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V I D Y A W A R T A

International Seminar
on

**Towards Sustainable Women Health:
Decoding the Menstruation Taboo**

सतत महिला स्वास्थ्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में रजोधर्म की वर्जना का विवेचन

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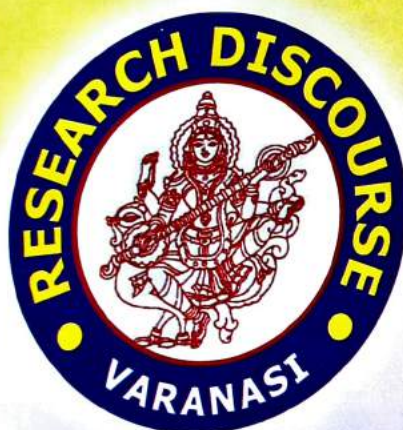
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Shrimad Bhagvad Gita: As a study of 'Suchita' or Purity in a COVID-19 Stricken World.**Dr Sarita Singh**

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Maharaja Bijli Pasi Govt. PG College, Ashiyana, Lucknow

Abstract: Though over the millennia, several instructions of these sacred texts have gradually seeped in to our culture and have reinforced and strengthened our traditions, yet, the modern Indian society, bedazzled by the glamour of the Western culture, has been considering them as pejorative and archaic. We have been equating modernization with westernization and mostly because western lifestyle is all about 'be in your comfort zone'. However, when the West began to comprehend and appreciate the importance of various precepts of the Indian culture and started adopting them, only then did we also acknowledge their value. The sacred texts like the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the Aranyakas, the Vedangas, the ManuSmriti, the Vedanta, the GrihSutras, the YogSutras, the Darshans, the PrakaranGranthsand the epics likethe Ramayana and the Mahabharat along with the ShrimadBhagvad Gita, and many more, form the philosophical and theoretical core of our religion. Among these the ShrimadBhagvad Gita, stresses upon the virtuous performance of one's duty irrespective of the result. It offers commentary on knowledge, monotheism, selflessness, ways to overcome negative thoughts, meditation, introspection, eternal nature of soul, purity, faith in god, importance of karma, transitory nature of desires, permanence of change, yog and truth. It is a discourse on the purification of the soul by shedding of negative thoughts. Considering the enlightenment of soul that the Bhagvad Gita aims at, its profound teachings make it an indispensable and utmost necessity in modern times. Thus, this paper aims to study an indispensable aspect, that is, of purity that is inherent in this sacred book, amalgamating it with the need for purity in the modern times.

Keywords: Bhagvad Gita, Suchita, Purity of thought, Yog, Salvation.

Even after thousands of years, we still have to exhume the tenets, the philosophies and the ideas that exist in the sacred texts of *Hinduism*, or the *Sanatan Dharma*, as I would preferably like to address it. Though over the millennia, several instructions of these sacred texts have gradually seeped in to our culture and have reinforced and strengthened our traditions, yet, the modern Indian society, bedazzled by the glamour of the Western culture, has been considering them as pejorative and archaic. We have been equating modernization with westernization and mostly because western lifestyle is all about 'be in your comfort zone'. However, when the West began to comprehend and appreciate the importance of various precepts of the Indian culture and started adopting them, only then did we also acknowledge their value. For example, *YOG*, once considered the prerogative of the saints, when was transformed into *YOGA* by the western countries, instantly gained recognition and became an indispensable part as well as a fashion statement in our lives and then the Indians hastily credited it as an ingenuine tenet of their very own culture. Same goes with vegetarianism, meditation, ahimsa or non-violence, and spirituality.

The sacred texts like the *Vedas*, the *Upanishads*, the *Puranas*, the *Aranyakas*, the *Vedangas*, the *ManuSmriti*, the *Vedanta*, the *GrihSutras*, the *YogSutras*, the *Darshans*, the *PrakaranGranth*s and the epics likethe *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* along with the *ShrimadBhagvadGita*, and many more, form the philosophical and theoretical core of our religion. Along with the commentaries on metaphysical knowledge, transcendentalism, spirituality, cosmology, soul, human existence, psychological phenomena, they comprise of instructions and ways to achieve divinity through selflessness and devotion, and to lead a productive, contented and healthy life. They provide detail explanations of rituals and ceremonies, ways to worship gods, medical cures, magical charms, laws and duties for mankind and the nature.

Among all these sacred scriptures, the *ShrimadBhagvadGita* has had the most significant and prolific influence on humanity. It forms a part of the *Mahabharat*, world's longest epic poem, comprising of about 100,000 verses, composed by *Ved Vyās* aka *KrishnaDvaipayna*, approximately around 4th century B.C. The *Mahabharata* is a unique, religious, mythological, historical and philosophical *Smriti* text, in *Sanskrit* and is attributed to have been written by *Lord Ganesha* himself, while *Ved Vyās* recited the verses to him. It is believed to have been written in about three years.

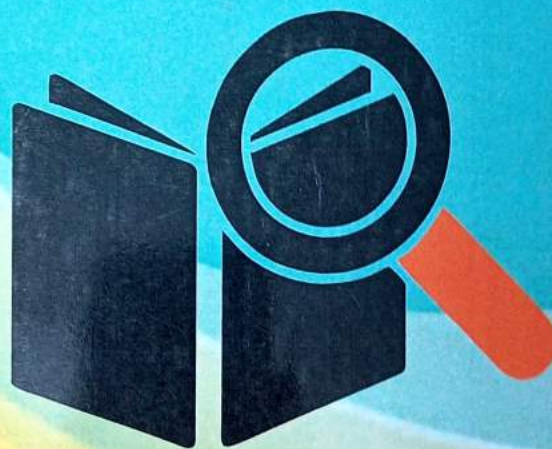
The *Mahabharata* unfolds the mysteries of the *Vedas*, the *Vedangas* and the *Upanishads*, and describes sovereignty, justice, morality, duty, salvation, *YogShastra*, astrology, theology, advanced warfare, craftsmanship, kinship and education in detail. It is a philosophical summary on *Sanatan Dharma* and its Vedic tradition. For



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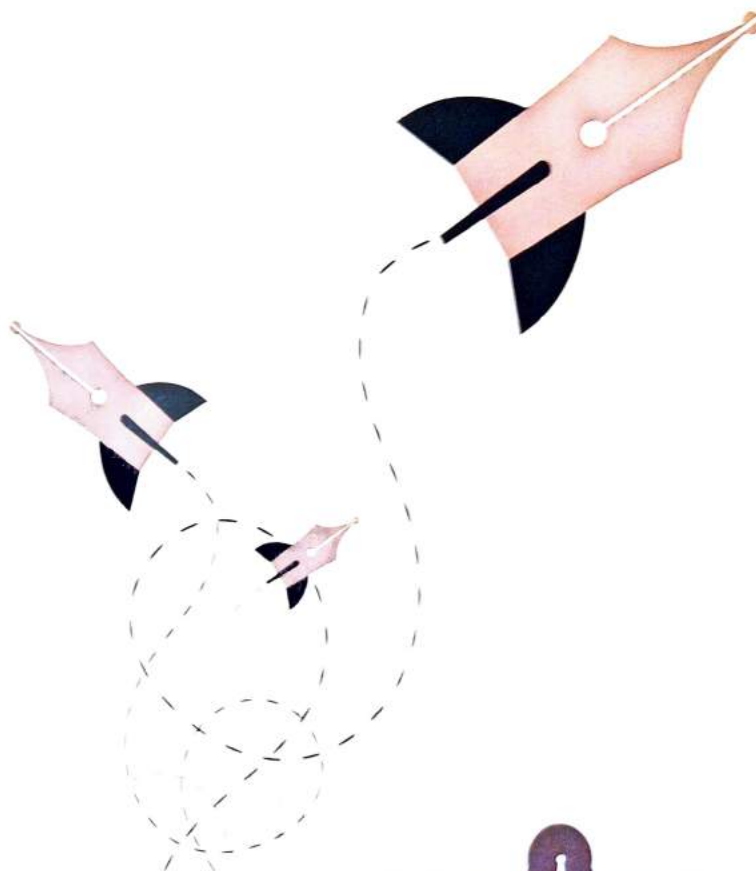
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A FEMINIST READING OF NIKITA GILL'S POEM "FIRE"

ABSTRACT

Dr. Anshu Singh

While surfing of Instagram last night made me explore the insta account of his famous poet Nikita Gill. The miniature verses rallied one after another as I kept my screen scrolling. The myriad array of beautiful human-scale poems concealed were incredible. The plethora of themes that Nikita Gill deals with in her poems, mostly accounts for her success and resonance with today's generation. Most of Gill's work explores the themes of love, relationships, Modern craving for instant gratification has taken away the longevity and endurance from relationships, leading to heartbreaks, frustration, loneliness, and suffering. This finds an echo in most of Gill's poems and thus her poem was "Fire", published in her collection titled, *Wild Embers: Poems of Rebellion, Fire, and Desire*. The poem which attracted my attention, her collection covers a range of issues from self-love, being strong and determined, self-growth, resilience, rediscovering self, overcoming traumas, and healing.

Keywords: Self-discovery, Equality, Male domination, Patriarchy, Femininity.

Among all the pros and cons of globalization, its most striking contribution has been that females finally got an opportunity to move out of the four-walled confinement area that has seen the incessant, forceful, and sometimes deliberate decay and death of their dreams, desires, aspirations, and potential. Globalization, with all its advantages and disadvantages, allowed both educated and uneducated women of all classes to move out of the house. Globalization brought with it a new emerging economy that created the whole world into a big consumer world. As a result, both men and women now have to be self-reliant in order to survive and also maintain a status in today's material world. Thus, women are now emerging out of their closets and treading boldly in the areas that were forbidden for the fairer sex, so This financial security has given an edge to feminism. A free independent woman is much more conscious of self than ever before.

writers are quite fierce and bold in their demands to be treated as equal to men. Their tone is aggressive and they do not shy away from penning the innermost desires, their woman's heart harbours. They demand to be regarded as dealing with various issues just because they are women.

In this context, the name Nikita Gill cannot be missed. A poet and writer, she is quite famous in digital media with millions of followers. In fact, her page on Instagram has hailed her as one of the most exciting youngest of poets. The brevity with which she conveys her thoughts is commendable and strikes an ungainly chord with the youngsters of today that are always in haste and have almost no time to indulge in lengthy literary conformation.

Born to an Indian Kashmiri Sikh merchant navy officer, in Belfast, on June 20th, 1987, she soon moved to New Delhi with her family. Nikita Gill completed her masters in Design. Her talent as a writer could not be missed. At the early age of 12, she published her first

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BUILDING CULTURAL SENSITIVITY : A STUDY OF VIKRAM SETH'S *FROM HEAVEN LAKE* : TRAVELS THROUGH SINKIANG AND TIBET

Dr. Sarita Singh*

ABSTRACT

Vikram Seth, traversing through diverse cultural paradigms, covers his journey from China, Tibet, Nepal, and India, in his novel *From Heaven Lake*. It is about his unusual travel in China using unfamiliar modes of travel. The journey provides him a chance to traverse through the natural landscapes and experience the Chinese culture, which he would never have come across otherwise. He learns a lot about the people and the culture of China and while coming back to India via Tibet and Nepal wonders whether there really exists a line of demarcation between so-called nations, when in reality, he could not feel any natural disparity across different borders that he crossed. Thus, this paper aims to focus on Vikram Seth's experiences that he had while this long journey and how his perceptions and outlooks are modified or changed through these experiences.

Keywords : China, Culture, Oriental Cultures, Travelogue, Travel narratives, Globalization.

“Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's lifetime.”

-- Mark Twain, *The Innocents Abroad/Roughing It*

Indeed, these words of Mark Twain find an echo in the ever-existing literary genre of travel writing. If we chronicle human history, we will find that travel has an important contribution to the journey of human development. Traveling is a basic human instinct. Traveling gives a neutral perspective to the traveler. By traveling to new places, a person becomes free from frustration, from the pressure of the environment near him, and helps him to establish relations with a new place and its people. The drafting of these travel experiences and encounters creates travel literature.

In his travel description, the author gives place to the natural peculiarity of a new place, its social structure, the living culture of the people, the local language, their

thinking and thoughts towards the visitors, thus enriching our knowledge and broadening our vision to understand the world as one unit.

A distinctive point about travel writing is the feeling of alienation. Generally, when the person travels overseas far down from his motherland he gets to know about his own identity and is able to appreciate the difference between the territories. Apart from this sense of alienation and difference, travel narratives also develop a sensitivity towards appreciating and acknowledging other cultures too.

Travel writings have always been there in the form of historical writing, personal journey details or a fictional journey to a fictional place. Travel writing as a literary genre is a multi-hued detail of a traveler's experiences and observations. The writer gives an insight into his perception of the culture, people, and the thought process of that particular place. Reading travelogues also give those a chance to explore and live the adventures of someone else, who otherwise could not afford to travel due to some reasons. Also, travel literature not only offers

विविध राजनीतिक आन्दोलनों के प्रकाश में नागार्जुन के उपन्यासों का मूल्यांकन

डॉ० राघवेन्द्र मिश्र, असिस्टेंट प्रो०, हिन्दी
महाराजा बिजलीपासी रा० रत्ना० महा०, आशियाना, लखनऊ

सारांश

राजनीतिक आन्दोलनों का प्रभाव जनमानस पर व्यापक रूप से पड़ा है। किसान आन्दोलन, साम्राज्यवादी शासन के विरुद्ध भारत में चलने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के मुक्ति आन्दोलन, इन सब ने मिलकर न केवल शहरी बल्कि गाँवों में भी राजनीतिक चेतना को पुष्ट किया और आमजनता में प्रतिशक्ति और संगठन की भावना को विस्तार दिया। कथा-साहित्य ही ऐसी विधा है, जिसमें व्यापक तौर पर विभिन्न आन्दोलनों की समग्र व्याख्या उपलब्ध होती है। नागार्जुन के कथा साहित्य में राजनीतिक आन्दोलनों के प्रभावों को कई स्थलों पर वृहद् रूप में विश्लेषित किया गया है। राजनीतिक आन्दोलन केवल साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के विरुद्ध ही नहीं प्रारम्भ हुआ, बल्कि स्वयं भारत में स्वतंत्रता के बाद किसानों, मजदूरों, छात्रों एवं विभिन्न श्रम संगठनों ने जनचेतना फैलाने के लिए विभिन्न राजनीतिक आन्दोलनों को सफलतापूर्वक चलाया। ये आन्दोलन भारत के भिन्न-भिन्न हिस्सों में अपूर्व उद्देश्यों को लेकर कितने सफल या असफल रहे, यह निष्कर्ष देना तो कठिन है, किन्तु इतना तो निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि इन विभिन्न जनआन्दोलनों ने लोक जीवन में संगठन और प्रतिरोध के नए सूत्र खोजे तथा लोक मन पर इसके गहरे चिह्न अंकित हुए जिनका प्रभाव हम प्रकारान्तर में देख सकते हैं। चाहे वह भूमिसुधार की पहल रही हो, या मजदूरों को श्रम के बदले दिया जाने वाला अधिकार रहा हो, चाहे महिलाओं को मिलने वाला राजनीतिक-आर्थिक अधिकार रहे हों, या किसानों के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न तहसीलों की सरकारी योजनाएँ, तथा कल्याणकारी प्रयास रहे हों—ये सब इन्हीं आन्दोलनों की संघर्षचेतना से उपजे, ऐसे परिवर्तन हैं, जिनका विस्तार से विश्लेषण हम हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में पाते हैं।



भूमंडलीय और तकनीकी समय में हिंदी



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डॉ. राघवेन्द्र मिश्र

इक्कीसवीं सदी बीसवीं शताब्दी से भी ज्यादा तीव्र परिवर्तनों वाली तथा चमत्कारिक उपलब्धियों वाली शताब्दी सिद्ध हो रही है। विज्ञान एवं तकनीक के सहारे पूरी दुनिया एक वैश्विक गाँव में तब्दील हो रही है और स्थलीय व भौगोलिक दूरियां अपनी अर्थवत्ता खो रही हैं। वर्तमान विश्व व्यवस्था आर्थिक और व्यापारिक आधार पर ध्रुवीकरण तथा पुनर्संघटन की प्रक्रिया से गुजर रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में विश्व के शक्तिशाली राष्ट्रों के महत्त्व का क्रम भी बदल रहा है।

यदि हम विगत तीन शताब्दियों पर विचार करें तो कई रोचक निष्कर्ष पा सकते हैं। यदि अठारहवीं सदी आस्ट्रिया और हंगरी के वर्चस्व की रही है तो उन्नीसवीं सदी ब्रिटेन और जर्मनी के वर्चस्व का साक्ष्य देती है। इसी तरह बीसवीं सदी अमेरिका एवं सोवियत संघ के वर्चस्व के रूप में विश्व नियति का निदर्शन करने वाली रही है। आज स्थिति यह है कि लगभग विश्व समुदाय, दबी जुबान से ही सही, यह कहने लगा है कि इक्कीसवीं सदी भारत और चीन की होगी। इस सदी में इन दोनों देशों की तूती बोलेगी। इस भविष्यवाणी को चरितार्थ करने वाले ठोस कारण हैं। आज भारत और चीन विश्व की सबसे तीव्र गति से उभरने वाली अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से हैं तथा विश्व स्तर पर इनकी स्वीकार्यता और महत्ता स्वतः बढ़ रही है।

जाहिर है कि जब किसी राष्ट्र को विश्व बिरादरी अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा महत्त्व और स्वीकृति देती है तथा उसके प्रति अपनी निर्भरता में इजाफा पाती है तो उस राष्ट्र की तमाम चीजें स्वतः महत्त्वपूर्ण बन जाती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत की विकासमान अंतरराष्ट्रीय हैसियत हिंदी के लिए परदान-सदृश है। यह सच है कि वर्तमान वैश्विक परिवेश में भारत की

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प्रेमचन्द के कथा साहित्य में लोकजीवन की अभिव्यक्ति

डॉ० राघवचन्द्र मिश्र

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर—हिन्दी

महाराजा बिजली पारसी राजकीय

स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, आशियाना, लखनऊ

हिन्दी कथासाहित्य में लोकजीवन की अभिव्यक्ति प्रेमचन्द के कथासाहित्य से मानी जाती है जो आगे चलकर नागार्जुन, रेणु आदि अन्यान्य कथा साहित्यकारों द्वारा उत्तरोत्तर समृद्ध होती गयी। प्रेमचन्द के साहित्य की उपादेयता को रेखांकित करते हुए राम स्वरूप चतुर्वेदी जी ने लिखा है—“साहित्यिक क्षेत्र में प्रेमचन्द ने वही काम किया जो राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में गाँधी ने किया।”

प्रेमचन्द युग से पूर्व के कथासाहित्य में समकालीन जीवन की झलक तो उपलब्ध है परन्तु लोकजीवन का अंकन अत्यन्त न्यून मात्रा में हुआ है। प्रेमचन्द युग से पूर्व के कथासाहित्य में जो लोकजीवन यत्र-तत्र दृष्टिगत भी होता है वह मुख्य कथा के साथ प्रकारांतर में आता है। यदि हम हिन्दी कथा साहित्य के विकास के आरम्भिक दौर पर सतही दृष्टि डालें तो इसमें उद्भव के समय पूँजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था और मध्य वर्ग की भूमिका नगण्य है और गाँव, कृषक जीवन और लोक संस्कृति का अंश सूक्ष्म है।

सन् 1870 से 1890 ई तक की अवधि को मोटे तौर पर हम हिन्दी कथा साहित्य का उद्भवकाल मान सकते हैं। तत्कालीन भारत ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद के चंगुल में तड़फड़ा रहा था और विदेशी पूँजीवाद उसका चौतरफा शोषण कर रहा था। इस विदेशी पूँजीवाद की भाषा अँग्रेजी थी और पूरे हिन्दी क्षेत्र में साक्षरता की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय थी। ऐसे समय में शिक्षा मात्र प्राथमिक स्तर तक ही सीमित थी। इस तरह शहरी और ग्रामीण जीवन का मध्य वर्ग हिन्दी साहित्य में यूरोपीय साहित्य की तरह लगभग अनुपस्थित था। डॉ० रामगोपाल राय ने इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में अपने ‘हिन्दी उपन्यास का इतिहास’ ग्रन्थ में लिखा है— “इस काल में अधिकांश उपन्यासों और कहानियों में जिस समाज का अंकन हुआ है वह मध्य वर्गीय समाज है। समाज का निचला वर्ग यहाँ तक कि निम्न और सामान्य मध्य वर्ग भी इनमें अनुपस्थित है।”

अन्धविश्वास, रीति-रिवाज, रुढ़ियाँ, परम्पराएँ, रहन-सहन खान-पान, वेशभूषा बोली-बानी, उत्सव, मनोरंजन आदि लोक जीवन की विशिष्ट संस्कृति के विविध आयाम हैं जिनमें लोक जमीन साँसे लेता है। लोकजीवन के इन्द्रधनुषी रंग प्रेमचन्द के कथा साहित्य में निखर कर सामने आते हैं और हम अपनी माटी की सौंधी महक से परिचित कराते हैं।

लोकजीवन को केन्द्रीय आधार बनकर लिखे-जाने वाले उपन्यासों में मुंशी प्रेमचन्द एक श्रेष्ठ कथाशिल्पी के रूप में जाने जाते हैं। लोक जीवन को अपनी रचनाओं में अभिव्यक्त करने की परम्परा शनैः-शनैः प्रेमचन्द से ही आरम्भ होती है। इनके उपन्यासों में लोकजीवन को पूरी सहृदयता के साथ चित्रित किया गया है। गोदान, प्रेमाश्रम, रंगभूमि आदि उपन्यासों सहित उनकी तमाम कहानियों में लोकजीवन पसरा हुआ है। ग्राम्य जीवन और लोकसंस्कृति की अन्यान्य विशेषताएँ अपनी विविधताओं के साथ इनके कथासाहित्य में अंकित हैं। यहाँ लोक जीवन अपनी निजता में पूर्णतः रत और उन्मुक्तता में पूर्णतः मस्त दिखायी देता है। ऐसा लगता है कि इन उपन्यासों का रचनाकार लोकप्रिय में घुला-मिला

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समीचीन

(साहित्य-समाज-संस्कृति और राजनीति के खुले मंच की त्रैमासिक-अव्यावसायिक पत्रिका)
पीयर रिव्यूड ब यू. जी. सी. केयर लिस्ट में सम्मिलित जर्नल



विशेषांक आज़ादी के संघर्ष का सामाजिक और साहित्यिक परिप्रेक्ष्य

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छायावाद में राष्ट्रीय जागरण और सामाजिक परिवर्तन

डॉ. राघवेंद्र मिश्र

स्वाधीनता की बहुआयामी छवियों और राष्ट्रीय जागरण के सवालों से जुड़ते हुए छायावाद ने भारतीय जन जीवन और समाज में ऐतिहासिक कार्य किया। छायावाद ने स्त्री स्वाधीनता के पक्ष को मजबूती से रखते हुए समाज को संकीर्ण रुढ़ियों से मुक्त करने की महत्पूर्ण पहल की।

छायावाद वस्तुतः एक व्यापक जीवन-दृष्टि थी जिसकी अभिव्यक्ति सामान्य रूप से कविता, कहानी, उपन्यास, नाटक आदि साहित्यिक माध्यमों से हुई, परंतु भावात्मकता के कारण उसकी विशेष अभिव्यक्ति कविता में ही हो सकी और उसी में उसे प्रधानता भी मिली।

नामवर सिंह लिखते हैं 'छायावाद हमारी विशेष सामाजिक और साहित्यिक आवश्यकता से पैदा हुआ.. छायावाद ने समाज और साहित्य को उसने जिस तरह पुरानी रुढ़ियों से मुक्त किया, उसी तरह आधुनिक राष्ट्रीय और मानवतावादी भावनाओं को और भी प्रेरित किया।' छायावाद स्वातंत्र्य-संघर्ष अकेले व्यक्ति का न था वह सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक सामूहिकता से जुड़ा हुआ था। यह सामाजिक भागीदारी की भावना से उत्पन्न काव्यात्मक अभिव्यक्ति है। अकेले रहने से क्या स्वाधीनता मिलती है? व्यक्तित्व को जकड़ने वाले एक समूह से अलग होकर अपने व्यक्तित्व के पूर्ण विकास के लिए किसी अन्य सामाजिक समूह से रागात्मक संबंध स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि मध्यवर्गीय व्यक्ति ने अपने व्यक्तित्व की स्वाधीनता के लिए सामंती व्यवस्था से लड़ाई की तो अपने मध्यवर्ग के साथ उसका गहरा संपर्क होना आवश्यक था।

छायावाद ने एक तरफ सामाजिक स्वाधीनता और वैयक्तिक विकास की भावना को मजबूती प्रदान की तो दूसरी ओर प्रकृति - प्रेम के रूप में उसने सामाजिक मुक्ति का संदेश दिया। प्रख्यात आलोचक नामवर सिंह ने अपनी पुस्तक छायावाद में लिखा है कि, 'प्रकृति-प्रेम से सामाजिक स्वाधीनता और वैयक्तिक विकास का क्या संबंध है, यह सहसा समझ में नहीं आता। लेकिन जब हम स्वच्छंदतावादी कवियों के मुख से यह सुनते हैं कि कविता करने की प्रेरणा उन्हें, प्रकृति से मिली तो सोचना चाहिए कि प्रकृति में आखिर वह कौन-सी शक्ति थी, जिसने मुक्तिकापी स्वच्छंदतावादी कवि को सबसे अधिक आकृष्ट किया? राष्ट्रीय जागरण के उस युग की प्रायः अनेक कविताओं और कहानियों में दिखलाया गया है कि देश-प्रेम की भावना प्रकृति-प्रेम से ही उत्पन्न हुई और फिर उसके परिणामस्वरूप भावुक हृदय देश-सेवा तथा देशोद्धार के लिए प्रवृत्त हुए।'²

पराधीन देश में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का उदय पुनरुत्थान - भावना से होता है। इसकी वजह है। विजेता जाति प्रायः विजित जाति को दबाने के लिए उसमें से सभी प्रकार की शक्तियों का अपहरण करने का प्रयत्न करती है। भारतवर्ष पर अपनी साम्राज्यवादी छाया डालने के बाद अंग्रेजों ने भी यही किया। उन्होंने भारतीयों के आत्म-गौरव को कुचलने के लिए हर तरह की कोशिश की उनको वर्बर और असभ्य कहा; उनकी सांस्कृतिक परंपरा को तुच्छ ठहराया; उन्हें शुरू से ही हार खानेवाला साबित किया और भारतीयों के मन में वह भाव भरने की कोशिश की कि अपनी भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों के कारण

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राजकीय महाविद्यालय आशियाना लखनऊ

[illegible]

अनमेल विवाह का एक भयंकर परिणाम यह होता था कि स्त्रियाँ शीघ्र विधवा हो जाती थीं। समाज में एक विधवा का स्थान अछूत ब्राह्मण ने सात सौ नकद गिनकर उससे शादी की।¹⁰

अनमेल विवाह का एक भयंकर परिणाम यह होता था कि स्त्रियाँ शीघ्र विधवा हो जाती थीं। समाज में एक विधवा का स्थान अछूत ब्राह्मण ने सात सौ नकद गिनकर उससे शादी की।¹⁰

से भी नीचे है। जीवन के सारे सुख उसके लिए समाप्त हो जाते हैं। विधवाओं की दारुण दशा व विधवाओं के सामाजिक प्रभावों को नागाजु अपने उपन्यासों में दिखाते हैं, "समाज में एक तरुणी विधवा को किन परिस्थितियों से मुकाबला करना पड़ता है, इस बात को जयकिशोर भली-भाँति समझते थे।"¹¹ इस तरुणी विधवा गौरी की दशा का मार्मिकता से वर्णन किया गया है। समाज में विधवाएँ अन्य पुरुषों की लोलुप दृष्टि का शिकार बनती हैं, अन्ततः शारीरिक कष्ट, मानसिक अवसाद व समाज की लांछना भी उन्हीं को सहनी पड़ती है। गर्भपात कराने के बाद गौरी को देखने आयीं स्त्रियाँ खोद-खोदकर उससे वास्तविकता जानती हैं, ऐसे में गौरी का अन्तर्मन व्यथित हो उठता है, "ओ अभागी

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Comparative Study of Strength among Girls of Uttar Pradesh

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Lucknow

Abstract

For the purpose of the study of the total four hundred and fifty girls were selected as a subject from different areas of Uttar Pradesh which were which were urban semi urban and rural. The subject selected following procedure of random selection the average age of the subject was from 12 to 15 years. The study was delimited to abdominal Muscular strength and shoulder muscular strength only.

The necessary data was collected by administering the test after collecting data from four hundred and fifty subject were analyzed by utilizing descriptive is descriptive statistics including mean, SD, Analysis of variance (F ratio) and critical (t-SD) was found.

Result revealed a significant difference among girls urban, semi urban and rural of government schools in relation to strength at 0.05 level of confidence.

Keywords: Government Schools, Urban, Semi-Urban, Rural Government Schools, Strength, Muscular Strength, Abdominal Muscular Strength, Shoulder Muscular Strength

Introduction

Women's health is not only influenced by genetics, biology, and physiology but also by women's role in the society. The field of women's health has developed in response to increasing knowledge of the non-reproductive difference between men and women, with physicians, scientists, nurses, advocates, social workers, coach, health consultant, fitness, experts and administrators collaborating in a multidisciplinary effort to understand and promote women's health and general well being. The National Academy of Women's Health Medical Education Published a comprehensive definition which reflects a multidisciplinary approach to considering Women's health. Women's health is devoted to facilitating the preservation of wellness and prevention of illness and includes screening, diagnosis and management of conditions which are unique to women, are more common in women, are serious in women and have manifestations, risk factors or interventions which are different in women.¹

Women's health also recognizes the importance of the study of gender differences, recognizes the values and knowledge of women and their experience of health and illness, diversity of women's health needs over the life cycle and how these needs reflects differences in race, class, ethnicity, culture, areas, sexual preferences and level of education and access to medical care; includes the empowerment of women, as for all patients, to be informed participants in their own health care.²

Therefore the research scholar was making and attempt to determined the comparison Abdominal and Shoulder muscular strength among girls of urban, semi urban, and rural government schools of Uttar Pradesh.

Review of Literature

Yoshinura³ health promoting school activities have been implemented in developing countries, but their experiences have not been fully shared. Our objective is to explore the difference of health promoting school status in urban, semi urban and rural areas in Lao PDR. To accomplish this we evaluated 133 schools in three provinces using a checklist developed by the government school health taskforce. We interviewed first through fifth grade pupils, school principals, food vendors, community chiefs, and observed school environments. We found that urban and semi-urban schools had higher scores than rural school in the areas of "personal health and life skills," "healthy school environment," health and nutrition services," and "equity disease control and prevention." However, semi-urban and rural schools showed better results than urban schools for some questions valid in the "school and community



खेल, खिलाड़ी, स्पर्धा और जोश पूर्ण व्याख्यान (पेप टॉक)

डॉ. गुजन शाही

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, शारीरिक शिक्षा,

महाराजा विजय पासी राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय लखनऊ।

सारांश- खेल व्यक्ति के विकास का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग है खेल व्यक्ति के शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य के साथ-साथ, मानसिक सामाजिक, आर्थिक, व आध्यात्मिक विकास में भी सहायक होते हैं। खेल स्पर्धा के माध्यम से व्यक्ति विभिन्न कौशल, अनुभव, और आत्मविश्वास को प्राप्त करता है जो उसके व्यक्तित्व और चरित्र को विकसित करने में उपयोगी भूमिका निभाते हैं।

“खेल अनेक नियमों द्वारा संचालित होने वाली एक प्रतियोगी गतिविधि है जहां प्रतिभागी की शारीरिक क्षमता खेल के परिणामों का एक मात्र अथवा प्राथमिक निर्धारक होती है।”

भारत में खेल, खिलाड़ियों और गुरुओं व स्पर्धाओं का इतिहास निश्चय ही बहुत प्राचीन है। अनेक ऐसी घटनाओं और प्रतिस्पर्धाओं का विवरण हमें पुराणों, पौराणिक कथाओं में देखने को मिलता है और पता चलता है की किसी भी स्पर्धा में भाग लेने हेतु न केवल शारीरिक क्षमता अपितु व्यक्ति या खिलाड़ी का उच्च मनोबल, दृढ़ निश्चय अटूट आत्मविश्वास कार्य को सफल बनाने में सहयोग करता है। किसी भी विशेष परिस्थिति में स्वयं के दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव मात्र से ही असंख्य कठिन रास्तों के बीच



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मानव सम्यता का आधार: 'खेल'

डॉ० गुजन शाही

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर—शारीरिक शिक्षा

माहाराजा बिजली पासी राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, लखनऊ।

सारांश:

भारत अनेक कलाओं, विचारों और खेलों का देश है और दुनिया भर में लोगों को प्रेरित करने वाले खेल की एक समृद्ध विरासत है। सिन्धु-सरस्वती की सम्यताओं के माध्यम से हम खेलों के आधुनिक विकास को देख सकते हैं। वैदिक काल में अनेक खेलों का चल्लेख भारतीय महाकाव्यों में किया गया है। खेल और खेल के विचार व खेलों की उपयोगिता व्यापक दृष्टिकोण हम गति-भाति अनुभव कर सकते हैं परन्तु आधुनिकता के इस युग में हमने अपनी विरासत को भुला दिया है इसलिए शायद आज उचित समय है कि हम अपनी संस्कृति और सम्यता से प्राप्त हुये उन अनुभवों की विस्तृत खोज करें।

मुख्य बिन्दु: खेल, मनोरंजन, शरीर, मस्तिष्क, बुद्धि, आत्मा, व्यायाम, योग।

खेल एक प्राकृतिक गतिविधि है जो एक मनोरंजन का भी उचित साधन है और आज अनेकों अनगिनत खेल और प्रतियोगिताएँ हैं जो प्रतिस्पर्धा के साथ-साथ मनोरंजन भी देती हैं। हर देश के अपने स्वदेशी खेल होते हैं जो अन्य देशों और लोगों को प्रभावित करते हैं। कुछ ऐसे खेल जो चलन में तो नहीं परन्तु आज भी कहीं न कहीं प्रयोग और संस्कृति के अनेकों परिवर्तनों से गुजर रहे हैं जिन्होंने समय के साथ अपने व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोगों को खो दिया और इतिहास का हिस्सा बन गये।

खेल और खेलों का इतिहास एक सामाजिक प्राणी के रूप में मनुष्य के अस्तित्व का एक हिस्सा है। खेल प्राचीन भारत में एक व्यक्ति के समग्र विकास को शिक्षा के माध्यम से परिपूर्ण करने हेतु डिजाइन किया गया था। शरीर के साथ-साथ मस्तिष्क, बुद्धि और आत्मा को जीवित अवस्था में रखने हेतु व्यायाम व योग की शुरूआत की गई खेल व शारीरिक अभ्यास शारीरिक विकास के साधन थे और कभी-कभी रक्षा एवं युद्धाभ्यास के लिये उपयोग किये जाते थे। मनोरंजन मनुष्य सम्यता के महान उपहारों में से एक है। बच्चों के समय विकास और वयस्कों के बीच मनोरंजन के लिये खेलों को सर्वोत्तम संपादि दी जाती थी। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण खेलों में बॉर्ड गेम, पत्थरों के साथ खेल और प्राकृतिक रूप से उपलब्ध सामग्री और ताश जैसे इनटोर खेल सम्मिलित थे। आउटडोर खेलों में पानी के खेल, तीरदाजी और मार्शल आर्ट भी सम्मिलित थे।

खेल व खेलने के लिये अनेक समाचारों, शब्द हैं जिनमें परिभाषित करना कठिन है। ऑक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी में परिभाषित किया गया है कि खेल नियमों के अनुपालन के तहत खेले जाने वाले प्रतिस्पर्धी गतिविधि खेल है; चतुर्वेद कहलाती है। 'स्पोर्ट्स' प्रतिस्पर्धा हेतु पूर्ण नियमों के साथ खेला जाता है जबकि खेल (जैसे) प्रायः मनोरंजन के उद्देश्य से खेला जाने वाला खेल है जिनमें नियमों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा हो भी सकती है

Signature

Determinants of FDI Inflow in India

Digvijay Singh^{*}
Sunil Kumar Niranjana^{**}

Abstract

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a crucial role in economic development and growth. In this research paper, the researcher examines the basic determinants of FDI and how these factors affecting foreign investment inflow in India. In this paper, Inward FDI is a dependent variable whereas GDP size, Trade openness, Exchange Rate, Stock Exchange index are taken as independent variables. This study has used time-series data and the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test used for determining the stationarity of the data. In this study, the researcher concludes that the size of the GDP is the most important determinant that attracting foreign Direct Investment in India.

Keyword: FDI, FPI, Exchange Rate, Stock Exchange Index, Trade openness.

1. Introduction

Capital is the most important factor for economic and industrial development. Such capital resources may be within the domestic boundary or may be outside. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), is the investment made by a person resident outside India through capital instruments –

1. In an unlisted Indian company, or
2. In a listed (stock exchange) Indian company with 10 percent or more than 10 percent of the post issue paid-up equity capital.

According to IMF and OECD definition Foreign direct investment-FDI, reflects the objective of establishing a lasting interest by a resident enterprise. Foreign direct investment (FDI), is a controlling ownership in a business enterprise in one country by an entity based in another country. Foreign direct investment substantially differs from foreign portfolio investment, where

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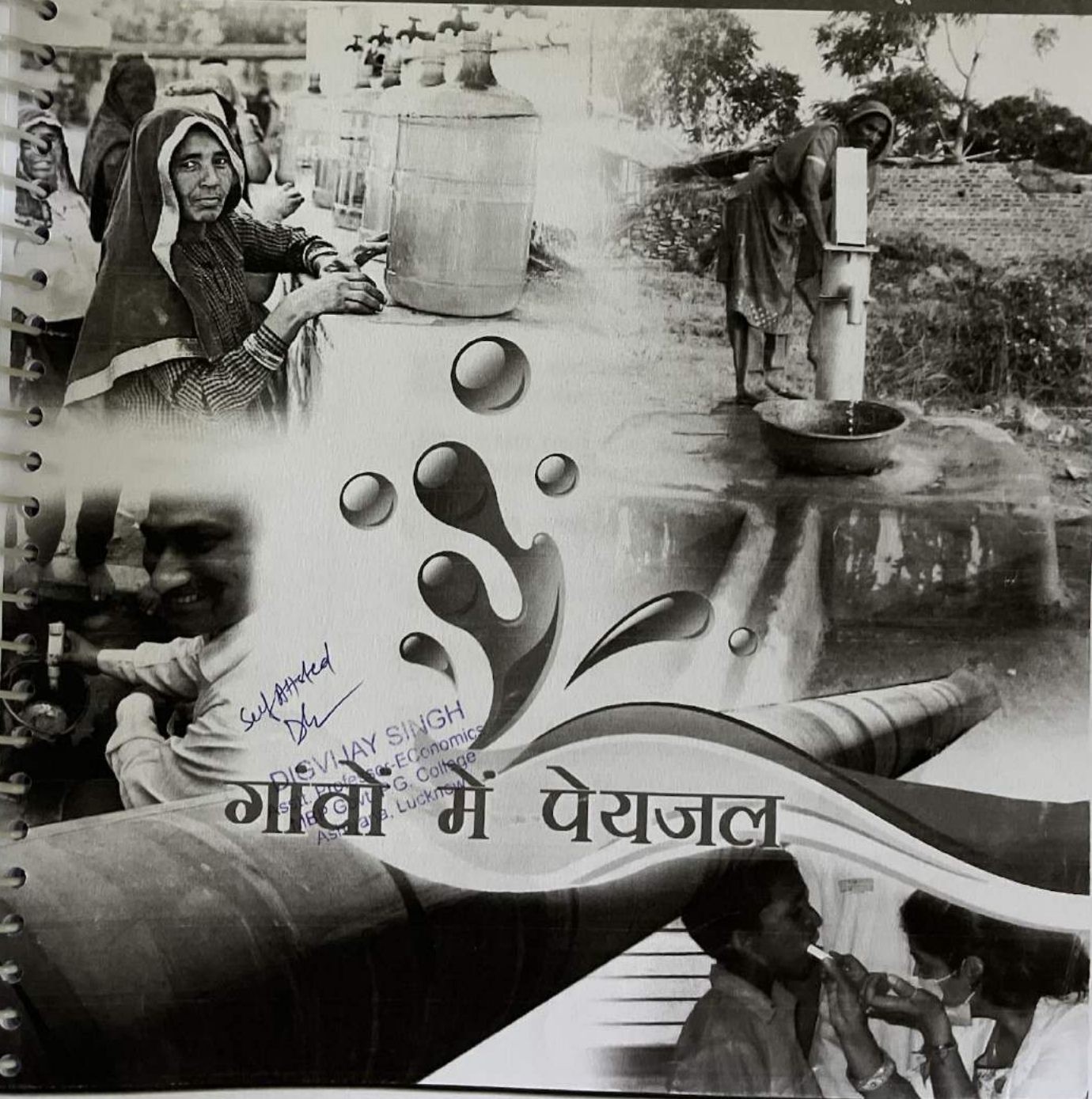
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गांवों में पेयजल



कुरुक्षेत्र



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कुरुक्षेत्र की एजेंसी लेने, ग्राहक बनने और अंक न मिलने की शिकायत के बारे में व्यापार प्रबंधक, (वितरण एवं विज्ञापन) प्रकाशन विभाग, पूर्वी खंड-4, रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली-110 066 से पत्र-व्यवहार करें। विज्ञापनों के लिए सहायक विज्ञापन प्रबंधक, प्रकाशन विभाग, पूर्वी खंड-4, लेवल-7, रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली-110 066 से संपर्क करें। दूरभाष : 26105590, फैक्स : 26175516

कुरुक्षेत्र में प्रकाशित लेखों में व्यक्त विचार लेखकों के अपने हैं। यह आवश्यक नहीं कि सरकारी दृष्टिकोण भी वही हो। पाठकों से आग्रह है कि कैरियर उत्तरदायी नहीं है।

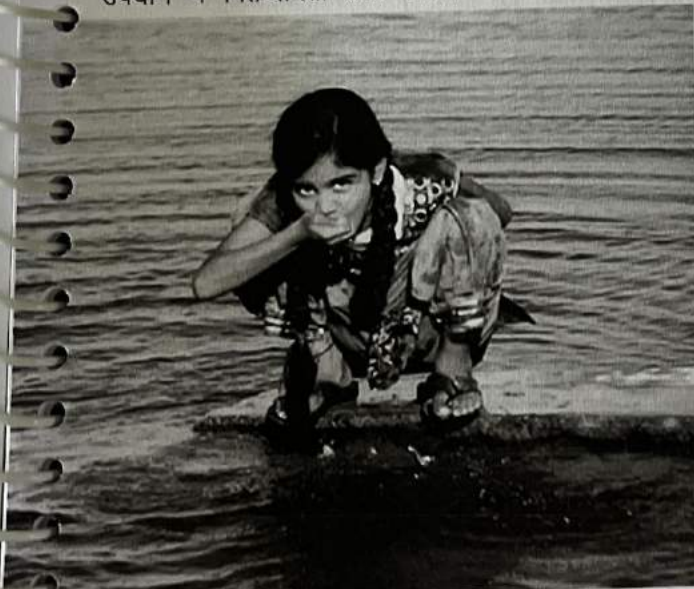
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—दिग्विजय सिंह

यू.एन.ओ. द्वारा हाल में ही प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विश्व के अल्पविकसित देशों के लगभग 15 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को स्वच्छ एवं पीने योग्य जल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इन देशों में करोड़ों लोगों की मौत दूषित जल से संबंधित बीमारियों के कारण हो जाती है। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विश्व में केवल 75 प्रतिशत शहरी और 40 फीसदी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध है। इस तरह से स्पष्ट है कि मृदु जल की उपलब्धता सीमित है तथा आने वाले दिनों में जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण इसकी उपलब्धता घटती ही जाएगी। अतः जल उपयोग में मितव्ययिता तथा उचित जल प्रबन्धन की नीति अपनाकर ही पेयजल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है।

धरातल पर मृदु जल की सीमित उपलब्धता तथा जनसंख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि के कारण प्रति व्यक्ति जल उपलब्धता में निरन्तर कमी आयी है। यू.एन.ओ. द्वारा हाल में ही प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विश्व के अल्पविकसित देशों के लगभग 15 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को स्वच्छ एवं पीने योग्य जल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इन देशों में करोड़ों लोगों की मौत दूषित जल से संबंधित बीमारियों के कारण हो जाती है। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विश्व में केवल 75 प्रतिशत शहरी और 40 फीसदी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध है। इस तरह से स्पष्ट है कि मृदु जल की उपलब्धता सीमित है तथा आने वाले दिनों में जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण इसकी उपलब्धता घटती ही जाएगी। अतः जल उपयोग में मितव्ययिता तथा उचित जल प्रबन्धन की नीति



अपनाकर ही पेयजल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है।

भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में जल संसाधन

भारतीय जनमानस की सहज अवधारणा है कि देश में पेयजल प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। अतः इसके संरक्षण और संपोषणीयता की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत नहीं है। किन्तु सरकार के विभिन्न स्तरों पर ध्यान देने के बाद भी भारत में स्वच्छ पेयजल की अपर्याप्तता बनी हुई है। स्वच्छ पेयजल पर भारत सरकार का निवेश वैश्विक मानकों से काफी कम रहा है।

भारत में कुल स्वच्छ जल की मात्रा 19 अरब घनमीटर है, जिसका 86 फीसदी नदियों, झीलों व तालाबों में उपलब्ध है। स्वतंत्रता के समय प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को हर वर्ष 5000 घनमीटर जल उपलब्ध था, किन्तु जनसंख्या बढ़ने के कारण वर्तमान में यह घटकर सिर्फ 2000 घनमीटर ही रह गया है। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक सन् 2025 तक यह उपलब्धता घटकर 1500 घनमीटर रह जाएगी। भारत में 20 नदियों में से 6 की हालत दयनीय है, इसमें आज 1000 घनमीटर से भी कम जल उपलब्ध है। आने वाले कुछ वर्षों में कई अन्य नदियों में जल एक दुर्लभ संसाधन बन जाएगा। अनुमान है कि सन् 2025 तक सिर्फ ब्रह्मपुत्र-बराक और ताप्ती से कन्याकुमारी तक पश्चिम की ओर बहने वाली नदियों में ही भरपूर पानी रह जाएगा। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने भारत को पानी की गुणवत्ता और उपलब्धता के मानकों के आधार पर 120वां स्थान दिया है। हमारे देश के 30 फीसदी शहरों और 82 फीसदी गांवों में पानी को शुद्ध करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

पेयजल प्रदूषण

यद्यपि प्रकृति ने हमें प्रचुर मात्रा में जल प्रदान किया है, फिर भी हम पेयजल, सिंचाई तथा औद्योगिक उद्देश्यों के लिए जल की

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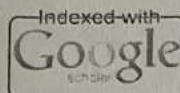
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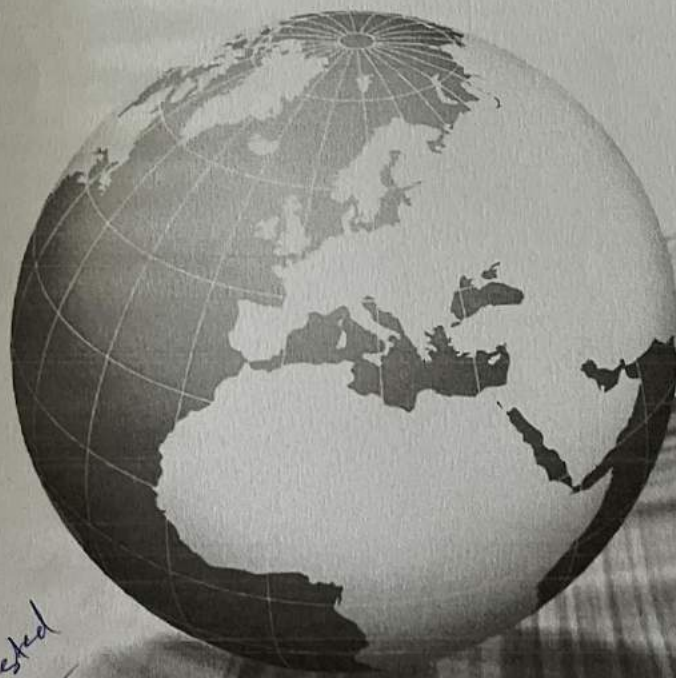
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Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Indian Service Sector

Abstract

The service sector with a share of 55.2 percent in India's gross value added continued to be the key driver of India's economic growth. The service sector is not only the dominant sector in Indian economy but has also attracted significant foreign investment inflow, contributed significantly to export as well as provided large scale employment. India's service sector covers a wide variety of activities such as trade, hotel and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business service, community, social and personal services, and services associated with construction. In the last decade, the pace of economic growth and progressive policy liberalization has made Indian attractive destination for investment from all over world. India's FDI policy has become more and more liberal in last few years. The opening up of service sector which is most preferred sector for FDI will definitely help India to realize its potential of economic growth in the world level.

Keywords: FDI, Insurance Sector, Financial Inclusion, Capital Market, Funding.

Introduction

Foreign capital plays a constructive role in a countries economic development. Sometimes domestically available capital is inadequate for the purpose of various development activities. Foreign capital is an important instruments of fulfilling the gap between the domestically available supplies of saving, government revenue, foreign exchange and the planned investment necessary to achieve development target. This is so much important in the cause of developing economy like India.

The service sector is the important segment of Indian economy. This sector in India comprises a wide range of economic activities including social and personal services, transportation, communication, financial, real estate and business services and trading. The sector which accounts for around 60 percent of the countries Gross Domestic Product (GDP), has emerged as one of the largest and fastest growing sectors not just in the countries but in the global level. Service sector provide substantial output and employment in the global landscape. For most economy around the world, service sector is the largest part of their economy. The service sector in India received foreign direct investment of \$435764 million during the period April 2000-june 2019, data released by department of industrial policy and promotion. Service sector is largest sector of Indian economy, it provide highest value added and substantial employment generation. Service sector accounts for 54.40% of India's GVA in 2018-19, with an increase of 6% over 2000-01.

Post Reform Era

In 1991, privatization, globalization and liberalization (LPG) aimed that making the Indian economy a world level competitive and faster growing economy. Foreign capital is seen as an instrument by which we can achieve an additional domestic saving resources and additional productive assets in the economy. The series of reforms undertaken with respect to banking & insurance, financial sector, trading, telecommunication, real estate, construction, tourism, hotel & restaurants, housing and township business. Such service sector has almost hundred percent investment with different routes and witnessed a major boom and contributes to both employment and national income in the growth of Indian economy after reform.

Review of Literature

The role of foreign capital and service sector development on economic growth has been widely discussed in the literature. De Mello (1997) argued that FDI enhance long run economic growth via technological progress, capital accumulation and human capital creation.



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Impact of Exchange Rate Fluctuations on Macroeconomics Variables in Indian Economy

Abstract

Throughout in the twentieth century, government have pursued a fixed exchange rate system. However, after the collapse of Bretton Woods most of the countries adopted flexible exchange rate system where exchange rate determine by market forces. The exchange rate is a rate at which one currency will be exchanged with another currency. Exchange rate is influenced by several internal & external factors. Fluctuation in exchange rate is a common characteristics of flexible exchange rate system. A common fallacy that most people is that strong domestic currency is a good thing but this is not true fluctuations in exchange rate create several adverse impact on different sectors in the economy.

Keywords: Exchange Rate, Fixed Exchange Rate, Floating Exchange Rate, Currency Appreciation, Currency Depreciation.

Introduction

The exchange rate between two currencies is that rate at which one currency will be exchanged with another currency. It is also known as a foreign exchange rate, forex rate. Exchange rate of a currency influenced by numerous fundamental & technical factors. These includes capital mobility, interest rate differentials, credit & debit items in BOP, supply & demand of two currencies and economic performance. Exchange rate system may be fixed or flexible. Most of the analyst economist and policy makers have favoured floating exchange rate system over fixed exchange rate system.

It is important that even India adopt flexible exchange rate system since 1994 but there is a managed float system because RBI intervene in foreign exchange market to influence the exchange rate of rupee. RBI always try to maintain exchange rate of rupee within a rational and reasonable limit. Because when the exchange rate vary beyond the limit, several adverse impacts reflect on different segment in the economy. Thus, when rupee in the free market depreciated much RBI want to maintain exchange rate and sell foreign exchange (\$, £, ¥) from its reserves in the foreign exchange market to prevent it from depreciating. On the other hand, when rupee appreciated much against international accepted currency like dollar, euro etc. RBI intervenes and buys foreign exchange. In this way, RBI maintains exchange rate within rational and reasonable limit.

Problem

A poorly managed exchanged rate can be disastrous to economic growth. To understand exchange rate and the factors affecting its movement is very important, since transactions outside or inside of the country are affected by the exchange rate. Exchange rate fluctuations affect various macroeconomic variable like export, import, employment, income etc. The impact of exchange rate to the macroeconomic variable is an essential factor that policy makers should consider. Can central banking set a rational limit of exchange rate, which maintain economic stability in the economy.

Review of Literature

Impact of exchange rate fluctuations on macroeconomic variable has been widely discussed in the literature. Earlier empirical work based on cross section data and time series data. For example, Hooper and Koh Lhagen (1978), focussed time series data to study the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on exports of dominants industrialised countries and conclude no negative correlation between two. Like that Arize (2000, 2008) and Dognalar (2002) examine the correlation between export and



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A Bird's Eyeview of the History of Sports in India

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Abstract:

Sports and physical education in India has had a rich and vibrant history. While we have many sports persons bringing laurels to the country both at the national and international level we still need to do a lot to encourage physical education in schools and colleges. An all round development of the personality of an individual calls for his physical fitness which can be successfully done through encouragement of sports and fitness at the basic level of education. Sports not only build better athletes but also better people. The history of Sports in India dates back to the ancient period and is traced through this research paper.

Key Words: Gurukul, Nawabs, Chess, Spear fighting, fanfare.

The history of sports in India goes back to times immemorial. A glimpse over the literature on history of sports reveals that different sports evolved at different points of time, some developed into better formats, while some others declined to a stage of marginalization. Sports and physical education are necessary components of human development and good health, in all cultures and societies. Sports have a positive impact on the overall development of an individual's personality. Physical education teaches many life skills including team spirit and coordination. A well-played game has the power of instilling such values like self-motivating spirit, discipline, leadership, taking ownership of success as well as failures. Furthermore, brilliance in sports enhances a person's sense of achievement, national pride and patriotism.

Popular outdoor sports in India like chariot racing, bull fighting, wrestling, yoga, sword fighting, archery have been a part of the physical training of an individual during the ancient periods as well. The young students attending gurukul were trained in various sports for their physical well being. Besides, enrollment in the army and acquiring of plump posts in the royalty greatly depended on the physical fitness of any aspiring candidate. The excavations carried out at Harappa and Mohenjo Daro have revealed many evidences of the recreational activities enjoyed by the people inhabiting the civilization. The excavations conducted at the various sites also indicate towards the games and past times of the people of this civilization. Out of the many items unearthed there is a weapon which resembles the modern day javelin, round balls which look like shot put balls and a disc shaped instrument resembling the modern day discus. A

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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली
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वित्तविना शूद्र स्वचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

❖ विद्यावार्ता या आंतरविद्याशाखीय बहुभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. न्यायक्षेत्र:बीड

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION IN INDIAN HISTORY

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OBJECTIVE: ANALYSING THE EVOLUTION OF
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN INDIA.

ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS: Environment, faith, Vedas, Quran,
laws

Environmental conservation is a concept not new to India and its people. Historically, conservation of nature and natural resources has been an innate aspect of the Indian culture and faith. It is reflected more often than not in the Indian religious practices, folklore, art and culture of the Indian society embedded in every aspect of the daily lives of people.

Indian civilisation, can be historically said to be an 'eco-friendly' civilisation. This close relationship has been established by the ancient hindu texts like the Rig Veda which establishes the symbolism when it says: 'Heaven is my father; my mother is this vast earth, my close kin.' Furthermore, the Atharva-Veda contains the hymn – Bhumi Sukta – in praise of the earth. It invokes a balance: upon the immutable, vast earth supported by the law, the universal mother of the plants, peaceful and kind, may we ever walk for ever' which also establishes this tradition of environmental conservation.

The Rig Veda mentions and revers deities like Mitra, Varuna, Indra, Maruts and Aditya.¹ They are responsible for maintaining the required balance of Nature between the various entities of nature like the mountains, lakes, sky

and earth, the forests and the waters. The Rig Veda has many hymns seeking the blessings of the five elements known as the panchamahabhoota of Nature: akash or firmament, vayu or air, agni, tejas or fire, apah or water, and prithvi or earth. The entire panorama of Indian religious structure revolved around nature and its constituents. The Vedas being the ancient texts deal in detail with Environmental Protection and Purity. The Vedas emphasise upon the importance of the protection and promotion of habitation and prevention of pollution. Man is Forbidden From Exploiting Nature and is taught to live in harmony with nature and understand the Divinity that exists in all elements, including plants and animals.

A Verse From Rig-Veda Says,
"Thousands And Hundreds Of Years If You Want To Enjoy The Fruits And Happiness Of Life Then Take Up Systematic Planting Of Trees."²

Atharva Veda talks about the trees being the abode of Gods and hence need to be revered and protected. Furthermore, the Yajur Veda promotes compassion for animals and plants. Even the cutting of trees is discouraged with penalty for the same as trees were considered to be the dwellings of the gods.

In the Yajnavalkya Smriti many instructions for the use and maintenance of water have been provided for.

The worship of the Sun, wind, land, trees, plants and water is the base of human survival, similarly the reverence of the garuda, lion, peacock and snake has also been a vital part of the Indian culture and lays stress on the importance nature and its elements. Even the exiled life of the mythological characters Lord Rama and Sita in the jungles is an example of closeness to nature. The Vishnu Samhita also deals in detail with the concept of biodiversity conservation. The presence and worship of the tulsi plant in every hindu household is a living example of the influence of environment on human life. The medicinal and aesthetic value



The multi-targeted and therapeutic effect of Solasodine in menopausal syndrome

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Regulation of Interleukin 2, Proto-Oncogene c-Fos and Poly (ADP-Ribose) Glycohydrolase Genomic Expression by Rosmarinic Acid in Attenuation of Diabetes and Associated Complications

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Background: Exploration of multi-targeted and therapeutic approaches is critically needed to obviate the therapeutic berries for the treatment of acute or chronic diseases. Interleukin 2 (IL2), Proto-oncogene c-Fos (FOS) and poly (ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG) are considerable bioregulators in diabetes and associated complications via blocking pancreatic β cells destruction, increasing insulin sensitivity and rate of glycolysis, electron transport, and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) formation. Taking these factors into consideration, the present study is associated to explore the multi-mechanistic and therapeutic effects of rosmarinic acid for applications of diabetes and associated complications.

Methods: Network biology and poly-pharmacology studies were conducted for the evaluation of the therapeutic effect of rosmarinic acid in the alleviation of diabetes and associated complication. Gene ontology analysis was performed to determine the pathophysiological targets genes and rosmarinic acid in diabetes. In-silico docking analysis was performed to determine the molecular interaction and binding ability of proteins with rosmarinic acid to explore its biomolecular approaches involved in diabetes.

Results: The outcome of the study showed that rosmarinic acid exhibits a multi-targeted and therapeutic effect in the alleviation of diabetes via regulation of hyperinsulinism, insulin resistance, lipotrophic diabetes mellitus, lipotrophy, liver failure, liver cirrhosis, oxidative and inflammatory stress, etc., it regulates the expression of genes such as IL2, lymphocyte-specific protein tyrosine kinase (LCK), an inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa B kinase subunit beta (IKBKB), FOS, C-C motif chemokine receptor 3 (CCR3), Protein C Receptor (PROCR) and PARG that are involved in the pathogenesis of diabetes and associated complication. In-silico docking outcomes revealed that rosmarinic acid is the most potent active therapeutic agent that significantly interacts with IL2 protein and may regulate interleukins-associated inflammatory damage.

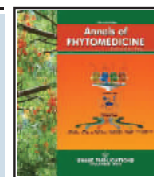
Conclusions: It can be demonstrated that rosmarinic acid reduces oxidative and inflammatory damage, hyperinsulinism, insulin resistance, lipotrophic diabetes mellitus, lipotrophy, etc., via regulation of IL2, FOS and PARG genomic expression and attenuates diabetes and associated complications.

Keywords: rosmarinic acid; network pharmacology; polypharmacology; diabetic complications; hyperinsulinism; insulin resistance

Introduction

Diabetes is a metabolic disorder that has been characterized as the progressive distortion of pancreatic β cells, insulin resistance, or loss of insulin sensitivity, resulting in hypoinsulinemia or hyperinsulinemia and hyperglycemia. The international settings reported that the number of diabetic patients is likely to be increased in 2019 is up to 9.3% (463 million), and it is expected to increase to 10.2% (578

million) by 2030 and 10.9% (700 million) by 2045. Urban regions (10.8%) and high-income nations (10.4%) have greater prevalence rates than rural areas (7.2%) and low-income countries (4.0%), respectively. One in two (50.1%) diabetics is unaware that they have the disease. Impairment in glucose tolerance is predicted to affect 7.5% (374 million) people worldwide in 2019 and 8.0% (454 million) people by 2030 and 8.6% (548 million) people by 2045 [1–4].



Original Article : Open Access

Network pharmacology-based validation of traditional therapeutic claim of *Boerhavia diffusa* L. in the alleviation of kidney dysfunction

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Abstract

Since history, medicinal plants and their derived products have been playing an immense role in the alleviation of several diseases due to their multi-mechanistic and therapeutic action exhibited by various phytochemicals present in the plants. Based on the facts, the present study is associated to explore the multi-mechanistic and therapeutic action of *Boerhavia diffusa* L. (*B. diffusa*) based on its metabolites. In this study, network pharmacology analysis was performed to determine the interaction of *B. diffusa* metabolites against several genes involved in the pathophysiology of kidney disease and associated complications. Gene ontology analysis was performed to determine several pathophysiological pathways in the alleviation of kidney disease. Furthermore, *in silico* analysis was performed between quercetin and the most prominent genes screened from network pharmacology analysis. The results showed that *B. diffusa* alleviates acute or chronic kidney dysfunction via regulation of several pathophysiological pathways such as oxidative stress, inflammatory stress, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney syndrome, hypertension, diabetic retinopathy, positive regulation of cell death, etc. *In silico* analysis showed that quercetin exhibited prominent interaction with CAT, PPARA and TNF- α genes in form of conventional hydrogen bonding. Hence, it can be concluded that *B. diffusa* exhibits a multi-mechanistic approach to alleviating kidney dysfunction and can be a promising agent for the management of kidney disease.

1. Introduction

As a principal excretory organ, the kidneys perform an essential role in the excretion of exogenous and endogenous toxins and metabolite, balance of electrolytes and body's fluids, regulate blood pressure, etc. It is often subacted to several medications or toxin aggressions, which causes several difficulties against the normal function of the kidney (Gaurav *et al.*, 2022; Khan *et al.*, 2022). Although, several modern medicines have been used for the alleviation of kidney dysfunction; however, the effective regimen for treatment of the kidney disease and its associated complication are still far perfection (Gautam *et al.*, 2021). Medicinal plants and their derived products have been used for treating varieties of diseases due to their multi-mechanistic and therapeutic action exhibited by the numerous phytochemicals present in the plant matrix (Ansari *et al.*, 2020). There is exponential growth in the utilization of medicinal plants and their derived products have been seen in the last few decades due to their easy availability, accessibility and economic in nature. Medicinal plants have been acknowledged as an excellent source for the discovery and development of new drugs and the most effective and therapies for restoring the biologics' normal function against the

harmful effect of different acute and chronic illnesses (Mehrotra, 2020). It has also been reported that the synergy effect among phytochemicals is the most effective approach which makes them most valuable source comparable to the modern medicine (Uddin and Veeresh, 2020).

Considering the above acts, quality, efficacy and safety-based scientific validation of medicinal plants and their derived products are critically needed to obviate the misconception about medicinal plants regimen among healthcare professionals. There are various computational, analytical and biological approaches for the scientific validation of medicinal plants (Amrutanand *et al.*, 2021; Gaurav *et al.*, 2020).

In silico techniques contribute an essential role in drug designing and development for the treatment of various diseases. Based on the strength of the ligation between the drug molecules and the particular targeted gene or protein, *in silico* techniques provide a significant contribution in the assessment of the therapeutic potential of drug molecules. Additionally, network pharmacology research reveals the several therapeutic mechanisms of various medications or active pharmaceutical components involved in the treatment of the disease. Network pharmacology (NP) explores how different drugs or phytochemicals interact and operate the expression of various genes (Ali *et al.*, 2022). Network-based strategies are exponentially used for the exploration of multi-mechanistic and therapeutic action of phytochemicals and their role in the alleviation of any acute and chronic illness (Leem *et al.*, 2022).

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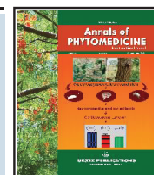
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Authentication and quality evaluation of an Indian traditional medicinal plant: Salparni

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*Desmodium velutinum**Desmodium triflorum**Pseudarthria vesicida*

Pharmacognosy

Abstract

The roots of *Desmodium gangeticum* (L.) DC. has been utilized as an official drug to the name of Salparni. However, the stems of *D. gangeticum* and the roots of some other species of *Desmodium*, viz., *D. velutinum*, *D. triflorum* and *Pseudarthria vesicida* are also being used as Salparni. It is an essential indigenous traditional medicine for the treatment of various disorders like cough, bronchitis, fever, vomiting and as an antidote to a scorpion sting. Due to concerning adulteration issue and the standardization of Salparni, the study aimed to evaluate the pharmacognostic standardization of Salparni (*D. gangeticum* and its possible substitutes/adulterants). The results showed that all the three species of *Desmodium* can be differentiated based on the distribution pattern of phloem fibers. *D. gangeticum* shows 4-6 discontinuous bands of phloem fibers while in other species, the fibers are scattered and lesser in number. The transverse section of the root of *P. vesicida* is altogether different concerning the cork, cortex and phloem region. The physicochemical parameters and TLC fingerprint profile showed much variation in all the samples used as Salparni except for two common spots at R_f 0.48 and 0.77 in the chemoprofile of all the samples of Salparni. These parameters can be used as standardized parameters to identify the commercial samples used or sold with the name of Salparni.

1. Introduction

Quality control evaluation of ethnomedicine helps in their regulation or authentication purpose. Due to morphological or organoleptic characteristic similarity, authentication of traditionally used botanicals or ethnomedicines has been concerning at the global scale. In contrast, morphological, microscopical and phytochemical profiling of the ethnomedicine using advanced analytical tools has been exponentially developed for authentication purposes (Gaurav *et al.*, 2022). Salparni means leaves like those of Sal tree (*Shorea robusta*). It is botanically equated to *D. gangeticum*. The roots of *D. gangeticum* are the official drug used as Salparni (Rastogi *et al.*, 2011). But, aerial parts (chiefly stem) are being used or sold as Salparni in different herbal drug markets of the country. Besides, other species of *Desmodium*, viz., *D. velutinum*, *D. triflorum* often mixed with the roots and stem of *D. gangeticum* and in the southern part of India mainly the roots of *Pseudarthria vesicida* being used as Salparni (Dev *et al.*, 2021). It is used as an essential herbal drug in Ayurveda, Siddha as well as Unani systems of medicine. These drugs are being used either as single constituents or in the polyherbal combination. Salparni is also acknowledged in the Samhitas as well as in Chikitsasagranthas for the treatment of various deleterious diseases. It is characterized by ushna veerya, tikta-kashaya rasa, madhura vipaka as well as guru guna. It is

exponentially used in the treatment of Shwasa, Chardi, Jwara, Atisara, Shwasa, etc. (Joshi *et al.*, 2012; Dev *et al.*, 2021). It is bitter in taste, smooth digestive, febrifuge, antiemetic antidiarrheal. In most cases, it is used as a prominent anti-inflammatory agent. Traditionally, its root is widely used as an expectorant, antidote for snake bites as well as scorpion stings (Mohan *et al.*, 2021; Dev *et al.*, 2021). Modern literature showed that *D. gangeticum* exhibits a potential role in ischemic heart disease in form of a single drug as well as in polyherbal combination (Kirtikar and Basu, 1987). Most of the Ayurvedic preparations possess *D. gangeticum* as an essential and major ingredient, namely, 'Dashmoolarishta' and 'Dashmoola kvaath' are endorsed to avoid secondary biological complications such as puerperal fever (Dev *et al.*, 2021; Kurian *et al.*, 2005).

D. gangeticum is reported to contain different chemical constituents like amino acid, phenols, glycoside, alkaloids, flavonoids, and coumarins (Mohan *et al.*, 2021). There are numerous therapeutic activities such as smooth muscle relaxant, antiasthmatic, antileishmanial, immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antiulcer, antidiabetic, cardioprotective, antiviral, anti-amnesia, antioxidant as well as hepatoprotective activities (Rastogi *et al.*, 2011).

During the survey of herbal drugs based on the markets of major Indian crude, it was observed that maximum samples of Salparni were the mixture of two or three species may be because of almost the same morphology and regional names, which affect the originality of Salparni. Considering the facts, the present study is associated to standardize the Salparni based on the macro-microscopic description, physicochemical parameters and TLC fingerprint profiling and validating the typical parameters for authentication and quality control of Salparni.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF QUALITY STANDARDS FOR SHYONAK: AN IMPORTANT INGREDIENT OF THE DASHMOOLA GROUP OF DRUGS

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Keywords:

Pharmacognosy, *Oroxylum indicum*,
Ailanthus excelsa

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ABSTRACT: Shyonak is botanically equated to *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Kurz. of family *Bignoniaceae*. It is extensively used in the Indian system of medicine as an important ingredient of 'Dashmoola' and also one of the important constituents of a reputed Ayurvedic formulation 'Chyavanprash'. The drug consists of root bark of *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Kurz. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API) advocates that the stem bark can be used in case of the non-availability of the root bark. The root and stem bark is used for the treatments of diarrhoea, dysentery, erythema, gastralgia, hoarseness, infantile, measles, sore throat, urticaria, snake-bite and scorpion-sting. During the market survey it was found that the stem bark of *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. (Family- Simarubaceae) is being sold in the name of Shyonak as an adulterant. Considering these points, an attempt has been made to identify and to establish quality standards for both root bark and stem bark of Shyonaka (*Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Kurz. along with stem bark of *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. HPTLC fingerprint profiles showed similar and differentiating bands. Five common bands at R_f 0.62, 0.64, 0.79, 0.84, and 0.96 under UV 366 nm were present in the root bark and stem bark of *O. indicum*, except an additional band in the root bark at R_f 0.56 while the band pattern is totally different in the stem bark of *A. excelsa* having additional band at different R_f s.

INTRODUCTION: According to Ayurvedic literature, 'Shyonak' comes under Brihat panchmoola (Group of Five root drugs of Tree Species) of Dashmoola (Decoction of ten root drugs) group of drugs¹.

It is an active ingredient of well-known Ayurvedic formulations like Amartarista, Awalwha, Brahma Rasayana, Bruhat Pancha, Chyawanaprasha, Dantyardarishta, Dasamoola, Dhanawantara ghrita, Mulayadi kwath, Narayana taila, and Shyonaka patpak.

The root bark of *Oroxylum indicum* (L.) Benth. Ex. Kurz (Family: *Bignoniaceae*) is an official drug attributed to Shyonak^{2, 3, 4, 5}. It is also known as Broken bones tree, Indian trumpet flower, Midnight horror, Shivanak, Sonapatha, and Arul⁶. The tree is a night-bloomer and flowers are adapted to natural

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Quality Evaluation and Standardization of *Shyonak*

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ABSTRACT:

Shyonak is one such plant which is extensively used in the Indian system of medicine as an important ingredients 'Dashmoola' and also one of the important constituent of a reputed Ayurvedic formulation 'Chyavanprash'. The drug consists of root bark of *Oroxylum indicum* Vent., Bignoniaceae. But Sometimes the Stem bark of *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. is being adulterated with the root bark of *O. indicum*. Identification and quality of the raw drug is necessary for their therapeutic effects. It is therefore, become essential to search for the possible quality control parameters to ensure the quality of the raw drug by pharmacognostical investigations. Microscopical, physicochemical characters and TLC profile of root bark and stem bark of both *O. indicum* and *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb. is discussed here .

Keywords: *Oroxylum indicum*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, Dashmoola, Pharmacognosy

INTRODUCTION:

Oroxylum indicum Vent., is an important medicinal plant which belongs to family Bignoniaceae. The Bignoniaceae is a family which are having about 100 genera and 800 species¹. In Ayurvedic literature, it is known as 'Shyonak' or Sonpatha and in English as Trumpet flower tree. It is small and deciduous tree, branched at top, bark light brown, soft and spongy; leaves large pinnate, bipinnate, or tripinnate ovate or elliptic; flower purple, fleshy; capsule large, flat, sword shaped and seed flat and papery. It comes under *Brihatpanchmoola* of *Dashmoola*. It is also one of the important ingredients of 'Chyavanprash' the most popular and highest market valued herbal preparation. Being an important medicinal plant, it is used extensively for treating a variety of ailments. It is used as a single plant remedy or in polyherbal formulations, particularly in organized systems of medicine such as Ayurveda. The root bark is astringent, bitter, and useful in curing cough, fever, diarrhoea, anorexia, dropsy, troubles of bile and rheumatism^{2,3,4,5,6,7}. The drug has been scientifically validated for certain pharmacological effects namely diuretic^{8,9}.

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Santosh Kumar

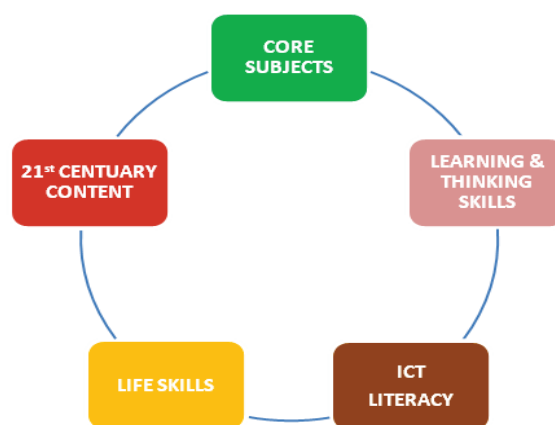
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1.0 Introduction:

Higher Education is considered as one of the most influential tool for the development of the human communities. It is essentially meant to empower humans with knowledge, skill and disposition to enable them to improve their lives. Since from the time immemorial, education institutions were and are created to offer ‘learning – services’ to students, it is imperative that every education institution primarily contributes to the intellectual, social, economical and cultural development of its ward. In the context of the change in emphasis from the ‘teaching paradigm’ to the ‘learning paradigm’, and the consequent challenges of the 21st Century ‘learning’, it is the needs of the learners (students), and not the preference of the institution, that should guide the priorities of academic planning, policies, and programme of the institution.



21st Century Learning

It is important to remember that ‘education’ includes ‘literacy’, but it is not confined to literacy alone. It comprehends much more: It is the acquiring of knowledge or learning,
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Review Article

Ayurvedic Medicines as Immunity Boosting Measure During Covid -19 Crisis

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ABSTRACT

In the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak, entire mankind across the globe is suffering. Enhancing the body's natural defence system (immunity) plays an important role in maintaining optimum health. We all know that prevention is better than cure. While there is no medicine for COVID-19 as of now, it will be good to take preventive measures which boost our immunity in these times. The present communication deals with the detailed study of medicinal plants used for enhancement of immunity during the outbreak.

Keywords: COVID-19, Immunomodulators, Herbal medicine, medicinal plants

Introduction

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness, fever and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness due to this virus. Corona viruses (CoVs) belong to the family *Coronaviridae* and are enveloped, single-stranded, positive-sense RNA viruses (Ghosh et al. 2007). The CoVs are distributed in mammals as well as in humans causing mild infections. However, the severe acute respiratory syndrome CoV (SARS-CoV) and the Middle East respiratory syndrome CoV (MERS-CoV) from zoonotic sources in 2002 and 2012,

respectively which were responsible for high infection and mortality rates (Zhao et al. 2003).

A novel CoV named as SARS-CoV-2, causative agent of the CoV disease 2019 (COVID-19), has caused 750,890 confirmed cases globally with 36,405 reported mortalities (Anonymous, 2020). In the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak, entire mankind across the globe is suffering. Enhancing the body's natural defence system (immunity) plays an important role in maintaining optimum health (Gautam et al. 2020). We all know that prevention is better than cure. While there is no medicine for COVID-19 as of now, it will be good to take preventive measures which boost our immunity in these times. The present communication deals with the detailed study of medicinal plants used for enhancement of immunity during the outbreak.

Immunity

The term immunity defines body's natural defence system against a vast array of diseases and disorders.

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Pharmacognostical Evaluation and Establishment of Quality control parameters of *Pseudarthria viscida* Wight and Arn.

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ABSTRACT:

The roots of *Pseudarthria viscida* (L.) Wight and Arn. (Leguminosae) used against various disorders in Indian systems of medicine, namely as anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, cardiotonic, aphrodisiac, rejuvenating, tonic and as a remedy for cough, asthma, tuberculosis, diarrhoea and alternate fever. Identification and quality of the raw drug is necessary for their therapeutic effects. It is therefore, become essential to search for the possible quality control parameters to ensure the quality of the raw drug by pharmacognostical investigations. Microscopical, physicochemical characters and TLC profile of root of *P. viscida* is discussed here.

Keywords: *Pseudarthria viscida*, Dashmoola, Pharmacognosy

INTRODUCTION:

Pseudarthria viscida (L.) Wight and Arnott (Leguminosae) commonly known as *Salaparni* in Sanskrit and is an essential component of many famous Ayurvedic formulations like *Dashamoola*, Mahanarayana taila and Dhantara taila¹. It is a villous, semi erect or diffusely creeping perennial under shrub, with several slender, prostrate branches, with long internodes often rooting at nodes, branches many, clothed with fine soft greyish white hairs. Large number of fibrous rootlets with small bacterial nodules attached to their distal ends. The roots are astringent in taste without characteristic odour, emollient, digestive, anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, diuretic, cardio tonic, aphrodisiac, febrifuge, rejuvenating and tonic. It has a curative effect on vitiated conditions of vata and pitta, cough, bronchitis, asthma, tuberculosis, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, alternate fever, food poisoning, vomiting and general debility. A decoction of the roots is given for treating rheumatism, asthma, heart diseases and piles. The root juice is given as a nasal

Medicinal Applications of Neem Tree: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Azadirachta indica A. Juss. Family Meliaceae is commonly known as Neem, an evergreen, temperature tolerant, flowering plant native to India but now it distributed to other continents of the world. It is among medicinal plants those have a wide range of medicinal values which every part of the tree is used as medicine both locally and after preparation in pharmaceutical industries. It is effective against microorganism and ecto-parasites including bacteria, fungi, viruses, ticks and mites. In addition, it has antimalarial, anticancer, antioxidant, antidiabetic, hepatoprotective, neuroprotective, and wound healing effects. It also used in agriculture as pesticides and fertilizer to increase crop production. Neem is also source of feed for animals which provides a number of nutrients like protein, minerals, fatty acids, vitamins. The present paper focuses on the diverse medicinal applications of neem tree.

Keywords: Medicinal plant, *Azadirachta indica*, Neem.

1. Introduction

Neem is a very important medicinal plant that is used to cure a variety of disorders in both the Unani and traditional systems of medicine (Ayurveda, Homeopathic, Chinese and European). The use of traditional medicine and medicinal plants in most developing countries, as a normative basis for the maintenance of good health, has been widely observed. In the last century, approximately 130 pharmaceutical products have been discovered based on the information obtained from the traditional scientist and physician¹. The scientific name of neem, *Azadirachta indica*, is derived from the Persian, Azad means “Free” dirakht means “tree”. All parts of the neem tree viz. leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, roots and bark have been used traditionally for the treatment of inflammation, infections, fever, skin diseases and dental disorders². Neem leaf and its constituents have been demonstrated to exhibit immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antihyperglycaemic, antiulcer, antimalarial, antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, antioxidant, antimutagenic and anticarcinogenic properties³. Generally, there are a wide range of medicinal plants in India including neem tree, which are used for healing purpose both traditionally and in preparation form. Regardless of its medicinal values only few researches and reviews have been done on neem tree and now-a-days microorganisms have been developed resistance to most of existing synthetic antimicrobials used for long

ROLE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN DEVELOPMENT OF NATION

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ABSTRACT :

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept which suggests that it is the responsibility of the corporations operating within society to contribute towards economic, environmental and social development that creates positive impact on society at large. Although there is no fixed definition, however the concept revolves around that fact the corporations needs to focus beyond earning just profits. The term became popular in the 1960's and now is formidable part of business operations.

In today scenario when India as a country is witnessing a challenging growth transformation where GDP is aiming to grow above 7.5% – 8.0% per annum , and the share market is also witnessing new heights , the entire World is anxiously watching India as an upcoming economies of world. This means that the society is also bound to grow almost at the same speed and rate at which the country economy is growing or still there is a gap between the progress witnessed by country economy viz a viz social progress of the country.

KEYWORDS : CSR, Companies Act, Citizenship.

Economy

INTRODUCTION

The concept of CSR was brought to India from the Western economies of the World. Over the years CSR has been evolving with passage of time. The concept differs from basic concept of philosophy and charity, where there is not much of accountability attached to it.. In the contrast CSR quite simply guides and directs that businesses alone cannot succeed in isolation, if the society does not progress in same pace.

AIM : If society moves in tandem with the growth of economy, it symbolizes to be a very healthy sign for the country. In contrast if society does not progress in same pace as the economy and a mismatch happens between the two , then it would lead to a difficult situation as there will be widening gaps in society between the different strata . In circumstances when societies wants fast social changes arising out of developments , expectations are bound to rise . The ways and methods in which changes may happen needs special focus. The measures to bring such changes may be war, revolution or planned development processes. India believes in democracy, rationality and all around development for citizens. Here the focus lays on the criteria that whether the measures and steps taken by Government for social upliftment are sufficient or private participation is also required for helping Government in their endeavor for bringing the corporate and citizen's together in such process of change. This paper is an analysis to answer such questions. An attempt would be made to find economic vs. social progress and will try to suggest how Corporate Social Responsibility can contribute. Through this paper the evolution and current examples of owning social responsibilities by corporate shall be focused and how it has helped in development of society.

The CSR has been defined in different ways by various international bodies as follows :-

MENSTRUATION: A SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS TABOO

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ABSTRACT

Globally, approximately 52% of the female population (26% of the total population) is of reproductive age. Most of these women and girls menstruate each month for between 2-7 days. Menstruation is an integral and normal part of human life, indeed of human existence, and menstrual hygiene is fundamental to the dignity and wellbeing of women and girls. Even menstruation is an important part of the basic hygiene, sanitation and reproductive health services to which every woman and girl has a right. However, menstruation is too often taboo, and has many negative cultural attitudes associated with it, including the idea that menstruating women and girls are 'contaminated', 'dirty' and 'impure'. Menstruating women and girls are forced into seclusion, suffer reduced mobility and dietary restrictions which can only be prevented through cultural norms and encouraging their participation in daily activities. Despite or perhaps because of this, menstrual hygiene has been routinely ignored by professionals in all the sectors be it the health or education sectors. Without a safe, private space, with adequate facilities for washing the body, menstrual materials and clothing, women and girls face difficulties going about their daily lives. The lack of privacy and the necessary infrastructure for cleaning and washing, the fear of staining and

smelling, and the lack of hygiene in school toilets are major reasons for being absent from school during menstruation. This has a negative impact on girls' right to education. Unfortunately, the silence and stigma surrounding menstruation makes finding solutions for menstrual hygiene management a low priority. This is often reinforced by the fact that women and girls are not seen as priorities for politicians. The first step is to break this silence.

Menstrual hygiene needs to be tackled comprehensively and contextually, to give women and girls the confidence and space to voice their need for improved menstrual hygiene. Menstrual hygiene management needs to be integrated into programmes and policies across key sectors including WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), reproductive health, emergency, education and rights, from community to global levels.

Keywords: Menstruation, Female hygiene, Menstrual Cycle, Culture, Female, Health, Knowledge, Practice, Puberty, Reproductive health

What is Menstruation:

Girls typically start to menstruate ('the time of menarche') during puberty or adolescence, typically between the ages of 10 and 19. At this time, they experience physical changes (e.g. growing breasts, wider hips and body hair) and emotional changes due to hormones. Menstruation continues until they reach menopause, when menstruation ends, usually between their late forties and mid-fifties. Menstruation is also sometimes known as 'menses' or described as a 'menstrual period'.

The Menstrual Cycle:

The menstrual cycle is usually around 28 days but can vary from 21 to 35 days. Each cycle involves the release of an egg (ovulation) which moves into the uterus through the fallopian tubes. Tissue and blood start to line the walls of the uterus for fertilization. If the egg is not fertilized, the lining of the uterus is shed through

"Role And Importance Of Gita Darshan , Yoga and Ayurveda in The Wake Of Covid – 19"

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ABSTRACT :

The word immunity has become a buzzword during the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, as general public look to enhance their body's natural defence mechanism, which improves the ability to fight the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV2. While a lot of suggestions and advice are available from various quarters including Govt. agencies, research institutions, media etc., the fact remains that India's traditional ages old healthcare system, especially Ayurveda and Yoga has a lot to offer for persons who are struggling with co-morbid conditions and are desperately seeking ways to improve their immunity. "Ayurveda extensively describes many ways on preventive care through Dinacharya and Ritucharya, which means daily and seasonal regimens.

The Coronavirus pandemic has not been kind to the elderly population, as their numbers worldwide have formed a large chunk of COVID-19 positive cases and at the same time fatalities. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has said that elderly population are at a higher risk of COVID-19 infection due to their decreased immunity and body reserves, as well as multiple associated co-morbidities like diabetes, hypertension, chronic kidney disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Dr David Frawley also known as Pandit Vamadeva Shastri, a Vedic teacher and an author of several books on Vedic Studies, Ayurveda and Yoga addressed immunity at various levels - individual and community levels. The current pandemic seems to affect older people with low immunity, people with compromised immune systems and those with pre-existing health conditions, particularly with the respiratory and circulatory systems and not to forget those in continuous exposure to the virus, the frontline healthcare workers. Continuous exposure can weaken strong and intact immune systems. He suggested a few ways to keep one's immune system strong and which can be via yoga-asanas, ayurvedic herbs, oils, massages, Pranayama, preferred diets and mantras. He also mentioned that when the condition is acute, it is better to integrate all spectrums of medicine- Yoga and Ayurveda and modern medicine in terms of treatment and hospitalisation, to bring about a cure.

KEYWORDS : Ayurveda , Pandemic , Immunity , Lifestyle, Neuromuscular

INTRODUCTION :

Ayurveda , being one of the world's oldest holistic healing systems is based on a belief that health and wellness depend on a delicate balance between circulatory (Vata), metabolic (Pitta) and matter(Kapha) aspects and perfect coordination between the mind, body and spirit. It aims to promote good health, not just fight disease. And same mechanism is playing out in the COVID-19 infected cases as the people recovering are due to their strong immunity and not medicine.

Ayurveda's extensive knowledge base on preventive care derives from the concepts of 'Dinacharya'-daily regimes and 'Ritucharya'-seasonal regimes, healthy diet as per one's own body-type to maintain a healthy life.

The State Health Department has urged people to focus more on improving their immunity, which is proving to be very important

Challenges & Opportunities In Supply Chain & Logistics Amidst Covid 19 Scenario

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ABSTRACT

India's supply chains will go through severe and huge transformations in the next few years as the impact of COVID 19 continues to challenge the country's demand and supply frameworks. With widespread disruptions, supply chains are either broken or severely affected impacting the economy. As ongoing supply side issues start getting addressed with joint efforts of Govt. and industry interface, it is expected that demand contraction may happen in several industry segments creating further disorder. Organizations are to prepare themselves to adapt to this new reality and consider new ways and means to build supply chain resilience.

The first and most important change will be the rise of domestic sourcing to make supply chains more local. As we have seen, India though being a large exporter of pharmaceuticals is still largely dependent on China for APIs. Government policies also focusses and promotes domestic manufacturing. This will also push establishment of global value chains in India to not only serve domestic but also export markets.

As cargo moves nationally crisscrossing multiple states and UT's, the combination of multimodal transport of of rail, sea and road will gain dominance. Typically, multi modal transport's first and last mile is mostly local with

a shorter lead thereby reducing inter-state movements and the number of touch points for cargo.

A key observation during this crisis was that many companies are operating supply chains mostly just in time with limited pipeline stock and were unable to provide products when needed. Risk management and mitigation would gain prominence in supply chains where companies would start building more safety stock in their distribution pipe lines. This would lead to an increase in more warehousing space across networks. The practice of developing multiple and robust contingency plans would now be taken more seriously.

KEYWORDS: Supply Chain, Transport, Cargo, Risk Management, Product Portfolio, Inventory, Logistics, Multimodal

INTRODUCTION :

To prevent the spread of the virus, it would be desirable to reduce the number of touch-points that any product goes through in the entire supply chain, from production to handling till the doorstep of businesses and homes. Automation in handling systems including palletization of cargo, conveyor systems, robotics, drones, drop boxes amongst others would go through an accelerated trend. A rapid shift towards omni channel procurement would be visible. Reducing the spread of the virus would also mean an increase in phytosanitary standards for food grade products.

Every entity engaged in running supply chains would definitely need to go through severe compliances as worker, product, transport and facility sanitization protocols would have to be in place. This would not only increase management but also insurance costs. There is no doubt with the massive changes in supply chains the digital transformation of the industry will be hastened. From planning to execution, every element of the logistics process would be re-considered, repurposed and digitized. As we grapple with one of the largest global and ex-

Talking about the financial system, advertising is shown by making false promises, through which more profits can be earned.

Due to the violence, America today also talks about destroying Korea completely. Earlier there used to be a war between soldiers. Today, between soldiers and terrorists is happening. This is the same problem between India and Pakistan.

The humanism we find in Bapu is deep humanism instilled in to Bapu through srimad Rajchandraji. Hence, when we discuss of humanism we must discuss spiritual humanism of which Bapu is a champion.

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CYBER CRIMES & HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION

(Cyber Crime : Issues & Challenges)

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ABSTRACT

Today, fewer skills than ever are required to commit a cybercrime, as it is not required to be a computer or programming expert to know how to hack. A variety of low-cost hackers' tools are available for users online. There are hundreds of tutorials and digital manuals that explain step by step how to access computers or steal passwords and, all of the above, in environments, social media and websites linked to teen-oriented content.

A glaring example involves videogame-related environments where, coupled with tutorials offering tricks and tips for some videogames, which also show how to crack them or get hold of game licenses. In these contexts many adolescents are injected with the cyber fraud virus, to obtain products and services free of charge via hacking techniques. For cybercrimes it is not desired to live or be brought up in a criminal underworld or in a poor neighbourhood to witness or take part in the cybercrime business. This exposure to crime is also happening at an earlier age, which is going to impact these young people's social value and belief learning processes. The basic questions that undermines the need to regulate cybercrimes can be :-

Why Are Teens Engaging In Cybercrime Activities?



**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE
RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)**

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**ADVANCEMENTS AND STRATEGIES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

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ABSTRACT : The environment of our planet is degrading at an alarming rate because of non-sustainable urbanization, industrialization and agriculture. Unsustainable trends in relation to climate change and energy use, threats to public health, poverty and social exclusion, demographic pressure, management of natural resources, biodiversity loss, land use and transport still persist and new challenges are arising. Since these negative trends bring about a sense of urgency, short term action is required, whilst maintaining a longer term perspective. The main challenge is to gradually change our current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and also our approach to policy-making. This article and study covers the broad area including potential of rhizospheric microorganisms in the sustainable plant development in anthropogenic polluted soils, bioremediation of pesticides from soil and waste water, toxic metals from soil, biological treatment of pulp and paper industry wastewater, sustainable solutions for agro processing waste management, solid waste management on climate change and human health, environmental impact of dyes and its remediation. The article tries to look upon a unique treatment of the subject, linking various protection strategies for sustainable development, describing the inter-relationships between the laboratory and field eco-toxicologist, the biotechnology consultant, environmental engineers and different international environmental regulatory and protection agencies. The world economies have unified in their efforts to achieve the goals of sustainable development. This is in sheer contrast to the earlier approaches where governments pursued goals for the growth and development of their respective economies. The struggle for growth and excellence has created imbalance in the economic development among countries, depleted some of the natural resources and has thus altered the ecological balance. The impact of this is being experienced in the form of global warming and climate change. Since this threatens the very existence of human life on earth, a course of action that would ensure a safe environment for future generations has become the need of the hour. Sustainable development is a term coined to ensure that development takes place in such a way



IMPACT OF ONLINE TEACHING – LEARNING ON QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

Sub Title : Emerging Trends In Online Teaching & Learning

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ABSTRACT : Indian higher education can boast of being one of the torch bearers among many developing nations for its rich plethora of dynamic content. Due to the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, in all the higher educational institutions, which includes universities, standalone institutes, and colleges, a total of about 10 million academic hours are compromised, which will be rather difficult to compensate. The University Grants Commission through its advisory instructed all the institutes to continue classes in online mode as per feasibility and engage ICT tools available for use in academic discourse. Many institutions have been using different social media platforms for the dissemination of knowledge. The Covid 19 crisis has turnaround the entire higher education scenario of the country through videoconferencing based online learning since there's no other option to compensate for the compromised classroom academic activities. The study aims at exploring the kind of platforms used to disseminate learning resources to the students, and the impact it is crafting on their educational loss. It also elucidates the effectiveness of online classes, e-learning pedagogy, and its outcome through structured qualitative analysis.

KEYWORDS : COVID-19, Novel Coronavirus, Pandemic, Indian Higher Education, Impact of Social Media, Online Learning, Videoconferencing, Digital Media, Teaching Pedagogy, UGC, ICT Initiative, Open Educational Resources, Lockdown

INTRODUCTION : The institutional framework of higher education in India comprises universities (run by State i.e. Centre and States as well as Private), Colleges and stand-alone institutes, where millions of students pursue diverse academic programmes. The higher education system in the country has grown exponentially across the length and breadth of the country, particularly in the post-independence period. The education infrastructure has stealthily grown into the largest system of its kind in the world. While this exponential growth is often hindered by shortcomings that include finance and management, including access, equity and relevance, reorientation of programmes by emphasising on health consciousness, values and ethics, and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their accreditation. All these issues have been evaluated by the apex nodal body i.e. University Grants Commission (UGC) through different deliberations since they lay a strong foundation for the education sector which is a powerful tool to build a knowledge-based information society of this century.

Anti-Competitive Agreements

Dr. Kiran Yadav*

Introduction - Competition law is a rapidly burgeoning subject and has grown enormously in recent years, especially since the early 1990s. An increasing number of countries have undertaken economic reforms and embraced the market economy as a result of which competition law has been introduced in order to promote and maintain competition. Although there is some controversy as regards the objective of competition law, there is broad agreement that the principal objective is to make the market economy work better by stopping private power from obstructing markets. Competition law regulates market power in order to promote competition, thereby enhancing economic efficiency and increasing social welfare. The starting point for an understanding of the microeconomic concept of market, the perceived benefits of market efficiency, the role of competition and their causal inter-relationship. 'Economic efficiency' refers to the optimal use and allocation of resources by markets, thereby maximizing 'social welfare'.

The Competition Commission of India (C.C.I.) has till date not come out with any guidelines or regulations for either cooperative or concentrative joint ventures. In fact, it has not had an opportunity to analyse or taken an opportunity *suo moto* to analyse the anti-competitive effects, if any, of such ventures. Therefore, any discussion on cooperative joint ventures under Indian competition law shall have to be limited to the Act itself. Though relatively short in terms of life span, the Competition Law is hugely significant as a building block for economic development and rising levels of economic welfare. UK Office of Fair Trading's introduction to the 'substantial lessening of competition' test under the Enterprise Act 2002 is:

Anti-Competitive Agreements: Cooperative Joint ventures (or Contractual Joint Ventures, as they are also known) are a vexatious issue under competition law. They may and often do combine defining aspects of both a regular combination (which can be analysed by a competition regulatory authority to determine whether the combination would inhibit competition in the relevant market), as well as an agreement (which would require the competition regulatory authority to determine whether the agreement is anti-competitive or an abuse of dominant position under

the respective competition law of that particular jurisdiction). The European Commission has defined the term under Article 3(2) of the Regulation on the Control of Concentration between Undertakings of 19893 (herein after referred to as the Merger Regulation) which states that an operation, including a joint venture, which has as its object or effect the coordination of the competitive behaviour of undertakings which remain independent shall not constitute a concentration within the meaning of paragraph 1(b).4 Similarly in the U.S., the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has defined such agreements under the term 'competitor collaboration' and defines such an agreement which comprises a set of one or more agreements, other than mergers agreements, between or among competitors to engage in economic activity, and the economic activity resulting there from competitors, existing, past, potential and potential competitors. Competitor collaborations involve one or more business activities, such as research and development (R&D), production, marketing, marketing, distribution, sales or purchasing. Information sharing and various trade association activities also may take place through competitor collaborations. Under European Competition law today, cooperative joint ventures are primarily evaluated under Article 101 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Other than the above, they are also partially regulated under the Regulation on the Control of Concentration between Undertakings of 1989.

Article 81(1) EC prohibits agreements with an anticompetitive object or effect, but does not define 'agreement'.

Failure to comply with UK or EU competition law can have very serious consequences.

Firms involved in anti-competitive behaviour may find their agreements to be unenforceable and risk being fined up to 10% of group global turnover for particularly damaging behaviour as well as exposing themselves to possible damages actions from customers. Furthermore, individuals could also find themselves facing director disqualification orders or even criminal sanctions for serious breaches of competition law.

In the UK two sets of competition rules apply in parallel. Anti-competitive behaviour which may affect trade within

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Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Dr. Kiran Yadav*

Introduction - Every human being should have the opportunity to make a better life for themselves. Unfortunately, too many children in the world today grow up without this chance, because they are denied their basic right to even attend primary school.

As a result of education programs, by the end of 2000, 84% of India's rural population had primary schools within one km and 84% had upper primary schools within 3 km. Special efforts have made to enroll SC/ST and girls. The enrollment in primary and upper-primary schools has gone up considerably since the first five-year plan. So has the number of primary and upper-primary schools. In 1950-51, only 3.1 million students had enrolled for primary education. In 1997-98, this figure was 39.5 million. The number of primary and upper-primary schools was 0.223 million in 1950-51. This figure was 0.775 million in 1996-97. In 2002/2003, an estimated 82% of children in the age group of 6-14 were enrolled in school. The Government of India aims to increase this to 100% by the end of the decade. To achieve this the Government launched.

A sustainable end to world poverty as we know it, as well as the path to peace and security, require that citizens in every country are empowered to make positive choices and provide for themselves and their families. This can only be achieved if all the children of the world are given the chance to learn in a high-quality schooling environment at least through primary school.¹

The role of Universal Elementary Education (UEE) for strengthening the social fabric of democracy through provision of equal opportunities to all as been accepted since the inception of our Republic. The original Article 45 in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution mandated the State to endeavour to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to age fourteen in a period of ten years. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986/92, states: "In our national perception, education is essentially for all. Education has an acculturating role. It refines sensitivities and perceptions that contribute to national cohesion, a scientific temper and independence of mind and spirit - thus furthering the goals of socialism, secularism and democracy enshrined in our Constitution"²

Since Independence, India has made impressive

progress in terms of growth of educational institutions at different levels, physical access to schooling for children, and diversification of educational programmes. Today, 18 crore children are taught by almost 57 lakh teachers in more than 12 lakh primary schools.

With schematic interventions from the erstwhile Operation Blackboard, Bihar Education Project, Lok Jumbish, District Primary Education Programme, and the Government's current flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), over 98% of our children are estimated to have access to primary schooling within one kilometer of their habitation, and almost 92% to an upper primary school within three kilometers of their habitation. Gross enrolment ratios have increased significantly across all social categories, drop-out rates at primary level have declined, and transition from primary to upper primary stage has improved. Decentralised academic support structures have been established in the form of District Institutes for Education and Training (DIETs) in 571 districts, and Resource Centres in 6746 blocks and 70388 clusters in the country. Over 12 crore children participate in the Mid Day Meal programme, the world's largest school feeding programme, which impacts not only enrollment of children, but also their regular attendance in school and participation in the learning process.

This notable spatial spread and physical access has, however, by and large not been supported by satisfactory curricular interventions, including teaching learning materials, training designs, assessment systems and classroom practices, or even suitable infrastructure. "Our Constitution fathers did not intend that we just set up hovels, put students there, give untrained teachers, give them bad textbooks, no playgrounds and say, we have complied with Article 45 and primary education is expanding. They meant that real education should be given to our children between the ages of 6 and 14". Physical expansion has also not adequately addressed the problem of social access. An alarming 46 per cent children, largely girls and SC/ST children drop out before completing the elementary stage of education. The country's expectations in respect of overall coverage, equitable distribution and quality of education have largely not been fulfilled.

The education system does not function in isolation

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Impact of Covid-19 on Education

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Abstract - The covid-19 pandemic has created the largest disruption of education systems in human history, affecting more than 200 countries, closures of schools, institutions and other learning spaces have impacted more than 94% of the world's students population. This has brought far reaching changes in all aspects of our lives, social distancing restrictive movement policies have significantly disturbed traditional educational practices. The covid-19 pandemic has provided us with an opportunity to pave the way for introducing digital learning.

Introduction: The global out break of the covid-19 pandemic has spread world wide, affecting almost all countries. The out break was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan China. The countries around the world cautioned the public to take responsive care. The Public care strategies have included hand washing, wearing face mask, social distancing and avoiding mass gathering.

The covid-19 pandemic has affected educational system worldwide, leading to the near-total closures of schools, universities and colleges. Most government decided to temporarily close educational institutions in an attempt to reduce the spread of covid-19. School closures impact not only students, teachers and families but have far reaching economic and societal consequences. School closures in response to the Pandemic have shed light on various social and economic issues, including students debt, digital learning food insecurity and homelessness as well as access to child care, health care, housing internet and disability services. The impact was more severe for disadvantaged children and their families, causing interrupted learning compromised nutrition, child care problems, and consequent economic cost to families who could not work.

Impact on formal education: The majority of data collected on the number of students and learners impacted by Covid-19 has been calculated based on the closure of formal education systems. Primary or elementary education typically consists of the first four to seven years of formal education. Kindergarten is the first time children participate in formal education. One study predicted that covid-19 school closures would slow the rate of literacy ability gain by 66% in Kindergarten children in the absence of mitigating alternative educational strategies. The study estimates that over an 8 months period from January to September 2020,

assuming school closures from march to September 2020 and taking into account the summer vacation that would have still normally taken place during that time.

The closure of colleges and universities has widespread individual organizational, and learning and teaching implications, for students, faculty, administrators, and the institutions themselves. The initial period of rapid adoption during 2020 contained three primary responses to covid-19: Minimal legal response, delayed commencement of study periods, and rapid digitalization of curriculum. Thoughts about what to make of this situation resulted in optional learning online or in person depending on what the university declared as being mandatory.

Open Education Community Response: Commonwealth of learning created the resource "keeping the doors of learning open". The project brings together a curated list of resources for policy makers, school and college administrators, teachers, parents and learners that will assist with student learning during the closure of educational institutions. Community contributed open educational Resources for teaching and learning in the covid-19 Era is a co-created spreadsheet of resources. There are multiple tabs on the spreadsheet providing links to student support, online teaching and more.

Conclusion: Covid-19 has impacted immensely to the education sector of India. Though it has created many challenges, various opportunities are also evolved. The Indian Govt. and deferent stakeholders of education have explored the possibility of open and distance learning by adopting different digital technologies to cope up with the present crisis of Covid-19 India is not fully equipped to make education reach all corners of the nation via digital platforms. The students who are not privileged like the others will suffer

Human Rights in Emergency

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Introduction - The modern origins of the state of emergency as a legal concept came from nineteenth-century Western Europe and from the liberal democratic tradition. States of emergency are built on the somewhat artificial dichotomy of norm and exception, which endorses a bifurcated approach to balancing the interests of societal goals and individual rights. "State of emergency" is therefore a label that may provide instant legitimacy to the greater limitation of human rights by government. Serious violations of human rights often accompany emergency situations, which are variously known as "states of emergency," "states of exception," "states of siege," and "martial law." The central international human rights treaties envisage a regime of derogation allowing states parties to temporarily adjust their obligations under the treaties in exceptional circumstances. The two legal questions that constitute the heart of the derogation regimes are first, whether a situation constitutes a "public emergency which threatens the life of the nation," and second, whether the measures are "strictly required by the exigencies of the situation." A third question or requirement is that the state derogating must notify the treaty depositary and therefore in practice the other state parties of its public emergency and measures of derogation. Moreover, in recent times, an apprehension increasingly lingers that some severe restrictions of fundamental human rights have occurred within the context of states of emergency. It has been suspected, and not unreasonably, that Sri Lanka has utilized emergency situations as excuses for often denying the application of fundamental universal norms, and for taking derogating measures that are unjustifiably stringent and violative of international covenants and practices governing human rights.

Issue of Human Rights has gained immense importance in present day scenario where state misuses its power to declare emergency even when the circumstances do not warrant such an action. Derogation regimes envisage a system of derogations allowing states parties to adjust their obligations temporarily under the treaty in exceptional circumstances,

i.e. in times of public emergency threatening the life of nation. Examples of emergency situation include, but are not limited to, armed conflicts, civil and violent unrest, environmental and natural disasters, etc. Although, exceptional measures are permissible, their validity is subject to the fulfillment of a number of requirements set by the treaty law, such as qualifications of severity, temporariness, proclamation and notification, legality, proportionality, consistency with other obligations under international law, non-discrimination, and lastly, non-derogability of certain rights recognized as such in the relevant treaty. In essence derogation clauses express the concept that states of emergency do not create a legal vacuum. In such cases human rights provisions are waived off thereby leading to widespread violation of human rights. This is a very crucial issue to be discussed and this scope of abuse of power makes the issue significant. Also the violation which occur during such times are later on tried by specially constituted courts but there is always delay in decision thereby making the whole process futile as there is tempering with the evidence.

The state of emergency is a very important issue as it encroaches upon peoples' rights and normal life of individual. Thus, the human rights implementation if done away with for any reason whatsoever it is a matter of concern as many illegal and unjustified acts take place in garb of emergency. In this background this research gains even more importance as it tries to explain the reasons for declaring emergency and the justifications given to waive off the implementation of human rights law - domestic or international provisions.

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT ISSUES AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN

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ABSTRACT

Environment is the foundation of human survival existence and human development. The environment in which an organism lives is made up of various components like air, water land etc. These components are found in fixed proportions to create a harmonious balance in the environment. Human actions have an impact on the environment both directly and indirectly. There are many environment issues in India. Air pollution water pollution, garbage, domestically prohibited goods and pollution of the natural environment. Environmental issues are one of the primary causes of disease, health issues and long term livelihood impact for India.

KEYWORDS**INTRODUCTION:**

Climate change is the biggest environment problem that human will face over the next decade. Major environmental issues are forest and agricultural degradation of land, Global warming toxic waste, water and air pollution acid rain are frightening challenges that may threaten our future. People emit more pollution for more convenience Let's discuss some major issues which our environment is facing now a days.

Aim Of The Study:

This paper aim to understand global environmental change and how it will impact nature and society and to discuss the problems faced by global warming and climate changes.

Human Impact On The Environment

Human impact the physical environment in many ways like global warming, pollution, over population, deforestation and fossil fuels. Changes like these have triggered climate change, soil erosion, poor air quality and undrinkable water. These negative impacts can affect human behaviour and health.

Global Warming:

Global warming is the long term heating of earth's surface observed due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, which increases heat trapping green house gas levels in earth's atmosphere. When green house gases accumulate and causes the temperature to rise result green house effect. It has an impact on the rising of ocean melting of arctic ice and glaciers. Global warming causes climate change, which poses a serious threat to life on earth. When the fossil fuels burns carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere. The more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the better the atmosphere can trap heat or increase in green house gases leads to greater green house effect. The result is increased global warming.

Climate change is breeding storms with heavier rainfall flooding farms. Such changing condition put our agriculture, health water supply and more at risk. The health effects of these disruptions include increased respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and premature deaths related to extreme weather events changes in the geographical distribution.

Ozone Layer Depletion:

The Ozone layer is a layer of concentrated ozone gas. It protects us from the sun's, harmful ultraviolet rays. Ozone layer depletion is the thinning of the ozone layer present in the upper atmosphere. This happens when the chlorine and Bromine atoms in the atmosphere comes in contact with ozone

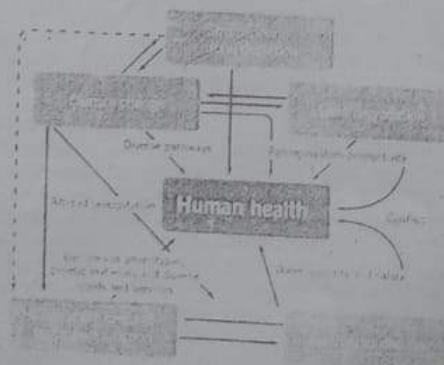
and destroy the ozone molecules. One chlorine atom can destroy, 100,000 molecules of ozone. The hole in the Ozone layer leaves humans and wildlife exposed to harmful UV rays resulting in several skin diseases including cancer.

Solid Waste Management:

Solid waste management is extremely important because it will prevent our house hold from the hazardous outcomes of solid waste materials. It mainly refers to the complete process of collecting, treating and disposing of solid wastes. In the waste management process, the wastes are collected from different sources and are dispose of waste management is an important element of environmental protection. Its purpose is to provide hygienic, efficient and economic solid waste storage, collection transportation and treatment or disposal of waste with out polluting the atmosphere soil or water system.

Deforestation:

The loss of trees and other vegetation causes climate change, desertification, soil erosion, flooding, increased green house gases in the atmosphere and a host of problems for indigenous people. When forest are cut down, much of that stored carbon is released into the atmosphere again as carbon dioxide. This is deforestation and degradation contribute to global warming deforestation destroys essential ecosystem services like the provision of clean water and fertile soils leading to the loss of farming and other livelihood opportunities.

**Over Population:**

Poverty is considered as the leading cause of overpopulation. In the absence of educational resources resulted in higher birth rates. Overpopulation leads to the issues of poverty and unemployment. The rapidly growing population transform the economy into mass unemployment. As the population



IMPACT OF CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

The term pesticides including insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and other plant growth regulators. The consequences of pesticides is one of the main drivers of the negative impact of modern industrial agriculture on the environment. Pesticides are toxic chemicals use to kill pest species can affect plants, animals and humans. Other agrochemicals such as fertilizers, can also have negative effects on the environment and global stability.

KEYWORDS : Fertilizers, Pesticides, Chemicals, Human health.

Aim of the Study:

The main Aim of present study is to look out the effects of pesticides on health and environment.

INTRODUCTION

Pesticides constitute any substance or mixture for preventing, destroying or mitigating any pest. Chemicals have long been used to control pests and insects which attack on crops and harm them. Pesticides benefit the crops, however they also impose negative impact on the environment and soil.

Pesticides are toxic chemicals designed to be deliberately released into the environment. Although each Pesticide is meant Pest, a very to kill a certain very large percentage of Pesticides reach a destination other target. Pesticides easily than their target. Pesticides easily contaminated the air, soil, water, plants and animals. The use pesticide has increased many folds over the past few decades. According to an estimate, about 5.2 billion pounds of pesticides are used world wide per year. Their use is not only restricted to agricultural fields, but they are homes in the form also employed in of sprays, poisons and powders for controlling cockroaches, mosquitoes rats and other harmful bugs.

Due to this reason, pesticides are frequently found in our food in addition to their presence in the air.

Hazards Pesticides in India

Pesticides are known to be one of the extremely useful and beneficial agents for preventing losses of crops as well as diseases in humans. The effects of pesticides depend on exposure and toxicity. Pesticides are divided into different categories depending upon their target pesticides are more water soluble heat stable and polar which makes it very difficult to reduce their lethal nature. Pesticides are not only toxic to people related to agriculture, but they also cause toxicity in industries and public health work places.

Any substance intended for preventing destroying or controlling pest unwanted species of plants or animals, causing harm during production processing, storage transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities that may be administered to animals, for the control of insects or other pests in or on their bodies.

Pesticides are referred to by the type of pest the control. Pesticides are biodegradable pesticides and non biodegradable pesticides.

Biodegradable Pesticides

Biodegradable pesticides are those that can be broken down into harmless compound by microbes and other living organisms in a short period of time.

Non Biodegradable Pesticides

The most long lived pesticides include aldrin, D.D.T., chlordane and endrin they take a long period of time to break down. These pesticides can survive in the soil for over 15 years or more.

Chemical pesticides

1. Organophosphates-

Organophosphates are a group of human made chemicals that poison insects and mammals organophosphates are the most widely used insecticides today. They are used in agriculture, the home, gardens and veterinary practice.

2. Organochlorine Insecticides-

Organochlorine pesticides are chlorinated hydrocarbons used extensively in agriculture and mosquito control representative compounds in this group includes DDT, methoxychlor, chlordane, toxaphen and benzene hexa chloride (BHC).

3. Sulphonylurea herbicides-

Sulphonylurea inhibit the plant enzyme, acetolactate synthase resulting in impaired branch chain amino acid synthesis and are generally more potent herbicides, sulphonyl urea are a group of medicines used to treat type 2 diabetes also.

4. Biopesticides-

The biopesticides are a type of pesticides obtained from natural resources such as animals, plants, bacteria and certain minerals. Biopesticides is a biological organism that damages, kills or repels organisms seen as pests. For example canola oil and baking Soda have pesticidal applications and are considered biopesticides.

Benefits of Pesticides-

The advantage of pesticides is that they can help farmers preventing insects and other pests from destroying crops. The some other key advantages are:

- Pesticides are useful in controlling organisms that are toxic or harmful to their environment.
- Herbicides are useful in controlling algae and weeds.
- They are used to kill mosquitoes that can spread life threatening diseases such as dengue, malaria etc.
- They are useful in the agricultural sector to prevent or kill insects and other organisms that feed on crops.

Pesticides Impact on Environment

Pesticides have contaminated almost every part of the environment. The amount of pesticides either directly or indirectly responsible for polluting our environment is being used in the field. Although their effects are short lived they may have serious hazardous environment and health.

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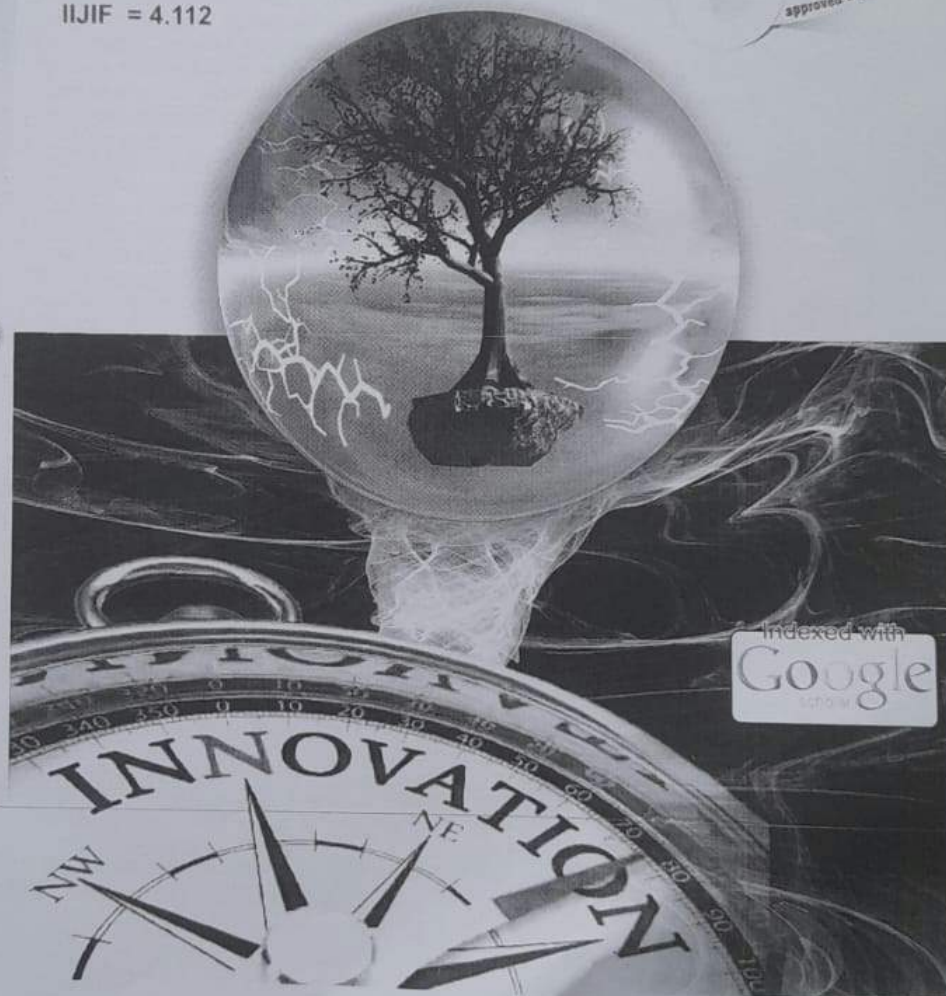
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पारिवारिक जीवन पर औद्योगिकीकरण का प्रभाव

सारांश

औद्योगिकीकरण ने पारिवारिक संगठन एवं संबंधों को विशेष रूप से प्रभावित किया। आजादी के बाद औद्योगिकीकरण का जो प्रसार हुआ है उसके फलस्वरूप समाज में संरचनात्मक, सांस्कृतिक और व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोणों से जो व्यापक बदलाव आये हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन की गति तीव्र है और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में अत्यधिक तीव्र/संयुक्त परिवार से अलग होने तथा अलग घर बनाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी है। शहरों के विस्तार और जीवन यापन के बढ़ते खर्च की वजह से तीन चार पीढ़ियों का एक साथ रहना कठिन भी हो गया है। विशाल परिवार जहाँ शोर शराबे के बीच अभिभावक बच्चों, चाचा-चाची, चचेरे भाई-बहन और दादा-दादी के एक ही छत के नीचे साथ-साथ रहते थे और आपस में भले ही लड़ते-भिड़ते हों, लेकिन दुनिया के सामने एकल प्रदर्शित करते थे। ऐसे परिवार अब हकीकत में कम फिल्मों, धारावाहिकों में ज्यादा दिखता है।

मुख्य शब्द : औद्योगिकीकरण, इंडस्ट्रियल रिवोल्यूशन, एकाकी परिवार, प्राथमिक सम्बन्धों, पैतृक व्यवसायों, सामाजिक सुरक्षा।

प्रस्तावना

“औद्योगिक शब्द उद्योगों से सम्बन्धित है। अतएव सर्वप्रथम यह जानना आवश्यक है कि उद्योग इण्टस्ट्री क्या है? अंग्रेजी शब्द ‘इण्डस्ट्री’ लैटिन भाषा के मूल शब्द ‘इण्डस्ट्रिया’ से बना है जिसका अर्थ है ‘कुशलता’ अथवा ‘उद्यम’ इसी आधार पर हम मनुष्य को उद्यमी या इण्डस्ट्रियस मैन कहते हैं औद्योगिक समाज-विज्ञान के अध्ययन का इतिहास अठारहवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में इंग्लैण्ड में हुई। औद्योगिक क्रांति ‘इंडस्ट्रियल रिवोल्यूशन’ के पश्चात प्रारम्भ होता है। इसी काल में विज्ञान और तकनीकी विकास के साथ-साथ नये-नये औद्योगिक उत्पादन केन्द्रों की स्थापना हो रही थी। मशीनीकरण और औद्योगिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया के फलस्वरूप नगरों का विकास भी तीव्रगति से होने लगा। इन नगरीय उत्पादन केन्द्रों में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग आकर बसने लगा। फलस्वरूप संयुक्त परिवार-प्रणाली का विघटन प्रारम्भ हुआ और एकाकी परिवार होने लगा। औद्योगिकीकरण क परिणाम स्वरूप बेरोजगारी एवं आवास समस्या उत्पन्न हुयी तथा व्यक्तिवादी विचारधारा का उदय हुआ। परिवार व्यवस्था की प्रथम सामाजिक संस्था है। किसी व्यक्ति का व्यवसाय उसके लिए केवल जीवनयापन का एक तरीका मात्र ही नहीं है। क्योंकि व्यवसाय में वह अपने प्रतिदिन की जीवन का लगभग 1/3 समय व्यतीत करता है। इसके द्वारा (व्यवसाय) व्यक्ति की भेष-भूषा, व्यवहार, बातचीत, विवाह, मनोरंजन तथा अन्य सम्बन्धों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। व्यक्ति औद्योगिक रोजगार में आने के पश्चात धीरे-धीरे ग्रामीण परिवार के संगठन से अलग होकर नये एकाकी परिवार का सृजन करता है। जिसके अन्तर्गत उसका पत्नी तथा बच्चों के साथ प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध हो जाता है। ऐसी दशा में उसके परिवार के अंतः व्यक्तित्व सम्बन्धों का स्वरूप कुछ भिन्न हो जाता है। ग्रामीण अंचल में पारिवारिक उत्तरदायित्वों के निर्वाह में तो परिवार के अन्य लोगों का सहयोग मिलता था। किन्तु औद्योगिक नगरीय क्षेत्रों में मुख्यता उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्वाहन करना पड़ता है।

औद्योगिक रोजगाररत श्रमिक अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा विवाह आदि के सन्दर्भ में ज्यादातर खुली सामाजिक व्यवस्था की ओर आकृष्ट रहते हैं जिसमें अर्जित पदों एवं भूमिकाओं को स्वीकार किया जाता है। अतः उनका दृष्टिकोण रूढ़िवादी एवं परम्परागत न होकर प्रगतिशील और उदार हो जाता है। औद्योगिक समाज में व्यक्तियों का आपस का सम्बन्ध अप्रत्यक्ष, जटिल एवं औपचारिक होता है।

वास्तव में संयुक्त परिवार जहां कहीं अपने मौलिक रूप में विद्यमान है वहीं औद्योगिक क्रांति के कारण संयुक्त परिवार दुर्बलता एवं विघटन की ओर



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युवा सशक्तीकरण तथा योग की भूमिका

डॉ० मोनिका गौतम

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Abstract

योग ऐसी चिकित्सा है जो व्यक्ति के शरीर, मन और आत्मा को एकीकृत करता है। शरीर को मजबूत बनाता है, मन को शांत करता है। व्यक्ति को शारीरिक और आध्यात्मिक रूप से प्रबुद्ध करता है, तनाव दूर करता है और श्वसन से सही तरीका सिखाता है। शारीरिक मुद्रा में सुधार करना है, हर परिस्थिति से मुकाबला करने का कौशल प्रदान करता है तथा दृढ़ संकल्प एवं एकाग्रता के लिए व्यक्ति को प्रोत्साहित करता है। यह एक ऐसी पद्धति है जिसमें विभिन्न प्रकारके शारीरिक श्रम युवाओं को वर्तमान के प्रति जागरूक करते हैं और शरीर-मन की निरंतरता में मौजूद भावनाओं के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें सचेत करने का प्रयास करते हैं।

प्रस्तावना

मनुष्य एक जिज्ञासु प्राणी है, अज्ञान के प्रति जानने की उसकी प्रबल उत्कंठा रहती है। जब तक उसकी यह उत्कंठा पूरी नहीं हो जाती तब तक वह चुप नहीं बैठता। समाज में जहां तक युवाओं का प्रश्न है, तो मेरी समझ से युवा किसी भी समाज की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। समाज की गतिशीलता का ज्यादा भार इन्हीं के कंधों पर होता है, ये चाहे तो समाज को क्रियात्मकता की तरफ मोड़ सकते हैं। या फिर उसे अंधेरी गुफा में भटका सकते हैं। समाज में परिवर्तन की आधी के ये सूत्रधार होते हैं। दुनिया के इतिहास इस बात की गवाही देते हैं कि उसके सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक विकास में युवाओं की सराहनीय भागीदारी रही है। आज विकसित, विकासशील और विकास की प्रक्रिया से जुड़े दुनिया के तमाम देशों के युवाओं का अपने राष्ट्र की प्रगति में विशेष स्थान है। समाज से अगर हम युवाओं को अलग कर दें तो समाज की पूरी गतिशीलता में ही व्यवधान उत्पन्न हो जाता है। ऐसा लगने लगता है जैसे समाज जीवन विहीन हो गया है,

उसमें निर्जीवता आ गयी है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि युवा देश के हृदय की धड़कन होते हैं।

युवा सशक्तीकरण एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया जिसमें बच्चों और युवाओं को अपने फसले स्वयं लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इसके माध्यम से वे अपनी स्थिति को देख-समझकर संसाधनों तक अपनी पहुँच में सुधार करते हैं और अपने विश्वासों, मूल्यों और व्यवहार के माध्यम से अपनी चेतना का कायाकल्प करने का प्रयास करते हैं। युवा सशक्तीकरण का उद्देश्य जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है। युवा सशक्तीकरण प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

युवा सशक्तीकरण युवा विकास से भिन्न है क्योंकि विकास व्यक्ति केंद्रित होता है, जबकि सशक्तीकरण उन उपायों से संबंधित होता है जो युवाओं और समुदायों के बीच स्वायत्तता और आत्मनिर्णय को बढ़ाने में मदद देते हैं जिससे ये समूह अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में जिम्मेदारपूर्ण और अपने तरीके से अपने हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकें।

युवा सशक्तीकरण के सिद्धांत के तीन अंग हैं : व्यक्तिगत सशक्तीकरण : इसके तहत

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कार्यभार भी शनैः-शनैः कम होने लगता है तथा धीरे-धीरे उनकी स्थिति सास बनने की हो जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में वही स्त्री दैनिक कार्य को अब अधिक आत्मीयता व जिम्मेदारी से निभाती है। यद्यपि भार काफी कम हो जाता है तथापि अनुशासनात्मक व नीति संगत कार्यभार ग्रहण कर घर व आंगन के साथ सीमित होकर रह जाती है।

कुमाऊँ हिमालय क्षेत्र का एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र है। हिमालय पर्वत को देश की जीवन रेखा (लाईफ लाइन) माना जाता है। यह अपनी भौगोलिक स्थिति के कारण ही नहीं बल्कि अपनी अनेक विशिष्टताओं के कारण देश की रक्षा पट्टी का काम करता है एवं मौसम, जलवायु, ऋतुचक्र, तापमान, पानी औषधीय पदार्थ, औद्योगिक पदार्थ, खनिजों एवं पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र के पर्यावरण एवं पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को संतुलित बनाये रखना है। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र के पर्यावरण एवं पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को संतुलित बनाये रखना अत्यधिक आवश्यक हो गया है क्योंकि भारत की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में गांवों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है गांव सिर्फ हमरी सम्यता के आधार स्तम्भ ही नहीं, अपितु हमारे अर्थतंत्र के मेरुदण्ड भी रहे हैं। भारतीय सम्यता एवं संस्कृति को वर्तमान के प्रगतिशील धरातल तक पहुँचाने का श्रेय हमारे ग्राम्य जगत को ही जाता है। फलतः ग्राम्य विकास का सम्बन्ध हमारे राष्ट्रीय विकास के साथ गंभीरता से जुड़ा है। पारिस्थितिकी दृष्टिकोण से पहाड़ों के गांव अपना अलग अस्तित्व रखते हैं आज इस क्षेत्र में भी जनसंख्या में गुणात्मक वृद्धि एवं प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अवैज्ञानिक दोहन होने के कारण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र असंतुलित होने लगा है। अतः पारिस्थितिकी के आधार पर असंतुलन के कारणों का अध्ययन करके, संरक्षण नीति तैयार करना व उपायों का पता लगाना एवं सम्भावित वैकल्पिक साधन जुटाकर ग्रामीणों को उपलब्ध कराना आवश्यक हो गया है।

उद्देश्य:-

1. पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की स्त्रियों का कार्यात्मक जीवन का अध्ययन, करना।
2. पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र में ग्रामीण महिलाओं की भूमिका का अध्ययन करना।
3. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के उपयोग एवं शोषण के साथ-साथ इनके विकास में महिलाओं की भूमिका का अध्ययन।
4. पारिस्थितिकी के अन्तर्गत मनुष्य का पर्यावरणीय घटकों के साथ अन्तर्सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन करना।

परिकल्पना:-

1. महिला शिक्षा को महत्व देकर विभिन्न परिस्थितियों को बदला जा सकता है।
2. पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रति जन जागृति उत्पन्न किया जा सकता है।
3. कुमाऊँ क्षेत्र के आप पास बेकार भूमि, रास्तों के किनारे, नदी-नालों के किनारे आदि स्थानों पर फलों, चारा व ईंधन योग्य पौधा का रोपण किया जा सकता है।
4. पारिवारिक आय बढ़ाने हेतु उपयुक्त एवं प्रासंगिक कुटीर उद्योगों को विकसित किया जा सकता है।

निष्कर्ष:- कुमाऊँ हिमालय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के उपयोग एवं शोषण के साथ-साथ इनके विकास में भी महिलाओं का सबसे बड़ा हाथ है क्योंकि अधिकांशतः महिला ही मिट्टी, वनस्पति, जीव-जन्तु, पशु, जल आदि के सीधे सम्पर्क में रहती हैं। साधारण शब्दों में हम कह सकते हैं कि यहाँ के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के असन्तुलन में महिलायें प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से केन्द्रीय भूमिका निभाती हैं। जीविकोपार्जन के साधनों के अभाव में अधिकांश पुरुष अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने हेतु देश के अन्य भागों में नौकरी करते हैं। गांव में शेष रह जाते हैं : महिलायें, बूढ़े एवं बच्चे। यह प्रथा प्राचीन काल से ही पारिवारिक व्यवस्था में चलते-चलते समाज का अभिन्न अंग बना गया है। आज से 30-40 वर्ष पहले यातायात के साधनों के अभाव में पुरुषों को परिवार की मुख्य आवश्यकताओं (अनाज, नमक, कपड़ा, गुड़ आदि) की पूर्ति हेतु अधिक दूरी तय करनी पड़ती थी। महिलाओं के शारीरिक रूप से कमजोर होने एवं सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों के कारण घर में छोटे बच्चों, बड़े-बूढ़ों, पशुओं खेती की देखभाल करने हेतु घर में रहना पड़ता था। आज भी बाह्य क्षेत्रों में नौकरी करने वाले पुरुषों की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी अच्छी नहीं होती है। पुरुष कम शिक्षित होने के कारण अच्छा व्यवसाय नहीं मिल पाता कि अपने परिवार को साथ रख सकें। इसलिए पारिवारिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु पुरुष एवं महिला कच्चे से कच्चा मिलाकर कठोर परिश्रम करते हैं।

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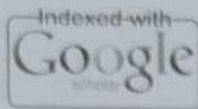
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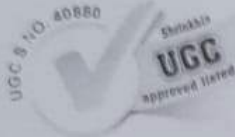
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भारत में धर्म व साम्प्रदायिकता का बदलता स्वरूप



मोनिका गौतम
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर,
समाजशास्त्र विभाग,
महाराजा बिजली पासी
राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर
महाविद्यालय,
लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश, भारत

सारांश

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् के आदर्श का अनुसरण करते हुए भारतवर्ष के सभी निवासी चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म या सम्प्रदाय के रहें हों, आपसी भाईचारे के साथ सौहार्दपूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत करते थे, परन्तु विदेशी मुस्लिम आक्रान्ताओं के भारत में प्रवेश तथा शासन के दौरान साम्प्रदायिकता का जो सूक्ष्म रूप पल्लवित हो रहा था वह औरंगजेब के शासन काल से होते हुए अंग्रेजों की कूट-ढाली राज करी की नीति में स्पष्ट रूप से प्रस्फुटित हो गया था, जिसका परिणाम हम भारत के विभाजन के रूप में देख चुके हैं।

केवल अपने सम्प्रदाय को श्रेष्ठ समझ उसके हितों का विशेष ध्यान रखना और दूसरे सम्प्रदाय को हीन समझ उससे द्वेष रखना ही साम्प्रदायिकता कहलाता है। भारत में साम्प्रदायिकता का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है। इसके पीछे मुख्य वजह देश में कई सम्प्रदाय के लोगों का रहना है। प्राचीन काल में भारत में बौद्धों का हिन्दुओं, वैष्णव तथा शैवों का शाक्तों के मध्य वाद-विवाद तथा हिंसा होती रहती थी। विभिन्न सम्प्रदायों के लोग अपने-व-आधार को श्रेष्ठ समझ दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के लोगों को हेय दृष्टि से देखते रहे हैं। वास्तव में लोग सम्प्रदायवादी इसलिए हो जाते हैं। क्योंकि वे अपने निजी धर्म में निहित नैतिक शिक्षा और सार्वभौमिक मानववादी विचारों के प्रति अज्ञानी होते हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप वे मुख्यतः न केवल अधार्मिक बन जाते हैं। जनता के समक्ष दिखावा करने के शिवाय साम्प्रदायवादी किसी धर्म का न तो आदर ही करता है न ही इसमें अपनी सच्ची आस्था रख सकता है। साम्प्रदायवादी मूलतः पद सत्ता, सम्पत्ति तथा सस्ती लोकप्रियता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से राजनीतिक, चुनावी गुट सम्बन्धी, व्यक्तिगत लाभ सम्बन्धी दाय-पेंच के रूप में धर्म का दुरुपयोग तथा 'शोषण' करता है। इस प्रकार साम्प्रदायिकता धर्म का शोषण है, कभी प्रत्यक्ष में तो कभी अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में।

मुख्य शब्द : संकीर्णतावाद, साम्प्रदायिकता, स्वप्रभुत्व, स्वतुष्टि पोषी, एननिसिटी, विध्वंसकारी, तत्त्वान्धेपी।

प्रस्तावना

मनुष्य की अनेक शारीरिक और मानसिक आवश्यकताएँ होती हैं, जिनकी पूर्ति के लिए उसने संस्कृति को जन्म दिया। धर्म भी उसी संस्कृति का एक अंग है। धर्म एक सामाजिक आवश्यकता है। धर्म की उत्पत्ति समाज द्वारा की जाती है तथा सामाजिक जीवन के अस्तित्व को बनाये रखना, उसकी रक्षा करना, धर्म का प्रमुख कार्य है। मैक्सवेबर ने धर्म के नैतिक पक्ष को प्रभावशाली बताते हुए यह स्पष्ट किया कि धर्म केवल संवेग नहीं है बल्कि यूजितामूलक है। धर्म समाज में नैतिकता एवं विश्वास की स्थापना कर समाज को स्थायित्व प्रदान करता है तथा उसे विघटन से बचाता है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य

1. साम्प्रदायिकता 'धर्म' तथा 'समाज' के लिए कितनी जटिल समस्या है इसके बारे में जानना।
2. हिन्दू - मुस्लिम धर्मों के मध्य एक-दूसरे का विरोध तथा प्रतिकार करने की प्रवृत्ति के बारे में जानना।
3. साम्प्रदायिक ढाँचों की कार्य प्रणाली का निरीक्षण करना।
4. साम्प्रदायिकता के उद्भव की प्रक्रिया का कारण मालूम करना।
5. एक प्रखर राष्ट्रीय एकता जागृत करना।

विषय विस्तार

भारत एक बहुलवादी समाज है। यहाँ विभिन्न धार्मिक समूहों को रहने तथा अपने-अपने धर्मों का पालन करने-य उसका प्रचार करने की पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता है। यहाँ विभिन्न धर्मों हिन्दू, इस्लाम, सिख, बौद्ध एवं इसाईयों में अपने-अपने धार्मिक सम्प्रदाय हैं, जिनमें आपसी सौहार्द तथा सहअस्तित्व की भावना पायी जाती है। लेकिन कभी-कभी उनमें कुछ बातों को लेकर तनाव

भारत में डिजिटल शिक्षा: सम्भावनाये व चुनौतियाँ



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सारांश

डिजिटल इंडिया एक विशाल अभियान के रूप में आगे बढ़ रहा है। यह देश को डिजिटलीकृत ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर ले जाने का महावाकंक्षी उपक्रम है। डिजिटल लीकर, ई शिक्षा, ई स्वास्थ्य, ई-दस्तावेज और राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति पोर्टल जैसे कार्यक्रमों के साथ इसकी शुरुआत हुई। बहरहाल इस तरह के कार्यक्रम इसके पीछे की व्यापक दृष्टि के कुछ क्रियान्वयन मात्र है, डिजिटल इंडिया के पीछे मूल दृष्टि है, देश के हर नागरिक के लिए डिजिटल आधारभूत ढांचे तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करना और इस ढांचे का उद्देश्य होगा एक माध्यम के रूप में नागरिकों तक विविध प्रकार की सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराना। नागरिक अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार सरकारी सेवाओं और प्रशासन तक पहुंच प्राप्त कर सकें, यह इसका एक अन्य मकसद है। और ये दोनों चीजें तक संभव हो सकेंगी जब नागरिकों को डिजिटल आधार पर सक्षम बनाया जाए। ये तीनों बातें डिजिटल इंडिया का विजन के हिस्सा हैं।

मुख्य शब्द : डिजिटल इंडिया, ब्राडबैंड, पोर्टल्स, टेक्नोलॉजिकल इनोवेशंस, माइंडरिटेक्स, इन्टरनेट।

प्रस्तावना

“डिजिटल इंडिया” भारत सरकार की वह दूरदृष्टी योजना है, जिसके तहत कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक के नागरिकों को सरकारी सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन सुविधा के माध्यम से घर बैठे पहुंच होगी डिजिटल इंडिया वस्तुतः इंटरनेट, नेटवर्किंग, हार्डवेयर, मोबाइल, कम्प्यूटर, सॉफ्टवेयर के समन्वय से बनाया गया एक ऐसा मंच है, जो नागरिकों को सरकार से सीधा जोड़ता है, सुविधाओं के उपयोग को सरल बनाता और सरकारी सेवाओं की जानकारी देता है। इस सुविधा से देश का कोई हिस्सा छूट ना जाए, इसके लिए देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को तीव्र गति के इंटरनेट नेटवर्क से जोड़ा जाएगा। इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए डिजिटल इंडिया के तीन मुख्य अवयव हैं।

1. देश में एक प्रभावी डिजिटल ढांचे की स्थापना,
2. सेवाओं व सुविधाओं का डिजिटल प्रदान,
3. डिजिटल साक्षरता,

इस योजना के तहत एक दोतरफा डिजिटल प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण किया जाएगा जिससे सेवा प्रदाता और उपभोक्ता, दोनों एक दूसरे से जुड़ सकेंगे और लाभान्वित होंगे। इसकी सफलता, सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इसे “डिजिटल इंडिया सलाहकार समूह” द्वारा संचालित और नियन्त्रित किया जाएगा जो एक अंतर-मंत्रालयीय पहल है। इसके तहत सभी मंत्रालय व विभाग, जन स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, सुरक्षा, बैंकिंग, वाणिज्य, न्यायिक इत्यादि सेवाओं को डिजिटल रूप में उपलब्ध करायेगे। इस सुविधा का लोग अधिकाधिक प्रयोग कर सकें, इसके लिए पूरे देश के 4 लाख इंटरनेट केन्द्र 2.5 लाख गाँवों में ब्रॉडबैंड सुविधा, 2.5 लाख विद्यालयों, विश्वविद्यालयों में वाई-फाई सुविधा, नागरिकों के लिए सार्वजनिक वाई-फाई क्षेत्र उपलब्ध कराये जायेगे।

इस योजना में सर्वाधिक लाभान्वित वे बुजुर्ग होंगे, जो अस्वस्थता और उम्र चलते दौड़-भाग नहीं कर पाते थे और अपने अधिकारों से वंचित रह जाते थे। अब ऐसे करोड़ों लोग बस अपनी उँगलियों का इस्तेमाल कर अपना एक प्राप्त कर सकेंगे लोग बस अपनी उँगलियों का इस्तेमाल कर अपना हक प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। इसलिए यह यकीन के साथ कहा जा सकता है कि डिजिटल इंडिया योजना ना सिर्फ देश की तस्वीर बदल देगी, बल्कि भारत की उस पुरानी कहावत को भी चरितार्थ करने जा रही है, जिसमें कहा जाता है कि “हमारे लिये तो सारी सुविधाएँ उँगलियों पर उपलब्ध है।”

आज चाहे बेसिक स्कूल कोर्स की स्टडी हो या सीए, एम बीए या आईटी जैसे प्रोफेशनल कोर्सज या फिर डांस या म्यूजिक के कोर्सज की, हर जगह ई-लर्निंग मेथड्स बहुपयोगी साबित हो रहे हैं। मार्केट में ऐसे पोर्टल्स की