



VSPM Academy of Higher Education
Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, Commerce and Science
College Wadi, Nagpur
Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra) 440023

Criterion III
Research, Innovations
and Extension

3.3 Research Publications and Awards

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the last five years



VSPM Academy of Higher Education Nagpur's
**Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, Commerce and Science
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Date: 10/09/2024

This document hereby confirms that the data enclosed, comprising information, supporting documents, numerical data, and reports, has been thoroughly examined and authenticated by both the IQAC and the Principal, and is deemed accurate.

Convenor
(IQAC)
JN. Arts, Comm. & Sci. College
Wadi, Nagpur

Principal
Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, Comm. & Sci.
College, Wadi, Nagpur



2023-2024

Annexure for – 3.3.1

Papers published in the Journals notified on UGC website

Total 33 research papers were published in the Journals.

Title of paper	Name of authors	Department of the teacher	Name of Journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN Number
1. Study of impact of work-life balance on the performance of employees (Vol. 17, No. 3, pp 63-69)	Dr. S. S. Tekade	Commerce	Journal of Management and Entrepreneurship (UGC Care Group 1 Journal)	July-September 2023	2229-5348
2. Study of variance between brand and customer loyalty with reference to retail industry (Vol. 97, No. 8 (I) PP190-197)	Dr. S. S. Tekade	Commerce	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai (UGC Group-1 Journal)	August 2023	0972-0766
3. Barriers in online examination in education sector	Dr. S. K. Shembekar	Commerce	Review of Research (impact factor-5.7631)	March 2024	2249-894X
4. Study of impact of work-life balance on the performance of employees (Vol. 17, No. 3, pp 63-69)	Dr. S. K. Shembekar	Commerce	Journal of Management and Entrepreneurship (UGC Care Group 1 Journal)	July-September 2023	2229-5348
5. Study of variance between brand and customer loyalty with reference to retail industry (Vol. 97, No. 8 (I) PP190-197)	Dr. S. K. Shembekar	Commerce	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai (UGC Group-1 Journal)	August 2023	0972-0766
6. Factors affecting Urban electricity consumption: A Case study (Vol. XCVI, No. 17, pp 78-83)	Dr. (Mrs.) N. H. Kamble	Commerce	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai. (UGC Care Group 1 Journal)	2023	0972-0766
7. Challenges before Indian democracy (Series – 26, Book No. 08, pp 175-183)	Dr. (Mrs.) N. H. Kamble	Commerce	Journal of the School of Languages, Literature and Cultural studies (UGC Group-1 Journal)	2024	0972-9682
8. Evaluating the Impact of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana on Rural development in India (Vol. 72, Issue 03, No. 3 , pp 224-229)	Dr. (Mrs.) N. H. Kamble	Commerce	Journal of the Oriental Institute (UGC Group-1 Journal)	Sept. 2023	0030-5324
9. Exploring electric vehicles while development an innovative chain model for their transition (Impact factor 5.7631)	Dr. (Mrs.) N. H. Kamble	Commerce	Review of Research	March 2024	2249-894X
10. Dalit literature and African American literature: A study of Marginality. (Impact factor 5.7631)	Dr. N. R. Petkar	English	Review of Research	March 2024	2249-894X
11. Dalit Women in Dalit Literature: Acritical study (Volume 9, Issue 4, Impact factor 3.94)	Dr. N. R. Petkar	English	An International Journal in English	July-August 2023	2354-3454
12. Karukkuand the weave of my life: A comparative study (Volume I, Issue LXXXIII, Impact factor 8.024, pp 08-13)	Dr. N. R. Petkar	English	Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research Journal	May 2023	2454-7905
13. Dalitism and feminism: A comparative study (Vol. 8,	Dr. N. R. Petkar	English	An international Journal of	July-Sept. 2023	2456-0960

Issue 3, Impact factor 4.06,			Contemporary Studies		
14. Depiction of cultural, chaos, displacement, alienation and identity crises in Anita Desai's "The inheritance of loss" (Vol. 10, Issue 2, Impact factor 5.61, pp 235-240)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	LangLit, An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal	Nov. 2023	2349-5189
15. Diasporic Spaces and self-Exploration: Analysing Meena Alexander's Manhattan music (पुरवणी विशेषांक १४, pp 110)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	संशोधक (UGC CARE LISTED)	Dec. 2023	2394-5990
16. Exploring Alienation through a Feminist Lens: Unveiling the Intersection of Identity and Power in Arundhati Roy's The God of small things (पुरवणी विशेषांक 21, pp 157)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	संशोधक (UGC CARE LISTED)	March 2024	2394-5990
17. Representation of potential and social themes in Githa Hariharan's selected novels (Impact factor 5.7631)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	Review of Research (Peer Reviewed Journal)	March 2024	2249-894X
18. The East and the West: A Diasporic cosmopolitan experience in the Mango Season (पुरवणी विशेषांक 11, pp 08-11)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	संशोधक (UGC CARE LISTED)	Dec. 2023	2394-5990
19. Postmodernism: A Critical study of Amulya Malladi's The Mango Season (पुरवणी विशेषांक 21, pp 27-30)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	संशोधक (UGC CARE LISTED)	March 2023	2394-5990
20. Role of JIM CORBETTS Literature in Creating Environmental Awareness: An Eco-Activist Approach (Impact factor 5.7631)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	Review of Research (Peer Reviewed Journal)	March 2024	2249-894X
21. Knowledge, awareness and opinion related to sickle cell disease among the professional college students of Amravati, Maharashtra (Vol. 9, Issue 1, pp 44-48)	Dr. A. U. Deore	Zoology	International Journal of science and healthcare Research	Jan- March 2024	2455-7587
22. Technology and Library ((पुरवणी विशेषांक 15, pp 13-15)	Dr. (Miss) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	संशोधक (UGC CARE LISTED)	March 2023	2394-5990
23. National education policy challenges and libraries (Vol. -10, Issue -1, pp 149-153)	Dr. (Miss) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	Interdisciplinary Peer Reviewed UPA National E- Journal	Jan. 2024	2455-4375
24. Green libraries in Indian scenario (Impact factor 5.7631)	Dr. (Miss) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	Review of Research (Peer Reviewed Journal)	March 2024	2249-894X
25. Acquisition policy in college library (Vol.-10, Issue-49, Impact factor 9.29, pp 7073)	Dr. (Miss) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	Peer Reviewed International Multilingual Research Journal) Vidyawarta	March 2024	2319-9318
26. Millet as a superfood (Impact factor 5.473, Vol.-9, Issue-2)	Dr. (Ms.) M. M. Bhatkulkar	Zoology	Interdisciplinary Peer Reviewed UPA National E- Journal	Oct. 2023	2455-4375
27. Fish diversity of Vena River, Hingna, Dist-Nagpur, India (Special Issue A 13, Impact factor 6.68,	Dr. (Ms.) M. M. Bhatkulkar	Zoology	International Research Journal of science and engineering	2023	2322-0015
28. Biodiversity and its conservation (Impact factor 5.7631)	Dr. (Ms.) M. M. Bhatkulkar, Dr. N. C. Kongre & Avinash Ingole	Zoology	Review of Research, Peer Reviewed Journal	March 2024	2249-894X

29. Physicochemical and electrical conductivity study of doped polyaniline polymer synthesis for prospective applications (Impact factor 5.7631)	Dr. (Ms.) M. M. Bhatkulkar	Zoology	Review of Research, Peer Reviewed Journal	March 2024	2249-894X
30. Electrical conductivity study of gopyr polymer composites synthesized by hydrothermal method for potential applications (Impact factor 5.7631)	Dr. (Ms.) M. M. Bhatkulkar Dr. N. C. Kongre & Dr. Avinash Ingole	Zoology	Review of Research, Peer Reviewed Journal	March 2024	2249-894X
31. Hirshfeld surface and super molecular analysis of electron withdrawing group on dihydropyrimidine compound	Dr. N. C. Kongre	Chemistry	Review of Research, Peer Reviewed Journal	March 2024	2249-894X
32. To evaluate the effect of biofertilizer on plant growth and soil health (Regular issue 09, pp 1569-1572)	Dr. N. C. Kongre	Chemistry	Eur. Chem. Bull, Section -A Research paper	2023	DOI 10.53555.ecb/2023.12.9.250
33. Physicochemical and electrical conductivity study of doped polymers synthesized for prospective applications	Dr. N. C. Kongre , Dr. (Ms.) M. M. Bhatkulkar, & Dr. Avinash Ingole	Chemistry	Review of Research, Peer Reviewed Journal	March 2024	2249-894X



Principal
Jawahar Lal Nehru Arts, Comm. & Sci
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**STUDY OF IMPACT OF WORK-LIFE BALANCE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF
EMPLOYEES**

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Abstract

Balancing professional life and family life has become a great challenge for almost every organization in the current era. The absence of work-life balance has an adverse effect on employee performance in many respects. It is essential to understand the impact of work-life balance on employee performance. This paper will analyze the impact of work-life balance on employee performance. This paper will elaborate on the relationship between work-life balance and employee performance as well.

Keywords : work life balance, performance, profit

Introduction

Work makes the significant part of our lives but so does our family. A uni-polar inclination towards one would result in an unbalanced life. This research explores the impact of work-life balance practices on employee productivity. It covers the description of commonly used work-life balance practices which includes flexible working hours, telecommuting, job-sharing, compressed work week, childcare facilities and family leave programs. This study is explanatory in nature, based on the philosophy of post-positivism. It is a quantitative study for which inductive approach was used. To verify if people, at large, feel the importance of work-life balance practices, a critical factor in driving employee performance, a survey in the form of a structured questionnaire was distributed among the bankers who typically work 9-10 hours a day. The data was then tested through SPSS statistical tools to assess if work life balance practices have any relationship with the way employees perform at work or not. Study reveals that, work-life balance practices, when connected appropriately, would impact employee performance positively. A happy employee will be self-driven to work compared to an unhappy employee who is striving to get the right balance between work, family and self. This study aims to help this employee, his family and his employer.

Work Life Balance

Work-life balance is typically defined as the amount of time you spend doing your job versus the amount of time you spend with loved ones or pursuing personal interests and hobbies [1]. When work demands more of your time or attention, you'll have less time to handle your other responsibilities or passions. Many people want to achieve a greater balance between their work life and their personal life so that work does not take up the vast majority of their time. However, the term itself can be misleading because our careers and personal lives don't always exist in separate spheres.

In response, work-life integration—or the synergistic blending of our personal and professional responsibilities—has become an increasingly popular concept [2]. From this perspective, work is simply one aspect of our lives, which needs to be considered alongside other important concerns, such as our



STUDY OF VARIANCE BETWEEN BRAND AND CUSTOMER LOYALTY WITH REFERENCE TO RETAIL INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Customer Loyalty and Brand Loyalty are two variables in the field of marketing which look similar on the surface but when analysed critically, it would be discovered that they mean separate things. Today's consumers face greater choices due to the abundance of goods and services available. By understanding the factors that influence consumer behaviour, businesses may create specific products and sales strategies that give consumers a reason to buy. This paper focuses on the variance between brand and customer loyalty.

Keywords : brand, customer, industry

Introduction

Today, as markets become more aggressive and competitive, many organizations realize the significance of retaining existing customers and some of them have come out with a variety of activities to build a long term relationship or in other words loyalty in their customers. Loyalty as something that customers may demonstrate to brands, activity, services, product categories or stores. They also added loyalty is mainly a positive attitude towards brand that sometimes may lead to a connection with it. The main driver to a consumer decision for joining into and preserving a long term relationship with an organization is their evaluation of the organization's core product or services and the relational characteristics of the exchange. Allegiance or loyalty is a deep held dedication to repurchase or re used a particular product or services in the future consistently and automatically causing repetitive same brand purchasing.

Today, as markets become more aggressive and competitive, many organizations realize the significance of retaining existing customers and some of them have come out with a variety of activities to build a long term relationship or in other words loyalty in their customers. In general, loyalty as something that customers may demonstrate to brands, activity, services, product categories or stores. They also added loyalty is mainly a positive attitude towards brand that sometimes may lead to a connection with it. The main driver to a consumer decision for joining into and preserving a long term relationship with an organization is their evaluation of the organization's core product or services and the relational characteristics of the exchange. Moreover, Oliver (1997) stated, allegiance or loyalty is a deep held dedication to repurchase or re used a particular product or services in the future consistently and automatically causing repetitive same brand purchasing.

Organizations work hard to build the brand image of their firm and its goods and services. Marketing processes such as advertising and sales attempt to create a long term commitment by the customer that increases brand awareness and repeat purchases, and therefore, customer loyalty. Superior day-to-day management of store operations also contributes to brand image, repeat purchases, and customer loyalty. In the retail industry, customers' brand loyalty often outweighs their store loyalty. For example, this has



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BARRIERS IN ONLINE EXAMINATION IN EDUCATION SECTOR

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ABSTRACT:

This paper focuses on the challenges faced by the student in online examination, in the context of India, India is still far away from the digitalization, as many students come from the remote areas they don't have access to the internet as well as connectivity to the broadband and others issues like network, Hardware, Challenge of Impersonation, Challenge of State Continuity, Level of IT Literacy, Security. This paper gives wide views on challenges faced by the student in online examination.

KEYWORDS: examination, digitalization, internet, network, hardware, IT security.

INTRODUCTION:

India is still developing in many areas as PM Modi started DIGITAL INDIA campaign which works as fast as pulsar to make India digital, still India have to improve in many areas such as network, connectivity, IT literacy, cyber security. Many students faced several kinds of challenges while attending online lectures and classes. This includes bad network connection, lack of human connection, absence of opportunities of collaborative learning, teacher supervision, and the most glaring being lack of opportunities for hands-on learning in complex subjects such as science and mathematics.

Challenges face by the student in online examination

Internet Connectivity

Internet connectivity is still a huge problem in rural and remote areas. In the case of a concurrent number of exams, internet connectivity can be a huge challenge for the smooth flow and execution of the online exam.

Eklavyahyas come up with a unique feature can help conduct exams in an offline/intranet environment. Exam results can be uploaded to a server from a local machine in a secure way.

Managing exam in the offline environment has many advantages:

1. It helps to manage the exam without the need to worry about internet connectivity or internet speed.
2. Thousands of candidates can appear for the exam from remote locations by accessing different offline networks.
3. The entire exam audit log is maintained to identify manipulations or errors.
4. Entire exam data is encrypted at each step.
5. It is a cost-effective mechanism to conduct large scale exams.

FACTORS AFFECTING URBAN ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION: A CASE STUDY

Dr. Nabha Kamble, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, Commerce and Science college, wadi, Hapur.

Abstract

Urbanization induces shifts in surface environmental factors, including impervious surface expansion, green space loss, and temperature increase in which the extreme temperature is supposed to significantly raise total electricity consumption (TEC) in urban areas. Applying remote sensing data and data analysis, this study aims to explore relationships between urbanization, surface environmental factors (SEF), and electricity consumption (EC). The relevance of surface temperature and total electricity consumption was also considered. The research found the disturbance of SEF through changes in vegetation index, urban index, and surface temperature. The vegetation was detected to be narrowed while the impervious surface and land surface temperature had the same trend of rising. These tendencies correspond to the urbanization process in the Hapur urban Area. The urbanization process was also detected by extension of customers and electricity consumption, mainly in industrial sectors and household consumption. The number of users in industrial sectors well explained total consumption. Besides, the surface environmental factors jointly contributed to the consumption in the residential sector. Urban expansion assessed by urban index has more contribution to electricity utilization compared to surface temperature. These findings proved that the total consumption originated from the industrial sectors, especially the medium and large scales. These outcomes can serve the electrical business in order to provide adequate and improve service quality.

Introduction:

A business which functions on a small scale level involves less capital investment, less number of labour and fewer machines to operate is known as a small business. Small scale Industries or small business are the type of industries that produces goods and services on a small scale. These industries play an important role in the economic development of a country. The owner invests once on machinery, industries, and plants, or take is a lease or hire purchase. These industries do not invest more than one crore. Few examples of small-scale industries are paper, toothpick, pen, bakeries, candles, local chocolate, etc., industries and are mostly settled in an urban area as a separate unit.

In this paper, we study how firms respond to electricity shortages and the impact on productivity. First, we try to find out whether there are effective measures to deal with power failure. To this end, we examine firms' investment in technology, labor and generator. Although the impact of energy prices on productivity and output has been recognized by the existing research, little discussion has been done about the impact of electricity shortages on the investment in technologies. As most innovations in production processes are reliant on electricity, we can expect that the electricity intensity of an industry is positively associated with its technology intensity. In this case, electricity shortages would result in less use of new technologies. An alternative is to invest in more electricity-efficient technologies, which may offset the impact of electricity shortages on productivity. In this paper, we will explore how firms respond to electricity shortages from the perspective of investment in technology. In this paper, we study how firms respond to electricity shortages and the impact on productivity. First, we try to find out whether there are effective measures to deal with power failure. To this end, we examine firms' investment in technology, labor and generator. Although the impact of energy prices on productivity and output has been recognized by the existing research, little discussion has been done about the impact of electricity shortages on the investment in technologies. As most innovations in production processes are reliant on electricity, we can expect that the electricity intensity of an industry is positively associated with its technology intensity. In this case,

CHALLENGES BEFORE INDIAN DEMOCRACY

Dr. Nabhu H. Kumbale, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, Commerce, Science College, Wadi,
Nagpur.

Introduction :

Parliamentary democracy in India is much hailed. India is said to be the biggest democracy in the world. This democracy is known to be 'for the people, by the people and of the people'. The past more than half a century proved this democracy to be sham. People of India and all over the world are vexed with the ineffectiveness and misappropriation of the 'democratic institutions' like the court, police, jail and the administrative machinery. Essential services like water and electricity are a point of agitation in many parts of the country almost every day.

And it is inaccessible to the adivasi population who constitute one important section of the population of the country. The presence of the parliamentary democratic institutions and minimum medical services are not seen in most of the adivasi areas of the country. It is true that the people in these areas were at a loss, away from the 'modern' world.

But for the past few years, things took a different turn in some parts of the adivasi areas. While the North Eastern states and some other areas are fighting for the liberation of their nationalities from the domination of the Indian state, the adivasis of the central part of the country and a few other eastern states sought a different alternative. They started forming a people's government of their own.

'People's democracy' found birth in the most 'backward', 'uncivilized' areas of the country. It continued to develop in divergent ways and levels. The achievements of this people's democracy prove that this is a real kind of democracy, a democracy of the people, by the people and for the people in its actual sense. The main principles of this democracy are collective functioning and democratic centralism, the Maoist principles.

The people's democracy named 'janathana sarkar' (people's government) in the Dandakarnyam Special Zone of the state of Chhattisgarh under the leadership of the Communist Party of India (Maoist) is the 'embryonic stage' of people's power to be achieved countrywide in future, as put by the party. The activities in production, cultural, educational and military sectors of the present janathana sarkars, give an outline of the future socialist state. It also reveals that despite the severe repression campaign of the parliamentary state, the janathana sarkars are going to succeed. The party has succeeded in consolidating the people's government to a certain stage and is heading towards forming higher levels of the same.

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Evaluating the Impact of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana on Rural Development in India

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Abstract:

This study assesses the effectiveness of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in improving rural connectivity and reducing poverty in India. Using a mixed-methods approach, we analyze the scheme's implementation, progress, and impact on socio-economic indicators. Our findings suggest that PMGSY has positively impacted rural development, poverty reduction, and connectivity. However, challenges persist, and future directions must address funding, sustainability, and community engagement.

Key words: PMGSY, rural development, poverty reduction, connectivity, India, rural roads, infrastructure development.

Introduction:

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a flagship rural road development program launched by the Government of India in 2000. The scheme aims to provide all-weather road connectivity to rural habitations with a population of 500 or more, thereby promoting economic development, poverty reduction, and social inclusivity. With an investment of over INR 1.5 lakh crores, PMGSY is one of the largest rural infrastructure development programs in the world.

Objective:

This paper aims to evaluate the impact of PMGSY on rural development in India, with a specific focus on its effectiveness in improving connectivity, reducing poverty, and promoting socio-economic growth.

Scope:

The study will review the implementation and progress of PMGSY, analyze its impact on rural development outcomes, and identify challenges and future directions for the scheme. The paper will also examine the policy and theoretical frameworks that underpin PMGSY, and draw lessons for rural development initiatives globally.



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EXPLORING ELECTRIC VEHICLES WHILE DEVELOPING AN INNOVATION CHAIN MODEL FOR THEIR TRANSITION

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Dr. Sanjay Tekade
Principal

Jawaharlal Nehru Arts , Commerce and Science College, Wadi.

ABSTRACT:

Electric Vehicles (EVs) have been identified as a promising vehicle technology in the short term to decarbonise road transport. This research aims to explore EVs evolution through history while developing an Innovation Chain Model for their transition. Along with this, topics such as EVs history and market, environment, transition barriers and innovation chain for the transition process were examined. The objectives of this project are to determine the importance of an innovation chain model for new technologies transition and the role of external actors for its success. A theoretical framework was created to structure the key points of the research and provide a better understanding when reading the project. The research method chosen for this paper is secondary data. It was selected since the author observed that secondary research methods would be more valuable due to the amount of information surrounding the topic of study and since the information available is reliable and unbiased.

Therefore, the use of primary data was unnecessary. Qualitative data was used to explain the different models and theories. After the exploration was developed and the drivers of change stated, it was found that EVs failure in the introduction and transition to the market and society is due to barriers that are hindering their transition, a phenomenon named Lock-In, whose determinants can be found in Path-Dependent processes. Given these circumstances, the market itself does not allow a transition to EVs since they would not be as competitive as ICEVs due to the upsides entrenched on this situation. Despite, according to Vooren (2012), external actors with sufficient resource endowments may engage in breaking existing paths. Finally, the author has developed a transition model for a successful innovation based on the different models and theories study in this paper formed by relevant authors in the field. Furthermore, recommendations for this case and for further research has been given, which could help to improve EVs engagement and development.

INTRODUCTION :

Climate change is one of the most critical threats to Earth sustainability, generated mainly by CO₂ emissions; their effects are nearly irreversible. The response to climate change is likely to not be enough with the replacement of fossil fuels by renewable energy sources or the improvement of energy efficiency, but it is a significant first step. Vehicles have been driven by the same source of technology since nearly their beginning of existence; the internal combustion engine (ICE). However, this is about to change, as it has happened this last decade due to the improvements in electric vehicles (EVs) and their components (Matulka, 2014). Like any new transformative technology, EVs creates a variety of



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DALIT LITERATURE AND AFRICAN AMERICAN LITERATURE: A STUDY OF MARGINALITY

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ABSTRACT:

Both the Indian Dalits and American Blacks have organized assertive efforts for the respective societies. Their protest ideology involves resistance, opposition, confrontation and conflict with the dominant groups (oppressor). Dalits and Blacks alike have adapted these to achieve their red goals of social equality, social dignity and de-stigmatized social identity. The protest moments of Dalits and Blacks asserted the demand for self-respect, social dignity and equality and gave new direction to liberation struggle in their respective societies. This movement did not depend of any kind of patronage from the dominant groups; rather they sought confrontation. Basically, the protest ideology of both movements' centers around socio-economic cultural dimension rather than economic and political disabilities. Let me take up the literature of two marginalized groups of people for brief discussions namely, the American Blacks and the Indian Dalits.

KEYWORDS : Marginality, African-American, Black literature, Dalit.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper deals with the two marginalized groups of people, namely the Indian Dalits and the American Blacks. Dalit writing is a post-Independence literary phenomenon. In this paper, we are discussing about the two literatures, one is Dalit literature from India and the second is African-American literature from America. While discussing about Dalit literature, Dalit women Study is utmost important with it, can also be argued that any perspective on Dalit women is bound to be lop-sided unless Dalit women were subjugated in three ways on the basis of caste, class and gender. The social, religious and casteist oppression under which the Dalits of India and the Blacks of America eke out their too heavy a burden of life. The literature of the marginalized community attracted attention of readers, both of the downtrodden and the well-placed sections, by their profoundness and veracity. The Blacks in America and the Dalits belong to this marginalized group. Even the minimum rights as human beings denied to them in capable of seeing the light of freedom and comfortable living. The portals of education were never opened for them to taste the power of freedom.

LITERATURE OF MARGINALITY

Freedom without bread is meaningless. The blacks felt that slavery with bread was better than freedom without bread. But it was also true that bread with slavery is a poisoned bread. The option before them was obvious and clear. They choose freedom because it gave them strength to struggle. "All men were created equal." This was the corner-stone of the American Constitution. The American Blacks

"MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND STUDIES NCMRS-2024"



DALIT WOMAN IN DALIT LITERATURE: A CRITICAL STUDY

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ABS RACT

The portrayal of Dalit women in the works of male writers in contrast to their distinct identity as visible in Dalit female writers, has been less than adequate, thus forecasting the intense impact of gender discrimination. Dalit literature is a literature of pains and agonies. It started from the undocumented oral folklore and takes of the past decades. Dalit literature was established in the 1960's and the 1970's particularly in Marathi and Gujrati. After two decades Tamil Dalit writing started in Tamilnadu. A Dalit woman Dalit amongst Dalits. Double oppressed by a patriarchal and caste tyrannical society. Here a Dalit woman bounce back against all odds. Here the writer not only lamenting but also celebrating spirit of Dalit women. For very long time Dalits were used as commodities used by other now, they realized their self. Dalit literature would have to broaden its base by realigning itself and recognizing the complexity of factors in making Dalit experience such as the presence of sub-jatis, the role of region and the structure of patriarchy in Dalits.

Keywords Tyrannical, Patriarchal, Commodities, Oppressed.

INTRODUCTION

The portrayal of Dalit women in the works of male writers, in contrast to their distinct identity as visible in Dalit female writers, has been less than adequate, thus forecasting the intense impact of gender discrimination in Dalit psyche. It not only renders claims of egalitarianism in Dalit literature ineffective but also tends to make any coherent conception of Dalit aesthetics logically unstable due to the presence of Dalit woman as a subverting

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KARUKKU AND THE WEAVE OF MY LIFE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract:

The present paper is about two autobiographies of Dalit literature. One from Marathi Dalit literature Urmila Pawar's *The Weave of My Life* and one from Tamil Dalit literature Bama's *Karukku*. The experience of both the female autobiographers are more or less same except the degree differs. One more common factor in both the autobiographies is marginalization of the female autobiographers on the basis of caste, class and gender. The basic difference this study has found in both the autobiographies – *Karukku* and *The Weave of My Life* – is that Bama, a Tamil Dalit female autobiographer has her inspiration in the teachings of Jesus Christ that could not give her any relief from the caste and gender discrimination and Urmila Pawar the Marathi Dalit female autobiographer, who gave the foundation of their writing and struggle for community identity in the thought of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and the philosophy of the Buddha.

Keywords: Autobiographies, Marginalization, Discrimination, Caste.

Introduction:

This is a comparative study of Marathi and Tamil Dalit autobiographies. The Marathi Dalit female protagonist Urmila Pawar (*The Weave of My Life*) from Dalit/untouchable community in Maharashtra called Mahar and Bama (*Karukku*) from Tamil Nadu belonging to Paraiyar caste, an untouchable caste in Tamil Nadu is compared in South India. In Dalit literature in Tamil many poets, editors, writers, politicians and publishers have contributed largely. Their contribution is so impressive that now a day's Dalit poems, novels and fiction and autobiographies being praised by many scholars for the realism in those genres. Caste is the root of many inhuman creations for Dalits. It still continues to dominate even after Independence. The caste, the power and prestige deny Dalits any identity and any humanity. Bassanett's view becomes apparent that there has to be the involvement of the study of texts across cultures. India is a country of 'Unity in diversity' having many cultures. Although the two texts- one from Marathi Dalit literature and one from Tamil Dalit literature – are to be compared, the common point in the two autobiographies is the caste, yet there are two different cultures to be considered. The artistic reality of the protagonists of the two autobiographers under study from two different regions- Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Although the philosophy and history of the Dalit writing from these two regions remain same, the social science also remains same but still there are certain points of comparison. According to Anand Patil, "It is interesting to examine how these culturally specific evaluations are linked to the distribution of power in the jati (caste) varna ridden Indian society" (2005: 16). And there he further states that "On the caste, subculture and linguistic basis all Indian literature is a product of minorities" (2005:35). The question may arise there whether the Dalits are to be counted as minority or not. Whatever it may be but we find the cultural clash in the writings of Dalits.

Dalit literature now in Tamil has come in age. Until the last three to four decades, Dalits in India, traditionally the recipients of India's worst discrimination and oppression had been dumb for ages having no voice to express in literature. Patil remarks that although all these Dalit writers tell us their primary wish to record their past, the main interest of their texts is generated from what the



DALITISM AND FEMINISM: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The terms 'feminist' and 'feminism' were imported from French to English in 1894 and 1895 respectively. Feminism slowly emerged out of newly acquired social consciousness of some enlightened men and women. After brief survey of feminist concerns, let us now deal with the rise of dalit woman on social and literary scene of our country. Jotiba Phule's establishment of a school for untouchable girls was perhaps the first step towards metamorphosis in the life of dalit women. In 1936 dalit women held an independent conference to support Dr. Ambedkar in his decision to convert. The awareness regarding the position of Dalit women as a special case within the overall dalit movement, along with the recognition of dalit women as essentially who shares some of the feminist concerns with mainstream feminism have been the distinctive features of rising dalit feminism. This paper shows how Dalit women faced pains and sufferings in their life. Dalit women were double oppressed by a patriarchal and caste tyrannical society.

Keywords Feminist, Feminism, Dalitism, Mainstream.

INTRODUCTION:

When we are discussing about Dalit and Dalitism then it is necessary to discuss about Dalit women. Without Dalit women, Dalitism is totally incomplete and meaningless. When we were discussing about Dalit women, then we came to know, Dalit women faced caste and gender discrimination. Dalit women were subjugated on the basis of caste, class and gender

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1P a g e



**DEPICTION OF CULTURAL CHAOS, DISPLACEMENT,
ALIENATION AND IDENTITY CRISIS IN ANITA DESAI'S 'THE
INHERITANCE OF LOSS'**

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ABSTRACT:

*The objective of the present paper is to analyze and comprehend the cultural turmoil, displacement, alienation, and identity crisis in Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss*. The novel is the most important piece of literature for illustrating the predicament of migrants in light of globalization and liberalization. The global community demonstrates greater advancements in trade and culture throughout all spheres of life. The truth, however, is very different in this aspect. *The Inheritance of Loss* accurately depicts the reality behind the globalization and privatization politics.*

Keywords: Inheritance, Culture, Displacement, Alienation, Identity Crisis

Introduction: Kiran Desai is a renowned Indo-Anglican author. In 1971, she was born in India. She is the offspring of acclaimed author Anita Desai. *The Inheritance of Loss* by Kiran Desai is set in Kalimpong, a town in post-independence India's north-eastern region at the foot of Mount Kanchenjunga. Even though the majority of the book takes place in India against the historical backdrop of the Nepali insurgency, it also discusses incidents that occur in England and New York. As someone who has personally experienced multiculturalism, cultural clash, displacement, and dislocation, Kiran Desai creates scenarios in which her characters are displaced from their homes and live lonely, solitary lives. Desai acknowledged that she can only write through an Indian lens to view everything. It is a novel that illustrates how people who leave India and immigrate to nations like America and England experience rootlessness and alienation in a foreign land, as well as how those who remain in their native country experience loneliness and a sense of identity loss. Almost all of the main characters in the book experience a variety of losses that the author depicts along with their search for identity.

Cultural Chaos:

In the novel, Kiran Desai writes about the cultural hybridity of the postcolonial migrant and the deplorable condition of the individual. The character in her book depicts Indian American culture. The story takes place in Kalimpong, which is in northeastern India at the base of Mount Kanchenjunga. It explores the lives of characters who are trapped in India's class system. This paper tries to explore how the meeting of East and West cultures brings complications to the lives of individuals.

A society cannot even survive without its culture, which is its centre. Man is born in the environment of culture. Eastern culture generally refers to the social norms of countries in



Diasporic Spaces and Self-Exploration: Analyzing Meena Alexander's *Manhattan Music*

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Abstract :

Diasporic literature delves into the concept of homeland and the myriad journeys of global immigrants shaping their identities. Through experiences of translocation, dislocation, and relocations, writers navigate contradictory notions of self and community. Meena Alexander, a postcolonial diasporic writer, crafts narratives that evoke histories and memories of displacement, constructing "imaginary homelands." Her works, exemplified by *Manhattan Music*, transcend nationality and culture, focusing on the awareness and awakening of female protagonists like Sandhya. The fiction explores Sandhya's immigrant challenges, showcasing her remarkable transformation, resistance against odds, and the ability to carve her own niche. The praise lies in the search for self, giving the female protagonists an edge over those succumbing to diasporic conditions.

Keywords :

Identity, Diasporic Spaces, Immigration, Dislocation, Hybridization, Memory.

Introduction :

Diasporic literature revolves around the concept of homeland, the origin of displacement, and narratives recounting challenging journeys spurred by compulsions or choices. Migrant writers, including Meena Alexander and Salman Rushdie, navigate translocations, dislocations, and relocations, grappling with diverse and contradictory notions of self and community. South Asian women writers, whether indigenous or of diasporic descent, distinguish themselves from male counterparts, especially in their portrayal of female characters. This literary genre, be it British South Asian or Indian, transcends nationality and culture by spotlighting the awareness and awakening of its female protagonists, asserting unique definitions of

femininity, notably through representations of the New Woman.

The New Woman, prevalent across diverse communities, challenges traditional female roles, opting for a confident, liberated image. She symbolizes escape from domestic constraints, questioning marriage norms and championing education for financial independence. Amidst a traditionally male-dominated society, she forges a distinct identity. While earlier immigrant literature centered on the transformative aspects of migration, contemporary South Asian women's writing shifts to explore journeys into settlement and self-discovery. In British South Asian literature, authors navigate a dual inhibition, seeking identity in both cultures. The New Woman embodies cultural hybridity, reflecting authors' experiences in the British diaspora. Despite asserting independence, these women face isolation and dependence, highlighting the complex negotiation of identity in diasporic literature.

Meena Alexander, in her semi-autobiographical works, stands apart in the diasporic literary landscape, carving a unique niche. Exploring diverse diasporic dimensions, she achieves a distinctive diasporic emplacement, crafting an identity through various migrant situations. Memory, a pivotal trope in Alexander's writing, serves as a performance of immigrant identity. The body, intricately linked to memory, becomes a tool or metaphor, instrumental in identifying useful memories and their evolving relationship to immigrant identity. Bergson, in "Matter and Memory," categorizes memories into two distinct types. The first is "habit memory" (233), referring to memories that signify automatic behavior through repetition. The second is "pure memory" (233), indicating the unconscious persistence of personal memories. Informed by Bergson's



Exploring Alienation through a Feminist Lens: Unveiling the Intersection of Identity and Power in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*

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Abstract :

The phrase "Intersection of Identity and Power" refers to the complex interplay between an individual's sense of self, shaped by various aspects such as gender, race, class, and other social categories, and the dynamics of power within society. The research paper aims to examine how alienation, the feeling of being isolated or estranged, is experienced and understood through the lens of feminist perspectives in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*. The exploration of the intersectionality of identity implies a recognition that individuals hold multiple, interconnected identities, and the interactions between these identities contribute to their experiences and social positioning. Furthermore, the reference to power highlights the importance of investigating how societal power structures, often influenced by gender norms and inequalities, play a role in shaping and reinforcing feelings of alienation. Overall, the research paper delves into the relationships between alienation, feminist perspectives, and the multifaceted nature of identity and power in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*.

Keywords :

Intersection, Alienation, Identity, Feminist Lens, Feminism, Patriarchy, Hierarchy.

Introduction :

Arundhati Roy is an Indian author, activist, and essayist, best known for her debut novel, *The God of Small Things*, which won the Man Booker Prize for Fiction in 1997. Born on November 24, 1961, in Shillong, Meghalaya, India, she spent her childhood in Kerala, South India. Roy comes from a diverse background, with her mother being a Syrian Christian from Kerala and her father a Bengali Hindu. In addition to her literary career, Arundhati

Roy is known for her activism and outspoken views on social and environmental issues.

The purpose of this research is to critically examine the themes of alienation, feminist perspectives, and the intersection of identity and power in Arundhati Roy's novel, *The God of Small Things*. By adopting a feminist lens, the study aims to analyze how characters in the novel experience alienation, particularly concerning gender roles and societal expectations. The research seeks to unravel the complex interplay between individual identity formation and the power dynamics inherent in the social structures depicted in Roy's work.

Literature Review :

Arundhati Roy, a Booker Prize-winning Indian feminist journalist, gained acclaim for her debut novel "The God of Small Things" in 1997. Through her female characters, she skillfully analyzes the societal and domestic position of women. Roy's focus is on revealing the injustices and complexities within the social and domestic lives of women. Rather than simply interpreting reality, her narrative brings it to life for readers, according to Ghosh and Navarro-Tejero. In the view of Sarker and Rahman the novel explores the social and political issues of Kerala, delving into the history of its social structure and political movements. The narrative unfolds through incidents and character speeches. Additionally, Arundhati Roy addresses the deteriorating condition of women and lower-caste individuals within the framework of Hinduism's Varna system. According to the perspective of Chaturvedi (2013) the prohibition on untouchables touching those considered touchable in India is a highly political issue. He raises the question of the root cause behind the existing class gap in the country. According to him, economic issues play a significant



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REPRESENTATION OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL THEMES IN GITHA HARIHARAN'S SELECTED NOVELS

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ABSTRACT:

*This article provides a comprehensive analysis of Githa Hariharan's selected novels, focusing on her portrayal of Indian identity, social values, and political realities across several works, including *In Times of Siege*, *The Thousand Faces of Night*, *The Ghosts of Vasu Master*, and *Fugitive Histories*. Hariharan's narratives resonate deeply with Indian readers, as they vividly capture the sociocultural backdrop of the characters. Through exploring themes such as discrimination, communalism, feminism, and patriarchy, Hariharan demonstrates a unique blend of imagination and critical insight. Particularly in "*Fugitive Histories*" and "*In Times of Siege*," which blur the lines between fiction and non-fiction, Hariharan draws inspiration from real-life events to address issues like fundamentalism, human rights, freedom of expression, and social justice in a clear and nuanced manner. The article underscores Hariharan's unwavering commitment to challenging societal norms and advocating for women's empowerment, while also critiquing fundamentalism.*

KEYWORDS: *Patriarchy, skepticism, feminine modesty, fundamentalism, egalitarian, siege, fugitive*

INTRODUCTION:

Renowned Indian author Githa Hariharan, born in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, in 1954, spent her formative years in Bombay and Manila before pursuing her education in the USA. Despite her diverse cultural background and extensive travels, Hariharan has dedicated herself to portraying the intricacies of Indian society and culture in her writings. She is celebrated for her novels that delve into themes of feminism, mythology, humanism, history, rituals, and cultural concerns. Hariharan's approach marks a departure from Eurocentric literary conventions, as she incorporates Indian myths, legends, folk tales, and socio-political issues into her works, thereby revolutionizing Indian English Fiction. Through her bold advocacy and innovative use of Indianized English and fictional conventions, Hariharan has redefined and liberated the Indian English novel, giving it a distinct and vibrant identity.

The Thousand Faces of Night

The Thousand Faces of Night, Githa Hariharan's debut book, was awarded the 1993 Commonwealth Writer's Prize for Best First Book. The novel describes the issues that three women—Devi, Mayamma, and Devi's mother Sita—are facing in their lives. Reviewers have studied and examined the book from a variety of angles, concentrating on the novel's themes of quest, woman-centeredness, identity crises, and the influence of storytelling on a child's development. However, the novel's focus on the human situation of Indian women persists. It is implied that Devi, Mayamma, and Sita are enclosed by and protected by conventional patriarchy in Indian society. Despite their hardships,

The East and The West: A Diasporic Cosmopolitan Experience in
The Mango Season

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Abstract :

This paper studies the diasporic cosmopolitan experience in Amulya Malladi's *The Mango Season*. The novel explores themes of the diasporic-cosmopolitan predicament of identity, culture, and family as Priya returns to India to visit her family and face an impending arranged marriage. The protagonist struggles to reconcile her desires and values, shaped by her experiences in the West, with her Eastern-Indian-heritage. As Priya spends time in India, she navigates her family's expectations, societal norms, and her own desires. This internal conflict is a central aspect of the story, and Priya's identity crisis is a key element of her character development throughout the novel. While the novel explores themes related to East and West, it ultimately portrays a more nuanced picture of the clash and fusion of cultures rather than a straightforward 'East versus West' conflict. The novel delves into the complexities of identity, tradition, and personal choice in a globalised world, making it a rich and thought-provoking cosmopolitan experience.

Keywords :

Diaspora, Cosmopolitan, Culture, Identity, Tradition.

Introduction :

Amulya Malladi is an Indian-born diaspora writer. Her novels explore themes of identity, migration, and cultural displacement, often drawing from her experiences as an immigrant. Her writing often delves into the complexities of multiple cultures and the challenges of immigrants as they navigate their way to a new homeland. *The Mango Season*, published in 2003 tells the story of Priya Rao, a young Indian woman living in the United States. The protagonist experiences a conflict of

culture and identity, indispensable to a cosmopolitan existence. She grapples with the expectations and traditions of her Indian heritage and the independence and individuality she has developed while living in the United States. Her struggle reflects the broader theme of immigrants and first-generation individuals who often find themselves caught between two worlds - the culture and traditions of their homeland and the values and lifestyle of the country they have chosen to reside in.

Diaspora Literature

Diaspora authors explore and consider the complex facets of identity crises caused by migration, displacement, and cultural adaptation. Through their artistic expression, they illuminate the challenges, tensions, and resiliency faced by people and groups as they attempt to figure out who they are and where they fit into a brand-new, frequently complicated environment. They explore "... their intense feeling of immigrant sensibility through their fiction." (Akalya 75) Diaspora society is divided between two cultures: their native one and the one they have adopted, resulting in a sense of cultural alienation and difficulty defining cultural identity. Many diasporic people create hybrid identities that combine elements of their original culture with those of their new one. An identity that is distinct and complex may come from this blending. Diasporic writers frequently create characters who celebrate the depth and complexity of their cultures while embracing their mixed identities. Writers depict characters struggling with issues like: language, customs, traditions, race or ethnicity while juggling between two cultures. This struggle creates hybrid identities. Diaspora literature frequently addresses loss and nostalgia experienced by individuals separated from their homelands and explores how

Postmodernism : A Critical Study of Amulya Malladi's 'The Mango Season'

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Abstract :

This research paper studies the elements of postmodernism embedded in Amulya Malladi's novel *The Mango Season*. Drawing from her own experiences as an immigrant, her work reflects the intricacies of postmodernism and the related issues. The cultural fragmentation and interconnectedness feature through Priya's torn personality, challenging the notions of identity and subjectivity. The identity of the protagonist is intricately tied to cultural and familiar expectations, deconstructing established social, cultural and personal narratives and making a postmodern statement. The Rao family's dispersion throughout generations is portrayed in the novel reflecting the division of generations, a characteristic of postmodern literature but at the same time also explores the enduring ties of love and duty that bind family members together.

Keywords :

Postmodernism, fragmentation, interconnected, Identity, Subjectivity

Introduction :

Novelist Amulya Malladi, who is of Indian descent and lives in the diaspora, tackles issues of identity, immigration, and cultural exile. Drawing from her own experiences as an immigrant, her work dives into the intricacies of traversing several cultures and the problems faced by immigrants in adapting to a new home. *The Mango Season*, one of her well-known works, was released in 2003 and tells the tale of Priya Rao, a young Indian woman residing in the US. The protagonist struggles between the expectations and customs of her Indian background and the independence and uniqueness she has developed while living in the United States. This psychological conflict is a reflection of the larger issue that immigrants and first-generation people face-being torn between their native culture

and the culture of the migrated nation.

Postmodernism :

"Postmodernism offers a different approach to understanding social reality," writes Sibeetha, "and new social, political, and literary theories have emerged in recent years as a result of the post-modern debates that cover a wide variety of disciplines like art, architecture, literature, film, sociology, communication, philosophy, etc." (172) A literary subgenre that arose in opposition to modernism following World War II is called postmodernism with metafiction, experimentation, and disjointed storylines as defining features. The use of literary devices like subjectivity and identity struggle, fragmentation and interconnection, and mistrust of great narratives are characteristics of postmodern literature, both stylistically and conceptually. Robert Wilson's interpretation of postmodernism and its literary applications is cited by Dr Bijay Kumar Das. Self-consciousness or reflexivity...persistently dismantling barriers; decolonisation; and, ultimately, a deliberate, self-conscious blending of literary levels, discourse types, and genres. (Das 210)

Fragmentation and Interconnectedness :

Non-linear structures and broken narratives are common features of post-modernism. It might depart from a conventional, sequential narrative. As Wallraven suggests, "...postmodern fiction furnishes an effective vehicle for exploring the mechanisms of interconnection in a global age." (8) The cultural division and fragmentation Priya encounters are blatant examples of fractured narratives or linked stories. She is torn between the more liberal individualistic American culture and her conservative Indian upbringing. Priya's identity feels broken as a result of the collision of these two realities. The notion of fragmentation is furthered by her intern



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ROLE OF JIM CORBETT'S LITERATURE IN CREATING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS: AN ECO-ACTIVIST APPROACH

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ABSTRACT:

This paper is an attempt to study the role of Jim Corbett's literature in creating environmental awareness with an eco-activist approach in the light of ecocritical movement. Jim Corbett, a British hunter turned environmentalist, played an important role in raising environmental awareness via his writings and conservation initiatives, especially in India. His stories emphasised the need to see the inherent value of all living things and the interconnectivity of ecosystems. These adventure stories of resilience and determination is a rallying cry for individuals, communities, and governments to work together to protect species and their habitats serving as an effective instrument for raising environmental awareness and supporting eco-activism for future generations. Overall, Jim Corbett's works are effective accelerators for environmental awareness and conservation. Corbett's beautiful words and extensive understanding of the natural world inspired numerous readers to become environmental stewards and activists for the preservation of the planet's valuable ecosystems.

KEYWORDS: - Environment, Ecocriticism, Eco-Activist, Nature, Conservation

INTRODUCTION

Ecocriticism is a branch of literary and cultural studies that investigates the connection between literature and the natural world. It arose in the late twentieth century as a result of environmental concerns and rising awareness of environmental deterioration. Ecocriticism investigates how literature depicts nature, how it reflects societal attitudes towards the environment, and how it might help raise environmental consciousness and action. Ecocriticism takes "...an earth centered approach to literary studies." (Glatfelter Pno xvlij). As Scott Slovic remarks, "The truth is, as ecocriticism view the field, the boundaries between environmental literature and literature in general is extremely porous and flexible. It seems to me that nearly any work of literature and art can be viewed from an environmental perspective." (22) Nature writing is a central concept and approach in ecocriticism. Ecocriticism frequently studies work of nature literature that concentrate on the natural environment and the human experience within it. This encompasses genres including environmental literature, poetry, essays, and travel writing. Eco-critics examine how the environment is portrayed in literature, including the use of language, imagery, and symbolism. They investigate how writers describe landscapes, animals, and ecosystems, and how these depictions influence our impressions of the natural world. Kumar and Singh aptly define eco-criticism as "... not just the implementation of concepts of ecology and its principles, but rather the analysis of literature and conceptual approach to the interrelationships

Knowledge, Awareness and Opinion Related to Sickle Cell Disease Among the Professional College Students of Amravati, Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the awareness, clinical manifestations, treatment and populations at risk of Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) amongst the professional college students of Amravati district. This study was also focus on knowledge about carriers (HbAA) and sufferers (HbSS). The total 842 students from technical streams such as engineering, pharmacy and biotech were enrolled. All participants were assessed on their general knowledge of the disease. The structured questionnaire containing the questions on origin, prevalence, incidences, life expectancy, painful crisis, counseling methods, treatments, management, attitude and behavior towards SCD were provided to all participants. The results had shown that, only 144(17.1%) subjects were found to be known about SCD. Out of them, 56(38.8%) individuals had appreciable knowledge, 80(55.5%) had limited knowledge and 8(5.5%) had marginal knowledge of SCD. The 30.5%(n=44) respondents were known about need of blood transfusion and 18.75%(n=27) participants had knowledge of interrelation between sickle cell anemia and the disease jaundice be an important clinical complaint in SCD. 25.69% (n=37) respondents known to have about intimate relationship between sickle cell disease and pain crisis. Majority of respondents (512/842) was believed that, people should have knowledge and awareness about the genetic diseases that helps to restrict its further spread.

Key words: Sickle cell disease, Professional college, Amravati, Maharashtra

INTRODUCTION

Sickle cell disease is the most common of the hereditary blood disorders and affecting millions of persons. Sickle disorders are seen commonly in sub-Saharan Africa [1] but also occur in the Mediterranean, India, and the Arabian Peninsula. Due to a variety of reasons, sickle cell anemia (SCA) became one of the most studied genetic alterations affecting mankind. The condition could either lead to natural resistance to major infectious diseases such as malaria among heterozygous individuals or to a debilitating disease that could leads to early death of the homozygous carriers of the gene. The sickle cell trait is known to be confined or occurs in higher frequencies in particular affected populations in the tropics and therefore it recognizes as one of the most classical population specific markers [2-4].

The African continent is considered as epicenter with an annual estimated number of 200,000 new born affected by sickle [5, 6]. This constitutes 66.6 % of the children born with the hemoglobin disorders in the whole world. It is estimated that, every year 15,000 children are born with sickle cell disease in Ghana [7] and over 80% of these children die before they celebrate their fifth birth day. In India, the extensive surveys performed by the Anthropological Survey of India estimate an average sickle cell trait frequency of 15% across the states of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra which, with the estimated population of 300

Technology and Library

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Abstract:

This article examines some of the issues and advancements in higher education that may have an impact on and reflect on the library service. Technological advancements have brought out new obstacles. Massive open online courses (MOOCs) have brought attention to the university, prompting it to provide resources and content availability. Buildings with firmly held traditional beliefs are changing, just as the services they offer. We aim to gain a deeper understanding of today's students and their motivations as they meander through their time at university.

Keywords:

Technology, library, digital, education

Introduction:

Future prediction might be an almost impossible task. With the swift advancements in technology, it is difficult to predict what the future holds for higher education (HE). This piece addresses several topics that are influencing and reshaping libraries, both the libraries of today and the libraries of the future. It builds on an earlier editorial in UKSG eNews titled "The Libraries of Tomorrow." This article will specifically look at HE trends, including technological advancements (e-books), pedagogical innovations (massive open online courses; MOOCs), and our understanding of the modern student. The goal is to show how the library service can lead the way in advancing HE while also keeping pace with its changing needs.

Ideas Of Digital Education And The Environment:


With the introduction of ICT education, students have access to a greater variety of educational resources, creating an engaging, interactive, and simple learning environment. Higher education institutions began using digital tools to deliver high-

quality lectures in order to meet the needs and expectations of diverse student communities. This completely changed the learning platform and made it more feasible for students to learn at their own pace. As a result, these institutions recognized the need to change the teaching process and adopt new modes of technology. Through programmes like Diksha, NDL, N-LIST, Spoken Tutorial, Swayam Prabha, ARILA, VIDWAN, E-PG PATASHALA, NPTEL, SHODH GANGOTRI, and SWAYAM, the government has also taken steps to promote digital education. It has also released guidelines for the appropriate use of digital technology in educational institutions.

The process of creating and developing specially designed educational tools that fit the ever-changing environment for advancing education and raising student performance is known as education technology. Depending on the demands of the students, educational technology has produced a variety of learning concepts. A few of the ideas include MOOCs, cloud computing, mobile learning, adaptive learning, blended learning, and learning management systems, among others.

Digital Initiatives Of Mhrd, Government Of India:

Technology provides solutions in the form of digital education to enhance learning outcomes, access, and quality of learning. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched a significant project called the National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT) to integrate digital education solutions to provide access to high-quality content and improve learning outcomes. The Ministry of HRD offers numerous platforms for the benefit of users, with assistance from numerous state governments, AICTE, and prestigious universities.

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NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY CHALLENGES AND LIBRARIES

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Abstract :

MHRD has released the national education plan 2020 for the upcoming educational system. NEP 2020 has provided more value to libraries at all levels. The new policy focuses on infrastructure services and comprises digital, online, and information communication technology resources and services for readers of all lines.

keywords : Education, Policy, Online, Digital, Resources.

Introduction:

Education is an ongoing activity that addresses the overpopulation of people in an ever-expanding society. The framework must produce students. All children under the age of fourteen were to get free and compulsory education, according to the national policy on education in 1986 and the action plan in 1992. Numerous changes were made to the Indian educational system by the new policy. The policy attempts to close the gap between education and technology while concentrating on different aspects of education. By finishing the entire current institution and developing a new institutional design that focuses on students teachers, curriculum and pedagogy for school and college administration, and a universal grading system, NEP 2020 aims to bring about a paradigm change in education

National Education Policy :

The new education plan from the Indian government is the first in 34 years to replace the previous one, which placed more emphasis on curriculum and pedagogy for teachers in schools and colleges as well as a uniform grading system that is compatible with the international educational system.

Curriculum and Education in Schools :

Per National Education Policy 2020, the 10+2 structure of school curricula will be replaced with a 12-year schooling program that includes three years of preschool, or 5+3+3+4. The four main reform areas of the policy are curriculum modifications to improve the quality of learning at all educational levels and to develop solid basic abilities. With a focus on comprehensive development, the strategy develops a national curriculum and pedagogical framework that is competent, inclusive, and innovative. Vocational education will be integrated into the curriculum starting in class 6. Students in higher education are free to select any subject from a variety of streams, including the arts. The policy must prepare instructors who comprehend the pedagogical requirements to facilitate the transition to the humanities, sciences, sports, and vocational disciplines.

Examination And Assessment :

The board test for students in grades 10 and 12 will be simpler under NEP.

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GREEN LIBRARIES IN INDIAN SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

The concept and practice of building green libraries is rapidly reaching a tipping point globally, evolving into a movement within libraries that embraces sustainable and ecologically friendly methods. Ecosystem and economy are the two most crucial components of robust, sustainable libraries. A green library reduces its adverse effects on the environment and improves the quality of the indoor environment through resource conservation, organic and natural building materials, thoughtful site selection, appropriate trash disposal, recycling, and other practices. This paper aims to analyze the significance of green libraries, determine the Indian requirements for green libraries, describe several approaches and methods for greening the library, and offer recommendations for creating green libraries for sustainable development.

KEYWORDS: Green Library, Sustainable library, Green building, Green library initiative in India, Green library standard

INTRODUCTION:

Beginning in the early 1990s, the Green Library Movement began to gain traction in the library industry in 2003. This innovation is being implemented in the library through the construction of green buildings, the renovation of current library spaces, the provision of green library services, and the adoption of sustainable and ecologically friendly practices. Ecosystem and economy are the two most crucial components of robust, sustainable libraries. In other words, libraries can control the way resources are used, save money and time, maintain the natural balance between living things and their surroundings, and create environmentally friendly environments.

In recent years, one of the most prevalent types of new construction to use sustainable design is libraries. Green library management places a strong emphasis on adopting a new way of thinking that places accountability for the health of library workers and patrons as well as for the stability of the environment and the demands and interests of future user generations. Libraries are especially well-suited to provide instances to exemplify the concept of sustainability and to spread and promote this idea to the public because they are non-commercial, service-oriented public facilities.

DEFINITION OF GREEN LIBRARY

A clear definition of a "green library" does not exist. However, the majority of them share overarching principles that they all oversee, namely the desire to lessen negativity and boost the

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students. Funds will be given to states to provide essentials for women's and transgender students, like toilets, sanitation, bicycles and appropriate cash transfers. However, the future will reveal whether the provisions made will be in favor of students with disabilities but there is still uncertainty about the need to work on a larger scale, especially in courses of higher studies. Because we see that often various policies are made but not implemented properly.

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Acquisition policy in college library

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Abstract -

The way a library acquires resources determines a lot about how its collection develops and is put together. It is a strategic framework that helps librarians choose and acquire resources that are in line with the goals of the library, the needs of its users, and its resources. The acquisition policy guarantees the relevance, diversity, and intellectual freedom of the library's collection by providing explicit standards and guidelines for material selection.

Introduction -

Libraries gather resources for their collections through a variety of acquisition approaches. The techniques employed may differ based on variables like financial constraints, objectives for collection growth, accessible assets, and the type of items being obtained. These are a few typical ways of acquisition that libraries use. It is noteworthy that libraries frequently utilize a blend of these acquisition techniques, customizing their strategy according to their unique requirements, available resources, and the inclinations of their user base.

Acquisition Methods of Library Materials :

Libraries gather resources for their collections through a variety of acquisition approaches. The techniques employed may differ based on variables like financial constraints, objectives for collection growth, accessible assets, and the type of items being obtained. These are a few typical ways that libraries acquire materials

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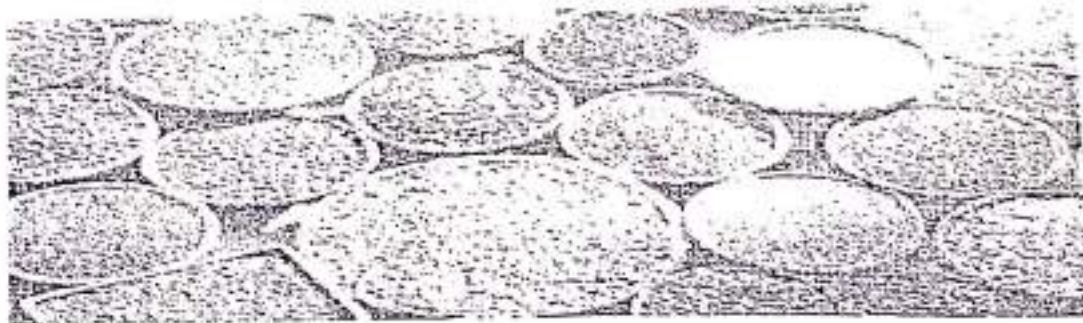


MILLET AS A SUPERFOOD

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Abstract: - Millets belongs to the group of small-seeded grass of the family Poaceae. Popularly they known as Nutri-cereals, Smart foods, Super foods or Food of the 21st century. These millets have ability to grow and adapt in adverse climatic conditions and soil quality. However, these crops were long lost and neglected in order to develop popular cereals crops like rice and wheat. Rice and wheat were consumed by people on a regular basis which led to an increase in various types of health issues. Due to the challenges of the 21st century recently like climate change, over-exploitation of agricultural lands, shortage of water and increased food cost the world is facing nutritional insecurity and there is an urgent need to switch towards dry land farming as the best crops suited under such condition are millets. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in millets. So many scientist they work on millets and they know what the importance of millets is. And also they have quoted that millets is nutritious and healthy food which can be consume without harming the environment. The use of millets is increasing now, more and more research is going on about how exactly millet can be beneficial for health. These superfood have been thoroughly researched so that they can be included in a regular daily diet. The reasons why the demand for millet has surpassed the major cereals are because of their nutritive value, gluten free nature and many health benefits. In order to increase the production of nutrient-rich millets and create awareness among people the year 2023 is declared the "International Year of Millets". Because of the unique characteristics of millets, their advantageous applications and customer concern for their health, food scientists and researchers have created a variety of value-added products which have high market value as people believe that millet-based products are of great benefit to the health of children's as well as adults. Need of the World is Millets as a Superfood. So called Marvelous Millets.

Key Words- Millets, Superfood, Sorghum, Climatic condition, Health issues.



Introduction- In recent years, there has been a growing interest in millets. So many scientist they work on millets and they know what the importance of millets is. And also they have quoted that millets is nutritious and healthy food which can be consume without harming the environment. The use of millets is increasing now, more and more research is going on about how exactly millet can be beneficial for health. These superfood have been thoroughly researched so that they can be included in a regular daily diet. Millets are rich in protein and can help to overcome malnutrition. Millets can also meet the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating mothers, children's and the elderly with other micro and macronutrient deficiency characters. Millets are rich in nutritional potential and contains many bioactive phytochemicals including phenolic compounds such as ferox lignins, insulin resistance, starch, ferulic acid, caffeic acid. Polyphenols present in millets have been shown to have many benefits.

Fish diversity of Vena River, Hingna, Dist-Nagpur, India

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ABSTRACT

Water is essential for the survival of all kind of Organisms on the Mother Earth and has most significance for human for adequate life. Vena river is the natural and exclusive source of fresh water in the vidharbha region. To evaluate the sustainability of water for aquatic life and drinking purpose. Fish plays an important role from ancient times in providing protein rich and less fat diet to the mankind. India stood in seventh position among the fish producing countries of the world. The present piece of work has been made to investigate the Ichthyofaunal diversity and some species of fishes were recorded during the study.

Key words- Ichthyofaunal, sustainability, diversity.

Introduction

Water is essential for the survival of all kind of Organisms on the Mother Earth and has most significance for human for adequate life. River water is important for the surrounding living world. It is a major source of drinking, Industrial, Agriculture and domestic purpose. Vena is a small river of central India. Vena river is in the vicinity of Hingna tehsil in Nagpur city Hingna tehsil is located within the Nagpur district in Maharashtra, 16 km. west from Nagpur in central India. The vena is a left bank tributary of the Wardha River in Indian state of Maharashtra. Vena River is the valued natural and exclusive source of fresh water in the vidharbha region. To evaluate the sustainability of water for aquatic life and drinking purpose. Fish plays an important role from ancient times in providing protein rich and less fat diet to the mankind. It is one of the major component of animal protein in diet, computed 11 Kg/yr./person (Govt. of India 1980) the per capita availability fish is 3.05kg/yr. in 1961. which increased to 5.31 kg/yr which further increased to 8 kg/yr. (Pisca).



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BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION

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ABSTRACT:

A variety of living creatures on earth have served the needs of man for thousands of years. This variety of living organisms forms a base system that every culture uses for their growth and development. And those who used nature carefully and consistently survived, those who overused or abused it decayed. There is no doubt that the Earth's biodiversity is still meeting the needs of a growing population, but it is time to consider that the diversity of human consumption species is rapidly diminishing. Biodiversity is rapidly being used in bionics, a joint branch emerging from the new electronics and biology. Science has been trying to classify the variations nature for centuries. They classified them into two groups: plants and animals. This information has helped harness the earth's biological resources for the benefit of humanity and has become an integral part of the development process. This involves the use of biological resources as raw material for health care better crops and industrial development that has raised the standard of living in the developed world. However this has also created a modern consumerist society which has negatively impacted the diversity based on biological resources. The diversity of life on earth is so great that if we use it sustainably we can develop new products from biodiversity for many generations. This will only happen if we manage biodiversity as a valuable resource and prevent species extinction. Biodiversity loss involves major threats to habitat alteration or habitat loss. Encroachment and illegal trade in medicinal plants cannot be ignored. If this issue is not carefully addressed, it will not take long to destroy the biodiversity of forests and wild areas.

KEY WORDS- *Biodiversity, Bionics, Humanity, Biological Resources, Encroachment, Medicinal Plants.*

AXIAL INCLINATION:

Biodiversity generally increases from polar to equatorial regions. This pattern of low biodiversity at higher elevations in the equatorial region is called the axial gradient in species diversity. Many environmental factors affect diversity, but the most influential factor is temperature. The greater the difference between minimum and maximum temperature, the lower the biodiversity.

Biodiversity or Biodiversity definition has many meanings. As a general definition, biodiversity is species diversity and richness within species. Biodiversity as defined by biologists is the diversity of species and the diversity of ecosystems. Biological diversity is defined as 1) species diversity, 2) ecosystem diversity and 3) genetic diversity. i.e. Biodiversity.

Biodiversity is the diversity of living organisms and the conditions under which they exist. Biodiversity can also be stated as the existence of different species and ecosystems of living organisms that bring about interactions and processes while adapting to different environments with different genes and their own types. The variety found in the living organisms on earth is called



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PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY STUDY OF DOPED POLYANILINE POLYMERS SYNTHESIZED FOR PROSPECTIVE APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

The present investigation aims at the comparative study of physicochemical studies of doped polymer synthesized by hydrothermal method. A doped polymer have synthesized by reacting aniline and different organic acids with ammonium persulfate as an oxidizing agent by hydrothermal method. The present study includes the synthesis, characterization and electrical properties of a doped polyanilines.

The doped polymer has characterized by elemental analysis, infrared spectroscopy, FTIR and XRD. The physical properties such as electrical conductivity and electrochemical studies were done for doped polymers synthesized by hydrothermal method. TEM analysis was also done for above doped polymers to investigate its nanostructural properties. The present investigation aims at the electrical conductivity studies and potential applications of doped ANNAPAni and BNZAPAni polymers synthesized by hydrothermal method. The electrical conductivity of acid doped polyanilines varies with the different organic acids.

INTRODUCTION:

Conducting polymers are the polymers that conduct electricity. Conducting polymers conduct electricity and shows either metallic or semiconductor character. The main advantage of conducting polymer is their processibility as compared to other conductor or metals. Conducting polymers also show mechanical properties like plastic such as elasticity, flexibility, malleability and toughness with high electrical conductivities. Their properties can be improved by proper methods of synthesis [1]. The conductivity of polyacetylene can be enhanced by exposing it to the oxidizing agent like iodine or arsen-pentafluoride. The increase in conductivity is of the order of 10^4 S/m for stretch oriented polyacetylene [2-3]. The structure of polyacetylene shows the alternating single and double bonds. This alteration in bond diminishes and results in the increase in electrical conductivity of polyacetylene [4-9]. Development leads to designing of new poly conducting systems such as poly-(p-phenylene-sulphides) [10-11], polypyrrole [12], polythiophene [13] and polyaniline [14]. The oxidation product of aniline was further analyzed by Fritzsche and interpretation was made by several workers [15-16].

Polyaniline can be easily synthesized by chemical or electrochemical oxidation of aniline using ammonia persulphate or peroxidisulphate as oxidants in the acidic media. In polyaniline, conjugation is not symmetric i.e. the valance band and conduction band are asymmetric [17]. The quinone amine and aryl amine unit in polyaniline are responsible for its physicochemical properties [18]. The conducting efficiency of the doped polymeric material (by HCl) is of the order of 9-10 S/m, which is greater than non doped polymeric material (1-5 S/m); where the polymer backbone is completely doped i.e., 100% protonation of the imines nitrogen atoms, it results into the emeraldine base i.e. bipolaron structure.



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ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY STUDY OF GOPPYR POLYMER COMPOSITES SYNTHESIZED BY HYDROTHERMAL METHOD FOR POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

The research article aims at the comparative study of electrical conductivity of GOPPyR polymer composites synthesized by hydrothermal method. PPyR is an extensively studied π -electron conjugated conducting polymer because of its good conductivity, good environmental stability and it shows various oxidation states with the redox reversibility. The obtained GOPPyR (graphene oxide-polypyrrole) polymer composites were prepared by insitu doping of graphene oxide on polypyrrole in appropriate proportion through oxidative polymerization under hydrothermal method. All new synthesized GOPPyR polymer composites were abbreviated as GOPPyR-1, GOPPyR-2, GOPPyR-3 and GOPPyR-4. The electrical conductivity study of GOPPyR polymer composites was carried out and variation in electrical conductivity curves of PPyR, GOPPyR-1, GOPPyR-2, GOPPyR-3 and GOPPyR-4 were plotted.

GOPPyR polymer composites were shown good stability. The electrical conductivities of GOPPyR composites were vary with the % of graphene oxide in the composites. Electrical conductivity values of GOPPyR composites were found to be increased with increase in GO percentage in composites.

INTRODUCTION:

Polypyrrole (PPyR) is a widely studied π -electron conjugated conducting polymer because of its good electrical conductivity, good environmental stability in ambient conditions. PPyR is a positively charged conducting polymer in its oxidized form, loses its conductivity and charge upon over oxidation. It is insulating in its neutral state. Among those conducting polymers, polypyrrole (PPyR) is mainly promising for commercial applications because of its good environmental stability and higher conductivity than other conducting polymers. PPyR can be used as biosensors [1], gas sensors [2], electrolytic capacitor [3-5], polymeric batteries, electronic devices, wires and functional membranes [6-9].

Graphene and its oxide can physically adsorb small molecules serving as a transporter because of the extremely large surface area. Really, graphene oxide supported conductive platform has been reported to sustain cell growth. Thus, controlled release system based on conductive composite plays a crucial role in therapeutic management [10-12]. Composite materials fabricated by graphene and polymers are promising for drug delivery as well as polypyrrole composite film required an extra rigid electrode as substrate for drugs additives [13-15]. GO has a large theoretical specific surface area with vast number of functional groups i.e., hydroxyl, epoxy and carboxyl which can stop organic and inorganic substances [16-19].

The present article has investigated electrical conductivity of GOPPyR polymer composites. Composites were synthesized via insitu polymerization of PPyR with GO under hydrothermal



HIRSHFELD SURFACE AND SUPRAMOLECULAR ANALYSIS OF ELECTRON WITHDRAWING GROUP ON DIHYDROPYRIMIDINE COMPOUND

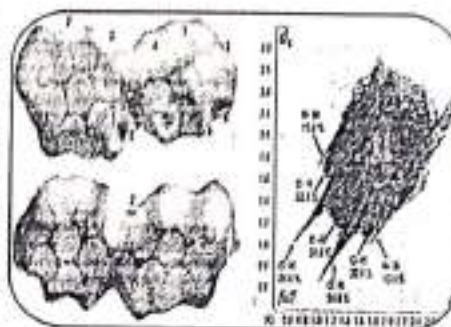
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ABSTRACT

The dihydropyrimidine is a pharmaceutically active compound which was first prepared by Pietro Biginelli in 1893. It is simple multicomponent product of aryl aldehyde, betaketoester and urea or thiourea. In the present study we done the CSD analysis and reported dihydropyrimidine compound were analyzed for their crystallographic, and interaction study. From Mercury software analysis it is observed that the N-H...O interaction play important role to form dimer in their crystal packing which further form ring motif. Further, the crystal packing were consolidate through C-H...O, O-H...O type of interactions. The short molecular interactions and its contribution in the crystal structure were calculated using Hirshfeld surface analysis. Which suggest that after H...H interactions the O...H contributed more. The significant interactions were analyzed in the main result part section.



KEYWORDS : dihydropyrimidine, pharmaceutically, multicomponent product.

INTRODUCTION:

Heterocyclic compounds are an important class of molecules in organic chemistry, as they are present in natural products and their use in pharmaceuticals chemistry. Heterocyclic compounds shows biological activity in many small drugs molecules, due to their ability to hydrogen bond, alter polarity, and modulate lipophilicity at specific sites in the pathogen or host. One of the hetrocyclic compound with molecular formula C₄H₆N₂ is dihydropyrimidine. Dihydropyrimidines (DHPMs) are well-known scaffolds that are easily prepared through condensation reaction of urea/thiourea, β-ketoester, and aryl aldehyde. It was first reported by Italian chemist Pietro Biginelli in 1891. The various substituents on the DHPMs nucleus make it biologically active nucleus (1).

DHPM derivatives have a significant role in medicinal chemistry for various pharmacological activities, such as anticancer, antibacterial, antifungal, antihypertensive, antitubercular, antimalarial, antiviral, and anti-inflammatory activities. Also, cardio-vascular drugs such as potent calcium channel inhibitor, pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm therapy and topoisomerase inhibitors have used compounds from DHPM for treatment. In the current study we have done the supramolecular analysis of reported dihydropyrimidine based molecule for their better understanding of structural property relationship. The details of analysis part are added in the result and discussion section.

The compound shown in scheme 1 is the dihydropyrimidine derivative (molecular formula C₁₄H₁₅N₃O₄S) with electron withdrawing nitro group on phenyl ring.



TO EVALUATE THE EFFECT OF BIOFERTILIZER ON PLANT GROWTH AND SOIL HEALTH

Nitin C Kongre^{1*}

Abstract

Biofertilizer has been proven successful technology in many developed countries. The use of Biofertilizer improves soil fertility by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, solubilizing insoluble phosphates, producing plant growth-promoting substances in the soil and promoting nodulation ability, which increases the yield by 20-80%. The term biofertilizer or microbial inoculants/fertilizer is defined as a preparation containing live or latent cells of efficient strains capable of nitrogen fixation, phosphate solubilization which are used for application of seed, soil with the objective of increasing the numbers of such microorganisms and accelerate certain microbial process to enhance the degree of the availability of nutrients to plants [1]. Increasing cost of chemical fertilizers is unaffordable by small and marginal farmers. There is found depletion of soil fertility due to widening gap between nutrient removal and supplies. By considering the threat to sustainable agriculture by the use of chemical fertilizers and human activity there is growing concern about environmental hazard management. In developing countries exploitation of bio- inoculants is hampered by several factors [13].

Long term use of organic fertilizers is economical, eco-friendly, more efficient, productive and accessible to marginal and small farmers over chemical fertilizers. The chapter provide overview knowledge about different bacterial, fungal and algal biofertilizer, its association with plants and transformations of nutrients in soil.

Keyword: [Bio fertilizer, Microorganisms, Biological Nitrogen Fixation, eco-friendly]

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PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY STUDY OF DOPED POLYANILINE POLYMERS SYNTHESIZED FOR PROSPECTIVE APPLICATIONS

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The present investigation aims at the comparative study of physicochemical studies of doped polymer synthesized by hydrothermal method. A doped polymer have synthesized by reacting aniline and different organic acids with ammonium persulfate as an oxidizing agent by hydrothermal method. The present study includes the synthesis, characterization and electrical properties of a doped polyanilines.

The doped polymer has characterized by elemental analysis, infrared spectroscopy, FTIR and XRD. The physical properties such as electrical conductivity and electrochemical studies were done for doped polymers synthesized by hydrothermal method. TEM analysis was also done for above doped polymers to investigate its nanostructural properties. The present investigation aims at the electrical conductivity studies and potential applications of doped ANNAPAni and BNZAPAni polymers synthesized by hydrothermal method. The electrical conductivity of acid doped polyanilines varies with the different organic acids.

INTRODUCTION:

Conducting polymers are the polymers that conduct electricity. Conducting polymers conduct electricity and shows either metallic or semiconductor character. The main advantage of conducting polymer is their processibility as compared to other conductor or metals. Conducting polymers also show mechanical properties like plastic such as elasticity, flexibility, malleability and toughness with high electrical conductivities. Their properties can be improved by proper methods of synthesis [1]. The conductivity of polyacetylene can be enhanced by exposing it to the oxidizing agent like iodine or arsen-pentafluoride. The increase in conductivity is of the order of 10^4 S/m for stretch oriented polyacetylene [2-3]. The structure of polyacetylene shows the alternating single and double bonds. This alteration in bond diminishes and results in the increase in electrical conductivity of polyacetylene [4-9]. Development leads to designing of new poly conducting systems such as poly-(p-phenylene-sulphides) [10-11], polypyrrole [12], polythiophene [13] and polyaniline [14]. The oxidation product of aniline was further analyzed by Fritzsche and Interpretation was made by several workers [15-16].

Polyaniline can be easily synthesized by chemical or electrochemical oxidation of aniline using ammonia persulphate or peroxodisulphate as oxidants in the acidic media. In polyaniline, conjugation is not symmetric i.e. the valance band and conduction band are asymmetric [17]. The quinone amine and aryl amine unit in polyaniline are responsible for its physiochemical properties [18]. The conducting efficiency of the doped polymeric material (by HCl) is of the order of 9-10 S/m, which is greater than non doped polymeric material (1-5 S/m); where the polymer backbone is completely doped i.e., 100% protonation of the imines nitrogen atoms, it results into the emeraldine base i.e. bipolaron structure.

2022-2023

Annexure for – 3.3.1

Papers published in the Journals notified on UGC website

Total **31** research papers were published in the Journals.

Title of paper	Name of authors	Department of the teacher	Name of Journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN Number
01. Phytochemical screening of some important medicinal plants used for kidney stone (Article No. -08, p. 42-46)	Dr. N. C. Kongre	Chemistry	International Journal of Pharmaceutical sciences review & research	March-April 2023	0976-044x
02. A review on biosynthesis of nano particles using plant extract (Issue XI, Vol. II, p. 369-371)	Dr. N. C. Kongre	Chemistry	International Journal of researchers in biosciences, agriculture & technology	May 2023	2347-517x
03. Dalitness in Omprakash Valmiki's Joothan (Vol. 8, Issue 6, Impact factor- 4.15)	Dr. N. R. Petkar	English	International Multidisciplinary Journal (Pune Research scholar)	Jan. 2023	2455-314x
04. Dalit women in Dalit literature : Violation of human rights and gender discrimination (Vol. 4, Issue 2, p. 63	Dr. N. R. Petkar	English	Research Hub, Peer-Reviewed Refereed& Indexed Multidisciplinary International E-Journal	April 2023	2582-9173
05. Role of ICT embedded English language teaching to enhance professional opportunities. (Vol. 10, Issue 7, Impact factor 8.014	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	International Journal of scientific research in science & technology.	Jan. -Feb. 2023	Print- 2395-6011 Online 2395-602x
06. Dislocation and disintegration of personality: An English August an Indian story.	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	Care listed National Journal Sanshodhak	Dec. 2022	2394-5990
07. Reflection of culture in Indian English literature from Pre-Independence to Post-Independence era (B. Aadhar, Issue No. CCCLXXX)380-D, Impact factor 8.575, p. 107- 110)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	International Peer Reviewed Indexed Research Journal	Dec. 2022	2278-9308
08. Human rights through sustainable development for collective prosperity : Analysis of the portrayal of man-eaters in Jim Corbett's writings (Vol. 4, Issue 2, p. 13)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	International Peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary Journal	April 2023	2582-9173
09. Post-colonial cultural alienation in English August: An Indian story 9Issue 26)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	UGC Care listed National Journal (Group -I)	2023	0975-5217
10. Student's adaptability of virtual teaching aids for English language learning in higher education institutions of rural India after the onset of COVID-19 pandemic: with special reference to Jawaharlal Nehru Art's, Commerce & Science College Wadi, Dist. Nagpur: A case study. (Vol. 9, Issue 2, Impact factor 5.61)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	An International peer-reviewed open access Journal	Nov. 2022	2349-5189
11. Reverberations of Trauma : A reading of Githa Hariharan's fugitive histories, Arundhati Roy's The God of small things and Manju Kapoor's home (Vol. 9, Issue 2, p. 85- 89, Impact factor 5.61)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	LangLit An International peer Reviewed Open Access Journal	Nov. 2022	2349-5189

12. Reflection of feminine sensibility in Githa Hariharan's The thousand faces of Night (143-147)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	UGC Care listed National Journal Sanshodhak	Dec. 2022	2394-5990
13. Role and Impact of social media on teaching and learning in higher education (Vol. 10, Issue 7, p. 396-401, Impact factor 8.014)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	International Journal of scientific researches in science and technology	Jan.- Feb. 2023	Print 2395-6011 Online 2395-602x
14. Contribution of post Independent women novelists in Indian English literature: A review ((B. Aadhar, Issue No. CCCLXXX) 380-D, Impact factor 8.575, p. 63- 65)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	International Peer Reviewed Indexed Research Journal	Dec. 2022	2278-9308
15. Human Rights Issues: Discrimination, Inequality and Violations of civil and political rights in Arundhati Roy's The God of small things	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	Research Hub, Peer-m Reviewed Refereed& Indexed Multidisciplinary International E-Journal	April 2023	2582-9173
16. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's perception of human rights: Methods and approaches (Vol. 4, Issue 2, p. 165)	Dr. Nabha Kamble	Commerce	Research Hub, Peer-m Reviewed Refereed& Indexed Multidisciplinary International E-Journal	April 2023	2582-9173
17. The clash between RTI and the Right to Privacy (Vol. 4 , Issue-2, p. 140-144)	Dr. S. K. Shembekar	Commerce	International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary E-Journal	April 2023	2582-9273
18. Role of environmental protection in the effective sustainable development of the Nation	Dr. S. K. Shembekar & Dr. S. S. Tekade	Commerce	Journal of Management and Entrepreneurship	April-June 2023	2229-5348
19. Use of ICT for library activities and services ((B. Aadhar, Issue No. CCCLXXX)380-D, Impact factor 8.575, p. 63- 65)	Dr. (Miss) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	International Peer Reviewed Indexed Research Journal	Dec. 2022	2278-9308
20. National education policy challenges and opportunities in higher education system (Vol. 10, Issue 7, p. 122-123, Impact factor 8.014)	Dr. (Miss) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	International Journal of scientific researches in science and technology	Jan.- Feb. 2023	Print 2395-6011 Online 2395-602x
21. Responsibility of college libraries and NAAC accreditation (Issue 5, p. 311-313)	Dr. (Miss) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	Care listed National Journal Sanshodhak	Dec. 2022	2394-5990
22. Human rights and women (Vol. 4, Issue 2, p. 71-74)	Dr. (Miss) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	International Peer-Reviewed Multidisciplinary E-Journal	April 2023	2582-9273
23. An outlook on effects of climate change on fish biology (Vol. 10, Issue 7, P. 199, Impact factor 8.0140)	Dr. (Miss) M. M. Bhatkulkar	Zoology	International Journal of scientific researches in science and technology	Jan.- Feb. 2023	Print 2395-6011 Online 2395-602x
24. Environment: A human right (Vol. 4, Issue 2, p. 51- Impact factor 5.307)	Dr. (Miss) M. M. Bhatkulkar	Zoology	Research Hub, Peer-m Reviewed Refereed& Indexed Multidisciplinary International E-Journal	April 2023	2582-9173
25. Importance of organic phosphor materials for display devices (Vol. 10, Issue 1 , p. 48- 51, Impact factor 5.45)	Dr. G. D. Zade	Physics	International Journal of Humanities, Law & Social Sciences (UGC Care listed , Group I Kanpur Philosophers)	Jan. 2023	2348-8301
26. Use of information technology, artificial intelligence in physical education (B. Aadhar, Issue 393, Impact factor 8.575, p. 136 -139)	DR. S. S. Khadse	Physical Education	International Peer Reviewed Indexed Research Journal	Jan. 2023	2278-9308

27. Different types of doping drugs in sports (Vol. 4, Issue No. 2, Impact factor 7.328, P. 61-64	DR. S. S. Khadse	Physical Education	International Journal of Advance and Applied Research	Feb. 2023	2347-7075
28. Panchgavya ka kisaano ke jeevan me aarthik and samajik mahatwa (Vol. IX, Issue –I, P. 255,)	Dr. S. S. Tekade	Commerce	International Journal of Humanities, Law & Social Sciences (UGC Care listed , Group I Kanpur Philosophers)	Jan. 2023	2348-8301
29. Soco-Economic importance of products produced from the Cow's panchgsvya's (Vo. XXIII, Issue I, P. 510)	Dr. S. S. Tekade	Commerce	National Journal of Education; RabindraBharathi University	2022	0971-7175
30. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's perception of human rights: Methods and approaches (Vol. 4, Issue 2, p. 165)	Dr. S. S. Tekade	Commerce	Research Hub, Peer-m Reviewed Refereed& Indexed Multidisciplinary International E-Journal	April 2023	2582-9173
31. महिलांचे अधिकार आणि शासनाचे विविध कायदे: महाराष्ट्राच्या विशेष संदर्भात (Volume 4, Issue 2)	Dr.M. K. Chauhan	History	International peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary E-Journal	April 2023	2582-9173


 Principal
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Research Article



Phytochemical Screening of Some Important Medicinal Plants Used for Kidney Stone

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ABSTRACT

Phytochemicals are bioactive compounds obtained from the *Solanum xanthocarpum*, *Bryophyllum Pinnatum*, *Tridax procumbence* and *Phyllanthus emblica* plant are widely applied in the traditional herbal medicine. These four plants were collected from local nursery located in Katol taluka of Maharashtra, India. These plants are being used for the treatment of kidney stones disease in and around the region. The parts of plants are shade dried for seven to fifteen days. A fine powder has been prepared of dried leaves, stem and root. Phytochemical analysis is carried in aqueous and methanol extracts. It shows the presence of Alkaloids, Tannins, Saponins, Protein, Steroids, Quinones etc. in these extracts. Thin Layer Chromatography study constituted different colored phytochemical compounds with different Rf values. These four plants contain many active phytochemicals. It can be further investigated for the isolation and identification of active biochemical compound.

Keywords: biochemical compound, Medicinal plants, Kidney stone.

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INTRODUCTION

Phytochemicals are bioactive compounds obtained from the plants and are widely applied in the traditional herbal medicine. These herbal medicines are being used by the local people to cure the various diseases which include the major diseases such as kidney stone, Diabetes mellitus, Cancer, HIV etc. For thousands of years the nature is the best origin for the traditional agents¹. About 20% of known plants have been used in pharmaceutical drug discovery and study their effectiveness of the bioactive compounds on the health care system such as harmful chronic diseases, cancer and kidney stone. Natural products have been used for the treatment of numerous human diseases for a long period of time. Recently, there has been a growing interest in natural occurring plant products as alternatives to synthetic medicines considered as unsafe to humans and environment²⁻³.

Tridax procumbens belong to family Asteraceae. It is best known as a widespread weed and pest plant. It has been in use in India for wound healing and as an anticoagulant, antifungal, and insect repellent. It is used in Ayurvedic medicine for liver disorders and kidney stone disease⁴. *Bryophyllum pinnatum* belongs to the family

Crassulaceae and the common names include life plant, love plant, miracle leaf and Canterbury bells. It is a succulent plant, 50 – 200 cm tall and about 3.2 cm wide, and reproduces via seeds and also vegetatively from leaf bulbils⁵⁻⁶. *Solanum xanthocarpum* belongs to the family Solanaceae. It is an annual herbaceous plant. It is commonly called Kantkari. It is useful in treating worms, cough, hoarseness of voice, fever, painful urination, enlargement of the liver, muscular pain, and stone in the urinary bladder⁷. *Phyllanthus emblica* belong to family Phyllanthaceae. It is also known as emblic, emblic myrobalan, myrobalan, Indian gooseberry, Malacca tree, or amla, in Sanskrit amalaki. It is a deciduous tree plant. It has been used in Ayurveda and its major constituent is vitamin C which has effective free radical scavenging property⁸.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tridax procumbence, *Solanum xanthocarpum*, *Phyllanthus emblica* and *Bryophyllum pinnatum* plant were collected from local nursery located in Katol tahsil of Maharashtra state, India. The whole plants were collected and washed carefully under running water and then with sterilized distilled water. Then the plants were dried under the shade for seven to fifteen days. The different part of the plant such as fresh leaves, stem and root were homogenized to a fine coarse powder using mortar and pestle separately and then stored in fine air tight container for further process.

Preparation of leaves, stem and root extracts

Preparation of leaves, stem and root powder was carried out of *T. procumbence*, *S. xanthocarpum*, *P. emblica* and *B.*



A REVIEW ON BIOSYNTHESIS OF NANOPARTICLES USING PLANT EXTRACT

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ABSTRACT:

In this review article we focus on the biosynthesis method of nanoparticle using different plant extract. In recent years, nanoparticles synthesis is the key research area in all fields due to their significant behavior and different properties. Because of their small size, shape they are extensively used in cosmetics, medicinal and electronic fields. The synthesis of nanoparticles using physical, chemical method is very toxic and hazardous compared to biological methods. However, using biosynthesis method we can reduced the toxicity of reactions which is the requirement of present society. By using different plant extract it is possible to synthesize different metal and metal oxide nanoparticles such as gold, silver, iron, zinc- oxide, etc. which is eco- friendly and also cost effective. This article contains a summary of some selected research papers on biosynthesis of metal and metal-oxide nanoparticles using Plant extract with their synthesis, characterization and applications in various fields.

Keywords :- Biosynthesis, Nanoparticles, Microorganism, Photo thermal therapy .

INTRODUCTION :

During last two decades Nanoparticles have been extensively studied due to their exceptional behavior as compared to bulk one. Hence, Nanoparticles are considered as building block of next generation of technology. Due to their different catalytic, magnetic, optical, physical and chemical properties they showed a wide application in all fields such as electronic, medical etc. Among all the particles metal and metal-oxide nanoparticles have been extensively studied. Among them silver nanoparticles most widely used in microelectronics, photocatalysis, etc. (1-2). Silver has been used in the form of metallic silver, silver nitrate, or silver sulfadiazine to treat burns, wounds, and severe bacterial infections. It was shown that hybrids of SNPs with amphiphilic hyper branched macromolecules display effective antimicrobial surface coatings. The most important applications of SNPs and GNPs are in the medical industry, such as topical ointments to

prevent infection in burns and open wounds. Similarly, GNPs have been considered as an important area of research because of their unique and tunable surface plasmon resonance (SPR) and their applications in biomedical science including drug delivery, tissue or tumor imaging, photo thermal therapy, and immune chromatographic identification of pathogens in clinical specimens. The GNPs are used for developing biosensors, DNA labelling, and vapor sensing (3).

Synthesis of Nanoparticles by plants is a green chemistry. Production of nanoparticles can be achieved through different methods. Chemical approaches are the most popular methods for the production of nanoparticles. However, some chemical methods cannot avoid the use of toxic chemicals in the synthesis process. Since noble metal nanoparticles such as gold, silver and platinum nanoparticles are widely applied to human contacting areas, there is a growing need to develop environmentally friendly processes of



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DALITNESS IN OMPRAKASH VALMIKI'S *JOOZHAN*

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ABSTRACT

The Social Structure of India is stratified with inbuilt inequalities and injustices, based on the caste- system. Sanctified by Brahminic- Hinduism. However, the Dalit in India the term Dalit forcefully expresses the oppressed status. It comes from the Sanskrit root 'dal' which means to crack open, split, crush, grind and so forth. By identified themselves as Dalit writers like Valmiki are embracing an identity that is born in a historic struggle to dismantle the caste system. Valmiki's subject matter is from the day-to-day experience of an urban middle class reader is evident from the very Joozhan. The Hindi word 'Joozhan' literary means food left on an eater's plate usually destined for the garbage pail in a middle class. The word carries the connotation of ritual purity and pollution as 'Joozhan' means polluted. The title encapsulates the pain, humiliation and poverty of Valmiki's community, which not only had to rely on Joozhan but also relished it. Valmiki gives a detailed description of collecting, preserving and eating Joozhan.

Keywords Inequalities, Brahminic, Hinduism, Dravidian.

INTRODUCTION

Omprakash Valmiki's "Joozhan" an autobiographical account of his birth and upbringing as an untouchable, or Dalit, in the newly independent India of the 1950s, is one of the first portrayals of Dalit life in north India from an insider's perspective. "Joozhan" literary means scraps of food left on a plate, destined for the garbage or for the family pet in a middle-class urban home. It is related to the word "Joozhan," which means polluted, and such

DR. NIRLAY R. PETKAR

2023

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(IMPACT FACTOR 4.15 CIJE) INDEXED, PEER REVIEWED

DALIT WOMAN IN DALIT LITERATURE: VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION

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Abstract :

Dalit literature is a literature of pains and agonies. It started from the undocumented oral folklore and takes of the past decades. Dalit literature was established in the 1960's and the 1970's particularly in Marathi and Gujrati. After two decades Tamil Dalit writing started in Tamilnadu. A Dalit woman Dalit amongst Dalits. Double oppressed by a patriarchal and caste tyrannical society. Here a Dalit woman bounce back against all odds. Here the writer not only lamenting but also celebrating spirit of Dalit women. This paper shows how violation of human rights and gender discrimination in the life of Dalit women. Here, the writers show Dalit women became victim of violation of human rights and gender discrimination.

Keywords : *Tyrannical, Patriarchal, Commodities, Agonies, Oppressed.*

Introduction :

The Dalit woman faced violation of human rights and gender discrimination, which was written by Dalit women writers in their books. The portrayal of Dalit women in the works of male writers, in contrast to their distinct identity as visible in Dalit female writers, has been less than adequate, thus forecasting the intense impact of gender discrimination and violation of human rights faced by Dalit women in Dalit psyche. It not only renders claims of egalitarianism in Dalit literature ineffective but also tends to make any coherent conception of Dalit aesthetics logically unstable due to the presence of Dalit woman as a subverting force. Dalit critics led by Sharan Kumar Limbale and Gopal Guru, while defending the necessity for alternative Dalit aesthetics, base their arguments on Dalit literature's essential separability from traditional literature, its realistic nature, its connection to human life, its evocation of pain in place of pleasure, the kind of audience it addresses and its redefinition of beauty. According to Dalit critics since traditional aesthetics aims at pleasure born of discovering beauty in a work of art, a person who derives pleasure from any work of art must be sensitive enough to appreciate and taste it. It leads to inference firstly that the aim of any work of art is to impart pleasure, secondly that the work of art must possess beauty and thirdly that the targeted audience should be refined enough to appreciate the beauty only then they will be able to taste it. Dalit writings aim at depiction of pain and sufferings of Dalits and the object of study is exploited, suffering mass of Dalits which is not 'beautiful' in the traditional sense. In Dalit writings, we find that, violation of human rights and gender discrimination faced by Dalit woman.

There are some inherent incongruities in the conception of Dalit aesthetics as a counter





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Role of ICT Embedded English Language Teaching to Enhance Professional Opportunities

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ABSTRACT

English has surfaced as the language of commerce, science and arts; across the borders of the nations with the development of technology. The employability of students directly rests on their English language skill. English communication skills have become an integral pre-requisite for a profession at national or international level. the role of an instructor in ELT obtains greatest significance and due to exposure to international scenario and to English language, there is a new obligation on the students to obtain essential language skills. Technology plays a significant role in ELT because of its utility in delivering the resources for teaching and learning procedure and can convert the setup of learning tools and curricula. The conventional teaching methods are no doubt useful but in current scenario if education system wants to meet the demands of the market, and make students employable then there should be more use of technology. The quality parameters of pedagogy should change as per the changing world. There is a fast-track expansion in the corporate sector and it is a duty of the education sector to elevate English language teaching in India as per their demands.

Keywords: Innovation, English Language Teaching, Market, Profession

I. INTRODUCTION

English has surfaced as the language of commerce, science and arts; across the borders of the nations with the development of technology. With the growing number of users, English has attained the position of an international language of not only education but of every aspect of human life. Today it has attained the position of a global language. Augmented use of internet and hyper-connectivity has shaped a universal synthesis and created a global village, cutting across the walls of local cultures. Economic growth means that more jobs require English, the expansion of education means that English is needed by more people for study; and for growing... (Graddol 66) Roughly 600 million people use it on internet alone and communication is the key to all business. It is indispensable not only to grab employment but also to sustain the employment. Acquaintance with computer is indispensable at all spheres of life which can be attained only through English. The inborn urge to acquire language inspires first language learning and becomes an essential part of human existence. However, second language learning takes distinct efforts on the part of the beginners. In the Indian context, English has acquired the position of the most significant language and promotes career growth. A majority of Indians believe in the transformative power of English.... Throughout India, there is a

Dislocation and Disintegration of Personality: An English August An Indian Story

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Abstract:

This paper attempts to study the fragmented personality of Agastya and the causes of disintegration. This paper presents an analyze of how the theme of dislocation and disintegration in *An English August: An Indian Story* reflects through the personality of the protagonist. The protagonist is studied in the context of the background of the locational displacement and the behavioural pattern that leads to the disintegration of personality with phycological implications. Agastya is dislocated spiritually, culturally and at times intellectually as well. Upamanyu Chatterjee gives a macroscopical view of this particular problem of the sense of dislocation shared by the modern generation that split the personality of the protagonist who is a symbolic representation of his generation; lost in an illusion, finding no solution.

Keywords: Dislocation, Disintegration, Fragmented, Personality, Culture

Introduction :

A well-known Indian writer of fiction, Upamanyu Chatterjee is acclaimed as an intelligent presenter of themes of Indian life. He is critically commended for the delineation of obscure and controversial themes with a blend of contemporary and traditional. He presents both urban and rural India projecting western and national sensibilities through the delineation of the characters. *An English August: An Indian Story* is a work of fiction

with real-like characters and situations. Agastya Sen, the protagonist is an Indian Civil Servant, posted in a small obscure Indian town Madana. Though Indian, Agastya is fascinated more by western culture and the postmodern world, manifesting the visible symptoms like the downfall of the grand Indian values and stress on the "consumerist style of living." (Singh A 1).

Research Question :

This paper attempts to study the fragmented personality of Agastya and the causes of disintegration and attempts to analyse how the theme of dislocation and disintegration in *An English August: An Indian Story* reflects through the personality of the protagonist.

Methodology :

This study is based on Primary and Secondary sources available on and related to Upamanyu Chatterjee's writing and critical reviews of *An English August: An Indian Story*. The protagonist was studied in the context of the background of the locational displacement and the behavioural patterns that lead to the disintegration of personality with phycological implications. A literary analysis of the novel was undertaken to conclude. Research papers in various journals, books and real-life observations from academics are used as secondary sources. A comprehensive analysis of the available literature was undertaken by using both printed and internet sources.

Reflection of Culture in Indian English Literature from Pre-Independence to Post-Independence Era

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Abstract:

This paper is an attempt to analyse the depiction of Indian culture in the development of Indian English Literature from pre-independence to post-independence era. Indian writing is constantly understood and documented as one of the most conventional writings in the world through its innumerable folklore and tales from pre-independence to post-independence times. Literature published in this era signifies the personified enterprise of the people, their life lookout, sentiments, philosophies, ceremonies, spiritual beliefs and ethics demonstrating the cultural inheritance. The pre-independent heritage of encompassing the cultural, social, political, and religious aspects was carried forward by post-independence India writers but with a modern perspective. The journey was initiated by independence movement by patriotic fervour but progressively after independence the changing socio-cultural syntax of Indian life is wonderfully captured by the modern post-independence writers. The contribution is realistic, evocative and shows obligation to Indian culture. Majority of Indian writers have marvellous potential and have established them as accomplished writers aware of their cultural heritage in different shades.

Keywords: Pre-independence, Post-independent, culture, Colonial

Research Question:

This paper attempts to study the evolution of pre- to post-Independent Indian English literature and how it portrays Indian culture through the work of various writers.

Methodology

This study is based on Primary and Secondary sources available on and related to pre-independent and post-independent Indian writers who contributed to the English language. Prominent English language writers of pre-independence to post-independence India are considered while studying the reflection of Indian culture in their work. The journey from pre-independent to post-independent India is analysed to study the literary contribution of these writers to conclude. Research papers in various journals, articles in newspapers, books and real-life observations from academics are used as secondary sources. A comprehensive analysis of the available literature was undertaken by using both printed and internet sources.

Literature Review:

Salih S.M.(2018) remarks that post-independence (colonial) literature is considered the literature of those countries that were colonized, mainly by European countries. It mostly addresses the queries concerning to the political and cultural independence of previously yielding people, and major themes such as acclimating through compelling new culture, racialism, and colonialism are discussed. Fasil Dar and Ajeet Singh (2019) distinctly points out that Indian English poetry is very rich in expressions of Indianness, its culture, politics, ethos and mythos. They endure that the pre-independent and post-independent poets have a noticeable mark of dissimilarity between their ideas, themes, values and applications. Gauri Shankar Jha (2006) claims that the Indian writers owes its inheritance to opposite cultures: the east and the west leading to cultural conflict. The purposes of cultural studies are analytic, pedagogic and political. In particular, cultural studies has sought to develop ways of thinking about culture and power that can be utilized by forms of social agency in the pursuit of change says Chris Barker, (2004) Leena Rajani & Dipti Mehta (2014) remarks that pre-independence Indian English writing was the outcome of the cross-impregnation of two cultures – Indian and English. Sarika Goyal (2019) instigates that independence has been a major miracle in Indian history that shaped the future of modern India with musings mostly bitter of its colonial past and furthered the associating of eastern & western culture. In the last quarter of the twentieth century with the advent of post-colonial literary studies, this domineering on Indian literary writing in English to translate India to itself and the world received a further boost remarks Rosemary George (2013). In a post-colonial context, remarks Chris Barker that women carry the double burden of being

**HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT FOR COLLECTIVE PROSPERITY:
ANALYSIS OF THE PORTRAYAL OF MAN-EATERS IN JIM
CORBETT'S WRITINGS**

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Abstract:

The efforts taken by united nations and many nations worldwide improved the effectiveness of the implementation of human rights and dignity and gradually moved towards directing a sustainable development which encompasses not only humans but also the whole ecosystem. Literature can be used to promote the significance of animal existence and to create awareness among the young generation to preserve the standards of sustainable and environment-conscious rights directed by the united nations. Understanding of the interest in animal rights was created through various narrations of man-eater stories by jim corbett in an era when animals were considered inferior to human beings. We cannot deny the role played by his work in forming this concept of the animal world and its claim to survive on equal terms with the human world. Jim corbett attempts to intersect animal rights advocacy and is sometimes conflicting with human rights. He is a pioneer in preaching and presenting the case of tigers in the man's court with sound arguments. He was a visionary who understood the vitality and significance of the natural world and its inhabitants before the world realised its importance.

Keywords: *human rights, sustainable development, animal rights, co-existence*

Methodology:

This study is based on primary and secondary sources available on and related to the theory of human rights in literature in the english language. A review of literature is comprehended to present the journey and growth of the genre. The prominent traits and trends in the history of human and animal rights are studied. Jim corbett and his work is taken into consideration and analysed while studying the depiction of animal rights imbibed in his writing. His writing is studied on the parameters of a discussion of rights in the context of man-animal conflict. An analysis of his literary contribution is undertaken to conclude. Research papers in various journals, articles in newspapers, books and real-life observations from academics are used as secondary sources. A comprehensive analysis of the available literature was undertaken by using both printed and internet sources.



Postcolonial Cultural Alienation in English August: An Indian Story

Dr Archana Kiran Deshmukh

Abstract

This research paper attempts to study the concept of cultural alienation in post-colonial Indian English literature in the context of Upamanyu Chatterjee's novel English August: An Indian Story. Cultural alienation occurs when different principles and beliefs clash and expectations of behaviour from cultural circumstances are not fulfilled. The novel follows Agastya's experiences in a new and unfamiliar environment and highlights how he is alienated from the people and the culture around him. This reflects in his inability to communicate effectively with the people he is supposed to serve, similarly his lack of understanding of the locals and social norms. Through this character, the novel highlights how people can become detached from their cultural heritage and the world around them, and the consequences of this detachment on their relationships with others and their understanding of the world. This novel is a powerful critique of the Indian elite and how their education and upbringing have led them to become culturally and linguistically alienated from the people and the culture around them. The novel comments on the post-colonial free Indian sense of cultural alienation.

Keywords: Post-colonial, Identity, Culture, Alienation, Indian,

Research Question

The primary purpose of this research paper is to analyse the cultural alienation in postcolonial India and clarify the way it is reflected in Upamanyu Chatterjee's English August: An Indian Story.

Methodology:

This study is based on primary and secondary sources available on and related to the theory of presentation of cultural alienation in post-colonial Indian English literature. A review of literature is comprehended to present



STUDENT'S ADAPTABILITY OF VIRTUAL TEACHING AIDS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES OF RURAL INDIA AFTER THE ONSET OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, WADI, DIST. NAGPUR: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The onset of pandemic Covid -19 and the enforced lockdown has significantly influenced the education system worldwide. With a sudden shift away from the classroom, the adoption of online learning seems to continue in post-pandemic pedagogy. This paper attempts to answer the question: what will be the adaptability level of students and the usability and effectiveness of various modes of online teaching, versus offline teaching for English language learning in rural background in the Indian context. A case study was conducted at an institute level. Based on survey findings, suggestions are proposed for the future direction of use of online teaching tools English language teaching. Findings indicates that location wise, Data for the study was collected from 295 students belonging to various courses offered by the institute. The instruments employed for the collection of this data was online survey questionnaire

Keywords: Student, Adaptability, Online, English Language, Teaching

Introduction

The onset of pandemic Covid -19 and the enforced lockdown has significantly influenced the education system worldwide. With a sudden shift away from the classroom, the adaptation of online learning seems to continue in post-pandemic pedagogy. A question arises as to how this change would impact the future of education and what will be the adaptability level of students from urban and rural background. In the Indian context, higher education is crucial for the national economic growth. India hosts the largest young school and college going population of the world who are severely affected and disrupted by the closure and cancellation of many academic activities. There is an environment of confusion and has caused mental stress among not only the students but also the teaching fraternity, because conventional classroom teaching has been impaired causing and creating a distance between the students and their mentors. All of a sudden, there is a burgeoning of a number of educational applications and tools. The crisis enforced the need of E-content development and role of online tools for effective teaching and learning. The absence of conventional



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**REVERBERATIONS OF TRAUMA: A READING OF GITHA
HARIHARAN'S FUGITIVE HISTORIES, ARUNDHATI ROY'S *THE
GOD OF SMALL THINGS* AND MANJU KAPOOR'S *HOME***

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ABSTRACT

This research paper intends to analyze the impact of trauma on a person's psychology by examining three narratives. Namely, Githa Hariharan's Fugitive Histories, Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things and Manju Kapoor's Home. In these novels, the novelists have explicitly illustrated the situation that can affect a person's psychology. Sometimes unpredictable conditions have long-lasting and negative impacts on human psychology. This impact can slowly turn into severe suffering and takes the form of trauma. Trauma indicates severe effects on a person's psyche. Githa Hariharan's Fugitive Histories reflects fundamentalism and its long-term impact on the life of Sara and Yasmin. The God of Small Things by Arundhati Roy is the best illustration of a damaged childhood that inevitably results in disturbed adulthood. Manju Kapur's Home deals with gender trauma and its effects on the characters.

Keywords: Trauma, Reverberation, Fugitive, Culture, Fundamentalism, Childhood, Repercussions

Introduction

Githa Hariharan, Arundhati Roy, and Manju Kapur have joined the growing number of Indian women writers who have significantly contributed to the progression of Indian fiction. This paper examines Githa Hariharan's Fugitive Histories to show how fundamentalism and communal riots distress the life of women. The paper also analyzes Arundhati Roy's novel The God of Small Things and Manju Kapur's Home. In The God of Small Things, Arundhati Roy echoes the traumatic experiences of twins Rahel and Estha. The novel unfolds their vulnerability and the psychological impacts on them. Various factors of society like age, gender, caste and class cause psychological impacts on children. Manju Kapur's Home is studied from the perspective of gender trauma and its impacts on the characters in the novel.

Concept of Trauma

Literary studies have shown a lot of interest in the idea of "Trauma." Greek term trauma simply denotes an injury or wound to the body. However, trauma is viewed in the medical and psychiatric literature as a wound that lasts a very long time in a person's mind. Trauma literally means "mental wounds." Historically significant events or prior memories

Reflection of Feminine Sensibility in Githa Hariharan's The Thousand Faces of Night

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Abstract :

Githa Hariharan is one of the outstanding Indian English female novelists. She is interested in contemporary socio-political issues, which are evident in her interviews, articles, and novels. She is famous for her novel, "The Thousand Faces of Night," and got the Common Wealth Writers' Prize for the best first novel for it in 1993. Githa Hariharan has portrayed the state of women's lives beautifully in her novels, which describe the position and capabilities of women in a society. She has depicted the lives of the female characters and their struggle for independent identity in a patriarchal society brilliantly. A new outlook has emerged on the Indian social horizon, with the feminine essence trying to reconsider women's status in society and acknowledge her self-identity. This paper aims to present the feminine sensibility of women in general and in particular with regard to Githa Hariharan's novel, "The Thousand Faces of Night."

Keywords: Feminine, sensibility, patriarchal, identity, social-political issues.

Introduction :

Githa Hariharan focuses on feminine sensibility and explores the inner world of a woman. The foremost interest of Hariharan is to examine the distressed depths of the female psyche. The major feature of her novel is her style of portraying the characters. She is thoughtful mostly about the depiction of female characters as living in a constrained and restricted world

that is filled with anxiety, uncertainty, and confusion. Hariharan represents each individual as an unsolved mystery. All these feminist issues projected in her novel are examined in depth in this research analysis. Khushwant Singh, in his column in *The Hindustan Times*, writes that "Hariharan writes with anguish, pain, and anger about what is happening to our India."

Feminism is the term first used by the French dramatist Alexander Dumas in 1872 in a pamphlet called "L'Homme-femme." He used this term to denote the advancing movement for women's rights. Dr. S.P. Swain has rightly observed: "Feminism recognises the inadequacy of male-created ideologies and struggles for the spiritual, economic, social, and racial equality of women who have been sexually colonised and biologically subjugated. An expression of the mute and stifled female voice denied an equal freedom of self-expression, feminism is a concept emerging as protest against male domination and the marginalisation of women" (48).

The word "sensibility" conjures up an emotion, an impact, or something that should be felt as well as thought. As a means of comprehending women's experiences and the ways in which they articulate those experiences, "feminine sensibility" sparks a thorough investigation of consciousness and sensibility. Investigating one's awareness of her circumstances as a woman who has become an oppressed target is at the heart of a study of feminine sensitivity. Understanding the ways in which a male-dominated society oppresses



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Role and Impact of social media on Teaching and Learning in Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

The communication environment in today's social world is evolving quickly thanks to social media. The emergence of social media is having a big impact on student's academic lives. Institutions and academics are constantly experimenting with social media tools in an effort to stimulate collaboration, critical thinking, and knowledge creation. Since social media is now approved by higher education institutions, it serves as a forum for students to interact with their professors, fellow students, and other higher authorities. This therefore called for the study to explore and examine the role of social media and how it has impacted teaching and learning in higher education.

Keywords: social media, social networking platform, COVID-19 pandemic, communication, higher education

I. INTRODUCTION

'Social media are interactive media technologies that facilitate the creation and sharing of information, ideas, interests, and other forms of expression through virtual communities and networks' ("Social media"). According to Merriam-Webster, "social media" is "forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content such as videos" ("Social media"). A collaborative environment where anybody can share, exchange, remark, discuss, and produce knowledge is what makes social media one of the most essential instruments for human connection. The use of social media platforms is drastically altering the way that people communicate, and its introduction has had a big impact on how teachers and students learn. In higher education environments today, professors, students, and others work together to construct knowledge. Social media applications can enrich teaching and learning material, have a great influence on discussions, promote collaborative work, and more. This influence on teaching and learning environments is growing every year. Educators and researchers are testing social media tools to promote cooperation, knowledge creation, and critical thinking.

**Contribution of Post-Independent Women Novelists in
Indian English Literature: A Review****Dr Leena V. Phate**Asst. Prof. & Head, Dept. of English, Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, Commerce & Science College Wadi,
Nagpur, Maharashtra, India ,leenaphate29@gmail.com (9922658768)**Abstract**

Numerous Indian authors have written books that expose the realities of Indian communities and the way in which women are treated there. They use amazing language to present many facets of feminism. In the writings of Indian women authors, the fight of an Indian woman for her genuine identity is evident. The research paper makes an effort to evaluate the impact of post-independent Indian women authors who write in English. Anita Desai, Kamala Markandaya, and Shashi Deshpande, three Indian women novelists in India, are reviewed in a thorough yet concise way, reaffirming their standing as undisputed leaders in and contributors to Indian English literature. For the sake of completing the academic task, a few female novelists, including Nayantara Sehgal, Shobha De, Arundhati Roy, Anita Nair, Namita Gokhale and Manju Kapoor, are also briefly discussed.

Key words: Feminism, fiction, Post-Independent, feminine sensibilities, psychological, lesbian

Introduction

After independence, Indian women writers significantly improved Indian literature in English, particularly in the field of fiction. Several incredibly gifted female novelists from India have improved English-language Indian fiction. They are Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Arundhati Roy, Bharati Mukherjee, Manju Kapur, Anita Nair, Nayantara Sehgal, Mahasweta Devi, Shobha de, and Namita Gokhale. They stand out for their distinctive aesthetic, representation of social issues and reality, advocacy for women's liberation, and sensitivity to feminine sensitivities. Many women novelists have essentially used the several facets of the male dominated society as their main theme. "Feminism does not particularly talk of equality and rights of women but it is more about compassion, respect and understanding from the male counterparts. The main cause for the dissatisfaction of the women in today's society is the superior attitude of the men throughout, the women have suffered in silence and feminism talks exactly about that Indian English novelists have frankly highlighted this concept." (Kadu, 117)

Anita Desai

One of the best-known Indian authors of English-language books is Anita Desai. She is definitely the best and most influential novelist working today. She is the recipient of the Padma Bhushan Award and was nominated three times for Booker Prize. She has contributed admirably to Indian English literature. She views social reality from a psychiatric perspective rather than as an intimate social reflection of the inner lives of her characters. She is more interested in characters' thoughts, feelings, and awareness than their actions, experiences, and accomplishments. Her subjects ranged from domestic strife in traditional Indian families to the representation of suffering women in a patriarchal society in her earlier books, but we notice a clear shift in her themes in her later works. She also writes successfully. She is equally adept at writing about the male psyche, the trauma and suffering of Indians who have immigrated elsewhere, self-exile and spirituality, gender inequality, etc. She primarily writes psychological thrillers. She asserts that the society of India is not reflected in her writings.

The 1963 novel *Cry the Peacock* won the Sahitya Academy Award. Young and sensitive married woman Maya, who is plagued by a childhood prophecy of a tragic catastrophe, experiences psychic turmoil, as portrayed by Anita Desai. Maya, the main character, is unable to feel anything for her spouse, Gautama. Her father gave her all of his love and attention, but after their marriage, she was estranged from him. Her husband, Gautama, describes her as neurotic and accuses her father of spoiling her. She completely lost mental control and pushed her husband off the roof. She killed her husband and then killed herself because she couldn't find the same love her father had for her. She has the audacity to question man's indifference in a conventional society. Desai decides to argue and struggle against the prevailing standards and customs in society.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES: DISCRIMINATION, INEQUALITY, AND VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS IN ARUNDHATI ROY'S THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS

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Abstract :

The God of Small Things, Arundhati Roy's debut novel, became a huge success. Roy protested against beliefs and opinions that were out of date, irrelevant, and superfluous for the modern social order by raising her voice in opposition to the current societal taboos. This book is a serious and realistic evaluation of how society treats various people differently depending on their power and social status. The objective of the article looks at the relationship between human rights and dignity and how one might affect the other by being violated. It examines the social, economic, and political effects of violations of human rights on individuals as well as society. Regardless of a person's ethnicity, gender, age, or any other trait, they all have inherent worth, known as human dignity. It is the acknowledgement that each and every individual has an inherent right to equal treatment, justice, and liberty from racism and that they need always to be treated with respect and consideration. In the novel, the hierarchy of castes in India, a system of government politics, and the effects of forbidden love are explored. The paper also highlights the significance of cultural and societal norms on the lives of young children, women and Dalit's.

Keywords: Human Rights, dignity, discrimination, civil rights, political rights, untouchability,

Introduction :

The 1997 Booker Prize winner "The God of Small Things" was warmly received both critically and commercially. It also sparked debate because of how it handled delicate subjects like child sexual assault and India's caste system. The frail universe of marginal people set against the oppressive burden of tradition in Ayemenem society serves as the novel's central topic. 'The God of Small Things' illustrates how several marginality discourses, including feminism, caste segregation, and untouchability, connect. The battle between the powerful and the powerless, as well as Roy's intellectual stance on the societal and religious structures dictating gender and caste, are all topics covered in this book.

Understanding the function of Kerala's communism and the Syrian Christian Society is necessary to have a full comprehension of "The God of small things." Understanding the structure of castes in South India is also necessary. The entire focus of the book is on crimes against untouchables, women, children, young people, and older people.



DR B. R. AMBEDKAR'S PERCEPTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: METHODS AND APPROACHES

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Abstract:

The present paper focuses on the basic issues which are barriers to the egalitarian democracy of Indian social system: Brahmanism and equivalent to the caste and class systems respectively. The paper adopts a novel perspective that is quite unknown to the west which perceives basic human rights as natural rights. In fact, the state is a social construction and human rights are the legal outputs. The paper proposes an alternative remedy the human rights issues in Indian context that is Ambedkar's thought which can be better qualified as Ambedkarism; a social medicine for caste-ridden sick Indian social order. In the end, in order to adopt human rights as a part of life to establish just social order, a series of strategies compatible with Indian situations are proposed; as used by Dr Ambedkar himself. The present paper focused on the human rights concept, classification, and generations as well as Ambedkar's Methods and Approaches.

Keywords: Ambedkar, Human Rights, Methods, Approaches, Conferences, Newspapers, Organizations.

Introduction :

India has played the most significant role in the promotion of the cause of Human Rights. With the attainment of Independence, the declaration of rights, the most elaborate in the world, was incorporated in the new Constitution. India has made the most sincere efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights the world over and is the greatest champion of the human rights in the Third World. India has not only incorporated an elaborate Bill of Rights in her Constitution but efforts have also been made to translate this into reality. Thus we find that India has incorporated the most elaborate Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 in its Constitution (Singh et al, 2008). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 was the first legal document protecting universal human rights in the world.

Statement Of The Problem :

India is a country with unique populations in the world. There are many cultures, many religions live in harmony. The unity in their diversity is appealing. Human rights abuses have not improved despite the differences between the country and human rights abroad. Generally, all people had to respect everyone. But, in the name of religion, caste, colour, names etc. violations of human rights are continued. The present paper explores Ambedkar's perspective



THE CLASH BETWEEN RTI AND THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY

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Introduction:

It is quite interesting how two of the most cherished rights, The Right to Information and The Right to Privacy, though being poles apart, and contradictory and antagonistic to each other, still exist together, complementary to each other, in the Indian Legal System. Both are two essential rights for the survival of a human being in the rapidly advancing, modern and technical world - where, the protection of an Individual's privacy and Security are becoming a matter of concern. Though not explicitly mentioned under the Constitution of India, it was through various judgements of the apex court, held that, both the rights are a part of the fundamental rights - wherein, The Right to Information stands as a part of Article 19(1)(a) - Right to freedom of speech and expression, and The Right to Privacy holds a position under the provision, which is also known as the Heart of the Indian Constitution - Article 21: Right to Life.

The privacy of the individual is being increasingly challenged by new technologies and trends in the society. In such a circumstance, where, it becomes of significance to choose between two essential rights - which one do we choose and how?

This paper deals with third party information, which includes personal information. For a biological person, the protection of Right to Privacy is available under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Though such protection is not available to other kinds of Third party information, legal right conferred by RTI Act and other Statutes are available to those third parties. This aspect is as important Right to Privacy. The lacuna present in RTI Act with reference to this type of personal information is also present and equally effecting the interests of third parties in the other types of third party information. The problem needs to be plugged in both the cases. In this paper, an attempt has been made to underline the importance of both the rights, i.e., The Right to Information and The Right to Privacy, and the various conflicts concerning their relationship, and possible solutions to the issues concerned, after an analysis.

2. The Right to Information :

2.1. What is Information?

"Information is the resolution of uncertainty; it is that which answers the question of "what an entity is" and thus defines both its essence and nature of its characteristics. Information relates to both data and knowledge, as data represents values attributed to parameters, and knowledge signifies understanding of a concept." According to Section 2(f) of The Right to Information Act, 2002, 1 "Information" means any material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data materials held in any electronic



**ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN THE EFFECTIVE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION**

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Abstract :

Globally, sustainability had more importance. The countries are progressing rapidly. The economic development and the infrastructural development is getting momentum. Due to this ever growing development; environment is suffering and there are many impacts of environmental damages on the nation. In view of this; all nations should strive for the environment protection while development. This paper focuses on the role of environment in sustainable development.

Keywords : sustainable development, environment protection, economic development.

Introduction

The world is changing, economic development is taking place in tremendous speed due to that the problem of environmental pollution and ecological damage has become a common concern across the world. To cope with the issue of environmental damage, all must strive to protect the environment, and enterprises should increase their investment in environmental protection and actively assume environmental responsibility while developing their profit. With the increasing awareness of environmental protection in India, the participation of organizations in environmental protection has received significant attention from the government, stakeholders, and the public and attracted the attention of investors who seek references for their investment decisions. Thus there should be involvement of all citizens, corporate, and government in the environment protection so that we can achieve sustainable development goal.

Environment Protection

Environment protection and sustainability are harmonious and sustainability can be achieved by protecting our natural resources.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development has a primary importance as the key to future use and management of finite world resources. It recognizes the need for development opportunities while maintaining a balance between these and the environment. As stated by the UN Bruntland Commission in 1987, sustainable development should "meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, encompasses, e.g. keeping population densities below the carrying capacity of a region, facilitating the renewal of renew-able resources, conserving and establishing priorities for the use of non-renewable resources, and keeping environmental impact below the level required to allow affected systems to recover and continue to evolve". Environmental sustainability can be viewed as balancing the "three pillars" of economic and social development with environmental protection.



Use Of Ict For Library Activities And Services

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ABSTRACT :

The paper highlights about the importance of information and communication technology in library activities and services. It is a view that the condition which challenged in libraries of ICT is very much prevalent here. It is not; however, clear if library managers are effecting the necessary changes to satisfy their clients. In the face of these challenges it is now time for libraries to exhibit that they are valuable to the continued survival and sustenance of their organizations. This can be done best by activity management. Therefore, it is a "system of continuous improvement employing participative management centered on the needs of customers". Use of ICT techniques in library it is a systematic process, which focuses on understanding user's needs and improving library quality services.

INTRODUCTION

The library plays an important role in the academic world by providing access la world-class information resources and services, and stimulates academic research in the country.

Information and communication technologies (ICT) are the major technological milestones in the history of library transformation. The printing technology helped the mass production of books and other printed materials and brought them to the portals of the library as primary storage media. As science and technology advanced, the print media was augmented by non-print media such as microfilms, audio-visual aids, magnetic tapes and CD ROMs as the medium of information storage and retrieval for library activities and services.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the status of information communication technology (ICT) based Library Activities and services.
- To suggest the use of ICT and using for library activities and services.

NEED OF THE STUDY

This topic work is providing guidelines to library and information professionals and information users. A study on assessing the impact of ICT-based services on library's efficiency would definitely be beneficial for library administrators and policy makers to adopt appropriate services in their library. Professional education, particularly technical and management education have gained importance in India and private organizations are participating in large number to establish institutions of higher learning Professional education does require and demand many ICT supported services from libraries and studying using for ICT based services in those libraries would clearly indicate the impact of technology and becomes model for other Types of libraries too.

RECENT TRENDS ICT IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| ◦ Computer Technology | Internet Technology |
| ◦ Digital Tech no logy | Web Technology |
| ◦ Smart Card | Scanner |
| ◦ E-Book | Printer |
| ◦ Electronic Journals | WEB-OPAC |
| ◦ Animation | E-Mail |
| ◦ CDROM | DVD |
| ◦ RRD Technologies | WEB 2.0 |
| ◦ Library 2.0 | Digital Library |

USE OF ICT BASED LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

◦ **Library Circulation** - A circulation departments one of the key departments of a library. It provides lending services and facilities for return of loaned items. Renewal of materials and payment of fines are also handled at the circulation desk. Circulation staff may provide basic search and reference services, to library users. Using ICT and library software continuously improvement by library circulation work every day.



National Education Policy Challenges and Opportunities in Higher Education System

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ABSTRACT

The National education policy on education 1986 and the programme of action 1992 free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality to all children below 14 year. the recent education policy by the govt. of India is the first 34 years replacing national policy of education 1986. The NEP proposes sweeping changes including opening up of indian higher education to foreign universities The while focusing on various facets of education. The biggest high light of NEP 2020 are 2020 are that there would be single regulation for higher education commission of India that will be eventually replace the existing regularity bodies like the UGC or AICTE.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is a continuous process which deals with over growing man is ever growing society The system need to make as learners The national policy on education 1986 and the programme of action 1992 envisaged free and compulsory education to all children below 14 years The new policy introduced many reforms in Indian education system. The policy where focussing on various facets of education and also tries to the gap between education and technology . The NEP 2020 envisages paradigm shift in education by complete overall of existing institution and creating a new institutional design focuses on students teachers , school and colleges administration curriculum and pedagogy and universal grading system.

National education policy 2020:-

The recent education policy by the Govt. of India is the first in 34 years replacing the national policy of focuses on students teachers school and college administration curriculum and padogony and universal grading system that it comfortable with the global education system.

II. SCHOOL CURRICULAM AND PADOGONY

National education policy 2020 the 10+ 2 structure of school curriculam will be replaced 5+3+3+4 of school curriculam with 12 years of schooling with three years of preschooling . The policy four key areas of reforms that is curricular changes to built strong foundational skills .improving quality of learning across all level of education .The policy creating a national curriculum and pedagonal framework which is competency base iclusive and innovative and focuses on comprehensive development ,The the vocational education will be imbeded into school curriculum from class 6th onwards .In higher education students can option any subject s



Responsibility of college Libraries and NAAC Accreditation

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Abstract :

The national assessment and accreditation council (NAAC) was established by University grants commission in 1994 for evaluating the academic, administrative co-curricular, extra-curricular activities of universities, colleges and recognised Institutes in India, since 1994 all the state governments have taken stringent steps to accredit the colleges and Universities in their state. The present paper attempts to be helpful, suggestive guide for the college library and information centre preparing for assessment and accreditation for NAAC.

Introduction :

The national assessment and accreditation council (NAAC) was established as an autonomous institution of the university grant commission under the ministry of education in 1994 with its headquarters in Bengaluru. NAAC was established in response to recommendation of National policy in education 1986. The main objective of the establishment of NAAC is the assurance of quality in the functioning of higher educational institutions in India. Through the combination of self and external quality evaluation promotion and sustenance initiatives, the NAAC framework promotes extensive use of information, communication and technology which help in fostering global competencies amongst all the stakeholders of an educational institution.

Eligibility criteria for NAAC :

All the higher education institutions with record of minimum of two batches of student graduated

or been in existence for six years whichever is earlier are eligible to apply for the process of assessment and accreditation of NAAC.

The assessment process

From the academic year 2020-21 NAAC has revised the annual quality assurance report (AQAR) Format which is made closely in line with the self study report which is prepared by the HEI at the time of NAAC assessment. The tools and parameters in the new AQAR format have been designed in such a way that the preparation of the AQAR would facilitate the HEI SSR Preparation for the upcoming cycle of the accreditation. The SSR is divided into

07 criteria which covers all the aspects of HEI. The seven criteria comprise several key indicators which are divided into qualitative and quantitative metrics.

Seven criteria of NAAC :

1. Curricular Aspects
2. Teaching learning and evaluation
3. Research innovations and extension
4. Information and learning resources
5. Student support and progression
6. Governance and leadership
7. Institutional values and best practices

From the above criteria no. 4 is clear that key indicator 4.2 library as a learning resource carries weightage of 20 in institutions. It is very important for the library and information science professionals to understand that while preparing for NAAC they need to consider these 20 points as equivalent to 1000

HUMAN RIGHTS AND WOMEN

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Abstract:

As old as the history of civilization itself is the history of discrimination. If we dare to write a book about the tortures, harshness, and biases the women have endured it might take a thousand volumes because of how much they have suffered from recognized social institutions for simply being women. We will discover that discrimination began when civilization was still in its infancy if we attempt to trace the roots of this terrible condition of affairs. The subject of this paper is primarily concerned with the violation of women's human rights in India.

Introduction:

Public and political life, sexual and reproductive health and rights, the right to an adequate standard of living, violence against women, migration, war and catastrophe, and access to justice are the main topics of discussion here. Education and the family setting are especially important and are covered in all of these. Several human rights documents, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention to End All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, recognize the right to equality between men and women in marriage and family life. State parties must take "all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all its forms," according to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Keywords:- Society, Marriage, education, equality, rights

Women's Human Rights in India:

There are numerous rights which are provided by our constitution to women, which are as follows:-

1. Right to equality
2. Right to education
3. Right to live with dignity
4. Right to liberty
5. Right to political
6. Right to property
7. Right to equal opportunities for employment
8. Right to free choice of profession





An Outlook on Effects of Climate Change on Fish Biology

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ABSTRACT

Climate extrade is anticipated to have an effect on any person organism through all lifestyles stages, thereby affecting population of species, groups and the functioning of ecosystems. The results of weather extrade may be direct, via adjustments in distinct bodily phenomena and related phonologies, or on the whole oblique and mediated via direct results on key stone species which extrade the composition and dynamic coupling of any environment. Due to speedy development within side the improvement of its lifestyles fashion with the assist of technological know-how and technology, this has inflicting, outstanding harm to the encircling surroundings. The careless mind-set closer to the harms inflicting to the encircling surroundings has commenced to repay with inside the shape of unusual climatic phenomena like common floods and droughts, air pollution, abnormal climate phenomena like El-NINO etc. The harm due to the anthropogenic sports to the surroundings is extensively felt and accepted, because the consequences of that harm are too distinguished to be omitted with inside the shape of worldwide weather adjustments. Some most important phenomena due to weather extrade encompass worldwide warming, ozone depletion, species extinction etc., which in turn have destructive effects on each biotic and abiotic factors of all different ecosystems and at the biosphere as a whole. Keeping in view the data that water occupies approximately 2/3rd of the earth's general floor vicinity and it bureaucracy the only habitat for fishes, adjustments in weather at one end in adjustments in water chemistry like boom in common water temperature, acidity, salinity, destructive climate phenomena etc. which make it tough for the fish fauna to live to tell the tale in such situations and end result both of their demise or dispersal to new habitat sites. Fish being poikilothermic isn't capable of alter its frame temperature therefore main to harm of frame additives like proteins, inflicting thermal stress.

Keywords: Extrade, environmental, temperature, phenomena.

I. INTRODUCTION

Climate extrade is the version withinside the earth's worldwide weather or withinside the nearby weather over a time frame and it includes adjustments withinside the variability or nation of the ecosystem over intervals of a long time to hundreds of thousands of years (Mohantyet al., 2010). It is likewise described as a extrade withinside the statistical properties, mainly its suggest and spread, of the weather device, while taken into consideration over lengthy intervals of time no matter the purpose. It includes the shift in international climate phenomena related to an boom in worldwide common temperatures, that is extra particularly called

ENVIRONMENT: A HUMAN RIGHT

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Abstract:

Environmental pollution is a serious threat to all mankind, it violets the fundamental right of man i.e right to life. Unbalanced and prudent exploitation of nature causes serious damage to the environment. Which is a direct result of air pollution, water pollution, currency pollution and noise pollution. This is the root of many diseases andalso the cause of physical and mental disorders. Living healthy life in this world is the highest human right of a person IT is very important to prevent this violation of rights due to environmental pollution. Clean environment has always been talked about in the Indian thought tradition. Today it is necessary tha: strong efforts should be made to control and deal with this deadly pollution otherwise not only us but the generations to come will also be left out. If we want to save our future generations than we have to control it.

Key words: Environmental degradation, Human Rights, Sustainable development, Environmental protection and Pollution.

Introduction :

Environmental pollution is a serious threat to all mankind, it violets the fundamental right of man i.e right to life. Unbalanced and prudent exploitation of nature causes serious damage to the environment. Which is a direct result of air pollution, water pollution, currency pollution and noise pollution. This is the root of many diseases andalso the cause of physical and mental disorders. Living healthy life in this world is the highest human right of a person IT is very important to prevent this violation of rights due to environmental pollution. Clean environment has always been talked about in the Indian thought tradition. Today it is necessary that strong efforts should be made to control and deal with this deadly pollution otherwise not only us but the generations to come will also be left out. If we want to save our future generations than we have to control it.

Environmental degradation is one of the most serious problem for human beings. Many people have health problems due to the various pollution increasing day by day.

Human beings are part of nature, and our human rights are intermingled with each other and the environment in which we survive.. There is interference of Environmental harm with the human rights enjoyment, and the efforts of human rights helps to protect the environment and to encourage sustainable development. The principles on human rights and the environment summarize the main human rights responsibility relating to the enjoyment of a





“IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIC PHOSPHOR MATERIALS FOR DISPLAY DEVICES”

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An organic phosphor is an organic electroluminescent material used in display devices like organic light emitting diodes, flat panel display, etc. In display devices organic layer is situated in between two electrodes in which any one electrode must be a transparent. The organic molecules have conductivity levels ranging from insulators to conductors and are therefore considered as organic semiconductors. Organic phosphors have rapidly grown as one of the leading technologies for full color display panels and eco-friendly light sources due to their outstanding features. It contains emissive electroluminescent organic layers in the form of film situated in between two electrodes. Any organic emissive materials can be synthesized by following some pattern or route which is shown in the figure – 1.

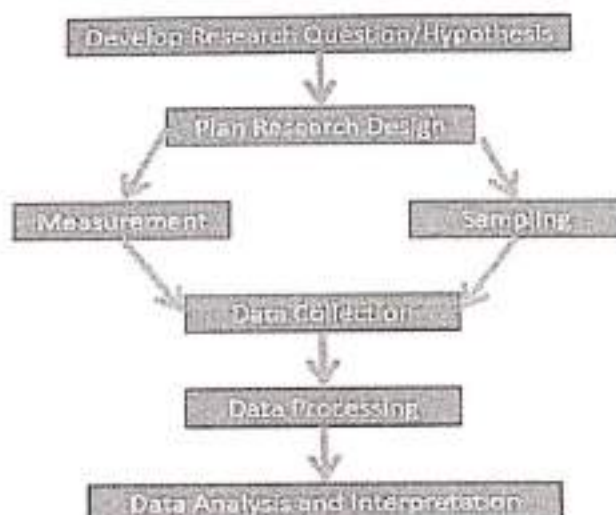


Figure- 1

In the present article an author first discuss about organic and inorganic materials. According to the process of synthesis, conjugated polymers can be used as efficient electroluminescence material in the fabrication of organic light emitting diodes. But there are some

"Use of Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence in Physical Education and Sport"

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ABSTRACT: The emergence and use of technology in this century is a significant development affecting the teaching and learning of physical education and sport. Education is faced with a new dimension dominated by e-learning. For Physical educators, this trend is also reflected by the necessity to improve their teaching and methodology. The modern alternative is the use of technology meant to increase accessibility to information and teaching process effectiveness. This paper highlights the use of modern technology in physical education and sports. The use of technology for teaching and learning has been summarized in the following aspects: the needs for technology, computer network access, internet, video analysis/conferencing, chatting and challenges. It is concluded that technology can successfully improve teaching and learning of physical education and sport.

Keywords: Physical Education (P.E.), Sports, Teaching and learning.

Introduction:

IT's Information technology, the rapid development of technology over the past few decades has provided many new and creative ways for educators to present instructional materials effectively. Until recently, those advancements have focused on desktop technology, which limited their use in physical education. The National Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) believes that technology can be an effective tool for supplementing instruction when used appropriately. Therefore, the primary purpose of this document, developed by a task force of NASPE's Physical Education Steering Committee, is to provide guidelines for using technology to help students achieve the Standards for Physical Education.

AI is used in sports for boosting performance and health thanks to predictive analysis. With the advent of wearables that gather information about strain and tear levels, athletes can avoid serious injuries. But that's just the beginning. AI can help teams shape strategies, tactics, and maximize their strengths; the way player performance is analyzed is now more sophisticated than ever before thanks to the AI. Using data and visuals, coaches are able to gain insights into their teams' strengths and weaknesses on any current day, allowing them to make changes to tactics and strategy, thereby exploiting any weaknesses of their opponent.

Teachers now face a generation of students who have never known life without a computer, video game console, cellular phone or Internet access, and that is changing the scope of education dramatically. Technology tools can provide objective data on activity levels and creative methods for individuals to engage in physical activity. Studies have indicated that active gaming can promote higher levels of energy expenditure compared to seated video games, as well as increasing heart rate and oxygen consumption. National School Health Policies and Programs Study indicated that 42% of physical education teachers receive staff-development training on using physical activity monitoring devices, 37% on using technology overall.

Also, between 17% and 49% of the teachers studied received additional training for administering fitness tests, assessing student performance, and developing portfolios and individual physical activity plans' areas in which technology can supplement instruction and help in managing data. These statistics in addition to the recent release of updated National Educational Technology Standards for Teachers underscore the importance of developing guidelines for proper technology use in physical education. Technology such as projection systems, smart boards and wireless transmission (WiFi or Bluetooth) allow for the display and transfer of information far beyond the traditional chalkboard. Teachers can enhance physical education instruction by using those tools, provided that set-up and implementation don't reduce student activity time.



Different Types of Doping Drugs in Sports

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Abstract-

Doping is the word use in sport when athlete use prohibited substance some that is unfair to improve their sporting performance.

Introduction-

The use of doping substances or doping methods to enhance performance is fundamentally wrong and is detrimental to the overall impact of sport. Drug misuse can be harmful to an athlete's health or to other athletes competing in the sport. It severely damages the integrity, image and value of sport, whether or not the motivation to use drugs is to improve performance.

To achieve integrity and fairness in sport, a commitment from athletes is critical, but the fans watching their favourite athletes competing also need to demand that athletes succeed.

The use of banned performance-enhancing drugs in sports is commonly referred to as doping

Doping is the intake of drugs i.e. chemical substances and adopting of methods which enhance the performance of sports persons

To avoid fatigue and to enable the body to reach the utmost limits, the sport persons can use analgesics, cardio-respiratory analeptics, central nervous system stimulants several of which are strong anti-depressants and stimulants. In sports where body feature or size, whether tall or short are important such as in body building, shape of the body can be modified by hormone manipulation. Various drugs are used to fight stress, facilitate sleep, and maintain good physical features, such as beta-blockers, diuretics and amphetamines, alcohol or beta-blockers.

Methods of doping include blood doping, pharmacological, chemical or physical manipulation, manipulation such as drinking

lot of water or taking probenecid before the tests to dilute the effect of the banned substance.

Different Types of Doping Drugs

Narcotics-

Narcotics are a type of drug that is used as doping in sports. They are injected into a human's bloodstream, or muscles, under the skin. Narcotics can also be swallowed. Illegal except when prescribed by a licensed professional. What Narcotics do to a body is they reduce, eliminate and hide pain. Examples of narcotics are morphine and methadone. Narcotics decrease heart rate, cause nausea, and vomiting. They are a combination compound (ASA [Aspirin] and oxycodone or codeine) are used for moderate inflammation also. Narcotics can be taken by injected with needles. This drug is used in sports where an athlete does not have a lot of recovery time in between games. Sports like football, Taekwondo and hockey are good examples whose athletes commonly use narcotics.

Steroids-

The well-known doping drug out there is called anabolic-androgenic steroid. Steroids are a group of powerful compounds that are related chemically to testosterone. Testosterone is the male sex hormone. The original purpose of steroids was to help with different diseases. It was developed in the 1930s. What steroids do to an individual's body is help create more hormones in the body. They can be very useful to people that cannot naturally develop enough hormones for their body. Steroids reduce swelling, pain, and other symptoms of inflammation. The sex hormones for the male are a natural steroid with anabolic effects that can be used



पंचगव्य का किसानों के जीवन में आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक महत्व

सुनिल बलजोरसिंग सुर्यवंशी

रिसर्च स्कॉलर

डॉ. संजय टेकाडे

जवाहरलाल नेहरू कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान कॉलेज,
वाडी, नागपूर

सारांश

प्राचीन काल से ही गाय को पूरे भारत वर्ष में माता की तरह पूजा जाता है। यह किसी करुणा वश या प्रेम भाव में चहकर नहीं किया जाता। अपितु हमारे पूर्वजों ने गाय के महत्व को समझा एवं सब कुछ जानने के बाद ही यह इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे कि गाय में पूरी ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सम्भालने की क्षमता है। पंचगव्य से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को गती मिल कर रोजगार में सघोतरी हो रही है। आधुनिकता एवं पश्चिमी देशों के प्रभाव में आकर आज हमने पंचगव्य की महिमा को बिलकुल नकार दिया है। इसके परिणाम हमारे सामने हैं। अगर हमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को रोजगार तथा आर्थिक रूप से स्वावलंबी बनाना है, तो आवश्यकता है पंचगव्य एवं गोवंश के महत्व को समझा जाए। पंचगव्य एवं गोवंश के महत्व को समझकर, उसके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पुनः स्थापना के प्रयास करने होंगे, एक नए ढंग से, जिससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके।

मुख्य शब्द : पंचगव्य, अर्थव्यवस्था, खेती

प्रस्तावना

गोधन भारतीय संस्कृति और समृद्धि का मूल आधार है और गाय संस्कृति भी कृषि और ऋषि संस्कृति का आधार है। गायों के महत्व को समझते हुए प्राचीन काल से ही गायों को पाला जाता रहा है। कृषि के लिए बैल शक्ति की आवश्यकता अपरिहार्य है। इसलिए भगवान कृष्ण और बलराम ने समाज के सामने गोपालन और कृषि का समीकरण प्रस्तुत किया। देवधिदेव महादेव का वाहन नंदी प्रतीत होता है, जो गोपालन-कृषि की अद्भुत परंपरा को दर्शाता है।

भारत में अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच, डच और पुर्तगाली के आगमन ने भारत में नए दर्शन, अभ्यास और कानून लाए। परिणामस्वरूप, भूमि, मिट्टी, पानी, पशुधन, पक्षियों, महिलाओं और धन के प्रति दृष्टिकोण उपयोगितावादी और प्रभावित कृषि बन गया। रासायनिक खाद की मात्रा बढ़ने लगी। शुरुआत में उत्पादन बढ़ा लेकिन समय के साथ इसके दुष्परिणाम सामने आ रहे हैं। जैसे छिड़काव का पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। मिट्टी में उपयोगी जीवाणु मारे जाने लगे। मिट्टी में नाइट्रोजन बढ़ाने वाले हाइड्रोजेन साइकल में है। मिट्टी की उर्वरता कम होने लगी। मिट्टी में लवणता में वृद्धि। यह सब मानव स्वास्थ्य के विगड़ने का परिणाम है।

अनाज और पानी आदि में रसायन चला गया। आई.एस. 1970 में 13.13 किलो केंमिकल का इस्तेमाल किया गया था। 1980 1995 - 74.81 किग्रा और 2000 प्रति हेक्टेयर - 31.83 किग्रा [ने 96 किलो रसायनों का उपयोग करते हुए, कोउशी भंडरत्तल, (अध्यक्ष-राजस्थान गौसेवा आयोग, जयपुर) प्रकृति 2005, स्मारिका, कामधेनु कृपा प्रकाशन, लखनऊ, दिसंबर 2005, पृष्ठ नं। 49-50।

इस प्रकार रसायनों का उपयोग बढ़ गया। आज भारत विश्व के 3.7 प्रतिशत कृषि रसायनों का उपयोग करता है। फसलों की सुरक्षा के लिए लगभग 90,000 टन रसायनों का उपयोग किया जाता है। सूक्ष्मजीवों को मारने वाले रसायनों के उत्पादन में भारत दूसरे स्थान पर है। जैसे-जैसे रासायनिक खाद बढ़ती है, वैसे-वैसे बीमारियाँ भी बढ़ती जाती हैं। फसल की बीमारियों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए फिर से रासायनिक कीटनाशकों का इस्तेमाल किया गया। जैसे ही खरपतवार फिर से उगते हैं,

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED FROM
THE COW'S PANCHGAVYA'S**

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Abstract

Cattle are integral part of the huge canvas of agriculture. We use oxen to plough, to pick and move harvested crops, in irrigation, cow manure as fertilizer, and cow urine as insecticide. Cattle farming include the management and rearing of two animal groups, one group for food requirements such as milk and another for labour purposes such as irrigation, ploughing and so on. Milk or dairy animals are animals which provides provide milk. The cow and the products generated from cow's panchagavya are having socio-economic importance; these importance are analysed in this paper.

Keywords: Panchyagavya, Agriculture, Indian Economy.

Introduction

It is considered that a cow is a universal mother. Cows have a very significant importance in the Indian economy.

Indian cows' dung, urine milk, & butter is called Panchgavya. The importance and uses of these Panchgavya as a medicine from Vedic period. The medicines made by these Panchgavya are very useful not only for physical but also mental diseases also. Dental paste, soap, scented sticks, phenoil, shampoo and many medicinal fertilizer and pesticides made from these panchgavya. That type of product is creating special existence in world market.

The Institute Cow Science Atomic Center Devalapar Th.Ramtek, Dist-Nagpur has achieved cow urine patent (Us Patent No.64/0059, 6896907) Insecticide patient (US Patient No. 7297659) due to this patent, cow urine has get scientific view. In same regard Maharashtra Government has permitted to open clinic of Panchgavya Ayurvedic Medicine. (Lic No. ND/AYU/48)

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. But farmers are dying due to suicide. As they are not getting their regular bread and butter. During the last few years, 2 lacks farmers committed suicide and pollution level has increased by 6% due to excessive use of chemical fertilizer.

India has approximately 4 crore milky cows. These cow produces 33 laks ton milk per year. The value of this milk is 6600 crore Rs.7 crore .

The bulls are useful for farm work and transport of cow descendant's and produce 10 kg dung. If this dung use for gas then it will give 13 cubic foot biogas per animal. People need 240 metric lacks animal dung which can provide biogas for a month. Government offers 1 lacks crore on fertilizer and 33,700 crore on insecticide. Now this expenditure has reached 72% due to modern agriculture and chemical fertilizer 10-15%. Farm land has become boron of reduced water level on greater percentage. 8 types protein, six types vitamin, twenty one types amino acid seven types acid, twenty five types minerals, nineteen types nitrogen four types phosphorous and two types sugar present in the cows milk; so cow milk is important than other milk. Biofertilizer insecticide, daily needs, medicine produce from the cow's panchgavya of so create too much employment in country.

Research Methodology

Title of the Thesis:

Economic and social importance of production from cows Panchgavya.

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DR B. R. AMBEDKAR'S PERCEPTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: METHODS AND APPROACHES

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Abstract:

The present paper focuses on the basic issues which are barriers to the egalitarian democracy of Indian social system: Brahmanism and equivalent to the caste and class systems respectively. The paper adopts a novel perspective that is quite unknown to the west which perceives basic human rights as natural rights. In fact, the state is a social construction and human rights are the legal outputs. The paper proposes an alternative remedy the human rights issues in Indian context that is Ambedkar's thought which can be better qualified as Ambedkarism; a social medicine for caste-ridden sick Indian social order. In the end, in order to adopt human rights as a part of life to establish just social order, a series of strategies compatible with Indian situations are proposed; as used by Dr Ambedkar himself. The present paper focused on the human rights concept, classification, and generations as well as Ambedkar's Methods and Approaches.

Keywords: Ambedkar, Human Rights, Methods, Approaches, Conferences, Newspapers, Organizations.

Introduction :

India has played the most significant role in the promotion of the cause of Human Rights. With the attainment of Independence, the declaration of rights, the most elaborate in the world, was incorporated in the new Constitution. India has made the most sincere efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights the world over and is the greatest champion of the human rights in the Third World. India has not only incorporated an elaborate Bill of Rights in her Constitution but efforts have also been made to translate this into reality. Thus we find that India has incorporated the most elaborate Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 in its Constitution (Singh et al, 2008). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 was the first legal document protecting universal human rights in the world.

Statement Of The Problem :

India is a country with unique populations in the world. There are many cultures, many religions live in harmony. The unity in their diversity is appealing. Human rights abuses have not improved despite the differences between the country and human rights abroad. Generally, all people had to respect everyone. But, in the name of religion, caste, colour, names etc. violations of human rights are continued. The present paper explores Ambedkar's perspective



महिलांचे अधिकार आणि शासनाचे विविध कायदे : महाराष्ट्राच्या विशेष संदर्भात

डॉ. मनिष कान्हा चव्हाण

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख

जवाहरलाल नेहरू कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान

महाविद्यालय, वाडी, नागपूर

सारांश-

स्त्रियांच्या अधिकारासाठी व स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी स्त्रीवादी चळवळीने स्त्री आंदोलने केली. स्त्री प्रश्न सोडवणूकीच्या दृष्टीने अलीकडील काळात विकसित होणारा एक विचार प्रवाह म्हणूनच या संकल्पनेकडे बघावे लागेल. 'स्त्रियांचे सबलीकरण' यात स्त्रियांना सत्ता, अधिकार देणे एवढेच अभिप्रेत नसून त्या अधिकारांच्या वापरासाठी त्यांना सक्षम व समर्थ बनविणे आवश्यक मानले आहे. सबलीकरण या संकल्पनेत सकारात्मक स्वातंत्र्याचा विचार आहे. याशिवाय काही बाबतीत हे सकारात्मक स्वातंत्र्य अर्थपूर्ण होण्यासाठी अडथळे दूर करणे या स्वरूपाच्या उपायाचाही समावेश होतो. येथे स्त्रियांना केवळ मोकळीक देणे एवढेच अभिप्रेत नसून विकासातील अडथळे दूर करण्यासाठी राज्याला सक्रीय भूमिका निभवावी लागते.

बीजशब्द - सबलीकरण, स्त्री-चळवळ, योजना, रोजगार, कायदे

प्रस्तावना -

१९ व्या शतकापासून भारतात ज्या स्त्री-चळवळीचा उदय झाला, त्यांची स्त्री-मुक्तीच्या संदर्भात चिकित्सा करणे अगत्याचे आहे. १९५० च्या दशकातपर्यंत निर्माण झालेल्या विविध स्त्री-चळवळीपैकी दोन प्रमुख चळवळीची चर्चा अधिक प्रमाणात केली जाते. (१) सामाजिक सुधारणेच्या चळवळीला अंगभूत असलेली स्त्री-चळवळ आणि (२) जातीव्यवस्थाविरोधी चळवळीची अंगभूत स्त्री-चळवळ या दोन्ही चळवळी १९ व्या शतकात उदय पावल्या व काही प्रमाणात २० व्या शतकातही चालू राहिल्या व वाढल्या. अनिखी दोन मुलभूत स्त्री-चळवळी सांगता येतील. (३) ऑल इंडिया वूमॅन्स कॉन्फरन्समध्ये सामावलेली स्त्रियांची स्वतंत्र चळवळ आणि (४) कम्युनिस्ट व समाजवादी नेतृत्वाखालीची स्त्री-चळवळ होय. तसेच स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीचा भाग म्हणून झालेली स्त्रियांची चळवळही महत्वाची ठरेल. या शेवटी तीनही चळवळी प्रमुख्याने विसाव्या शतकात जन्मल्या व विकसित झाल्या.

समाजकारणातील, राजकारणातील सक्रीय सहभाग, स्वनिर्णय क्षमता, हक्क आणि अधिकाराची माहिती, न्याय मागण्यासाठी लढण्याचा आत्मविश्वास, आर्थिक निर्भरता आणि संघटनात्मक शक्ती प्रदर्शन इत्यादी स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणाची चिन्हे आहेत. १९७० ते १९८० च्या दशकापासून स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणाची संकल्पना जगभर रुजण्यास सुरवात झाली असून आता महिलांची आंदोलने वाढली आहेत, स्त्री प्रश्नाचे गांभीर्य लक्षात घेवून राष्ट्रीय आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर त्याची नोंद घेण्यात आली आहे. स्त्री मुक्ती चळवळीने व नारीवादाने समकालीन निर्णय प्रकियेला प्रभावित करून सत्र सबलीकरणाला बल देणाऱ्या काही कायद्यांना जन्म देवून शासनाला सक्रीय



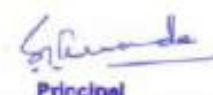
2021-2022

Papers published in the Journals notified on UGC website

Total **25** research papers were published in the Journals.

Title of paper	Name of authors	Department of the teacher	Name of Journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN Number
1) Importance of green campus initiatives in NAAC Accreditation (P- 92-94)	Dr. (Miss) M. M. Bhatkulkar	Zoology	Ayushi International Interdisciplinary [International]	April 2022	2348-638X I.F. 7.331
2) Secrets of sativic food-good for your health (P.- 74-77)	Dr. (Miss) M. M. Bhatkulkar	Zoology	B. Adhar peer reviewed and research Journal [International]	May 2022	2278-9308
3) Synthesis glucosylation and polarographic studies of benzofused pyrimidine derivatives (P.- 148-153)	Dr. R. K. Wanare	Chemistry	Asian Journal of organic and medical chemistry [International]	July- Sept. 2021	2456-8937
4) Synthesis polarographic and antimicrobial studies of benzisoxazolyl N glucosides (P.- 281-287)	Dr. R. K. Wanare	Chemistry	Journal of advanced scientific research [International]	December 2021	0976-9595
5) Synthesis and self-assembling properties of beta D glucuronosyl 5 acetyl 7 , 1 acetyl 4-5 dihydro 1 H pyrazol 3 yl amino 1,2 benzisoxazole 3 carboxylates 11,5. (P.- 166-170)	Dr. R. K. Wanare	Chemistry	Chemistry and Biology Interface [International]	Sept. - Oct. 2021	2249-4820
6) Synthesis of organic phosphor materials for display devices (Vol. 8, issue 04)	Dr. G. D. Zade	Physics	International Journal of advanced research in science, communication and technology [International]	Dec. 2021	2581-9429 I.F. 5.731
7) Development of organic electroluminescent phosphor materials for display devices (VOL.-8, ISSUE-04)	Dr. G. D. Zade	Physics	International Journal of advance and innovative research [International]	Oct.-Dec. 2021	2394-7780 I.F.-7.36
8) Open access journals in library and information science(Issue-279 -B)	Dr. (Miss.) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	International E peer reviewed research Journal [international]	Nov. 2021	2348-7143
9) Role of libraries in our changing society (P.- 51)	Dr. (Miss.) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	International UGC Care listed journal of Bengal past and present [International]	Jan.- March 2022	0005-8807 I.F.- 5.70
10) NAAC Accreditation and responsibility of college libraries(P.-125)	Dr. (Miss.) P. P. Kurhekar	Library	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary peer reviewed journal [International]	April 2022	2349-638X I.F.- 7.331
11) Silence! the court is in session: A candid scrutiny of life (V. 8, ISSUE 1)	Dr. N. R. Petkar	English	International journal in English Pune research [International]	Jan. Feb. 2021	2454-3454
12) Global emerging trends in transformation of English language teaching(V. 3 ,P. 70-75)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	Educational resurgence journal [International]	June 2021	2581-9100
13) Indianness: A socio-cultural conflict in 2 states : The story of my marriage(P.- 16-18)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	Knowledge resonance, peer reviewed journal [International]	Aug. 2021	2231-1629
14) Role of Indian English literature in nation building in pri-independance era: with special refrence to Raja Rammohan Roy- Rabindranath Tagore	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	International journal of scientific research	Sept. - Oct. 2021	2395-6011

and sir Aurobindo(Volume-9, P.- 9-14)			in science and technology {International}		
15) Life and the world around: theme of subjugation of the downtrodden and approaches in Indian culture as revealed in my India. (Volume-6, Issue 4, P.- 9-15)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	The creative launcher [International]	Oct. 2021	2455-6580
16) Killers to saviours: a comparative study of Jim Corbett, Kenneth Anderson,(Volume-9 Issue 1, P.- 32-38)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	Lang lit International Indexed Journal [International]	Oct. 2022	2349-5189
17) Jim Corbett: A perspective in Light of Colonial Discourse (Volume-9, Issue 1, P.- 82-86)	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	Research journal of English language and literature [International]	July 2021	2395-2636
18) Cigarette Smoking Prevalence among Men's of Nagpur, Maharashtra.(Volume-9, Issue-12, P.-517-521)	Dr. A. U. Deore	Zoology	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts [International]	Dec. 2021	2320-2882
19) Smoking Habit among College Students.(Volume-11,Issue-2, P.- 781-783)	Dr. A. U. Deore	Zoology	International Journal of Science and Research [International]	Feb. 2022	2319-7064
20) Githa Hariharan's in Times of Siege: History, Politics and Censorship. (P. 12-15)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	A half Yearly Peer Reviewed & Indexing with SJIF Knowledge Resonance [National]	Aug. 2021	2231-1629 I. F-8.072
21) Cultural Identity and Identity Crisis in the Selected Novels of Githa Hariharan (Volume 6 & Issue 4, P.- 1 - 8)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	The Creative Launcher An International Open Access [International]	Oct. 2021	2455-6580
22) Religious Intolerance and Liberal Dissent in Githa Hariharan's In Times of Siege. (ISSUE no.- 298 301, CCCI)p.- 187-191)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	B. Aadhar' International Peer Reviewed Indexes Research journal [International]	July 2021	2278-9308 I. F. - 7.675
23) Use of Technology and digital platform in English language Teaching. (VOLUME 9, ISSUE 5P.- 1- 50)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (UGC JOURNAL NO. 640011) [International]	SEPT.- OCT. 2021	Print ISSN 2395-6011
24) Female Anxiety and Trauma in Githa Hariharan's Fugitive Histories (P.- 110 - 116)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	LangLit, An International Peer Reviewed Open Access Journal [International]	Oct. 2021	2349-5189 I. F. - 5.61
25) Nationalism and Identity Crisis: Psychological and Physical Displacement due to Godhra Communal Riots in Fugitive Histories (Vol. 9. S1,P.- 156-160)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	Research Journal of English Language and Literature [International]	2021	2395-2636 I. F. - 6.8992



Principal

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Importance of Green Campus Initiatives in NAAC Accreditation**Dr. Manisha Bharkulkar**Associate Professor and Head Dept. of Zoology
Jawaharbal Netai Arts, Commerce and Science College, Wadi, Nagpur**Abstract:**

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is a government organization in India that assesses and accredits Higher Education Institutions. It is an autonomous body funded by the University Grants Commission and Headquarters in Bangalore. Green Campus Initiative is from criterion-7 and this factor is concerned with numerous sub factors which are associated with Green Campus such as restricted entry of automobiles, Use of Bicycles/Battery powered Vehicles, Pedestrian Friendly Pathways, Ban on use of Plastic, Landscaping with trees and Plants which enhances the sustainable development. Green Campus is a place where environmental friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices in the campus. The green campus concept offers an institution the opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms by creating sustainable solutions to environmental, social and economic needs of the mankind.

Key Words: Green Campus, Assessment, Accreditation, Sustainable development, Environmental culture.

Introduction:

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) conduct assessment and accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions (HE) such as colleges, Universities or other recognized institutions to drive an understanding of the quality status of the institution. Evaluation of the institution by the NAAC is up to the standard of Quality in terms of its performance. The performance is related to the Educational Process and outcomes, curriculum coverage, Teaching, Learning Process, Research of the faculty members, Infrastructure of the Institution, Learning Resources, and Organization governance financial wellbeing of the students and services of the students. There are two primary eligibility criteria for institutions to apply for NAAC Accreditation 1) The institution must have two batches of the graduated students and 2) The age of institution must be 5 years or above.

Vision of NAAC:

To make the defining element and qualify the higher education in India through a combination of self and external quality evaluation and promotion. NAAC has completely covered the total seven criteria for its assessment procedure. They have different weightages among these criteria. Which are based on the key aspects and the organizational focus. The seven criteria's of NAAC are as follows-

- 1) Curricular aspects
- 2) Teaching, Learning and Evaluation
- 3) Research Consultancy and Extension
- 4) Infrastructure and Learning Resources
- 5) Student support and Progression
- 6) Governance, Leadership and Management
- 7) Innovations and Best Practices.

This research paper focus on the criterion-7 that is Innovations and best practices and the topic which has been concerned with 7.1.5 i.e. Green Campus Initiative. Generally when we focus on Criterion-7 which is purely based on Innovations and best practices- This criteria assess the following factors like 1) Institutional approach towards the greener, ecofriendly campus 2) Energy conservation in the institution 3) Implementation of the Innovative ideas 4) Various practices towards the better future of the institution etc. So all these factors are related to the nature perspective of the institution and its moral values. The best practices includes the initiative taken by the institution for Green campus and to fulfill the objectives and quality enhancement. This criteria has the weightage of 100 marks.

Now the criterion-7 and the point which I am going to discuss here is 7.1.5 i.e. Green Campus Initiative.

It includes the following points -

- 1) Restricted entry of Automobiles



ADUAL CAMERA
SHOULDER

Secrets Of Sattvic Food-Good For Your Health

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Abstract-

The concept of Sattvic food dwells on Lord Krishna's message in the Bhagwad Gita. It is a combination of natural ingredients like grains, vegetables and milk, which nourish the soul and body. It goes beyond vegetarianism. Sattvic comes from the word 'Sattva', which signifies pure, energy, clean and strong. Considered to be extremely rich in micronutrients, Sattvic food, derived from yogic philosophy of living encourages clean eating, promotes physical strength, good health as well as prolong life. It focusses on eating foods or practicing lifestyle habits which balance our emotions as well as clear out the toxins, keeping you energetic as well. It can also be a way for you to strengthen the body's immunity.

In Charaka Samhita, which is a classic textbook of Ayurveda -A persons who have sattvic principle they are gifted with memory, devotion, are grateful, learned, free from anxiety, having a well-directed and serious intellect and are engaged in virtuous acts.

Sattvic diet is a diet based on foods that contain one of the three yogic qualities (guna) known as sattva, rajas and tamas. In this system of dietary classification, foods that decrease the energy of the body are considered tamasic, while those that increase the energy of the body are considered rajasic.

The suggestions according to Shastra's that sattvic food needs to be chewed properly and eaten in small quantity. Never overindulge sattvic foods as they become tamasic and it creates diseases in the body. You should also not overcook or over-spice sattvic foods as they then convert to rajasic foods and lead to restlessness.

Key words:- Sattvic food, immunity, Ayurveda, Shastra, Yogic qualities.

Introduction-

What is sattvic diet according to Bhagavad-Gita?

Definition of Sattvic diet is a diet based on foods that contain one of the three yogic qualities (guna) known as sattva. In this system of dietary classification, foods that decrease the energy of the body are considered tamasic, while those that increase the energy of the body are considered rajasic. Sattvic comes from the word 'Sattva', which signifies pure, energy, clean and strong. These are extremely rich in micronutrients, Sattvic food, derived from yogic philosophy of living encourages clean eating, promotes physical strength, good health as well as prolong life. It focusses on eating foods or practicing lifestyle habits which balance our emotions as well as clear out the toxins, keeping you energetic as well. It can also be a way for you to strengthen the immunity of the body.

Apart from the foods, a Sattvic diet also focusses on eating habits and art of moderation, which are just as beneficial for a healthy diet as the food you eat. Non-vegetarian food product which contains traces of egg are strictly not recommended in sattvic diet.

Boosting your Immunity-

These are some of the below mentioned foods which you can consume to boost your immunity and stay safe from diseases.

It has been considered to be the traditional nuskha, amla, or Indian gooseberry is something which we have always been encouraged to eat and rightfully so. Amla is one of the richest sources of Vitamin C and antioxidants which fight infections in the body and boost your immunity. Have it as a pickle, candy or just in its natural form regularly to see a difference in your health.

Sattvic lifestyle plays special emphasis on including whole sprouted grains like barley, amaranth and quinoa which are high on fibre and pack in a lot of nutrition. A whole grain like barley, in particular, contains immunity-boosting properties, as it supplies helpful nutrients as well as cleanses the body of toxins. Consuming barley water has also been proven to benefit metabolism, promote weight loss as well as balance blood sugar levels.



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ARTICLE

Synthesis, Glucosylation and Polarographic Studies of Benzofused Pyrimidine Derivatives

Rajendra K. Wanare^{1,*,†}, Yogesh V. Punatikar²
 and Ravin M. Jagade²

2022/11/07 10:30

ABSTRACT

7-Amino-3-methyl-5-(3'-aryl prop-2'-enyl)-1,2-benzisoxazines (**2a-j**) were synthesized by the condensation of 5-acetyl-7-amino-3-methyl-1,2-benzisoxazole (**1**) with aldehydes. The reaction of products **2a-j** with urea produced 7-amino-3-methyl-5-(4'-aryl-2'-pyrimidin-6'-yl)-1,2-benzisoxazole derivatives (**3a-j**). Glucosylation of **3a-j** with 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl glucosylpyranosyl bromide (TAGBr) and tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB) gives corresponding glucosylated 7-amino-(β-D-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl glucopyranosyl)-3-methyl-5-(4'-aryl-2'-pyrimidin-6'-yl)-1,2-benzisoxazoles (**4a-j**). Glucosylated compounds **4a-j** on deacetylation gives target products 7-amino-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)-3-methyl-5-(4'-aryl-2'-pyrimidin-6'-yl)-1,2-benzisoxazoles (**5a-j**). Glucosylation and deacetylation reaction carried out by Koenigs-Knoen reaction. All the synthesized products were characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and mass spectroscopy. The biological and electrochemical activities of all the synthesized compounds were also examined.

KEYWORDS

Benzisoxazoles, Pyrimidines, Urea, *N*-Glucosides, Electrochemistry.

INTRODUCTION

Pyrimidine was first prepared by conversion of barbituric acid to 2,4,6-trichloropyrimidine followed by reduction using zinc dust in hot water [1]. The preparation of pyrimidines by barbituric acid from urea and malonic acid in the presence of phosphorus oxychloride [2]. The first synthesized derivative of pyrimidines was reared by condensing ethyl acetoacetate with amidines. Many pyrimidine derivatives have been developed as chemotherapeutics and exhibiting remarkable pharmacological activities [3]. Many heterocyclic compounds occurred in natural products. Hydrolysis of nucleic acid produces several pyrimidines viz. uracil, thymine and cytosine. Pyrimidine base shows activities due to presence in uracil, thymine and cytosine, which are essential building blocks in nucleic acid, DNA and RNA. Cytosine is present in both DNA and RNA, while uracil present in RNA and thymine in DNA [4]. Vitamins are essential for life and pyrimidine ring is found in vitamins like riboflavin, thiamine and folic acid [5]. It is also found in many synthetic compounds such as barbiturates and HIV drug, zidovudine and stavudine. Pyrimidine nucleus is present in barbituric acid and its derivatives, veronal and luminal, which are used as hypnotics [6]. 5-Alkylated pyrimidinetrizones have been

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SYNTHESIS, POLAROGRAPHIC AND ANTIMICROBIAL STUDIES OF BENZISOXAZOLYL-N-GLUCOSIDES

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ABSTRACT

The desired compounds 7-amino-3-methyl-5-(3'-aryl prop-2'-enyl)-1,2-benzisoxazoles **2a-j** were prepared by the reaction of appropriate 5-acetyl-7-amino-3-methyl-1,2-benzisoxazole **1** with different aromatic aldehydes. The reaction of **(2a-j)** with hydrosylamine hydrochloride was done to form 7-amino-3-methyl-5-(3'-aryl isoxazol-5'-yl)-1,2-benzisoxazoles **(3a-j)**. Condensation of tetra-O-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl bromide (TAGBr) with 7-amino-3-methyl-5-(3'-aryl isoxazol-5'-yl)-1,2-benzisoxazoles furnishes 7-amino- β -D-2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl glucopyranosyl-3-methyl-5-(3'-aryl isoxazol-5'-yl)-1,2-benzisoxazoles **(4a-j)** which on deprotection yielded 7-amino- β -D-glucopyranosyl-3-methyl-5-(3'-aryl isoxazol-5'-yl)-1,2-benzisoxazoles **(5a-j)**. The identities of newly synthesized compounds were established on the basis of IR, ¹HNMR, ¹³CNMR, Mass spectral, Elemental analysis, TLC, and Polarographic studies. All compounds have been evaluated for antimicrobial activities and some compounds show potent activities.

Keywords: 7-Benzisoxazole, Amino compounds, N-Glucosides, Polarography.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of heterocycles is an evergreen field in the branch of organic chemistry and always attracts the attention of scientists working not only in the area of natural products but also in the synthetic organic chemistry. Heterocyclic compounds play an important role in the metabolism of living organisms due to their pharmacologically active heterocyclic ring. Heterocyclic ring exhibited chemotherapeutic, antituberculosis and other medicinal uses. Heterocyclic compounds isoxazole, pyrazoles, furans, pyrroles, thiazines, oxazines etc. exhibit diverse pharmacological activities such as anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, herbicidal, anticancer, cytotoxic, anaesthetics, and insecticidal [1-10]. Among the wide variety of heterocyclic compounds, isoxazoles are pharmaceutically important molecules and show therapeutic values in the field of medicinal chemistry. Isoxazoles are reported as potent anti-tuberculosis, antimicrobial and antihelminthic agents. Benzisoxazoles are important class of heterocyclic compounds in the field of drugs and widely used as analgesic, anticonvulsant,

antipsychotic and antimicrobial agents [11-15]. They are present in large number of pharmaceutically important products with antitumor, antithrombotic and cholinesterase-inhibiting properties [16, 17]. 1,2-Benzisoxazole derivatives have been found to possess antidepressant, hypotensive, selective inhibitors of the enzyme acetyl cholinesterase, and evaluated as a potential antipsychotic D2/5-HT2 antagonists activities [18, 19]. Chalcones considered as precursors of flavonoids and isoflavonoids, are widely present in edible plants. The presence of α , β -keto functional group in chalcone is responsible for antimicrobial activities. Many chalcones exhibit diverse pharmacological activities like cytotoxic, anti-microbial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory and anaesthetic properties [20-23]. Glycosylation plays an important role in various biological processes such as modification of protein molecular recognition and immune responses. Addition of carbohydrates in synthetic drugs leads to formation of new hybrid molecule. High level of glycosylation imparts molecular changes that accompany malignant transformations which is a characteristic of cancer cells



CHEMISTRY & BIOLOGY INTERFACE

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Synthesis and Self-Assembling Properties of β -D-Glucuronosyl-5-acetyl-7-[(1-acetyl-5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-amino]-1,2-benzisoxazole-3-carboxylates

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Abstract: Condensation of *N*-(5-acetyl-3-methyl-1,2-benzisoxazol-7-yl)-3-arylprop-2-enamides (**1a-k**) with hydrazine hydrate and acetic acid yielded 1-(3-Methyl-7-[(1-acetyl-5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-amino]-1,2-benzisoxazol-5-yl)-ethan-1-ones (**2a-k**), 5-acetyl-7-[(1-acetyl-5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-amino]-1,2-benzisoxazole-3-carboxylic acids (**3a-k**) prepared by the oxidation of (**2a-k**) with KMnO_4 , β -D-Glucuronosyl-5-acetyl-7-[(1-acetyl-5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-amino]-1,2-benzisoxazole-3-carboxylates (**4a-k**) prepared by the glucuronidation of (**3a-k**) with free D-gluconic. The structure of compounds was characterized on the basis of their instrumental analysis FT-IR, $^1\text{H-NMR}$, FAB-MS, elemental analysis and chemical properties. Some compounds showed significant antibacterial activity against *E. coli* and *S. aureus* and moderate to antifungal activity against *A. niger* and *C. albicans*.

Keywords: β -D-Glucuronides, 1,2-Benzisoxazoles, Pyrazoles, Chalcones, Antibacterial activity.

INTRODUCTION

Glucuronidation is a major detoxification pathway in mammalian liver, where UDP-glucuronosyltransferases catalytically conjugate hydrophobic xenobiotics and endobiotic to glucuronic acid, thereby increasing their solubility. Studies have shown that the parent compound is metabolized into glucuronidated metabolites in rats after oral genistein administration. Drug metabolism

is closely related to its pharmacological activity and are polar, chemically reactive and generating increasing interest as potential mediator of hypersensitivity reaction which shows profound effect on drug metabolism. Biotransformation is largely catalysed in the liver and intestine which are rich in drug-metabolizing enzymes [1-6]. 1,2-benzisoxazoles are biologically active molecules with potential applications in drug design. 1,2-Benzisoxazole bears a close structural resemblance to indole

Synthesis of Organic Phosphor Materials for Display Devices

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Abstract: An organic light emitting diode (OLED) also known as organic electroluminescent diode is a display device like light emitting diode in which an emissive electroluminescent layer is a film of organic compound material that emits light in response to an electric current. This organic layer is situated in between two electrodes; typically at least one of these electrodes is transparent. The organic molecules have conductivity levels ranging from insulators to conductors, and are therefore considered as organic semiconductors. Organic semiconductors were synthesized by use of the method known as the method of Friedlander condensation reaction. Originally, the basic polymer synthesized organic material is group of Diphenylquinoline (DPQ) family which consisted of a single organic layer for OLED. The family members of DPQ were synthesized by bonding chlorine- methyl, bromine, methyl, methoxy, P- hydroxyl, P-Acetyl-biphenyl and P- Acetyl bi-chlorine to the original structure of DPQ at various positions. All the synthesized polymers show crystalline in nature and emits blue colour under UV in various acidic as well as basic solvents like acetic acid, formic acid, chloroform, dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran etc. The synthesized phosphors were characterized by different techniques to study physical, optical and chemical properties such as Fourier Transform infra-red (FTIR), UV- Visible absorption and photoluminescence spectra, X-Ray diffraction spectra (XRD), Thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA) and Differential thermal analysis (DTA). All The blue emitting organic phosphors has generated considerable interest owing to their good photoluminescence efficiencies.

Keywords: OLED's, Solid State Lighting, Friedlander Condensation Reaction, Organic Phosphors.

1. INTRODUCTION

Organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs) have gained considerable attention in the last two decades. The field of organic and polymeric light emitting diodes (PLEDs) has progressed rapidly since the initial reports by Tang and VanSlyke and Burroughes et al [1, 2]. Although researcher are trying to improve the quantum efficiency of both photoluminescence (PL) and electroluminescence (EL) OLEDs, the challenges still remain[3]. Commonly, the blends of three primary (red, green and blue) or complementary colours (yellow and orange) entail white emission. Among all, the luminous efficiency of blue OLEDs still needs to be improved [4].

Hence it's an urgent task to design novel blue light emission materials which matches with their counterpart with respect to luminous efficiency, lifetime so as to design a stable white emission from them. In this regards, organic phosphors based on quinoline constitute an important class of heterocyclic group and thus generated considerable interest among the researchers globally. Poly (quinoline) was first reported in the 1970s by Stille and co-workers [5] by employing Friedlander condensation as a polymerization step, in order to increase the demands for thermally stable and mechanically strong polymers.

The characteristic features make them interesting for electronic and/or electro-optical devices. Prior state of art reveals that the researchers have extensively investigated the optical and electronic properties of poly (quinoline) s including photo-conductivity [6], optical nonlinearity [7-10], photoluminescence [11-13], electroluminescence [14-17], Charge transfer [18] and electron transporting properties [19] for their potential applications in OLEDs, organic photovoltaic devices [20].

Development of Blue Emitting Organic Phosphors of Diphenylquinolinal (DPQ) Group for OLED

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Abstract: A Series of blue emitting organic phosphors and its derivatives with different combinations were synthesized in an argon atmosphere at 1400C by Friedlander Condensation method and are tested chemically for its solubility in acidic and basic and emitting blue color under UV. The structural changes take place in DPQ an organic phosphor. The structural, optical and chemical properties of all the derivatives of diphenylquinoline (DPQ) were studied from various characterizations. It shows the stability of characterized organic polymers. The physical and chemical study shows more effectiveness with large applications to emit blue light for organic display system.

Keyword: Friedlander Condensation method, Synthesis, Characterization, Solid state lighting

I. INTRODUCTION

Organic polymers are promising materials used as an active layer in optoelectronic devices [1-7] such as the field effect transistors [8], light emitting diodes [9] and photovoltaic cells [10]. Most organic semiconductors are based on π -conjugated molecules ranging in size from small molecules to polymers. Important advantages of using organic materials rather than inorganic semiconductors are the relatively low production and processing costs, flexibility and light weight.

Organic semiconductors can often be processed from solution, using techniques such as spin coating or ink-jet printing. Some examples of typical organic conjugated polymers such as poly (para-phenylene) (PPP) [13], poly(para-phenylene vinylene) (PPV) [14], poly(para-phenylene ethynylene) (PPE) [15,16] and polythiophene (PT) [17-19]. In display applications, it is essential to develop highly efficient and reliable device in all three primary colors (RGB). However, the luminous efficiency of blue and red OLED's still needs to be improved [20]. Color purity and stability of blue color remains a challenge.

Over the last three decades, poly (quinoline) has become the subject of intense research as electroluminescent materials for organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) thanks to their superior physical properties such as high electron mobility, photo luminescent efficiency, and stability. Electro active and blue light-emitting diphenylquinoline (DPQ) was synthesized in nearly quantitative yield by a simple modification of polystyrene. It emits blue light in neutral solution and thin solid films.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

The synthesis of organic phosphor materials diphenylquinoline (DPQ) and its derivatives is done by the method of Friedlander Condensation technique. In present work, diphenylquinoline and its three derivatives were synthesized by taking various combinations. All the materials taken are of A. R. Grade with high purity. Various combinations for the phosphor materials are summarized in TABLE-1.

S. No.	Organic phosphor material	Combination for the synthesis	Quantity
1	Methyl diphenylquinoline (M-DPQ)	a. 2-Amino, 5- Chlorobenzo phenone, b. P-Methyl Acetophenon	2 gm 2 gm



Open Access Journals in Library and Information Science : A Study

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Abstract -

the present paper tries throw light online resource in library , due to open access journals brought revolutionary changes in library services. This paper was study the impact of ICT in library services. The paper explains some gateways of open access journals movement and special reference to DOAJ

Keywords:- ICT, DOAJ, Open access, AGORA, ELSSS, HINARI, LISTA, Open J-GATE

Introduction -

Knowledge is growing today therefore it is the need of time to produce more and more information for creating knowledge society . It is essential that use of information communication Technology in library. Impact Of ICT Library became paperless from traditional.

Computer, Internet and its network make a library services update E-Resources databases are the ICT tools using in library .But these sources are expensive due to geological constraints . Knowledge cannot reach to user Therefore the questions about accessible resources and present scenario that is why the open access movement rises up open access resources are available on Internet, world wide level. Any researcher from any corner of the world Can access the information what to be he searching for. Open access venture in the form of Institutional repository , Digital libraries open access archive are creeping up in India.

Open access is the product of internet which has captured the global discipline . library and information science is also witnessing a dramatic growth in the open access field. Open access hold promises is remove both price and permission barriers to the scientific communication . various characteristic highlighting open access journal in the field of LIS with the special reference DOAJ carried out in the field of library and information science collecting the data.

What is open access?

- Open access literature is online, free of charge to any type of user and free of most copyright as well as licensing restriction.
- It is usable for immediate permanent ,toll free, on line access to new form of distribution online free of charge and free of needless licensing restriction .
- Open access journal can be defines as journals that use a funding model that does not charge readers or their institution for access.
- Open access journal are defined as journal that use a funding model that does not charge a readers.
- A journal will be classed as open access it's all articles are freely accessible
- Open access journal pay the cost of publishing through one of the basic economic model article processing fee /submission charge authors or authors institution , advertising or cooperate sponsorship subsidies or grant.

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ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN OUR CHANGING SOCIETY

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Abstract

Library is a learning institution that exists in our society from ancient times. It is a place where interaction between human and information takes place and intends to satisfy the information and social needs. Libraries play a vital role for a nation by preserving its cultural heritage. In the modern age with the abundance of information, libraries assist the society by maintaining and disseminating the relevant information as and when required. The traditional libraries have now transformed into digital libraries. The development of Information and Communication Technology play role as every day library activities of the world. The library changes the role of users of the library and society. The society has followed in many ways and using the libraries. The use of internet has an important role in development of the society. The library professionals are training and various skills are using the recent trend are learned and up to date in the digital environment.

Introduction

Library from time immemorial has been considered as a „social institution“. It has an immense role in the modern society and regarded as the „gateway of knowledge“ for the community. With the generation of new information sources including web-based resources there is a huge change in the role and form of the libraries. Today people in every sphere of the society irrespective of their age, profession, etc. from child to adult, from teacher to politician, businessmen to housewives use the libraries. Everybody use and need the services of a library. In today's age of information both print and non-print materials are kept in a library. Conventional documents like books, journals, newspapers as well as nonconventional documents such as maps, charts, etc. are maintained together in a library.

Library and Society:

Library and society are both interlinked and interdependent. Library exists for the need of the society. A library can be referred to as a well acknowledged „social agency“. It plays a vital role in shaping our society. It transmits and disseminates the accumulated knowledge through books and other materials. Tansalpa Mahavidyalaya Research Review: A Peer Reviewed National Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies Online ISSN: 2456-1681 Vol.2:2017:60 In ancient times, libraries acted only as the custodian of books and other written documents. Writings on clay tablets, papyrus, parchment, velum, paper, etc. were preserved in those libraries. Libraries existed as accumulation of personal collection of kings, in temples, religious centres. There was limited accessibility to these collections. Only the elite who were involved in acquiring knowledge had access to it.

What is a library?

The word library is derived from the Latin word „libraria“ meaning „a book place“. It originated from the word „liber“ which means „book“. A library can be described as:

- A room where books are kept
- Collection of literary documents or records kept for reference or borrowing
- A depository built to contain book and other material
- A building that houses a collection

Library Definition

The word 'Library' is derived from the Latin word "library" meaning "a book place". It originates from the term "liber" which means "a book". According to the Oxford Companion to the English Language - "Library" is a collection of books, periodicals and/or other materials, primarily written and printed". Harold's Librarian's Glossary and Reference Book defines 'Library' as:

Purnima
.....
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NAAC Accreditation and Responsibility of College Libraries

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Abstract:

The national assessment and accreditation council (NAAC) was established by University grant commission in 1994 for evaluating the academic, administrative co-curricular, extra-curricular activities of universities, colleges and recognized institutions in India. Since 1994 all the state governments have taken stringent steps to assist the colleges and universities in their state. The present paper attempts to be helpful, suggestive guide for the college librarians and information centre preparing for assessment and accreditation for NAAC.

Introduction :

The national assessment and accreditation council (NAAC) was established as an autonomous institution of the university grant commission under the ministry of education in 1994 with its headquarters in Bengaluru. NAAC was established in response to recommendation of National policy in education 1985. The main objective of the establishment of NAAC is the assurance of quality in the functioning of higher educational institutions in India. Through the combination of self and external quality evaluation promotion and sustenance initiatives, the NAAC framework promotes extensive use of information, communication and technology which help in fostering global competencies amongst all the stakeholders of an educational institution.

Eligibility criteria for NAAC

All the higher education institution with record of minimum of two batches of student graduated or been in existence for six years whichever for earlier are eligible to apply for the process of assessment and accreditation of NAAC.

The assessment process

From the academic year 2020-21 NAAC has revised the annual quality assurance report (AQAR) Format which is made closely in line with the self study report which is prepared by the HEI at the time of NAAC assessment. The tools and parameters in the new AQAR format have been designed in such a way that the preparation of the AQAR would facilitate the HEI SSR Preparation for the upcoming cycle of the accreditation. The SSR divided into 07 criteria which covers all the aspects of HEI. The seven criteria comprise several key indicators which are divided into qualitative and quantitative metrics.

Seven criteria of NAAC

1. Curricular Aspects
2. Teaching learning and evaluation
3. Research innovations and extension
4. Information and learning resources
5. Student support and progression
6. Governance and leadership
7. Institutional values and best practices

From the above criteria no. 4 is clear that key indicator 4.2 library as a learning resource carries weightage of 20 in institutions, it is very important for the library and information science professionals to understand that while preparing for NAAC they need to consider these 20 points as equivalent to 1000.

Library is considered the strongest support system for any educational institution the four questions of 2 key indicator covers all the aspects of a library and information centre, library collections, Library budget and reports, e-resource and database access Library automation using integrated Library Management system (LMS) Library digitization facility available, uses of library resources and library footfalls depending on the size of institution.



SILENCE ! THE COURT IS IN SESSION:
A CANDID SCRUTINY OF LIFE

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ABSTRACT

Silence! The court is in session, Tendulkar got inspiration from a real life incident. The play is a social satire with the tragedy of an individual victimized by society. A group of artist goes to a town to perform a play. A rehearsal of the play in which there is a mock trial is arranged. In this mock trial, the private life of Leela Benare, the plays protagonist is revealed and publicly discussed. The theme of the play revolves round the idea of a game the mock court trial in which Benare, who is on the offensive in the beginning, finds herself entrapped in the game towards the end of the play. It is the presentation of Silence! The Court is in Session that Tendulkar is recognized as a rebel against society. Curiously, the play moves around the theme of love, marriage and sex. But the ideas expressed here are anti-romantic and anti-establishment. Through the rehearsal of the play, which is ostensibly a game, Tendulkar exposes the double standards of our society.

Keywords: – Barbarism, Victimized, Humanitarian, Mock-trial.

INTRODUCTION

Tendulkar's plays express his dislike for hypocrisy, vulgarity, barbarism, Superficiality, narrow-mindedness, corruption, duplicity and treachery. While depicting the drawbacks and vices of both individual and society, the playwright's humanitarian approach and his commitment to human values are clearly perceptible. They create furor in society, posing new challenges and demanding new morality.

DR. NIRLAY R. PETKAR

1 PAGE



Global Emerging Trends in Transformation of English Language Teaching

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to study the scope of emerging computer added ELT trends in the present and probable post covid-19 scenario. The rise and evolution of English as a global language has shifted the paradigms of the scope of transformation of the methods by which English is taught in the present technology driven global world. The growth of information communication technology (ICT) in the early 21st century witnessed an overwhelming response with the incorporation of ICT in English language teaching methodology. The initial approach towards computer added English language teaching has diversified with real practice-based experiences. Introduction of technology in language learning has enhanced the need of revisiting the core objective of ELT and desired program outcome. The Covid-19 pandemic has increased educational implication of technology added teaching-learning of English language. During the covid-19 pandemic the concept of classroom has undergone dramatic shift from the teacher oriented physically interactive to the learner centric online mode of teaching-learning. The recent global trends predict the significance, effectiveness of technological developments in E-learning. CALL has become inevitable and with increased virtual interactions the role of instructors has undergone tremendous transformation.

Introduction

The rise and evolution of English as a global language has shifted the paradigms of the scope of transformation of the methods by which English is taught in the present technology driven global world. With the increasing number of users, English has acquired the status of an international language of not only education but of commerce and every human existence. The seed of growth of this lingua franca was certainly sowed by the colonialism and grew with the assertive post-colonial approaches. However, as a result of the forces associated with 20th century globalization, English materialized as a powerful global language. (Rose 2019) The role of English in education is changing from a language of study to language of instruction which is a trend that is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. (Rose 2019) Computers started making a mark in the education sector in early nineties and in recent times its influence has multiplied with the fast evolution of technology and introduction of numerous didactic tools and web-based applications. The world is formulating the fourth industrial revolution called 'Industry 4.0.' The human involvement is getting minimize and 'Internet of the Things' and 'Data Analysis' and "artificial intelligence" seems to be the future of human reality. "Digital tools are essential in the recognised field of computer assisted language learning (CALL), but also has become a core part of English language teaching (ELT) in general." (Moceran 2013) The initial approach towards computer added English language teaching has diversified with real practice-based experiences. This paper is an attempt to study the scope of emerging computer added ELT trends in the present and probable post covid-19 scenario.

Methodology

This study is based on Primary and Secondary sources. Published research papers in various journals, articles of newspapers, books and real-life observations from the academics are used as secondary sources. A comprehensive analysis of the available literature was undertaken by using both printed and internet sources.

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As the changing role of English, the 21st century has already witnessed a shift in the way that English is used in education—a trend that is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

ATTESTE

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Dr. Archana Kiran Deshmukh

Wadi, Nagpur

INDIANNES: A SOCIO-CULTURAL CONFLICT IN 2 STATES: THE STORY OF MY MARRIAGE

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Abstract

The present study investigates the essence of Indianness through the socio-cultural conflict in Chetan Bhagat's 2 states: The Story of My Marriage. Indianness can be defined as the summation of the social and cultural life of India and is marked by an inherent socio-cultural conflict, which instigates creativity. Bhagat constructs realistic characters based in the heart of modern India and presents the true spirit of Indianness with all the intricacies of social and cultural facets. The theme and characters set in India create and represents a cultural identity along with the irrationalities, predispositions, and notions of multicultural India. He promotes liberal outlook, modernism and fundamental transformation in the cultural perception of common Indians. 2 States: The story of My Marriage, manifest Indianness through the clash of socio-cultural differences in Indian society. **Keywords:** Indo-Anglian literature, Indianness, Socio-cultural, conflict.

Introduction

Indo-Anglian literature has immensely contributed to the world literature in English. Often denoted as Indo-Anglian literature, it encompasses the writings by the members of the Indian Diaspora. Indian literature is a creation of multilingual, multi-ethnic and socio-cultural blend and is a part of colonial as well as postcolonial literature. One of the most ancient and unique cultures in the world, India has her own socio-cultural identity and legacy which is replicated in the literature of the land. Indian literature is discernible by an exceptional sense of Indianness. Indianness can be defined as the summation of the social and cultural life of India. It is defined through the writer's awareness towards the tradition, ideologies, myths, and value system of India and the sense of being an Indian. Chetan Bhagat is a writer of modern, ambitious young Indian generation; the tech generation. The huge fan-following Bhagat entails, is an unprecedented phenomenon in his popularity. The success of his novels has been adopted into films

and work around the theme of romance and realistic fiction. Simple language inevitably strikes the chord with the masses. He has painted realistic characters based in the heart of modern India and presents the true spirit of Indianness with all the intricacies of social and cultural aspects. The present study investigates the essence of Indianness through the socio-cultural conflict in Chetan Bhagat's 2 states: The Story of My Marriage.

Methodology

This study is based on Primary and Secondary sources. Published research papers in various journals, articles and books are used as secondary sources. A comprehensive analysis of the available literature was undertaken by using both printed and internet sources.

Literature Review

Every individual is defined by the environment, socio-cultural and traditional parameters of his time and place. Indian English literature nurtures directly out of Indian life; and it is a reflection of Indianness and Indian sensibility. (Sawant 154) Indian authors have imagined and recreated in their works cultural identity and Indianness as well as vision of the narrative of the nation. (Dimitrova 5) Indian writers are always conscious about their Indian identity. (Rajbanshi & Patra 28) Gokak defines Indianness as a "composite awareness in the matter of race, milieu, language and religion." At times this identity with the Indian culture and a desire to be universal leads to a crisis as Vaghela and Mehta elaborates, "In Indian English writing, the problem of identity is linked with 'Indianness'. Especially the modern Indian English writers are predicament in the presentation of cultural identity, they are always in conflicting position to 'locate' themselves." (21) Gokak writes, "An Indian, then, is a person who owns up the entire Indian heritage and not merely a portion of it. This cultural awareness is an indispensable feature of Indianness." (24) According to Meenakshi Mukharjee, this tendency is nothing but an "anxiety of Indianness". According to Diana Dimitrova Indianness is not a "scientific or existing, real category. It is rather a performative



Role of Indian English Literature in Nation Building in Pre-Independent Era: With Special Reference to Raja Rammohun Roy, Rabindranath Tagore and Sir Aurobindo

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ABSTRACT

This paper is an attempt to study the role of Indian English literature in nation building during pre-independent era with special reference to Raja Rammohun Roy, Rabindranath Tagore and Sir Aurobindo. Literature portrays human life in all perspectives and mirrors the life of people and nation in a particular era or time period. Dedicated literary artist stands as a motivation amid obscurity of human endeavour. Pre-independent literary writers through their work directly or indirectly engaged with socio-political realities, consciousness and the much-required fervor of patriotism while awakening the masses about the ongoing freedom struggle and its political, social and personal implications. The early Indian writers writing in English, through their work created impact on various aspects of emerging India. Raja Rammohun Roy was a pioneer reformist Indian writer. Rabindranath Tagore through his conception of nationalism envisages more social concerns which in turn attributed in the act of nation building. Sir Aurobindo also contributed in Indian culture, socio-political development of the country and spirituality. He raises politics to the level of spirituality to transmit the principles of democracy and national independence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature portrays human life in all perspectives and reflects the human life, society and of a nation in a particular era or time period. History is incorporated in literature, hence literature serves as a tool of political ideologisation and nation building. Indian freedom struggle forced the nation in a historical revolution, involving men and women from all strata of society, the intellectual, the poor and the rich. Literature of the era also contributed towards creating the much-required fervor of patriotism while awakening the masses about the ongoing freedom

struggle and its political, social and personal implications. As Araso considers literature as an effective weapon of instigating a political struggle for freedom, literature is also a competent medium for enhancing social order and nation building. Dedicated literary artist stands as a motivation amid obscurity of human endeavour. Pre-independent literary writers through their work directly or indirectly engaged with socio-political realities and consciousness. National events occupy a prominent place in literary work of the current period. It is difficult to separate fictional from current socio-

ATTESTED

[Signature]

Dr. Mrs. J. P. Phate
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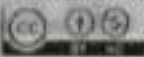
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Life and the World Around: Theme of Subjugation of the Downtrodden and Approaches in Indian culture as Revealed in My India

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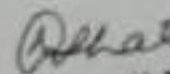
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Abstract

This paper is a descriptive work and is an attempt to study Jim Corbett's approach, as an Indo-Anglian writer, towards the theme of caste related subjugation in the colonial era. Jim Corbett is one of the few Anglo-Indian writers, who through his non-fictional narrative reveals minute observation of the customs, traditions and rituals of Indian culture. Short stories based on real-life characters offer, as one of the major themes, a glimpse of the suffering and subjugation and taboo associated with the life of the untouchables. He understands the role of caste system in India and is aware of its relevance in shaping the destiny of a person. Corbett's concern is not only class and caste conscious, but also socially relevant and the delineation of the anguish of the underprivileged is poignant and significant.

ATTEST



Dr. (Mrs.) Leena V. P.

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Commerce & Science

Wadi, Nagpur

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KILLERS TO SAVIOURS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JIM CORBETT, KENNETH ANDERSON, AND KAILASH SANKHALA

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ABSTRACT

This research paper is an attempt to analyze the journey of three prominent Indian real-life wildlife adventure writers: Jim Corbett, Kenneth Anderson, and Kailash Sankhala, from being a regular hunter, in the common sense of the term, to the saviours of wildlife; especially the Indian tiger, on the parameters of ecocritical perspective. Eco-criticism studies the association of human and non-human or natural environment and preaches a reflective approach towards ecological science from the point of view of environmental ethics. In this hour of political strategies and identities, where does wild-life stand without any leadership to represent their viewpoint? Indian literature has a distinct tradition of wildlife stories and prose writing which deliver an explicit conservationist message to a large audience. Jim Corbett, Kenneth Anderson, and Kailash Sankhala's perception encompass the smallest to the biggest details of nature and wildlife. Each writer reacts differently to nature as per his environmental, locational, ethical, and individual living status. The initial writing phase manifests prominence of the aesthetic and adventurous aspects, but in the later period, more emphasis is on sustainable conservation and development. The journey begins as a hunter and ends with a deep-seated approach towards not only protecting nature but also the wildlife that is vital to our environment. They celebrate nature, the life-force, and the wilderness as manifested in the theme, diction, and imagery with a conservationist message.

Keywords: Ecocriticism, Conservation, Hunting Stories, Wildlife Heritage

Introduction

Conservation is an act of protecting our natural heritage. Natural heritage encompasses maintaining ecological balance, wherein the organisms have their unique position in the food chain. In the cosmic nature of the environmental crisis, more emphasis is on maintaining a balance between technological advances of humanity and preserving nature. The non-human living beings seem to be side-lined and do not play any role in the so-called progressive measures of this modern individualistic society. In this hour of political strategies

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Jim Corbett: A Perspective in Light of Colonial Discourse

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to study Jim Corbett's literary work in the light of colonial discourse. The colonial discourse creates an incorrect and dishonest doctrine and in turn damage historical, social, cultural and economic representation of the colonies. However, dissimilar to the colonial literature, Jim Corbett's writing is devoid of indifference for the Indian culture. The attraction for the magnificent and exciting India is not undermined by a sense of racial supremacy. The delineation of Hindu culture is reverent and designates a profound understanding of the life philosophy of the colonized.

Key words: colonial, discourse, post-colonialism, domestic, cultural identity

A society represents some philosophies, principles and imageries, which shape beliefs and values of human life. This indiscernible power constantly governs our life, society and mind. Colonial discourse exemplifies through unusual dogmatic images which are created by the ideas of authority and command over the native. The colonial discourse creates an incorrect and dishonest doctrine and in turn damage historical, social, cultural and economic representation of the colonies. The unique Indian culture and social pattern attracted and engaged the colonizers, but a prejudicial perception did not give them a reasonable understanding of the Indian philosophy and culture. Prominent colonial writers, Rudyard Kipling and E.M. Forster, through their art, slightly alter the tainted image of the colonial writers, but projects dichotomy. Rudyard Kipling was attached to the alien and complex Indian culture, but at the same time he supported the cause of empire. As Maria Couts has remarked: "Art creates an enthralling adventure story with loveable and credible Indian characters while endorsing imperial

rule ... Kipling's sense of being at home in India merges with his imperial rule" (11). By the time E.M. Forster emerged on the scene, the colonial department had softened a little. E.M. Forster's was an intermediate period, from colonial to post-colonial. Indian freedom struggle became more aggressive and writers like E.M. Forster sensed the futility of Empire and tried to create a passage to post-colonial era. Jim Corbett's work can be regarded as a non-fictional account of his personal adventures. A versatile person, his exposure to various issues and people during his life-time, enlightened his perception and imagination. His work exhibits his eventful life and presents the varied subject matter in real life situation. This paper is an attempt to study Jim Corbett's writing in the light of colonial discourse.

Regarding the methodology, this study is based on Primary and Secondary sources. Published research papers in various journals, articles of newspapers, magazines and books are used as secondary sources. A comprehensive and

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Cigarette Smoking Prevalence among Men's Of Nagpur, Maharashtra

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Abstract

The smoking prevalence has been increased in developing countries in last few decades. Nearly 80% of more than 1 billion smokers worldwide live in low- and middle-income countries, where the burden of tobacco-related illness and death. This paper explores actual prevalence of cigarette smoking amongst men of Nagpur, Maharashtra. It is population based cross-sectional survey carried out in the people ages 15-65 years by using structured questionnaire. In total, 423 individuals have been selected for this study however, actual men participated in were 398. The ethnic breakdown of respondents is demonstrates that maximum (98%) of the respondents were Hindu. Study participants reported numerous different types of occupations. The data estimate that the true prevalence of smoking among men aged 15yrs and older in Nagpur city is 13.8%. The major risk of smoking was reported in the age group 20-24 years and lower rate of prevalence occur above 30 years of age.

Key Words: Tobacco, Nagpur, Cigarette, Smoking

Introduction

Based on size and shape of leaves and flowers, tobacco differentiated into more than 60 species which is used in variety of forms [1]. It is the second cause of death globally (after hypertension) and is currently responsible for killing one in 10 adults worldwide [2]. Tobacco use kills more than five million people every year – more than HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria combined. Tragically, the epidemic is shifting towards the developing world, where 80% of tobacco-related deaths will occur within a few decades. The shift is caused by a global tobacco industry marketing strategy that targets young people and adults in developing countries [3]. About 50% of all smokers will be killed by use of tobacco [4]. Tobacco smoking is causing over 3 million deaths every year worldwide, and if current smoking trends continue the annual mortality will exceed 10 million by 2030 [5]. About 13.3% of total deaths were expected in the year 2020 due to tobacco use in India [6].

Studies in developed countries show that cigarette smoking has dramatically decreased in recent years [7]. Nevertheless, it is alarmingly increasing in low income countries [8-11]. Nearly 80% of more than 1 billion smokers worldwide live in low- and middle-income countries, where the burden of tobacco-related illness and death is significant [3]. Cigarette smoking is an established risk factor for cancer and cardiovascular disease, and it is the leading cause of avoidable disease in most industrialized countries. [12]. Tobacco use, is described as 'gate way' to psychoactive substance and other illicit drug use among teenagers [13].

Adolescence, from childhood to adulthood, is a complex maturing period involving natural and physical development and social interactions that may have short- and long term consequences [14]. Exposure to smoking

Smoking Habit among College Students

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Abstract: Smoking is one of the leading causes of preventable diseases and deaths in the world. In India due to smoking and use of smokeless tobacco one million deaths occurs every year. Therefore this cross sectional study was conducted in Nagpur region to find out the rate of prevalence of cigarette smoking in college students. A total of 600 students have been selected for this study from four education faculties and from each faculty 150 students have selected. However response rate of participants was 93%. Data collection was carried out using a pre-coded structured questionnaire. The questionnaire included Socio-demographic questions, questions on family & friend smoking history, questions on respondents smoking history & practices. In this investigation average prevalence estimated was 16.6%, however engineering students were found to be dominant smokers with 22.9% prevalence rate and arts faculty students were found to have lowest prevalence rate (11.3%). With respect to financial status, majority of students were represents to lower income group (76.1%).

Keywords: Smoking, College, Nagpur

1. Introduction

In the 1990s, approximately, a billion people smoked daily in the world, of which about 47% were adult men and about 12% adult women [1]. It was projected that mortality and morbidity from tobacco use will increase by almost threefold worldwide in 20 to 25 years [2]. The number of deaths attributable to smoking-related causes has increased to approximately half a million every year in the United States (US) alone [3, 4]; in India due to smoking and use of smokeless tobacco one million deaths occurs every year. About 13.3% of total deaths were expected in the year 2020 due to tobacco use in India [5]. Smoking is associated with millions of deaths every year around the world [6]. Adults with psychiatric disorders report higher rates of current and lifetime smoking [7, 8] higher rates of nicotine dependence [8], and lower rates of smoking cessation [8, 9], relative to those without psychiatric disorders.

Tragically, the epidemic is shifting towards the developing world, where 80% of tobacco-related deaths will occur within a few decades. The shift is caused by a global tobacco industry marketing strategy that targets young people and adults in developing countries [10]. Studies in developed countries show that cigarette smoking has dramatically decreased in recent years [11]. However, it is alarmingly increasing in low income countries [12, 13, 14]. Nearly 80% of more than 1 billion smokers worldwide live in low-and middle-income countries, where the burden of tobacco-related illness and death is significant.

Among tobacco products humans consume the most is cigarette [15]. Studies report that smoking and alcohol drinking is common among young people [16, 17]. The period when young people try smoking and when they are most biased towards tobacco addiction is adolescence [17]. Exposure to smokers (friends, parents, teachers), availability of tobacco, low economic status, poor academic performance, low self-esteem, lack of perceived risk of use, and lack of skills to resist influences to tobacco use are factors that are associated with cigarette smoking among the youth [18, 19, 20].

2. Method

This was a college-based cross-sectional study conducted in Nagpur city of Maharashtra state, India. Exclusively male students aged above 18 years and in the regular program of education were included in the study. Four colleges with different educational faculties were selected randomly. These colleges were containing more than four thousand students, out of them 600 were selected for this study. Forty two students were unable to give consent to participate in the study therefore final data was obtained from 558 students. Official permissions were also granted from the participating institutions.

Data collection was carried out using a pre-coded structured questionnaire in local language along with English language. The questionnaire was field tested and necessary alteration and modifications were made before the survey was conducted. The questionnaire included Socio-demographic questions, questions on family & friend smoking history, questions on respondents smoking history & practices. The survey teams were ensuring that all eligible individuals must voluntarily agree to participate in the interview and informed consent of interviewees was taken. The questionnaires were filled in a way that the privacy of respondent was seriously considered. Collected data was entered into a database created using SPSS Inc 22 statistical software. Data was screened and inspected for missing data and potential errors.

3. Result

A total of 600 students have been selected for this study from four education faculties. From each faculty 150 students have selected, however, response rate of participants was 93%. Most of the students (88.8%) were belonging to age group 18+ and remaining students were on the boundary of. With reference to financial status, data clearly revealed that, majority of students belonging to lower income group (76.1%) of which 136 (32%) of them had monthly income less than Rs.6000 (Table-1).

GITHA HARIHARAN'S *IN TIMES OF SIEGE*: HISTORY, POLITICS AND CENSORSHIP

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Abstract:

Githa Hariharan's In Times of Siege deals with history and campus politics, and how it affects the academic activities and careers of the students. The paper is an attempt to show how academic writing is under censorship in contemporary India. At the same time, Hariharan shows how fundamentalists for their interests destroy academic freedom. She provides the twelfth-century social reformer Basava as a major plot for the novel. There is a debate on secularism, fundamentalism, and political issues on the university campus. In India, it is essential to create a democratic space for everyone free which is from casteism, regionalism, and religion.

Keywords: *Siege, guardianship, fundamentalism, nationalism, carnage, intolerance, academic*

Introduction:

In Times of Siege, the fourth novel of Githa Hariharan revolves around history. Hariharan has a personal background and experience in writing this novel. Githa Hariharan and her husband Mohan Rao filed a petition against the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956 when the Reserve Bank refused to give saving bonds for her minor son. She believed the law is discriminatory against women who said that the father is always the child's natural guardian unless he is dead or insane. Githa Hariharan could not accept the law. She found the whole idea unreasonable that women cannot be the natural guardian of their children when nature had secured maternity. She thought that it is an illustration of how some Indian laws are anti-women. Finally, in 1999 she won and made the Indian Supreme Court reinterpret the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act. Now legally, the mother can also play the role of the natural guardian of her minor child. Conversing with Suhaxini Haidar in Delhi, Githa Hariharan described her win as a half achievement in her fight for her rights. She believes "The law... is as amoeba riddled with parasites" (<https://m.rediff.com/news/1999/mar/13gita.htm>).

Many laws are outdated and need to amend. The incident prepares the way to set the scene for Hariharan to write this novel.

Hariharan, through her novel *In Times of Siege* (2002) has depicted India jammed with the idea of extremists, malice, and distrust. The word "siege" in the title of the novel is used metaphorically by the novelist. It denotes the whole world at war and the incidents of conflict and disturbance in modern India. The episode of the 9/11 terrorist attack, demolition of Babri Masjid, Gujarat carnage, the exodus of Kashmiri Hindus, all represents religious intolerance and communal unrest in India. The novel acts as a mouthpiece to this distrustful life in India. Githa Hariharan in one of her articles "New Voices: New Challenges", describes:

The writer has to articulate not only the bewilderment and pain of those who live through times of siege; she has to also look at the personal costs, the little fears, and confusions, all the petty but real background against which an ordinary person is forced into becoming some sort of "hero" simply by standing up and saying, "I'm against the Emergency" or "The Babri Masjid is part of every Indian's heritage" or "what happened in Gujarat should never happen again" (2004: 11)

In India, there is a lack of academic freedom to write historical and mythological chronicles. They are subjected to trial and censored by religious, political and social organizations. Books on History, mythology, art and culture often give rise to controversies. In this regard, Suketu Mehta's in his article named "India's Speech Impediments" states the disturbing uncertainties, "Writers and artists of all kinds are being harassed, sued and arrested for what they say or write or create. The government either stands by or does nothing to protect freedom of speech, or it actively abets its suppression." India is struggling with what Salman Rushdie rightly calls a "cultural emergency."

Outline of the Novel:

Githa Hariharan covers two months' time in the life of Shiv Murthy, a middle-aged History

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Cultural Identity and Identity Crisis in the Selected Novels of Githa Hariharan

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Abstract

Githa Hariharan is a successful feminist writer. Her first novel *The Thousand Faces of Night* (1992) won the prestigious Commonwealth Writers' Prize for the best first novel in 1993. Her novels portray the struggle of female characters for their identities which are challenged by caste, religion, violence and nationality. The present paper is an attempt to examine and review the way Hariharan's women characters encounter the orthodox roles and identity forced on them by the male-dominated social order as they try to rebuild a modern self-identity for them. For this purpose, her novels *The Thousand Faces of Night*, *The Ghost of Vasu Master* and *Fugitive Histories* are thoroughly studied in this paper.

Keywords: Culture, Identity, Anthropology, Patriarchy, Inequality, Sociolinguistic, Natality

**Religious Intolerance and Liberal Dissent in Githa Hariharan's
In Times of Siege****Dr. Leena V. Phate**Asst. Prof. & Head, Dept. of English, Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, Commerce &
Science College Wadi, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India
leenaphate@29gmail.com ,Mobile No- 9922658768**Abstract:**

In Times of Siege (2003) is the fourth novel of Githa Hariharan. In this controversial novel, Githa Hariharan raises her voice against the rising fundamentalism and religious intolerance. The novel deals with the attack on academic freedom and the significance of history and its honest understanding in contemporary India. The novel covers the span from 31st August to 15th October 2000. Deepak Kumar Singh asserts that "The novel addresses the topical problem of our time, the politics of caste-division and intolerance and aggressiveness of fundamentalist Hindu organization" (Kumar Singh, 107). Khushwant Singh comments on the novel, "Hariharan writes with anguish, pain and anger about what is happening to our country. I put *In Times of Siege* on top of my list of books that must be read." This paper attempts to study religious intolerance and liberal dissent in Githa Hariharan's *In Times of Siege*.

Keywords: Fundamentalism, intolerance, prejudice, anticipate, secularists, distort, historical.

Introduction:

Liberalism denotes an attitude which means open-minded, neutral, favourable to democratic reform and individual liberty. While, fundamentalism means the belief in old traditional norms of religion or the beliefs that are written in a holy book. Jeffrey K. Hadden and Anson Shupe argue that fundamentalism is an attempt to draw upon a religious tradition to cope with and reshape an already changing world. Some changes like globalization, are so worldwide that a reactive movement like fundamentalism can be established anywhere, and at any time in the world. "The range of religious responses to globalization explains fundamentalism's global presence." (lib.Virginia.edu/nrms/fund.html) It is a worldwide phenomenon.

Githa Hariharan's intention in *In Times of Siege* is to show the links among all fundamentalisms. There are pieces of evidence of these elements in India and other parts of the world. And these events have exerted an impact on her. The Babri Masjid and the tomb of Wali Dakhani, the 17th Century Sufi among the pioneers of modern Urdu poetry, were historical and cultural landmarks. The demolition of Babri Masjid on Dec 6, 1992, the Gujarat killings in 2002 are historical and cultural landmarks become "disputed structures" (P.170) in people's minds.

In this novel, Githa Hariharan talks about fundamentalism in an open university in New Delhi. The word fundamentalism for her is "not just limited to pseudo-religion or ethnic identity. It is also linked with nuclear power, unilateral decision making, and a global situation where there is only one power". She believes that fundamentalism affects commerce, cultural life, and intellectual life and narrows the collective worldview. Her novel *In Times of Siege* is set in India and she talks on Hindu fundamentalism in particular. "It is set in a world I live in. The campus academic life, the intrigues of communalists and fundamentalism which is also a part of my life, well beyond any campus", says Hariharan in the interview with Navarro-Tejaro, Antonio.

Discussion:

In *In Times of Siege*, the narrative covers two months (31 Aug-10 Oct 2000) in the life of Shiv Mishra, a fifty-two-year-old professor of history at Kasturba Gandhi Open University (KGOU). Shiv



Use of Technology and Digital Platform in English Language Teaching

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ABSTRACT

Information and communication technology (ICT) has changed the world dramatically. The combined effect of globalization and new technologies have tremendous economic and social impacts. It has also created new opportunities and new challenges in the education sector. The use of technology in the education field is related to the use of information and communication technology. The teacher has a big role to make successful use of technology in teaching at the school and university levels. The teachers should have some skills and a positive attitude towards the use of technology and digital platforms used for teaching and learning. This paper focuses on the applicability of technology and digital platform in the English language teaching and learning process. Technology and digital platforms help to create a very favourable and effective environment to learn the English language. Furthermore, the use of e-learning tools in classroom teaching is very useful as it motivates the students and increases interest in the learning process.

Keywords: Globalization, bilingual, blended learning, digital platform, Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

I. INTRODUCTION

The methods of English language teaching have extremely changed over the years. When the English language became a compulsory subject, the aim of the teacher of English was to teach English to the students from an exam point of view, so that they pass the exam. Their objective then was not to teach English as a skill subject. The teachers adapted the translation method and used the native language to teach English. There are other teaching methods like the bilingual method, direct method, audio-lingual method etc. but the most popular method is the translation method though it does not develop the

spoken English ability of the students. The English language teachers are still searching for the most effective way of teaching. With the rise of e-learning tools, the English language teaching methods which were popular in the past are now replaced by innovative modern technology.

In this age of technology, the teachers have to equip themselves to meet the demands and expectations of the learners. With the growth and development of ICT, the teachers have to integrate e-learning tools into teaching and learning. Today due to globalization, there is a need for students who have proficiency in the English language. So, it is the responsibility of the teachers to use blended learning,



FEMALE ANXIETY AND TRAUMA IN GITHA HARIHARAN'S FUGITIVE HISTORIES

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ABSTRACT

The research paper begins by introducing literary trauma theory and debate about religious identity and female anxiety. The paper addresses these debates by turning to Githa Hariharan's Fugitive Histories (2009). The novel takes up the setting of the Gujarat riots of 2002, the plight of the Muslim people and the effects of the riots on them. The novel demonstrates the anxiety and psychological trauma of several Muslim people. Githa Hariharan also talks about feminism and social justice. She reveals how the women have to suffer the consequences of the riots as they are sexually brutalized by rioting masses. The novel depicts the effects of religious identities through the major female characters, Sara and Yasmin. People proudly live with their religious identities. But during the riots, these religious identities bring destruction and suffering. Githa Hariharan criticizes the environment, politics and society that we are living in. She portrays the trauma in the life of female Muslims. The traumatized females are the centre of Githa Hariharan's novel Fugitive Histories.

Keywords: Trauma, Fugitive, Carnage, Religious Identity, Feminism, Psychological

Introduction:

Githa Hariharan is a novelist, short story writer and editor. One of the new writers making an effort to create a place for her internationally is Githa Hariharan. Hariharan's *The Thousand Faces of Night* (1992) won the significant Commonwealth Writers' Prize for the best first novel in 1993. Githa Hariharan is a successful feminist writer. Her work grows out of her feminism and other social and political convictions. She is obsessed with the problems of women in particular. She is a freelancer and is engaged with different activist movements.

Githa Hariharan along with her husband Mohan Rao filed a petition against the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956 when the Reserve Bank refused to give saving bonds for her minor son. She believed the law is discriminatory against women that said that the father is always the natural guardian of a child unless he is dead or insane. In 1999 she won and made the Indian Supreme Court reinterpret the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act. Now lawfully the mother can also play the role of the natural guardian of her minor child.

Sidiqii and Latane (2015) in the book *Feminist Perspective in Githa Hariharan's Novels* draws a parallel between Githa Hariharan's *Fugitive Histories* and Shiv K. Kumar's *A*

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Nationalism and Identity Crisis: Psychological and Physical Displacement due to Godhra Communal Riots in *Fugitive Histories*

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ABSTRACT

Githa Hariharan's *Fugitive Histories* is set in the background of the 2002 Gujarat riots. The novel is a powerful take of psychological trauma and physical displacement of people caused due to the communal riots on the lives of the people. The narrative is mainly the depiction of Muslim women who are the victim of religious conflicts. They face the dilemma of identity and try to find a place and voice in their own country. The novel offers extensive reports, interviews, and accounts of eyewitnesses.

Key words: fugitive, secularism, victim, psychological, displacement

Fugitive Histories comprises of three sections Missing Persons, Crossing Borders and Funeral Rites. The novelist tries to present several problems that aroused after the Godhra riots. The story moves around three cities- Delhi, Mumbai and Ahmedabad. Mala, Sara and Yasmin are the three major characters in the novel. They are trying to free themselves from the pain and hatred of the past. The novel is the journey of Mala, Sara and Yasmin who search for their identity. It also gives personal observation of Githa Hariharan's visit to Ahmedabad after the Gujarat riots of 2002.

According to Wikipedia "Nationalism is an idea and movement that holds that the nation should be congruent with the state. As a movement, nationalism tends to promote the interests of a particular nation (as in a group of people), especially with the aim of gaining and maintaining the nation's sovereignty (self-governance) over its homeland." Nationalism is an ideology developed in the mind and heart of the

people that a nation is an essential unit for social life. Indian nationalism developed as a movement to strengthen the struggle against colonialism and achieve freedom from British rule to attain the status of an independent nation. Indian nationalism is an example of territorial nationalism. It includes all the people of India irrespective of their diverse languages, linguistic, race, ethnic, culture and religious backgrounds. So, a Muslim is as much an Indian as is Hindu. Indian nationality has a strong influence on the politics of India. Though India has declared itself as a secular nation it has witnessed many grave incidences of communal disharmony before and after the partition of India.

According to P. D. Nimsarkar, Githa Hariharan in *Fugitive Histories*, "has shown great courage and commitment in selecting such issues which narrate about the religious practices and communal confrontation between majority and minority communities leading to constitutional

2020-2021

Papers published in the Journals notified on UGC website

Total **33** research papers were published in the Journal

Title of paper	Name of authors	Department	Name of Journal	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN Number
1) E-Learning and E-Content Development: Present and Future Predicament 5152- 5160	DR. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	International Journal of Creative Thoughts Peer-reviewed Refereed Journal	July 2020	ISSN:2320-2882 Impact factor 7.97
2) A Study of Media and Woman Empowerment: Pre-Independence to Modern India 155-159	DR. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	International Journal of Research Culture Society , Peer-Reviewed, Referred, Indexed Research Journal	Sept. 2020	ISSN (O): 2456-6683, Impact Factor 6.719
3) Future of Education in India: A Review 75-81	DR. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	Research Journey International E Research Journal Peer-Reviewed, Referred, Indexed Research Journal	Nov. 2020	E-ISSN – 2348-7143 Impact Factor 6.625
4) ICT Enabled English language Teaching-learning in Rural India 73-79	DR. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	Research Journey International E-Research Journal, Peer-Reviewed, Referred, Indexed Research Journal	March 2021	E-ISSN – 2348-7143, Impact Factor 6.625
5) Indian Culture and Hinduism “ A study of Jim Corbett’s work	DR. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh	English	National Knowledge Resonance peer Reviewed (SJIF)	May 2021	Impact factor-8.072
6) Technology Integration and Innovative techniques in English Language Teaching (Pg. 106 -116)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	SA Sambodhi (UGC Care Journal) Vol-43, No.-03 (IV)	July-Sept. (2020)	ISSN: 2249-6661
7) Role and Impact of Information and Communication Technology on the Future of Education (Pg. 82-87)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	Research Journal	Nov. 2020	ISSN – 2348-7143 Impact Factor – 6.625
8) Benefits, Barriers and Difficulties of Implementing ICT in Education and Innovations in English Language Teaching (Pg.134-140)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	Research Journal	March 2021	ISSN-2348-7143 Impact Factor – 6.625
9) In Pursuit of Self: A Feminist Reading of Githa Hariharan's Fugitive Histories (Pg. 52-56)	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate	English	Knowledge Resonance	May 2021	ISSN: 2231-1629 Impact Factor 8.072
10) From community Identity to single self : A study of Bama’s sangati	Dr. N. R. Petkar	English	Journal of Research and Development, A Multidisciplinary International , Refereed Journal (Peer Reviewed)	December 2020 Volume 10, Issue 13	ISSN-2230-9578 Impact factor 5.13

11) Development of blue emitting phosphors of Diphenylquinoxaline (DPQ) group for OLED (pp-44-46)	Dr. G. D. Zade	Physics	International Journal of Advanced research in science, communication & Technology ,	March 2021 VOL. 3, Issue 2,	ISSN-2581-9429 Impact factor 4.891
12) Influence of Electrostatic field Exposure on Blood Glucose Hepatic Glycogen and Liver Cholesterol in Lizard (<i>Calotes versicolor</i>)	Dr. (Miss) M. M. Bhatkulkar	Zoology	International Journal of Science, Technology and Management.	April 2021	ISSN (O) 2394-1537
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18) Variation in aeromycoflora of Seminary Hills, Nagpur (M. S.) India.	Dr. M. N. Bhajbhujje	Botany	International Journal of Life Sciences 8(4) : 726-730	Dec. 2020	ISSN: 2320-964x I. F. - 6.58
19) Studies on diversity of Seed Borne Fungal Flora of <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp from Nagpur Region.	Dr. M. N. Bhajbhujje	Botany	International Journal of Life Sciences 8(4)	Dec. 2020	ISSN: 2320-7817 Impact factor- 6.58
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21) Potential of metabolites from culture filtrate of <i>Alternaria padwickii</i> (G) Ellis against <i>Oryza sativa</i> L.	Dr. M. N. Bhajbhujje	Botany	International Journal of Life Sciences, 9(1) : 84-90	March 2021	
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27) Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Agriculture sector	Dr. (Mrs.) N. H. Kamble	Commerce	UPA National peer Reviewed Interdisciplinary E- Journal	June 2020	ISSN – 2455-4375
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E-learning and E-Content Development: Present and Future Predicament

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Abstract

The rapid development in technology and science opened incredible possibilities of new technologically embedded teaching learning. The debate on the effectiveness of E-content is still vibrant because of the importance of human presence in learning process is considered essential. The relevance, effectiveness and technological advances in E-learning and E-content development predict the future of E-learning. The revolution in computation has led to machine learning and artificial intelligence wherein computers can perform functions without human intervention. Academia and computer scientist should work together to develop smart interactive models of E-learning and E-content that will prepare the future techno savvy generation. Educational organizations need to focus on creating an environment of learning which involve substantial adaptation of technology with the true essence of human presence. The future of education lies in the adoption of technology that enhances not only machine learning but also the learning machine called human.

Keywords: E-learning, Effectiveness, E-content development, Four-Quadrants

Introduction

The National Policy on Education in India (1986), specially laid emphasis on computerization of teaching learning process. The rapid development in the computer technology, together with the use of computers by the teachers, paved way for the introduction of computers in teaching and learning. India in recent times witnessed a growth in the demands of personal computers as *The Economic Times* states 'the Indian personal computer market has shown tremendous growth and as per International Data Corporation (IDC) Worldwide Quarterly Personal Computing Device Tracker, India shipped 3.1 million units in early 2020.' After the nineties, computers started making a mark in the education sector, however in recent times its impact has manifold with the rapid growth of technology and introduction of many educational tools and applications. The world is preparing for fourth industrial revolution called 'Industry 4.0.' The human intervention is getting minimize as 'Internet of the Things' and 'Data Analysis' with the application of artificial intelligence seems to be the future of human existence. In the current scenario of Covid-19 pandemic, E-

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A Study of Media and Women Empowerment: Pre-Independence to Modern India

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Abstract: Media has become an integral part of human existence. Internet connectivity has converted the world in a global village. The question arises as to what extent both prints and electronic media projects women and their issues. Media has played a very important role in the progression of women and exercises enormous influence. The beginning of Indian press was distinctly a part of national freedom struggle however, along with this one major subject also pioneered through the medium of print media and that was the issues concern with women and their rights. Pre-Independence print media highlighted two major aspects of women's struggle, their up-gradation from the present pathetic state of affairs and education. The passage from pre to post Independence is marked by a major shift in focus and objectives. With the advent of globalization and growing importance of consumerism media shifted the focus from basic agenda of social cause to earning more profits from advertisements. Women became an object of beauty and sexuality. Globalisation and consumerism has created a new popular culture which is leading women to a path which has no definite ends. The need of the hour is that media need to adopt certain self regulating system and try to follow a set of principles to adhere to and balance the demands of commerce and work ethics.

Keywords: Media, Women, Social reforms, Globalisation

Introduction:

The most recurring phenomena of the present world is that human life is media driven and controlled psychologically, politically and economically by the various forms in which media manifest itself. The economical reforms and open market in 1990s enhanced capitalistic thinking and had a profound impact on the mindset of consumers and has drastically changed the human perspective of looking and understanding of life. The effects of globalisation and new economic reforms are very much evident in India through the rapidly increasing web of media platforms. The field of journalism also has undergone a radical change in its approach towards the very basic principals it adhered to in the past. The increasing involvement of corporates and MNC investment in world media has changed the perspective of every aspect and component of Indian culture. Today media is commerce driven. The Report of the 1st Conference of the Council of Europe Network of National Focal Points on Gender Equality states that, "Over the past 20 years, the media have become powerful and central actors in constructing and making sense of local and global social affairs. As institutions, they shape cultural and social attitudes, impact on politics and public policy, and even influence journalism" (5)

Media has become an integral part of human existence. We carry media literally in our hand through mobile phones. Internet connectivity has converted this world in a global village. One doesn't need the television for media exposure. Media lives and exists with us in every moment of our life. Media moulds encourage and direct an individual's profession, choices and objectives of life. The impact of what's up, face book and other end number of social media is threefold. The present study analyses the role of media in empowerment of women in the Indian context.

Methodology: This study is based on Primary and Secondary sources. Published research papers in various



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ICT Enabled English Language Teaching-Learning in Rural India

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Abstract:

This paper is an attempt to analyse the scope and need of ICT embedded English language teaching-learning in rural India. As a member of global community, it is obligatory for India to provide universal education to the learners from rural area in order to bring them at par with the national and international market requirements. The current scientific pedagogical innovations have a constructive influence on the teaching and learning of English language due to accessibility to the study resources through various online ICT tools in hard and soft form. Foreign language learning involves a great deal of sensory organs, especially ear and eyes whereas conventional language teaching methods fail to activate the curiosity of the learners from rural area because they learn English as a second language. The ICT embedded Teaching - learning of English language has gained inordinate importance for both instructor and learner, to define, prepare, present and retrieve the learning resources and can be accessed anytime. The availability of E-content save time and can improve the delivery and teaching goal effectively in rural area and promotes critical intelligent and improved collective learning which imparts high self-esteem and effective achievement of program outcome. The academic, social and infrastructural barriers in English language learning in rural area can be successfully removed with the use of ICT enabled English language teaching-learning as it promotes self-learning and advances the language aptitude to learn and understand a topic thoroughly and improve the ability to promptly connect the knowledge to real life situations.

Keywords: ICT, English language teaching, rural India, E-learning

Introduction

The Information and Communication technology has created great impact on every sphere of human existence. Almost all divisions whether monetary or non-monetary, has realized the influence of ICT in their routine businesses. Scientific and technological innovations have immensely contributed in the approaches and methods of comprehension of almost every human endeavour including teaching-learning. The speedy growth in technology and science unlocked unbelievable potentials of new scientifically entrenched academic scenario. With the advent of twentieth century, computers created a major impact on the education sector and in recent times it has manifold with the speedy evolution of technology and primer of many instructive tools and applications. The pandemic of Covid-19 has heightened educational implication of E-learning through internet. E-learning has attained the position of "new normal" of academic scenario. The educationist predicts replacement of the traditional classroom by e-learning and associated online teaching approaches. The covid-19 suddenly opened unbelievable potentials of new technologically embedded teaching learning wherein Internet, computer and virtual classroom became essential. Till before pandemic, the amplification and eagerness for numerous technological revolutions had scanty influence on conventional higher. However, the present scenario witnessed an increased and visible involvement and influence of technology embedded teaching -learning in education system as well as of an individual. Modern era has witnessed a

Indian Culture and Hinduism: A Study of Jim Corbett's Work

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Abstract

Jim Corbett's exposure to Indian culture and Hinduism left a lasting impression on him which finds expression in his writing. He goes to the fundamental spirituality and philosophy of Hindu religion; observed and followed the basic concept of Hinduism. He completely surrenders to the religious spirit of the Indian legends with a sense of devotion. He believed and observed the mysticism of Hindu religion and presents India with the touch of a master, artistically depicting the rich culture of an ancient civilization.

Keywords: Indian writing in English, Indian Culture, Hinduism, Spirituality, Colonial

Human subsistence depends to a great extent on religious ideas as an organized assembly of a system of culture and views that relate to human existence. "Religion and the attitude to religion has been a strong strand in fiction, for religion intrudes into every sphere of life: learning, worship, rituals, birth, marriage and death, as well as the workplace, the social system, and the caste attitudes." (Jindal 252) Ethnicities and cultural heritage create cultural identity of a society. The colonists' excluded ethnic identity of the innate civilization. The imperial description of Indian culture has a strong tone of foreignness and peculiarity, yet it is an important part of colonial fascination. The unique ethnicity and social design attracted and engaged the non-native imperials, but a partial insolence did not give them a rational perception of the Indian culture. Rudyard Kipling, E.M. Forster and Jim Corbett through their work presents a different image of imperialistic writers. Rudyard Kipling's response to India is divided in two approaches. On one hand, he reinforced the cause of kingdom, and the other was devoted to the unfamiliar and multifaceted Indian culture. Maria Couto points out that, "Kipling's art creates an enthralling adventure story with loveable and credible Indian characters while endorsing imperial rule Kipling's sense of being at home in India merges with his imperial rule" (81). E.M. Forster's was an intermediate phase, from colonial to post-colonial. Indian freedom movement became more hostile and writers like E.M. Forster sensed the ineffectiveness of Kingdom. A passage

to India is actually a passage to post-colonial period. Born and brought up in India, among the local Hindus, Jim Corbett assimilated an in-depth knowledge of Hinduism and its spirituality. Corbett house sternly followed the Christian beliefs but his adventures kept him busy and gave an exposure to Hindu religion. As a child, he listened the Hindu mythological stories from the native servants and villagers. Jim Corbett differs from Kipling and Forster in their perception of Hindu religion. Panwar analyses the different colonial approaches towards Hinduism and Islam: "Forster was typical of many British India hands that preferred Muslims because the monotheistic concept of Islam can be easily understood by a European. Whereas, Hinduism with its variations and diversity seems diffuse and far too complicated" (71). Depiction of native culture by the imperials has always been a debated issue and being a domiciled Englishman, Corbett's exposure to Indian culture and Hinduism left a lasting impression on him which finds expression in his writing. This paper is a descriptive work and is an attempt to answer the question: how and to what extent Indian culture and Hinduism is portrayed in the various stories written by Jim Corbett.

Methodology: This study is based on Primary and Secondary sources. Published research papers in various journals, articles of newspapers, books and real-life observations from the academics are used as secondary sources. A comprehensive analysis of the available literature was undertaken by using both printed and internet sources

In the tradition of adventure stories and prose writing on wild life, Jim Corbett arises as the most famous writer of shikar literature. His popularity is simply confirmed from the fact that his books are still sold worldwide. The fact that *The Man-Eaters of Kumaon* is translated into many languages of the world put a stamp on his extraordinary popularity. These books form a separate literary category: a jungle version of detective fiction that convey an explicit message of nature conservation and artistically delineates the various shades of prevalent Indian society. Jim Corbett absorbed detail information of all the rituals and customs of Hindu religion. He was a regular visitor to Naini-Devi

**Technology Integration and Innovative techniques in
English Language Teaching**

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Abstract

Language as a means of communication has always been subject to several influences like social, environmental, regional and many more. In the present-days language as a means of communication influences technology, social media sites and digital platforms. There are a limited number of colleges using the Learning Management System for teaching, assessment and evaluation. They use innovative methods for teaching English like role play, storytelling, online assignment and quiz, audio-video presentation, group discussion etc. A new paradigm for teaching English is needed to increase the creativity and active participation of students. There is a shift from a teacher-centred approach to a student-centred approach. This transition is more effective in the learning process through technology and innovative teaching methods. The teachers have adopted numerous methods of teaching English in India includes old and new. In this precept, it is high time to have a holistic approach to teaching and learning English with the help of both old and new methods. The perfect combination of traditional and modern methods may bring innovations in the process. The paper focuses on the use of technology in English class, innovation in English language teaching, new trends of teaching English and advantages of technology in improving language skills.

Key words: Technology, Innovation, Technique, Integration, Blended Learning, Learning Management System

Introduction

India is the land where people use different languages and dialects for writing and speaking. However, English itself is preferred in everyday use, though slightly differs from the native languages. The English language affects international communication activities. So, most of the Universities imparts education through English medium at UG and PG levels. In this respect, teaching and learning English has become an essential strategy in modern India. Indeed, a teacher has to improve and update knowledge of innovative techniques to meet the needs of the present scenario. With the advent of the globalization, India is



Role And Impact of Information and Communication Technology on the Future of Education

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Abstract:

In the last two decades, information technology has rapidly changed the way people communicate. The practice of ICT in education enhances value in teaching and learning. It also increases the effectiveness of the teaching and learning process, and add a new dimension to the learning process that did not exist earlier. ICT is also a substantial motivational aspect of students' learning. It supports students' engagement with collaborative learning.

This paper is an attempt to explore the possible changes we will observe in education as ICT acts as an influential mediator to change many of the conventional teaching-learning practices. In particular, the paper will explore the impact both current and emerging information and communication technologies will have on the future of education.

Keywords: ICT, ICT tools, learners, communication, technologies, pedagogy, digital, online

Introduction:

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) is a broader term for Information Technology (IT). It refers to all the technology used for communication, like the internet, computers, radio communication, cell phones, video-conferencing, software, social networking, and many other media applications and services. They enable the users to access, retrieve, store, communicate and deploy information in a digital form. According to UNESCO (2002) "ICT is a scientific, technological and engineering discipline and management technique used in handling information, its application and association with social, economic and cultural matters".

We are now in the information age era, as it gives instant access to knowledge. It is also known as computer age or digital age. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) plays important role in various sectors, especially in the education sector. It is also very significant in our day to day life. The absence of appropriate information at the right time results in low productivity. Inadequate ICT facilities also result in low-quality research works and a waste of time to collect information to conduct research. The information age has now transformed the way young people communicate, seek assistance, access material and learn. Young people are an online population as they access and communicate through a variety of means such as computers, TV and mobile phones etc.

Need and Significance of the study:

After the breakdown of COVID 19 pandemic, our educational functioning has been adversely affected. The present scenario of the classroom has changed. The schools and colleges are opened after the end of the lockdown but the students are confined to their homes. All the classes are conducted in online mode. There is a huge technological gap between the progress of the society and instructional activities of the teacher in the classroom. Technology has



Benefits, Barriers and Difficulties of Implementing ICT in Education and Innovations in English Language Teaching

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Abstract:

This article examines the benefits and difficulties of implementing ICT in education. The benefits of ICT for students and teachers are examined in detail. Barriers of innovation in teaching and learning process, barriers of e-learning faced by learners, teachers and trainers are discussed. The difficulties in implementing ICT in education are also expounded upon. Some of the innovations in English language teaching are reviewed. In the conclusion, some of the facets that need to be developed in future are specified, including the development of subject-specific ICT-based resources and e-learning platforms, training the teachers for implementing ICT, encouraging teachers in the use of ICT and developing life skills required for 21st century in students and teachers.

Introduction:

Recently, the development of ICT gradually changes the conventional teaching methodology. In the COVID Pandemic, classroom interaction is substituted by online teaching. The traditional white or blackboard is also changed by digital platforms and interactive whiteboard. The books or printed resources are getting replaced by online resources.

Benefits of ICT for Students:

Improves student's engagement

ICT make teaching and learning process more engaging. Technology integration into the classroom provides teachers with to use of new pedagogy and innovation in the teaching process. Learning becomes more fun and enjoyable for the students when teachers deliver through gamification, use online resources and arrange virtual field trips. Due to the use of technology in the teaching process, active participation of the students has increased the learning process also.

Improves knowledge retention

Technology has encouraged student's active participation in the learning process, resulting in knowledge retention. Benjamin Franklin rightly says "Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn." Different ICT tools and educational apps which are best for the students have used which in turn increase student's retention of the knowledge.

Accommodates everyone's needs

Students who are working part-time or full time can take advantage of e-learning. Office goers and housewives can also take online courses at the time that suits them. It has been observed that people choose to learn at weekends or in evening times, depending on their availability and comfort. Unlike traditional classroom teaching, with online learning, students can access the content an unlimited number of times, whenever he wants with ease Lessons start

In Pursuit of Self: A Feminist Reading of Githa Hariharan's Fugitive Histories

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Abstract

Githa Hariharan's novels convey an understanding of universal feminist consciousness. She embodies a critical understanding of the communal, social, cultural and gendered difficulties that her female characters had to go through in their pursuit of self. Together with oppression Githa Hariharan thoughtfully depicts the determined quest of the female characters to style a valuable reality for themselves. In the light of these arguments, the present paper is an attempt to examine and probe the way Hariharan's women characters challenge the conventional roles and identity imposed on them by the male-controlled social order as they attempt to recreate a modern self-identity for them. For this purpose, her novel Fugitive Histories is thoroughly studied in this paper.

Keywords: Feminist consciousness, oppression, conventional, patriarchy, quest self-identity

As a woman's freedom movement feminist ideology is committed to undermine the established structure of the patriarchal standard and liberate women from the restraints of chauvinist images and oppression and silencing by the male-controlled society. Simultaneously Feminism also aims at the all-around liberation of women. Emphasizing the "all-around liberation" Gerda Lerner in her book *The Creation of Patriarchy* states that, "It (feminism) is not always a movement, for it can be a level of consciousness, a stance, an attitude, as well as the basis or organized effort" (Lerner, 237). Sushila Singh in her piece of writing "Recent Trend in Feminist Thought: A 'our de Horizon'" perceives that "As a philosophy of life, seeks to discover and change the more subtle and deep-seated causes of women's oppression. It is a concept of raising of the consciousness of an entire culture" (Singh, 3). This awareness of being dominated and disregarded / the patriarchal social order and of challenging the false entity which reduces women to a state of invisibility is a feminist consciousness.

the feminist consciousness directed to the rise of feminist literary works which not only question woman's subordination and subjugation in society but also to grow-minded, orthodox representation of women in mainstream literature. The modern woman does not want

to be conventional anymore. She wants her fair place together with her male counterpart. According to Shantha Krishnaswamy, "The Indian woman picks up enough courage to raise her head and ask a few awkward and pertinent questions." (Krishnaswamy, 8)

Githa Hariharan is a present-day feminist writer. She has captured the interest of many critics and readers. Many research articles, reviews and full-length studies have been published on her novels. Hariharan has created a place for her internationally with her first novel *The Thousand Faces of Night* (1992) and won the prestigious Commonwealth Writers' Prize for the best first novel in 1993. Her work grows out of her feminism and other social and political convictions. She is obsessed with the problems of women in particular. Her protagonists do not follow the passive role allocated to them by tradition in society. They think, feel and act finding out their ways of life.

Fugitive Histories (2009) is the novel by Githa Hariharan based on the sensitive Godhra communal riots and their outcome. Godhra is a city in the state of Gujarat, India which disgracefully became part of all Indian newspapers on February 28, 2002. *Fugitive Histories* is a journey of three Indian women of different generation in three different cities. It reveals the life of Mala in Mumbai, Sara in Delhi and Yasmin in Ahmedabad. Mala, Sara and Yasmin are caught in the anguish and hatred of their past and suffer an identity crisis in the troubled times of violence and religious hatred. They are trying to release themselves courageously with hopes and dreams. Mala, a Hindu Brahmin married Asad, a Muslim, have two children Sara and Samar. Mala have faith in the philosophy of humanism and not in other discriminations that exist in society. After the death of her husband wants to know what she is without Asad. Sara is in dilemma whether to continue the job in Mumbai or to go to Gujarat and write a script for Nita's documentary about the victims of the 2002 Gujarat riots. Sara does not know what it means to be half Hindu and half Muslim, as her mother is a Hindu and her father, a Muslim. Yasmin, the riot-affected girl wants her life back as it was before the riots.

Set in the background of post-2002, the novel is divided

From Community Identity to Single Self: A Study of Bama's Sangati.

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Abstract :

Dalit literature is a literature of pains and agonies. It started from the undocumented oral folklore and tales of the past decades. Dalit literature was established in the 1960's and the 1970's particularly in Marathi and Gujarati. After two decades Tamil Dalit writing started in Tamilnadu. A Dalit woman Dalit amongst Dalits. Double oppressed by a patriarchal and caste tyrannical society. Here a Dalit woman bounce back against all odds. Here the writer not only lamenting but also celebrating spirit of Dalit women. This paper shows how Bama's Sangati changes the trend in Dalit literature. For very long time Dalits were used as commodities used by other now, they realized their self.

Keywords : Tyrannical, Patriarchal, Commodities, Agonies, Oppressed.

Introduction :

We all know that India is one of the world's largest democracies but a caste structured society. Here we find a large section of people living a life of subjugation and sadness. The caste system of Varna system in India oppressed the Dalit from thousands of years. After so many centuries of suppressed the Dalit struggle movement started and the able leadership of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar believes that only education could bring about a change in the oppressed lives of Dalits. He opened school and colleges for Dalits in Maharashtra. Realizing the importance of education, hundreds of Dalits send their children to study in these Dalit run institutes. Institutions produces the first generation of Dalit literature who eventually start their own magazines and printing presses. Education gave Dalits of self-confidence and ready to fight against their oppressors. In the words of M.F. Jitbej (1984;16). "The Voiceless found a voice here, the wordless found a word here." The struggle of Dalits in Maharashtra were influenced for liberation and equality. They form (Dalit Panthers Party) in 1972. They decided to spread awareness among Dalit about their existence. They want liberated from the shackles of untouchability. They wrote their literature which is in form of autobiographies, poems, stories etc. their works reveal that their pathetic and sadness as well as revolt against oppressor (Gautaman 1995: 97).

In Tamilnadu Dalit writing came to existence nearly two decades after the Marathi Dalits movements. The term Dalit come from Marathi and means "Oppressed" and "Rooted in the Soil" the term itself against popularity in Tamilnadu only in the 1990's before that in the 1980's the Dalits were referred to by the Tamil equivalent *Tastzhatapattor* (these who have been put down) or *Odukkapattor* (the oppressed). Tamil Dalits writing caused by the Mandal Commission Report and the Ambedkar Centenary of 1994. Even Tamil Dalit writing influence from E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) worked for anti-caste and anti-religions. As the following observation suggests Tamil Dalit writing has a

specific Tamil History:

During the past sixty years the force of periyar rationalist thought the spread of the Dravidian movements ideas and the introduction of Marxist political and economic philosophy have proves a much more opportune context in Tamilnadu. Here the Dalit uprising is not confined only to the expression of Dalit literature are about as part and parcel of anti-caste struggles agitation or reserved places in the interest of social justice and political protest or economic equality." (Gautaman: 96)

Dalit writing bring out the trauma and suffocation experience by the untouchables in the hands of the upper caste. In this introduction the Dalit writing in the India Today Annual Issue of 1995, Raj Gautaman observed the twin achievements of decade-old Dalit writing in Tamil. First he is certain that Dalit writing has brought about a change in the attitude of Dalits. They no longer consider themselves inferior to the members of the othercastes and feel infact equal. Dalits who lies asleep within the conscience of people of all caste." (P. 97) Secondly it has also instilled amongst the Dalits a confidence and pride about their existence. It is the laden with the twin objective of linearization and proud reflection of Dalit cultures.

After centuries of silence, when the Dalit writer felt then to expressed themselves autobiography became a fitting vehicle for this expression. The portrayal of the life of the Dalit individual was representative of the entire community.

"A public rather a private gesture ME-ism and superficial concerns about individual subject usually give way to collective subjection of a group." After the setting up of the Dalit panthers party a number of autobiographies were writing in Marathi but it was only after two decades that the first Dalit autobiography *Karukku* written by Bama arrived on the literary scene. The first of its kind in Tamil. *Kanikku* was not only the first Dalit autobiography but achieved a specific identity having written by a Dalit Christian woman.





Development of Blue Emitting Organic Phosphors of Diphenylquionial (DPQ) Group for OLED

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Abstract: A Series of blue emitting organic phosphors and its derivatives with different combinations were synthesized in an argon atmosphere at 1400C by Friedlander Condensation method and are tested chemically for its solubility in acidic and basic and emitting blue color under UV. The structural changes take place in DPQ an organic phosphor. The structural, optical and chemical properties of all the derivatives of diphenylquionial (DPQ) were studied from various characterizations. It shows the stability of characterized organic polymers. The physical and chemical study shows more effectiveness with large applications to emit blue light for organic display system.

Keyword: Friedlander Condensation method, Synthesis, Characterization, Solid state lighting

I. INTRODUCTION

Organic polymers are promising materials used as an active layer in optoelectronic devices [1-7] such as the field effect transistors [8], light emitting diodes [9] and photovoltaic cells [10]. Most organic semiconductors are based on π -conjugated molecules ranging in size from small molecules to polymers. Important advantages of using organic materials rather than inorganic semiconductors are the relatively low production and processing costs, flexibility and light weight.

Organic semiconductors can often be processed from solution, using techniques such as spin coating or ink-jet printing. Some examples of typical organic conjugated polymers such as poly (para-phenylene) (PPP) [13], poly(para-phenylene vinylene) (PPV) [14], poly(para-phenylene ethynylene) (PPE) [15,16] and polythiophene (PT) [17-19]. In display applications, it is essential to develop highly efficient and reliable device in all three primary colors (RGB). However, the luminous efficiency of blue and red OLED's still needs to be improved [20]. Color purity and stability of blue color remains a challenge.

Over the last three decades, poly (quinoline) has become the subject of intense research as electroluminescent materials for organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) thanks to their superior physical properties such as high electron mobility, photo luminescent efficiency, and stability. Electro active and blue light-emitting diphenylquionial (DPQ) was synthesized in nearly quantitative yield by a simple modification of polystyrene. It emits blue light in neutral solution and thin solid films.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

The synthesis of organic phosphor materials diphenylquionial (DPQ) and its derivatives is done by the method of Friedlander Condensation technique. In present work, diphenylquionial and its three derivatives were synthesized by taking various combinations. All the materials taken are of A. R. Grade with high purity. Various combinations for the phosphor materials are summarized in TABLE-1.

Table-1

S. No.	Organic phosphor material	Combination for the synthesis	Quantity
1	Methyl diphenylquionial (M-DPQ)	a. 2-Amino, 5- Chlorobenzo phenone, b. P-Methyl Acetophenon	2 gm 2 gm

INFLUENCE OF ELECTROSTATIC FIELD EXPOSURE ON BLOOD GLUCOSE, HEPATIC GLYCOGEN AND LIVER CHOLESTEROL IN LIZARD: (*Calotes versicolor*)

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ABSTRACT

Lizards: (*Calotes versicolor*) were exposed to an electrostatic field gradient of 1.5KV/m Faraday conditions and natural field conditions for the periods of 120 hrs, 240 hrs, 360hrs, 480 hrs, 600 hrs and 720 hrs. Upon termination of electrostatic field exposure blood glucose, hepatic glycogen and liver cholesterol were analysed. It was observed that the electrostatic field exposure brought about significant lowering in blood glucose, hepatic glycogen and liver cholesterol levels.

1 INTRODUCTION

The biological effects of non-ionising radiations such as radio and microwave frequencies have been studied¹. Persinger's² observations revealed that ELF and VLF electromagnetic fields affect the biological system. Barnothy^{3,4} published an exhaustive work on biological effect of magnetic fields, while Presman⁵ studied the influence of electromagnetic field on the regulation of vital activity of organisms.

Transmission line fields affect the haematological parameters in yard workers⁶. Magnetic field effect on blood show a decrease in hepatic glycogen in rats, reduction in blood cholesterol in human and changes in other physiological and biochemical parameters⁷⁻¹⁰, while no haematological changes due to electric field exposure ranging from 10KV to 20KV, 50Hz in rats and rabbits were detected by some workers¹¹⁻¹³. Others reported that electric field of strength above 12KV/m, 50Hz recorded changes in arterial pressure, blood cholinesterase activity and glucose in human subjects¹⁴. Experiments on rabbits and mice revealed variation in blood and ECG at 100KV, 50Hz¹⁵.

Significant changes in blood parameters of rats have also been reported at 7KV/m, 50Hz¹⁶. The decrease in cholesterol is reported by Klingenberg et al¹⁷ when rats are exposed to

5. PREVALENCE AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF THALASSAEMIA IN SINDHI COMMUNITY OF AMRAVATI

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Abstract

To present study has been undertaken to assess the prevalence of Beta thalassaemia trait (β TT) in Sindhi community of Amravati City and its association with some epidemiological factors like age at menarche in females, past history of diagnosis and treatment of anaemia and the current haemoglobin concentration. The present cross-sectional study was undertaken among 392, young, unmarried apparently healthy, unrelated (by blood) Sindhi individuals. Blood samples were processed for Beta thalassaemia trait (β TT) using two stage approaches. Two screening tests namely Naked Eye Single Tube Red Cell Osmotic Fragility Test (NESTROFT) and RBC indices including Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) were performed on all samples and those positive for either one or both screening tests were further investigated for HbA2 level estimation by Haemoglobin electrophoresis on Cellulose acetate paper. HbA2 level of $> 4.5\%$ was taken as confirmatory of β TT. The prevalence of β TT in Sindhis of Amravati was found to be 16.81%. No significant association was found between β TT & a delayed age at menarche, however a significantly higher number of trait carrier females had past history of diagnosis and treatment of anaemia while a significantly higher number of both male and female trait carriers had current haemoglobin concentration in anaemic range.

Key words: Beta thalassaemia trait, Epidemiology, Sindhis, Amravati

Introduction

Sindhi people are migrated to India from Sindh province of Pakistan at the time of partition. The high frequency of around 5-15% of trait carriers has been reported among them. Such a high prevalence necessarily draws a public health concern¹. The prospective prevention incorporates identification of individuals carrying Beta thalassaemia trait and counseling them about mate selection and prenatal diagnosis, so as to defer birth of a child with major disease². Secondly many trait carriers have mild to moderate anaemia, which is as iron deficiency anaemia and treated with iron that is absolutely unnecessary as well as harmful. For above reasons, trait carriers are needed to be detected and as majority of carriers are asymptomatic, population survey

ENVIRONMENTAL MYCOLOGY OF INDUSTRIAL AREA

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Abstract:

Aeromycological survey of industrial area has been carried out in winter season employing petri plate exposure method. A population of altogether 2721 fungal colonies categorized under 17 genera and 32 species were recorded. Ascomycotina was reported a largest contributor followed by Deuteromycotina. *Aspergillus* represented greater colony count followed by *Fusarium* and *Curvularia*. *Alternaria*, *Helminthosporium* and *Penicillium* were appeared to be equally dominant. Among isolates, *Aspergillus niger* and *A. flavus* were recorded most dominant contributor. The sub-dominant isolates includes *Aspergillus candidus*, *Helminthosporium sativum*, *Alternaria solani* and *Fusarium culmorum*. The viable spores in industrial polluted air may cause allergic, respiratory and other incurable disorders to human population

Keywords: Fungal spores, allergy, environment, frequency, mycelia

Introduction:

Industries are considered to be the backbone of Indian economy. The vast growth in industrial sector, fulfills domestic basic demand of growing mouths, strengthens the country's economy by exports, and also generates diverse opportunities to all sectors of unemployed population and farmers. In turn, various toxic gases, diverse group of chemicals, solid wastes, uncountable particulates etc. released from industries contribute to environmental pollution affecting the flora and fauna including human beings on the globe. Excessive release of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere contributes to global warming. The micro-propagules including fungal spores' remains in the environment may correlates with environmental pollution. Some of the atmospheric greenhouse gases are known to stimulate or inhibit fungal growth (Ghosh et al., 2011).

Materials and Methods:

The site selected for present study was industrial area of MIDC-Hingna estate, Nagpur. The samples were collected in winter season (Oct-Jan) from different locations at one week intervals. Aeromycoflora was isolated employing culture plate exposure method reported (Chelak and Sharma, 2012). Petri dishes containing PDA nutrient medium were exposed to atmosphere in triplicate for 5-7 minutes at each weekly visit to sampling site, in the afternoon between 11.00 to 12.30 p.m., placed at 6meter height. The exposed petri plates were incubated for 3 to 5 days between 25 to 28°C temperature. The developed colonies were counted, isolated and identified after sub-culturing on Czapek's nutrient media. The species were identified on the basis of micro- & macro morphology and reverse surface coloration of colonies grown in Czapek's medium and authenticated by authority.

Results and Discussion:

Environmental microfungal population is seemed to act as indicator of the level of environmental bio-pollution. The objective of present study to record prevalence of diverse

Studies on mycoflora associated with seeds of *Sesamum indicum* L. from Nagpur District

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Abstract: *Sesamum indicum* L. is one of the major kharif season oilseed crops in India. A count of 26 fungal isolates of diverse groups classified under 14 genera has been isolated from infested stored seeds. Altogether 21 isolates belongs to 14 genera confined to blotter paper as well as agar plates. Altogether nine isolates representing six genera restricted to blotter paper as external seed borne only while 5 genera with single species confined only to agar plate as internal seed borne contaminants. Ascomycota dominated with nearly more than three-fourth of the total incidence exhibiting higher level of infestation on seed surfaces, followed by Deuteromycota and Zygomycota. Oomycota had least incidence. A single Ascomycetous genus *Aspergillus* contributed more than one quarter of the total incidence recorded, Ascomycota contributed greatest incidence followed by Deuteromycota. The dominant micro-fungal genera representing Ascomycota included *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* and *Cladosporium*. Deuteromycota dominated with *Alternaria*, *Fusarium*, *Helminthosporium*, and *Trichoderma*. Moreover, higher count of isolates as well as significant level of fungal incidence was encountered on blotter paper over agar plate.

Key Words: *Aspergillus*, Deuteromycota, mycoflora, fungal isolates.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Seed is the custodian of the genetic potential and most vital input for enhancing productivity hence quality of the seed determines the limits of productivity to be realized in a cropping system. The seeds associating with microbe proved hazardous for the seed or new plant created from it. Seed borne pathogen causes both, pre- and post-emergence losses at various stages of crop growth. Seeds are regarded as highly effective means of transporting plant pathogen over long distance. Besides these, mold fungi growing on the seed substratum produce mycotoxins. Such contaminated seeds are reported unsuitable for germination into normal seedlings and hazardous to human and animal. The consumption of such infested seeds is considered hazardous and poses several disorders to consumers (1).

Sesamum indicum L. is well known oldest, sixth oilseed crop plant, grown in 63 countries of the world belonging to the family Pedaliaceae, largely cultivated in India, China, Sudan, Burma and Mexico (2). It is grown in all major crops growing seasons for pearl shaped ovate very small protein rich seeds. The seed is also a rich source of linoleic acid, vitamin E, A, B₁ and minerals including calcium and phosphorus. The oil from seeds is beneficial to human health due to its ability to improve hair and skin health. It is a plant of medicinal value, having ability to prevent diabetes, lower blood pressure, prevent a wide variety of cancers, build strong bones, protect against radiation etc. It is also used as topping for bread and grain products, sushi cakes and other applications (3).

Sesamum indicum is prone to attack by diverse group of fungal pathogens causing several seed borne diseases which was reported to grow on stored seeds as internal seed borne and causes physiological damage to the seeds. During seedling emergence, the pathogen transmits from seed to seedling (4). The transmission and spread of diseases from seed to seedlings causing premature defoliation, multi-fold loss to both pre- and post-harvest crop, that adversely affect economy of poor farmers. Prevalence of seed borne mycoflora concern to this crop has been highlighted by researcher (5). Literature survey suggest that a little is known from the Nagpur region of Maharashtra state concerning to biodiversity of fungal flora adhering to seed surfaces of *Sesamum indicum*. It seems worthwhile considered that data on the diversity of fungal species of Nagpur region would be a great importance for predicting the extent of pre-and post-infections and might be of some use in future architecting bio-control mechanism to avert the seed deterioration and storage loss.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS:

A composite seed sample of *Sesamum indicum* L. from different cultivators, retailers and stockiest of Nagpur region have been screened for isolation of fungal flora employing standard blotter paper as well as agar plate technique

Metabolite effect of *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keisler on seedling emergence of *Hordeum vulgare* L.

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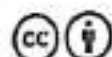
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Abstract

Diverse group of micro-fungal organisms are proved to secrete or excrete both primary non-toxic as well as secondary toxic metabolites during growth and metabolism. Metabolites of primary origin induce growth stimulating response while secondary metabolites appear to create disturbances in normal cell metabolism, growth and reproduction. The metabolites produced in growth nutrient medium at different growth intervals by *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keissler, a serious causal pathogen of leaf spot of *Hordeum vulgare* L., were isolated, confirm chemical nature and evaluated for their effect on seed germination, seedling emergence and fresh biomass production. An increase in per cent seed germination, seedling emergence and green biomass without any abnormalities over control were recorded with seven days old metabolites treated seeds while same parameters were declined with metabolites of longer duration. The metabolites responded uniformly in both the cultivars with the parameters undertaken. The U.V. absorption spectrum TLC and phytochemicals tests for isolated toxins confirmed phenolic in nature.

Keywords: Fungal metabolite, *Hordeum vulgare* L, *Alternaria alternata*, green biomass, vigour.

1. Introduction

Fungal metabolites are low molecular weight organic compounds secreted during growth and development. The toxic metabolites penetrate host tissues, directly act on living host protoplasm, and damage the somatic cells to influence the course of disease development [1]. The primary metabolites elicited growth stimulating response and serve as functional



Variation in aeromycoflora of Seminary Hills, Nagpur (M.S.) India

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ABSTRACT

Aeromycological survey was conducted for various locations of seminary hills area of Nagpur for winter season employing culture plate exposure method. A count of 4311 fungal colonies falls under 19 genera and 37 species have been confined on agar jelly during survey. Of these, a count of 13 genera was encountered in the month of September but its count was recorded enhance to 19 subsequently during December to February. A greater count of species was encountered on agar jelly in December and January while least count was recorded during September. Moderate genera count was confined in the month of October and November. Gradual increasing trend of fungal airspora was recorded from September to December and it was predominant in the January, contributing 31.3 per cent of total airspora then it was declined to 11.3 per cent in February. Deuteromycota was the most predominant group exhibiting in highest concentration of fungal propagules in environment contributing 42.9 per cent airspora followed by Ascomycota with 39.9 per cent airspora. Zygomycota contributed 8.9 percent fungal airspora while least concentration was reported for Oomycota in all month during survey. The variation in concentration of fungal flora in winter season may attributed to fluctuating weather and relative humidity, which supports fungal growth of same group and act inhibitory for others.

Keywords: Aeromycology, fungal airspora, extramural, micro-fungal, allergy, asthma

INTRODUCTION

Bio-particulates are considered major air contaminant of the atmosphere that includes the prominent allergens, active micro-fungal propagules and can survive in the wet or dry environment through scavenging nutrients from the atmosphere (Admas et al, 2013). Their prevalence in the environment are implicated to cause allergic symptoms in all segments of the population (Ivanovici, 2008), of them more than 80% microfungi genera have been associated with respiratory disorders (Ghosh et al., 2011).



Studies on diversity of seed borne fungal flora of *Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp from Nagpur region, MS, India

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ABSTRACT

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp is a protein-rich food legume providing seeds for human food, fodder for livestock, soil improvement benefits through nitrogen fixation. The blotter and agar plate technique as recommended by International Seed Testing Association are applied to routine seed health test for detection of seed born fungal pathogens from the seed sample. A population of 21 fungal species fall under 12 genera has been isolated from infested stored seed samples. A count of 10 isolates belonging to 6 genera of diverse fungal group confined on blotter as well as agar plate. Only 6 isolates representing 3 genera restricted to blotter paper while 5 genera each with single species confined only to agar plate as internal seed born contaminants. Ascomycota dominated with highest count of isolates followed by Deuteromycota and Zygomycota. Basidiomycota did not appear on the seed surface. Oomycota had single genera with individual species. Zygomycota represented 3 genera each with individual species. Ascomycota had fungal population of 11 species belonging to 3 genera. Amongst the total 21 isolates, *Aspergillus* dominated with 9 species, exhibiting higher count of species. *Curvularia* is subdominant with 2; while remaining genera had single species. Ascomycota dominated with half of the total incidence followed by Deuteromycota, and fungal incidence. Zygomycota and Oomycota had least incidence. Out of the total 56.3 percent incidence was recorded on blotter paper again 43.6 percent on agar jelly. Among the seed health test techniques, standard blotter paper method was proved comparatively superior over agar plate.

Keywords: *Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp, mycoflora; isolate, incidence, infestation

INTRODUCTION

The pathogen free seeds are considered as the vital factor for desired plant population and good economic harvest as seeds constitute the basic input for crop production. During pre- and post-harvest and even in

Effect of Aerobic Dance on Cardiovascular Parameters of Female Obese Adults

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the six weeks of aerobic dance impact on cardiovascular parameters of female obese adults. To achieve sixty (60) obese women were selected as samples for the experimental study. These subjects age ranged between 30 and 45 years. For this, a purposive sampling technique was used. Those who are diagnosed as obese by the consultant physician of the wardha institute of medical if the body mass index (BMI) was more than normal limits > 27.8 . Further, the sample subjects were randomly assigned into almost two equated groups, namely Aerobic dance group (ADG) ($n=30$) and Control group (CG) ($n = 30$). All these subjects were residing within radius of one to ten kilometers range in wardha city. Blood pressure and heart rate was selected as criterion variable and measured with Blood pressure and heart rate monitor. The aerobic dance training was administered 60 minutes per day for 6 days in a week for total period of 6 weeks. The data was collected before and after 6 weeks of training and analyses using ANCOVA. The result of the study showed that systolic and diastolic blood pressure between the groups was significant, $F(1,57) = 7.69$ and 4.488 , indicating that after adjusting pretest scores, there was a significant difference between the two groups on post- test scores on systolic and diastolic blood pressure. In contrast, heart rate found to be not significant, $F(1,57) = 3.33$. The findings of the study show that systolic and diastolic blood pressure tends to decrease as a result of aerobic dance training. It is concluded that aerobic dance is the proper physical activity form for 30-40 years old females obese subjects for developing cardiovascular system capacity. The stress on the cardiovascular system is minimized due to aerobic dance which was fun and re-creative. This might improve the life status of the obese subjects.

Keywords: Obese, Blood pressure, Heart rate, Female, Aerobic dance.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MOVEMENT TIME OF NAGPUR & AMRAVATI SOCCER PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present was to find out difference movement time of soccer players of Nagpur and Amravati. Hundred Soccer Players belonging to Nagpur ($n = 50$) and Amravati ($n = 50$) was selected as subjects for the purpose of this study. For the purpose of this study, those players were selected as subject they were represented or have represented their District in Inter District Soccer Tournament. The age of the subjects was ranged between 18 to 28 years.

Key words: Soccer, Movement time, Health and Fitness.

INTRODUCTION

A reasonable level of general physical fitness is prerequisite for effective, efficient motor learning. A good fitness level ensures a healthy body and this is important in any type of learning. Some of the fitness components most important in motor learning are cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength, muscular endurance and flexibility. The other fitness components are balance, agility, power, coordination and reaction time all of the fitness components have a role in the learning of motor skills. At times, depending on the skill and or the individual, some of these factors will be more important than others. However, each of these factors is relevant at some time. If all these factors are developed to their maximum level then there is a greater possibility that the motor skill begin performed will be performed more correctly and in a more efficient manner. A Comparative Study of Motor Performance. Power, balance, agility, speed, reaction time and kinesthetic perception are the traits of motor performance, and these traits plays major role in enhancing the performance of any game's skills. So researcher think that there might have any Physical Fitness component between Nagpur and Amravati Soccer Players.

Movement Time:

Movement time is scored in inches. So, that the lower score indicate better movement time. These variables influence the ability of a player to execute quick movement.

Table
Significance of Difference of Mean of Movement Time of Nagpur and Amravati Soccer Players

State	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean Difference	Std. Error	't' ratio
Maharashtra	56.482	15.20666551	10.88	2.482479	4.37*
Chhattisgarh	64.342	8.76883328			

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence 't' value required to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence with 98 degree of freedom was 1.98.



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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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Abstract : The rapidly developing situation with COVID-19 is posing challenges throughout the country by causing a significant downturn in the general economy particularly the agriculture sector. It has disrupted many activities in agriculture and supply chains because of lockdown that resulted to a non-fear of spread of Virus, non-availability of labor, transportation facility and market. Further the Prices have declined for almost all crops; still consumers are ready to pay. This paper analyses the impact of COVID-19 on Indian Agriculture sector and came out with the various measures to be taken for the survival of Agriculture in the Country.

Keywords: COVID-19, general economy, agriculture sector, supply chains, Prices

Introduction : The present pandemic of COVID19 has affected all walks of life all over the world. Protecting the people affected as well as ensuring the functioning of the economy has been the priority of nations. As the Corona virus attack created an unprecedented situation in the country, but in this challenging times the Indian Agriculture has affected and farm households across the country has also facing the problems. Small and marginal farmers has been badly affected because they are unable to continue working their own land, earn reasonable product prices for their crops, and problems in gaining access to markets for purchase or sale. Globally, agriculture



SKILL BASED COMMERCE EDUCATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

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 Nagpur

ABSTRACT

The growth of the any country is dependent upon the skilled workforce. In order to achieve sustain economic growth fresh commerce graduate should enable to get an employment opportunity for their sustain livelihood. For that a healthy environment of developing entrepreneurial and employment enhancement skill among the commerce graduate and making them employable and responsible citizens is crucial in this age. In this way commerce education can contribute to inclusive growth and sustainability of the country. Hence, an efforts is made in this paper, to highlight how commerce education can be useful in the creation of the sustain employment opportunities to fresh commerce graduates

KEYWORDS: commerce education, skilled workforce, sustain economic growth, employment opportunity

INTRODUCTION

The dynamically changing business environment demanding specialized and skill workforce. Similarly in order to achieve sustain economic growth the country is needed skill workforce, that they should enable to get an employment opportunity for their sustain livelihood. Therefore this has force higher education sectors of the country to redesign the curricula so that the need of dynamically changing environment and economic scenario shall be catered.

In India there are number of colleges and university offering commerce education like B.Com, M.Com, etc. The percentage of graduate in commerce in every year is increasing. The question is that how many of them get employment opportunity. The traditional commerce education has lost its vision and does not know whether employability of students or in-depth research in business problem is its focus. Though commerce education was started in 1886 over and hundreds and thirty seven years ago in India, still this discipline is facing countless problems that have direct bearing not only on the students career but also on the functioning of the business world [1].

Less than 10% of the three million-odd graduates in arts, science and commerce streams each year have employability skills and there is a need to

bring in skill-based quality education to improve employment chances [2].

Inclusive growth and Sustainable Development

Since independence, India is striving for the all round socio-economic development of the country. there are many five years plan, annual budget that cater specific issue in each plan. But in today's era many region of the country and people are not getting benefits of the economic growth. Cores of people of the country are facing problems like malnutrition, poverty, poor health, not getting proper food, clean water etc. therefore the gap between poor and rich is increasing. In order to bring such people in the growth process, the 12th five year plan of GOI is focusing on the Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development. The aim of the plan is to provide better livelihood to these people so that they can be benefited with the economic growth.

In this scenario the role of commerce education is that how commerce education is useful to provide an improved livelihood to the people at the bottom of the pyramid by empowering them to find how commerce education can be leverage for sustainable inclusive growth. In this respect commerce education can provide sustain employment and business opportunity to the commerce graduate. Report of National Audit Office, UK Says that One way to increase the sustainability of employment is to help people improve

Recent Trends in Modes of Banking Services in Indian Scenario

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Abstract:

The banking industry in India has seen the unprecedented changes in the overall operation of the bank and the way of delivering the banking services to high user and to unbanked area. With the advancement in the information technology, there has been a constant innovation in the banking system, which resulted in the Digitization of all banking system and evolving innovations like, Payment Bank, Small finance bank, touch banking and mobile app based banking. This paper aims to highlight the recent trends in modes of banking in the Indian banking system.

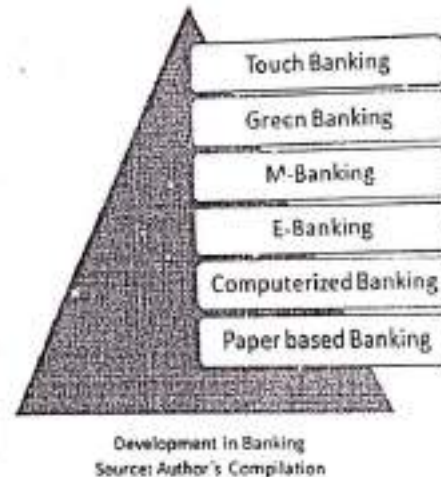
Keywords: banking, banking services, information technology, innovation, Digitization, touch banking, Mobile app based Banking.

Introduction:

The changing business environment with increased in the competition in the Financial Market and the growing professionalism and numbers of financial transaction among the people in the ordinary course of business has forced the banking organization both public, private and co-operative to bring the banking at the doorstep of the people. In the process of providing easy banking to high user and to those with unbanked, the banks adopting the use of technology so that their customer base will increase and stay in the competition.

With the advancement in the technology and the increased in the use of the information technology by the people banks has adopted various technologies in their overall banking system. It has not only brought the changes in their operation but also to providing the efficient and effective services to the customer, Now the any one can access banking at anywhere and anytime.

The following diagram shows the development in the banking:



Review of Literature:

Sanjay Kumar Dhanwani (2013) "Recent Trends in Indian Banking Industry" The banking industry has experienced a series of significant transformations in the last few decades. Among the most important of them is the change in the type of organizations that dominate the landscape. Since the eighties, banks have increased the scope and scale of their activities and several banks have become very large institutions with a presence in multiple regions of the country.

Asma Mobarek (2007) "E-Banking Practices and Customer Satisfaction - A Case Study in Botswana" Banks' external environment, including



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Rural Development through Entrepreneur Development

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Abstract :

Indian villages are not developed since long. The Rural development is now connected to entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship Development is a vital driver of economic growth, productivity, innovation, and job creation, and as a key aspect of economic dynamism. This paper focuses on the role of entrepreneurship development in the rural development.

Keywords : rural development, entrepreneurship, urbanization

Introduction :

Most of the rural areas around the world face economic challenges, due to their peripheral locations and also because of their declining economies. With the emergence of globalization and urbanization, many people who lived in rural areas before, have decided to move to urban centers, either for the updated infrastructure that cities have, or in exploration of the employment opportunities that industries in cities offer. This means that majority of rural regions and towns are facing migration and decline.

One response to the deterioration of traditional rural industries, such as agriculture and mining, has been the emergence of tourism orientated entrepreneurial activities. Certainly, many people indigenous to rural areas see tourism as a chance for them to stay and live in their region or town, without reducing their standard of living.

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Implications of Climate Change on the Agricultural Production and Demand-Supply

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Abstract

The agricultural productivity decreases with an increase in annual average temperature in most of the crops. The adverse impact of climate change on agricultural production specifies food security threat to small and marginal farming households and adversely affected due to climatic fluctuations. This paper focuses on the impact of climate change on the agriculture sector.

Keywords : climate, environment, demand-supply

Introduction :

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. It is characterized by parameters such as temperature, humidity, rain and wind. Climate is the long term pattern of weather conditions for a given area. Climate change refers to a significant variation in either the mean state of the climate or its variability, persisting for an extended period. India is home to extraordinary variation of climatic regions, ranging from tropical in the south to temperate and alpine in the Himalayan north, where elevated regions receive sustained winter snowfall. The nation's climate is sturdily influenced by the Himalayas and the Thar Desert. Four major climatic groupings dominate into which fall seven climatic zones which are defined on the basis of temperature and precipitation.

Currently we are able to secure food supplies under these varying conditions. All climate models predict that there will be more extreme weather conditions, with more droughts, heavy rainfall and storms in agricultural production regions.

Climate change is the supreme important global environmental challenge facing humanity with implications for natural ecosystems, agriculture & health. The perusal of general circulation models (GCM s) on climate change indicate that rising levels of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are likely to increase the global average surface temperature by 1.5-4.5°C over the next 100 years. The difference of average temperature between the last ice age and present climate is 6°C. This will raise sea-levels, shift climate zones pole ward, decrease soil moisture and storms. Global warming is predicted to affect agricultural production.

Food Consumption in India

Effect of Reverse Migration on Different Industries

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Abstract :

Migration is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by economic, social, political, geographical and environmental factors. Migration is an important element of human history, where people have been moving from one place to another in search of livelihood. With the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic situation in India and entire world; the economy slows down with the decreasing growth rates of GDP and growing unemployment rates. Majority of workers migrated towards their home state of home town. Due to this reverse migration majority of industries faced numerous problems. This paper focuses on the effect of reverse migration on different industries.

Keywords :reverse migration, industries, economy, pandemic

Introduction :

The initiation of the lockdown generated widespread panic among migrants across India's major cities and states of destination, kicking off intensive attempts to return predominantly to rural hometowns in the states of origin. From the scale of the tridmigration, it is evident that the government did not account for India's enormous magnitude of internal migrants, with the four-hour notice preceding the first lockdown taking migrant workers by surprise. The shutdown of commercial activities effectually cut off the primary source of income for many of these labour migrants, leaving them with little or no resources to ride out a twenty-one-day lockdown period which was likely to be the first among a number of successive nationwide lockdowns.

According to the 2011 Census, there were 450 million internal migrants in India by the 'Place of Last Residence' metric, thus accounting 37.7 per cent of the total population. Based on census trends, it is estimated about 600 million internal migrants in 2020. Among this, one-third are interstate and inter-district migrants which accounts to 200 million, and within this 200 million, two-thirds are projected to be migrant workers that roughly constitute 140 million.



Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Rural Development in India

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Abstract

In a corporatesetups, there are many stakeholders, one of them are business houses or organisations. These business houses contribute ominously to its pool that affect their internal stakeholders and support the initiatives of the company openhandedly. In India companies like Reliance and Tata are practicing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for decades, long before CSR become a popular base. There are numerous areas where companies have played a key role in addressing issues of education, health, environment and livings through their statements of CSR throughout the country. Business sector identify, promote and practice effective policies and practices to achieve triple bottom line. Majority oforganisations design and implementation of CSR initiatives in rural area which covers the entire community. Thispaperaims at studying the role of CSR in the rural development in India.

Keywords : CSR, rural development, community

Introduction

The majority of the poor in India, people living in villages and towns are in a state of neglect and underdevelopment with the poor people. The problems of starvation, ignorance, poor health, high mortality and illiteracy are graver in rural areas than in urban areas. Not only due to lack of resources but also because of the defects in our planning investment process and model. India has the potential to encounter these challenges in rural areas. However, the government efforts may not be adequate to provide basic services to its citizens. It is increasingly recognized that progress and welfare of society is not only the responsibility of government but many other stakeholders must be involved to attain the development goal. The corporate sector has a vital role to play in safeguarding that the private investment flows in these rural areas that have been left out of the development process till date and work for sustainable development of rural areas in general.

The meaning of CSR is two folded. First, it presents an ethics an organization should exercise for its internal as well as external employees. On the other hand, it means that the obligation of an organization for the environment and the society in which it operates. CSR is considered as a mean or a medium by which companies give somewhat back to society. Its mission is to offer innovative solutions for the social and environmental challenges. But the challenge for business and professional community is to identify urgencies and areas of CSR interventions that are important in the context of rural development sector. Therefore, it is essential to study and understand business, how companies are using their CSR initiatives or what is the impact of social responsibility actions in the socioeconomic development of the rural population.

2019-2020

Total **20** research papers were published in the Journals.

S. N.	Name of faculty members with subject	Title of paper	Name of Journal	Level	Impact factor	Published on
1	Dr. N. R. Petkar (English)	1) African American feminist consciousness in the novels of Toni Morrison	The Criterion online international research journal	International	5.96	August 2019
		2) From community identity to single self: A study of Bama 's sangati.	New Trends in research and innovation technology	International	5.13	December 2020
2.	Dr. (Mrs.) K. S. Borkar (Marathi)	3) स्वातंत्रोत्तर ग्रामीण कथेतील स्त्रीचे दुय्यम स्थान	B. Aadhar- Peer Reviewed Indexed Multidisciplinary International Research Journal	International	7.675 ISSN-2278-9308	March 2020
3.	Dr. A. R. Nagpure (Maths)	4) Axially symmetric bulk viscous cosmological solution with zero mass scalar field in general relativity	International Journal of engineering & creative sciences	International	4.013	2020
4.	Dr. (Mrs.) K. C. Mandlekar (Economics)	5) Employability & Business Opportunities through Fair & Festivals	Aayush International Interdisciplinary Research Journal,	International	6.293	March 2020
		6) Economic Implication of Domestic Violence	B. Aadhar, peer Reviewed Indexed, Multidisciplinary International Research Journal,	International	7.675	March 2020
5.	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh (English)	7) Role of English language in Increasing Employability in India: Remedies	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal Special issue 64	International	6.293	2019-20 Page No – 13-16
		8) Today's Culture and Domestic violence against Women	B. Adhar International Multidisciplinary Research Journal Special Issue ccxxvi 226	International	7.675	2019-20 Page no – 518-522,
		9) Indian Festival: A cultural Heritage	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal Special issue 71,	International	6.293	2019-20 Page No – 53- 56
		10) The presentation of Environment in Ancient Indian Culture	Environmental Challenges Today: Global perspective : Notion press.com 183113-1333952-NA-NED-TO-CHRI-REG-IND-DIY Paperback	International	----	2019-20
6.	Dr (Miss) M. M. Bhatkulkar (Zoology)	11) Sustainable Development Enhancing Society: Goals and Importance.	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	International	6.2	2019-20

7.	Dr. M. N. Bhajbhujje (Botany)	12) Intramural Aeromycoflora of Restaurant (Canteen) Of RTM Nagpur University Campus, Nagpur	Research Direction Special issue Feb. 2019 277 – 283 (ISSN No. 2321-5188)	National	5.7	9 th Feb. 2019
		13) Aeromycoflora Of Satpuda Botanical Garden, Nagpur	Research Direction Special issue Feb. 2019 269 – 276 (ISSN No. 2321-5188)	National	5.7	9 th Feb. 2019
8.	Dr. S. S. Tekade (Commerce)	14) A critical analysis of online transactions among college students	International Journal of commerce and management research, Volume 5, Issue 6 , ISSN-2455-1627	International	5.22	15 th Nov. 2019
		15) The critical analysis of role played by self-help group in financial stability among rural women	Review of research, Volume 8, Issue 9, ISSN-2249-894X	National	5.7631	June 2019
		16) Study of impact of pandemic on consumer behaviour and need prioritization with reference to retail sector.	International Journal of research in IT and management	International	6.505	Feb. 2020
9.	Dr. (Ms.)P. P. Kurhekar (Library)	17) Human right and domestic violence of women	International Multidisciplinary research Journal ISSN 2278-9308	International	7.675	March 2020
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		19) A comparative study of movement time of Nagpur & Amravati soccer players	International Journal of physical education, health & sports sciences	International	0.641	7 March 2020
11.	Dr. A. U. Deore (Zoology)	20) Awareness of COVID-19 among students of Nagpur	International Indexed, peer reviewed, Interdisciplinary, multilingual, multisubject research Journal ISSN 2395-759X	International	---	Sept. 2029


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African-American Feminist Consciousness in the Novels of Toni Morrison

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Abstract:

African- American Feminist consciousness is an awakening that one is oppressed not because one is ignorant, not because one is lazy, not because one is stupid but just because one is African- American and female. African American feminist consciousness is the consciousness of victimization. It is an apprehension that one is a victim because one is African- American, female and poor.

Black women are differentiated not only in terms of male standard and poverty but also most importantly by Euro- American women's standard.

Morrison projects black feminist consciousness through her novels. The Bluest Eye, Sula, Song of Solomon, Tar Baby, Beloved and Jazz. African American women have a unique place in American life and literature.

Keywords: Consciousness, Feminist, Oppressed, Victimization, Apprehension, Poverty.

Being an African American woman Toni Morrison has projected African- American feminist consciousness in her writings. African American feminist consciousness is an awakening that one is oppressed not because one is ignorant, not because one is lazy, not because one is stupid but just because one is African American and female. African American feminist consciousness is the consciousness of victimization It is an apprehension that one is a victim because one is consciousness female and poor.

African-American women have a unique place in American life and literature. Morrison knows this and therefore she says: "There is something inside (them) that makes (them) different from other people. It is not like men and it is not like white women" (Parker: 255). Because of their difference from the other categories of African society.

From Community Identity to Single Self: A Study of Bama's Sangati.

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Abstract :

Dalit literature is a literature of pains and agonies. It started from the undocumented oral folklore and tales of the past decades. Dalit literature was established in the 1960's and the 1970's particularly in Marathi and Gujarati. After two decades Tamil Dalit writing started in Tamilnadu. A Dalit woman Dalit amongst Dalits. Double oppressed by a patriarchal and caste tyrannical society. Here a Dalit woman bounce back against all odds. Here the writer not only lamenting but also celebrating spirit of Dalit women. This paper shows how Bama's Sangati changes the trend in Dalit literature. For very long time Dalits were used as commodities used by other now, they realized their self.

Keywords : Tyrannical, Patriarchal, Commodities, Agonies, Oppressed.

Introduction :

We all know that India is one of the world's largest democracies but a caste structured society. Here we find a large section of people living a life of subjugation and sadness. The caste system of Varna system in India oppressed the Dalit from thousands of years. After so many centuries of suppressed the Dalit struggle movement started and the able leadership of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar believes that only education could bring about a change in the oppressed lives of Dalits. He opened school and colleges for Dalits in Maharashtra. Realizing the importance of education, hundreds of Dalits send their children to study in these Dalit run institutes. Institutions produces the first generation of Dalit literature who eventually start their own magazines and printing presses. Education gave Dalits of self-confidence and ready to fight against their oppressors. In the words of M.F. Jilthe (1984:16). "The Voiceless found a voice here, the wordless found a word here." The struggle of Dalits in Maharashtra were influenced for liberation and equality. They form (Dalit Panthers Party) in 1972. They decided to spread awareness among Dalit about their existence. They want liberated from the shackles of untouchability. They wrote their literature which is in form of autobiographies, poems, stories etc. their works reveal that their pathetic and sadness as well as revolt against oppressor (Gautman 1995: 97).

In Tamilnadu Dalit writing came to existence nearly two decades after the Marathi Dalits movements. The term Dalit come from Marathi and means "Oppressed" and "Rooted in the Soil" the term itself against popularity in Tamilnadu only in the 1990's before that in the 1980's the Dalits were referred to by the Tamil equivalent *Taatzhatapattor* (these who have been put down) or *Odukkapattor* (the oppressed). Tamil Dalits writing caused by the Mandal Commission Report and the Ambedkar Centenary of 1994. Even Tamil Dalit writing influence from E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) worked for anti-caste and anti-religions. As the following observation suggests Tamil Dalit writing has a

specific Tamil History:

During the past sixty years the force of periyar rationalist thought the spread of the Dravidian movements ideas and the introduction of Marxist political and economic philosophy have proves a much more opportune context in Tamilnadu. Here the Dalit uprising is not confined only to the expression of Dalit literature are about as part and parcel of anti-caste struggles agitation or reserved places in the interest of social justice and political protest or economic equality." (Gautaman: 96)

Dalit writing bring out the trauma and suffocation experience by the untouchables in the hands of the upper caste. In this introduction the Dalit writing in the India Today Annual Issue of 1995, Raj Gautaman observed the twin achievements of decade-old Dalit writing in Tamil. First he is certain that Dalit writing has brought about a change in the attitude of Dalits. They no longer consider themselves inferior to the members of the other caste and feel infact equal. Dalits who lies asleep within the conscience of people of all caste." (P. 97) Secondly it has also instilled amongst the Dalits a confidence and pride about their existence. It is the laden with the twin objective of linearization and proud reflection of Dalit cultures.

After centuries of silence, when the Dalit writer felt then to expressed themselves autobiography became a fitting vehicle for this expression. The portrayal of the life of the Dalit individual was representative of the entire community.

"A public rather a private gesture ME-ism and superficial concerns about individual subject usually give way to collective subjection of a group." After the setting up of the Dalit panthers party a number of autobiographies were writing in Marathi but it was only after two decades that the first Dalit autobiography *Karukku* written by Bama arrived on the literary scene. The first of its kind in Tamil. *Karukku* was not only the first Dalit autobiography but achieved a specific identity having written by a Dalit Christian woman.

Axially Symmetric Bulk Viscous Cosmological Solutions with Zero Mass Scalar Field in General Relativity

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Abstract – In this paper, we have investigated axially symmetric cosmological model with bulk viscosity and zero mass scalar field in general relativity. The cosmological models are obtained with the help of the special law of variation for Hubble's parameter proposed by Berman (Nuovo Cimento 74B:182, 1983). Some physical properties of the models are discussed.

Keywords– Axially Symmetric space time, Zero- mass scalar field, Bulk viscosity, General Relativity.

1. Introduction

General theory of relativity proposed by Einstein [1] is the most successful theory of gravitation in which gravitation is described in terms of geometry.

The field equations in general relativity are,

$$R_i^j - \frac{1}{2} g_i^j R = -T_i^j, \quad (1)$$

where R_i^j , R & T_i^j have the usual meaning.

Moreover, in order to understand evolution of the universe, many authors constructed cosmological models containing a viscous fluid. The presence of viscosity in the fluid introduces many interesting features in the dynamics of homogenous cosmological model. Bulk viscosity plays an important role in cosmology in getting

the accelerated expansion of universe. The possibilities of bulk viscosity leading to inflationary like solution in General Relativity. Another feature of bulk viscosity is that it acts like a negative energy field in an expanding universe. Many authors have studied cosmological models with the presence of bulk viscous fluid and cosmic strings coupled with scalar fields which play a vital role in the discussion of large scale structure and behaviour of the early universe. Khadekar et al. [3] discussed bulk viscosity in Friedmann universe with a varying speed of light described by modified equation of state. The five dimensional Kaluza – Klein universe with bulk viscosity and cosmic strings in Brans Dicke theory has been studied by Naidu et al. [4]. Reddy et al. [5] have studied five dimensional Kaluza-Klein universe with bulk viscosity and cosmic string in $f(R, T)$ theory of gravity. Further Reddy et al. [6] discussed LRS Bianchi type -II universe in the presence of a bulk viscous fluid with one - dimensional cosmic strings in the scale-covariant theory of gravity proposed by Canuto et al. [7].

Role of English language in Increasing Employability in India: Remedies

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Abstract

Commerce as a term and practice has evolved in the 21 century. The ancient concept of domestic business has lead way to global competencies and expansion into new international markets, involving people speaking different languages from numerous linguistic backgrounds. A MNC works in diverse areas and in order to boost communication and enactment has adopted English as the language of communication. English is the fastest growing language of the modern world. Approximately nearly 600 million people use it on internet alone and Communication is the key to all business. The MNC culture has adopted English as the language of global business. In a way the employability of Indian students directly depends on their knowledge of English language. The corporates seek the following skills and attributes in a prospective candidate. In the present scenario English language learning and the role of a language teacher acquires utmost importance. Primarily the education system needs to review and assess the process of teaching, learning and evaluation of English language and need to incorporate new methods of teaching.

Keywords: Employment, Language skill, International trade

India is a multicultural and multidimensional country because of the varied social, cultural and economic diversity that exists. A number of dialects and regional languages have their own fully developed heritage of literature as well as local use. However with the changing times the British Empire that ruled a major part of the world used English as the common language of communication for centuries together. The empire has moved but left behind a heritage of common bond between different language using people and communities. The post-colonial theory did justice to the identity of native culture and literature. Edward Said' "Orientalism" distinctly highlighted the native culture and its originality. However with the changing time and with the advances of technology English has emerged as the language of commerce, technology, science and arts; cutting across the barrier of the nations. Today it has acquired the status of a global language. Commerce as a term and practice has evolved in the 21 century. The ancient concept of domestic business has lead way to global competencies and expansion into new international markets, involving people speaking different languages from numerous linguistic backgrounds. Increased use of internet has formed a global fusion and has created a modern global village cutting across the barriers of nativism, and culture. "Trade partners with no common native language will overcome the language barrier by communicating in a non-native language". (Hyejin Kua & Asaf Zussmanb 1) In this modern world of hyper-connectivity English has become the global language. In the era of multi-national companies, English is certainly the language of major corporates of the world. A MNC works in diverse areas and in order to boost communication and enactment has adopted English as the language of communication. "Economic growth means that more jobs require English, the expansion of education means that English is needed by more people for study; and for growing... (Graddol D.66) These companies require a common mode of communication. For instance a French company operating in China cannot connect to the Chinese people in French language neither employee in China can communicate at the head office in Paris in Chinese language. English is the fastest growing language of the modern world. Approximately nearly 600 million people use it on internet alone and Communication is the key to all business. When we take into consideration the Indian market then we see that in the last decade the monetary contribution of tertiary or service sector has increased but, the maximum number of employment is generated in the primary sector and majorities of employee are underpaid. Lack of employment skills is the main cause for their apathy. "There are several economic transition now underway in India, of which the most important from linguistic point of view are probably the shift to the service sector in both employment and contribution to GDP, the growing importance of regional trade, and the growth of the domestic economy" (Graddol D.40) The scene of higher education in India shows that we have the second highest population enrolled in higher education in the world. In the present situation statistics suggest that a majority of students are still taking non-professional courses creating more unemployment.

The MNC culture has adopted English as the language of global business. In a way the employability of Indian students directly depends on their knowledge of English language. "Communication skill is one of the most important skills required of a successful business manager ... A major goal of business communication educators is to prepare our students in their career"(Hynes & Bhatia 1) The corporates seek the following skills and attributes in a prospective candidate:

1. Communication in English
2. Computation
3. Critical thinking
4. Problem solving

**Today's Culture and Domestic Violence against Women****Dr. Archana k. Deshmukh**Asst. Prof. Dept. of English Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, commerce and Science
College, Wadi, Nagpur**Abstract**

In the today's rapidly growing society, woman plays an important role in all aspect of life-like: family, workplace, and society. However, the prevailing mindset from years believes that woman is physically and emotionally weaker than the men and thus the position of women are exploited. Indian culture is changing and rapid admiration for the western culture and life-style has consequently transformed the overall socio-cultural atmosphere of Indian society. The domestic violence is based on some traditional practices prevailing in the Indian society as well as due to adoption of western culture. It should be noted that, changing cultural norms and beliefs has influenced the domestic violence and gender inequality. This paper presents an argument in the impact and causes of domestic violence in the background of prevalent culture.

Keywords: Indian culture, domestic violence, changing cultural norms and beliefs

Introduction

In the 21st century, there is a paradigm shift in the culture and lifestyle. More and more advancement in the technology, changing working pattern and open world has resulted into a change in the human behavior and attitude. Further, traditional customs and practices are still prevailing in the society. There is a significant relationship between customs and practices as well as changing culture and lifestyle with the change in attitude of person, family, and society.

In the today's rapidly growing society, woman plays an important role in all aspect of their lives like family, workplace, and in society. However, the mindset prevailing from years is that woman is physically and emotionally weaker than the men and thus the place of women is exploited. In the modern times, Indian culture is changing rapidly. It admires the western style of living, so the overall socio-cultural part of the society has undergone tremendous change. The Indian culture is traditionally based on some customs and values linked with the religious and ethnic practices. It is a fact that, some customs and ethnic practices places restriction on women while in some aspects they have given equal importance to family as well as their own career.

The culture and social norms prevailing in the society shaped the behaviors of people and a change in these norms results into a changed in the behaviors. The change in the socio-cultural norms is the result of various factors that affect the overall society right from adapting to new culture or style of living etc. However in the context of Indian culture it is observed that, it has now shifted to western culture of living and working which has significantly affected the behavior of the people, so there is an increase in Domestic violence. The domestic violence is based on some traditional practices prevailing in the Indian society as well as due to adoption of western culture. It should be noted that, changing cultural norms and beliefs has influenced on the domestic violence and gender inequality. "Domestic violence may be physical, sexual or psychological, but all three can be present. What is subjectively defined and identified as "domestic violence" by victims can be strongly mediated by cultural beliefs, values and previous experience of abuse and may not coincide with standard clinical or research definitions." (Ashbury J, Atkinson J, Duke J.E., Eastaerl.P, Kurrle S, Tait P. and TurnerJ) various forms of domestic violence are being presented in the following diagram.

Indian festivals: A Cultural Heritage

Dr. Archana K. Deshmukh

Asst. Prof., Dept. Of English Jawaharlal Nehru Arts,
Commerce & Science College,
Wadi, Nagpur**Abstract:**

A culture characterizes the temper of the people, their life philosophy, considerations, ethics, ceremonies, spiritual beliefs and religious ethics. Indian culture represents antiquity which is perhaps the most logically coherent and a recognized philosophy in the history of humanity. Culture forms the foundation of pleasure and spectacles, and can deliver expressively and mentally stirring practices, that encourage celebration or contemplation. India is an cautious nation and the ritualistic background of the people alters every few miles. Although Indian culture in itself is a uniting force between these distinctions of rituals, People have their unique identity and culture varied viewpoints, traditions, inheritance as well as a new cultural identity. Religion has played a very pivotal role in attributing various social activities and rituals in India. Festivals in India has definite religious considerations hence has contributed immensely in carrying forward the ancient cultural heritage of this great nation. Apart from the pleasure of togetherness and communal interface, festivals provide an opportunity and exposure to ancient culture and traditions. The celebrations pass on the unique cultural inheritance from the past to present and will be handed over to the future generation with a cultural identity.

Keywords: Ancient India, culture, Religion, festivals, cultural heritage

Introduction:

One of the oldest and ancient cultures that exist on this globe is the Indian culture. A culture characterizes the temper of the people, their life philosophy, considerations, ethics, ceremonies, spiritual beliefs and religious ethics. Indian culture represents an antiquity which is perhaps the most logically coherent and a recognized philosophy in the history of humanity. The Indian culture has preserved one of the most captivating cultural heritages that comprehend all the exceptional and numerous aspects of its distinctive pattern of life. The conception

'Celebrations of life' is the source of all fairs and festivals celebrated in India. These festivals are an emanation of the life philosophy of Indian and are evident during Vedic, Post Vedic, Indus civilization, the Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa and the recent eras in the history of Indian civilization. This research presents an analytical presentation of how Ancient Indian culture has present day representation in many rituals and festivals and has contributed immensely in the conservation of Indian cultural heritage.

Methodology: This study is based on Primary and Secondary sources. Published research papers in various journals, articles of newspapers, magazines and books are used as secondary sources. A comprehensive analysis of the available literature was undertaken by using both printed and internet sources. Similarly, a detailed study and observation of various fairs and festival celebrated in India was undertaken.

Ancient Indian Culture: All the recognized ancient civilizations of this world, formed, practiced and adhered to certain basic perceptions, ideals and rituals that formed the core of its composition and sustainability. These values and attitudes were the binding thread between the people and nurtured wisdom of veneration for the culture they inhabited, Culture represents in the morals, principles, manners, and approaches of the people and forms the foundation of pleasure and spectacle, and can deliver expressively and mentally stirring practices, that encourage celebration or contemplation. It is also a source of articulating inventiveness, building a discrete individuality, and augmenting or conserving a society's identity through rituals and festivals. The various creative aspects of culture contributed towards evolving and establishing the Indian life philosophy. "People of those eras were given credit for their outputs in shaping much of Indian philosophy, literature, architecture, art and music. It was basically associated with the stretch of various religions, architecture, administration and writing system" (Biswas 309) Indian ethos and life beliefs are very exclusive. The acknowledgement to the manifestation of supreme power in the form of God that regulates and unites the human race is the most exceptional feature of this ancient culture. R.K. Biswas very distinctly points out that "India is having the oldest culture in the world and its civilization is considered to be 4,500 years old. According to the World GayatriPariwar(AWGP) organization, it is enlightened as 'Sa Prathama Sanskriti Vishvavara' which means the existence of first and the supreme culture in the world." (p.309) The customs we follow today were established thousands of years back.

The Culture was the defining factor of the Indian society. Though dissimilar theories were followed in different provinces, the reinforcing foundation of ancient Indian culture persisted. The ancient preaching guides the inconsequential day-to-day matters to extravagant ceremonies. The prime factors

The Presentation of Environment in Ancient Indian Culture

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INTRODUCTION

We derive the English word Culture from the Latin word cult or cults meaning cultivating, or nurturing, or purifying. It means creating and purifying something to the extent to be accepted by the masses as a sublime way of living. "Art, music, literature, architecture, sculpture, philosophy, religion and science can be seen as aspects of culture. However, culture also includes the customs, traditions, festivals, ways of living and one 'outlook on various issues of life.'" (Satpathy 3) A culture represents the incarnate design of the people, their life viewpoint, opinions, principles, sacraments, religious beliefs and morals. "Culture is the product of such an organization and expresses itself through language and art, philosophy and religion. It also expresses itself through social habits, customs, economic organisations and political institutions." (Sathpathy 3) Indian culture is one of the oldest and most ancient cultures that exist on this planet. Indian religion and art represents a history which is perhaps the most ancient, scientifically rational and an established culture in the history of humanity. We the Indians possess one of the most fascinating cultural heritages that encompass all the unique and various aspects of its unique pattern or way of life. This paper presents an analytical explanation of how ancient Indian culture was nature centric and encompassed the entire cosmology and disseminates a worldview with a better understanding of Nature.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ENHANCING SOCIETY: GOALS AND IMPORTANCE

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Abstract

Sustainable development is the getting sorted out guideline for meeting human improvement objectives while at the same time supporting the capacity of normal frameworks to give the common assets. In particular, supportable advancement is a method of getting sorted out society with the goal that it can exist in the long haul. This implies considering both the goals present and those of things to come, like the protection of the climate and regular assets or social and financial value.

Introduction

In 1987, the Bruntland Commission distributed its report, *Our Common Future*, with an end goal to interface the issues of monetary turn of events and ecological steadiness. In doing as such, this report gave the frequently referred to meaning of economical improvement as "advancement that addresses the issues of the present without trading off the capacity of people in the future to address their own issues" (United Nations General Assembly, 1987, p. 43). Yet fairly obscure, this idea of supportable improvement expects to keep up financial headway and progress while securing the drawn out estimation of the climate; it "gives a system to the mix of climate approaches and advancement procedures" (United Nations General Assembly, 1987). In any case, well before the late twentieth century, researchers contended that there need not be a compromise between natural manageability and monetary turn of events.

Financial aspects of Sustainability

By using monetary instruments, early scholars offered that strategies to ensure the climate could likewise advance development and make money. In 1920, Arthur Pigou noticed that the



A critical analysis of online transactions among college students

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Abstract

The online transactions have gained huge momentum in recent era. The present government has promoted online transactions in a big way. The majority of population have started using it. The various studies have shown that the college are using online transaction quite often. This research paper is an attempt towards judging the factors responsible for this scenario.

Keywords: online transaction, college students

1. Introduction

(Kumar) The E-commerce business in India has seen exponential growth over the last decade. This growth is due to many contributory factors, including rapid adoption of technology by Indian consumers, large increases in the number of internet users, new enabling technologies, innovative business models and alternative payment options offered by E-commerce companies. (kumar) online shopping is one of the most popular activities that take place on internet. Online shopping is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet using a web browser. Since the emergence of the World Wide Web, merchants have sought to sell their products to people who surf the Internet. The online business is here to stay and will continue to blossom. There have been incidences where the online business has performed well and has hampered the growth of traditional business in big way. The growth of internet and Smartphone era are increased. The online transaction are online purchase and selling without face to face conversation. People initially use credit cards and debit cards but now use an e-wallet like Paytm etc. Its shows customer with virtual wallet for online payment and empowering to buy product and service on the web.

Review of literature Cash less transaction are not possible without internet, hence government must investigate in infrastructure which will promote internet. Free wifi zones must be made available at market place.

According to David B. Humphrey, Lawrence B. Pulley, and Jikka M. Vesala (November 1996): states that it's consist of initiated, processed and received electronically. The scope of the e-payment services provider controls the business concepts from person to person.

Observe in "Growth of E-Commerce in India" that though online travel and hotel bookings has the lion's share of e-commerce market, their share has comparatively fallen over the years due to the recent increase and consequent rise of e-tailing services.

Research Methodology

Objectives of study

1. To study the profile of students availing online transaction.

2. To study the reasons for availing online transaction

Hypothesis
The family income is not associated with online transaction. The primary data was collected from 100 respondents. The method of data collection was simple random sampling method. The main questions of questionnaire were discussed below

Table 1

Particulars	Categories	Number of Respondents	Percentage %
Gender	Male	56	56%
	Female	44	44%
Age	0-18	24	24%
	18-20	22	22%
	20-22	21	21%
	22-25	31	31%
	25 & above	02	02%
Qualification	U.G. [I]	45	45%
	P.G. [I]	20	20%
	Professionals [I]	30	30%
	Ph.d [I]	05	05%
Family's Gross Annual income	Below 4 lakh	35	35%
	4 to 8 lakh	20	20%
	8 to 12 lakh	35	35%
	12 to 16 lakh	10	10%

Table 2: Are you aware about online transaction?

Sr. No	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	96	96%
2	No	1	1%
3	Partially	3	3%
	Total	100	100

Table 3: Have you done transaction online?

Sr. No	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	84	84%
2	No	1	1%
3	Sometimes	15	15%
	Total	100	100



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THE CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ROLE PLAYED BY SELF HELP GROUP IN FINANCIAL STABILITY AMONG RURAL WOMEN

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ABSTRACT:

Today, the self-help group movement is increasingly accepted as an innovation in the field of rural credit in many developing countries including India to help the rural poor considered a vehicle to reach the disadvantaged and marginalized section. There is rapid acknowledgement about SHG. This paper tries to explain the role of SHG in financial status of women.



KEYWORDS: SHG, Financial Stability.

INTRODUCTION :

The self help groups are the one who has taken prime responsibility of social development through women empowerment. It is now almost two-decade old. It is reported that the SHGs have a role in hastening country's economic development. SHGs have now evolved as movement. Self Help Groups are groups of 10 to 20 women or men who want to improve their living conditions by setting up their own savings and loan fund. The fund is owned by the group and consists of the savings of the members. The fund is used to make short-term loans with interest to members.

A SHG is an informal

association to enhance the member's financial security as primary focus and other common interest of members such as area development, awareness, motivation, leadership, training and associating in other social inter-mediation programmes for the benefit of the entire community.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Kaneria) in his research paper make an effort to analyze that empowering women entrepreneurs. He found that it is essential for achieving the goals of sustainable development and the bottlenecks hindering women progress must be eradicated to entitle full participation in the business. Tools like training programs, Newsletters, mentoring, trade fairs and exhibitions are be a source for entrepreneurial

development.

(Gurumoorthy) explained the Self Help Group (SHG) as a crucial alternative to achieve the success of rural development and to get participation in all rural development programmes. It must be an well established set which provide micro-credit to the rural women on the basis of the group savings without any conspiracy.

(Manimekalai and Rajeswari) analyses the socio-economic role of self-help group women empowerment in Tamil Nadu and examined the factors which had inspired the women to become SHG members and ultimately as entrepreneurs. The researchers analysed the nature of economic activities and the Performance in terms of growth indicators such as investment turnover, employment, sources of



Study of Impact of Pandemic on Consumer Behavior and Need Prioritization with Reference to Retail Sector

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Abstract :

The entire world come under lockdown orders and consumers around the world started to avoid human contact, retailers are scrambling to adapt. They recognize the global response to the pandemic will have a significant impact on their business. They realize the situation is changing daily. And they have faced many problems like consumer perception towards goods with the changing priorities. This paper aims at what are the impact of pandemic on consumer behavior and their priorities with reference to the retail industry in India.

Keywords : retail, consumer behavior, prioritization

Introduction :

The entire world is facing an extraordinary crisis. The pandemic has sent shockwaves throughout global communities, dislocated international supply chains and generated steep selloffs in financial markets. It has nowadays become clear that the high street will take on a very different form once the pandemic is over. Frailer players will, unfortunately, cease to exist, leaving behind smaller but more resilient sectors that have acted fast.

It is important for the company to measure the consumer behaviour for the growth and increase market share. The COVID-19 crises have severe influences on the purchase behaviour and



Human right and domestic violence of women

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Abstract

Women constitute half the worlds population and are entitled to all human rights on an equal basis with men. The history of this discrimination is as old as the history of civilisation itself. The women have suffered so much, for merely being women from all recognized social institution that have existed so far that if we dare right a book on the tortures and cruelty and biases they have face, it may run in thousand volumes. If we try to trace the origin of this sorry state of affairs we will find that the discrimination has already started was in its nascent stage.

Introduction

Domestic violence in India includes any form of violence suffered by a person from a biological relatives but typically is the violence suffered by a woman by male members of her family or relatives. Domestic violence is a worldwide problem which include s abuses physical , emotional and sexual violence in any form.

The right to equality between men and women in marriage and family life is also recognized in various human rights instrument including the universal declaration of human right the international covenant on civil and political rights the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, the convention of the nationality of married women. And the convention on consent of marriage, minimum age for marriage and registration of marriage .the convention on the elimination of all forms of all forms of discrimination against women requires state parties to take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations.

Defination

As given main article protection of women from domestic violence Act 2005 domestic violence is define as any act omission or conduct of the respondent shall constitute domestic violence case it,

1. Harms or injuries on endangers the health , safety. Life, limb or well being weather mental or abuse verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse.
2. Harasses , harms, injuries or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to her to meet any unlawful demands for any dowry or other property or valuable security.
3. Has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or any person related to her by any conduct mentioned in clause

Different Forms Of Domestic Violence

1. PHYSICAL VOILENCE

2. EMOTIONAL ABUSE

- a) Physical violence -physical injury, slapping, punishing, biting, hitting, throwing objects, beating, threatening with any forms of weapon or using a weapon.
- b) Emotional abuse- psychological abuse can erode a women's sense of self and can be incredibly harmful to overall mental and physical wellbeing. It includes harassment, threats, verbal abuse such as name calling, degradation, blaming , stalking, and isolation.
- c) Dowry related abuse and deaths – women suffered domestic violence in the form of physical abuse on death when she is taugt to have no dowry with marriage.

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Effect of Aerobic Dance on Cardiovascular Parameters of Female Obese Adults

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the six weeks of aerobic dance impact on cardiovascular parameters of female obese adults. To achieve sixty (60) obese women were selected as samples for the experimental study. These subjects age ranged between 30 and 45 years. For this, a purposive sampling technique was used. Those who are diagnosed as obese by the consultant physician of the wardha institute of medical if the body mass index (BMI) was more than normal limits > 27.8 . Further, the sample subjects were randomly assigned into almost two equated groups, namely Aerobic dance group (ADG) ($n=30$) and Control group (CG) ($n=30$). All these subjects were residing within radius of one to ten kilometers range in wardha city. Blood pressure and heart rate was selected as criterion variable and measured with Blood pressure and heart rate monitor. The aerobic dance training was administered 60 minutes per day for 6 days in a week for total period of 6 weeks. The data was collected before and after 6 weeks of training and analyses using ANCOVA. The result of the study showed that systolic and diastolic blood pressure between the groups was significant, $F(1,57) = 7.69$ and 4.488 , indicating that after adjusting pretest scores, there was a significant difference between the two groups on post-test scores on systolic and diastolic blood pressure. In contrast, heart rate found to be not significant, $F(1,57) = 3.33$. The findings of the study show that systolic and diastolic blood pressure tends to decrease as a result of aerobic dance training. It is concluded that aerobic dance is the proper physical activity form for 30-40 years old females obese subjects for developing cardiovascular system capacity. The stress on the cardiovascular system is minimized due to aerobic dance which was fun and re-creative. This might improve the life status of the obese subjects.

Keywords: Obese, Blood pressure, Heart rate, Female, Aerobic dance.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MOVEMENT TIME OF NAGPUR & AMRAVATI SOCCER PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present was to find out difference movement time of soccer players of Nagpur and Amravati. Hundred Soccer Players belonging to Nagpur (n = 50) and Amravati (n = 50) was selected as subjects for the purpose of this study. For the purpose of this study, those players were selected as subject they were represented or have represented their District in Inter District Soccer Tournament. The age of the subjects was ranged between 18 to 28 years.

Key words: Soccer, Movement time, Health and Fitness.

INTRODUCTION

A reasonable level of general physical fitness is prerequisite for effective, efficient motor learning. A good fitness level ensures a healthy body and this is important in any type of learning. Some of the fitness components most important in motor learning are cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength, muscular endurance and flexibility. The other fitness components are balance, agility, power, coordination and reaction time all of the fitness components have a role in the learning of motor skills. At times, depending on the skill and or the individual, some of these factors will be more important than others. However, each of these factors is relevant at some time. If all these factors are developed to their maximum level then there is a greater possibility that the motor skill begin performed will be performed more correctly and in a more efficient manner. A Comparative Study of Motor Performance. Power, balance, agility, speed, reaction time and kinesthetic perception are the traits of motor performance, and these traits plays major role in enhancing the performance of any game's skills. So researcher think that there might have any Physical Fitness component between Nagpur and Amravati Soccer Players.

Movement Time:

Movement time is scored in inches. So, that the lower score indicate better movement time. These variables influence the ability of a player to execute quick movement.

Table
Significance of Difference of Mean of Movement Time of Nagpur and Amravati Soccer Players

State	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean Difference	Std. Error	't' ratio
Maharashtra	56.482	15.20666551	10.88	2.482479	4.37*
Chhattisgarh	64.342	8.76883328			

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence 't' value required to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence with 98 degree of freedom was 1.98.

3. AWARENESS OF COVID-19 AMONG STUDENTS OF NAGPUR

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Abstract

This work was undertaken to investigate Awareness of COVID-19 among male and female students of District Nagpur, Maharashtra with different age-groups. A sample of 150 students from senior secondary school and college was selected. The data was collected by using structural COVID-19 survey-based Questionnaire. To find out awareness of COVID-19 Mean, Median, Mode, standard Deviation and Kurtosis was used. To find significant differences among male and female students T-test was used. The students in age-group (13-19) termed as adolescents and students of age-group (20-28) termed as adults. The results of this investigation show that there is no significant difference in COVID-19 awareness among male and female students with different age-groups. It was also notice that awareness was not more than average among students irrespective of their age and gender.

Keywords: COVID-19, Nagpur, Adolescents

1. Introduction

Corona viruses are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome MERS and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome SARS. A novel COVID-19 was identified in 2019 in Wuhan, China. This is a new corona virus that has not been previously identified in Human (WHO, 2020) [1]. COVID-19 spreads, primarily, through contact, coughing and sneezing from a infected individual.

World Health Organization (WHO) announced COVID-19 as a pandemic on March 12, 2020. In India this is feasible only with active support of people of India [2]. Participation and taking action to avoid spread of COVID-19 infection among people is possible only if they are well aware about it. Various sources such as social media, friends, family, government campaigns were active to provide knowledge about spread of awareness of COVID-19 and no doubt, these sources have provided enough valuable information about it but