevant case studies, this study identifies key risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and highlights the importance of preventive measures and rehabilitative programs in addressing this issue effectively. The findings emphasize the need for a multi-dimensional approach involving collaboration between various stakeholders to create a safer and more inclusive society for India's youth.

THE GROWTH OF THE INDIAN MIDDLE CLASS

Dr. Anjali Jaipal

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, S.D. Government College, Beawar

India, as one of the world's fastest-growing economies, has experienced a significant expansion of its middle class in recent decades. The emergence of a strong middle class is a crucial component of a nation's socio-economic development, as it signifies rising incomes, increased purchasing power, and enhanced social mobility. The growth of the Indian middle class has garnered attention globally due to its potential to drive economic growth, spur consumption, and foster social change. This research paper examines the remarkable expansion and transformation of the Indian middle class over the past few decades and its implications for India's economy and society. The paper explores the factors driving the growth of the middle class, analyzes its socio-economic characteristics, and discusses the manifold impacts of this phenomenon. The study draws upon empirical data, scholarly research, and expert opinions to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Indian middle class, shedding light on its role as a catalyst for economic development and social transformation in India.

तुलसी की समन्वय साधना

Dr. Meghana Pareek

Assistant Professor, S.S.G Pareek P.G. College Jaipur, Rajasthan

Professor, Maharishi Markandeswar University, Ambala, Haryana

तुलसीयुग प्रवर्तक कवि दृष्टा थे। दार्शनिकता भाषा धार्मिकता अधीरता से उनके अवतार की राह जो रही थी। ऐसे समय में तुलसी का आविर्भाव हुआ। चौथी शताब्दी में जब वैदिक विचार धारा रूढ बन पड़ी तब प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में दर्शन धर्म संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में स्वच्छन्दतावाद में उच्छृंखलता दिखाई पड़ी नित नई विचार धाराएं और सम्प्रदाय उदित होने लगे श्वेताम्बर उपनिषद् में हमें इनका संकेत मिलता है, इसीकाल के दौरान महात्मा बुद्ध का जन्म होता है। उनकी विचारधारा का प्रभुत्व विश्व में व्याप्त रहा है। दूसरी शताब्दी में ऐतिहासिक कारणों से बौद्ध धर्म का ह्रास लगा आठवीं शताब्दी में आचार्य शंकर की प्रतिभा ने बौद्ध विचार धारा के बचे हुए को नष्ट कर डाला मुलाच्छेदन कर डाला। आचार्य शंकर ने अद्वैतवाद और मायावा पूरा जोर दिया इसके फल स्वरूप भारतीय दर्शन के द्वैतवाद शुद्धाद्वैतवाद द्वैताद्वै भेदाभेद आदि उनके दार्शनिक वादों का प्रवर्तन हुआ इनमें लक्ष्य था। अपने मत का दुसरे का खंडन यही खंडन मंडन की प्रकृति धर्म साधना व संस्कृति के क्षेत्र के लगी इसके कारण और कई प्रकार के सम्प्रदाय सामने आने लगे जैसे शक्ति सम शैव सम्प्रदाय आदि इनके उप समुदाय भी सामने आये। पंच रात्र सम्प्रदाय, सह वैष्णव सम्प्रदाय, गौडिय भक्ति सम्प्रदाय आदि यह स्थिति शास्त्रीय क्षेत्र की थी। म में सन्त सम्प्रदाय उत्पन्न हो गये इसी समय तुलसी का जन्म हुआ। ऐसी परिस्थिति को जब उन्होंने देखा तो उनकी अन्तरात्मा को ठेस पहुंची ऐसी स्थिति देखकर उनके मन में समन्वय की भावना जाग उठी उन्होंने संकल्प किया कि इस में मुझे समन्वय की भावना जगानी है। तुलसी दास के व्यक्तित्व में कवि और दार्श का समन्वय था इनमें भावना एवं तर्क बुद्धि का सामंजस्य था कि ये युग चेतना के तत्वों में समन्वय स्थापित कर सके। हिन्दी साहित्य में भक्ति काल को हिन्दी का युग कहा गया। क्योंकि इसी काल में हमें तुलसी दास, कबीरदास, मीराबाई जैसे प्रतिभा के धनी मिले। तुलसी का राम चरित मानस हिन्दी का अद्वितीय काव्य ग्र विश्व साहित्य में गौरवपूर्ण स्थान पाने का अधिकारी इनका काव्य भाषा एवं भाव इत्यादि सभी दृष्टिकोणों में समृद्ध है। इनके काव्य का मूल आधार भक्ति है, रामानन्द ने रामभक्ति की परम्परा प्रारम्भ की, राम के भक्ति पदों द्वारा इन्होंने रा रिझाने का प्रयास किया। 17वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध में गोस्वामी तुलसी दास जी की स्फुटित हुई। इनकी प्रतिभा ने प्रचलित पद्धतियों के बीच अपना चमत्कार दिखलाया

भारत में सहभागी लोकतंत्र का आधारभूत आयामः पंचायती राज

चेनाराम मुंदलिया

सहायक आचार्य – राजनीति विज्ञान, राजकीय बाँगड़ महाविद्यालय, डीडवाना राजस्थान।

पंच परमेश्वर की धारणा पर आधारित पंचायती राज व्यवस्था ने भा संसदीय प्रजातंत्र को, स्थानीय स्तर पर आम जन को मतदान एवं निर्णयन मे भागीदारी के माध्यम से सहभागी प्रजातंत्र की ओर परिवर्तित करने का महत्वपूर्ण किया है। केन्द्र एवं राज्यों के स्तर पर प्रथम सदनों में जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित सांस विधायक होते है जो कि विशाल जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करते है। परन्तु यह प्र न तो इतनी विशाल जनता से प्रत्यक्ष सम्पर्क रख सकते है और न ही वहां की स समस्याओं को समझ सकते है। परन्तु ग्रामीण स्थानीय स्वशासन की इन संस्था शासन की सबसे छोटी इकाई ग्राम पंचायत एवं उसकी विधायिका के रूप में ग्राम में प्रतिनिधि यानी सरपंच लगभग तीन हजार के करीब जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व क और ग्राम सभा के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले सभी लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष जानता भी है। सरपंच से मिलकर अपनी समस्या का तुरंत समाधान करवा सकते है। ग्राम पंचाय विधायिका यानी ग्राम सभा में सभी निर्णय ग्राम पंचायत सर्किल के मतदाता स्वयं ले इस प्रकार पंचायती राज व्यवस्था ने भारत में सहभागी प्रजातंत्र का एक अनुपम उद पेश किया है।

एक दृष्टिकोण – लिंग और शिक्षा

डॉ. पूनम श्रीवास्तव

सहायक आचार्य, एस.एस.जी. पारीक पी.जी. कॉलेज ऑफ एजूकेशन, जयपुर।

हर विद्यार्थी अपनी पूरी क्षमता तक पहुंचाने का हकदार है लेकिन जीवन में लैंगिक असमानता और समाज का व्यवहार उनके लिए सबसे बड़ी बा प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी का अधिकार है कि उसकी क्षमता के विकास का उसे पूरा मौका लेकिन लैंगिक असमानता की वजह से वह ठीक से अपना विकास नहीं कर पाते ही भारत में लड़कियों और लड़कों के बीच में केवल उनके घरों और समुदायों नही बल्कि हर जगह लैंगिक असमानता दिखाई देती है। पाठ्य पुस्तकों, फिल्मों, आदि सभी जगह उनके साथ लिंग के आधार पर भेदभाव किया जाता है। भा लैंगिक असमानता के कारण अवसरों में असमानता उत्पन्न होती है जिसका प्रभाव ही लिंगो पर पड़ता है लेकिन आंकड़ों के आधार पर देखें तो इस भेदभाव से अधिक लड़कियां प्रभावित होती है। आंकड़ों के आधार पर विश्व स्तर पर जन्म के लड़कियों के जीवित रहने की संख्या अधिक है साथ ही साथ उनका विका व्यवस्थित रूप से होता है, उन्हें प्रारंभिक स्कूल जाते हुए भी पाया गया है। भारत ऐसा देश है जहां लड़कों की तुलना में लड़कियों की मृत्यु दर अधिक है लड़कियों की स्कूल छोड़ने की प्रवृत्ति भी अधिक पाई गई है। भारत में लड़क लड़कियों के बालपन के अनुभव में भी बहुत अंतर पाया गया है, लड़कों को लड़कि तुलना में अधिक स्वतंत्रता मिलती है जबकि लड़कियों की स्वतंत्रता पर अनेक प्रत पाबंदियां है इस पाबंदी का असर लड़कियों की शिक्षा,सामाजिक रिश्तों, विचारों तथ के निर्णय लेने के अधिकार को भी प्रभावित करता है। लैंगिक भेदभाव का एक कारण शिक्षा का अभाव य जागरूकता की कमी है, जिसके कारण लड़कियों के

healthcare, with promises of better data accessibility, faster administrative procedures, and improved patient care. The integration of BSC with EHR systems and its potential effects on HRM and patient outcomes, however, are critically understudied. This study's main objective is to objectively evaluate how EHR-Integrated BSC affects HRM performance and patient outcomes. The evaluation of the current state of EHR integration and HRM practices at PGIMS, the implementation of an EHR-integrated BSC, a close examination of its effects on HRM metrics an investigation of the complex relationship between HRM effectiveness and patient outcomes, and an evaluation of the effects of an EHR-integrated BSC on patient satisfaction, clinical outcomes, and safety measures are specific objectives. Utilizing a flexible mixed-methods methodology, the study seamlessly combines qualitative insights obtained from interviews and surveys with quantitative analysis of HRM and patient outcome data. This all-encompassing strategy addresses the current research gap, which is characterized by a dearth of thorough investigations of the combined impact of EHR and BSC on healthcare HRM and patient outcomes, particularly within the complex web of PGIMS Rohtak. The most important result of this study is the convincing proof of a favourable relationship between enhanced healthcare HRM performance and BSCs that are connected with EHRs. This is then expected to lead to improved patient outcomes, which will show up as higher patient satisfaction and better clinical outcomes. In conclusion, this study emphasizes how important strategic technological integration is to healthcare administration. It fervently works to disseminate evidence-based ideas that may revive patient care and healthcare management paradigms, serving not only as a gift to PGIMS Rohtak but also as a lighthouse directing healthcare institutions throughout the world.

MOVING FROM CASH TO CASHLESS ECONOMY

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This time period exhibits an extremely high amount of change in the methods used to send and receive money. Because of the ongoing development of technology and policy changes. There are now more ways to make payments than ever before. The future of the Indian economy is a cashless one, where there won't be any actual currency movement. All payments will be complete and received in the online environment. Cashless commerce became common when plastic money was frequently used following demonetization. The purpose of the study is to determine how much people in the citizens regarding a cashless society. The study also aids in establishing the variables that lead people to transition from cash to cashless payments, as well as the benefits that consumers gain from using other modes of payment. According to the findings of the study, working professionals and business people prefer digital payment options. People are influenced to switch by a variety of things like as offers, rebates, and so on. There is still a long way to go before India can go completely cashless, as the government must build a reliable and secure infrastructure.

A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON ROLE EEFICACY OF TEACHING FACULTY IN TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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During the past few years the engineering education sector had undergone rapid and striking changes due to heavy competition among private engineering colleges and these changes produce high level of stress among teaching faculty. All faculty must need to build up the potential effectiveness to continue to exist and sustain in their profession. The individuals with higher role efficacy tend to perceive lesser stress, nervousness & tensions relating to job. The present study aims to find the influence of demographic factors on role efficacy of teaching faculty working in private technical institutions. Data was collected from a sample of 226 teaching faculty working in full time in private engineering colleges located in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh State., India using self-administered Role Efficacy instrument developed by Udai Pareek(1997). Descriptive statistics and ANOVA are used to analyse the data and test the hypothesis.

A KEY ROLE OF 'VOCAL FOR LOCAL' IN THE MISSION OF SELF-RELIANT INDIA (ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT)

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Vocal for local in India, it is not a brand-new idea. Gandhiji pioneered this Idea during a time when Indian products were prioritised above British ones in order to preserve India's economy and morals. The "Vocal for Local" is subsequent widespreadslogan to begin amid the Covid-19 outburst. The thought behind this movement, whereas, is not brand-new. It has its origins in the Swadeshi movement, which gained national attention in 1905 during the war for Indian independence. Swadeshi was created and promoted by Mahatma Gandhi and the other outstanding liberation fighters as a means of instilling nationalism and patriotic pride among Indians. In past two years the Covid-19 pandemic was indeed having a previously completely unnoticed impact on global economies. The Indian government has announced and changed many policies to aid in the nation's response to the pandemic. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self-reliant India campaign) was launched by our PM on May 12, 2020. The vision of the new India that the Honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has in mind is the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan or Self-Reliant India campaign. Making the nation and its people independent and self-sufficient is the goal. A special economic and comprehensive package of INR 20 lakh crores was declared to combat the Covid-19 pandemic in India. Atmanirbhar Bharat is supported by five pillars: economy, infrastructure, system, vibrant demography and demand:: Vocal for Local is an initiative aimed at improving domestic manufacturing and usage, for which government have created numerous strategies like "Make in India, Start-up India, and Digital India. "Vocal for local offers small

heritage development etc. It will impact on employment scale in the state as all the relevant industry will hire more employees for the development. It will eventually improve the economic state of Rajasthan which impact the GDP and lifestyle of current and future generation. This paper will focus on the Role of religious tourism and heritage infrastructure in the economic development in Rajasthan.

INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING BUYING BEHAVIOUR OF YOUTH FOR SMART GADGETS

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Introduction: The use of smart electronic devices by youth in India has been on the rise in recent years. India has a large and young population, with a significant percentage of the population under the age of 35. This demographic, often referred to as "digital natives," has embraced smart electronic devices like smart phones, smart watches etc. for various purposes. The use of smart electronic devices by youth in India is pervasive and has transformed various aspects of their lives, from education and entertainment to communication and social interaction. The use of smartwatches by youth has been growing.

Problem Statement: Digital watches are experiencing a surge in popularity in the market, driven by the promotion of healthy lifestyles. These watches offer a range of features such as fitness tracking, heart rate monitoring, sleep analysis, activity reminders, step counters, and aligning with the growing consumer interest in health and wellness. Contrary to it, it's important to note that while smartwatches offer numerous benefits and functionalities, they also raise concerns about privacy, screen time, and distractions. Besides this with contemporary lifestyles becoming more dynamic and consumer becoming more health conscious and tech-savvy, the demand for smart watches is rising day-by-day. The paradigm shifts in demand for watches from conventional watches to smart watches and factors responsible for rising demand of smart watches is taken as a problem for conducting this research work.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the study is to investigate the buying behaviour of youth concerning purchase decision of smart watches and the factors that motivates them to purchase such watches. Empirically the study tries to find out factors acting as motivators for purchase of smart gadgets like smart watches. The scope is study is limited to smart watches among all type of smart gadgets available and used by youth.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The data will be collected through a questionnaire from a sample of 100 youths and Exploratory Factor Analysis will be applied for analyzing the data.

Implication: The outcomes of this research bear noteworthy implications for both i.e. the watch manufacturing sector and consumers too. Gaining insights into the reasons which shows the transition from analog to digital watches could steer manufacturers towards creating offerings aligned with evolving consumer requirements. Moreover, these revelations might provide deeper insights into the broader patterns of digital technology integration and its repercussions on conventional design principles. This comprehension could assist enterprises in making well-informed choices to maintain their significance within an ever-changing market environment. This will help the consumers in knowing about smart watches in depth.

EMERGING NEW TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN BANKING SECTOR

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The financial sector is essential to business, trade, and industry. In the context of today, the banking industry serves as the foundation of current commerce. Any nation's financial system is one of the key factors influencing its growth and development. A financial institution known as a bank handles deposits, advances, and other related services. It receives money in the form of deposits from people who wish to save money and loans money to people who need it. Nationalized banks dominate the Indian banking system. Perhaps more than any other sector, the performance of the Indian banking system is intimately correlated with the overall health of the economy. This study's primary goals are to describe the Indian banking sector's structure and recent trends in banking sector. The stability and expansion of an economy depend heavily on the banking industry. This study examines the numerous banking sector changes implemented, their effects on monetary stability, economic expansion, and implementation difficulties. The Indian banking industry has undergone continual change, transitioning from an exclusive industry to one that promotes social change and financial inclusion. The financial sector, however, has faced numerous problems recently. For instance, the functioning of the Indian banking sector has been hampered by a reduction in asset quality, financial soundness, and efficiency.

ADDRESSING HURDLES IN THE TESTING OF WEB APPLICATIONS: A RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE

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The testing phase holds paramount importance in the software development life cycle, serving as a linchpin for enhancing software quality and eventual success. Amid this pivotal phase, a multitude of challenges come to the fore, particularly within the domain of Web-based applications. Notably, two formidable challenges stand out: interoperability and integration. These challenges, intricately intertwined, wield significant influence over the efficacy of Web-based applications. In today's dynamic landscape, the significance and intricacy of Web-based applications have surged dramatically, evolving and shaping the technological sphere.

MARRIAGE AND IDENTITY IN RUTH PRAWER JHABVALA'S 'HOUSEHOLDER': A LITERARY ANALYSIS

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Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's novel "Householder" stands as a compelling narrative set against the backdrop of post-independence India, exploring the intricate relationship between marriage and identity. This literary analysis delves into the complex interplay of characters and the societal milieu, dissecting the profound influence of the institution of marriage on the formation and transformation of individual identities. In a society marked by evolving gender roles and expectations, the characters in "Householder" grapple with questions of self-discovery, autonomy, and personal growth within the confines of marriage. This study not only unveils the dynamics of marital relationships and the tensions therein but also sheds light on the characters' struggles to define themselves in a world steeped in tradition and societal pressures. Through a thorough examination of character development, gender roles, and the author's employment of literary techniques, this paper elucidates how marriage becomes a crucible wherein identities are forged, reshaped, and redefined. "Householder" serves as a microcosm of the larger postcolonial Indian society, offering poignant insights into the challenges and choices faced by individuals navigating the intricate web of cultural norms and personal aspirations. This research paper underscores the enduring relevance of Jhabvala's exploration of marriage and identity, highlighting its significance not only within the context of post-independence India but also as a universally resonant theme in the realm of literature. As the characters in "Householder" confront the complexities of their own identities, they invite readers to reflect on the profound impact of marriage on the essence of selfhood, making Jhabvala's work a timeless exploration of human relationships and self-discovery.

GENDER AND EDUCATION: THE BURNING PROBLEMS IN CONCERN OF GIRL CHILD

Dr. Heena L. Patel

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Gender and education are the backbone of any country. They stabilize the society and furnish it the healthy and the wide growth. Education is the right of any individual. It's the birth right of the human. Where the word 'human' comes there hasn't been chance of the imbalance of individual as Gender because before any specific identification of gender is given to human, one is an Individual and when the term of Individuality comes gender difference should but obviously unaccepted. The presented research paper has the perspective to enlighten the aspect of bringing the Gender and Education as issue into high alarming consideration as well as focus that education is the birth right and to live the progressive life . One needs to get education lifetime whether it is a man or a women or a child or an old age person. At present in India these two are the burning questions over which the growth of the girls or girl child depends and considerate upon a responsible touch of thinking and put it into application because still after 75 years of freedom of the Nation, girl child still suffers, women still suffer from lack of confidence and live the dependent life over male partner in form of family, workplace or anyother matter. Besides the society plays the important role as the person lives in the society and want to be the part of that as afraid of rejection. Still in villages, there are the fiery questions of girls' growth, girl child education, growth and existence itself. In urban areas the condition of Gender differentiation, Gender bias and Crises for education for girls has been different and not even in consideration as the blind beliefs work besides socially also economically limitations create the hindrance.

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Dr. Harlal Meel

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Water is a natural resource, fundamental to life, livelihood, food security and sustainable development. The earth that once had enough pure and potable water is being transformed into a water-scarce planet owing to rapid growth in population, misuse, excessive exploitation and mismanagement of water. The management of water resources is absolutely necessary and the only way to save human life on earth. Rajasthan is the largest State of India and has a tropical desert climate. Surface water resources are insignificant and the entire state is principally dependent on groundwater. 91% of the Domestic Water requirements are being catered from Groundwater Sources and only 9% Water requirement is being met from surface water sources. Water related problem in the state is a consequence of low precipitation and hence low recharge to aquifers and high evapotranspiration. The rainfall is erratic and there is a large variation in the rainfall pattern in the state. The state has witnessed frequent drought and famine conditions in the past 65 years. Water demand is increasing at a faster rate due to increase in population, green revolution, rapid Industrial growth, urbanization and changing living standards. Apart from this, water resource of Rajasthan is facing problems of over exploitation, water logging, salinity, and fluoride and nitrate contamination. Present research article emphasized on various use and their possible impact on water resources of Rajasthan state. Some possible solutions of these problems are also described in this regard.

EFFECT OF INNOVATIVE TEACHING ON DIVERSE STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Dr. Deeksha Chandawat

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This research study investigates the influence of innovative students on the academic performance of a diverse student population within the context of higher education. As educational institutions increasingly emphasize diversity and inclusion, understanding how innovative students impact the learning outcomes of their peers from various backgrounds becomes crucial. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis and qualitative

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interviews. Data was collected from a representative sample of students across different disciplines and backgrounds. Innovative students were identified based on their participation in entrepreneurship programs, research projects, or initiatives that showcase creativity and problem-solving skills. Quantitative analysis reveals a positive correlation between the presence of innovative students within a diverse academic community and the overall academic performance of their peers. Innovative students tend to foster a culture of collaboration and intellectual curiosity, thereby creating a more stimulating learning environment. Qualitative interviews with both innovative and non-innovative students shed light on the mechanisms through which innovative students influence their peers. Themes emerging from the interviews include knowledge sharing, inspiration, and the cultivation of critical thinking skills. However, the study also identifies potential challenges and limitations associated with the presence of innovative students. These challenges include disparities in resources and opportunities, as well as the need for ongoing support to ensure equitable access to Innovation-driven experiences for all students. The study has limitation also and uses IBM SPSS Software for analysis. This research paper attempts a regression analysis for hypothesis testing. In conclusion, this research contributes to our understanding of the dynamics between innovative and diverse student populations within higher education. It suggests that innovative students can have a positive impact on the academic performance of their peers, but attention must be paid to addressing disparities and ensuring that the benefits of innovation are accessible to all students, regardless of their backgrounds. The findings have implications for curriculum design, support services, and institutional policies aimed at fostering inclusive and innovative learning environments. Further research is needed to explore these dynamics in greater depth and across various educational contexts.

WILL ANCIENT INDIAN 'VYMAANIKA SHAASTRA' HELP PUT AN INDIAN IN THE MOON?-AN INQUIRY

Dr. Chandrasekharan Praveen

Former Principal IASE, Thrissur, Kerala & Independent Researcher

Patriotic Indians were on cloud nine when the Vikram Lander touched the moon's surface putting "India on the Moon". But millions in modern India are even today absolutely ignorant of the fact that their ancestors in the Vedic Age had experienced travel through space using contrivances of their own invention! Unfortunately through centuries of looting of ancient Indian texts and rape of traditional Indian Knowledge Systems, the West have greatly succeeded in squashing the Indian supremacy in the knowledge domain. Thanks to elaborate efforts by the Indian central government, educated Indians have begun to vacuum clean the tones of dust that has accumulated in the Indian psyche by exploring and ferreting out available ancient Indian texts to enlighten themselves. The investigator, a teacher educator by profession in an exploration of ancient Indian Knowledge systems stumbled upon 'VymaanikaShaastra' which dwells on aerodynamics and construction of aircrafts. This paper is a brief review of the available Internet resources related to the existing text followed by an attempt to match it with current developments in space travel to identify the possibility of putting an Indian in the moon. It is hoped that this paper would not only be a eye opener to participants of the conference, but also prompt young Indian researchers to take up a thorough study of ancient Indian Knowledge Systems.

MODERN ERA OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: TRENDS, TOOLS & CHALLENGES

Deepika Singla

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In a developing country like India, learning a secondary language like English is essential not only because it is an international language but also to cultivate relationships, social, political and economic growth in global market. English language has undergone many changes since its origin and it continues to evolve. The need of recent time is to focus on creating bilinguals who can effectively use English to communicate as it is not just a language of literature but a language of choice for majority of other sectors. This paper reviews the recent trends in ELT (English Language Teaching) along with the role of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in enhancing traditional English teaching methods, various Tools currently available and the challenges and barriers pertaining at different levels in implementation of such integrated novel approach.

IMPACT OF HUMAN VALUES ON THE LEARNING LEVEL AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF RAJASTHAN

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Education is an easy, simple and medium to fulfill the basic needs of human life. By getting the strength of education, man can establish himself as a thoughtful citizen. Education develops a practical outlook in human life. Human value education play a crucial role in molding students in to responsible, kind and empathetic individuals who are ready to face the challenges that life may throw at them. Educator and college and school have a key role to play in incorporating human value education in to their curriculum to ensure that students get a well-rounded education that will serve them well throughout their life. The national policy on education has laid considerable emphasis on value education by highlighting the need to make education a forceful tool for the cultivation of social and moral values. The policy has stated that in our culturally plural society education should foster universal and eternal values oriented towards the unity and integration of our people. Within the last quarter of the twentieth century, the moral education curriculum became part of the regular school day in many public and private institutions. This was done in one of two ways. Either the teacher would set aside a special period for moral lessons or a discussion of an ethical problem would be incorporated into the regular academic curriculum. There are certain influential factors that influence the home environment. It includes the nature of the family, authority (head of the family), the educational status of parents, the attitude of parents towards children, and the financial position of the family; all these factors are significant for the home. Parents who take responsibility for their

children's learning results in increasing their kid's interest in their studies. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the relationship between the home environment and the educational/academic interest, and performances of secondary school students. The present study is the study of the impact of human values on the learning level among secondary school students in the Rajasthan state context. Key Words :Human Values, Family Environment, Educational interest, NEP.

WORKBOOK INNOVATIONS: DEVELOPING 21ST-CENTURY SKILLS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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The purpose of this article is to investigate the impact of workbook innovations onthe acquisition of 21st-century skills in the digital age. It begins by emphasizing the importance of these skills in today's quickly changing environment. The article then explores the characteristics and limitations of traditional workbooks, paving the way for a discussion on the emergence of digital workbooks and their potential for innovation. The benefits of digital workbooks, including interactive aspects, gamification, and adaptive learning, are explained in detail. The article further discusses how digital workbooks support collaboration, communication, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. It is also emphasized that scenario-based activities, analytical tools, and reflection practices be included in digital workbooks. The conclusion emphasizes the need for educators to embrace and explore the possibilities of digital workbooks for improving 21st-centuryskills. Educators may build engaging and personalized learning experiences that equip students with the critical skills needed to flourish in the digital age by using the potential of digital workbooks.

OSHO'S INSIGHT ON 'VIGYAN BHAIRAV TANTRA'

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Osho is known for his revolutionary ideas and distinguished interpretations of various ancient and modern texts of both east and west. His discourses on the ancient scriptures are available in the form of books as well as in audio recordings. Not only that he has interpreted various philosophers and texts like Upnishads, Gita, Vigyan Bhairav Tantra, Yoga, Vedant Kabir etc. but has also propounded his own philosophical thoughts while answering questions of audience and followers. The emphasis of Osho's philosophy is on 'man-making'. He wanted to create a new and transformed man and inturn a transformed society. He used to say that meditation is the womb out of which his new religion and ultimately new man will be born. The effort of this research paper is to put forweard the rational and logical understanding of Osho on Vigyan Bhairav Tantra and also to show that the concept of meditation given by Osho is based on Tantra philosophy.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF ONLINE EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Dr. Mamta Sharma

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The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted education systems worldwide, forcing a rapid shift to online learning. In the state of Rajasthan, India, this transition posed both opportunities and challenges for students, educators, and policymakers. This research paper explores the multifaceted landscape of online education in Rajasthan during the pandemic, examining the opportunities it presented, the challenges it encountered, and the implications for the future of education in the state.

OBJECTIVITY AND RELATIVITY IN SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET

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Objective truth and a strong sense of reality are essential to ones understanding of himself/herself and his/her environment, especially in a world where plurality and relativism are becoming more and more accepted. In Shakespeare's greatest tragedy Hamlet, we see the consequences of this lack of truth and reality throughout the play. The play is filled with episodes that expose false pretenses and relativistic attitudes. These pretensions and lies ultimately lead to the downfall of the court of Claudius and ultimately the downfall of the play itself. Shakespeare reveals how individuals perceive their own 'reality' and how illusion is easily confused with reality. A careful examination of the play reveals that objective truth, while we may try to avoid and suppress it, is still necessary and without it, there is no basis and chaos will follow.T he present paper attempts to establish the fact that truth is neither fluid nor subjective rather it is objective and it is reinforces reality.

ROLE OF CHATGPT IN ADVANCING RESEARCH IN THE FIELDS OF LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

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This research paper explores the transformative impact of ChatGPT, a state-of-the-art natural language processing model, on the fields of literature and language studies. With the advent of advanced AI language models, researchers and scholars have gained unprecedented access to tools that facilitate textual analysis, generate creative content, and assist in linguistic research. This paper delves into the multifaceted applications of ChatGPT in literature and language-related research, shedding light on its contributions to text generation, language understanding, and literary analysis. The paper begins by elucidating the fundamental

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EVALUATION OF ASPARTAME INDUCED LIVER DAMAGE BY SERUM LIVER FUNCTION TEST

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Aspartame is one of the most popular permitted artificial sweetener and one of the most popular sugar substitutes in low-calorie food and drink, including diet sodas, juices, cakes, chocolate, candy, ice-creams and sweets and also used by diabetic patients. Aspartame is about 200 times sweeter than sugar and used in many low-calories, non-weight bearing dietary alternative, particularly in strategies of physical fitness and health. Aspartame has been implicated in many health problems. The aim this work to study the biochemical changes induced by long term intake of a used commercial aspartame, to evaluate their hazardous on male albino rats. The experimental animals were divided into three groups, group-1 represented the control animals the rest were given aspartame in a dose 7mg/kg, 35mg/kg and 70 mg/kg body weight/day for 90 days respectively. The animals were sacrificed after 90 days. The liver were quickly excised for histological and biochemical observation. Blood was collected and centrifuged to obtain serum for the determination of serum LFTs. Although all LFTs parameters are elevated the maximum rise were seen in alkaline phosphate and transaminases, and lowest elevation was observed in cholesterol. Aspartame administration produced liver necrosis and hence the changes incurred in the LFTs caused hepatocellular damage.

TO STUDY THE L11 ROLE OF WOMEN TO ADOPT & EXPLORE THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ICT AS A TOOL FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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The technology segment is more challenging because if its miscellany. The technology segment, a tractor of the economy and prosperity of a nation, is masculinized. Technology has been allied to deviations in the world mainly seen as game-changer for females who are facing huge hurdles in using, accessing and owning technology. Wherein, Information and Communication Technology - ICT is a main area of concern for empowerment of women and progress of a nation. As rightly said, that "There is no instrument for development more effective than the women empowerment." The concept of women empowerment isn't a new one. The requirement for it was emphasized since ancient history. Here in this study, researchers would like to identify the role of women to adopt and explore the knowledge regarding ICT as an instrument for women Empowerment. ICTs are relevant to all segments of development and growth for females, most specifically education, healthcare, livelihoods and government which are unswervingly linked to poverty improvement. It appropriate to indicate that ICT as a tool to meet women's growth and development requirements could propose a promising future. The objective of this study is to find the need and access of ICT and its influence on empowerment of women and also toexplore the opportunity for establishing ICT towards Women Career Development.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

Dr. Seema Pareek

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Women do not need to be given more authority in order to feel empowered; this is not the case. Women already possess enormous power. Women's empowerment may be viewed as two processes: (1) Realization of the boundless potential in women; (2) Acceptance of this realization by society. The two spokes that make up the economy are men and women. If both of these wheels work effectively together, they will advance the country and open up new growth horizons. Almost half of the entire population is women. It is essential to empower women economically by making them economically active, strong and self-reliant, because this is the key to women empowerment. In ancient times, women had equal opportunities in all fields, but from the later Vedic period to the medieval period, their position gradually deteriorated. At present, efforts have been made to bring women to a respectable position in all fields, but even today they are victims of violence, oppression and discrimination in the society. The main reasons behind this are the social, political and economic life of the society. The purpose of this study is to analyze the status of women in India and chosen nations across the world. It also looks into the importance of women's empowerment. This article emphasizes the significance of empowered women and suggests ways to construct a strong future of women.

ROLE OF DIGITALISATION IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Dr. Seema Gotwal

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Digitization is the process by which the technology reduces the cost of storage, sharing and analysis. How do the consumers behavior. How industrial activity is arranged and how governments work. The rising trend of online Payment has made the development of e-commerce in India easier. The government of India is actively promoting digital payment, and these initiatives have in increased significantly in the use of digital payment of India, which has contributed of the development of e-commerce in return. Digitization has made a profound impact on the financial sector in India, Which has changed in way to reach people's transaction and banking services. With the emphasis toward the digital economy of the government of India, There has been a significant increase in adoption of digital payment systems like UPI. It has made easy and more convenient to make online transactions, which

has decreased dependence on cash based transactions. Creating digital markets and boosting digitization can yield significant economic benefits and lead to substantial social benefits to societies and communities. Digitization has the potential to boost productivity, create new job, and enhance the quality of life for society at large. The increasing trend of online payment has facilitated the growth of e-commerce in India. The India government has been actively promoting digital payment and these initiatives have led to a signification increasing in the use of digital payment in India which in turn has contributed to the growth of e-commerce.

A REVIEW OF IMPACT OF CHAT GPT AND AI IN ACCOUNTING

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The chatbot ChatGPT, which uses artificial intelligence to interpret queries and orders and deliver intelligible, sometimes even human-like responses, has gained attention from all around the world. It's a machine learning model created by OpenAI that can produce text that sounds like human speech and can help CPAs and accountants with a range of jobs. Recent years have witnessed a number of technical developments in the accounting sector, with artificial intelligence (AI) having a substantial impact on how accountants work. Modern language model ChatGPT is one AI-driven technology that's gaining popularity in the industry. Businesses are developing new ways to integrate artificial intelligence (AI) technology into their daily operations as it develops. Accounting is one industry where AI can be especially helpful. The purpose of this research is to examine how AI and Chat GPT affect accounting.

BREAKING BARRIERS AND BUILDING FUTURES: GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN'S WOMEN-CENTRIC ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVES

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Women's empowerment is a process of enhancing and improving women's social, economic, and political power in order to provide equal rights for women and to give them the confidence to assert their rights. The present paper explores the multifaceted process of enhancing women's social, economic, and political power with a focus on the initiatives undertaken by the Government of Rajasthan. This research paper presents findings from previous studies and government schemes aimed at providing social and economic empowerment to women, enabling them to participate in decision-making, and equipping them for leadership roles within their communities. This article examines the role of government initiatives in promoting women's economic empowerment in Rajasthan and finds a positive impact on women's economic empowerment in Rajasthan in recent years. These initiatives have helped women to start their own businesses, increase their incomes, and improve their livelihoods. However, the article also finds that there are still significant challenges that need to be addressed for overall economic developments of all women of Rajasthan, especially from rural area.

REAL ESSENCE OF HAPPINESS: HAPPINESS & WELLNESS QUOTIENT: STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

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Happiness... a small word...yet utterly meaningful. This paper is all about understanding the real essence of happiness. Where happiness could be found ? Are we really Happy? What is the real essence of happiness? Though, these questions may seem really simple but diving into the answers of these is a truly daunting task. Much has been talked and preached about happiness in Vedas, Upanishads, sacred books of different religions, by philosophers, by psychologists etc. but how much we have understood, how much we practice it in real sense, is what really matters. Moreover, wellness can be explained as a state of feeling good and functioning well, experiencing positive emotions like contentment as well as the having control over one's own life, having positive relationships etc. Basically, having a sense of purpose for life is wellness. Lord Krishna says that 'there is only one kind of Joy that lasts forever, and that, is the Bliss felt by discovering the divine oneself'. Therefore, this paper is an honest attempt that revolves around discovering ourselves. This paper aims at throwing some light on understanding the concept of wellness and happiness based on the understanding of author's view point. It also focusses on comprehending the happiness and wellness quotient among women in India.

IMPACT OF GENDER IN SMALL SCALE BUSINESS IN JAIPUR

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Purpose: Females in Jaipur are enhancing their personalities with creative and diverse small scale business. They have been making a considerable impact in the society by selling unique goods and services. The purpose of the paper is to reveal that Are there still gender inequalities in some perspective in small scale business? Methodology: This paper is the study of purposive sample of 15 Women Entrepreneurs in Jaipur, Rajasthan. On the basis of Qualitative Methodology, Personal interviews are conducted of small scale female entrepreneurs to understand their personal experiences on gender inequality and how they faced it. Findings: The study reveals that women are having creative and diverse small scale businesses and are working hard to be self independent. Transition from home maker to business women was not easy for them, they faced lot of difficulties to enrich their business. They faced gender inequality in many perspective but they accepted the challenges to become self sufficient in their work and worked day and night to up bring themselves. Originality: There is uniqueness in the paper as these women are sharing their

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among women within the coastal fishing community of Kollam District. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the pivotal role played by microfinance programs, offering valuable insights in an era where the promotion of women's empowerment and financial inclusion takes precedence. The research assesses the extent to which women experience financial inclusion, taking into account a myriad of factors that shape their economic opportunities. Through rigorous examination, this study illuminates the profound impact of educational attainment, demonstrating how varying levels of formal education influence women's financial literacy and their capacity to attain economic independence. Additionally, the research delves into the diverse marital statuses of female participants and their correlation with economic empowerment. The significance of comprehending the varied socio-economic contexts and life circumstances of women is underscored in order to develop microfinance efforts that are suited to their distinct requirements. Furthermore, the present study examines the sustainability and scalability of microfinance programs within the coastal context. The statement recognises the significant challenge presented by climate change and its implications for coastal communities, encompassing the rise in sea levels and the alteration of fishing patterns. The study used the Chi-Square analysis technique to examine the complex association between women's involvement in microfinance initiatives and their ability to withstand environmental adversities. This analysis also examines the crucial significance of the policy and institutional environment in either impeding or enabling the growth of microfinance ventures. This comprehensive analysis highlights the importance of addressing both the immediate financial requirements of women and the wider socio-environmental issues that impact their livelihoods in order to effectively empower them economically. This study proposes the endorsement of a comprehensive approach in the endeavor to achieve women's economic empowerment, acknowledging that it covers dimensions beyond mere financial services. The phenomenon under consideration covers the socio-cultural realities, environmental circumstances, and policy environment within which they are situated. Through the acceptance and integration of this intricate nature, efforts can be directed towards cultivating enhanced financial inclusivity, resilience, and prosperity within the female population of the coastal fishing community situated in Kollam District. Moreover, this endeavor holds the potential to impart useful insights applicable to analogous groups on a global scale.

ASSESSING PERCEIVED STRESS LEVELS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS ABUSING SUBSTANCES: A COMPARISON OF PROFESSIONALS AND NON-PROFESSIONALS

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Substance abuse is a major public health concern, and young adults are particularly vulnerable. Substance abuse can exacerbate stress levels and have adverse consequences on mental health. This study delves into the examination and comparison of perceived stress levels in two distinct groups of young adults: those professionally engaged and those not, both contending with substance abuse. Perceived stress, a subjective evaluation of life stressors, exerts significant influence on mental and physical well-being, particularly among young adults. The aim of the present research is to assess the levels of perceived stress among young adults (Pursuing professional and non-professional courses) who are indulging substances. The study included young adults aged (18-25) years from different colleges and universities of Tripura. Asample of 100 college and university students pursuing professional and non professional courses (50 Professional and 50 non professional) was selected for the present study. The study tools such as NIDA - Modified ASSIST V2 Screening Test and Perceived Stress Scale were used to collect the data from the sample. Descriptive statistics and t test were done to analyze the data using SPSS version 22. The finding revealed that young adults pursuing professional courses experiences higher levels of stress than non-professionals who use substances. The intense academic and career pressure, academic programmes, and anticipation of entering competitive job markets create a profound sense of stress that further leads them to engage in indulging substances, which is one significant factor contributing to higher stress levels among young adults in professional courses.

A STUDY OF YOGA PRACTITIONER AND NON YOGA PRACTITIONER ON SUBJECTIVE WELL- BEING AND PHYSICAL FITNESS

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The word "Yoga" originates form the Sanskrit term "YUJ," which means UNION or MERGER .A soul's unification with the divine soul. This Sanskrit word has an equivalent in other European languages as well. These are referred to as "Yoke" in English, "Youg" in French, "Joch" in German, "Zugos" in Greek, "Jugum" in Latin, "Igo" in Russian, and "Yugo" in Spanish, respectively. Yuj means "to join," "to Unify," "to Yoke," etc. The Sanskrit root word Yuj," meaning "to connect" or "to yoke," is from where the term "yoga" originates. Its literal meaning is "Union." Here, it refers to the joining of the self (Jivatman) and the Universal Spirit (Paramatman). It denotes focus on meditation if it comes from the root "YUJ SAMADHAU".

COMPREHENSION AS THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONCERN DISORDERS IN WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

Mrs Megha Sharma

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This abstract provides a concise overview of the multifaceted issue of concern disorders among women in the workplace. Concern disorders encompass a range of psychological and emotional challenges that can significantly impact a woman's professional life. This abstract delves into the different types of concern disorders, including anxiety,

depression, and burnout, and their prevalence, causes, and consequences in a workplace context. The prevalence of concern disorders among women in the workplace has been on the rise, with factors such as workplace stress, gender discrimination, and societal expectations contributing to their occurrence. This abstract explores the various types of concern disorders, shedding light on how they manifest and affect women's performance, well-being, and overall career trajectories. Understanding the nuances of concern disorders in women is essential for both employers and employees. Employers can implement policies and practices that promote a supportive and inclusive work environment, while employees can seek help and resources to manage their concern disorders effectively. By comprehending these concerns and their impact, people can work towards creating workplaces that foster mental well-being and gender equality, ultimately benefiting individuals and organizations alike.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING AND COPING STYLES AMONG YOUNG ADULTS OF TRIPURA

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Subjective wellbeing encompasses individual's emotional, cognitive, and social aspect of mental health and overall life quality. Coping styles, on the other hand, represent the diverse strategies individuals employ to manage stressors and life challenges. This study seeks to explore how various coping styles impact the subjective wellbeing of young adults, shedding light on the potential mechanisms and implications for their psychological and emotional health. The aim of the present research is to find out the potential relationship between coping styles and subjective wellbeing among young adults of Tripura. The study included young adults aged 19-23 years from different colleges and universities of Tripura. A sample of 100 college and university students (50 Boy & 50 Girl) was selected for the present study. The study tools such as Subjective Well-being Scale, and Brief COPE scale was used to collect the data from the sample. Descriptive statistics, t test and correlation were done to analyze the data using SPSS version 22. The finding revealed positive significant relationship between problem focused and emotion focused coping with subjective wellbeing whereas, negative correlation was found between avoidant coping and subjective wellbeing.T his suggests that the choice of coping mechanisms plays a crucial role in shaping the mental and emotional wellbeing of young adults in Tripura.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972 AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: STRIKING A BALANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Manjramkar Nagraj Namdevrao

Research Scholar

It has become a need of time to explore the symbiotic relationship between the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (WPA) and sustainable development in India. The present research delves into the historical evolution of wildlife conservation in India, emphasizing the necessity for comprehensive legislation to safeguard biodiversity. The study meticulously examines the provisions and amendments of the WPA, categorizing species and delineating governmental roles. It evaluates the impact of this legislation on biodiversity conservation, employing case studies of emblematic species to illustrate its efficacy. Furthermore, the article investigates how the WPA aligns with India's Sustainable Development Goals, elucidating the significant role biodiversity conservation plays in addressing poverty, water resources, and climate change. It delves into challenges and conflicts arising from implementation while advocating for enhanced policy coordination. By emphasizing community involvement and sustainable livelihoods, this research underscores the Act's essential role in balancing wildlife conservation and sustainable development in India. Ultimately, it calls for continued efforts to ensure the coexistence of thriving ecosystems and economic well-being.

ROLE OF MICROFINANCE ON WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Women Entrepreneurship accounts for economic growth and stability in a country. Women entrepreneurship is making women independent and self-reliant. Women Empowerment is the significant factor of extermination of poverty as it creates more job opportunities and women are the major contributors to the Indian National Income. Micro Finance played the significant role in women empowerment worldwide. There are 14 micro credit lending models are adopted internationally, which includes Guarantees by Bank, Associations, Community Banking, grameen, mediators, NGOs, Small Scale Business and rural banking models. The chapter prepared with the help of secondary data on microfinance programmes in India and its influence on women entrepreneurship.

A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE FINANCIAL DECISIONS OF EQUITY INVESTORS

Jimnee Deka

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Dr. Meghna Sharma

Professor, Amity University, Noida

Dr. Gireesh Chandra Tripathi

Professor, NTPC School of Business, Noida, Uttar Pradesh

This extensive preliminary study prepares for future research, focused on primary data collecting. Our research examines how equities investors use AI to make financial decisions. This investigation focuses on how AI may mitigate investor behavioral biases or enhance them. This qualitative study examines the exciting junction of AI and equity investment decision-making in the literature and research papers. In the research, we examine how machine learning, natural language processing, and sentiment analysis have been used to help equities investors make decisions. We identify major trends, persistent obstacles, and attractive prospects in this rapidly evolving subject by examining

and access of ICT and its influence on empowerment of women and also toexplore the opportunity for establishing ICT towards Women Career Development.

CRACK IN THE GLASS CEILING: AN MILLENNIAL WOMEN APPROACH

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Over the past sixty years, five generations of the workforce evolved, and today's workforce is undergoing a dramatic change due to the growth of Millennials. In this context, the objective of this paper is to explore the working style of millennial women in breaking the glass ceiling. The study was conducted using primary data, which included self-structured and administered questionnaire that was floated among the 399 millennial women working in middle level in select IT companies in Karnataka, self-structured Interview was also conducted with 20 senior IT Professionals working in Bengaluru city. The researcher imported the 20 transcripts in the word frequency and captured top 70 frequently repeated words during the interview process. The result of word frequency query reveals that the most repeated words are Skills (28), Challenge (25), Update (24), Organisation (23), Learn (22). Overcome (22), Personal (22), Positive (22), Sometimes (21), Balance (20). Secondary data was gathered by going through existing and recent literature that focused on the context of millennial women breaking the glass ceiling. Sampling method such as convenience sampling is used to collect the data. A statistical tool such as Exploratory Factor Analysis is used to retain the items with high factor loading. In order to analyse the data, SPSS software is used. The study has found three factors that contribute to breaking the glass ceiling: flexibility and career advancement, equality and recognition, and diverse work and collaboration.

HEART RATE OF PRAYAGRAJ BEAUTICIANS ENGAGED IN VARIOUS BEAUTY PARLOUR ACTIVITIES

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Dr. Razia Parvez

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The success of any salon depends on your unique skills in customer management, service, and retention. Customer value most is not the infrastructure and atmosphere of the salon, but the quality of service provided by the parlour staff. In India, the beauty and wellness industry is blooming. The focus of the present investigation was to study the recording of heart rate of beauticians engaged in various beauty parlour activities. The sample size for the study comprised of total 110 beauticians who were selected for experimental cum exploratory research design. The study was conducted in Naini market, A.D.A. Naini, Mahewa, Kareli, and Sohbatiyabagh of Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. Recording of heart rate of the beautician was measured thrice- before starting the work, in between the work, and after completion of work with 5 minutes interval for each activity. Recording of heart rate is done by using Digital Heart Rate Monitor. It is concluded that the working heart rate of beauticians during body massage was very high (119.00).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: THE MODERN DAY MANEUVER

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Violence against women does not mean only physical violence. It is much broader and includes sexual, emotional, psychological and financial abuse. The National Plan targets two main types of violence against women – domestic and family violence, and sexual assault, but the modern era has more diplomatic apprehensions of the same where gaslighting, scopophilia and such various diplomatic tactics is becoming the modern day tool of abusers. Sometimes people in authority misuse their power to harass women in the most diplomatic way. The abused doesn't even realize getting abused. There are women who face such sexual and mental harassment at some point of time, maybe in the office, at home or on her way to work. They're forced to keep quiet and if they raise their voice about it, they become subjected to tags like "Drama Queen". To worsen the situations heinous crimes like assault (grievous, indecent, etc.) Rapes and acid attacks especially in India are becoming the new definition of redefining gender stereotypes. A woman with voice is by definition a strong woman, as they are the real architects of society. We all sing along to join the 'cool trend' of women empowerment but genuinely we forget to dot that women experience many harassments ranging from stalking, eve teasing, workplace harassment, psychological harassment etc. the most wide harassment experienced by women is 'sexual harassment.' This serious issue is affecting every corner of the world but no strict actions are implemented against this brutal crime. This offense has many other sides which no one wants to pay heed to but is a real time concern as this can even lead to highly chronic mental illness to the victim.

EMPOWERING WOMEN FOR CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY: SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Dr. Mahesh Nawria

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This research article explores the vital role of women in preserving and promoting cultural sustainability. Cultural sustainability encompasses the preservation of cultural heritage, traditions, and practices while adapting to changing societal dynamics. Women, often overlooked in cultural sustainability discourse, play a pivotal role as bearers and transmitters of cultural knowledge, custodians of traditional practices, and catalysts for cultural revitalization. This comprehensive analysis delves into various aspects of how women contribute to cultural sustainability. It examines the intersection of gender, culture, and sustainability, highlighting the challenges and opportunities women face in safeguarding and nurturing their cultural heritage. Additionally, the study

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planned to undertake research on how the socioeconomic environment affected women's ability to maintain good menstrual hygiene in the study area.

वर्तमान शिक्षण पद्धति में चौंसठ कलाओं की अपरिहार्यता

Dr. Gayatri Sharma
Assistant Professor, Department of Music, SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur

मनुष्य जीवन में विकास के क्रम का अध्ययन किया जाऐ तो 'हम पाते हैं कि पूरे विकास के एक एक चरण में कलाओं का ही तो समावेश है। जब से मनुष्य का अस्तित्व है तभी से कला, किसी ना किसी रूप में उसका हाथ थामे हुए है। जीवन का कोई भी क्षेत्र हो कला से अछूता नहीं है। आज हम विकास, प्राद्योगिकी और तकनीकी की बात करते हैं क्या कला के बिना इनकी कल्पना करना भी संभव था। मानव के विकास की बात की जाऐ तो आदि काल से अब तक का अध्ययन करने पर हम यह पाते है कि पाषाण युग से लौह युग तक हर चरण में मनुष्य का कलाओं ने भरपूर साथ दिया है मानव विकास के प्राथमिक चरण में पाषाण युग की चर्चा करने से पहले हमारा यह जानना जरूरी है कि आखिर चौंसठ कलाऐ क्या है जो हमारे दैनिक जीवन का अभिन्न हिस्सा है।

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SOCIAL IMPACT OF OTC DRUG DURING COVID IN JAIPUR RAJASTHAN

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant social impact on Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. One of the areas that has been affected is the use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. Prior to the pandemic, OTC drugs were commonly used by people in Jaipur to self-manage minor ailments, such as colds, flu, and headaches. However, during the pandemic, there has been a surge in the use of OTC drugs for COVID-19 symptoms. This is likely due to a number of factors, including:

- The lack of access to healthcare services during the pandemic
- The fear of contracting COVID-19 from going to a hospital or clinic
- The availability of OTC drugs without a prescription

The increased use of OTC drugs for COVID-19 symptoms has had a number of social implications. One of the most concerning is the potential for misuse and abuse of these drugs. For example, some people may be taking OTC drugs more frequently than recommended, or they may be taking them in combination with other medications without consulting with a doctor. This can lead to serious health problems, such as liver damage and overdose. Another social implication of the increased use of OTC drugs for COVID-19 symptoms is the impact on healthcare resources. When people self-medicate with OTC drugs, they may delay seeking professional medical care. This can lead to more severe illness and complications, which can put a strain on healthcare resources. In addition, the increased use of OTC drugs for COVID-19 symptoms has led to some confusion and misinformation among the public. For example, some people may believe that OTC drugs can cure or prevent COVID-19. This is not true. OTC drugs can only help to relieve some of the symptoms of COVID-19, such as fever, headache, and body aches. The social impact of the increased use of OTC drugs for COVID-19 symptoms is a complex issue. It is important to educate the public about the safe and effective use of OTC drugs, and to discourage the misuse and abuse of these drugs. It is also important to ensure that people have access to affordable and high-quality healthcare services, so that they can seek professional medical care when needed.

ADVANCEMENTS IN MAGNETIC CONFINEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE FUSION ENERGY

Bhupendra Yadav

Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, S. S. G. Pareek PG College Banipark, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Fusion energy remains an attractive and promising source of clean, abundant power. A critical aspect of achieving controlled nuclear fusion on Earth is the confinement of high-temperature plasma under stable conditions. This research article reviews recent developments in magnetic confinement techniques, highlighting their potential to enable practical and sustainable fusion energy production. The first section of the article explores the evolution of magnetic confinement concepts, tracing the development from early magnetic bottles to modern-day toroidal configurations like tokamaks and stellarators. We delve into the physics principles that underpin these devices, emphasizing the challenges and opportunities associated with each approach. A significant portion of the article is dedicated to recent breakthroughs in high-temperature superconducting (HTS) magnet technology. HTS magnets have opened new avenues for more compact, energy-efficient, and economically viable fusion reactors. We discuss the successful integration of HTS magnets in next-generation fusion experiments and the implications for future reactor designs. Additionally, we address the ongoing research efforts in plasma stability and control. The development of advanced diagnostics and feedback systems plays a pivotal role in maintaining stable and high-performance plasmas. We showcase innovative approaches to real-time monitoring and control, which are essential for the success of magnetic confinement devices. The article also examines the synergies between magnetic confinement and other fusion concepts, such as inertial confinement and alternative confinement configurations. These hybrid approaches offer intriguing possibilities for optimizing fusion performance. Finally, we conclude by emphasizing the importance of international collaboration and sustained investment in fusion research. With the progress outlined in this article, fusion energy is approaching a critical juncture, with the potential to become a transformative and sustainable energy source. The pursuit of controlled nuclear fusion continues to captivate the scientific community, as researchers strive to unlock the ultimate solution to our global energy challenges.

ADVANCEMENTS IN QUANTUM DOT TECHNOLOGY: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Baldev Singh

Assistant Professor of Physics, S. S. G. Pareek PG College Banipark, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Quantum dot (QD) technology has emerged as a promising avenue for a wide range of applications, spanning from next-generation displays and photovoltaics to quantum computing and biotechnology. In recent years, significant strides have been made in both fundamental research and practical implementations of QDs. This abstract presents a concise overview of recent developments in QD technology that will be discussed in detail during the upcoming International Conference on Quantum Technologies. Firstly, we delve into the exciting realm of QD-based quantum computing. Researchers have made substantial progress in achieving long-sought-after milestones, including the demonstration of high-fidelity qubit initialization, entanglement, and gate operations. These developments bring quantum computing closer to practical realization, offering potential solutions to complex computational problems. Secondly, we explore advancements in QD-based optoelectronics and photonics. Novel QD structures and synthesis methods have resulted in highly efficient and tunable light-emitting diodes (LEDs), lasers, and single-photon sources. These developments have transformative implications for telecommunications, quantum communication, and information processing. In the field of materials science, QD

SOCIAL IMPACT OF OTC DRUG DURING COVID IN JAIPUR RAJASTHAN

Brijesh Kumar Sharma

Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College Jaipur, Rajasthan

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant social impact on Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. One of the areas that has been affected is the use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. Prior to the pandemic, OTC drugs were commonly used by people in Jaipur to self-manage minor ailments, such as colds, flu, and headaches. However, during the pandemic, there has been a surge in the use of OTC drugs for COVID-19 symptoms. This is likely due to a number of factors, including:

- The lack of access to healthcare services during the pandemic
- The fear of contracting COVID-19 from going to a hospital or clinic
- The availability of OTC drugs without a prescription

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data is needed. This article proposed a fault detection scheme based on the voltage and current parameters. The voltage and current ratios are introduced to measure the threshold values according to various faults behaviour. This technique requires less data to detect the fault and also characterise the faults automatically. The wavelet packet transform is used to analyse and measure the energy and standard deviation (STD) of the proposed PV fault parameters. The simulated results have also been analysed using wavelet packet transform (WPT). The performance evaluation and the testing of proposed fault detection scheme is done using 4×4 PV array of 1596 W in MATLAB/Simulink.

SIMPLIFIED MODELLING AND SIMULATION OF PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY

Abhishek Kumar Gupta

Department of Electrical Engineering, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Rajveer Singh

Department of Electrical Engineering, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Sanjiv Kumar

Department of Electrical Engineering, Government Polytechnic, Shahbad, Rampur U.P.

The utilization of photovoltaic (PV) technology has witnessed significant growth in recent years, owing to its sustainable and renewable energy generation potential. Accurate modelling and simulation of PV arrays are crucial for optimizing system performance, assessing energy generation, and facilitating design and integration into power grids. This research paper presents a simplified approach to mathematical modelling and simulating 4×4 photovoltaic arrayof 1596 W using MATLAB/Simulink, aiming to enhance the accessibility and usability of PV system analysis tools. The proposed PV array model accepts the module temperature and irradiance as input variable parameters. The I-V and P-V curves are obtained to verify the proposed model with the datasheet of Nexpower Technology NH-100 UT_4A. The study evaluates the accuracy and efficiency of the simplified modelling approach.

SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN INDIA

Dr. Mahesh Kumar Bhimwal

Department of Chemistry, S.S.G. Pareek P.G College, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Renewable energy technology refers to the various methods and technologies used to harness energy from naturally occurring and limitless sources. These sources of energy are considered renewable because they are not depleted when used and have a lower environmental impact compared to fossil fuels. Here are some key renewable energy technologies: solar energy, wind energy, hydropower, geothermal, biomass, ocean, hydrogen energy, biofuels, smart grid, and solar water heater. These renewable energy technologies are critical components of efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, combat climate change, improve energy security, and transition to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly energy system. Their continued development and deployment are essential for achieving a low-carbon and sustainable energy future. Renewable energy has made a significant contribution to India's energy landscape in recent years. The country has made substantial strides in deploying renewable energy technologies for several reasons, like reducing dependence on fossil fuels, fighting air pollution, technological advancements, grid integration, energy security, rural electrification and job creation. As a result of these factors, India has become one of the world's fastest-growing renewable energy markets. Solar and wind power, in particular have seen substantial growth, with the country setting ambitious targets for renewable energy capacity expansion. While challenges remain, including intermittency and grid integration issues, India's commitment to renewable energy is expected to continue to play a vital role in its transition to a more sustainable and low-carbon energy future.

HARNESSING PAULI SPIN MATRICES FOR QUANTUM COMPUTING ADVANCEMENTS

Manoj Kumar Sharma

Assistant Professor of physics, S. S. G. Pareek PG College Banipark, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Quantum computing, an emerging field with transformative potential, has gained significant attention for its promise to revolutionize computational capabilities. At the heart of quantum computing lies the manipulation of quantum bits (qubits), which behave differently from classical bits due to the principles of superposition and entanglement. This paper presents novel applications of Pauli spin matrices in the realm of quantum computing, contributing to the ongoing efforts to enhance the efficiency and performance of quantum algorithms and quantum hardware. Pauli spin matrices, originally introduced in quantum mechanics to describe the intrinsic angular momentum of particles, have found new significance in quantum computing applications. These matrices, denoted as σ_x, σ_y, and σ_z, have unique properties that make them indispensable for various aspects of quantum computing. Firstly, we explore their role in quantum gate operations. By harnessing the distinct properties of Pauli matrices, we propose optimized gate sequences for quantum circuits, leading to reduced gate errors and improved computational outcomes. Additionally, we present a comprehensive analysis of the impact of Pauli matrices on quantum error correction codes, demonstrating their utility in mitigating errors and enhancing fault-tolerant quantum computing. Furthermore, we investigate the application of Pauli spin matrices in quantum machine learning algorithms. Their involvement in encoding and processing quantum data enables the development of more efficient quantum classifiers and optimization techniques. We present experimental results showcasing the advantages of incorporating Pauli matrices into quantum machine learning pipelines. Lastly, we discuss the practical implementation of Pauli spin matrices in current and near-future quantum hardware platforms. We address challenges related to physical qubit constraints and provide strategies for optimizing the utilization of Pauli matrices in real-world quantum systems. In summary, this research elucidates the multifaceted applications of Pauli spin matrices in the field of quantum

computing. By leveraging their unique properties, we aim to advance quantum algorithm design, error correction strategies, and quantum machine learning techniques. These findings contribute to the ongoing progress towards realizing the full potential of quantum computing in solving complex problems across various domains. We believe that this work will be of great interest to researchers and practitioners in the quantum computing community and pave the way for exciting developments in this rapidly evolving field.

EXPLORING THE MAGNETIC FIELDS OF THE INTERGALACTIC MEDIUM: IMPLICATIONS FOR GALAXY RESEARCH

Jyoti Jhanwar

Assistant Professor of Physics, S. S. G. Pareek PG College Banipark, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

The study of magnetic fields in the intergalactic medium (IGM) has emerged as a pivotal aspect of modern astrophysics, offering profound insights into the cosmic web's formation and evolution. This research article presents a comprehensive analysis of intergalactic magnetic fields and their implications for galaxy research. Utilizing state-of-the-art observational data from radio telescopes, numerical simulations, and theoretical models, we investigate the origin, structure, and influence of magnetic fields within the vast expanse of the IGM. Our findings reveal that these magnetic fields, although weak compared to those within galaxies and galaxy clusters, play a crucial role in shaping the large-scale structure of the universe. We delve into the impact of intergalactic magnetic fields on the formation and evolution of galaxies, exploring their role in regulating galactic gas flows, star formation, and the alignment of galactic spin axes. Furthermore, we examine the interaction between extragalactic magnetic fields and cosmic rays, shedding light on the energetic processes that shape the IGM and influence galaxy evolution. This research article underscores the significance of understanding intergalactic magnetic fields as a fundamental component of the cosmic environment and their far-reaching implications for galaxy research. Our findings contribute to the broader quest to unravel the mysteries of cosmic magnetism and its profound influence on the cosmos.

PROTECTIVE COATINGS USED IN THE CONSERVATION OF METALLIC CULTURAL HERITAGE

Jayati Verma

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Metal objects were used for various purposes like in the production, decoration, and painting of metallic coins, kitchenwares, and as structural components from ancient ages to the present. Metal extraction and processing ability became one of the important factors to determine the development level of society. For this reason, repairing and protecting the ancient artifacts buried underground or in an aqueous environment that recovered from the archaeological excavations and historical sites is extremely important to protect the history and cultural heritage of society. Historical artifacts are very fragile against environmental factors after their removal from the dig sites and thus rapid intervention procedures are required. Furthermore, historical artifacts exhibited without an application of a protective coating can easily corrode at an increased rate against atmospheric conditions over time. Therefore, developing new approaches for the preservation of metallic objects of cultural heritage has significant importance. It is necessary to know the type of metal to be processed as the coating to be developed for protection will be determined according to the type of metal. Various materials such as waxes, oils and greases, polymers, glasses and glassy enamels, metallic, and organic coatings have been used to develop corrosion-resistant coatings. Soluble corrosion inhibitors have also been used, which can promote the spontaneous formation of a protective barrier film on surfaces. The research groups are constantly investigating compounds to find an appropriate inhibitor which will provide high protection degree, compound that will be inexpensive and also environmentally friendly. In this review paper, the results of different tested compounds as corrosion inhibitors for copper and its alloys are summarized. The inhibition ability of different tested compounds such as azoles, amino acids, plant extracts, and pharmaceutical compounds is shown in this paper. To increase inhibition efficiency, different research groups examined the synergistic effect between different compounds. In addition, progress in the corrosion protection of materials has led to new trends in this field—development of super hydrophobic coatings as potential copper corrosion inhibitors.

THE STUDY OF PHOTOGALVANIC CELLS BY USING PHOTOSENSITIZERS, REDUCTANT AND SURFACTANT FOR SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION AND STORAGE

Jaidev Kumar

Department of Chemistry, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Mahesh Kumar Bhimwal

Department of Chemistry, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Solar energy is gaining popularity as an alternative to fossil fuels due to its rapid depletion and environmental concerns. Photogalvanic cells, which convert light energy into chemical energy, have gained interest as a potential solution for solar energy conversion and storage. The synthesis and characterization of different photosensitizers, reductants, and surfactants are studied experimentally, with an emphasis on how well they work with photogalvanic cell systems. The study identifies several photo sensitizers, including organic dyes, semiconductor nano particles, and concentration of solutions, for improving light absorption and electron transfer processes. Experimental studies are conducted to determine the photocurrent and conversion efficiency with storage capacity

computing. By leveraging their unique properties, we aim to advance quantum algorithm design, error correction strategies, and quantum machine learning techniques. These findings contribute to the ongoing progress towards realizing the full potential of quantum computing in solving complex problems across various domains. We believe that this work will be of great interest to researchers and practitioners in the quantum computing community and pave the way for exciting developments in this rapidly evolving field.

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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS, S.S.G. PAREEK P.G.

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has participated in the conference. He/She has also presented/contributed a paper entitled "HYDROGEN STORAGE IN COMPLEX METAL HYDRIDES: AN OVERVIEW"

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Prof. (Dr.) Anil Mehta
Joint Conference Organizing Convener
Vice President
Inspira Research Association

of these photogalvanic cells. The study also explores techniques for photogalvanic cell design and operation optimization, including electrode materials, electrolyte composition, and system architecture. The findings of this study will help to enhance solar energy conversion and storage technology, providing a feasible and sustainable solution to the world's expanding energy demands. Finally, this research takes us closer to realizing the full potential of solar energy by developing efficient and practical Photogalvanic cells with customized light sensitizers. Keywords: Solar Energy; Photogalvanic cells; Light absorption; Conversion Efficiency.

HYDROGEN STORAGE IN COMPLEX METAL HYDRIDES: AN OVERVIEW

Iram Sehar

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In the present scenario due to rapid consumption and depletion of non-renewable fossil fuels, production of alternate energy storage has become very crucial. Tremendous efforts are being made to discover renewable form of energy sources which are clean and are able to replace the fossil fuels. After the oil crises in 1970's hydrogen energy has attracted the attention of researcher community. Hydrogen energy has emerged as the most promising alternative to fossil fuels to save the world from the environmental issues prevailing all over the globe. One of the biggest advantage of hydrogen is that when it is used as a fuel the only by product is water vapour. But hydrogen is not present in elemental form and is not stable; hence its production requires high energy. Since hydrogen acts as energy carrier its storage is of utmost important either in chemical or physical form. The chemical storage is based on storage of hydrogen in solid form. Complex metal hydrides having high storage capacity are the prominent storage class. But they suffer from poor kinetics. Thus continuous research is going on to explore the eminent metal hydrides.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERCAPACITOR TECHNOLOGY FOR ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS

Govind Kumar Agarwal

Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, S. S. G. Pareek PG College Banipark, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Supercapacitors are electrochemical energy storage devices that offer high power density and long cycle life. They are a promising alternative to batteries for a variety of applications, such as electric vehicles, renewable energy systems, and industrial power grids. This paper reviews the development of supercapacitor technology over the past few decades. The paper discusses the different types of supercapacitors, their working principles, and their advantages and disadvantages. The paper also discusses the latest research on supercapacitor materials and design, as well as the challenges that need to be addressed in order to further improve the performance of supercapacitors. The paper also discusses the challenges and opportunities for the development of supercapacitors for renewable energy applications.

USES AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATURAL DYES IN DYE SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS

Huma Parveen Mansuri

Research Scholar, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Natural dyes of anthocyanin extract from flame free flower and chlorophyll extract from pawpaw leaf were used as sensitizer to fabricate dye sensitized solar cells. Natural dyes are renewable, safe for environment, eco-friendly and not cause pollution. The photo electrode were subjected to UV/Vis spectrophotometer to view their absorbability. Dye sensitized solar cells use an organic dye to absorb incoming sunlight to produce excited electrons and create an energy which is then transferred to an inexpensive material such as titanium oxide (TiO_2). Dye sensitized solar cells (DSSCS) were fabricated with four naturally occurring anthocyanin dyes extracted from naturally formed fruits/juices as sensitizers. Extraction of anthocyanin was done using acidified ethanol.

POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF INDIA, SDEMOCRATIC SETUP WITH RESPECT TO ANTI-DEFECTION LAW

Surbhi Dubela

Research Scholar, Banasthali University, Vanasthali, Rajasthan

Since 2014, the evolving nature of Indian democracy has had a significant impact on the country's democratic structure and principles. Statistics have transformed Indian democracy and concerns such as the rise of new actors, the rise of majorities and power, the growing role of money, social media and technology, the decline of secularism and the growth of trade unions. Overall party switching frequency can be understood as follows. This is an attempt to protect the government from deportation rather than reduce enforcement of anti-defection laws in three democratic parliaments.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Dr. Shweta Jaiman Sharma

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Human rights, encompassing fundamental entitlements inherent to every individual, transcend the boundaries of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights encompass the most fundamental aspects of human existence, such as the right to life and liberty, freedom from the abhorrent practices of slavery and torture, the freedom to express one's opinions, and the access to education and employment opportunities. This universal entitlement is devoid of discrimination, ensuring that all individuals, without exception, are beneficiaries of these rights. The notion of human rights has a historical legacy spanning centuries, albeit with varying interpretations throughout time. Nevertheless, contemporary societies have converged on the concept of universal human rights, framing them as essential pillars of civilization. The conventional classification of human rights divides them into two primary categories: civil and political rights, which safeguard individual liberties and democratic participation, and economic, social, and cultural rights, which address the collective well-being and socioeconomic

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Aspartame is one of the most popular permitted artificial sweetener and one of the most popular sugar substitutes in low-calorie food and drink, including diet sodas, juices, cakes, chocolate, candy, ice-creams and sweets and also used by diabetic patients. Aspartame is about 200 times sweeter than sugar and used in many low-calories, non-weight bearing dietary alternative, particularly in strategies of physical fitness and health. Aspartame has been implicated in many health problems. The aim this work to study the biochemical changes induced by long term intake of a used commercial aspartame, to evaluate their hazardous on male albino rats. The experimental animals were divided into three groups, group-1 represented the control animals the rest were given aspartame in a dose 7mg/kg, 35mg/kg and 70 mg/kg body weight/day for 90 days respectively. The animals were sacrificed after 90 days. The liver were quickly excised for histological and biochemical observation. Blood was collected and centrifuged to obtain serum for the determination of serum LFTs. Although all LFTs parameters are elevated the maximum rise were seen in alkaline phosphate and transaminases, and lowest elevation was observed in cholesterol. Aspartame administration produced liver necrosis and hence the changes incurred in the LFTs caused hepatocellular damage.

THE ROLE OF GREEN CHEMISTRY IN SUSTAINABILITY: A PATH TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Deepshikha Sharma

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Mahesh Kumar Bhimwal

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Green chemistry can assist in lowering our reliance on fossil fuels by creating alternative, sustainable feedstocks and energy sources. This not only slows down environmental degradation but also fosters sustainability and energy security. By encouraging sustainable behaviours, defending the possibilities.

SYNTHESIS OF Zn ON ANO PARTICLES FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF WATER POLLUTANTS

Charu Gupta

Department of Chemistry, S.S.G. Pareek P.G.College, Banipark, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Water pollution is a growing concern worldwide, necessitating innovative approaches for its mitigation. This study focuses on the synthesis of zinc oxide (ZnO) nanoparticles, a promising photocatalyst, for the degradation of water pollutants through photocatalytic processes. The ZnO nanoparticles were prepared using a cost-effective and eco-friendly co-precipitation method, characterized by various analytical techniques, and subsequently evaluated for their photocatalytic efficiency.The structural and morphological studies by XRD , UV-Visible spectroscopy revealed that the synthesized ZnO nanoparticles exhibited a well-defined hexagonal wurtzite crystal structure with a high surface area and nanoscale dimensions. UV-Visible spectroscopy confirmed the presence of a strong absorption band in the ultraviolet region, indicating the photocatalytic potential of the ZnO nanoparticles. The photocatalytic activity of ZnO nanoparticles was assessed by degrading model water pollutants under ultraviolet irradiation. Results demonstrated a significant reduction in the concentration of target pollutants, emphasizing the effectiveness of ZnO nanoparticles as photocatalysts. Factors affecting the photocatalytic performance, such as nanoparticle concentration, pH, and irradiation time, were systematically investigated to optimize the degradation process. This study presents a comprehensive investigation into the synthesis and photocatalytic application of ZnO nanoparticles for water pollutant degradation, highlighting their potential as a sustainable and efficient solution to address the pressing issue of water pollution. The findings contribute to the development of advanced materials and technologies for environmental remediation and sustainability.

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has participated in the conference. He/She has also presented/contributed a paper entitled "REVOLUTIONIZING ENERGY TRANSMISSION: THE VITAL ROLE OF SUPERCONDUCTORS IN NEXT-GENERATION INFRASTRUCTURE"

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significant models explaining the highest significant correlations between insecticidal actions and the most influential descriptors, the descriptors were then subjected to filtering processes embedded in the combinatorial protocol in multiple linear regression, CP-MLR, computational software. Ten descriptors in all were determined to be significant In the series' statistical models. Seven significant models for third-instar larvae of M. separate have been mentioned in Increasing order of their significance. One most crucial model, however, has finally been taken into consideration for further discussion. The radial distribution function-6.0/ weighted by the atomic Sanderson electronegativities (RDF060e) and the 3D-Morse signal 28/ weighted by atomic masses (Mor28m)were the important descriptors filtered for the compounds in the series. The direction of their influence on the activity profile for third-instar larvae of M. separate has been revealed by the sign of the regression coefficient linked to these descriptors. As all the compounds from the series were present in the domain and the significant models properly predicted the insecticidal activities of all the compounds from both series, the applicability domain (AD) analysis has revealed that the models under consideration had appropriate predictability. Following the guidelines given in the discussion assisted for looking into two new potential analogues of the series.

REVOLUTIONIZING ENERGY TRANSMISSION: THE VITAL ROLE OF SUPERCONDUCTORS IN NEXT-GENERATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Yogesh Kumar Yadav

Assistant Professor of Physics, SSG Pareek PG College Jaipur, Rajasthan

The quest for efficient and sustainable energy transmission is at the forefront of global efforts to combat climate change and meet the growing demand for electricity. This research article explores the indispensable role of superconductors in shaping the future of energy transmission infrastructure. Superconductors, materials that can carry electric current with zero resistance, have long been a subject of scientific intrigue. Recent advancements in superconducting materials and technologies have brought them to the forefront of energy transmission research. This paper delves into the key attributes of superconductors that make them indispensable for next-generation energy transmission systems. First, we discuss the unparalleled energy efficiency of superconducting transmission lines. These lines have the potential to dramatically reduce energy losses during long-distance transmission, enabling the efficient transport of electricity from renewable energy sources to distant load centers. We present cutting-edge research on high-temperature superconductors and their ability to operate at practical temperatures, making them suitable for real-world applications. Second, we explore the role of superconductors in enhancing grid resilience. Superconducting fault current limiters can rapidly suppress electrical faults, preventing cascading blackouts and reducing downtime. This technology offers improved grid stability, thereby increasing the reliability of energy supply. Moreover, this article investigates the economic viability of superconducting energy transmission systems. While the initial infrastructure investment may be higher, the long-term savings resulting from reduced energy losses and improved grid performance can offset these costs. We provide a comprehensive analysis of the economic benefits associated with the integration of superconductors into the energy transmission network. Furthermore, we highlight recent breakthroughs in superconducting power cables, showcasing their potential to replace conventional cables and overhead lines. These advancements open up opportunities for underground and underwater transmission, reducing visual and environmental impacts. In conclusion, superconductors are poised to play a pivotal role in the next generation of energy transmission infrastructure. Their ability to enhance energy efficiency, grid resilience, and economic viability makes them a compelling solution to address the evolving energy landscape. This research article aims to inspire further exploration and collaboration in harnessing the full potential of superconductors for a sustainable and efficient energy future.

ROLE OF GEOGRAPHICAL CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ON YIELD AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF BASIL PLANT (OCIMUMBASILICUM LINN.) ESSENTIAL OIL

Yogesh Kumar

Research Scholar, Department of Chemistry, K.S.Saket P.G. College, Ayodhya, U.P.

The productivity and quality of Basil Leaf oil are affected by different regions' geographical climatic conditions. Therefore, this study aims to explore and determine the yield and chemical composition of essential oil extracted from basil leaf which has grown in various regions of different states. The essential oil was extracted from the leaf using a hydro-distillation-Clevenger apparatus technique. The yield of Basil Leaf oil varied from 0.1-0.8% (w/w) which depends on plant growing location. The chemical composition was analyzed using a gas chromatography–mass spectrophotometry (GC-MS). The major components of Basil Leaf oil were determined to be methyl cinnamate(70.1%), linalool(17.5%), β-elemene(2.6%),camphor(1.52%). The highest composition of methyl cinnamate(70.1%) was obtained from the extracted Basil Leaf oil from Lucknow to Charkhari respectively.

ANTI-OBESITY DRUGS: A REVIEW ABOUT THEIR PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS AND SAFETY

Yogesh Matta

School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur

Obesity is a major health problem worldwide. Although diet and physical activity are crucial in the management of obesity but the long-term success rate is low. When the behavioral approach is not sufficient, a pharmacologic treatment is recommended. In past years, various drugs have been approached for the treatment of obesity however most of them have been withdrawn from the market because of their adverse effect. Fenfluramine and dexfenfluramine were withdrawn because of the potential damage to heart valves. Sibutramine was associated with an increase in major adverse effect on cardiovascular system thus it was withdrawn from the market in 2010. Rimonabant was withdrawn because of significant psychiatric adverse effects. Phentermine and diethylpropion can only be used for

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Department of Chemistry, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan
Mahesh Kumar Bhimwal
Department of Chemistry, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

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We are glad to inform you that your Abstract/Paper entitled " THE STUDY OF PHOTOGALVANIC CELLS BY USING PHOTOSENSITIZERS, REDUCTANT AND SURFACTANT FOR SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION AND STORAGE " for the Day-2, Technical Session-IV (**Future Trends & Insights in Law, Engineering & Applied Sciences**) (Saturday, September 30, 2023) has been accepted for presentation in the conference.

Your participation would surely enrich the session and enhance the understanding and knowledge of the other participants on the subject.

We are also sending you a copy of Brochure containing conference details.

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inequalities experienced during lockdowns. This study will be the first to comprehensively examine the human rights violations during COVID-19 lockdowns and curfews in developed nations, while simultaneously investigating how India-US ties were affected by the pandemic. The paper seeks to identify the lessons learned from India-US cooperation, and its implications for global human rights response in future emergencies. By exploring the challenges faced and successes achieved, this research aims to contribute to the strengthening of human rights protection measures during pandemics, ensuring the preservation of essential rights during times of crisis.

EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITIES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH BIODEGRADEABLE MATERIAL

Ritu Khandelwal

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, S.S.G Pareek P.G College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

The critical environmental issues of the twenty-first century necessitate a paradigm change in product design and manufacturing. This study paper investigates the vital relevance of developing goods with environmental safety as the primary goal. It investigates concepts and methods that may be used to make goods that have a low environmental impact and contribute to a more sustainable future. Designers may play a critical role in reducing environmental deterioration and fostering a more responsible approach to product creation by including eco-friendly materials, effective production techniques, and end-of-life considerations.

DIFFERENT METHODS FOR CALCULATING STABILITY CONSTANT OF TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES

Rakhi Methi

Research Scholar, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Dr. Priyanka Mathur

Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

The determination of stability constant of mononuclear complexes has aroused steadily growing interest in the last 25 years. Many of these studied have been undertaken in accordance with the different methods. Bjerrum's method have given rise many related methods. A slight modification of Bjerrum's method has been made by Calvin and Melchior's. the various method employed to compute true stability constant for example methods of successive approximations, Schroder's convergence formula, least square treatment. Bjerrum has introduced several new concepts, one of these is quantity n^*, the degree of formation. Calvin and Melchier's used large excess of chealting agent over the metal ion in the determination of n^*.

BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION: A GLOBAL IMPERATIVE

Rajneesh Kumar Mishra

Department of Zoology, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Banipark Jaipur

Biodiversity, the rich tapestry of life on Earth, encompasses the astounding variety of species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity that sustains our planet. India, known for its rich cultural diversity, is also a biodiversity hotspot, boasting a vast array of ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity. Biodiversity serves as the foundation of ecological stability and resilience, providing numerous ecosystem services that support life on Earth, including pollination, climate regulation, and nutrient cycling. Additionally, it offers direct benefits to human well-being, from food and medicine to cultural and aesthetic enrichment. The ecosystem services of biodiversity is maintained through formation and protection of soil, conservation and purification of water, maintaining hydrological cycles, regulation of biochemical cycles, absorption and breakdown of pollutants and waste materials through decomposition, determination and regulation of the natural world climate. However, India's biodiversity is under severe threat due to a combination of factors. Rapid urbanization, industrialization, deforestation, and agricultural expansion have led to habitat loss and degradation. Pollution, overexploitation of resources, and the introduction of invasive species further exacerbate the problem. Climate change poses an additional challenge by altering the distribution of species and their habitats. Conservation is the cornerstone of efforts to combat biodiversity loss. It encompasses a wide range of strategies, from establishing protected areas and wildlife reserves to implementing sustainable land and resource management practices. Scientific research plays a pivotal role, aiding in the understanding of ecosystems and species, monitoring their populations, and developing effective preservation strategies. Global cooperation is crucial for biodiversity conservation, exemplified by international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). At local and national levels, governments, NGOs, indigenous communities, and concerned citizens collaborate to protect and restore ecosystems and species. Conservation efforts involve both in-situ strategies, preserving species and ecosystems in their natural habitats, and ex-situ strategies, such as seed banks and captive breeding programs. Public awareness and education are essential in garnering support for conservation initiatives. Despite these efforts, challenges persist, including habitat fragmentation, illegal wildlife trade, and the need for increased financial and technical resources. Public awareness and education are critical in garnering support for biodiversity conservation. In conclusion, biodiversity is an irreplaceable part of our planet's natural heritage, essential for ecological balance and human well-being.

TREATMENT OF CANCER BY USING APOPTOSIS PROCESS

Prateek Kumar Pareek

Assistant Professor-Zoology, Department of Science, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is a tightly regulated process that is essential for normal development and tissue homeostasis. In cancer, apoptosis is often evaded, allowing cancer cells to survive and proliferate unchecked. As a result, targeting apoptosis is a promising strategy for the treatment of cancer. There are two main pathways of apoptosis: the intrinsic pathway and the extrinsic pathway. The intrinsic pathway is activated in response to cellular stress, such as DNA damage or nutrient deprivation. The

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Emerging Technology for Teaching and Learning: Their Impact on Education System of India
He / She has been awarded best paper award First / Second / Third in Technical Session
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EMERGING TECHNOLOGY FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING: THEIR IMPACT ON EDUCATION SYSTEM OF INDIA

Shweta Sharma

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

In present Era, our education system transformed by technology. After Covid 19, technology have a great impact on teaching learning process. Emerging technologies include a variety of technology such as - Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality and Indian education sector experiencing a rapid transformation with these innovative technologies. Pedagogical innovation, empowering educator are essential requirements for teaching with emerging technologies. Now many medium of technology which are using widely in classrooms studies and education industry like E-books, Smart board, Digital pads, Remote learning, Document camera, 3D printing etc.The one of positive site of these emerging technology is that they create opportunities to bridge the gap between teacher and learners in any space or time. In higher education social networking sites used to form research group, promote research-based project and even help support learning for distance and on campus education. The other side of using these technologies is increasing health issues, decreasing in concentration and critical thinking ability, distraction from actual knowledge and maybe some other various effect in various ways, so the study should be in this ways that we can conclude a right way for taking a benefit of these technologies in an impactful manner with sustainability.

DECONGESTING GURUGRAM: A CALL FOR ACTION

Shubhender

Ph.D Research Scholar – Department of Civil Engineering, School of Engineering and Technology, Raffles University, Neemrana, Rajasthan

Dr. Jaspreet Hira

Associate Professor, School of Engineering and Technology, Raffles University, Neemrana, Rajasthan

Dr. Parveen Berwal

Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Galgotias Collage of Engineering and Technology, Greater Noida, U.P.

Gurugram, a rapidly growing city in India, is experiencing severe traffic congestion due to an increase in population and the number of vehicles. The traffic congestion not only causes frustration among commuters but also has a negative impact on the environment and the health of the people. This research paper provides an analysis of the causes and effects of traffic congestion in Gurugram. It also proposes solutions that could help in decongesting the city. Gurugram is a vibrant and dynamic city with many opportunities for growth and development. However, it is important to remember that the city's infrastructure is overwhelmed due to increasing population, industrial pollution, and traffic congestion. It is imperative that we take action now to address these issues and decongest Gurugram. This requires implementation of measures such as improving public transport systems, regulating industrial pollution, and improving urban planning. We must take immediate action to ensure a balanced and sustainable future for Gurugram and its citizens. The objective of this research paper is to analyze the causes and effects of traffic congestion in Gurugram. It also aims to propose solutions that could help in decongesting the city. The paper concludes that a multi-faceted approach involving the government, citizens, and private sector is essential for the successful decongestion of Gurugram.

GREEN CHEMISTRY AND ITS APPLICATION

Sakshi Soni

S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Banipark, Jaipur, Rajasthan

The goal of green chemistry is the design (or redesign) of products and manufacturing process to reduce their impact on human health and the environment. Environmental technology (Envirotech), Green technology (Greentech) or Clean technology (Cleantech)are the applications of one or more of environmental science, green chemistry, environmental monitoring and electronic devices to monitor, model and conserve the natural environment and resources, while also promoting economic growth and innovation. It can be applied to a wide range of industries, including pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, agriculture, and the manufacture of innovation technique to make solar cells, fuel cells, and batteries for storing energy. Thus by using different kinds of phytomass we have demonstrated the possibilities to separate and to utilize natural aromatic products (lignins or its derivatives)in nonmodified and modified forms in several biological system. The biological activity of these products was tested in experiments of plant development.

STRENGTHENING GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION: LESSONS FROM INDIA-US COLLABORATION DURING COVID-19 AND ASSESSING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN DEVELOPED NATIONS

Sakshi Singh

Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant challenges to the protection of human rights worldwide, impacting life, liberty, health, and safety from censorship and excessive use of force. Even in the most developed nations, multiple human rights have been infringed upon, despite their best efforts in precautionary measures and prevention. While existing research has explored the global destructive effects of COVID-19 and the separate roles of India and the US in supporting other nations, there is a notable absence of collective examination of human rights violations during lockdowns and curfews in the United Nations' permanent members. Furthermore, limited attention has been given to how India-US relations played a crucial role in helping permanent members and the world cope with this global emergency. This research article aims to shed light on human rights abuses during the COVID-19 pandemic within the UN permanent members and India's bilateral relations with these nations, with a specific emphasis on the dynamic between India and the US. By analyzing the measures taken by countries to control the pandemic, including emergency provisions and limitations that may have breached human rights and international treaties, this paper will offer key insights into the impact on mobility, access to supplies and equipment, stigmatization, xenophobia, prejudice, and

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Department of Botany, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

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dimensions of human life. In essence, human rights function as a protective shield, shielding individuals from injustice and oppression. They serve as guiding principles, delineating the boundaries of acceptable behavior in society. Moreover, human rights also function as a judicial recourse, providing individuals with a platform to seek redress for violations. These rights possess an abstract quality akin to emotions, transcending cultural and societal boundaries, and, like emotions, they are intrinsic to every human being, immutable and indestructible by external circumstances.

STUDY OF PLANT DIVERSITY IN S.S.G. PAREEK P.G. COLLEGE CAMPUS, BANIPARK, JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN

Dr. Yogita Tyagi

Preeti Kumari

Kusum Sharma

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Mayank Sharma

Department of Botany, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

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EXTRACTION AND CHARACTERISATION OF MEDICINAL COMPOUND FROM NEEM LEAVES

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APPLICATIONS OF POROUS ACTIVATED CARBON DERIVED FROM VARIOUS BIO-WASTES TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sonia Grover

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Chaudhary Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani, Haryana

Kirti Sharma

Department of Chemistry, Chaudhary Bansi Lal University, Bhiwani, Haryana

Minimization of greenhouse gas emissions, smart use of renewable resources, and providing affordable & clean energy for basic needs are the essential components in achieving United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)No. 7 i.e. Affordable and Clean Energy. In this chapter, we have focused on the various aspects of the environment and energy towards sustainable development. It is observed that porous activated carbon (PAC) is the major focus of research in the field of energy due to its high surface area. Our current study aims at exploring the various sources of Bio-wastes, which are the richest source for producing PAC. In this context, Bio-wastes obtained from different vegetables and fruits, such as peels, pulps, seeds ,etc., are summarised which have been investigated by many researchers to convert them into PAC. Further, PAC generated through pyrolysis or activation procedures has high porosity and surface area, making it a good choice for a variety of environment and energy-related applications such as waste water treatment, gas capture, adsorption of dyes, electro catalysis, biogas cleaning and energy storage systems (supercapacitors &batteries) [1-4].In particular, PAC developed from bio-waste helps in dumping waste by converting it into functional materials i.e., a green recycling disposal approach. Finally, the knowledge gaps and research needs are reported concerning the synthesis of PAC from bio-wastes and their contribution towards achieving SDG 7 targets.

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dimensions of human life. In essence, human rights function as a protective shield, shielding individuals from injustice and oppression. They serve as guiding principles, delineating the boundaries of acceptable behavior in society. Moreover, human rights also function as a judicial recourse, providing individuals with a platform to seek redress for violations. These rights possess an abstract quality akin to emotions, transcending cultural and societal boundaries, and, like emotions, they are intrinsic to every human being, immutable and indestructible by external circumstances.

STUDY OF PLANT DIVERSITY IN S.S.G. PAREEK P.G. COLLEGE CAMPUS, BANIPARK, JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN

Dr. Yogita Tyagi

Preeti Kumari

Kusum Sharma

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of these photogalvanic cells. The study also explores techniques for photogalvanic cell design and operation optimization, including electrode materials, electrolyte composition, and system architecture. The findings of this study will help to enhance solar energy conversion and storage technology, providing a feasible and sustainable solution to the world's expanding energy demands. Finally, this research takes us closer to realizing the full potential of solar energy by developing efficient and practical Photogalvanic cells with customized light sensitizers.
Keywords: Solar Energy; Photogalvanic cells; Light absorption; Conversion Efficiency.

HYDROGEN STORAGE IN COMPLEX METAL HYDRIDES: AN OVERVIEW

Iram Sehar

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In the present scenario due to rapid consumption and depletion of non-renewable fossil fuels, production of alternate energy storage has become very crucial. Tremendous efforts are being made to discover renewable form of energy sources which are clean and are able to replace the fossil fuels. After the oil crises in 1970's hydrogen energy has attracted the attention of researcher community. Hydrogen energy has emerged as the most promising alternative to fossil fuels to save the world from the environmental issues prevailing all over the globe. One of the biggest advantage of hydrogen is that when it is used as a fuel the only by product is water vapour. But hydrogen is not present in elemental form and is not stable; hence its production requires high energy. Since hydrogen acts as energy carrier its storage is of utmost important either in chemical or physical form. The chemical storage is based on storage of hydrogen in solid form. Complex metal hydrides having high storage capacity are the prominent storage class. But they suffer from poor kinetics. Thus continuous research is going on to explore the eminent metal hydrides.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERCAPACITOR TECHNOLOGY FOR ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS

Govind Kumar Agarwal

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Supercapacitors are electrochemical energy storage devices that offer high power density and long cycle life. They are a promising alternative to batteries for a variety of applications, such as electric vehicles, renewable energy systems, and industrial power grids. This paper reviews the development of supercapacitor technology over the past few decades. The paper discusses the different types of supercapacitors, their working principles, and their advantages and disadvantages. The paper also discusses the latest research on supercapacitor materials and design, as well as the challenges that need to be addressed in order to further improve the performance of supercapacitors. The paper also discusses the challenges and opportunities for the development of supercapacitors for renewable energy applications.

USES AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATURAL DYES IN DYE SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS

Huma Parveen Mansuri

Research Scholar, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Natural dyes of anthocyanin extract from flame free flower and chlorophyll extract from pawpaw leaf were used as sensitizer to fabricate dye sensitized solar cells. Natural dyes are renewable, safe for environment, eco-friendly and not cause pollution. The photo electrode were subjected to UV/Vis spectrophotometer to view their absorbability. Dye sensitized solar cells use an organic dye to absorb incoming sunlight to produce excited electrons and create an energy which is then transferred to an inexpensive material such as titanium oxide (TiO_2). Dye sensitized solar cells (DSSCS) were fabricated with four naturally occurring anthocyanin dyes extracted from naturally formed fruits/juices as sensitizers. Extraction of anthocyanin was done using acidified ethanol.

POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF INDIA, SDEMOCRATIC SETUP WITH RESPECT TO ANTI-DEFECTION LAW

Surbhi Dubela

Research Scholar, Banasthali University, Vanasthali, Rajasthan

Since 2014, the evolving nature of Indian democracy has had a significant impact on the country's democratic structure and principles. Statistics have transformed Indian democracy and concerns such as the rise of new actors, the rise of majorities and power, the growing role of money, social media and technology, the decline of secularism and the growth of trade unions. Overall party switching frequency can be understood as follows. This is an attempt to protect the government from deportation rather than reduce enforcement of anti-defection laws in three democratic parliaments.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Dr. Shweta Jaiman Sharma

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Human rights, encompassing fundamental entitlements inherent to every individual, transcend the boundaries of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights encompass the most fundamental aspects of human existence, such as the right to life and liberty, freedom from the abhorrent practices of slavery and torture, the freedom to express one's opinions, and the access to education and employment opportunities. This universal entitlement is devoid of discrimination, ensuring that all individuals, without exception, are beneficiaries of these rights. The notion of human rights has a historical legacy spanning centuries, albeit with varying interpretations throughout time. Nevertheless, contemporary societies have converged on the concept of universal human rights, framing them as essential pillars of civilization. The conventional classification of human rights divides them into two primary categories: civil and political rights, which safeguard individual liberties and democratic participation, and economic, social, and cultural rights, which address the collective well-being and socioeconomic

dimensions of human life. In essence, human rights function as a protective shield, shielding individuals from injustice and oppression. They serve as guiding principles, delineating the boundaries of acceptable behavior in society. Moreover, human rights also function as a judicial recourse, providing individuals with a platform to seek redress for violations. These rights possess an abstract quality akin to emotions, transcending cultural and societal boundaries, and, like emotions, they are intrinsic to every human being, immutable and indestructible by external circumstances.

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EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITIES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH BIODEGRADEABLE MATERIAL

Ritu Khandelwal

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, S.S.G Pareek P.G College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

The critical environmental issues of the twenty-first century necessitate a paradigm change in product design and manufacturing. This study paper investigates the vital relevance of developing goods with environmental safety as the primary goal. It investigates concepts and methods that may be used to make goods that have a low environmental impact and contribute to a more sustainable future. Designers may play a critical role in reducing environmental deterioration and fostering a more responsible approach to product creation by including eco-friendly materials, effective production techniques, and end-of-life considerations.

DIFFERENT METHODS FOR CALCULATING STABILITY CONSTANT OF TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES

Rakhi Methi

Research Scholar, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Dr. Priyanka Mathur

Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

The determination of stability constant of mononuclear complexes has aroused steadily growing interest in the last 25 years. Many of these studied have been undertaken in accordance with the different methods. Bjerrum's method have given rise many related methods. A slight modification of Bjerrum's method has been made by Calvin and Melchior's. the various method employed to compute true stability constant for example methods of successive approximations, Schroder's convergence formula, least square treatment. Bjerrum has introduced several new concepts, one of these is quantity n^*, the degree of formation. Calvin and Melchier's used large excess of chealting agent over the metal ion in the determination of n^*.

BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION: A GLOBAL IMPERATIVE

Rajneesh Kumar Mishra

Department of Zoology, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Banipark Jaipur

Biodiversity, the rich tapestry of life on Earth, encompasses the astounding variety of species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity that sustains our planet. India, known for its rich cultural diversity, is also a biodiversity hotspot, boasting a vast array of ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity. Biodiversity serves as the foundation of ecological stability and resilience, providing numerous ecosystem services that support life on Earth, including pollination, climate regulation, and nutrient cycling. Additionally, it offers direct benefits to human well-being, from food and medicine to cultural and aesthetic enrichment. The ecosystem services of biodiversity is maintained through formation and protection of soil, conservation and purification of water, maintaining hydrological cycles, regulation of biochemical cycles, absorption and breakdown of pollutants and waste materials through decomposition, determination and regulation of the natural world climate. However, India's biodiversity is under severe threat due to a combination of factors. Rapid urbanization, industrialization, deforestation, and agricultural expansion have led to habitat loss and degradation. Pollution, overexploitation of resources, and the introduction of invasive species further exacerbate the problem. Climate change poses an additional challenge by altering the distribution of species and their habitats. Conservation is the cornerstone of efforts to combat biodiversity loss. It encompasses a wide range of strategies, from establishing protected areas and wildlife reserves to implementing sustainable land and resource management practices. Scientific research plays a pivotal role, aiding in the understanding of ecosystems and species, monitoring their populations, and developing effective preservation strategies. Global cooperation is crucial for biodiversity conservation, exemplified by international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). At local and national levels, governments, NGOs, indigenous communities, and concerned citizens collaborate to protect and restore ecosystems and species. Conservation efforts involve both in-situ strategies, preserving species and ecosystems in their natural habitats, and ex-situ strategies, such as seed banks and captive breeding programs. Public awareness and education are essential in garnering support for conservation initiatives. Despite these efforts, challenges persist, including habitat fragmentation, illegal wildlife trade, and the need for increased financial and technical resources. Public awareness and education are critical in garnering support for biodiversity conservation. In conclusion, biodiversity is an irreplaceable part of our planet's natural heritage, essential for ecological balance and human well-being.

TREATMENT OF CANCER BY USING APOPTOSIS PROCESS

Prateek Kumar Pareek

Assistant Professor-Zoology, Department of Science, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is a tightly regulated process that is essential for normal development and tissue homeostasis. In cancer, apoptosis is often evaded, allowing cancer cells to survive and proliferate unchecked. As a result, targeting apoptosis is a promising strategy for the treatment of cancer. There are two main pathways of apoptosis: the intrinsic pathway and the extrinsic pathway. The intrinsic pathway is activated in response to cellular stress, such as DNA damage or nutrient deprivation. The

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USES AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATURAL DYES IN DYE SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS

Huma Parveen Mansuri

Research Scholar, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Natural dyes of anthocyanin extract from flame free flower and chlorophyll extract from pawpaw leaf were used as sensitizer to fabricate dye sensitized solar cells. Natural dyes are renewable, safe for environment, eco-friendly and not cause pollution. The photo electrode were subjected to UV/Vis spectrophotometer to view their absorbability. Dye sensitized solar cells use an organic dye to absorb incoming sunlight to produce excited electrons and create an energy which is then transferred to an inexpensive material such as titanium oxide (TIO_2). Dye sensitized solar cells (DSSCS) were fabricated with four naturally occurring anthocyanin dyes extracted from naturally formed fruits/juices as sensitizers. Extraction of anthocyanin was done using acidified ethanol.

POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF INDIA, SDEMOCRATIC SETUP WITH RESPECT TO ANTI-DEFECTION LAW

Surbhi Dubela

Research Scholar, Banasthali University, Vanasthali, Rajasthan

Since 2014, the evolving nature of Indian democracy has had a significant impact on the country's democratic structure and principles. Statistics have transformed Indian democracy and concerns such as the rise of new actors, the rise of majorities and power, the growing role of money, social media and technology, the decline of secularism and the growth of trade unions. Overall party switching frequency can be understood as follows. This is an attempt to protect the government from deportation rather than reduce enforcement of anti-defection laws in three democratic parliaments.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Dr. Shweta Jaiman Sharma

Hod of History Department, SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Human rights, encompassing fundamental entitlements inherent to every individual, transcend the boundaries of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights encompass the most fundamental aspects of human existence, such as the right to life and liberty, freedom from the abhorrent practices of slavery and torture, the freedom to express one's opinions, and the access to education and employment opportunities. This universal entitlement is devoid of discrimination, ensuring that all individuals, without exception, are beneficiaries of these rights. The notion of human rights has a historical legacy spanning centuries, albeit with varying interpretations throughout time. Nevertheless, contemporary societies have converged on the concept of universal human rights, framing them as essential pillars of civilization. The conventional classification of human rights divides them into two primary categories: civil and political rights, which safeguard individual liberties and democratic participation, and economic, social, and cultural rights, which address the collective well-being and socioeconomic

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lithium, iron, calcium, copper, zinc have all bee used in medicine. More recently cobalt complexes-based ligand complexes have been found to possess both antiviral and antibacterial activities. The antibacterial properties of cobalt complexes have appeared in the literature, with Co(II) complexes being the most studied, presumably due to their igneous stability, availability and ease of synthesis. In general, it does not appear that Co complexes are toxic at moderate levels of exposure although some adverse effects of kidney function were reported. Cobalt is generally not considered to be very toxic element. Most toxicity studies have been concerned with Co(II) metal ions, surgical implants or cobalt metal dust, with one notable example of cobalt-induced mortality from drinking large quantities of beer that contained cobalt chloride or cobalt sulfate as foam stabilizer.

NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY

Ms. Apurva Gupta

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, SSG Pareek PG Girls College, Jaipur

Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy is an analytical technique used to identify and quantitate chemical compounds. NMR spectroscopy first revolutionized organic chemistry and became indispensable tool for the structure elucidation of small soluble molecules. NMR can provide information On the 2- dimensional, 3-dimensional tructure of small molecules in solution, high- molecular- weight complexes and the details of enzyme that can be used to aid in drug design. Therefore, this review is aimed at providing a general overview of the main principles, types of this technique and the advantages and disadvantages of NMR spectroscopy.

AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Pooja Pareek

Assistant Professor in EAFM, Government Shakambar PG College, Sambher Lake, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health – clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter. Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress. The direct damage costs to health (i.e. excluding costs in health-determining sectors such as agriculture and water and sanitation), is estimated to be between USD 2-4 billion/year by 2030.Areas with weak health infrastructure – mostly in developing countries – will be the least able to cope without assistance to prepare and respond Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases through better transport, food and energy-use choices can result in improved health, particularly through reduced air pollution. Although it is unequivocal that climate change affects human health, it remains challenging to accurately estimate the scale and impact of many climate-sensitive health risks. However, scientific advances progressively allow us to attribute an increase in morbidity and mortality to human-induced warming, and more accurately determine the risks and scale of these health threats. In the short- to medium-term, the health impacts of climate change will be determined mainly by the vulnerability of populations, their resilience to the current rate of climate change and the extent and pace of adaptation. In the longer-term, the effects will increasingly depend on the extent to which transformational action is taken now to reduce emissions and avoid the breaching of dangerous temperature thresholds and potential irreversible tipping points.

SYNTHESIS OF BENZOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVES AND PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF BENZOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVE

Neeraj Kumar

Research Scholar, Department of Chemistry, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Dr. Priyanka Mathur

Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Heterocyclic chemistry plays a very important role in medicinal chemistry as well as in organic chemistry. Most of the drug molecule formed and possess therapeutic activity due to the heterocyclic scaffold. Benzothiazole can serve as a unique and versatile molety for experimental drug design. Benzothiazole and its derivatives are essential chemical compound with tremendous application in research area especially in synthetic as well as in pharmaceutical chemistry, its derivatives were found to be possessing and exhibiting a wide range of astounding medicinal properties some of them being anticancer antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, antitubercular, anthelmintic and antifungal, anti-malarial, BT demonstrates such a wide spectrum of activity it for sure is very important for drug development.

IMPACT OF 2-AMINO BENZOTHIAZOLE ON HUMAN HEALTH

Vijay Tambe

Research Scholar, Department of Chemistry, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Dr. Priyanka Mathur

Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan

General benzothiazole structure is an important scaffold for drug development and corresponding derivatives have been extensively studied for pharmacological application. Benzothiazole are bicylic ring system with multiple application. 2-Amino benzothiazole (ABT) derivatives are widely used as a antimicrobial agents, and the activity of these compound varies the substituents on the ring vary. A number of 2-aminobenzothiazoles were intensively studied as central muscle relaxants. Amino benzothiazole (ABT)was incorporated in the backbone along with the chain extender as an antimicrobial agent. A series of some novel 2-amino benzothiazole derivative were evaluated for anti-inflammatory activity. BTA shows many biological activities like antitumor, antimicrobial and ant analgesic. The characterization of synthesized compound was done by elemental and spectral analysis. The antifungal activity of the synthesized compound was evaluated by disc diffusion method.

A STUDY ON THE DIGITAL BANKING UNIT: THE PAPERLESS BRANCH

Siddharth Derashri

Principal, Bhartendu College, Pali, Rajasthan

From barter systems to banking systems continuously upgrade themselves for the betterment of their efficiency and effectiveness. Banking and technology are relatively associated and have changed over the period. In this Field of evaluation, a new concept of DBU means Digital Banking Unit is introduced by Finance Minister Sitharaman. Digital banking unit A digital banking unit is an innovative, customer-centric approach to banking that utilizes cutting-edge technology to provide customers with a faster, more convenient experience. It encompasses a range of digital channels such as mobile banking apps, digital banking websites, and automated customer service. Although the advantage of the Digital Banking Unit is very large but still with various limitations of security, awareness, and scalability which the author wants to address. It's simply a micro branch which gives a facility of 24 hours without bank person needed. Digital banking units are designed to streamline and enhance banking operations, allowing customers to manage their accounts, make payments, and transfer money with ease. They offer several features, including a secure, real-time view of customer accounts, and the ability to transfer funds from one account to another. Additionally, digital banking units are designed to be cost-effective, with lower costs associated with the implementation and maintenance of the technology. This paper gives insight into various advantages and challenges in the present scenario.

BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PLANTS

Shweta Sharma

Assistant Professor - Botany, SSG Pareek PG College of Education

Emerging biotechnologies based on new scientific discoveries, offer novel approaches for striking a balance between developmental needs and environmental conservation. Biotechnology contributes a significant role to fulfill the desired nutritional requirement of the blasting population of the world. Various biotechnology techniques and strategies are being useful for sustainable development in plants like de -novo

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES — CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY AND ECOTURISM

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A STUDY ON THE FACTORS DETERMINING GREEN CONSUMPTION

Dr. Manita Matharu

Assistant Professor, Amity University, Sector 125, Noida, UP. India

It is essential, for both environmental and economic reasons, to be familiar with ecologically sustainable purchasing habits. The purpose of this research is to investigate the factors that influence consumer adoption of green products including consumer adoption of technologies that are marketed as green (eco-innovations). This study develops a comprehensive conceptual framework of consumer behavioral intentions in green consumption. This study contributes to the current body of knowledge by incorporating the environmental concern perspective of consumers, about the adoption of green consumption. Our findings will enable managers and future academics to appreciate how environmentally conscious consumer attitudes may be fostered through sustainable consumption practices. In addition, they will assist firms in recognizing potential prospects, innovations, and other benefits derived from adhering to green or sustainable consumption habits.

IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDIA

Dr. Lovenita Sankhala

Guest Faculty, Department of Business Finance & Economics, Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur

The present research aims to the impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth and development on the Indian economy. The foreign direct investment has established with more deep rooted and long term impact on the economic growth of India. With the representive of globalisation, developing countries especially in Asia, the last two decades have seen a huge progress in FDI inflows. Even though India is a late entrant to the FDI scene compared to other East Asian countries, its considerable market potential and a liberal policy regime have retained its attractiveness as a favorable destination for foreign investors.The objective of this research paper is to examine the impact of FDI on the Indian economy, especially after two decades of economic reforms, analyze the global competition for FDI and the challenges to position itself favorably.The paper concludes that while FDI is necessary for the economy, FDI is more important for the economy and is therefore called an "engine of growth"..

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOTOURISM

Dr. Yogita Tyagi

Department of Botany, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Biodiversity is the life insurance of life itself because the quality of life of present and future generation is dependent on conserving biological diversity and using natural resources sustainably. Depletion of biodiversity is a serious concern for survival of human being and climate change is a major factor for depletion of biodiversity. Climate change is a serious global environmental issue and poses a threat and challenge to mankind. The climate change not only effect economic activities, but also makes adverse effect on biological diversity. Climate change arises due to the increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, deforestation etc. The emission of carbon dioxide is still increasing by at an alarming rate of 3 percent each year and it is the main reason of irreversible climate change. Conservation of Biodiversity is a serious concern for today's Societies. The decrease of biodiversity in an ecosystem or in a order frequently threatens its health. Calculate approximately of the figure of species at present living on soil choice broadly, mostly because most living species are microorganisms and small invertebrates, but the majority estimates go down between 5 million and 30 million species. Around 1.75 million species have been formally described and specified taxonomic names. The quantity of under scribed species is certainly a great deal higher, though, now one assembly of animals without help, the insects, may account for an implausible 50 million species.

MARKETING PRACTICES IN E-COMMERCE

Dr. Krati Saxena

Assistant Professor (BADM), S.S Jain Subodh P.G Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

The growth of internet and Web has drastically changed the way business is conducted in India. The robust growth of e-commerce has sculptured new formats of conducting online business deals and so, the marketing strategies applied in the traditional slipup and mortar formats cannot be applied in the online marketing terrain. There's a need to study how the marketing terrain has changed in the last decade in India, how it has evolved, developed and enabled new business openings. The E-commerce deals are conducted through different models – B2C, B2B and C2C. The top most challenge moment by thee-marketers is to elect the most suitable model that would grease them to grow their online consumer base. The study will hence, estimate as to which of the online models can be espoused to attract and increase the online presence. Moment E-commerce has come a veritably important element of business strategy, planning and profitable development in the arising global frugality. It's one of the popular aspects of spreading business on a large scale. E-commerce coupled with the applicable strategy and policy approach can enable a small and medium scale enterprise to contend with large and capital-rich businesses. Moment the consumers are well connected through the colorful digital platforms and are getting told by the community and the society; this is reflected with the exponential growth and fashionability of colorful social media platforms. Engagement with online social networking spots is proving to be a decreasingly important communication and creative exertion encyclopedically. The social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter have a great influence on shaping the preferences of the online consumers. The study will thereby examine the part and impact of these spots on generating implicit online business.

GREEN MARKETING, ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING, LAW AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Sushil Verma

Assistant Professor (ABST), Department of Commerce, SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur

Green marketing refers to selling products or services by highlighting their environmental benefits. Few people call it eco-marketing or environmental marketing and consumers recognize such brands by terms like "organic," "eco-friendly," "recyclable," or "sustainable". The world is becoming very crucial in concern of environmental matters. Environmental accounting is treated as the recent phenomenon that is connected with environmental eco-system and environmental information. Environmental accounting is a vital management tool for the conservation and sustainability of world environment, as environment and natural resources are very much affected by socio-economic development, so they must be regarded as economic assets and therefore incorporated into an accounting system and law that will facilitate sound, effective and sustainable management of these resources. The major Goals of green marketing are to implementing sustainable business practices, demonstrating social responsibility, reducing expenses like packaging, transportation, energy/water usage, etc. and demonstrating how safe and mindful products or services are the concept of green marketing appeared as the after-effect of humans' negative impact on our planet. Sustainability has become a term that put in all aspects of life. Ecology and sustainability are present today in all aspects of life, including in accounting for modern business organizations. The progress of society and industry leads to significant problems for the safeguarding of environment and ecological conditions of life. Therefore, it is the question of what people, companies and regulatory bodies can do to preserve the environment in the present but also in the future. One of such systems of measurement and recording of environmental protection, indexing, organization and management of data, the provision of environmental information through physical or monetary indicators is an environmental accounting system. The primary and main aim of this study is to point out how environmental marketing, green Accounting and law could contribute and ensure sustainable development so it is a explanatory study which has investigated about the environmental accounting and sustainable development from the available literature.

SHAKUNTALA: REDEFINED, FORGOTTEN OR MISINTERPRETED?

Ms. Shruti Pareek

Research Scholar, Department of English, Shyam University, Dausa & Assistant Professor, Department of English, Shri Digamber Jain Acharya Sanskrit College, Sanganer, Jaipur

"Abhijnanashakuntalam" written by great ancient Indian poet Kalidasa is one of the most famous literary works in the Sanskrit literature. It is the best play in the Sanskrit literature. Kalidasa has adopted the story of Shakuntala from the epic Mahabharata. But he added much to the epic tale of Shakuntala with a new dignity. But his use of the original story is remarkably microscopic and ornate with beautiful details. The development of the story reaches to its end in the same way as it described in the epic Mahabharata. Kalidasa made the story more appealing to the audience adding some new element in it. The play is a journey full of ups and downs and twists and turns. In a way, it is a view of life and a vision of love. Kalidasa projected Shakuntala as a submissive little lady, swayed by a string of misfortunes, Vyasa depicted her as a strong and independent woman with a mind of her own. It is this fiery woman that Patel resurrects for us in his debut novel, Shakuntala: The Woman

based model is built at the same time to forecast the NAV points of an Indian mutual fund scheme. This paper's main contribution is to present the top mutual fund investment plans based on NAV and mutual fund type (Large Cap, Mid Cap, Small Cap, Multi Cap).

EVALUATION OF ASPARTAME INDUCED LIVER DAMAGE BY SERUM LIVER FUNCTION TEST.

Dr Vineeta Chaudhary

Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur

Dr Neera Mathur

Department of Zoology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Aspartame is one of the most popular permitted artificial sweetener and one of the most popular sugar substitutes in low-calorie food and drink, including diet sodas, juices, cakes, chocolate, candy, ice-creams and sweets and also used by diabetic patients. Aspartame is about 200 times sweeter than sugar and used in many low-calories, non-weight bearing dietary alternative, particularly in strategies of physical fitness and health. Aspartame has been implicated in many health problems. The aim this work to study the biochemical changes induced by long term intake of a used commercial aspartame, to evaluate their hazardous on male albino rats. The experimental animals were divided into three groups, group-1 represented the control animals the rest were given aspartame in a dose 7mg/kg, 35mg/kg and 70 mg/kg body weight/day for 90 days respectively. The animals were sacrificed after 90 days. The liver were quickly excised for histological and biochemical observation. Blood was collected and centrifuged to obtain serum for the determination of serum LFTs. Although all LFTs parameters are elevated the maximum rise were seen in alkaline phosphate and transaminases, and lowest elevation was observed in cholesterol. Aspartame administration produced liver necrosis and hence the changes incurred in the LFTs caused hepatocellular damage.

THE ROLE OF GREEN CHEMISTRY IN SUSTAINABILITY: A PATH TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Deepshikha Sharma

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, S.S.G Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur

Mahesh Kumar Bhimwal

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, S.S.G Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur

Green chemistry can assist in lowering our reliance on fossil fuels by creating alternative, sustainable feedstocks and energy sources. This not only slows down environmental degradation but also fosters sustainability and energy security. By encouraging sustainable behaviours, defending the substances and procedures, lowering health hazards. This results in a healthier living environment for everyone as well as a safer working environment for those employed in the chemical industry. The goal of green chemistry is to limit or completely stop the usage of dangerous materials and the production of toxic waste. By ensuring that natural resources are maintained and ecosystems are not destroyed, it contributes to environmental protection. In turn, this guarantees a healthy world for present-day humans and those who will follow them. Green chemistry promotes innovation by pressuring engineers and scientists to develop fresh approaches to pressing issues. This may result in the creation of novel goods, methods, and technologies, which in turn may promote economic expansion and increase employment possibilities.

SYNTHESIS OF Zn ON ANO PARTICLES FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF WATER POLLUTANTS

Charu Gupta

Department of Chemistry, S.S.G. Pareek P.G.College, Banipark, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Water pollution is a growing concern worldwide, necessitating innovative approaches for its mitigation. This study focuses on the synthesis of zinc oxide (ZnO) nanoparticles, a promising photocatalyst, for the degradation of water pollutants through photocatalytic processes. The ZnO nanoparticles were prepared using a cost-effective and eco-friendly co-precipitation method, characterized by various analytical techniques, and subsequently evaluated for their photocatalytic efficiency.The structural and morphological studies by XRD , UV-Visible spectroscopy revealed that the synthesized ZnO nanoparticles exhibited a well-defined hexagonal wurtzite crystal structure with a high surface area and nanoscale dimensions. UV-Visible spectroscopy confirmed the presence of a strong absorption band in the ultraviolet region, indicating the photocatalytic potential of the ZnO nanoparticles. The photocatalytic activity of ZnO nanoparticles was assessed by degrading model water pollutants under ultraviolet irradiation. Results demonstrated a significant reduction in the concentration of target pollutants, emphasizing the effectiveness of ZnO nanoparticles as photocatalysts. Factors affecting the photocatalytic performance, such as nanoparticle concentration, pH, and irradiation time, were systematically investigated to optimize the degradation process. This study presents a comprehensive investigation into the synthesis and photocatalytic application of ZnO nanoparticles for water pollutant degradation, highlighting their potential as a sustainable and efficient solution to address the pressing issue of water pollution. The findings contribute to the development of advanced materials and technologies for environmental remediation and sustainability.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF OTC DRUG DURING COVID IN JAIPUR RAJASTHAN

Brijesh Kumar Sharma

Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, S.S.G. Pareek P.G. College Jaipur, Rajasthan

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant social impact on Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. One of the areas that has been affected is the use of over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. Prior to the pandemic, OTC drugs were commonly used by people in Jaipur to self-manage minor ailments, such as colds, flu, and headaches. However, during the pandemic, there has been a surge in the use of OTC drugs for COVID-19 symptoms. This is likely due to a number of factors, including:

evolution of magnetic confinement concepts, tracing the development from early magnetic bottles to modern-day toroidal configurations like tokamaks and stellarators. We delve into the physics principles that underpin these devices, emphasizing the challenges and opportunities associated with each approach. A significant portion of the article is dedicated to recent breakthroughs in high-temperature superconducting (HTS) magnet technology. HTS magnets have opened new avenues for more compact, energy-efficient, and economically viable fusion reactors. We discuss the successful integration of HTS magnets in next-generation fusion experiments and the implications for future reactor designs. Additionally, we address the ongoing research efforts in plasma stability and control. The development of advanced diagnostics and

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Topic Entitled Energy harvesting and its consumption in India.

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ENERGY HARVESTING AND ITS CONSUMPTIONS IN INDIA

Mahesh Kumar Bhimwal[1*], Ritu Khandelwal[2], and Charu Gupta[3] Aditi Sharma[4] and Nidhi Sharma[5]

*Department of Chemistry, S.S. G. Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur,Rajasthan-302016

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Abstract

In order for a region to develop, energy is essential. Concerns about local (energy dependence, pollution, etc.) and worldwide (global warming, GHG emission, etc.) issues have grown as a result of our increasing reliance on fossil fuels. In addition to the economic viability and technological viability of satisfying the demand, the harvesting of energy is dependent on the availability of resources. India's energy needs are primarily met by coal and lignite, then by crude oil, petroleum products, and electricity. However, because they are readily available, can be extracted quickly, and can be used with the right technologies, non-conventional energy sources account for a considerable portion of the country's energy consumption. Energy harvesting refers to process of capturing and converting various forms of energy from the environment into usable electrical power. This approach enables the generation of electricity from ambient sources, reducing the reliance on traditional energy sources such as fossil fuels. Energy harvesting technologies are commonly used in small-scale applications where it may be challenging or impractical to use conventional power sources or to extend the lifespan of batteries. Energy harvesting has the potential to power a wide range of applications, including wireless sensors, wearable devices, Internet of Things devices, remote monitoring systems, and more. It offers an environmentally friendly and sustainable way to generate electricity by utilizing existing energy sources from the surrounding environment. The consumption of harvested energy is generally optimized to meet the power requirements of the specific application. Energy harvesting systems include power management circuits that regulate the harvested energy, store it in energy storage devices if necessary, and deliver it to the target devices in an efficient manner. This ensures that the harvested energy is effectively utilized and maximizes the overall energy efficiency of the system.

Keywords: Energy Harvesting; Storage Devices, Electricity

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SUNSET YELLOW INDUCED REVERSIBLE AND IRREVERSIBLE HEPATOTOXICITY IN MALE ALBINO RATS

Abstract-193

Dr. Vineeta Chaudhary .
Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology,
SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur
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Sunset yellow is widely used as food additives.This study was done for determining reversible/ irreversible of liver damages caused to the treated SY. Fourty adult male albino rats (average weight 180-200 g) were divided into four group of ten animals each. Group-1 (control) was given rat feed and water, groups 2,3 and 4 received 0.25% , 0.50% and 3% SY was given daily for 90 days.The half animals were sacrificed after 90 days. Than the addition of SY was stopped and normal pellet diet was continued remaning half animal for 30 days of recovery period. The recovery animals were autopsied on 31 day to evaluate the effect of withdrawal of SY on liver and serum biochemistry. In serum biochemistry a significant rise in the activity of transaminases, cholesterol, triglycerides and lipid while the levels of total proteins showed significant decrease in SY 0.25%, 0.5%and 3% treated rats campared to control. Even after recovery, the rise was maintained in the transaminase level in food colour. In all study animals, fluctuating concentrations were observed after recovery period. A histological observation showed that administration of sunset yellow resulted in necrosis of liver tissues after 90 days. The liver gave a damaged look even after one month of recovery in all the experimental groups.

Key words; Sunset yellow, Liver, Male albino rats, reversible, Histology

plantspecies.

ETHNOBOTANY USES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM SARISKA REGION OF ALWAR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN, INDIA

Abstract-135

Rajneesh Mishra*[1] and Prateek Sharma[2]

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Ethnobotany is a different branch of natural science which dealing with many aspects such as. Anthropology, ethnopharmacology, ethnopaediatrics, ethnonarcotics, archaethnobotany, ethnoagriculture, and ethnotoxicology ,ecology,medicine etc are some of the various sub-disciplines under which current research is being conducted .of Sariska, Alwar district of Rajasthan in india. A total of 202 medicinal plant species from 159 genera and 61 families were examined as part of the present research. A total of 202 plant species have been documented, with 172 of them being dicotyledons and 30 being monocotyledons. The most important family found was Fabaceae, with its 19 species, was the most abundant family in my research. This area's primary source of medicine was herbs (56.28 percent), followed by trees (18.03 percent), shrubs (14.22 percent), and climbers (4.2 percent) in terms of species number. . Most of the species represents diverse medicinal importance and used to treatment of various diseases like, diarrhea, dysentery bronchitis, ulcer, wound, eruptions, bone fracture, kidney stone and also for respiratory, digestive, urinary and skin disorders. This work may expend the knowledge about the native vegetation and provide subsidies to assist future opportunities for documentation of the flora of Sariska Alwar Rajasthan. Ten ethnomedicinal plants like *Cleome gynandra* Linn.,*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl., *Leucasaspera* (Willd.) Spreng.,*Mimosa hamata* Willd., *Moringaoleifera* Lamk., *Sidacordifolia* Linn. have been selected for this research work. The main aim of my research is to create awareness about the ethnomedicinal value of the plants and their uses to draw the attention of pharmacologists, phytochemists and pharmaceuticals.

Keywords: Ethnobotany; drugs;,medicinal plants; Rajasthan;Sariska.

FENVALERATE (PYRETHROID INSECTICIDE) INDUCED NEUROTOXICITY IN WISTAR RATS

Abstract-153

Shakuntala Singh[1] and Dr. (Mrs) Inderpal Soni[2]
[1]Department of Zoology, SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur
[2]Department of Zoology,University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan
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Fenvalerate, a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide, is commonly used in agriculture and domestic applications due to its high insecticidal activity and low mammalian-, avian- and phyto-toxicity. Widespread use of the synthetic pyrethroids in agricultural and household applications have resulted in serious human health problems. In the present study, we have evaluated fenvalerateinduced neurotoxicity in male Wistar rats. The experimental animals were divided into three groups i.e. control, low dose (1/20 of LD_{50}) and high dose (1/10 of LD_{50}). The chemical was dissolved in groundnut oil and given to the animals orally once daily from postnatal day 21 to postnatal day 60. Behavioural observations were taken every week till PND 60 during the whole treatment period. Neurochemical studies were conducted on each treatment group after completion of treatment in four brain regions viz. cerebellum, frontal cortex, hippocampus and corpus striatum. Impairement in neuro-motor coordination, motor activity and spatial memory were observed in fenvalerate treated groups. A decline in acetylcholine esterase activity was evident in frontal cortex and hippocampus of low dose group and in all brain sub-regions of animals treated with high dose. Lipid peroxidation significantly increased in all brain sub-regions of high dose group. Similar effects occurred in low dose group except cerebellum. Neurotransmitter levels viz dopamine (DA) and norepinephrine (NE) were significantly reduced in frontal cortex in low dose group. Low dose resulted in reduction of serotonin levels in frontal cortex while it declined in frontal cortex and hippocampus in high dose group. It may therefore be concluded that fenvalerate may cause damaging effects in brain subregions.

Keywords: Fenvalerate, oxidative stress, neurobiochemical effects, Wistar rat.

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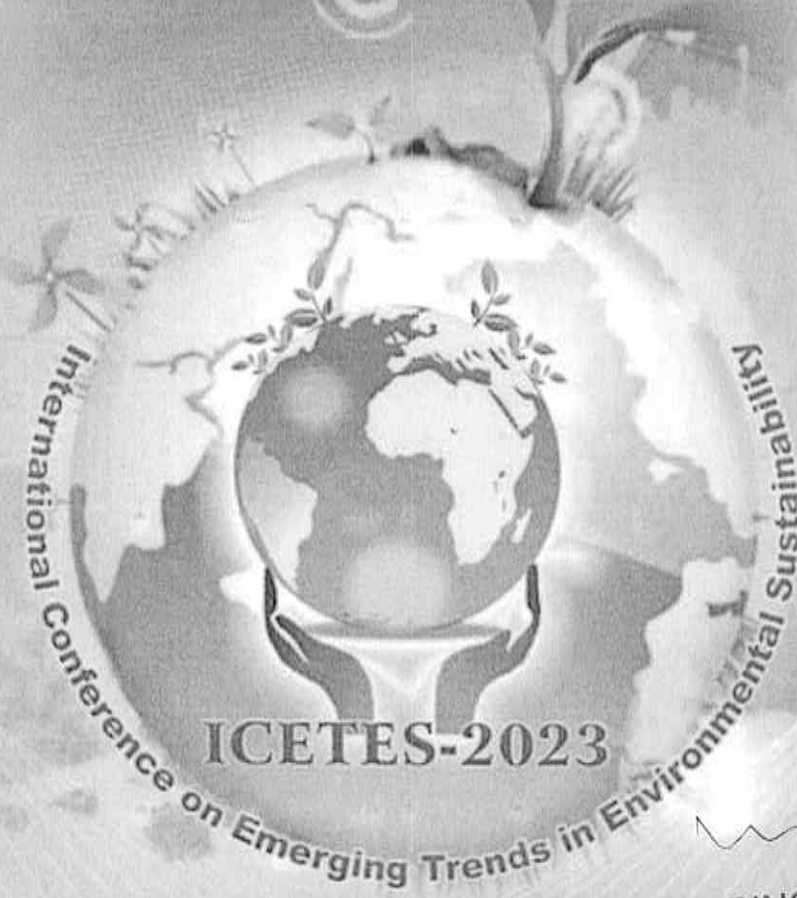

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Dr. Shankar Singh Rathore
Organizing Secretary
Asst Professor, Department of Botany

Keywords: disinfection, water born infections, pathogens, conventional, carcinogenic, nanotechnology, bionanoparticles, nanocellulose, municipal supply.

ENERGY CONSUPTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Abstract-189

Mahesh Kumar Bhimwal*, Deepshikha Sharma, Ritu Khandelwal and Charu Gupta

*Head, Department of Chemistry, S.S.G Pareek PG College, Banipark, Jaipur-302016, Rajasthan,

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The widespread use of fossil fuels pollutes the environment significantly. Over 80% of the carbon dioxide produced by human activity comes from burning it: approximately 35 billion tons per year. Recognizing the climate crisis, pollution, and other negative effects caused by fossil fuels has resulted in a widespread policy transition and activist movement aimed at replacing them with sustainable energy. Renewable energy brings enormous benefits in the form of zero fuel cost resulting in electricity price free from volatility and external influence, reduced water usage, low import bills and pollution.Rajasthan has the greatest potential for solar energy generation of any state in the country.The state recently overtook Karnataka as the state with the most solar installations. Rajasthan's operational solar power projects produced roughly 14454.70MW of solar energy as of August 2022. Solar energy can be deployed decentralized, resulting in lower transmission and distribution losses and lower costs for establishingadditionaltransmission infrastructure due to power generation at load centers. To meet the global commitment, the Indian government has set a national target of 175 GW of renewable energy, including 100 GW from solar energy, by 2022. This will reduce reliance on traditional energy sources by promoting non-traditional energy sources. Desensitized photogalvanic may be best solar converter due to its high storage capacitybut not commercialized yet due to less conversion efficiency.

Keywords: Fossil fuels; Renewable Energy; Solar Energy; Photogalvanic Cells

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF RAJASTHAN IN INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINES

Abstract-139

Archana Sharma* And Nandita *

Department of Chemistry

S. S. G. Pareek PG College, Bani Park, Jaipur – 302016, Rajasthan

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The Rajasthan State Medical Plants Board (RSMPB) has been established by Government of Rajasthan to coordinate with all matters relating to Medicinal Plants and Support Policies and Programs for growth of trade, conservation and cultivation. Rajasthan is rich in diversity of medicinal plants. There are 205 medicinel plants in Rajasthan state. Some of them are Acocia nilotica, Acacia leuophloea, Prosopis cineraria. Capparis aphylla, Zizyphussspp, Flacourtia spp. etc. There forests are basically found in western part of Rajasthan namely Jodhpur, Pali, Nagour, Churu , Bikaner etc. There are many therapeutic use in our daily life include anticancer, anti fungal and antimalarial. Keywords : Acocia nilotica; Acacia leuophloea; Prosopis cineraria; Rajasthan.

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CONTEMPORARY ADVANCES IN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

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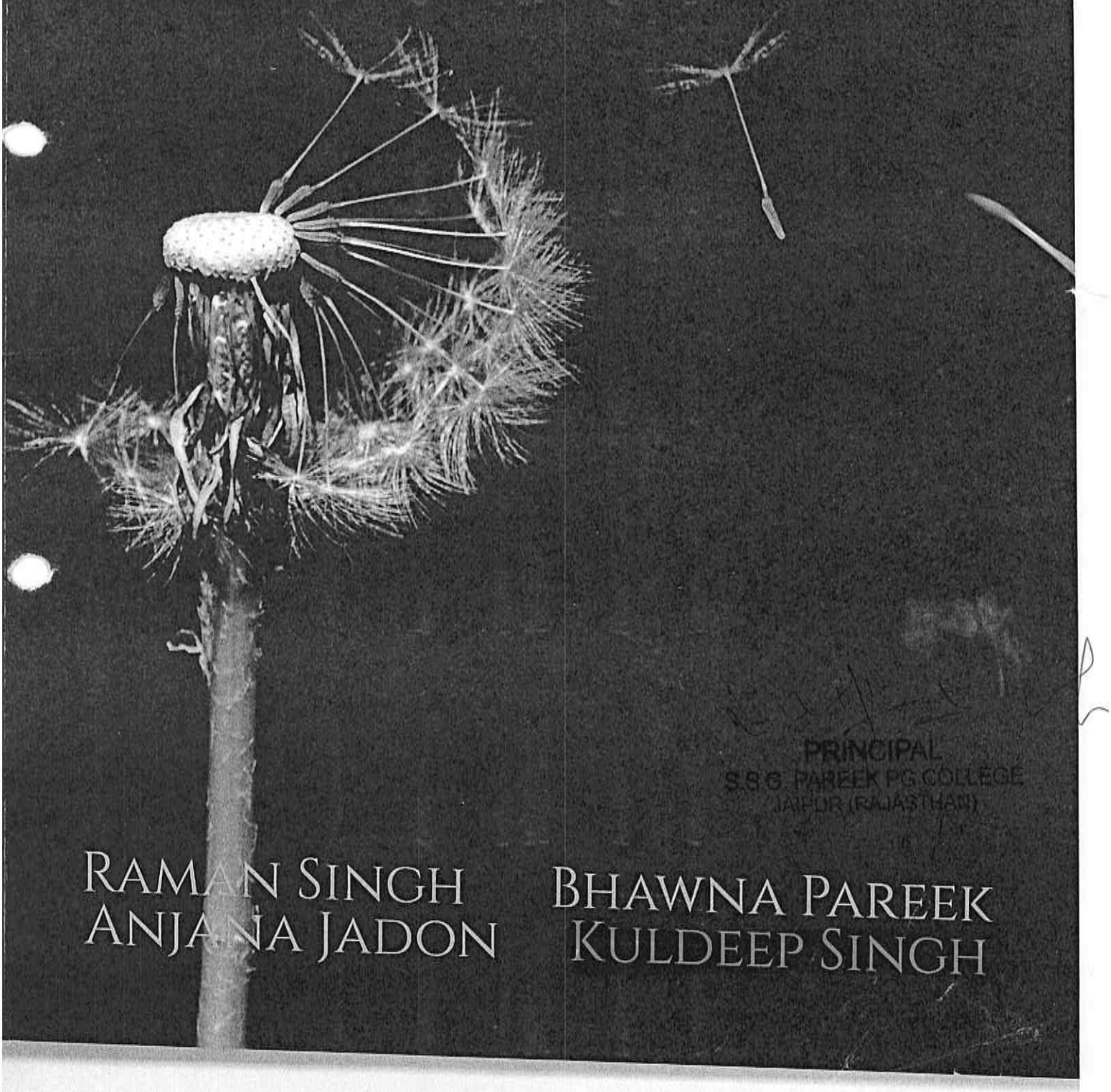

RAMAN SINGH
ANJANA JADON
BHAWNA PAREEK
KULDEEP SINGH

Contents

Modern Scientific and Technological Discoveries: A New Era of Possibilities

Mahesh Kumar Bhimwal* and Rajneesh Kumar Mishra

Department of Science, S.S.G Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur University of Rajasthan, Jaipur Rajasthan-302016, India
bhimwal08@gmail.com

Abstract: Modern scientific and technological discoveries have ushered in a new era of innovation and transformation in a variety of human endeavors. These rapid improvements are transforming the way we live, communicate, work, and experience the globe as we go through the twenty-first century. From startling genetic discoveries to the unstoppable advancement of artificial intelligence, the panorama of human knowledge is expanding at an unparalleled rate. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI and ML) have made important advances in natural language processing, computer vision, and reinforcement learning. GPT-3, the technology is a significant example of AI language model advancement. Revolutionary breakthroughs in healthcare and medicine have permitted personalized treatments and interventions. Precision medicine, which tailors' treatment procedures to an individual's genetic composition, has been made possible by the decoding of the human genome. Furthermore, advances in minimally invasive surgical methods, better prosthetics, and telemedicine have improved patient outcomes and access to care.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; Science and technology; Machine learning; Healthcare

1. Introduction

Contemporary advances in science and technology have ushered in a new era of innovation and transformation across various fields of human endeavor. As we navigate through the 21st century, these rapid advancements are reshaping the way we live, communicate, work, and explore the world around us. From groundbreaking discoveries in genetics to the relentless progression of artificial intelligence (Kate et al., 2014), the landscape of human knowledge is expanding at an unprecedented pace. In the realm of healthcare and medicine, revolutionary breakthroughs have enabled personalized treatments and interventions. The decoding of the human genome (Doudna et al., 2014) has paved the way for precision medicine, tailoring medical approaches to an individual's genetic makeup. Additionally, the development of minimally invasive surgical techniques, advanced prosthetics, and telemedicine has improved patient outcomes and accessibility to care. The digital age has witnessed the ascent of artificial intelligence and machine learning (Feynman, 1964) driving automation and optimization across industries. Computers are now capable of processing vast amounts of data, leading to the emergence of predictive analytics, recommendation systems, and autonomous vehicles. Ethical discussions surrounding the responsible use of AI, its potential biases, and its impact on the workforce have become central to the discourse on technological progress . Renewable energy sources and sustainable technologies are at th refront of addressing

rapid advancements are reshaping industries, enhancing our understanding of the world, and revolutionizing the way we interact with technology. Here are some key areas of contemporary advancement:

2. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

AI and machine learning (ML) are two interrelated technologies that have witnessed tremendous growth and effect in recent years (Habehh and Gohel, 2021). Artificial intelligence (AI) seeks to enable robots to execute activities that normally require human cognitive processes, such as reasoning, learning, problem solving, image recognition, predictive analytics, perception, and language processing. AI and machine learning technologies (Gleick, 2011) have advanced dramatically, allowing computers to learn from data and do tasks that were previously the sole realm of human intellect. From virtual assistants to medical diagnosis, AI systems are being incorporated into daily products and services (Kurose and Ross, 2017). They entail the creation of computer systems capable of doing activities that normally need human intelligence and decision-making. Artificial intelligence (AI) systems can be classified into two main categories:

(a) **Narrow or Weak Artificial intelligence (WAI):** Narrow AI is intended to accomplish a single task or a limited set of tasks. Examples include virtual personal assistants (such as Siri, Google Assistant, and Alexa), recommendation systems (such as Netflix's), and chatbots.

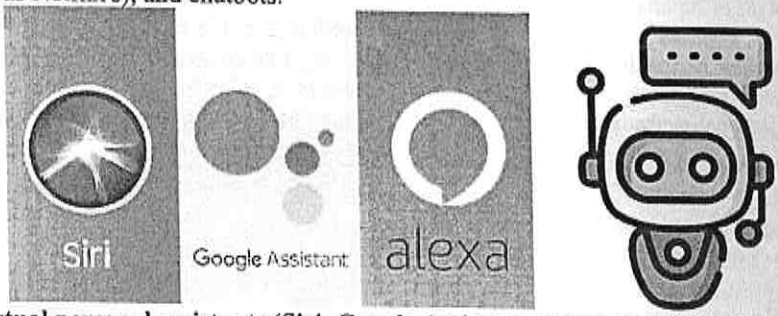

Fig. 1: virtual personal assistants (Siri, Google Assistant, Alexa, and Chatbots)

(b) General or Strong Artificial Intelligence (SAI): General AI, often known as "strong AI," would have human-like cognitive capacities as well as the capacity to comprehend, acquire, and apply information across a wide range of tasks. This level of AI is still theoretical and has not yet been reached (Gleick, 2011).

Machine learning (ML), on the other hand, is a subset of AI that focuses on the creation of algorithms and models that allow computers to improve their performance on a certain job by learning from data (Jakubik et al., 2023). Without being explicitly coded, Machine learning systems learn patterns and correlations in data. Machine learning is classified into several types:

(i) Supervised Learning: In this type, algorithms are trained on labeled data, where the input data is paired with the correct output. The algorithm learns to make predictions or classifications based on this training data.

(ii) Unsupervised Learning: Unsupervised learning involves algorithms that work on unlabeled data to find patterns, groupings, or structures within the data.

(iii) Reinforcement Learning: Reinforcement learning entails teaching agents to make choice sequences in an environment in order to maximize a cumulative reward. It is frequently employed in scenarios in which an AI agent interacts with the environment in order to learn optimum actions.

(iv) Deep Learning: Deep Learning (Lecun et al., 2015) is a form of machine learning that use artificial neural networks to model and analyze complicated data patterns. Deep learning (LeCun et al., 2015) has demonstrated extraordinary performance in applications such as image and speech recognition

3. Applications of AI and ML

Artificial intelligence has several applications in today's society. It is critical in today's world because complicated problems must be solved in a timely manner in a variety of areas, including healthcare, entertainment, finance, and education (Broeren, 2008). AI is making our daily lives more convenient and efficient (Zhang et al., 2017).

3.1 Biotechnology and Genetics

Advancements in biotechnology and genetics have sparked ethical discussions and debates. Concerns include the potential misuse of genetic information, the impact of GMOs on ecosystems, and the ethical considerations of gene editing. Responsible research, regulation, and public engagement are essential to ensure that these advancements are used for the betterment of society while addressing potential risks and ethical dilemmas. Biotechnology and genetics are two closely intertwined fields that have undergone significant advancements in recent years, leading to transformative changes in various sectors including healthcare, agriculture, and environmental conservation. Here's an overview of biotechnology and genetics:

3.1.1Biotechnology

DIVERSE DIMENSIONS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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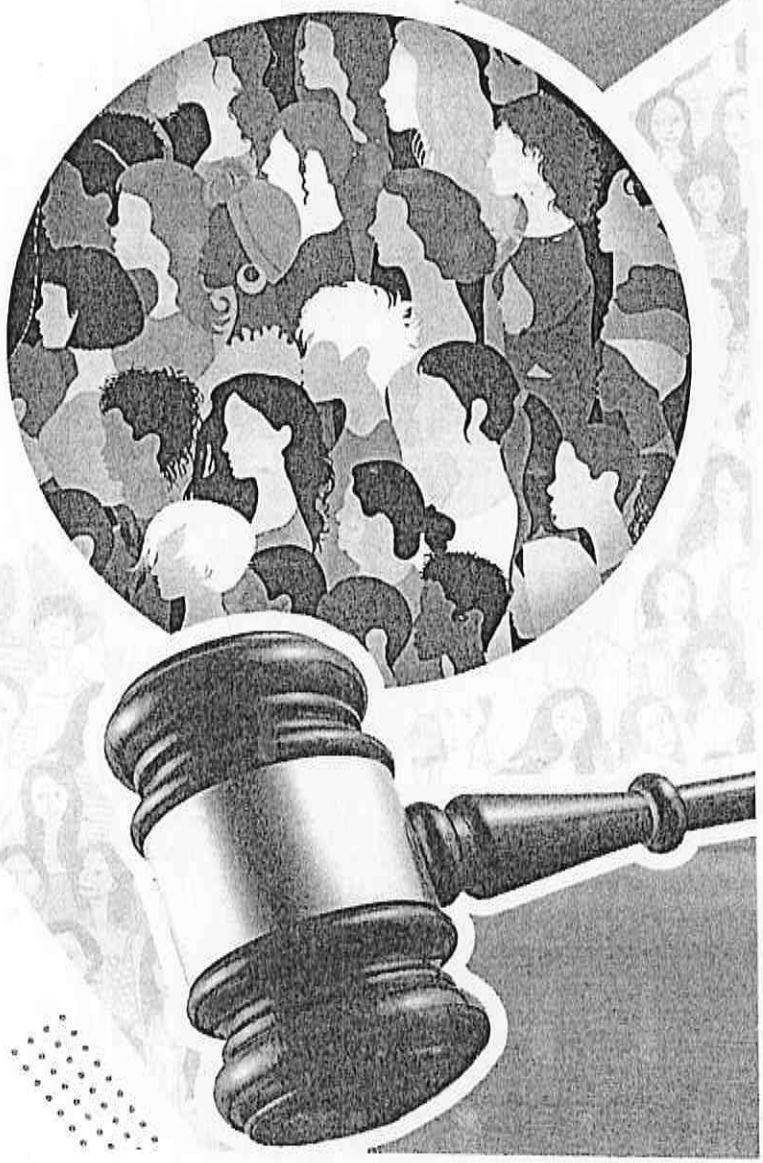

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DIVERSE DIMENSIONS

OF

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CONTENTS

5

ADMINISTRATIVE AND EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Dr. Anju Pareek | Prof. (Dr.) Bhawana Pareek

ABSTRACT

A good leader must be able to balance the two roles of administrative and effective leadership, and also recognize the unique needs and challenges of their organisation. By doing so, they can create a culture of excellence and inspire their team to achieve great things. The author in the study explores the key concepts and theories related to administrative and effective leadership, as well as the characteristics and skills necessary to be an effective leader.

Key Words: *Administrative, Effective Leadership, Organization, Management.*

INTRODUCTION

Administrative and effective leadership are two important aspects of organisational success. Administrative leadership refers to the management and coordination of tasks, resources, and people within an organisation, while effective leadership involves inspiring and guiding individuals towards achieving common goals. In order to be an effective leader, one must possess a combination of skills and traits, such as strong communication, empathy, vision, and adaptability. An effective leader must also be able to create a positive work environment that fosters collaboration, open communication, and trust. Administrative leadership refers to the management and direction of an organisation, institution, or government agency. This type of leadership involves the use of administrative skills and techniques to guide, organise, and oversee the daily operations of an organisation. Administrative leaders are responsible for creating and implementing policies, managing resources, and ensuring that the organisation is meeting its goals. Administrative leadership involves the management of day-to-day operations, including budgeting, staffing, and scheduling. Administrative leaders must be able to prioritise tasks, delegate responsibilities, and ensure that the organisation is operating efficiently and effectively. A good leader must be able to balance these two roles, while also recognizing the unique needs and challenges of their organisation. By doing so, they can create a culture of excellence and inspire their team to achieve great things. This study will explore the key concepts and theories related to administrative and effective leadership, as well as the characteristics and skills necessary to be an effective leader.

HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP

Administrative leadership has its roots in the principles of scientific management, which emerged in the early 20th century. This approach to management emphasised the importance of efficiency and productivity, and advocated for the use of scientific methods to streamline work processes. The principles of scientific management were later refined by administrative

35 PSYCHOLOGICAL BREACH OF CONTRACT: EFFECTS ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Gixy Joon | Prof. (Dr.) Bhawana Pareek

ABSTRACT

This chapter explores the psychological breach of contract effects on women's empowerment, including how it affects women's self-efficacy, confidence, and ability to negotiate for themselves in the workplace. The chapter draws on research from psychology and management literature to examine the ways in which women's empowerment can be impacted by psychological contract breaches, and suggests strategies for promoting empowerment and reducing the negative effects of psychological contract breaches. The psychological breach of contract refers to the experience of disappointment, frustration, and disengagement that occurs when individuals perceive a violation of their expectations in a social exchange. In the context of women's empowerment, psychological breach of contract can occur when women experience a gap between their expectations and the reality of their opportunities and achievements. Research has shown that psychological breach of contract can have negative effects on women's empowerment. Women who experience breach of contract may feel less confident, less motivated, and less willing to take risks in pursuing their goals. They may also experience feelings of anger, resentment, and disillusionment that can lead to disengagement from their work, relationships, and communities. The impact of psychological breach of contract on women's empowerment is particularly significant because it can reinforce existing power imbalances and undermine efforts to achieve gender equality. To promote women's empowerment, it is important to address the root causes of psychological breach of contract, such as discrimination, bias, and unequal access to resources and opportunities. By promoting a more equitable and inclusive society, we can create conditions that support women's empowerment and help to close the gender gap.

Keywords: *Psychological Breach of Contract, Women Empowerment, Gender Equality, Gender Gap, Women Rights, Work Life Balance.*

INTRODUCTION

Women have made great strides in achieving greater gender equality in the workplace in recent years, yet gender disparities persist. One factor that may contribute to this is the

STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Despite the challenges that women face in the workplace, there are strategies that can be used to promote their empowerment and reduce the negative effects of psychological contract breaches. These strategies include:

- **Creating a supportive work environment:** Employers can create a supportive work environment that promotes diversity and inclusivity. This can include policies that promote work-life balance, flexible working arrangements, and support for employees who are caregivers.
- **Providing opportunities for career development:** Employers can provide opportunities for career development and advancement, including mentoring and sponsorship programs that help women build their skills and networks.
- **Addressing pay inequities:**Employers can address pay inequities by conducting regular pay audits and implementing transparent pay policies.
- **Encouraging negotiation:** Employers can encourage negotiation by providing training and support for employees who want to negotiate for better pay and benefits.

CONSEQUENCES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL BREACH OF CONTRACT EFFECTS ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

A psychological breach of contract occurs when one party fails to fulfil their emotional or psychological commitments within a relationship or agreement. In the context of women's empowerment, this breach can have several negative consequences.

Firstly, a psychological breach of contract can undermine a woman's self-esteem and confidence. When a woman's expectations of emotional support and respect are not met, it can lead to feelings of inadequacy, worthlessness, and self-doubt. This can, in turn, limit her ability to assert herself and take risks in other areas of her life, including her career.

Secondly, a psychological breach of contract can create a power imbalance within a relationship or workplace, which can limit a woman's ability to advocate for herself and her ideas. This can lead to a lack of recognition for her contributions and talents, and ultimately, limit her opportunities for career advancement and professional growth.

Thirdly, a psychological breach of contract can perpetuate gender stereotypes and norms that limit women's roles and abilities. By failing to fulfil their emotional commitments to women, men can reinforce the idea that women are less capable or deserving of respect and support. This can have a ripple effect in other areas of society, including politics, education, and the media.

Lastly, a psychological breach of contract can have a significant impact on women's empowerment. It can limit their self-esteem, create power imbalances, and perpetuate harmful gender stereotypes. It is essential that individuals and organisations take steps to address and prevent these breaches to create a more equitable and empowering society for women

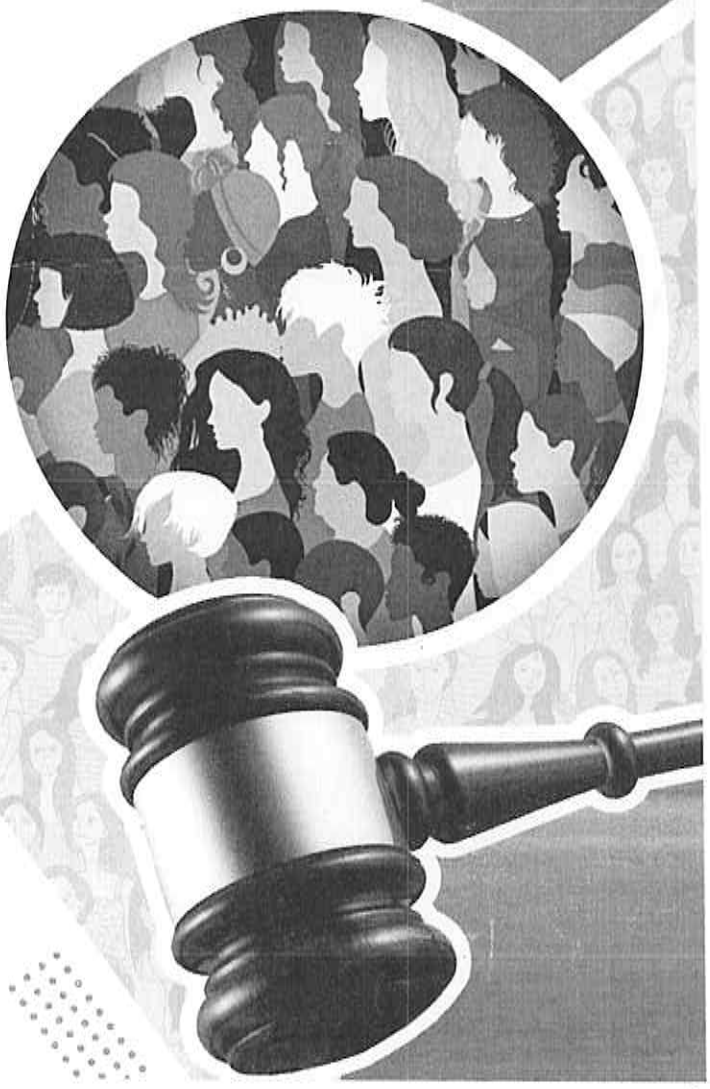
DIVERSE DIMENSIONS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Editors:

Shipra Gupta

Vipin Saini

Indu Bharti Jain



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ABOUT THE BOOK

After the independence of India, the constitutional makers and national leaders strongly demand equal social positions for women with men. Today we have seen women possess respectable positions in all fields. The purpose of editing this book is to provide a readable text with interesting cases, a rich comparison of relevant rules and a wide variety of learning material. It is designed for students in paralegal, matrimonial and criminal justice and legal studies; as well as those learners who just want to know more about the status of women in India. There are so many legislations, which have been passed in favor of women and covered under this book such as the Succession Act, Domestic Violence Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Maintenance Act, Maternity Act, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, Sexual Harassment Act, Right to dignity and decency, Right to free legal aid, Right to Private Defense, Right to Education, etc. This book will be useful to judicial officers, lawyers, law students and others who seek information as to the principles and women relating laws.

DIVERSE DIMENSIONS

OF

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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39 UNDERSTANDING THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA: FROM ITS FUNCTIONS TO ITS ROLE IN EMPOWERING WOMEN IN INDIA

Dr. Rashmi Gupta | Prof. (Dr.) Bhawna Pareek

ABSTRACT

The present paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Central Bank and Reserve Bank of India's roles and functions. It also explores the emergence of central banking in India and the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India. Additionally, this paper discusses the role of the Reserve Bank of India in providing women with access to financial services, enabling them to participate in the economy as entrepreneurs, workers, and consumers. Through this article, one can gain a better understanding of the importance of central banking and the Reserve Bank of India's critical role in the Indian economy and also empowering women in India through its financial services and policies.

Keywords: *Central Bank, Reserve Bank of India, Financial Stability, Indian Economy, Women Empowerment.*

INTRODUCTION

Central banks play a critical role in the economy of any country. They are responsible for managing the monetary system, regulating the banking sector, and ensuring financial stability. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India and has a crucial role in the Indian economy. The RBI was established in 1935 and has since then played an important role in the development of the Indian economy. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of women's economic empowerment in India. Women have traditionally been marginalised in the country's economy, with limited access to education, employment, and financial resources. However, with the RBI efforts towards promoting women's empowerment, there has been a significant improvement in their economic status.

FUNCTIONS OF A CENTRAL BANK

The functions of a central bank can be broadly classified into the following categories:

1. Currency regulator or bank of issue
2. Bank to the government
3. Custodian of cash reserves
4. Custodian of international currency
5. Lender of last resort

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सम्पाद

कृष्णा की प्रेमिका तथा पत्नी के रूप
ने कृष्ण को कब अपना माना इसके दिन
भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकते हैं किन्तु एक बात
कि समर्पण क्या और किस स्तर तक हो स
इतिहास के पन्नों को पलट कर देख लें तो
नहीं। जिस काल, समय, परिस्थिति की हम
या पिता व भाई, ससुर, जेठ, देवर के रहते
लाँघ कर किसी अन्य पुरुष चाहे वह देव रूप
प्रति स्वयं को समर्पित कर देने का साहस
को मोल लेने की बात कहती 'माई री मैंने
बेचने की बात कहती 'मीरा गिरधर हाथ बिक
शक्ति अपार थी वे स्थितियों से विचलित नहं
चलाती रहीं लौकिक प्रेम का अंत होने पर
भक्ति भावना से ओतप्रोत थी इस तरह पुरुष
मन में था ही नहीं अतः संकीर्ण मर्यादाओं क
संग बैठीं मीरा ने स्वयं कहा 'तज कुसंग स
मनवा राम नाम रस पीजै।

मीरा के इसी प्रेममय रूपों को लोगों मे
में पिरोया इन्हीं का संकलन है प्रेमपगी मन्

सहयोग हेतु मैं शाम्भवी शुक्ला को साधुवाद
ओमेगा पब्लिकेशन नई दिल्ली को धन्यवाद
सभी से क्षमायाचना करती हूँ।

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अनुक्रमणिका

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शिक्षा की नई नीतिः शिक्षा को पुनर्जीवित करना

Dr. Rajneesh Kumar Mishra

शिक्षा किसी भी समाज में प्रगति और विकास का मूल होता है। वैश्विक मंच की गतिशीलता को ध्यान देते हुए, दुनियाभर में सरकारें नियमित अंतरालों पर अपनी शिक्षा नीतियों की पुनरावलोकन करती हैं ताकि वे समकालीन आवश्यकताओं के साथ मेल खाएं। इस संदर्भ में, नई शिक्षा नीति द्वारा प्रस्तावित शिक्षा प्रणालियों को समकालीन आवश्यकताओं के साथ मिलाने की एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम

पृष्ठभूमि

शिक्षा नीतियां किसी देश के बुद्धिजीवी और आर्थिक विकास की नींव रखती हैं। समाज के विकसन के साथ-साथ शिक्षा नीतियां भी विकसन के मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए विकसित होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा नीति का उद्घाटन तकनीकी उन्नतियों,

बदलते नौकरी बाजार के साथ-साथ विभिन्न शिक्षा आवश्यकताओं को समझने की दिशा में होता है। यह एक शिक्षा पारिस्थिति की बनाने का प्रयास है जो आलोचनात्मक सोच, रचनात्मकता, और समग्र विकास को संजोता है।

मुख्य विशेषताएँ:

1. **पूरी तरह की शिक्षा** : नई नीति में पूरी तरह की शिक्षा को महत्व दिया गया है जो पारंपरिक विषय सीमाओं से परे जाती है। इसमें बहुवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण को प्रोत्साहित किया गया है, जिससे छात्र विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से ज्ञान को जोड़ सकें और विश्व की एक ब्रोडर समझ विकसित कर सकें।

नवीनतम शिक्षा नीति में "पूरी तरह का शिक्षा" के कुछ आवश्यक पहलुओं की संभावित दिशानिर्देश निम्नलिखित हो सकते हैं:

2. नए शिक्षा नीति में "पूरी तरह का शिक्षा" का विशेष महत्व है। इसका मतलब होता है कि शिक्षा केवल पाठ्यक्रम की सीमाओं तक ही सीमित नहीं रहनी चाहिए, बल्कि छात्रों की समग्र विकास की दिशा में जुटी होनी चाहिए।यह एक संवादात्मक दृष्टिकोण है जो छात्रों के मानसिक, शारीरिक, नैतिक और सामाजिक विकास को समर्थन करता है।

3. विषय सीमाओं के पार : नई नीतिशिक्षा को सिर्फ पाठ्यक्रम की सीमाओं तक ही सीमित नहीं रखने की प्रेरणा देती है। यह छात्रों कोअन्य विषयों से जुड़े ज्ञान को समझने और अपनी सोच को विकसित करने का माध्यम प्रदान करता है।

4. कौशल विकास : छात्रों के व्यक्तिगत विकास को महत्वपूर्ण मानते हुए, नई नीति में प्रैक्टिकल कौशलों की शिक्षा को प्रमोट किया गया है। यह छात्रों को व्यावसायिकता और उद्यमिता की दिशा में सुशिक्षित करता है।

5. मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की दिशा में: पूरी तरह के शिक्षा का मतलब होता है कि छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को भी समझा जाये। नई नीति शिक्षा में स्वास्थ्य और आत्म–संरक्षण की महत्वपूर्णता को उजागर कर सकती है।

6. सामाजिक और नैतिक मूल्यों की सीख : पूरी तरह के शिक्षा में छात्रों को सामाजिक और नैतिक मूल्यों की समझ दिलाने का प्रयास किया जाता है, जो उन्हें जीवन में ज्यादा सहयोगी बनाते हैं।

7. विकल्पकपाठ्यक्रम : नयी नीति सिर्फ विशेष विषयों पर ही महत्व नहीं देती, बल्कि विकल्पात्मक पाठ्यक्रमों को भी प्रोत्साहित कर सकती है, जो छात्रों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अध्ययन करने की स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करते हैं।

8. समृद्ध शिक्षा प्रक्रिया : पूरी तरह के शिक्षा में छात्रों को समृद्ध शिक्षा प्रक्रिया का अनुभव होता है, जिसमें उनका समग्र विकास होता है, न कि केवल विशेष विषयों की सीख।

(ठ) पाठ्यक्रम में लचीलापन :

1. नई नीति शिक्षा में पाठ्यक्रम डिज़ाइन में लचीलापन को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है, जिससे छात्र अपनी रुचियों और योग्यताओं के आधार पर विषय चुन सकें। यह छात्रों को उनके व्यक्तिगत मजबूतियों और करियर के आकांक्षाओं के अनुसार उनकी शिक्षा को अनुकूलित करने की क्षमता प्रदान करता है। नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत "पाठ्यक्रम में लचीलापन" की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। यह मानव संसाधन विकास के दृष्टिकोण से महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह छात्रों को सीखने में रुचि और उत्साह बनाए रखने में मदद कर सकता है।

नवीनतम शिक्षा नीति में पाठ्यक्रम में लचीलापन के कुछ आवश्यक दिशानिर्देश निम्नलिखित हो सकते हैं :

2. इंटर डिसिप्लिनरी अध्ययन : पाठ्यक्रम में विषयों के बीच जुड़वां और विचारशील अध्ययन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अंतरविषय के अध्ययन को प्रमोट किया जा सकता है। यह छात्रों को अलग–अलग क्षेत्रों में ज्ञान को जोड़ने की क्षमता प्रदान कर सकता है और उन्हें समस्याओं को होलिस्टिक दृष्टिकोण से समझने की क्षमता प्रदान कर सकता है।

3. विभिन्न विषयों का संयोजन : पाठ्यक्रम में विभिन्न विषयों को संयोजित करने से छात्रों की समग्र विकास की प्रोत्साहना की जा सकती है। उन्हें सामाजिक विज्ञान, विज्ञान, कला, और मानविकी के बीच संबंध समझने में मदद मिल सकती है।

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ASPARTAME-INDUCED CHANGES IN LIPID-PROFILE IN MALE ALBINO RATS

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ABSTRACT

Aspartame is one of the most popular synthetic sweeteners and is one of the most popular sugar ingredients in low-calorie foods and beverages, which includes dietary soda and sweets. Aspartame is about 200 times sweeter than sugar and is used in many low-calories, another low-fat diet, especially in the areas of physical fitness and health. Aspartame has been implicated in many health problems. Therefore, a recent study investigated the aspartame profile of lipid in male albino mice. Since Lipids are an important component of the various biological membranes, this is why studies on the effect of synthetic sweeteners may shed light on the biological function of aspartame. Tests were performed on adult albino males. They were divided into three groups, 1 group representing control animals and others given aspartame at a dose of 7mg / kg, 35mg / kg and 70 mg / kg body weight / day for 90 days respectively. Animals were offered after 90 days. The liver was immediately removed for histological and biochemical examination. Blood was collected, transfused and centrifuged to obtain serum to determine serum biochemical parameters. In the present study a small dose of aspartame given to mice produced large changes in total lipid and various lipid components. Lipid increase showed a positive correlation with dosage. Although all lipid parameters were elevated, a higher increase was observed in triglycerides and a much lower increase was observed in cholesterol. The administration of aspartame produced liver necrosis and that is why changes in lipid metabolism caused hepatocellular damage.

***Keywords**: Aspartame, mouse, serum, lipid metabolism, triglycerides, cholesterol etc.*

INTRODUCTION

Sweeteners are made with a class of food additives that give a delicious taste without increasing calories. Aspartame is one of the most popular synthetic sweeteners for the table and is one of the most popular sugar ingredients in low-calorie diets and is used as a dietary supplement such as beverages, desserts and weight loss products. Aspartame contains two amino acids - aspartic acid and phenylalanine. Therefore, the study was designed to evaluate the effect of aspartame on albino mice using a selective serum profile and lipid tissue as indicators to assess toxic damage in the hope that it would shed more light on the toxic pathway. The purpose of this work is to study the biochemical changes caused by the long-term uptake of commercially available Aspartame, in order to assess its harmful effect on albino male rats.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Healthy male albino rats weighting 150-180g were used for the present study. They were fed with regular laboratory feeds and fresh water ad libitum. Aspartame is mixed with pellet food and fed to albino mice of various experimental groups. The recommended daily diet (ADI) for a person exposed to weight loss is the amount of aspartame that can be taken daily from

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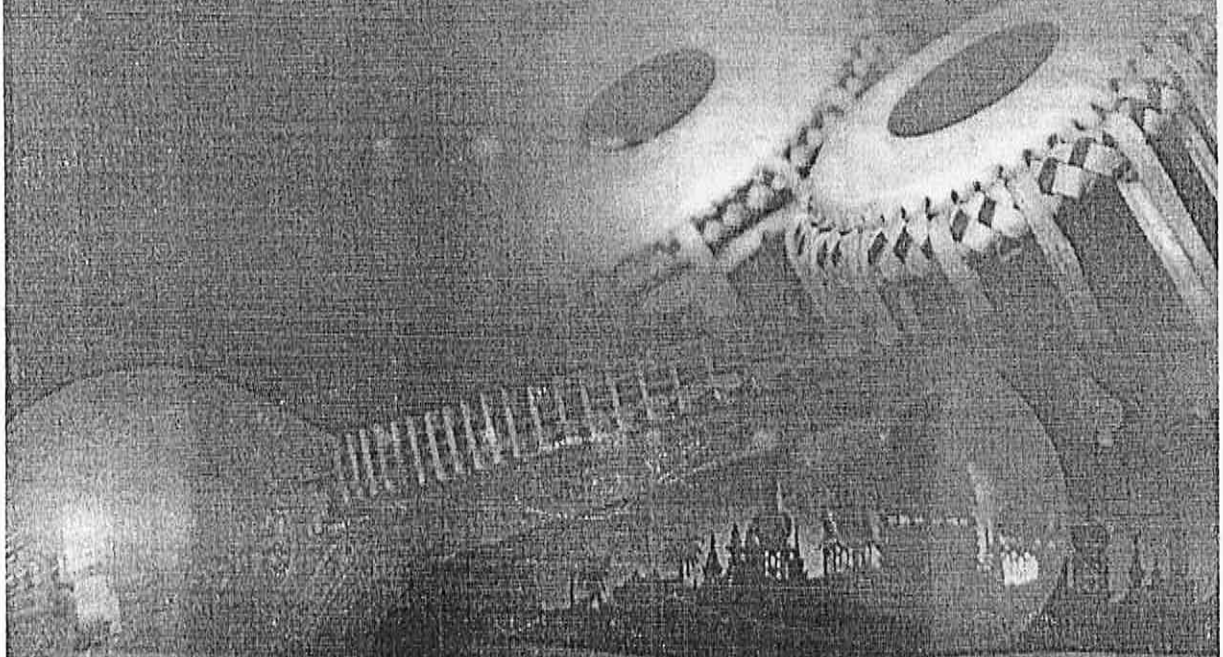

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9

भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत के शिक्षण में समाविष्ट अवगुण वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में

डॉ. ओमप्रकाश नायर

वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत न केवल ईश्वरीय उपासना से सम्बन्धित है अपितु मानव के जीवन में मधुरता व रस के साथ सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति का भी माध्यम है। इसका श्रेय प्राचीन संगीत–शिक्षण पद्धति को जाता है जिसमें गुरू अपने शिष्य को संगीत के माध्यम से संस्कार की शिक्षा प्रदान करते थे साथ ही संगीत–शिक्षण के माध्यम से समाज में व्याप्त कुरीतियों एवं बुराईयों को दूर करने का प्रयास करते थे। संगीत का मुख्य कार्य प्राणी–जगत में शान्ति प्रदान है न कि मनुष्यों के अन्तः मन में द्वन्दात्मकता की स्थिति उत्पन्न करना था। वर्तमान समय में संगीत में अनेक बुराईयों का प्रादुर्भाव हो चुका है जिसका कारण वर्तमान संगीत–शिक्षण–पद्धति में परिवर्तन से है। वर्तमान संगीत–शिक्षण में आये परिवर्तन में सुधार से पूर्व हमें प्राचीन संगीत–शिक्षण–पद्धति को समझना होगा।

1. गुरूकुल–संगीत–शिक्षा –प्राचीनकाल में संगीत की शिक्षा सर्वोपरि व उच्च कोटि की मानी जाती थी। उस समय संगीत की शिक्षा गुरूकुल में दी जाती थी। बाल्यकाल में ही बच्चों को संगीत–शिक्षा के लिए संगीत के गुरू के पास गुरूकुल में भेज दिया जाता था जहाँ विद्यार्थी केवल संगीत ही नहीं अपितु वैदिक ज्ञान, भाषा ज्ञान के साथ संस्कार की शिक्षा भी अर्जित करता था। गुरूकुल में विद्यार्थी गुरू–शिष्य परम्परा के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा प्राप्त करता था उस समय संगीत का इतना प्रचार–प्रसार था कि जो व्यक्ति संगीत में निपुण होते थे, उसे समाज में एक सम्माननीय व्यक्ति माना जाता था। राज्य के राजा के पद पर आसीन व्यक्ति भी संगीत में निपुण होते थे। ये शिक्षा उस समय ब्राह्मणों से प्राप्त होती थी क्योंकि उस समय शिक्षा देने का अधिकार केवल ब्राह्मणों को ही था और स्त्रियों को भी संगीत की शिक्षा प्राप्त करना आवश्यक माना जाता था। गुरूकुल में रहकर विद्यार्थी गुरू के आशिर्वाद, कई वर्षों का रियाज़ एवं कड़ी परीक्षा के बाद संगीत कला में निपुण होकर अपनी कलाप्रदर्शन का कार्य प्रारम्भ करता था। गुरूकुल में विद्यार्थी को यज्ञों द्वारा पवित्र किया जाता था। विद्यार्थियों को संगीत की शिक्षा के साथ चारों वेदों के श्लोक एवं मंत्रोच्चारणों की शिक्षा भी दी जाती थी। इन शिक्षाओं

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डॉ0 ए0के0 रुस्तगी, रीडर, राजनीति विज्ञान जे0एस0पी0जी0 कॉलेज, अमरोहा, उत्तर प्रदेश	डॉ0 सूर्य भान सिंह, असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर राजनीति विज्ञान, उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी
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डॉ0 अंजु पारीक लोक प्रशासन विभाग, एस0एस0जी0 पारीक पी0 जी0 कालेज, जयपुर, राजस्थान	4, 5, 6, 7
डॉ0 घनश्याम जोशी, लोक प्रशासन विभाग, यू0 ओ0 यू0, हल्द्वानी	8
डॉ0 मनीषा माथुर, लोक प्रशासन विभाग, कनोरिया पी0 जी0 महिला महाविद्यालय, जयपुर, राजस्थान	9, 10, 11
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4.0 प्रस्तावना

निर्धारित समयावधि में किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास की गति और सीमा इसके प्रारम्भिक संसाधन आधार पर निर्भर करती है। विकास की कोई भी योजना देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिस्थितियों की प्रकृति पर आधारित होती है। इन परिस्थितियों को समझे बिना कोई भी व्यक्ति समस्याओं की गंभीरता उनका आकार और उनकी जटिलता, उनके पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध तथा उनके समाधान का मार्ग निर्धारित नहीं कर सकता है। भारत में हमें विविध प्रकार की परिस्थितियां देखने को मिलती हैं और इसलिए इनको समझने का महत्व और अधिक हो जाता हैं स्वतंत्रता के समय भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और भारतीय समाज की स्थिति जानकर ही स्वतंत्रता के उपरान्त (पश्चात) की अवधि में हुए विकास और परिवर्तनों की तुलना की जा सकती हैं।

यद्यपि ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में राज्य की प्रभावशाली भूमिका रही, तथापि देश के विकास तथा किसी संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन के प्रति इसका कोई योगदान नहीं रहा। औपनिवेशिक भारत में राज्य (सरकार) के हस्तक्षेप की प्रकृति क्या थी? क्या ऐसे हस्तक्षेप से जनकल्याण होता था? स्वतंत्रता मिलने के समय भारत की सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूपरेखा क्या थी? राज्य (सरकार) ने विकास प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय भागीदारी का कार्य अपने हाथ में क्यों लिया? इसी तरह से प्रश्नों के उपयुक्त उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं। स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार को राज्य

इकाई- 5 मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल तथा इसका तर्कसंगत आधार और महत्व

इकाई की रूपरेखा

5.0 प्रस्तावना

अंग्रेजी राज के दौरान यद्यपि सड़कों तथा रेलों का विकास, बंदरगाहों का विकास, कुछ उद्योगों की स्थापना, व्यापार का प्रसार, शहरी क्षेत्र में अंग्रेजी ढाँचे पर औपचारिक शिक्षा का विस्तार और बैंकिंग तथा अन्य सेवाओं का विकास जैसे कुछ सामान्य परिवर्तन लाये गये तथापि बहुत हद तक भारतीयों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय जैसे की तैसे रही और इसमें कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई। सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में कोई संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन नहीं हुए। भारत को अंग्रेजी राज से जो गतिहीन अर्थव्यवस्था विरासत में मिली उसमें भयंकर गरीबी, खाली कोष और शोषक सामाजिक आर्थिक ढाँचा था। विकास के बारे में विश्व विकास रिपोर्ट (1991) कहती है, ''जीवनस्तर को सुधारना विकास की सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है।'' विशेषतः गरीब देशों में बेहतर जीवन का अर्थ केवल अधिक आय ही नहीं है। इसमें बेहतर शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य व पोषण के उच्च मानक, कम गरीबी, साफ-सुथरा पर्यावरण, समान अवसर, अधिक वैयक्तियक स्वतंत्रता और समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक जीवन शामिल है। किसी भी आर्थिक व्यवस्था में विकास प्रशासन सही लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करता है। इसलिए आजादी के बाद भारतीय योजनाकारों के सामने देश का योजनाबद्ध आर्थिक विकास करने का बड़ा भारी काम था। इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए भारत ने मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था का मॉडल अपनाया।

इकाई- 6 योजना की भूमिका

इकाई की संरचना

6.0 प्रस्तावना

योजना सामान्यतः अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास से सम्बद्ध होती है। योजनाओं का प्रयास यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि हमारा विकास किस प्रकार हो, इसलिये ये व्यवस्था के प्रत्येक पहलू को प्रभावित करती है। भारत में विकास की समस्याओं की जटिल प्रकृति के कारण योजनाओं की आवश्यकता हुई। देश को विकास कार्यों के माध्यम से पिछड़ेपन तथा गरीबी की चुनौती का सामना करना था। इस हेतु अत्यधिक संसाधनों की उच्च स्तर पर निवेश तकनीकी विकास और संस्थागत पुनःनिर्माण की आवश्यकता थी। इन्हीं सब कारणों से राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक योजना अनिवार्य थी।

भारत में ब्रिटिश राज के अन्तर्गत सबसे पहले सन् 1930 में बुनियादी आर्थिक योजनाऐं बनाने का काम शुरू हुआ। भारत की औपनिवेशिक सरकार ने आपैचारिक रूप से कार्य योजना बोर्ड का गठन भी किया जिसने सन् 1944 से 1946 तक कार्य किया। निजी उद्योगपतियों और अर्थशास्त्रियों ने सन् 1944 में कम से कम तीन विकास योजनाएं बनाई। भारत की योजनाओं में बार-बार जनतांत्रिक आयोजन अपनाने पर बल दिया गया। उत्पादन में वृद्धि, आर्थिक विकास, संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास, रोजगार के अधिक अवसर, गरीबी उन्मूलन, आत्मनिर्भरता और सामाजिक न्याय इन योजनाओं के उद्देश्य रहे हैं। अतएव भारत में योजना कार्य की भूमिका समझने के लिए हमें देश की योजना प्रक्रिया, योजना का क्रम विकास, योजना कार्य में लगी हुई संस्थाओं, योजनाओं के लक्ष्य और

इकाई- 7 विकास का उद्देश्य

इकाई की संरचना

7.0 प्रस्तावना

विकासशील देशों के लिए विकास की समस्या का सामना करना सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। जब देश साम्राज्यवादी सत्ता से मुक्त हो जाते हैं और स्वयं के स्वामी बन जाते हैं, तब जनता सरकार से अपेक्षा करती है कि विदेशी सत्ता के शासनकाल में रूकी हुई विकास प्रक्रिया को गति प्रदान की जाये। प्रशासन विकास के मौलिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति का सर्वमान्य माध्यम है, परन्तु दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण साम्राज्यवादी विरासत के कारण जनता प्रशासन में दूरी बनी हुई है तथा जनता प्रशासन के प्रति आशंकित है। दोनों में दूरी देखने को मिलती है साथ ही अपेक्षित सहभागिता का अभाव भी दृष्टिगत है। जनता प्रशासन की क्षमता के प्रति भी आश्वस्त नहीं है कि वह विकास की नवीन और बढती हुई चुनौतियों का सामना करने में सक्षम है। विकास एक जटिल और बहुपक्षीय संकल्पना है। विकास के लक्ष्य, विकास की संकल्पना पर निर्भर होते हैं जो देश में प्रचलित सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर होती है। विकास को न तो आर्थिक विकास और न ही प्रति व्यक्ति आय के स्तर के अनुरूप निर्धारित किया जा सकता है। यह एक समग्र संकल्पना है जो सामाजिक रूप से विद्यमान सभी सहज पहुलओं से सम्बन्धित है।

विकास सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य या उद्देश्य अल्पावधि या दीर्घावधि के हो सकते हैं। उनका वास्तविक तथा प्रभावी अनुसरण होने अथवा न होने के आधार पर वे वास्तविक या वर्णित भी हो सकते हैं। भारत ने अनेक उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों वाली मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था प्रणाली की संरचना के अनुरूप विकास सम्बन्धी योजना को अपनाया जो अन्य सभी उद्देश्यों की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है। सामाजिक समानता दूसरा उद्देश्य है, जिसे भारत में प्रवृत बेरोजगारी, गरीबी, आय में विषमताओं तथा क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों के कारण काफी महत्व दिया गया। हमारे देश में अनुसरण किए जा रहे अन्य विकास सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य हैं- आधुनिकीकरण, औद्योगिकरण तथा

MAPA- 604

कार्मिक प्रशासन (भाग- 2)

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

(Part- 2)

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प्रो0 गिरिजा प्रसाद पाण्डे निदेशक- समाज विज्ञान विद्या शाखा उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी	प्रो0 अजय सिंह रावत उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी
प्रो0 एम0 एम0 सेमवाल राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गढवाल, उत्तराखण्ड	प्रो0 मधुरेन्द्र कुमार (विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य) राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय, नैनीताल, उत्तराखण्ड
डॉ0 ए0के0 रुस्तगी, रीडर, राजनीति विज्ञान जे0एस0पी0जी0 कॉलेज, अमरोहा, उत्तर प्रदेश	डॉ0 सूर्य भान सिंह, असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर राजनीति विज्ञान उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी
डॉ0 घनश्याम जोशी (असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर), उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड	

पाठ्यक्रम संकलन और सम्पादन

डॉ0 घनश्याम जोशी (असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर)
लोक प्रशासन विभाग
उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड

इकाई लेखक	इकाई संख्या
प्रो0 दुर्गाकान्त चौधरी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग एस0बी0एस0 पी0जी0 कालेज, रूद्रपुर	1, 2, 3, 4
डॉ0 तीर्थ प्रकाश, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग राजकीय महाविद्यालय, मगलौर, हरिद्वार	5, 6, 7
डॉ0 अंजु पारीक लोक प्रशासन विभाग, एस0 जी0 पारीक पी0जी0 कालेज, जयपुर	8, 9, 10, 11

प्रकाशन वर्ष- 2022

प्रथम संस्करण- 2022

प्रकाशक निदेशालय- उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी।
प्रकाशन से पूर्व की प्रति।

इकाई- 8 नियोक्ता-कार्मिक सम्बन्ध

इकाई की संरचना

8.0 प्रस्तावना

जब हम नागरिक सेवा कर्मचारी सम्बन्धों के इतिहास पर दृष्टि डालते हैं तो यह प्रतीत होता है कि कर्मचारीगण यह चाहते है कि उनके साथ मानवीय जैसा व्यवहार किया जाए। इसी तरह मानव गरिमा की स्थापना तथा मान्यता के साथ.साथ ही यह भावना भी फैली कि कार्मिक की शिकायतों का समाधान न केवल शान्तिपूर्ण व लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से होना चाहिए वरन् ऐसी व्यवस्था नियमित व स्थायी भी होनी चाहिए। पूर्वकाल में सरकारी सेवा में नियोक्ता-कर्मचारी सम्बन्धों का संचालन पारम्परिक तरीके से होता था जिससे सरकारी कर्मचारियों से यह उम्मीद की जाती थी कि वे राज्य के प्रति पूर्ण स्वामीभक्ति का परिचय देंगे। इसलिये उस काल में सरकार कर्मचारियों से बिना कोई सलाह किये ही सेवा शर्तों को एकतरफा और मनमाने तरीके से तय कर देती थी जबकि निजी क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों को वेतन तथा कामकाज की स्थितियों में अनेक लाभ मिले, चूंकि उनके पास प्रभावी श्रमिक संगठन मौजूद थे जो क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने से भी नहीं चूकते थे इसलिये सरकारी कर्मचारी संगठनों में भी यह भावना घर कर गई कि वे केवल सांझी किस्म के तथा मिले-जुले प्रयासों एवं दृढ़ कदमों से ही अपनी सेवा शर्तों में सुधार ला सकते हैं। इस उद्देश्य से सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने हड़तालों आदि का सहारा लिया और इस बात के लिए दबाव डाला कि सरकार उनके साथ सद्भावना से समझौता करे तथा उन्होंने राज्य से यह मांग की कि वह एक आदर्श नियोक्ता बनने का प्रयास करें जो अच्छे नियोक्ता कर्मचारी सम्बन्धों का बढ़ावा दे सके। यद्यपि एक और लोक कर्मचारियों को प्रदर्शन या हड़ताल करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाता, किन्तु दूसरी और उनके प्रति गुलामों जैसे व्यवहार को भी समाप्त करना हैं, तो नियोक्ता और कर्मचारियों के विवादों को शान्तिपूर्वक अर्थात समझोते तथा वार्ता द्वारा

इकाई- 9 कार्मिक संघ

इकाई की संरचना

9.0 प्रस्तावना

सार्वजनिक संघ में नियोक्ता-कर्मचारी सम्बन्ध व्यापक रूप से नागरिक सेवा के संघवाद के स्वरूप पर निर्भर करते हैं। आपसी सम्बन्धों में तालमेल तथा वैमनस्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों में संघवाद की सुदृढ़ता, तथा कमजोरियों और दर्शन पर निर्भर करता हैं। इसी भांति नागरिक-कर्मचारी के बीच सम्बन्ध की आपसी समस्याओं को सुलझाने में सरकारी नियोक्ता की बदलती हुई मनोदशा उसके तानाशाही या लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टिकोण द्वारा संचालित होती हैं। इस ईकाई में हम न केवल नागरिक सेवा संघवाद का ही अध्ययन करेंगे, अपितु कर्मचारी संघ के प्रमुख प्रकार्यों तथा कार्यकलापों की भी जाचँ पड़ताल करेंगे तथा कर्मचारी संघों के उद्भव तथा विकास पर भी प्रकाश डालेंगे।

9.1 उद्देश्य

इस इकाई का अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त आप-

- सामान्य रूप से नागरिक सेवाओं में संघवाद के उद्देश्यों को स्पष्ट कर सकेंगे।
- स्वतंत्रता पूर्व एवं स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् भारतवर्ष में कर्मचारी संघों के उद्गम तथा विकास को समझ सकेंगे।
- संघ बनाने के अधिकार से सम्बद्ध कतिपय पहलुओं को स्पष्ट कर सकेंगे।
- कर्मचारी संघों के प्रमुख कार्यों तथा कियाकलापों की पहचान कर सकेंगे।
- संघों/संस्थाओं को मान्यता देने की विधियों की भी व्याख्या कर सकेंगे।

9.2 कर्मचारी संघ की आवश्यकता

बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि आखिरकार नागरिक सेवा कोई संगठन क्यों बनाते हैं तथा वे क्यों उसमें सहभागिता करते है? यह सवाल इसके गठन तथा कार्यप्रणाली को जानने से ज्यादा महत्व रखता है। वास्तव में ये संघ नागरिक

इकाई- 10 अभिप्रेरण एवं नैतिकता

इकाई की संरचना

10.0 प्रस्तावना

मानव अनुभव तथा अनुसंधानों से सिद्ध इससे अधिक सत्य बात और कोई नहीं है कि मनुष्य की निरन्तर उपस्थिति एवं चेतनशीलता के पीछे कर्म ही जीवन रक्त हैं। किसी व्यक्ति के लिये कार्य करना या कार्य करने की इच्छा करना उतना ही स्वाभाविक है, जितना कि उसे आराम करने की इच्छा होना। मनुष्य प्रकृति से अकर्मण्य नहीं है। एक व्यक्ति के कार्य करने या नहीं करनें के अभिप्रेरण के पीछे उसके मन में उठे आन्तरिक चालन बल (अभिप्रेरण) उत्तरदायी है। किसी भी संगठनात्मक व्यवस्था में मानवीय व्यवहार की समस्या मौलिक एवं महत्वपूर्ण है। संगठनात्मक अधिकारियों के लिए यह एक बेहद कठिन मामला है कि वे अपने कर्मचारियों को किस प्रकार संगठन की आवश्यकता के अनुकूल व्यवहार करने के लिये प्रेरित करे। आज के व्यवसाय स्वामियों एवं प्रबन्धकों की शिकायत है कि हम अपने कर्मचारियों को अच्छा वेतन, अच्छी कार्य की दषाएं एवं सुविधाएं देते हैं, फिर भी उनसे अनुकूल परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं हो पाते हैं। अर्थात मानव जो कुछ प्राप्त कर रहा है, उससे वह कुछ अधिक प्राप्त करने की इच्छा रखता हैं। चूंकि व्यक्ति स्वयं को कभी भी अपने मूल्यों, विचारों, दृष्टिकोणों एवं व्यक्तिगत आवश्यकताओं से परे नहीं रख सकता। अतः केवल संगठन में नौकरी-पेशा करने के विचार से इन बातों में परिर्वतन एकात्मक नही किया जा सकता। निश्चित रूप से वे अपनी स्वतंत्रताओं का विभिन्न प्रकार के समूह एवं संगठनों की सदस्यता ग्रहण करने से हनन या त्याग करते हैं। अतः उनके स्वैच्छिक व्यवहार को संगठन के सामान्य

ईकाई- 11 कार्मिकों की सेवा सम्बन्धी शिकायतें एंव उनका निवारण, प्रावधान व प्रक्रियाएँ

इकाई की संरचना

11.0 प्रस्तावना

शिकायत व शिकायत निवारण शाश्वत रहे हैं। यदि शिकायत अनवरत बनी रहे तो व्यवस्थाएं अपना अस्तित्व खो देती है। शिकायत से जन्मा असंतोष, विरोध, बदलाव, कभी-कभी क्रान्तियों को जन्म देता है। शिकायत निवारण के अभाव में उत्पन्न विद्रुपताएँ सदैव अव्यवस्था को जन्म देती है इसलिए राजनीति व प्रशासन तंत्र में शिकायत निवारण की व्यवस्थाएं प्राचीनकाल से ही विद्यमान रही हैं। महाविप्लव के पश्चात गठित व्यवस्था में मनु ने राजा को धर्म का संस्थापक मानते हुए उसे प्रजा के चारों पुरूषार्थ धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष की सिद्धि मे सहायक होने का आहवान किया था, ताकि जनता की सभी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो और शिकायत का निवारण संभव हो।

आचार्य कौटिल्य ने राजा को दण्ड का संस्थापक माना है और शासन व्यवस्था के सुचारू संचालन के लिए दण्ड की औचित्यपूर्ण व्यवस्था को अपरिहार्य माना है। वर्तमान भारतीय परिवेश में पनपता जनआक्रो, बढते धरना प्रदर्शन, आये दिन बन्द व हड़ताल का आयोजन, न्यायालयों में परिवादों की बढती संख्या के मूल में कहीं न कहीं नागरिक सुविधाओं की लचर व्यवस्था व बदहाल शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली ही हैं।

किसी भी सभ्य समाज, विशेष कर लोकतांत्रिक समाज का मुख्य उद्देश्य जनता की प्रसन्नता, संतोष तथा कल्याण होता है। सच तो यह है कि सरकार की शक्ति जनता की समृद्धि पर निर्भर करती हैं और जनसंतोष पर ही लोकतंत्र की सुरक्षा तथा स्थायित्व निर्भर है। किन्तु प्रत्येक प्रकार की शासकीय व्यवस्था में मूल समस्या हमेशा यह रही है कि साधारण नागरिक को वह सेवा तथा व्यवहार नहीं मिलता है, जिसका वह हकदार होता है। आधुनिक सरकार को स्वविवेक की असीम शक्ति प्राप्त है। राष्ट्र निर्माण की गतिविधियों में सरकार की बढ़ती हुई भूमिका नागरिकों की प्रशासन पर निर्भरता बढ़ाती है। प्रशासनिक शक्तियों का प्रयोग अनाचार, परेशानी और भ्रष्टाचार को जन्म देता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों में प्रशासन के विरूद्ध शिकायतें पैदा होती हैं। लोकतंत्र में कार्मिक को अपनी

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भाषा एवं सम्पादन

डॉ0 रमेश्वरी पोती (असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर)

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डॉ0 गंगा दत्त थपलियाल, विभाग उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, तल्लाडांगी	11, 12, 13, 16
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अध्ययन मंडल

प्रो0 गिरिजा प्रसाद पाण्डे निदेशक- समाज विज्ञान विद्या शाखा उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड	प्रो0 अजय सिंह रावत उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड
प्रो0 एम0 एम0 सेमवाल राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गढवाल, उत्तराखण्ड	प्रो0 मधुरेन्द्र कुमार (विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य) राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय, नैनीताल, उत्तराखण्ड
डॉ0 ए0के0 रुस्तगी, रीडर, राजनीति विज्ञान जे0एस0पी0जी0 कॉलेज, अमरोहा, उत्तर प्रदेश	डॉ0 सूर्य भान सिंह, असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर राजनीति विज्ञान उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड
डॉ0 घनश्याम जोशी (असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर) उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड	

पाठ्यक्रम संकलन और सम्पादन

डॉ0 घनश्याम जोशी (असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर)
लोक प्रशासन विभाग
उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड

इकाई लेखक	इकाई संख्या
डॉ0 अंजु पारीक लोक प्रशासन विभाग, एस0 जी0 पारीक पी0जी0 कालेज, जयपुर	1, 2, 3, 4
डॉ0 मनीषा माथुर, लोक प्रशासन विभाग, कनोरिया पी0 जी0 महिला महाविद्यालय, जयपुर, राजस्थान	5, 6, 7,8, 9, 10
डॉ0 गगन सिंह, वाणिज्य विभाग उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी	11, 12, 13

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प्रकाशक निदेशालय- उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी।
प्रकाशन से पूर्व की प्रति।

ईकाई- 1 वित्तीय प्रशासन की प्रकृति तथा कार्यक्षेत्र

इकाई की संरचना

1.0 प्रस्तावना

'वित्त' प्रशासन का आधार है। किसी भी प्रशासन की सफलता उचित वित्तीय व्यवस्था पर ही आश्रित है। सुव्यवस्थित वित्त अच्छे प्रशासन की नींव है शरीर में रक्त का जो महत्व है, वही वित्त का सरकार के कार्यों में है वित्त प्रत्येक संगठन के जीवन रक्त के सदृश है। किसी भी कार्यालय, उद्योग या उद्यम के क्रियान्वयन हेतु कर्मचारी वर्ग तथा पदार्थों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है जिसे केवल धन के द्वारा ही प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। व्यवस्था के क्रियान्वयन की कुशलता तथा व्यवस्था की देखभाल वित्तीय व्यवस्था की प्रभावशीलता पर निर्भर करती है, क्योंकि प्रत्येक प्रशासनिक अधिनियम के वित्तीय परिणाम हो सकते है। वित्त और प्रशासन में अन्योन्यश्रित सम्बन्ध है। जैसा कि प्रो. एल. डी व्हाईट का मानना है कि ''प्रशासन और वित्त को एक दूसरे से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता, वित्त प्रत्येक प्रशासनिक कार्य का आर्थिक पहलू होता है जो उससे वैसे ही अपृथक्करणीय होता है। जैसे मनुष्य और उसकी छाया।''

लोक प्रशासन के मुख्य पहलू के रूप में वित्तीय प्रशासन उतना ही प्राचीन है, जितना समस्त विश्व की संगठित सरकारें। अपने मौलिक रूप में यह मध्यकालीन युग तक कुछ सीमित कार्यों को ही सम्पादित करता था। पूर्व आधुनिक काल में इसका अस्तित्व कार्यपालिका के ऊपर विधायी नियंत्रण की सरंचना में ही सीमित था। औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के द्वारा स्वतंत्र सामाजिक-आर्थिक शक्तियों ने वित्त प्रशासन को नया अर्थ तथा गतिशीलता प्रदान की। बदलते हुए संदर्भ में नियोजित विकास तथा सामाजिक परिवर्तन की बदलती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की उम्मीद की गई।

1.1 उद्देश्य

इस इकाई का अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त आप-

- सार्वजनिक वित्त के अवयवों तथा उसके प्रशासन के बारे में जान पायेंगे।

इकाई- 2 वित्तीय प्रशासन के उद्देश्य और सिद्धान्त

इकाई की संरचना

2.0 प्रस्तावना

पिछली इकाई में आपने वित्त प्रशासन की प्रकृति एवं क्षेत्र के विषय में जाना। वित्त के बिना प्रशासन की अपनी कोई भूमिका नहीं हो सकती। 'वित्त' प्रशासन की धमनियों में रक्त की तरह है और वित्त के बिना प्रशासन का शरीर मृतप्राय ही है। वित्तीय प्रशासन के परम्परागत पक्ष को मानने वाले कहते हैं कि वित्तीय प्रशासन उत्पत्ति, विनियोजन तथा वित्तीय संसाधनों की खोज से सम्पादित क्रियाओं का योग है जो लोक संगठनों को जीवित रखने तथा उनके विकास के लिए आवश्यक होता है वे इस बात पर बल देते हैं कि किसी भी लोक प्रशासन में एक प्रशासनिक ढांचा होता है, जो धन के आदान-प्रदान को व्यवस्थित करने के साथ-साथ इसे नियंत्रित और व्यवस्थित भी करता है इस व्यवस्था के कारण इन कोषों का सही और उत्पादक उपयोग हो पाता है। आधुनिक पक्ष के समर्थक, वित्तीय प्रशासन को सार्वजनिक निधि बढाने तथा व्यय करने के साधन के बजाय लोक संगठनों की सम्पूर्ण प्रबंधकीय प्रक्रिया का एक आवश्यक अंग मानते हैं।

शासन या सरकार को अपने कार्यों के सम्पादन के लिए जितनी आवश्यकता प्रशासन की है, उससे कहीं अधिक आवश्यकता वित्त की है।

2.1 उद्देश्य

इस इकाई का अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त आप-

- वित्त प्रशासन के इतिहास के संबंध में जान पायेंगे।
- वित्तीय प्रशासन के उद्देश्य और सिद्धान्तों की चर्चा कर पायेंगे।
- भारत में वित्तीय प्रशासन के बारे में ज्ञान प्राप्त कर पायेंगे।

2.2 वित्त प्रशासन का इतिहास

इकाई- 3 मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था

इकाई की संरचना

3.0 प्रस्तावना

देश की स्वतंत्रता के समय देश का अद्योगिक आधार बहुत दुर्बल था। जनसंख्या के बढते हुए दबाव की पृष्ठभूमि में आर्थिक स्थायित्व के लम्बे समय तथा उसके पश्चात् द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और भी दुर्बल बना दिया। देश के विभाजन ने लाखों लोगों को बेघर कर दिया और आर्थिक जीवन को अव्यवस्थित कर दिया। फलतः सन् 1951 से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आयोजन का मार्ग अपनाया गया जिसमें आर्थिक और सामाजिक जीवन के सभी पहलू सम्मिलित थे। भारत का विकास सम्बन्धी अनुभव जटिल रूप से, भारत द्वारा अपनी नियोजन प्रक्रिया की शुरूआत के समय से ही मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था को अपनाने के निर्णय के साथ जुडा हुआ है। भारत के लिए क्या मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था की अवधारणा का चुनाव करना सही था, इस प्रश्न पर सामाजिक वैज्ञानिकों के बीच सहमति न तो पहले कभी थी और न ही आज है। एक तरफ भारी उद्योगों की तरफ झुकाव, अपर्याप्त स्त्रोत आवंटन, विश्व पृष्ठभूमि में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की गैर स्पर्धापूर्ण प्रकृति आदि के कारणों से मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था अपनाये जाने के इस निर्णय को खोजा गया है। दूसरी तरफ, वामपंथी अर्थशास्त्री, मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था के ढांचे को अपनाये जाने को 'राज्य के साथ सीधे गठबंधन सहित पूंजी के शासन को न्याय संगत बनाने की युक्ति से थोडा ही अधिक कुछ' के रूप में देखते आए है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वे से एक स्वयंसिद्ध तथ्य मानते है कि मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था,

इकाई- 4 केन्द्र-राज्य वित्तीय सम्बन्ध

इकाई की संरचना

4.0 प्रस्तावना

भारतीय इतिहास का मूल पाठ यह है कि इस विशाल देश में केवल वही शासन व्यवस्था अथवा प्रणाली बाहरी आक्रमण तथा भीतरी तोड़-फोड़ से इसकी एकता, अखण्डता तथा संप्रभुता को कायम एवं सुरक्षित रख सकती है, जो सर्वोपरि शक्तियों से सम्पन्न एक मजबूत केन्द्र सुनिश्चित करे और उसके साथ-साथ इसकी अनेकताओं के साथ भी समन्वय कर सके। भारतीय संवैधानिक इतिहास का एक अन्य लक्षण जो कि आधार स्तंभ की तरह खड़ा हुआ है, सिद्ध करता है कि, ''देश की विविधता तथा इसके आकार को देखते हुए कोई अत्यधिक केन्द्रीकृत प्रशासन असगंत होगा। इससे प्रशासनिक अक्षमता तथा स्थानीय असंतोष पैदा हो जाएगा।''

भारत में केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच वित्तीय सम्बन्धों की स्थिति, गंभीर विवाद का विषय बन गई है। राज्यों द्वारा कई बार केन्द्र पर उनकी बढ़ती वित्तीय निर्भरता पर चिन्ता प्रकट की गई है। दूसरी तरफ केन्द्र को राज्यों में, जिम्मेदारी की भावना की कमी तथा वित्तीय अनुशासन एवं स्त्रोत जुटाने के मूल सिद्धान्तों के प्रति उपेक्षा भाव के दोष दिखाई पड़ते हैं। इस तरह केन्द्र-राज्य वित्तीय सम्बन्ध प्रायः तनावों एवं कटुता से भरे रहे हैं। पुराने अथवा नये संघो को, संघीय सरकार तथा इकाई सरकारों के बीच कार्यों एवं स्त्रोतों के स्पष्ट विभाजन, के लक्षण से पहचाना जाता है। भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता, उन टकरावों तथा समस्याओं के प्रति काफी जागरूक थे, जिनका सामना पुराने संघों को वित्तीय सम्बन्धों के क्षेत्र में करना पड़ा था। उन्हें, भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 में उपबन्धित पहले से विद्यमान वित्तीय प्रणाली का एक अतिरिक्त लाभ भी मिला। संविधान में परिकल्पना की गई कि वित्त आयोग की सिफारिश पर राजकोषीय स्त्रोतों का राज्यों को हस्तान्तरण कर दिया जाएगा। हालांकि वित्त आयोग की भूमिका, मुख्यत-राजस्व हस्तांतरणों को प्रवाहत करने तक ही सीमित हो गई। नियोजित विकास के लिए पूंजी स्त्रोतों का हस्तान्तरण अब योजना आयोग की सिफारिशों पर किया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद जिसके सदस्यों में अन्य लोगों के अलावा सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्री भी शामिल रहते हैं, राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं की समीक्षा

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जयपुर, राजस्थान, भारत

प्रस्तावना

मानव-जीवन में संगीत का अत्यधिक महत्व रहा है। यह समग्र मानव-जाति की भाषा होने के साथ-साथ भावनाओं के आदान-प्रदान का, मानव-जीवन के परिष्कार, अलंकार और उत्कर्ष का भी साधन माना जाता है। संगीत मनुष्य के मन के मर्म को समझने एवं उसके भावों को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करने एवं आत्मा के विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करने का सबसे उपयुक्त माध्यम है। संगीत को सभी प्राणी-जगत् के लिए त्वरित अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम माना जाता है इसलिए संगीत सभी ललित कलाओं में श्रेष्ठ ललित कला है। संगीत, समाज की सौन्दर्यात्मक विरासत होने के नाते सभ्यता का प्रतीक, जाति अथवा समाज का अलंकार होता है अतएव मानव-जीवन के लिए संगीत-कला ईश्वर द्वारा मानव मात्र को प्रदत्त एक अमूल्य उपहार माना जाता है। मानव के संवेगों से सर्वाधिक घनिष्ठता के कारण संगीत को सभी कलाओं में श्रेष्ठ माना है एवं उसमें भी गायन को श्रेष्ठ माना जाता है।

पुष्टिमार्गीय सम्प्रदाय

संगीत अनादिकाल से ही ईश्वरोपसना का प्रमुख माध्यम रहा है।

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जिसमें झप, सूल आदि तालों के विविध प्रकार इस परम्परा ने संगीत जगत को दिये है।" वर्तमान में हवेली संगीत लुप्तप्राय होता जा रहा है। हवेली संगीत के विपुल महत्वपूर्ण साहित्य के प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे जनसाधारण इससे परिचित हो सके साथ ही इस परम्परा के उपलब्ध कीर्तनकारों का गायन टेप किया जाए, आकाशवाणी एवं दूरदर्शन द्वारा इस दिशा में सक्रिया भाग लेकर समय-समय पर इस संगीत का प्रसारण करें तभी इस संगीत-परम्परा का भविष्य उज्जवल हो सकेगा।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

1. *शर्मा अभिनव, शोध-ग्रन्थ[13] 'ब्रज के प्रमुख भक्ति सम्प्रदायों (पुष्टिमार्गीय एवं हरिदास अष्टछाप कवि*
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5. *माथुर डॉ. निशि, ग्रंथ अष्टछाप भक्त कवि और पुष्टिमार्गीय सेवा में संगीत*
6. *हवेली संगीत - राज. सं. ना. अकादमी, जोधपुर द्वारा प्रकाशित*
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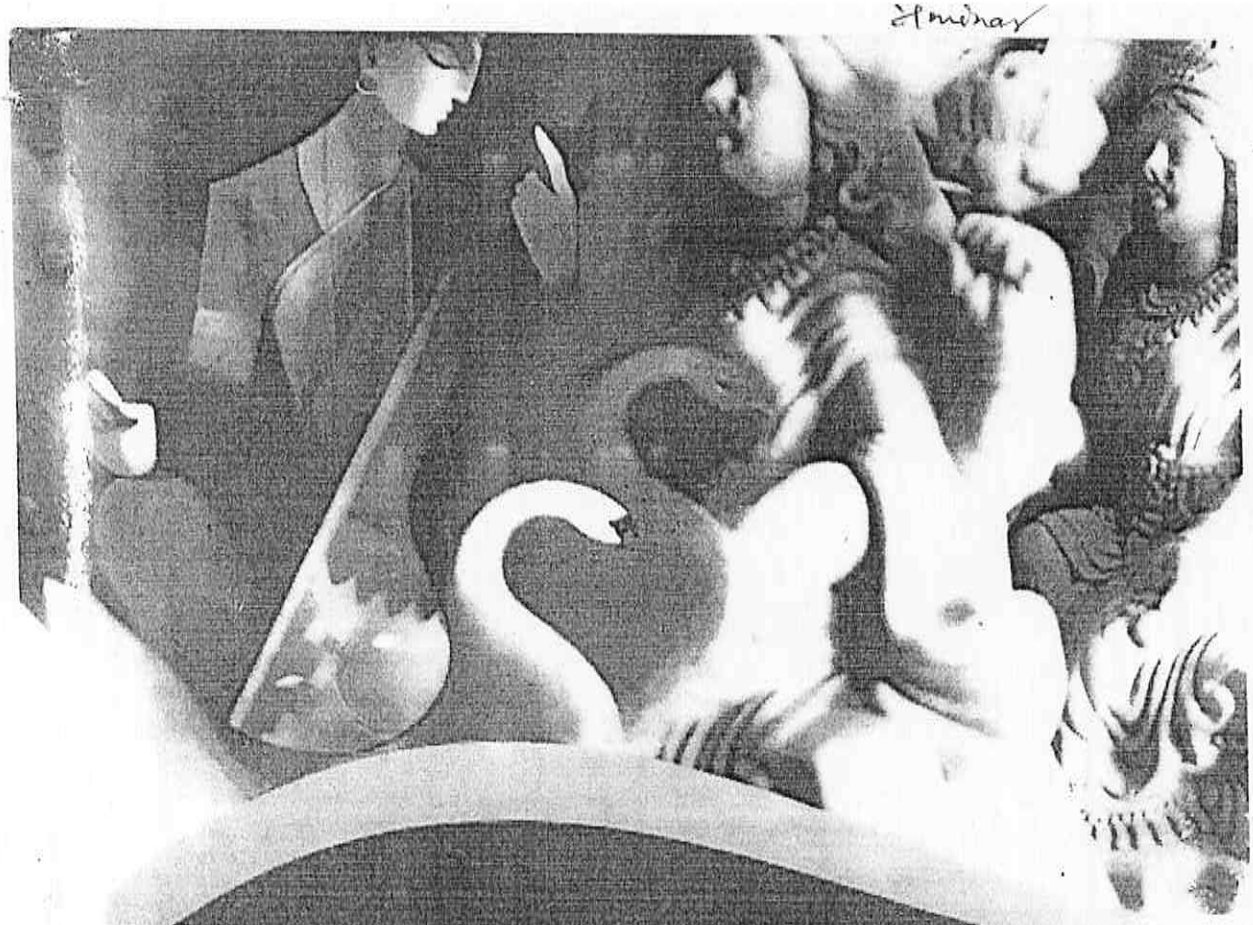

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A Study of Contemporary Aspects in Indian Fine Arts

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डॉ. मधु भट्ट तैलंग

सम्पादक

डॉ. श्याम सुन्दर शर्मा • मोहन लाल

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अनुक्रमणिका

21

विश्वपटल पर मूर्तिकला के स्वर्ण हस्ताक्षर स्व. पद्मश्री अर्जुन प्रजापति: भारतीय संगीत जिनकी आत्मा में बसता था

डॉ. ओम प्रकाश

जब आज सम्पूर्ण विश्व में कोरोना महामारी ने कहर मचा रखा है तब इस महा
की चपेट में बहुत सी ऐसी कला–हस्तियाँ कालग्रसित हुई, जिन्होंने भारत
कला–क्षेत्र में विश्व में पहचान दिलाई। अत्यन्त खेद है कि उन्हीं में से एक
जयपुर की शान रहे मूर्तिकला के पर्याय स्व. पद्मश्री अर्जुन प्रजापति, जिन्
दिनांक 12 नवम्बर 2020 को खो दिया। उनके सम्पर्क में मैं अपने गुरु पंडित
कारण आया, जो कि ध्रुवपद की अलख विश्व तक जलाये हुए हैं, क्योंकि उन्
हमेशा कहते सुना कि ध्रुवपद मेरी आत्मा में बसा हुआ है, इसलिए इस साधक
से मेरा गहरा प्रेम है और वे इन्टरनेशनल ध्रुवपद धाम ट्रस्ट द्वारा जयपुर में
आयोजित होने वाले राष्ट्रीय ध्रुवपद समारोह में तमाम व्यस्तताओं में से भी
निकाल कर अवश्य रूप से उपस्थित होते।

मूर्तिकला के अद्वितीय कलाकार होते हुए भी भारतीय संगीत के प्रति उ
गहरा लगाव था। वे स्वयं कहते थे कि यदि मैं मूर्ति का कलाकार नहीं होता

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Microwave Assisted Synthesis, Nemoticidal and Insecticidal Properties of NN Donor imines and Their TIN complexes

Mukta Jain, Jaya Denwal and Ritu Khandelwal
Department of Chemistry, SSSG Pareek P.G. College, Jaipur, India
ritukhandelwal2279@gmail.com

Sythesis and Spectroscopic studies, antibacterial, antifungal, nematicidal and insecticidal behaviour of organo tin (1V)complexes. The unimolar and bimolar substitution products have been characterized by elemental analysis, conductance measurements, molecular weight determinations and spectral studies, viz IR, HNMR, 13C NMR spectra, UV and 119 Sn NMR spectra.The biological activity at the ligand and its corresponding complexes has been examined with regard to antifungal and antibacterial activity against pathogenic fungi and bacteria. The complexes also show good nematicidal and insecticidal properties. The results revealed that activity increased with increasing complexation i.e. the newly synthesized complexes were found to be more toxic in inhibiting the growth of nematode than the parent ligands themselves.

Solid Waste Management and Sustainable Perspective

Seema Arora
Department of Chemistry, Sw. P. N. K. S. Govt.. P.G. College, Dausa, Rajasthan
arora_seema26@yahoo.com

Wastes arising from human and animal activities are normally solid and are considered as useless or unwanted. Generation of solid waste is not a new phenomenon. It is as old as human civilization. In the early days, before the advent of industrial revolution, the major constituents of wastes were domestic sewage and agriculture residues, which were biodegradable in nature. Urbanization, industrialization and technological developments have led to generation of large quantities of solid waste, which is posing daunting environmental manifestations ...Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) has tremendously increased with lifestyle and social ... landfills sites, without following the

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Aspartame Induced Hepatotoxicity in Male Albino Rats

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Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur

**Corresponding Author - drvineeta22@gmail.com*

Abstract

Some dietary constituents can induce toxicity & play a critical role in the development of several hepatic disorders. Aspartame is widely used in many low-calories, non-weight bearing dietary alternatives, particularly in strategies of physical fitness and health. Thus, the present study investigated Aspartame Induced hepatotoxicity in male albino rats. Hepatotoxicity in rats treated with a blend of aspartame, which was studied by assessing parameters such as serum total protein, serum total lipid & serum liver enzymes. It was observed that serum total protein and serum total lipid were significantly increases serum liver transaminases in rats whose diets were supplemented with aspartame. Histopathological studies showed liver necrosis. The present study concludes that consumption of aspartame in diet induces liver tissue damage. Furthermore, the consumed doses of aspartame were mostly attributed to hepatocellular damage.

Keywords - Aspartame, Albina rats, Serum liver Enzymes, Hepatoxicity

Introduction

Food additives are the substances which are not generally found in foods but are added in food products in order to improve its flavour, colour and sweeteness. Additives include antioxidants, preservation, sweeteners, colorants, flavors, emulsifiers and stabilizers [1]. Sweeteners could be classified as natural nutritive and artificial non-nutritive sweeteners. Non-nutritive sweeteners are referred as intense sweeteners, extremely low caloric or alternative sweeteners. These were discovered in the last century, beginning with saccharin which was discovered in 1879 later, which was followed by many other artificial sweeteners including sucralose, cyclamate, acesulfame-k and aspartame [2]. There are various reasons of application of sweeteners in food. Earlier there was a medical need for developing artificial sweeteners, but nowadays people increasingly choose low-calorie product to reduce their calorie intake. Aspartame is one of the most widely used sweetener, discovered in 1965, produced commercially from the methyl ester of two amino acids, l-aspartic and l-phenyl alanine [3]. Aspartame was approved by the food and drug administration (FDA) in 1981. Aspartame is used mostly in foods that don't require cooking such as puddings, gelatins frozen desserts, yogurt, toppings and fillings in precooked bakery goods and cookies and carbonated soft drinks, instant tea and coffee, chewing gum and as a substitute for granulated sugar. The accepted daily intake recommended by FDA is 50 mg/kg b.wt/ day [4]. Clinically chronic exposure to aspartame was reported

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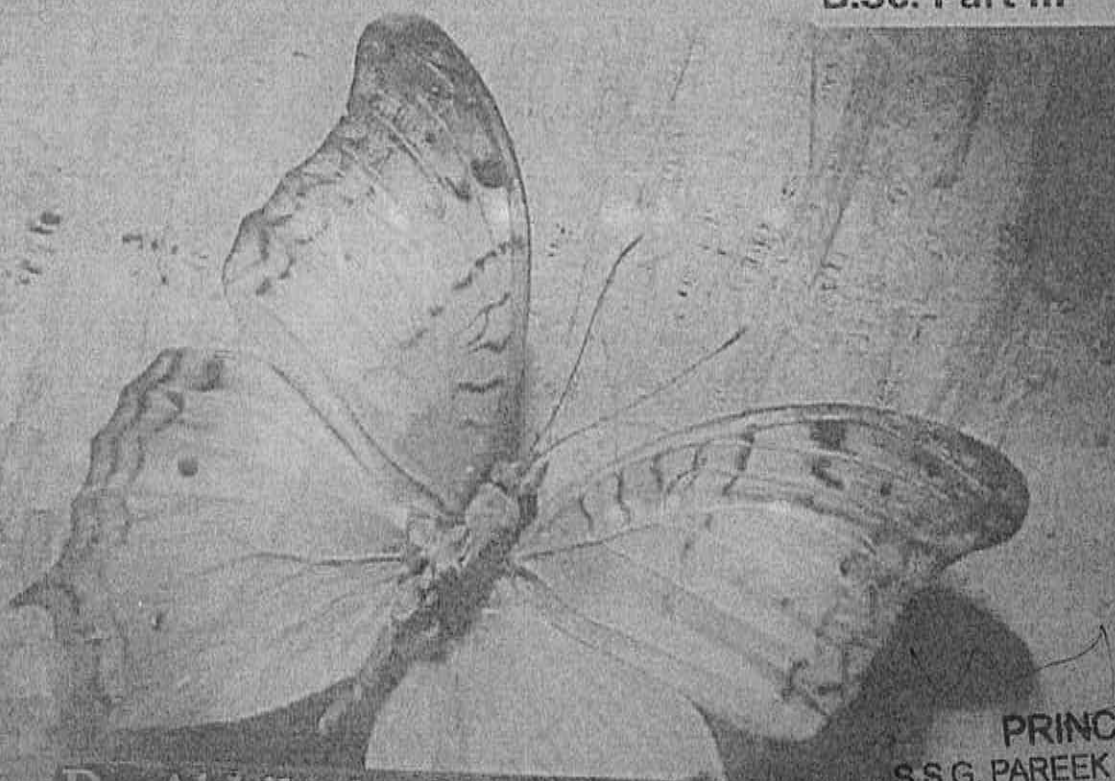

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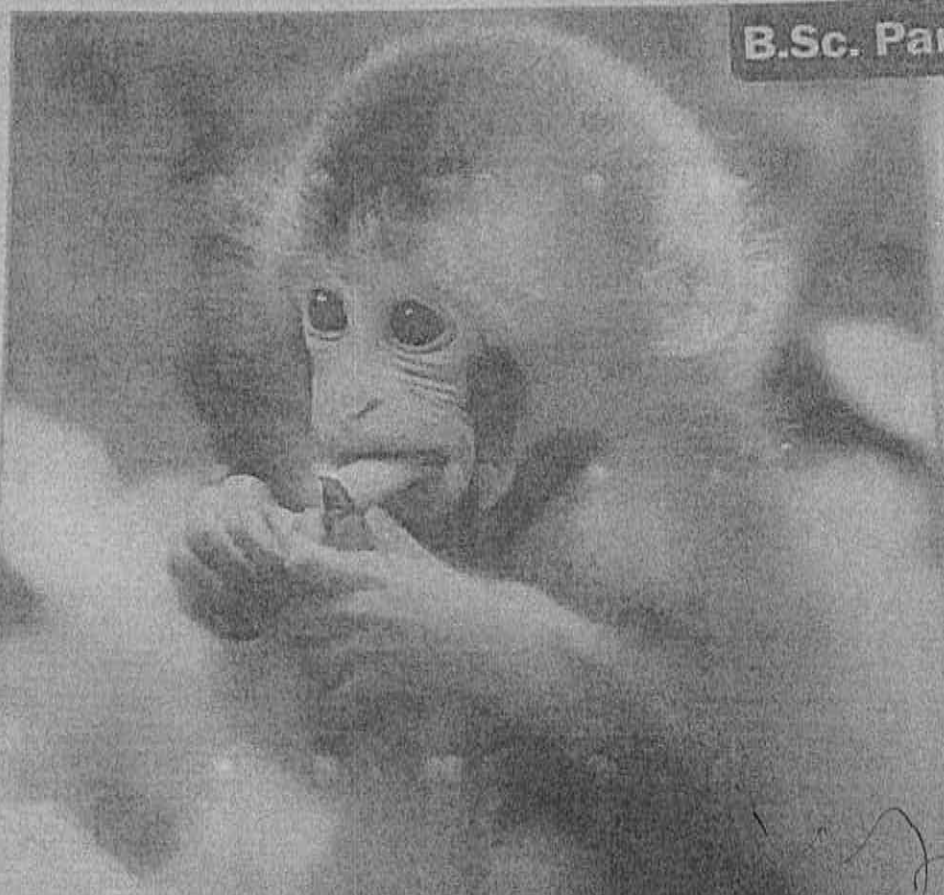

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डॉ0 एके0 रस्तोगी, रीडर राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग जेएसपीएजी0 कॉलेज, अमरोहा, उत्तर प्रदेश	डॉ0 सूर्य भान सिंह, असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड
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डॉ0 जाकिर हुसैन, सेवानिवृत्त प्रोफेसर, बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
डॉ 0अन्नु पारीक, लोक प्रशासन विभाग एस0एस0जी0 पारीक पी0जी0 कालेज, जयपुर, राजस्थान	18, 19, 20
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अनुक्रम

MAPA - 103

तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन
Comparative Public Administration in India

इकाई-1 तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन अवधारणा, अर्थ, क्षेत्र एवं महत्व

इकाई की संरचना

1.0 प्रस्तावना

तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन परम्परागत लोक प्रशासन से सर्वथा भिन्न है। इसमें लोक प्रशासन के अध्ययन को नवीन और महत्व पूर्ण आयाम प्रदान किया गया है। तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन से तात्पर्य है दो या दो से अधिक देशों, प्रान्तों, क्षेत्रों या स्थानों की लोक प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं का अध्ययन तुलनात्मक रूप से किया जाये। यद्यपि तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन में पश्चिमी व्यवस्थाओं का अधिक अध्ययन किया गया है किन्तु इसकी वर्तमान प्रवृत्ति विकासशील देशों की प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं का अध्ययन करना है। प्रस्तुत इकाई तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन की अवधारणा को विस्तार रूप से प्रस्तुत करेगी साथ ही इसके क्षेत्र एवं महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालेगी।

1.1 उद्देश्य

इस इकाई का अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त आप-

- तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन क्या है इसकी अवधारणा को जानेंगे।
- तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन का अर्थ, क्षेत्र एवं महत्व के विषय में भी जान पायेंगे।

1.2 तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन की अवधारणा

अवधारणा किसी विचार या वस्तु के सार सम्बन्धित सिद्धान्त को कहते है। तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन की अवधारणा लोक प्रशासन के अध्ययन क्षेत्र में एक नवीन अवधारणा है। इसका उदय कुछ वर्ष पूर्व द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के समय हुआ था। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध तक तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन को एक स्वतन्त्र विषय के रूप में नहीं जाना जाता था, लेकिन इस विश्व युद्ध के बाद सम्पूर्ण विश्व के समक्ष कुछ ऐसी नयी समस्याएं सामने आयी

इकाई की संरचना

1.0 प्रस्तावना

तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन परम्परागत लोक प्रशासन से सर्वथा भिन्न है। इसमें लोक प्रशासन के अध्ययन को नवीन और महत्व पूर्ण आयाम प्रदान किया गया है। तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन से तात्पर्य है दो या दो से अधिक देशों, प्रान्तों, क्षेत्रों या स्थानों की लोक प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं का अध्ययन तुलनात्मक रूप से किया जाये। यद्यपि तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन में पश्चिमी व्यवस्थाओं का अधिक अध्ययन किया गया है किन्तु इसकी वर्तमान प्रवृत्ति विकासशील देशों की प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं का अध्ययन करना है। प्रस्तुत इकाई तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन की अवधारणा को विस्तार रूप से प्रस्तुत करेगी साथ ही इसके क्षेत्र एवं महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालेगी।

1.1 उद्देश्य

इस इकाई का अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त आप-

- तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन क्या है इसकी अवधारणा को जानेंगे।
- तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन का अर्थ, क्षेत्र एवं महत्व के विषय में भी जान पायेंगे।

1.2 तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन की अवधारणा

अवधारणा किसी विचार या वस्तु के साथ सम्बन्धित सिद्धान्त को कहते है। तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन की अवधारणा लोक प्रशासन के अध्ययन क्षेत्र में एक नवीन अवधारणा है। इसका उदय कुछ वर्ष पूर्व द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के समय हुआ था। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध तक तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन को एक स्वतन्त्र विषय के रूप में नहीं जाना जाता था, लेकिन इस विश्व युद्ध के बाद सम्पूर्ण विश्व के समक्ष कुछ ऐसी नयी समस्याएं सामने आयीं

MAPA- 506

तुलनात्मक लोक प्रशासन (भाग- 2)

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अध्ययन मंडल

प्रो0 गिरिजा प्रसाद पाण्डे निदेशक- समाज विज्ञान विद्याशाखा उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड	प्रो0 अजय सिंह रावत उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड
प्रो0 अशोक कुमार शर्मा, सेवानिवृत्त लोक प्रशासन विभाग, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर	प्रो0 उमा मेदुरी लोक प्रशासन विभाग, इंदिरागांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त वि0वि0 दिल्ली
प्रो0 बी0 अरूण कुमार लोक प्रशासन विभाग, वर्धमान महावीर मुक्त वि0वि0 कोटा, राजस्थान	प्रो0 एम0एम0 सेमवाल, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, गढवाल, उत्तराखण्ड
डॉ0 ए0के0 रुस्तगी, रीडर राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग जे0एस0पी0जी0 कॉलेज, अमरोहा, उत्तर प्रदेश	प्रो0 मधुरेन्द्र कुमार (विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य) राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय, नैनीताल, उत्तराखण्ड
डॉ0 घनश्याम जोशी उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड	डॉ0 सूर्य भान सिंह, असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड

पाठ्यक्रम संयोजन और सम्पादक

डॉ0 घनश्याम जोशी
लोक प्रशासन विभाग
उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी, उत्तराखण्ड

इकाई लेखक	इकाई संख्या
डॉ0 जाकिर हुसैन, सेवानिवृत प्रोफेसर, बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश	1, 2, 3
डॉ 0अन्जु पारीक, लोक प्रशासन विभाग एस0एस0जी0 पारीक पी0जी0 कालेज, जयपुर, राजस्थान	4, 7, 8, 9
डॉ0 इम्तियाज अहमद लोक प्रशासन विभाग, डॉ0 शकुन्तला मिश्रा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश	5, 10, 11, 24
डॉ0 शशि सौरभ, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग डॉ0 शकुन्तला मिश्रा विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश	6

प्रकाशन वर्ष- 2020

प्रथम संस्करण- 2020

प्रकाशक निदेशालय- अध्ययन एवं प्रकाशन, उत्तराखण्ड मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, हल्द्वानी

इकाई- 7 सेवीवर्गीय प्रशासन, तुलनात्मक अध्ययन, एतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि: अमेरिका व फ्रांस के प्रशासन की विशेषताऐं

इकाई की संरचना

7.0 प्रस्तावना

प्रत्येक देश का अपना इतिहास होता है, अपनी अलग भौगोलिक स्थिति होती है, अपनी पृथक संस्कृति और परम्पराऐं होती हैं। इसी के साथ प्रत्येक देश की अपनी अलग आर्थिक राजनैतिक और सामाजिक संस्थाऐं, परम्पराऐं और कार्यप्रणाली होती है। अमेरिका और फ्रांस की प्रशासनिक विशेषताओं का वर्णन करने से पूर्व वहाँ की आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का परिचय कराया गया है। तत्पश्चात प्रशासनिक विशेषताओं और कार्मिक प्रशासन की विशेषताओं का विस्तार से वर्णन किया गया है।

7.1 उद्देश्य

इस इकाई का अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त आप-

- सेवीवर्गीय प्रशासन का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन कर पायेंगे।

इकाई- 8 पदोन्नति और सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ

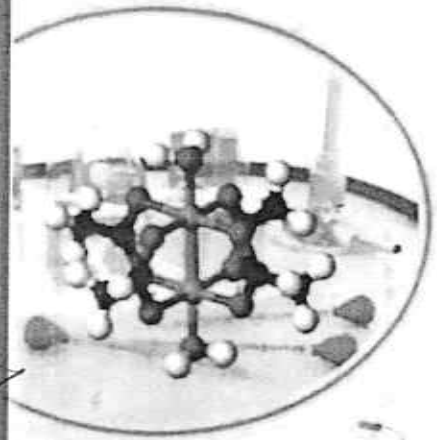
इकाई की संरचना

# of Physical and Life Sciences

RAIPLS-2019

January 28-30, 2019

Abstract Book



International Conference on Recent Advances at Interfaces of Physical and Life Sciences
RAIPLS-2019

LSP-48

FOOD ADDITIVES INDUCED CHANGES IN LIPID PROFILE IN MALE ALBINO RATS

Vineeta Chaudhary[1] and Shakuntala Singh[2]

Department of Zoology, SSG Pareek PG College, Jaipur

Department of Zoology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Email: drvineeta22@gmail.com

Abstract

Aspartame and Sunset Yellow are permitted artificial food additives in India. These are widely used in various food products, carbonated water, soft drink concentrate, ice cream, sweets, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Since lipids are most important structural components of the various biological membranes, hence the studies on the effect of the food sweetners and food colourants, such as aspartame and sunset yellow, on it are likely to throw light on the biological functioning of the aspartame and sunset yellow. In this study, lethal dose of the both food additives given to albino rats produced significant changes in total lipid and various lipid fractions. The increase in the lipid showed positive correlation with the dosage. Although all lipid parameters were elevated, the maximum increase was seen in triglycerides and the lowest elevation was observed in cholesterol. Aspartame and sunset yellow administration produced liver necrosis and hence the change incurred in the lipid metabolism caused by liver damage.

Keywords: Food Additives, Aspartame, Sunset yellow, lipid metabolism, albino rat.

LSP-49

CARBOHYDRATES AS POTENT NANOSYNTHESIZERS

International Conference
on
Recent Advances at Interfaces of Physical and Life Sciences
RAIPLS-2019
January 28-30, 2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. Vineeta Chaudhary

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in Rats

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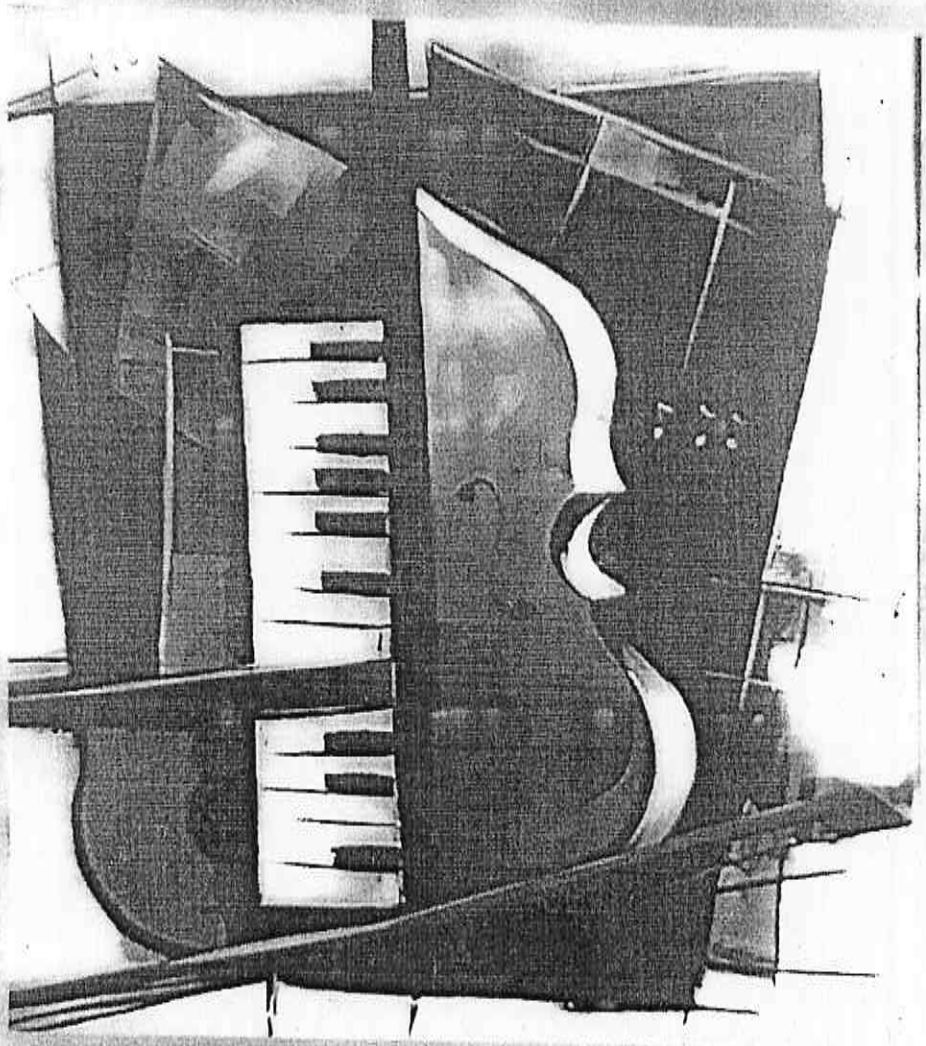

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डॉ. सत्यवती शर्मा

संगीत और नवाचार

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अध्याय-9

ध्रुवपद-परम्परा में समसामयिकता का आविर्भावः एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ. ओमप्रकाश नायर

ध्रुवपद स्वयं में ही नवाचार है क्योंकि प्राचीन काल में जब अनेक शैलियां संगीत-जगत् को सुशोभित कर रही थी, उसके बीच में से नवीन कल्पना के रूप में 'ध्रुवपद' का जन्म हुआ। 15वीं शताब्दी में मानसिंह तौमर के दरबार से इस शैली का आरम्भ हुआ। "कैप्टन विलर्ड" के अनुसार ध्रुपद का आरम्भ राजा मानसिंह के समय से मानते है जिसको ध्रुपद-गायकों का पिता कहा गया है।"[1]

नवाचार-

नवाचार का तात्पर्य मूल में परिवर्तन कर नये आचरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना है अर्थात् किसी परम्परा के शुद्ध रूप में परिवर्तन कर उसे नयी दिशा प्रदान करना नवाचार कहलाता है। पं. लक्ष्मण भट्ट तैलंग जी के अनुसार पं. जी के अनुसार "नवाचार परम्पराओं में आंशिक परिवर्तन करना नहीं होता है यह तो परम्पराओं के समक्ष स्वयं की कल्पना से नयी ईमारत खड़ी कर देने के रूप में मानते है"।[2] नवाचार का शाब्दिक अर्थ उसकी संधि है-नव+अच्+अर यहाँ आचरण का तात्पर्य है। नवाचार का मुख्य उद्देश्य ऐसी उपयोगी विषय-वस्तु अथवा परम्पराएं से है, जिनका प्राणी-जगत् में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान हो रहा है उस उद्देश्यों को सरल एवं सहज बनाने में उसके मूल स्वरूप को ध्यान मे रखकर किये गये

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SEPTEMBER 23-25, 2019

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Issues & Challenges to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals 4's & 16's Target

Department of Social Science and Law

(Day-3; September 25, 2019)

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Women's Education Transition in the 21st Century

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Abstract:

The status of women is one of important aspects to study in every era. In Ancient Indian society status of women is some extent satisfactory. In recent years the role of women has undergone some drastic changes due to globalization and commercialism. This paper investigate whether the status of women in modern Indian society regarding Equality, Education, Health, Employment, Marriage and Family life, Race and Gender,

Religion and Culture is maintained or deteriorated. It also explores that as the society is developed in 21st century the position and respect of women is deteriorated after so many constitutional provisions what are the factors behind it.

Keywords: Society, status, rights, participation

Introduction:

India is in now transition. The 21st century is the 'knowledge century era'. A knowledge-driven generation will be an asset for the progress and development of the nation. As the social and economic development should match the growth rates. To achieve and sustain the high growth rates, access in education should be open for the entire population of the country without any discrimination. Education unlocks the doors for progress. As women are dynamic promoters of social transformation. Their education is must, Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said 'if you educate a woman you educate a family but if you educate a man you educate him only'.

The following points give a clear vision about the development of women Education from past to present.

Vedic Period:

During this period, women had High social and religious status. Hence their education was at a peak. Upanayana, the Vedic initiation for girls was common. Women were allowed for the study of Vedas and the performance of sacrifices. It was consistently believed that women working in no way intellectually inferior to man. The women education has been highly appreciated in the Atharva Veda. Rig Vedic collection contains hymns composed by different

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Department of Geography
S.B.K. Govt. College,
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राजस्थान में दीर्घकालीन कृषि में भूजल प्रबंधन की भूमिका

सिंचाई की दृष्टि से राजस्थान भू-गर्भीय जल की कमी वाला राज्य है। यहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय जल संसाधनों की मात्र एक प्रतिशत जल ही उपलब्ध है। भारतीय संस्कृति में जल को देवता और जीवन का पर्याय माना जाता है। समस्त जीवधारियों यानि कि मनुष्य, पशु-पक्षियों एवं पेड़ पौधों के शरीर का 90 प्रतिशत भाग पानी का ही बना होता है। जीवन की समस्त आवश्यक क्रियाओं के लिए जल नितान्त आवश्यक है, जिसके अभाव में ना तो सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति सम्भव है और न कृषि का विकास। विडम्बना ही है कि पृथ्वी का लगभग तीन चौथाई भाग जल से ढका होने तथा मानवीय शरीर पानी से भरे होने के बावजूद पीने व खेती हेतु जल उपलब्धता अत्यल्प है। जल एक ऐसा प्राकृतिक संसाधन है जिसके बिना जीवन की कल्पना ही नहीं की जा सकती इसलिए कहा गया है कि जल ही जीवन है तथा जल ही जीवन है। पृथ्वी का 97 प्रतिशत जल समुद्र में मौजूद है, परन्तु यह पानी अत्यधिक लवणयुक्त होने के कारण कृषि के योग्य नहीं है। पृथ्वी का शेष एक-चौथाई भाग, जो कि भूमि से ढका हुआ है। भूमि पर कुल पानी की मात्रा का लगभग 4 प्रतिशत भाग उपलब्ध है। पानी की यह मात्रा वर्ष में कुछ महीनों पर नदियों में भू-जल के रूप में, जीवों में वायुमण्डल में वाष्प के रूप में मौजूद रहती है।

भूमि पर उपलब्ध पानी की सबसे अधिक मात्रा बर्फ के रूप में पहाड़ों पर उपलब्ध है, उसके बाद भू-जल की मात्रा भू-जल के रूप में मौजूद रहती है। जल एक राष्ट्रीय संसाधन है और अगला विश्वयुद्ध मजबूती बनाने या तेल पर अपना आधिपत्य जमाने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि पानी के लिए लड़ा जाएगा। कारण स्पष्ट है, जनसंख्या दबाव के कारण कृषि, पशुपालन, उद्योग धन्धों एवं पीने के पानी की माँग बढ़ती जा रही है। दूसरी ओर बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण वन सिमटते जा रहे हैं, जिस कारण वर्षा जल रुककर धरती में समा नहीं पाता, परिणामस्वरूप धरती का जलस्तर 1.5 मीटर प्रति वर्ष निरन्तर नीचे गिरता जा रहा है, जिससे आगामी दो-ढ़ाई दशकों में कृषि को मिलने वाले जल के अनुपात में 10-15 प्रतिशत कमी आने का अनुमान किया गया है। भू-जल के ऊपरी जल स्त्रोत सूख रहे हैं। अतः पानी की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु भू-जल के निचले एवं गहरे जल स्त्रोतों का दोहन किया जा रहा है, जिनमें पानी अधिकांशतः लवणीय गुणवत्ता का मिल रहा है जिसके कारण मृदा स्वास्थ्य खराब होने के कारण, फसलोत्पादन एवं मानव स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव देखने को मिल रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही, पानी के भूमि से निकालने की लागत बढ़ने से फसल की उत्पादन लागत बढ़ती जा रही है। अतः घरेलू एवं औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जल की माँग दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ने के कारण जहाँ एक ओर सिंचित क्षेत्र की कमी हो रही है वहीं दूसरी ओर जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण कृषि उत्पादों की माँग निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है अतः वर्तमान में जल की गम्भीर समस्या को ध्यान में रखकर समन्वित जल संसाधनों के सामूहिक प्रबन्धन की नितान्त आवश्यकता है।

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