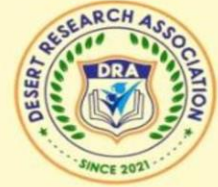




# DRA Annual



## International Conference

ON

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)

**OCTOBER 04-05, 2024**



## SOUVENIR & ABSTRACT

**Jointly Organized by**

**Desert Research Association (DRA) H.Q. Jodhpur**

**Govt. Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur)**

**Dept. of Geography**

**Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar, (Raj.)**

**Collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, JNVU, Jodhpur (Raj.)**

**& Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh),**

visit to - [www.desertresearchassociation.org](http://www.desertresearchassociation.org)



DRA Annual

# *International Conference*

ON

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION:  
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

**(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)**

**04-05<sup>th</sup> October 2024**

**FRIDAY-SATURDAY**

# **SOUVENIR & ABSTRACT**

Jointly organised by

Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 2

Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar

In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)



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**KEYOTE SPEAKER**



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VICE DEAN, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,  
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कुलपति



सत्यमेव जयते

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फोन : 0291-2987900  
email : mmu.jodhpur@rajasthan.gov.in

क्रमांक : MMU/2024/1219

दिनांक : 24/09/24

### Best Wishes



I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to you and the entire organizing team for your exceptional efforts in organizing International Conference on "Socio-Economic Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges" to be held on October 4<sup>th</sup> 2024. I am confident that the conference will foster meaningful discussions and collaborations.

Please accept my best wishes for a successful and impactful conference.

Warm regards,

Dr. Mahendra Kumar Aseri

Vice- Chancellor

Marwar Medical University, Jodhpur

Dr. Asha Parmar

Convener

Desert Research Association, Jodhpur



Education • Healthcare • Research

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**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**



Prof. (Dr.) Kanhaiya Lal Shrivastava  
Vice-Chancellor

जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय  
JAI NARAIN VYAS UNIVERSITY

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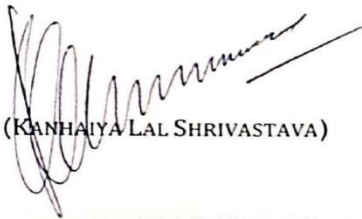


MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Desert Research, Association, Govt. Girls College Jhalamand, Department of PG studies in Geography, Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government P.G College, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan), Nehru Study Centre Research, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur and Kalinga University are organizing a International Conference on "Socio-economic Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges" on 04-05th Oct. 2024.

I wish and hope that the conference will serve a useful platform for academicians, researchers and professionals in the relevant discipline and domains to present their research contributions and share their ideas. The event promises to be a rewarding experience for the delegates, faculty and students. As India celebrates Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, the 75th year of Indian Independence, the event will definitely act as a platform to engage all the stakeholders to contribute in a drive for change to a better world.

I convey my good wishes to all the delegates, Convener, Coordinator and Organizing Secretary for the grand success of this Conference.



(KANHAIYA LAL SHRIVASTAVA)

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

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प्रो. अजय कुमार शर्मा  
कुलपति  
**PROF. AJAY KUMAR SHARMA**  
Vice Chancellor



एम बी एम विश्वविद्यालय  
(राज्य वित्त पोषित विश्वविद्यालय - राजस्थान सरकार)  
जोधपुर - 342011 (राजस्थान), भारत  
**MBM UNIVERSITY**  
(State Funded University - Govt. of Rajasthan)  
Jodhpur - 342011 (Rajasthan), India

No. MBM/VC/.....2024/2774

Date : 01/10/2024



Dear distinguished guests, esteemed speakers, and participants,

I am honored to be a part of this prestigious conference on Socio-Economic Transformation: Challenges and Opportunities. The gathering of scholars, policymakers, and industry leaders is going to set a testament to our institution's commitment to foster intellectual discourse and address pressing global issues.

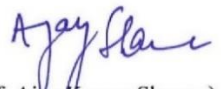
The theme of this conference resonates deeply with our institution's mission to promote inclusive growth, social justice, and sustainable development. As we navigate the complexities of the 21st century, it is imperative that we confront the challenges and seize the opportunities presented by socio-economic transformation.

This conference provides a unique platform for exploring innovative solutions, sharing knowledge, and forging collaborations that can drive positive change. I encourage you to engage in meaningful discussions, challenge assumptions, and explore new perspectives.

The institution is dedicated to cultivate a community of scholars who can address the intricacies of socio-economic transformation. This conference reinforces our commitment to interdisciplinary research, policy engagement, and social impact.

I extend my gratitude to the organizing committee, speakers, and participants for their tireless efforts in making this conference a success. Your collective expertise and enthusiasm will undoubtedly enrich our understanding of socio-economic transformation and inspire actionable strategies.

Thank you, and I wish you a productive and enlightening conference.

  
(Prof. Ajay Kumar Sharma)  
Vice-Chancellor

M. +91 99280 82027 Email : vc@mbm.ac.in, vcmbmjodhpur@gmail.com, sharma\_ajayk@yahoo.com

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

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## Prof. Rajendra Parihar

M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (J.N.U. New Delhi)

**PRESIDENT- DESERT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION**

Former Professor & Head, Department of Geography,  
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur.

### CHIEF EDITOR

- Indian Journal of Geography

### LIFE MEMBER

- Indian Science Congress
- Chetana Mahavidhyalay, Sahraj, Dhanbad, Jharkhand
- National Association of Geographers, India (NAGI)
- Rajasthan Geographical Association (RGA)
- Punjab Geographers Association (PGA)



### MESSAGE

It is a matter of great proud and privilege for me to inform all of us, regarding the two days International Conference, being jointly organised by Desert Research, Association, Govt. Girls College Jhalamand, Department of PG studies in Geography. Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government P.G College, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan) in collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur and kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) on October 04-05, 2024. Theme - Socio-Economic Transformation: **Opportunities and Challenges**. The conference are also very imprical in its approach considernig global to local perspective.

Socio-Economic Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges plays a very significant role in twenty first century. The desert regions of the world in general and India n desert in Particular, seems to be a real lab work for young researchers and get the outcome of Human Centric theories and their practical use in the desert life style. The very positive outlook and resource management skills as well as deep rooted art and rich culture of these areas are world fame in natural ways, needs no introduction at all.

I am very optimistic, that this conference would provide conducive platform for country side scholars, grass root researchers and senior academicians, administrators, planners, tourists and folk artists, social workers, young entrepreneurs to disseminate their creative ideas, among each other and would lead to the great success to achieve the intended out comes for social eefits.

I heartily acknowledge the co-operation extended by our patron, collaborators, sponsors, friends, volunteers well wishers etc. I convey my best wishes to all the organizers, participants, delegates, helpers for grand success of this academic efforts etc.

Date : September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2024

(Prof. Rajendra Parihar)

### Jointly organised by

Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 7

Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar

In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)



**Professor of Social History  
Universitas Negeri Semarang  
Indonesia**

**MESSAGE**

I am pleased that Desert Research Association, Nehru Study Centre, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.), Govt. Girls College Jhalamand, and Dept. of P.G. Studies in Geography, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Govt. College Sri Ganganagar (Raj.) is going to jointly organize the DRA Annual an international conference on Socio-Economic Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges.



Most of the Asian countries in the past were colonized countries. The colonial governments were originally related to mercantilism activities, but their development was associated with the direct impact of the Industrial Revolution. These countries undergo an economic exploitation process from the invaders. Exploitation concerns natural resources and human resources. In the XIX century, the land of the population role was used as a plantation industry.

After Indonesia's independence, economic dualism continues for decades. The modern economic sector is still controlled by the former invaders. The former colonized nations are very dependent on the nations of ex-invaders, especially those concerning technology, and capital. Thus the colonized countries still depend on the former invaders. Former colonial countries gathered into groups of developed countries, and colonized countries entered developing state organizations. In a further development, the colonized countries carried out reforms and modernization. They want to break away from dependence on the invaders and build a new economy that is more advanced, and not dependent on the colonial countries. This process begins with the birth of new industrial countries such as Japan, Korea, and Singapore. It was followed by other countries with a large population: China, India, and Indonesia.

I am sure that this conference will help experts in various social sciences disciplines to understand the Socioeconomic transformation taking place in Asian countries towards developed countries.

I wish the seminar committee success in organizing this conference.

Prof. Wasino, M.Hum.

Date: 29 September 2024

Professor of Social History  
Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

**Jointly organised by**

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**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgargh)**





"Om Shree Gangai Nathay Namh"

**Dr. RUMA DEVI**  
(NATIONAL AWARDEE)



**RUMA DEVI**  
**FOUNDATION**

CIN No.: U85300RJ2021NPL074963

Ref. No. RDP2024-025/468

Date : ...२६.०९.२०२४.....

रूमा देवी  
निदेशक, रूमा देवी फाउंडेशन  
बाड़मेर, राजस्थान



संदेश

मुझे अत्यंत हर्ष हो रहा है कि डेजर्ट रिसर्च एसोसिएशन भूगोल विभाग, राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय झालामंड और डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर राजकीय कॉलेज श्रीगंगानगर के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में के सहयोग से "सामाजिक आर्थिक परिवर्तन: चुनौतियों एवं संभावनाएँ" विषय पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय कॉन्फ्रेंस का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार के आयोजन न केवल शिक्षा और अनुसंधान के विविध पहलुओं पर गहन विमर्श का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं, बल्कि शोधकर्ताओं, शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक सशक्त मंच भी प्रस्तुत करते हैं, जहाँ वे विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

इस संगोष्ठी के माध्यम से हमें शिक्षा और सतत विकास के क्षेत्र में उभरती संभावनाओं को समझने और उन पर सार्थक चर्चा करने का अवसर मिलेगा, जो भविष्य में नए आयाम और नवाचार स्थापित करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण आयोजन के लिए आयोजकों को अपनी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ प्रेषित करती हूँ और इसकी पूर्ण सफलता की कामना करती हूँ।

रूमा देवी-  
निदेशक, रूमा देवी फाउंडेशन

Narishakti Puraskar (2018), Speaker and Panelist (Harvard University- 2020), KBC Karamveer Award (2019), Cover Page Feature India Today (2019), Designer of the Year (2019), Doctor of Philosophy (Art and Textile Design) Honoris Causa (2020) By Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phule University Jaipur, 27th Janki Devi Bajaj Puraskar (2020), Iconic Woman Award (2020), Honored as the 'Goodwill Ambassador of Tribes India' and Brand Ambassador for the Rajivika scheme and Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao initiative.

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**



## Dr. Prem Prakash Solanki

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Department of Chemistry  
Institute of Science  
Banaras Hindu University  
Varanasi-221005 (Uttar Pradesh), India  
E-mail: [ppsolanki@bhu.ac.in](mailto:ppsolanki@bhu.ac.in), [ppsolankibhu@gmail.com](mailto:ppsolankibhu@gmail.com)  
Mobile: +91 9453361476



### Message

I fill with immense-pleasure to learn that Desert Research Association (DRA), H. Q. Jodhpur; Nehru Study Centre, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur; Government Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) and Department of Geography, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government College, Sri Ganganagar in collaboration with Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) are going to jointly organize the DRA Annual International Conference on “Socio-Economic Transformation: Opportunity and Challenges” in hybrid mode on 4-5 October 2024 in Jodhpur (Rajasthan), India. This conference is an inspiring platform to enhance awareness in the “Socio-Economic Transformation: Opportunity and Challenges” field.

It is necessary to spread awareness among the people about opportunities and challenges related to “Socio-Economic transformation” for the development of any country. Since, it is a process in which output income, employment, and gross domestic product of the economy are generated from sectors other than agriculture-based. The non-agriculture-based sectors such as manufacturing, small-scale industries, technology, and service sectors lead to a shift in the economy from agriculture-based to other sectors.

The factors such as health, education, energy (specially solar and wind renewable energy), technology, and socio-economic status must be discussed in thoroughly with current opportunities and challenges for the Socio-Economic Transformation of the desert region. Of course, deep deliberations on the presentation and discussion in the conference based on the issue related to the theme will fulfill the requirement of the DRA objectives in the future.

I am sure and believe that the in-depth negotiations on the theme based in the conference will have tremendous value and will help immensely the academicians, researchers, and professionals to make their contribution to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat 2047.

I wish to congratulate and best wishes to the entire organizing team for the grand success of the two-days International Conference.

(Prem Prakash Solanki)

### Jointly organised by

Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 10

Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar

In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)



**Dr. Shyam S. Khinchi**  
(Vice- President, Desert Research Association)  
Head, Dept. of Geography  
Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Govt. College,  
Sri Ganganagar (Raj.)



## Massege

The International conference on Socio-Economic Transformation: Opportunities & Challenges (An Interdisciplinary Approach) has jointly organised by Desert Research, Association, Govt. Girls College Jhalamand, Department of PG studies in Geography. Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government P.G College, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan) in collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur and kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) on October 04-05, 2024 at Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.). This conference went successful because of your presence and support. I am very delighted to share with you that the presence of dignitaries, an impressive line-up of scholars from across the country, the support of sponsors and media partners, and an array of carefully selected, well-researched, and well-presented papers on the subject.

All the resource persons conducted very engaging and fruitful sessions. The main aim of this conference was to bring together leading academicians, researchers, technocrats, practitioners, and students to exchange and share their experiences and research outputs on all aspects of Research, Education, and Sustainable Development. It was also meant to provide a premier interdisciplinary platform to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered and solutions adopted in the field of Geography.

This Conference has, without a shade of doubt, made the academic fraternity richer, with the additional literature in form of scholarly works on the subject. The views expressed and explored on this platform by the resource persons and paper presenters made the audience rethink ideas that we cling on to unthinkingly in our day-to-day life.

We hope the entire day has been fruitful and that you will be able to make the most of the sessions you attended.

Thank you for being here with us and have a safe journey home.

(Dr. Shyam S. Khinchi)

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**Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 11**

**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**

**Dr. Bharat Kumar****Conference Director****Director,****Nehru Study Centre,****Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur****&****Assistant Professor****Department of Hindi, JNVU Jodhpur (Raj.)****संदेश**

हमारे लिए यह हर्ष का विषय है कि डेजर्ट रिसर्च एसोसिएशन की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में नेहरू अध्ययन केन्द्र, जयनारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर भागीदार है। इस संगोष्ठी के आयोजन में राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय, झालामंड जोधपुर, भूगोल विभाग, भीमराव अंबेडकर राजकीय महाविद्यालय- श्री गंगानगर तथा कलिंगा विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़) का भी सहयोग रहेगा।

गौरतलब है कि भारत के नक्शे में पश्चिमी राजस्थान का मरुधरा क्षेत्र अपनी भौगोलिक, सामरिक, जैव विवधता, भू-संपदा एवं राजनीतिक पृष्ठभूमि के मद्देनजर विशिष्ट स्थान रखता है, ऐसे में जेएनयू से जेएनवीयू तक की यात्रा के भागीदार बने प्रो. राजेन्द्र परिहार के निर्देशन में डेजर्ट रिसर्च एसोसिएशन बेहतर कार्य कर रहा है। नेहरू अध्ययन केन्द्र, जयनारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी “Socia – Economic Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges” में सहयोगी की भूमिका अकादमिक उपलब्धियों के साथ ही एक गौरवपूर्ण क्षण है। मुझे पूर्ण उम्मीद है कि इस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी में सामाजिक-आर्थिक बदलाव, अवसर एवं चुनौतियों पर गंभीरता से चर्चा होगी तथा भविष्य के नीति निर्माण में संगोष्ठी अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह करेगी।

प. नेहरू की प्रसिद्ध उक्ति है कि “विश्वविद्यालय मानवता, सहिष्णुता, तर्क, विचारों की स्वतंत्रता और सत्य की खोज का प्रतीक होता है।” जयनारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर के कुलपति प्रो. के. एल. श्रीवास्तव द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी के आयोजन में हर संभव सहयोग प्रदान किया गया, इसके लिए सभी आयोजक मंडल आभारी रहेंगे। इस संगोष्ठी के आयोजन में प्रो. आशा परमार की मेहनत का कोई सानी नहीं है, प्रो. श्याम सिंह खींची ने भी अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह किया। अंत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी के आयोजन सचिव डॉ. श्रवण कुमार द्वारा बेहद मेहनत, लगन एवं तत्परता से कार्य किया गया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन हो रहा है।

मैं आयोजक मंडल, सहयोगी संस्थान, विद्वत-जन एवं प्रतिभागियों को बधाई प्रेषित करता हूँ तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी के सफल आयोजन की कामना करता हूँ।

**डॉ. भरत कुमार****Jointly organised by****Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 12****Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar****In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**



**Prof. Asha Parmar**  
Principal  
Government Girls College  
Jhalamand, Jodhpur  
(Rajasthan)



## Message

It gives an immense pleasure to learn that Desert Research Association (DRA), H.Q. Jodhpur, Nehru Study Centre, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Government Girls College, Jhalamand, Jodhpur., Department of Geography, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar in collaboration with Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) are jointly organizing DRA Annual International Conference on “Socio-Economic Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges” on October 04-05, 2024 in Jodhpur.

Socio-economic transformation refers to changes in the social and economic structure over time due to factors such as income growth, technological advancement, shifts in the labor force, and many more. As social and economic conditions are deeply interconnected, change in one system also drives change in the other. The rapid economic growth has brought notable changes in society like a reduction in the percentage of poverty, the income of the people has increased over time which leads to higher living standards and the shifts from agriculture to other sectors for income sources have shown visible changes in the work, skill and lifestyle of the people. Further, increases in the percentage of literacy and higher education have improved healthcare, raised life expectancy, and changed people’s aspirations, values, and attitudes toward issues like gender roles. However, one cannot ignore the fact that this economic growth has come at the cost of environmental degradation due to the over-exploitation of natural resources and has raised the issues of social polarization and disruption in society.

I am certain that this conference will enormously assist academicians and all the participants. This conference will be a milestone in ensuring the highest standards in the field of academics.

Date: 3 October 2024

Prof. Asha Parmar

**Jointly organised by**

**Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 13**

**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**



**DR. SHRAVAN KUMAR**  
(Founder Secretary, Desert Research Association)  
Head, Dept. of Economics  
RDVD College, Dholka, Ahmedabad  
(Gujarat University Ahmedabad)  
Contact: 08946884337, 08619463213  
Email Id- [shravan.kumar@gujgov.edu.in](mailto:shravan.kumar@gujgov.edu.in)



***WEL COME MESSAGE FROM ORGANIZING SECRETERY***

It is matter of great pleasure and pride for me as Desert Research Association, Govt. Girls College Jhalamand, Jodhpur, Dept. of Geography Dr. Bhim Roa Ambedkar College Sri Ganganagar (Raj.) in collaboration with Nehru Study Centre Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur and Kalinga University Raipur Chhatisgarh Are organizing an international conference on Oct.,04-05, 2024, entitled “Socio-Economics: opportunities and challenges (An interdisciplinary approach).

First of all, I welcome to all resource persons, chairpersons, co-chairpersons, distinguished guests and delegates from various parts of world in Sun city Jodhpur.

The cognizance of this conference is to understand the concept and paradigms of Socio-Economic development which will provide valuable insight into transforming issues. And for this research will help for building knowledge and facilitate learning. Thus this conference encapsulates all thematic issues related to socio-Economics transformation and desert research.

I am pleased and delighted to your over whelming response to the Conference. apart from inaugural and valedictory the conference is organized with Eight technical sessions by respective session conveners.

I express my gratitude to Prof. K. L. Shrivastava, Hon’ble Vice-chancellor and Prof. Rajendra Parihar, President Desert Research Association, their inspiring for this conference.

I am also thankful Prof. Wasino Hum Indonesia for Accepting are invitation to present Keynote address in the inaugural session and also to Conference Co-ordinator Dr. Shyam S. Khinchi & convener of the conference Dr. Asha Parmar and Conference director Dr. bharat kumar.

I express my sincere thanks all Academicians, participants, volunteers, Media Perosons and my Friends who extended full cooperation and support in Endeavour.

We hope outcome of the conference will throw light on the issues related to Socio-Economic Transformation.

**DR. SHRAVAN KUMAR**

**Jointly organised by**

**Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 14**

**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**



## Dr. Vijendra Pal Singhal

Co- Founder Secretary  
Desert Research Association



### Message

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is my proud privilege to welcome all the delegates of DRA Annual **International Conference on Socio-Economic Transformation** (An Interdisciplinary Approach) in this Sun City of Jodhpur. The conference is being jointly organised by Desert Research, Association, Govt. Girls College Jhalamand, Department of PG studies in Geography. Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government P.G College, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan) in collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur and Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) on October 04-05, 2024. This will provide a platform for the young researchers to interact with the senior scientists and other fellow researchers working in different areas. I am sure this will be beneficial for deliberations in this conference as the theme of the conference is of great importance for the society and mankind.

I believe that the conference will provide another worthy opportunity to the scientific brains of the country to deliberate upon the problems and challenges confronting the society and find effective ways to meet them.

I convey my good wishes to all the delegates and all the organizers for the grand success of this event.

(Dr. Vijendra Pal Singhal)

**Jointly organised by**

**Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 15**

**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)**



## Dr Kamal Kant

Post-Doctoral Fellow-ICSSR,  
Department of Management Studies,  
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.)  
(Executive Member, Desert Research Association)



### MESSAGE

It is a great honour for me to extend a warm welcome to all of the distinguished guests, delegates, academics, researchers and students to the International Conference on “SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES (AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)” organised by Desert Research Association (DRA) H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt. Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur), Department of Geography, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government College, Sri Ganganagar, (Raj.) In Collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.) and Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh), India on October 04-05, 2024.

I will ensure that this conference offers scholars at the national level a platform for exchanging ideas and gaining new perspectives on applied and pioneering research. Even though this conference will bring together experts from various sectors, I believe the discussions during the conference will be of tremendous value to the academics, researchers, and professionals participating in it.

I extend my congratulations to the committee organising this event and my best wishes for its tremendous success.

Best wishes

Dr Kamal Kant

Jointly organised by

Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 16  
Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar

In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)





**Dr. Mohan Lal**  
Executive Member  
Desert Research Association



## **MESSAGE**

It is a proud privilege to being the Executive member of INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on "SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES"(An Interdisciplinary Approach) in association with Desert Research Association, Nehru Study Centre, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jodhpur, Dr BR Ambedkar Govt College, Sri Ganganagar and Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh), organized on October 04-05, 2024. The international conference would be covering the various innovative approaches adopted for dealing with important areas of research. This global platform would thus bring together scientists, professors, academicians, research scholars and students to discuss the innovative approaches on the way to deal with the upcoming challenges. The concept of sustainability is possible if the leading innovative advances are environment friendly. At this platform we have associated here to discuss innovative approaches coming up to deal with the challenges coming up. The dynamics of these changes need to be understood and to be worked collectively in the direction to achieve innovative changes.

We are thankful to the participants, advisory and organizing committee for interest and support as innovative approaches in making this conference a success. Our collective efforts in this direction would lead to a greener environment and sustainable approaches.

**Dr L MOHAN**

**Jointly organised by**

**Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 17**

**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)**



Solicit your gracious presence at the **Inaugural Function** of the  
**DRA Annual INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

On

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION :  
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)

Organised by

Desert Research Association H.Q. Jodhpur (Raj.), Govt. Girls College,  
Jhalamand, Jodhpur., Dept. of Geography, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Govt. College,  
Sri Ganganagar (Raj.) In Collaboration with Nehru Study Centre JNVU, Jodhpur  
and Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatishgarh)

- Chief Guest** **Prof. MAHENDRA KUMAR ASERI**  
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor  
Marwar Medical University, Jodhpur (Raj.)
- Presided By** **Prof. K. L. SHRIVASTAVA**  
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor  
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.)
- Guest of Honor** **Prof. RAJENDRA PARIHAR, (Retd.)**  
Founder President, Desert Research Association  
Former Head, Dept. of Geography, JNVU, Jodhpur
- Keynote speaker** **Prof. WASINO M. HUM**  
Deputy Director, Faculty of Social Science,  
University Negeri Semarang, **INDONESIA**
- Special Guest** **Prof. GYAN SINGH SHEKHAWAT**  
Director, Research Cell & Head, Dept. of Botany  
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.)
- DR. RUMA DEVI**  
(Desert Icon of women Empowerment)  
Director, Ruma Devi Foundation, Barmer (Raj.)  
National Awardee and Social Activists

← Venue: →

04 Oct. 2024, Friday, at 10.00 AM

**BRIHASPATI BHAWAN**

Central office, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur

**CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR**

Prof. SHYAM S. KHINCHI

**CONVENER**

Prof. ASHA PARMAR

**CONFERENCE DIRECTOR**

Dr. BHARAT KUMAR

**ORGANISING SECRETARY**

Dr. SHRAVAN KUMAR



Solicit your gracious presence at the **Valedictory Function** of the  
**DRA Annual INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

On

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION :  
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)

Organised by

Desert Research Association H.Q. Jodhpur (Raj.), Govt. Girls College,  
Jhalamand, Jodhpur., Dept. of Geography, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Govt. College,  
Sri Ganganagar (Raj.) In Collaboration with Nehru Study Centre JNVU, Jodhpur  
and Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)

- Chief Guest**            **Prof. AJAY KUMAR SHARMA**  
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor  
MBM University, Jodhpur
- Presided By**            **Prof. RAJENDRA PARIHAR (Retd.)**  
Founder President, Desert Research Association  
Former Head, Dept. of Geography, JNVU, Jodhpur
- Guest of Honor**        **Prof. R. SHRIDHAR**  
Vice- Chancellor,  
Kalinga University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
- Special Guest**         **Prof. JANAK SINGH MEENA**  
Professor  
Central University Gujarat  
**Prof. Prem Prakash Solanki**  
Professor  
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (UP)  
**Ms. SEEMA HINGONIA**  
Commandant, Office of the Commandant  
3rd BN R.A.C. Bikaner (Raj.)

← Venue: →

05 Oct. 2024, Saturday, at 03.00 PM  
BRIHASPATI BHAWAN

Central office, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur  
← →

**CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR**

Prof. SHYAM S. KHINCHI

**CONVENER**

Prof. ASHA PARMAR

**CONFERENCE DIRECTOR**

Dr. BHARAT KUMAR

**ORGANISING SECRETARY**

Dr. SHRAVAN KUMAR



## SPEAKERS

**Dr. Rabin Chakraborty,**  
School of Environment Resources and Development, Thailand

**Prof. (Dr.) Riyas Sulaima Lebbe**  
Executive Director –  
The Centre for Peace Studies Sri Lanka

**Dr. Pastor Arguelles Jr.**  
Director, Research and Publication Office  
University of Batangas Lipa campus, PHILIPPINES

**Dr. Thanakom Wongboontham**  
Senior Researcher at the Policy Research  
Development Institute Foundation (PRI)

**Dr. Tatsanawalai Utarasakul**  
Lecturer in Environmental Science and PhD program in Energy,  
Environment and Green Business Management.

**Suan Sunandha**  
Rajabhat University, Thailand

**Dr. Tri Septiana Kurniati**  
Senior University lecturer  
Negeri Yogyakarta Indonesia

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### ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

PROF. S.K. MEHAR	DR. ARJUN LAL MEENA	DR. L. L. SALVI	DR. AMIT KUMAR
DR. MEENU TANWAR	DR. B. S. CHOUHAN	DR. A.K. SAHARIA	DR. ASHWARY KANT
DR. PRAVEEN CHAND	DR. MEETA SOLANKI	DR. DINESH GEHLOT	DR. KARAN SINGH
DR. HARISH CHANDRA	DR. ASHWANI ARYA	DR. INDIRA PARIHAR	DR. PRIYANKA P.
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DR. BHAGWAT PRAKASH DAYMA	MR. NARENDRA PARMAR	MR. BAL KISHAN	DR. VARSHA RAJORIA

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### **Judicial Activism in India: A Detailed Analysis**

**Dr. Mohan Lal Goswami (Assistant Professor)**

**Political Science, Govt. Girls College Hanumangarh**

#### **Abstract:**

Judicial activism in India refers to the proactive role played by the judiciary, particularly the higher courts, in protecting the rights of citizens and ensuring justice, often stepping beyond traditional judicial boundaries. This phenomenon has emerged as a significant aspect of India's legal and political landscape, especially within the context of the country's constitutional democracy. Judicial activism manifests through the judiciary's engagement in matters that traditionally fall within the purview of the executive and legislative branches.

The roots of judicial activism in India can be traced back to the post-Emergency period of the late 1970s, when the judiciary sought to reclaim its role as the guardian of the Constitution. Landmark judgments, such as those in the cases of *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973), *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978), and *S.P. Gupta v. Union of India* (1981), exemplify the judiciary's assertive role in protecting individual rights and limiting the power of the state. These cases laid the foundation for the judiciary to play an activist role, particularly in interpreting the Constitution in a manner that promotes social justice, upholds human rights, and strengthens democratic governance. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been one of the primary tools of judicial activism in India,

Despite these criticisms, judicial activism remains an essential component of India's democratic fabric. It has played a crucial role in safeguarding constitutional values, ensuring governmental accountability, and promoting social change. The challenge lies in balancing judicial activism with judicial restraint, ensuring that the judiciary remains a vigilant guardian of the Constitution without undermining the foundational principles of democracy and separation of powers. As India continues to evolve, judicial activism is likely to remain a dynamic and contested aspect of its legal system, reflecting the ongoing struggle to achieve justice, equity, and the rule of law in a complex and diverse society. All these aspects will be discussed in the detailed article.

### **PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT: AN IMPORTANT ROLE OF EDUCATION**

**Dr. Dinesh Kumar Gupta (Assistant Professor),**

**Agrawal Mahila Teacher's Training College, Gangapur city (Rajasthan) 322201**

#### **Abstract:**

This paper is an attempt to discuss the role and importance of education in awareness, protection, and conservation of the environment. Education and environment are two sides of the same coin and are complementary to each other. The environment may be promoted by various means and one of the most effective among them is the provision of proper education to both old and new generations. Education also provides awareness about the protection and conservation of the environment, which is essential for the benefit of the whole of mankind. It may also be used as a reasonable measure to solve different types of societal problems that people face in their day to day lives. Likewise, education can play a key role to conserve and protect the natural environment and generate awareness among people about the significance of keeping the environment uncontaminated. It also plays a crucial role in building a society that is sensible and conscious towards the environment and its associated challenges and problems. Education promotes a holistic approach toward the protection and conservation of nature. Appreciation of the environment among people and society can create and raise positive environmental behavioural change. Air pollution, poor management of waste materials, rising water crisis, declining groundwater levels, water pollution, poor conservation and low quality of forests, loss of biodiversity, and degradation of land and soil are a few of the important and key environmental issues faced by the present world. Thus education about the environment and its associated issues is an important factor because it lets people build required skills, foster a dedication to take steps collectively, and individually balance, maintain, and enhance the natural environment.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Environment, Education, Awareness, Protection, Conservation.

### **Jointly organised by**

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**

**Optimal Placement of Phasor Measurement Units with complete observability: A Comprehensive Review****Santosh Kumari Meena, Ph.D Scholar, M.B.M. University, Jodhpur-342011****Dr. Akhil Ranjan Garg, Professor, M.B.M. University, Jodhpur-342011****Abstract:**

A smart grid is an advanced electrical grid that uses modern communication and information technology to enhance the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution. PMUs play a crucial role in transforming traditional power grids into intelligent, self-healing systems that are more reliable, resilient, and capable of handling the challenges posed by an increasingly complex energy landscape. However due to maximize network observability while minimizing implementation cost placement of PMUs in each bus for monitoring the system is not feasible from economic point of view and also for big data handling. So it is an obligatory matter to reduce the number of PMUs in the bus system with the aim of attaining the maximum power system observation. In the last two decades, exhaustive research has been done on this issue. Considering the importance of this field, a comprehensive review of the progress achieved until now is carried out and the limitations of existing reviews in the literature are highlighted. This paper can be seen as a major attempt to provide an up-to-date review of the research work carried out in this all-important field of PMU placement and presents a thorough review of research conducted in the last two decades on the critical issue of PMU placement optimization. To solve the OPP problem, mathematical programming, heuristic, and meta-heuristic optimization techniques, have been proposed. This paper provides a comprehensive literature review on the OPP problem and the solution methodologies.

*Index Terms*— Smart Grid, Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU), Conventional techniques, Soft computing Techniques, Optimal PMU Placement.

**Visible Light Irradiate Photocatalytic Degradation of Textile Dye with a Newly Developed Photocatalyst Methylene Blue Immobilized Resin Dowex-11****Munesh Meena, SCRS Govt. PG College Sawai Madhopur, Raj.****Abstract:**

Azo dye acid orange 12 create environment pollution problems by releasing toxic and potential carcinogenic substance in the aqueous phase. Visible light photocatalytic decolorization of acid orange 12 was carried out by employing heterogeneous photocatalyst methylene blue immobilized resin Dowex-11. Photodegradation efficiency was small when the photolysis was carried out in the absence of MBIR Dowex-11, and it was also negligible in the absence of U.V. light. The optimum values of different parameters, which influence the degradation of an azo dye such as catalyst dose, concentration of dye, pH of the solution, light intensity, radical quencher and dissolved oxygen was systematically studied. The result shows that the decolorization efficiency was still about 94 % after 160 min. Kinetics of photocatalytic degradation of the dyes was followed pseudo first-order kinetics according to Langmuir–Hinshelwood model. CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O are obtained as simple mineralized products.

**Keywords;** - Photodegradation; Immobilization; Photocatalyst; Acid orange 12; Efficiency

**Desert ecosystems and their problems****Sandeep Kumar Yadav (Associate Professor),****Deptt of Botany, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner (Raj.) 334001****Abstract:**

Desert ecosystems are among the most fragile and unique environments on Earth, characterized by extreme temperatures, low rainfall, and limited vegetation. Despite these harsh conditions, deserts host diverse flora and fauna that have adapted to survive in these challenging habitats. However, desert ecosystems face significant ecological problems, primarily driven by human activities and climate change. Issues like desertification, overgrazing, water scarcity, loss of biodiversity, and soil erosion threaten the delicate balance of these environments. As deserts continue to expand due to unsustainable land use practices and global

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warming, the need for conservation and sustainable management of these ecosystems has become more urgent. Understanding the problems of desert ecology is crucial for preserving these landscapes and ensuring their continued ecological and economic value.

Desertification is a serious environmental issue where fertile land becomes desert due to factors like overgrazing, deforestation, unsustainable farming, and climate change. Addressing desertification requires a mix of preventive measures, land restoration techniques, and sustainable resource management.

Keywords- Desert ecosystems, climate change, arid vegetation

### WEATHER PREDICTION THROUGH NWP MODELS

RAM PRASAD (Research Scholar),

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY MAULANA AZAD UNIVERSITY JODHPUR (RAJ.)

Abstract:

The study aims to investigate the prediction of weather events using Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models. Weather events, such as heavy rainfall, severe thunderstorm, dust storms, gusty winds and heat waves, have significant impacts on society, infrastructure, and the economy. Accurate and timely prediction of these events is crucial for effective disaster management, risk mitigation, and resource allocation. This research will focus on examining the capabilities and limitations of NWP models in forecasting extreme weather events, exploring the underlying physics, data assimilation techniques, model evaluation methods, and potential improvements in prediction accuracy.

### Language and Literature Education

Mrs. Sonal, Assistant Professor (Sanskrit),  
M.S.J. Govt. P.G. College, Bharatpur (Raj.)

Abstract:

**The Importance of Language and Literature Education:** Language and literature education is crucial for developing communication skills, critical thinking, and cultural awareness. It empowers students to express themselves effectively, analyze diverse perspectives, and appreciate the cultural richness of texts. This article explores the key benefits of language and literature education.

**Enhancing Communication Skills:** Language education strengthens verbal and written communication. It equips students with the tools to express their ideas clearly, whether in personal interactions or professional settings. Through activities like debates, presentations, and writing assignments, learners refine their ability to convey thoughts logically and persuasively.

**Fostering Critical Thinking:** Literature, in particular, encourages critical thinking. When students analyze literary works, they encounter complex characters, themes, and conflicts that require deep reflection. This process helps them develop analytical skills and the ability to question and interpret various perspectives, thus fostering intellectual curiosity.

**Promoting Cultural Awareness and Empathy:** Through literature, students are introduced to different cultures, histories, and experiences, which broadens their worldview. This exposure not only enhances cultural awareness but also fosters empathy, as students learn to appreciate the challenges and joys of people from different backgrounds. In a globalized world, understanding diverse cultures is essential for creating inclusive societies.

**Conclusion:** Language and literature education plays an essential role in shaping well-rounded individuals. It develops effective communicators, critical thinkers, and culturally aware citizens who can navigate an increasingly interconnected world.

**Key Words:** Communication skills, Critical thinking, Cultural awareness, Empathy, Literature, Language education

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## Reviewing the Mechanisms of Self-Regulated Learning to Foster Improvement in Higher Education

Yadav, Namita\*, Vatta, Lalita\*\*

\*Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Home Science, MMV, BHU

\*\*Professor, Department of Home Science, MMV, BHU

### Abstract:

In the evolving field of higher education, self-regulated learning (SRL) has become a critical factor for both academic achievement and the development of lifelong learning skills. Self-regulated learning (SRL) is a vital element for success in higher education, involving metacognitive, motivational, and behavioral processes such as goal setting, planning, and strategy use. The objective of the present study is to explore the role of SRL in fostering effective learning and student development, and to examine how SRL contributes to deeper understanding, resilience, and preparedness for future challenges. The study involved a systematic review of key psychological and educational databases using predefined criteria. The results illustrate that educators play a critical role in promoting SRL through various approaches, including curricular interventions, technology-enhanced tools, and feedback mechanisms. Additionally, the study addresses the significance of educators' visible self-regulation practices in enhancing students' self-regulatory skills. SRL's benefits extend beyond academic achievement, positively influencing students' behavior and empowering them to take charge of their learning. The review underscores the necessity for educational institutions to integrate SRL strategies into their frameworks to fully leverage these benefits. By synthesizing recent research findings, this review provides insights into effective SRL practices and offers recommendations for incorporating these strategies into higher education curricula. Key findings suggest that effective SRL practices not only improve academic performance but also enhance overall student engagement and personal development. Integrating SRL into educational practices can significantly impact student outcomes, making it essential for institutions to prioritize these strategies in their educational planning.

Key words: Self-regulated learning, Higher education, Metacognition, Educational strategies.

## Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Human Life with Specific Reference to Differently Abled Persons

Sunita Choudhary, (Research Scholar)

MDS University Ajmer

### Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the lives of differently abled individuals by enhancing accessibility, independence, and inclusion. AI has proven role in assistive technologies like advanced prosthetics, communication devices, and smart home devices, which help overcome physical and communication barriers. This article highlights AI's impact on digital accessibility, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Despite these advancements, challenges such as the percolation of social biases in the algorithms through the data the models are trained with, data privacy concerns, and unequal access must be addressed. AI can continue to improve the quality of life for people with disabilities by prioritizing ethical development and thus can foster greater social equity.

Keywords: Persons with disabilities, artificial intelligence, assistive technology, digital accessibility, ethical AI.

## Cyber Security Awareness while using in Social Media Platform

Dr. Rishi Mathur (Assistant Professor)

Department of Computer Science and Application, S.P.U. (P.G.) College, Falna, Rajasthan

### Abstract:

This study aimed at identifying the level of awareness of social media use on safety issues among youths. The present paper focuses on Cyber Security Awareness Campaigns, and aims to identify key factors regarding security which may lead them to failing to appropriately change people's behavior. Users can be safe by becoming more and more aware of security measures used to deal with cybercrimes. This study investigates and analyzed user's attitudes and awareness towards Cybersecurity, and also lightens the approach about the

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common security threats to deal with. we present secondary research on recommended cybersecurity practices for social media users from the user's point of view. Through following a structured methodological approach of the systematic literature review presented, aspects related to cyber threats, cyber awareness, and cyber behavior in internet and social media use are considered in the study. The study presented finds that there are many cyber threats existing within the social media platform, such as loss of productivity, cyber bullying, cyber stalking, identity theft, social information overload, inconsistent personal branding, personal reputation damage, data breach, malicious software, service interruptions, hacks, and unauthorized access to social media accounts. Among other findings, the study also reveals that demographic factors, for example age, gender, and education level, may not necessarily be influential factors affecting the cyber awareness of the internet users. The findings of this study will help in suggesting appropriate measures taken to protect from various cyber-attacks. we present secondary research on recommended cybersecurity practices for social media users from the user's point of view. Through following a structured methodological approach of the systematic literature review presented, aspects related to cyber threats, cyber aware-ness, and cyber behavior in internet and social media use are considered in the study. The study presented finds that there are many cyber threats existing within the social media platform, such as loss of productivity, cyber bullying, cyber stalking, identity theft, social information overload, inconsistent personal branding, personal reputation damage, data breach, malicious software, service interruptions, hacks, and unauthorized access to social media accounts. Among other findings, the study also reveals that demographic factors, for example age, gender, and education level, may not necessarily be influential factors affecting the cyber awareness of the internet users.

**Keywords :** Cybersecurity, Information security, cyber attacks, Awareness campaign, Cybersecurity behaviour culture, Prevention techniques, Social Media, Awareness.

**The Role of Education in Socio-Economic Transformation**  
**Dr Mukesh Sankhla (Associate Professor in ABST)**  
**Government Bangur PG College Pali**

**Abstract:**

Education plays a pivotal role in driving socio-economic transformation by equipping individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to participate in and contribute to the modern economy. This paper explores the multifaceted relationship between education and socio-economic development, emphasizing how access to quality education serves as a powerful tool for poverty reduction, social mobility, and economic empowerment. The research examines key opportunities provided by education, such as fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and enhancing workforce productivity. However, it also highlights challenges, including disparities in access to education, inadequate funding, and the mismatch between educational outcomes and labor market demands. By analyzing these dynamics, the paper underscores the critical need for policies that enhance educational quality and inclusivity to foster equitable socio-economic growth.

**Keywords:** Education, Socio-Economic Transformation, Social Mobility, Workforce Productivity, Access to Education, Inequality, Economic Empowerment.

**A STUDY ON PROBLEMS FACED BY THE WOMEN WORKERS AT SALT PAN IN SAMBHAR LAKE**  
**IN RAJASTHAN**  
**Gayatri Singh**

**Abstract:**

The socio – economic conditions of salt pan women workers are still backward with poor income. The basic needs are not given to them properly and they are unsecured. They are affected by many health issues through their poor working conditions. The main aim of the study is to analyse the problems faced by the women workers at salt pan like low paid, unregulated working hours, harassment, male domination, and so on. The sample size of 629 respondents is selected for the study from Sambhar Lake. Simple random sampling method was used to select the respondents.

**Key words:** Salt workers, Women workers, Salt pan, Health problem and Working Condition

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## **The Role of Counseling in Promoting Student Happiness and Well-being: A Positive Psychology Approach**

**Tamanna Arora**

**Manav Rachna University**

### **Abstract:**

Happiness and well-being are important components of academic success. However, many students suffer from anxiety, depression, and other mental health problems, which can impair their academic success and overall well-being. As students manage the challenges of college life, they frequently encounter impediments that can jeopardize their happiness and well-being. Happiness is a comprehensive notion that encompasses good emotions, participation, and purpose. According to research, happiness is vital to students' general well-being and academic success, with happy students being more motivated, engaged, and resilient. This article examines the purpose of counseling in enhancing students' happiness and well-being through a positive psychology approach. It reviews literature on the significance of happiness and well-being in academic settings, the challenges students face in achieving them, and the role of counseling in fostering student welfare. The discussion includes key concepts of positive psychology, such as strengths-based counseling, positive emotions, and flow. According to the article, counseling services can significantly boost student happiness and well-being by equipping them with the necessary skills to navigate college life. By integrating positive psychology principles, counselors can help students develop a more optimistic outlook, build resilience, and foster meaningful relationships. The article concludes by discussing the implications of these findings for counseling practice, policy, and research, and offers a framework for incorporating positive psychology into counseling, along with future research opportunities.

*Keywords- Counseling, Happiness, Well-being, Positive Psychology, Academic Success.*

## **Gender Equality in Indian Education: Issues and Concerns**

**Prachi (Assistant Professor)**

**SD College Of Management Studies, Muzaffarnagar**

### **Abstract:**

Gender equality in education is a critical component of broader societal development and economic progress. Despite considerable advancements in India's educational landscape, gender disparities persist, particularly in access, quality, and outcomes. This paper provides an in-depth analysis of the state of gender equality in Indian education, examining historical contexts, contemporary challenges, and policy responses.

Historically, educational reforms in India have aimed to address gender imbalances, with key policy milestones including the National Policy on Education (1968, 1986, 1992), the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009), and the National Education Policy (2020). These policies have sought to improve educational access and promote gender parity.

The current analysis reveals notable progress in primary and secondary education, with girls' enrolment rates approaching parity with boys. However, significant challenges remain, particularly in higher education where gender disparities are pronounced in STEM fields. Factors such as inadequate infrastructure, insufficient sanitation facilities, and lack of safety measures disproportionately affect girls, leading to higher dropout rates and lower participation in higher education.

The paper suggests several policy recommendations to address these issues: enhancing implementation and accountability of existing policies, investing in school infrastructure, integrating gender sensitivity into teacher training programs, addressing socio-economic barriers through targeted interventions, and strengthening safety measures within schools. By adopting a comprehensive approach, India can work towards achieving true gender parity in education, ensuring that all students, regardless of gender, have equal opportunities to succeed.

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This detailed exploration underscores the need for a holistic strategy that involves policy reform, infrastructural improvements, and community engagement to overcome the persistent challenges and advance gender equality in Indian education.

### **To create biologically active benzimidazole derivatives from amino acids**

**Kamal Kant Vyas (Research Scholar),**

**Department of Chemistry, J.N.V.U Jodhpur, 342001, Raj., India**

**Abstract:**

A number of derivatives of benzimidazole were created. A range of 60-90% was achieved for each compound that was synthesized. These recently developed synthetic derivatives were characterized by NMR and IR spectra analysis, as well as carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen research. Analytical and spectral data for all synthesized derivatives supported their theorized structures to the letter. Testing was done on all of the recently synthesized compounds for antibacterial and antifungal properties. The benzimidazole containing moiety's activities are extensively reported. Commonly used anthelmintic medications include mebendazole, thiabendazole, cypendazole, and chlorfenazole. Excellent characteristics of benzimidazoles include bioactivity, stability, and strong biological activity.

**Keywords:** Heterocyclic compounds, Benzimidazole, Antifungal, Biological activities.

### **“SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF AHMEDABAD URBAN AGGLOMERATION”**

**Dr. Vrinda Dave**

**Abstract:**

The current study assesses how the built-up areas and quick population growth in the major towns and cities can hasten the population and total spatial area of suburbs. Unorganized suburbs around cities, and these areas serve as the city's expansion boundaries. Transportation and communication facilities may be prompted by the availability of public utility services such as water, sewage, power, telecommunication, transportation, etc. outside of cities. The term "rural urban fringe" refers to the area that is most dynamic between the city and its countryside. Social and economic amenities including healthcare, banking, markets, water, road accessibility, sanitation, and education are crucial for the growth of a city region as it approaches its periphery. Population movement within and across states is made feasible by social and economic development. Three boundaries are used in this paper: the village boundary, the AMC boundary, and the AUDA boundary. Techniques for gathering micro-level data are crucial for analysing and understanding the urban system, particularly with regard to the growth of the city region. Because of this, when the urban area expands, the urban fringe belt changes continuously. Population development and increase are primarily driven by social and economic reasons. The change of these elements, including housing type and house value, indicates urban sprawl. Ahmedabad's economy and population have grown quickly, which has sparked the city's expansion. Improper or inadequate implementation of urban plans may lead to unprecedented expansion. However, there is a significant discrepancy between the reported and actual urban planning. The primary survey serves as the foundation for research, providing an accurate picture of the Ahmedabad agglomeration's current state. This report presents a comparative analysis of village boundaries (fringe), AMC, and AUDA. This makes it evident how Ahmedabad is growing from the center outward to the edge of the metropolitan agglomeration.

**Keywords -** Urban Periphery, Socioeconomic Development, Urbanization, Migration, and Residential

### **The Impact of Social Media on Cyber Security**

**Dr. Manoj Kumar Sharma**

**Department of Business Administration, S.P.U. PG College Falna, Pali Rajasthan India**

**Abstract:**

The Business can protect itself from cyber risk via social media if the employee is carelessly sharing (knowingly or unknowingly) confidential company information through personal channels. Openly monitoring employee

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social media accounts allows a business to enforce its social media policy. Conversely, social media can be a breeding ground for cyber threats such as phishing, malware distribution, and social engineering attacks. Personal information shared on these platforms can be harvested by cybercriminals to tailor specific attacks aimed at individuals or organizations. Cybermedia allows people and companies to reach a large public in real time. It can take many forms, including blogs, social media websites, podcasts, and news sites on the internet. Social media platforms often require users to provide personal information, including names, addresses, and contact details. This data can be easily harvested by cybercriminals through phishing attacks, malware, or data breaches.

Key Words : Backdrop, Impact Factors, Threat, Role, Types & Future

### **Bridging the Divide: Exploring the Rural-Urban Dichotomy in the Modern Era**

**Dr.Prabha Gupta**

**Associate Professor Sociology, Govt.College Newai.**

Abstract:

The rural-urban dichotomy has been a persistent phenomenon in human geography, characterized by stark contrasts between rural and urban areas in terms of socioeconomic development, cultural identity, and access to resources. This dichotomy has significant implications for policy-making, resource allocation, and social inequality.

In rural areas, limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities perpetuates poverty and stagnation. Conversely, urban centers struggle with overcrowding, pollution, and social isolation. The rural-urban divide is exacerbated by factors such as urbanization, migration, and uneven resource distribution.

This study examines the historical, social, and economic factors contributing to the rural-urban dichotomy, highlighting the need for integrated approaches to bridge the gap. By exploring successful models of rural development and urban planning, this research aims to inform policies that promote balanced regional growth, social cohesion, and sustainable development.

Keywords: rural-urban dichotomy, socioeconomic development, cultural identity, resource allocation, social inequality, urbanization, sustainable development.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IN THE HINTERLAND OF GREATER MUMBAI: A PERCEPTION STUDY OF KARJAT TALUKA**

**Dr. Amrita Aggarwal,**

**Asst. Prof. Nagindas Khandwala College, Mumbai-64**

Abstract:

Karjat Taluka, traditionally an agrarian region, is experiencing rapid transformation due to its proximity to Mumbai, one of India's largest urban centers. The influx of urban populations, tourism, and industrial development has led to significant socio-economic shifts, including changes in land use, agriculture, and employment patterns. This study explores the perceptions of local residents, particularly the impact of these changes on livelihoods, migration trends, and resource accessibility. It also addresses the environmental consequences such as deforestation, water depletion, and biodiversity loss. The research underscores the need for sustainable development practices to balance economic growth with environmental preservation, aiming to provide a holistic understanding of the changes reshaping Karjat's identity and sustainability.

Keywords: urbanization, environment, perception, negative, recommendations

### **SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF AIR POLLUTION IN G WARD OF GREATER MUMBAI AND ITS HEALTH IMPACTS**

**Prof. Dr. Moushumi Datta,**

**Principal, Nagindas Khandwala College [Empowered Autonomous], Mumbai-64.**

Abstract:

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Various technological advancements and human activities cause different types of pollution. Air pollution is one of the major types of pollution, considered a threat to human life as it directly affects human health. In Mumbai, the "Dream City," which is undergoing rapid urbanization, air pollution is high. The air quality in this city is constantly worsening due to various factors. The aim of the study is to measure and analyze the Air Quality Index (AQI) in the G ward of Greater Mumbai and to understand the reasons behind it. The research methodology consists of using secondary sources to study previous work in this area and to identify gaps in the research. Primary data were collected through the AirCare app to calculate the AQI of different locations. The major findings of the study show that the GN ward has comparatively higher AQI levels than the GS ward. Areas like Prabhadevi and Parel were noted to have lower AQI, which is a positive sign. The recommendation is to reduce the use of private vehicles and raise awareness among people to promote a greener environment. From the perception study, it was observed that people are aware of air pollution, but providing them with solution measures to reduce air pollution is needed.

*Keywords: Air Pollution, Air Quality Index, urbanization, Green Environment.*

### **Empowering Societies through Language and Literature: A Catalyst for Social and Economic Transformation**

**Dr. Sona Agrawal (Assistant Professor in English)  
Govt. College Newai (Tonk)**

**Abstract:**

Language and literature learning are potent catalysts for social and economic transformation, fostering cultural exchange, identity formation, and empowerment. This paper explores the transformative potential of language and literature education, highlighting its impact on social mobility, economic opportunities, and cultural diversity. Through case studies and strategic recommendations, we demonstrate how language and literature learning can:

1. Promote cultural understanding and exchange
2. Enhance social mobility and economic opportunities
3. Empower marginalized communities
4. Preserve cultural diversity and linguistic heritage

By leveraging language and literature education, societies can unlock human potential, drive economic growth, and cultivate global citizenship. This research underscores the critical role of language and literature learning in shaping a more equitable, culturally rich, and interconnected world.

*Keywords: social mobility, cultural exchange, transformative potential, language and literature education, human potential*

### **Unveiling the Hidden Resilience: Plants Used as Famine Food in Rajasthan**

**Prof Meenakshi Baghel  
Dept of Botany, Govt. College Newai**

**Abstract:**

Rajasthan, a region prone to drought and famine, has a rich tradition of utilizing unconventional plant species as sustenance during times of scarcity. This study documents and analyzes the diversity of plants used as famine food in Rajasthan, highlighting their significance in ensuring food security and resilience. Ethnobotanical surveys and interviews with local communities revealed:

1. Over 50 plant species, including wild greens (e.g., *Chenopodium album*), tubers (e.g., *Cynodon dactylon*), and fruits (e.g., *Ziziphus mauritiana*), utilized as famine food.
2. Traditional preparation methods, such as drying, roasting, and cooking, to make these plants palatable.
3. Nutritional analysis revealing high protein, fiber, and micronutrient content in these plants.
4. Cultural significance and traditional knowledge associated with famine food plants.

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This research underscores the importance of preserving traditional knowledge and promoting sustainable utilization of these plants to enhance food security, particularly in arid regions. By exploring Rajasthan's famine food culture, we can uncover valuable strategies for mitigating the impacts of climate change and ensuring resilience in vulnerable communities.

**Keywords:** famine food, ethno-botany, food security, traditional knowledge, Rajasthan, climate resilience.

### **Financial Literacy and Its Role in Reducing Income Inequality in India**

**Dr Meghna Meena, (Assistant Professor),**

**Department of EAFM, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner**

**Abstract:**

Financial literacy plays a pivotal role in addressing income inequality, particularly in a diverse and rapidly developing economy like India. Income inequality in India is driven by a variety of factors, including unequal access to education, financial resources, and employment opportunities. Financial literacy, which refers to the ability to understand and effectively use financial skills such as personal financial management, budgeting, and investing, is essential in empowering individuals from low-income households to improve their economic standing.

By equipping individuals with the knowledge of savings, investments, credit management, and financial planning, financial literacy can help bridge the gap between the wealthy and the economically disadvantaged. It enables informed decision-making, encourages savings, promotes entrepreneurship, and enhances participation in formal financial systems. Financially literate individuals are more likely to take advantage of government schemes, access credit, and manage risks better, leading to improved income stability and upward mobility.

Government initiatives, financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in India have started to recognize the importance of financial literacy in fostering inclusive economic growth. However, challenges such as low levels of financial awareness, especially among rural and underprivileged populations, and the complexity of financial products hinder its widespread adoption.

Thus, improving financial literacy is a critical tool in reducing income inequality, fostering financial inclusion, and promoting sustainable economic development in India.

**Keywords:** Financial literacy, income inequality, financial inclusion, economic empowerment.

### **Empowering Financial Wellbeing: Enhancing Financial Literacy Among Individuals**

**Dr. Deepak Raj Jain Professor in Mathematics, Principal, Govt. College Newai**

**Abstract:**

Financial literacy is a vital skill for making informed decisions about personal finances, investments, and retirement planning. However, research indicates a significant gap in financial knowledge among individuals worldwide. This study examines the current state of financial literacy, its determinants, and consequences.

**Key Findings:**

1. Only 35% of adults globally possess basic financial knowledge.
2. Factors influencing financial literacy: education, income, age, and socioeconomic status.
3. Consequences of low financial literacy: debt accumulation, financial stress, and reduced retirement savings.

**Objectives:**

1. Assess financial literacy levels among diverse demographics.
2. Identify effective strategies for improving financial knowledge.
3. Investigate policy interventions promoting financial education.

**Methodology:**

Mixed-methods approach: surveys, focus groups, and expert interviews.

**Conclusion:**

Enhancing financial literacy requires a multifaceted approach, including:

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1. Integrated financial education in school curricula.
2. Workplace training and counseling.
3. Community outreach programs.
4. Digital platforms and resources.

By bridging the financial literacy gap, individuals can make informed decisions, achieve financial stability, and contribute to economic growth.

Keywords: financial literacy, financial education, personal finance, economic empowerment.

### **E- Government in India: Challenges and Opportunities**

**Patel Neetaben Haribhai, Assistant Professor**

**V.N.S.B.LTD. Arts and Commerce College Vadanagar**

**Economics Department, HNGU**

#### **Abstract:**

Today in our country various Project under E- Government is being carried out through which the distance between the common people and the government is been reduced and with the development of urban areas, rural are also developed. E- Government (Digital Government) is defined as the employment of internet and the world-wide-web for delivering government information and services to the citizens. E- Government describes the disbursement of government information and services. E- Government, short for electronic government, deals heavily with internet and non-internet application to aid in Government. E- Government includes the use of electronics in government as large- scale as the use of telephones and fax machines, as well surveillance systems, tracking systems such as RFID tags, and even the use of television and radios to provide government – related information and services to the citizens. “information and communication technology (ICT) that empowers the government, its citizen including the government employees, weaker section , woman, people living in far flung and difficult areas and the business houses to transact businesses with government and its agencies online 24/7”

In recent years, most government in India have undertaken a variety of E- Government project. Several significant initiative have been taken at the center and state- level in this direction.

Key Word: E- Government in India- challenges- Strategic Framework E- Government, Opportunities

### **Judicial Activism In India**

**Dr.Deepti Chaturvedi**

#### **Abstract:**

Under the Indian Constitution, the State is under the prime responsibility to ensure justice, liberty, equality and fraternity in the country.1 State is under the obligation to protect the individuals’ fundamental rights and implement the Directive Principles of State Policy. In order to restrain the State from escaping its responsibilities, the Indian Constitution has conferred inherent powers, of reviewing the State’s action, on the courts. In this context, the Indian judiciary has been considered as the guardian and protector of the Indian Constitution. Considering its constitutional duty, the Indian judiciary has played an active role, whenever required, in protecting the individuals’ fundamental rights against the State’s unjust, unreasonable and unfair actions/inactions. Black’s Law Dictionary defines judicial activism as: “a philosophy of judicial decision-making whereby judges allow their personal views about public policy, among other factors, to guide their decisions, usually with the suggestion that adherents of this philosophy tend to find constitutional violations and are willing to ignore precedent.

### **The Thar of Rajasthan (India): Ecology and Conservation of a Desert Ecosystem**

**Kavita Joshi, Assistant Professor (Zoology)**

**Department of Zoology, Govt. M.S. College for women, Bikaner**

#### **Abstract:**

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**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**



The Thar Desert, located in the northwestern region of India, predominantly in the state of Rajasthan, is recognized as one of the most densely populated desert ecosystems globally. Covering an area of approximately 200,000 square kilometers. It has had extreme climatic conditions characterized by low and erratic rainfall, high temperatures, and frequent droughts. The Thar Desert supports a remarkably diverse and unique ecosystem. This desert is not just a barren land but a thriving environment enriched with biodiversity and cultural heritage, shaped by centuries of human and ecological interactions.

This study explores the ecology of the Thar Desert, focusing on the interaction between its biotic and abiotic factors. It highlights the adaptations of various plant and animal species to survive in the harsh environment. Key flora includes drought-resistant species like *Prosopis cineraria*, *Acacia nilotica*, and grasses that prevent soil erosion and support life. The fauna is equally diverse, with reptiles like the spiny-tailed lizard, mammals such as the Indian gazelle (Chinkara), and predators like the Indian wolf. The Thar also hosts important bird species, including the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard, making it a key biodiversity hotspot.

However, the ecosystem is under threat from human activities like agriculture, overgrazing, industrialization, and climate change, leading to desertification and loss of biodiversity. The study emphasizes the conservation challenges and highlights efforts to mitigate these threats through sustainable land management, community involvement, and policy interventions.

This research underscores the importance of understanding the intricate dynamics of the Thar Desert's ecosystem and addressing the socio-environmental challenges it faces. It highlights the need for integrated conservation strategies to protect both the region's biodiversity and the livelihoods that depend on this unique desert landscape. Key words - Thar Desert, Desert Ecosystem, Biodiversity, Conservation

### **An Insight into Gender Inequalities in Developing Countries.**

**Dr Archana Gaur, Assistant professor, Zoology  
Govt. Girls College, Magra Punjla, Jodhpur (Raj.)**

#### **Abstract:**

Gender inequality has been observed worldwide and is the oldest and most pervasive forms of discrimination. Gender gap is more pronounced in developing and poor countries which may be deeply rooted in social norms, religious customs, cultures and traditions and in the lack of social and legal institutions. Discrimination against women is prevailing since time immemorial and women have always been the silent sufferers. Low educational attainment, Child marriage, Adolescent pregnancy, Dowry, Poverty, Female infanticide and Honor killings, Sexual violence, Deprivation of decision making all shows different shades of gender disparity. However, Gender gaps are narrow as countries grow.

Gender equality is fundamental to support both genders reach their full potential. Encouraging gender equality will accelerate sustainable development. Educating girls is the most powerful tool to improve their position and it also has a multiplier effect on the development. The mechanism of Women Empowerment and Gender Equality are interrelated and interdependent on each other. Attaining Gender Equality is the first and foremost prerequisite for Empowerment of Women.

**Key words:-** Gender inequality, Sustainable development, Female infanticide, Women Empowerment.

### **The Citizenship Amendment Act 2019**

**Abhinav Yadav**

**Ph.D. Scholar Mangalayatan University Jabalpur (MP).**

#### **Abstract:**

This research paper provides an analytical examination of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 with a specific focus on its implications concerning religion within the Indian framework. The Citizenship Amendment Act 2019, a legislative amendment to India's citizenship laws, offers expedited citizenship to undocumented migrants from select religious minorities fleeing persecution in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. This paper evaluates the constitutional, legal, and socio-political dimensions of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019, particularly in light of India's secular principles enshrined in the Constitution. This

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paper undertakes a legal analysis of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019, examining its provisions, historical context, and with context to religion. By employing a multidisciplinary approach that incorporates legal, political, and socio-economic perspectives, this research aims to contribute to a nuanced understanding of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019. This paper analyses the effect of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 specially on religion in India. This paper seeks to analyse the special effect of Citizenship Amendment Act 2019 on religious minorities in India specially Muslims. The over all objective of this research paper is to evaluate the effect of Citizenship Amendment Act 2019.

**Keywords:** Citizenship Amendment Act 2019, religion, Indian Constitution, citizenship rights, citizenship criteria, religious minorities.

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA IN TODAY'S DIGITAL AGE**

**Dr. Manisha Audichya**

**Professor, Department of English, Government Bangur PG College, Pali**

**Abstract:**

The digital age has transformed socio-economic landscapes across the globe, and India is no exception. With over 1.4 billion citizens and rapid advancements in technology, the country stands at a critical juncture where digitalization is reshaping various sectors, including education, healthcare, agriculture, and commerce. This paper explores the intricate relationship between digital technology and socio-economic development in India, emphasizing the opportunities and challenges that arise from this evolution. The proliferation of the internet and mobile technology has enabled greater access to information, fostering educational initiatives and promoting skill development. E-commerce platforms have revolutionized small and medium enterprises, providing them with access to broader markets and enhancing their competitiveness. Furthermore, digital innovations in agricultural practices, such as precision farming and e-marketplaces for farmers, have the potential to significantly boost productivity and income levels, addressing rural poverty and enhancing food security. However, despite these advancements, the digital divide remains a pressing challenge, with significant disparities in access to technology between urban and rural areas, as well as among different socio-economic groups. Issues surrounding data privacy and cybersecurity also pose risks as digitalization expands. To foster inclusive socio-economic development, targeted policies that bridge the digital divide, enhance digital literacy, and promote equitable access to technology are essential. In conclusion, the digital age holds significant potential for enhancing socio-economic development in India. By strategically leveraging technology while addressing inherent challenges, India can drive sustainable growth, improve living standards, and empower its citizens in an increasingly interconnected world.

**Key words:** E-commerce, E-marketplace, digital literacy.

### **Assessing the Impact of Climatic and Geomorphological Factors on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning in Desert Landscapes**

**Om Prakash, Assistant Professor,**

**Department of Geography, Government College, Degana, Nagour**

**Abstract:**

Desert ecosystems, though often perceived as barren and lifeless, are complex and dynamic environments shaped by unique climatic and geomorphological factors. These ecosystems support a variety of plant and animal species that have adapted to extreme conditions of aridity, high temperatures, and nutrient-poor soils. The interplay between climate, geomorphology, and biodiversity in deserts has profound implications for ecosystem functioning, species interactions, and ecosystem services. This research explores how climatic variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind, along with geomorphological factors like soil composition, topography, and erosion processes, influence the diversity and functioning of desert ecosystems. Additionally, the study addresses the challenges posed by climate change, human activities, and desertification

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on these fragile environments. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for conservation efforts and the sustainable management of desert landscapes in a rapidly changing world.

*Keywords Desert Ecosystems, Climate Change , Geomorphology, Biodiversity, Ecosystem Functioning*

### **Reshaping Rural Life: A Study of Socio-Cultural Transformation in Hisar Division of Haryana**

**Neeru Bai Saini<sup>1</sup>, Dr.Kh. Moirangleima<sup>2</sup>.**

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith, City-Jaipur (Rajasthan), India

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Banasthali Vidhyapith, City-Jaipur (Rajasthan), India

#### **Abstract**

Deliberate and intended changes to the mindsets, beliefs, behaviors, and traditions that characterize an organization's or community's way of doing things are called "culture transformation." It involves modifying the essential components that describe how individuals interact and think. The social and economic development of an area can be influenced by its culture. A community's identity and well-being are directly influenced by its historical, traditional, and cultural features. In addition to supporting a sense of liberty and democracy, mobile information systems play an essential role in rural cultural services. In rural areas, the growing adoption of ICT tools and technology encourages cultural change. This study focuses on the socio-cultural transformation in the rural society of Hisar division, Haryana. This study is based on primary and secondary data. This study was conducted in 8 villages of the Hisar division with the help of multistage purposive sampling. The blocks were selected based on the highest rural population of each district. The selection of villages was based on the average rural population of the block. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data regarding socio-cultural transformation in rural areas of Hisar division. Various statistical tools and techniques were used for the analysis of the data. Rural populations' food habits and living standards have rapidly changed over the past decade—the main reasons for their desire to modernize and become equal in the sight of society. It is necessary to raise awareness in rural communities in Hisar Division about the importance of traditions and customs while responsibly utilizing technology and ICT.

**Keywords:** Deliberate, Appropriate, Transformation, Purposive, Encouraging, Tradition

### **INTEGRATING GREEN ACTIONS WITH DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES: A COMPREHENSIVE EXPLORATION**

**Dr. Neetu Malik, (Assistant Professor),**

**Department of Geography, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi**

#### **Abstract:**

This comprehensive study delves into the interdisciplinary realms of disaster risk reduction (DRR), resource depletion, climate change, sustainable development, and the innovative concept of green nudges within the context of higher education institutions. The introductory chapter establishes the fundamental principles of disaster risk reduction, emphasizing the critical need for sustainable development practices to mitigate disaster risks. Resource scarcity, particularly in natural assets like oil, gas, coal, minerals, and water, is examined alongside its implications for exacerbating hazards and contributing to climate change. The escalating global demand for energy, predominantly met by fossil fuels, underscores the urgency of transitioning to renewable energy sources and implementing sustainable practices across sectors.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) emerges as a central figure in advocating for environmental protection, sustainable development, and climate action. Through its environmental assessment, governance, capacity-building, and sustainable development initiatives, UNEP collaborates with diverse stakeholders to address environmental challenges and advance global sustainability goals.

"The Little Book of Green Nudges" introduces a strategic approach to promoting sustainable behaviour through evidence-based nudges in higher education campuses. Green nudges, operating on the EAST framework (Easy, Attractive, Social, Timely), leverage behavioural insights to steer individuals and organizations towards eco-friendly choices, thereby fostering a culture of environmental stewardship.

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The focus shifts to research fundamentals at Indraprastha College for Women, situated in Delhi, India. The college's demographic diversity, infrastructure, historical significance, and academic excellence set the stage for a comprehensive analysis of green actions awareness and daily practices among students. The study aims to sensitize individuals towards environmental safety, promote sustainable lifestyles, conserve energy and resources, reduce material consumption, and encourage sustainable travel.

**Keywords:** Green actions, environmental sustainability, practical strategies, environment conscious behaviour.

### **Stress Management – Quality Enhancer of life**

**Pooja Kaswan**

#### **Abstract:**

Our Contemporary Living style that Comprises the use of Social Media, Artificial Intelligence affecting our life Physically and Mentally both. Our working efficiency is affecting our physical strength become even lower and we suffer from anxiety, hypertension, loneliness and so many other factors that make our mind puzzled and our efficiency level degraded. Stress management is essential which will become possible with the support and concern of family, friends and teachers and other initiatives are required like creating and promoting sports culture and other physical activities.

### **Desert Ecosystem**

**Kailash Dhinwa**

#### **Abstract**

Deserts are examples of terrestrial ecosystems, which are found throughout the world. Neither all deserts are flat, nor do all deserts have cacti or oases. These are regions with a short rainy season. It is scorching in the daytime, and very cold at night in the desert. Deserts are barren areas of land characterised by extremely high or low temperatures, with low rainfall and scarce or no vegetation.

#### **Types of deserts**

Deserts are arid regions with especially low or high temperatures and limited vegetation. Based on the climate condition, deserts are classified into two types – hot deserts and cold deserts.

The climate in this region is extremely hot, sizzling, and dry, and often receives small quantities of precipitation throughout the year.

In this hot desert, the days are scorching. During the day, temperatures will rise as high as 45° C to 50° C, heating the bare rocks and the sand. The nights can be extremely cold, with temperatures going below 0° C, sometimes.

**Features and Desert Habitats:** The most determining feature of this terrestrial ecosystem is the amount of precipitation it receives, which is the least compared to other ecosystems.

A desert is an arid or bone-dry region of the landscape where there is little precipitation, hence living conditions are unfavourable for both flora and fauna. This ecosystem can exist from the Arctic to the tropics. Not all deserts are hot – some are often windy, while some contain rocks and others have sand dunes. Flora is a very rare but highly adaptive animal species and insects are found here.

The soils of the Sahara Desert are low in organic matter and are often biologically inactive. The vegetation in the desert's ecosystem is generally sparse with scattered concentrations of grasses, cacti, date palms and acacia. **Keywords:** Terrestrial, Ecosystem, flora, fauna, species, climate.

### **Distribution and importance of desert vegetation's found in Jodhpur region of western Rajasthan**

**Asha Chaudhary, Research Scholar, Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur**

**Dr. Laxman Ram Bala**

**Professor and Head of Department, Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur**

#### **Abstract:**

The Thar Desert is one of the most diverse ecosystems among the rest of the ecosystems in the world. The Jodhpur Western Area of Rajasthan is my study area, which is full of desert vegetation, and the purpose of my

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research is to know about their diverse distribution, their social and economic importance and how can we conserve them. Desert vegetation's are found important role in economy of western Rajasthan, because they provide, woods, fruits, fuels, medicine etc. They are also having social importance because, they provide shade, shelter and many more reliefs in western zone of Rajasthan. Dry deciduous and tropical thorny vegetation is found in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. Tropical thorny forests are found in almost all parts of the district because the level of rainfall in the district is up to 350 mm. This type of forest is mostly found in sandy areas. Thorny trees like Ker, Jal, Bair, Khejri, Thor, Babul, Rohida, etc. are found. Dry deciduous forests are characterized by low height and thorny type. Thorny bushes are mostly found in this type of forest. Among these forests, the Khejdi tree is considered the Kalpa tree of the state. The reason for the area of the tehsils of Jodhpur district being covered with forest cover is by the water supply from the Indira Gandhi Canal. Khejdi, Rohida, Bair, Kair and many other types of vegetation have been identified in the district.

Keywords: Jodhpur, desert vegetation, thorny bushes, Thar Desert and ecosystem.

### **Cultural Life Style of the Tribal People of Nagaland**

**Noyingpeni Oving Research Scholar, Nagaland University, Kohima Campus, Meriema**

**Dr. P.K.Pattnaik Professor, Nagaland University, Kohima Campus, Meriema**

#### **Abstract:**

Culture is a way of life. It includes all the things that you have inherited as members of society. Culture is the pinnacle of a person's inner refinements. Like any tribes in India, the Naga has a very rich and vibrant culture. Each Naga tribes has its own unique culture and traditions which can be distinguish from its language, food, dress, ornaments, customs, traditions, festivals, art, literature, beliefs, music and dance. In this paper, it aims to presents the rich culture heritage and traditional of the Naga Lotha tribe that is preserved and transfers from generation to generation and the unique geographical area of the Lothas which occupy the 'Land of Plenty' called Wokha district in the state of Nagaland. With the advancement of growth and development in science and technology, there came about a drastic change in the society as the present generation are virtually unaware of the rich and valuable cultural heritage of the past glory. As a result, there is a need of an hour to promote and preserve our age old rich socio-culture and traditions which has made life so beautiful and attractive is currently being neglected since the younger generation are being drowned out by the torrent of modernization. So in order to gain a better insightfulness in understanding the Lotha tribe it is essential to study its various socio-cultural ethos, festivals and ceremonies which has contributed its unique to the culture and by raising awareness through education and conducting research in the field of culture and heritage will have a tremendous responsibly in instilling cultural values for the benefit of the future generation.

Keywords: Naga, traditional, culture, dress and ornaments, festivals.

### **GENDER JUSTICE IN INDIA: A SOCIO-LEGAL STUDY**

**Dr. Sunaina Assistant Professor of Law, UILS, PUSSGRC, Hoshiarpur, Punjab**

**Dinesh Verma Student (Pursuing LL.M. (One Year Course)) at UILS, PUSSGRC, Hoshiarpur, Punjab**

#### **Abstract:**

The evolution of Indian gender justice from prehistoric times to the present is examined in this socio-legal research. This study analyses the legal and historical context that has formed gender justice including important constitutional clauses including clauses 14, 15, and 21, therefore, providing equal treatment and protection against discrimination. Reviewing important court decisions helps one to emphasize their influence on the legal landscape. Together with the cultural, religious, and social impediments stopping the attainment of gender equality, this research explores the socio-legal difficulties experienced by women including gender discrimination in legal and social environments. Particularly in relation to caste and class intersectionality, the contradictions of gender-based violence are under more and more attention. This paper also looks at the current advances in the movements for women's rights as well as the effects of most recent laws. Examining past events leading to significant legislative changes emphasises how the court is growing in favour of gender justice. By means of an analysis of these elements, this paper aims to provide a comprehensive knowledge of

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gender justice in India together with the ongoing challenges in its application. The research recommends continuous initiatives to solve social and legal injustices to build a society fairer for all genders.

**Keywords - Gender, Justice, Socio-Legal Challenges, Gender-Based Violence, India**

**Covid 19 and its impacts on education, social life and mental health of students in Rewari district of Haryana**  
**Jyoti Yadav<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Kh. Moirangleima<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Chilka Sharma<sup>3</sup>.**

**<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith, City-Jaipur (Rajasthan), India**

**<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Banasthali Vidhyapith, City-Jaipur (Rajasthan), India**

**<sup>3</sup>Associate Professor, Banasthali Vidhyapith, City-Jaipur (Rajasthan), India**

**Abstract:**

The outbreak of covid19 has impacted the lives the people of from all backgrounds. To reduce the spread of this virus, people had to quarantine themselves in their homes. The period of lockdown has significantly impacted the lives of everyone's in the context of their education, social life and mental health. The impact of Covid 19 on different age groups had been identified as a matter of concern including online classes, time spent on self-study, impact on social life or mental health. The youngsters have been severely impacted by the schools closing during COVID-19. During the epidemic, there are few excellent opportunities or resources for all students to learn. This study is based on primary or secondary sources of data. This study was conducted with the help of multistage purposive sampling in 10 villages of Rewari district. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data regarding the impacts of Covid 19 over the schools of Rewari district. Various statistical tools or techniques were used to analyze the data to extract the results. There is a need to conduct awareness campaigns and teaching training programs among teachers to improve the education and mental health of the students for all the schools of Rewari district.

**Keywords: Education, Social life, Mental Health, Opportunities, Purposive, Awareness.**

**Occupation of Women Refugees in Jodhpur:Challenges and Opportunities**

**Dr. Kanchan Bania, Assistant professor,  
Department of Geography, SNPJ Mahavidyalaya**

**Abstract:**

This study examines the occupational experiences of women refugees in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, highlighting challenges and opportunities. Focusing on Pakistani Hindu refugees, the research explores employment patterns, skills, and aspirations through a mixed-methods approach, combining surveys (n=150), in-depth interviews (n=30), and focus group discussions (n=5). Findings reveal limited employment opportunities, skill gaps, cultural barriers, social isolation, and entrepreneurial aspirations. Challenges include language barriers, limited access to education and training, cultural and social exclusion, lack of formal employment, and dependence on the informal economy. Opportunities exist in vocational training, microfinance, entrepreneurship support, language and cultural orientation, and community-based social enterprises.

The study underscores the need for targeted interventions to enhance employability, entrepreneurship, and social integration. Recommendations include vocational training tailored to local market needs, language and cultural orientation initiatives, microfinance and entrepreneurship support, community-based social enterprises, and policy reforms ensuring refugee-friendly labour laws. This research informs policymakers, organizations, and stakeholders, promoting economic empowerment and well-being of women refugees. Limitations include a small sample size and limited geographic scope, suggesting future research directions such as longitudinal studies, comparative analyses, and in-depth examinations of entrepreneurial experiences.

**Keywords: women refugees, occupation, Jodhpur, challenges, opportunities, mixed-methods research.**

**Role of Green Energy in Sustainable Development in Rajasthan**

**Dr Priyanka Yadav**

**Asstt Prof. in Geography, Government Girls College, Soorsagar, Jodhpur**

*Abstract:*

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Exponential growth in population, economic growth, rapid Industrialization to become a developed Nation, increasing domestic demand of energy and drying up of conventional sources of energy has led us to look for an alternative source of energy. Till date the main source of energy required for growth and development is coal, which is exhaustible, nonrenewable as well as harmful for the environment. Hence, we are forced by changing environment to move towards green energy which is the solution to the emerging problem of exhausting conventional energy sources and increased carbon footprints. It is environment friendly too for human race to pass on to next generation for continued development. Renewable energy is also called “Green Energy” or “Clean Energy” because it does not pollute the environment. As we all are aware that energy can neither be created nor be destroyed rather it transforms from one form to another. Green energy includes solar energy, wind energy, biogas energy etc which are already existing in different form in environment. Rajasthan is endowed with abundant green energy potential to transform it in form useful for the state growth and development.

This paper provides a brief overview of the availability and current status of renewable energy in Rajasthan and its role in sustainable development of state which is taking Rajasthan from energy deficit state to energy surplus state among other states of our country. It will also help the researchers and investors to explore the vast possibility of implementation of modern technology to harness abundant green energy and to map out for the expansion of green energy generation at faster pace to reduce the carbon foot print and coal dependency.

**Key words:** Green energy, Conventional energy, Solar energy, Wind energy, Biogas energy, Sustainable development, Carbon footprint etc.

### **Women’s Empowerment With Socio-Economic Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges**

**DR. Sunil Bishnoi, Assistant Professor**

**Department Of History, Shri Nakoda Parshvanath Jain, Mahavidyalaya, Jodhpur**

#### **Abstract:**

This paper delves into the complex interplay between socio-economic transformation and women's empowerment, focusing on both the opportunities that emerge and the challenges that persist. As economies undergo significant changes, they create new avenues for women's participation and leadership in various sectors, thus potentially enhancing their roles within society and the economy. This transformation often includes increased access to education, improved employment opportunities, and greater involvement in entrepreneurial activities. By examining these positive shifts, the paper highlights how economic growth can foster women's economic independence, social mobility, and overall empowerment.

However, the paper also addresses the significant barriers and issues that continue to obstruct progress despite these opportunities. Socio-economic changes do not always translate into equitable benefits for all women. Persistent challenges such as gender bias, structural inequalities, and socio-cultural norms can hinder women from fully capitalizing on new economic opportunities. The analysis includes a review of literature that discusses these ongoing issues, as well as case studies that illustrate how various regions and communities navigate the dual forces of opportunity and constraint.

Through this comprehensive review, the paper aims to offer a nuanced understanding of the dynamic relationship between economic transformation and women's empowerment. By synthesizing insights from diverse sources and examples, it seeks to illuminate both the potential for positive change and the critical areas that require targeted interventions. Ultimately, the paper contributes to a deeper understanding of how socio-economic shifts can both uplift and challenge women's roles, providing valuable perspectives for policymakers, researchers, and advocates working towards gender equality.

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**FEEDING, ROOSTING, DISPLAY OF TRAIN, DUST BATHING ACTIVITIES OF INDIAN PEAFOWL****Suresh Kumar Kataria & Meenakshi Meena****Department of Zoology, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur****Abstract:**

This study emphasizes that the Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) a sacred bird inhabits in arid and semi-arid region of western Rajasthan to perform feeding, roosting, display of train, dust bathing activities due to the availability of favorable climatic conditions in perspective of peafowl. Peafowl are moving towards agricultural lands day by day in search of better quality, more diversifying food making them agrivorous and they mostly feed the crops which are mostly grown by farmers. So, this agricultural land provides food security for national bird. This study emphasizes that the Peafowl prefer to roost on high trees so they can see in all directions which is very helpful for them in protecting themselves from predators such as Feral dogs. Sometimes it has been observed that peafowl also roost on stone fencing pillars and electric poles. It has also been reported that they roost at sunset, which indicates the close association between its roosting and sunset. This study provides understanding of role of beauty and display of train, ocelli (eyespot) in sexual selection of peacock so there is a positive role and correlation between eyespot and mating success. The observation also includes dust bathing activities in peacocks, by this event, it makes their feathers hygienic and clean, hence ensuring their sexual selection toward peahens. The observation provides that generally peafowl is distributed mostly in that area where cultivation of land occurs and these cultivated areas become the key factor for the arrival of the peafowl to perform its feeding, Roosting, display of train, dust bathing activities.

Key words: Feeding, Roosting, Display of train, dust bathing.

**Evaluation of Available Micronutrients of the Cotton Cultivated Fields: A Case Study of Sirsa****District of Haryana State, India****Heena Kumari<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Kh. Moirangleima<sup>2</sup>****<sup>1</sup>Research Fellow, Ph.D. Scholar, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Niwai – 304022,****<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Niwai – 304022, (Rajasthan), India****Abstract:**

Soil is a fundamental component of growing plants and a significant resource for our country. Soil health has recently acquire prominence among scientists, planners, and farmers worldwide as a means of effectively implementing sustainable agricultural development initiatives. Micronutrients found in soil, such as iron, manganese, zinc, and copper, are required in lesser proportions but are crucial for cotton crop production. The present work has attempted to study the availability of micronutrients in the soil of cotton fields in the Sirsa district of Haryana state. A multistage random sampling was used, and 70 soil samples were collected from cotton-cultivated fields. Soil sampling was done during the post-monsoon period using a global positioning system. An inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES) was utilized to determine the concentrations of extractable DTPA zinc (Zn), iron (Fe), copper (Cu), and manganese. The result showed that zinc was deficient in three blocks (Baragudha, Dabwali, and Ellenabad) and adequate in four blocks (Nathusari Chopta, Odhan, Sirsa, and Rania). Similarly, iron was deficient in four blocks (Baragudha, Nathusari Chopta, Dabwali, and Ellenabad) and adequate in three blocks (Odhan, Sirsa, and Rania). Copper was adequate in all seven blocks. And Manganese was deficient in all blocks except Dabwali. This database of available micronutrients in the soil of cotton fields in the Sirsa district might help in enhance soil quality and crop productivity.

Keyword: Micronutrients, Cotton cultivated fields, ICP-OES, Soil quality.

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**Human Rights and its Challenges in India****Dr. Shweta Dudi, Assistant Professor, Govt. Law College, Dausa****Abstract:**

With a rich and varied past, India is the largest democracy in the world; nonetheless, safeguarding and advancing human rights remain formidable obstacles for the country.

All people worldwide, irrespective of their nationality, race, religion, gender, or any other status, are entitled to fundamental freedoms and rights known as human rights. The freedom from slavery and torture, the freedom of speech and thought, the right to labor and an education, and many other rights are among them. These rights also include the right to life, liberty, and security. The basis of the idea that every person has a claim to certain fundamental rights just by virtue of being human has been the basis for the concept of human rights over time. The protection of human rights is firmly established by the Indian Constitution, but there are still many obstacles to overcome before these rights may be guaranteed in actuality. Major barriers that prevent all citizens from fully realizing their human rights include discrimination, censorship, police violence, and gender inequity. To solve these problems and build a society that is more just and equal for everyone, the government and civil society must cooperate. India will only be able to fully fulfill its promise as a democratic country that upholds and defends the rights of every citizen at that point.

**Keywords:** Constitution, freedom, equality, discrimination, rights

**Impact of Education on the Socio-economic Condition of Rural Women in the Sirohi District of Rajasthan****Priya<sup>1</sup>, Dr.Kh. Moirangleima<sup>2</sup>.****<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith, City-Jaipur (Rajasthan), India****<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Banasthali Vidhyapith, City-Jaipur (Rajasthan), India****Abstract:**

The importance of considering social justice as a secular moral requirement rather than as an ideology supported solely by left-wing beliefs. Education is the key to women's empowerment, prosperity, progress, and welfare. Women continue to face discrimination, vulnerability, and oppression in all areas of society; therefore, they require empowerment in every aspect of society. Women have to fight against the system that demands greater power to combat the socially imposed gender biases. Access to education may allow women to actively and successfully contribute to defining the path towards development that ensures gender justice and empowers women to change their lives. Promoting women's rights and attaining their empowerment require literacy. To increase capabilities, reduce vulnerabilities, and enhance quality of life, this is an essential first step in lifelong learning. Illiterate women are more vulnerable to restrictions imposed upon them by Society, which can negatively impact their mobility, self-worth, and social relations. This study focuses on the socioeconomic condition of rural women in the Sirohi District and the perception of rural women in the context of empowerment. This study is based on primary and secondary data. This study was conducted in 2 villages in the Sirohi District with the help of multistage purposive sampling. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data regarding socioeconomic conditions and perceptions of rural women about empowerment in rural areas of Sirohi District. Various statistical tools and techniques were used for the analysis of the data. Education not only empowers individual women but also fosters community development and social transformation. The findings underscore the need for targeted policies and programs that enhance educational access and empower rural women to become agents of change in their communities.

**Keywords:** Requirement, Discrimination, Socioeconomic, Empowerment, Purposive, Perception

**Land use and land cover change and vulnerability analysis A case study of Tonk District, Rajasthan****Mrs. Monika Choudhary****Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Geography, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Niwai.****Abstract:**

The term “Land Use and Land Cover Change and Vulnerability Analysis” is a prevailing concept of research in global environmental change, characterizing the changes in the environment and vulnerability of a system

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exposed to environmental hazards. Vulnerability refers to the degree of loss to a given element at risk at a certain severity level. The vulnerability of the region has increased with the change of land use and land cover. Changed land use and land cover has had an enormous impact on habitat, biodiversity, soil condition, water resources and forest coverage. The Green Revolution, in India commencing in 1966, had High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds, promoted irrigation facilities, use of chemical fertilizers and use of pesticides as its key pillars. It enhanced the agricultural production manifold, shortly after its negative effect started showing in the form of groundwater contamination, soil erosion, reduced soil fertility, reduced genetic diversity, declined water depth, water logging, and reduced nutritious foods.

In Tonk district, land use and land cover change studies have focused on encroachment of agricultural land, water logging, ground water depletion, loss of soil fertility, soil erosion, land degradation, depletion of forests and urban expansion. The intensification of land use leads to severe exploitation of environment. The high input of chemicals and extraction of ground water for irrigation pollute water resources and degrade soil. In times of rapid growth of population, industrialization and urbanization and other development activities like extensive road building and urban area extension. It led to massive land use and land cover change in Tonk district.

**Key Words:** Land use, Land cover, Vulnerability, Tonk district.

### **The Role of Youth in Indian Politics: A Catalyst for Change**

**Dr. Anil Kumar Sarowa**

**Assistant Professor in Political Science, Govt. Arts College, Sikar**

#### **Abstract:**

This research paper investigates the pivotal role of youth in Indian politics, serving as a catalyst for transformative change within the nation's democratic landscape. India's substantial youth demographic presents a dynamic force capable of reshaping traditional political paradigms. Through historical examination and contemporary analysis, this paper delineates the multifaceted nature of youth engagement in politics, emphasizing their burgeoning influence on policy agendas, electoral dynamics, and societal discourse. Despite facing barriers such as nepotism and entrenched power structures, youth-led movements and initiatives have emerged as potent drivers of social and political reform. The paper highlights the significance of platforms like social media in amplifying youth voices and mobilizing support for progressive causes. By shedding light on the opportunities and challenges inherent in youth participation, this study contributes to a nuanced understanding of their role in shaping India's democratic future and promoting inclusive governance. Through empirical evidence and case studies, the paper underscores the potential of youth to challenge entrenched interests, advocate for marginalized communities, and foster a culture of accountability within the political sphere. Ultimately, this research seeks to inform policymakers, civil society actors, and academia about the transformative power of youth engagement in Indian politics and the imperative of nurturing their active participation for the advancement of democratic ideals and societal progress.

**Keywords:** Youth, Indian Politics, Participation, Influence, Change, Democracy

### **IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT'S RESTORATION PROJECTS ON RIVER POLLUTION IN THE GOMTI WITHIN LUCKNOW CITY**

**Dr. Arushi Rana, (Assistant Professor, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan)**

**Ms. Swadha Dixit, (Research Scholar, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan)**

#### **Abstract:**

The city of Lucknow has seen its cultural past, architecture, social life, economic growth and agricultural practices intertwined with the Gomti on whose banks the city evolved, flourished and sustained since the 18th century. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) identifies the Gomti as one of 'the most polluted rivers in India', making it necessary to take proper mitigation steps. Government's River Restoration Projects are a good example of administrative empathy towards the welfare of the "Lifeline of Lucknow".

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The paper is an effort to study the Restoration Projects implemented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on the River Gomti across the Lucknow city, the impact on the condition of the river, the use of technology in reducing the Gomti River Pollution and suggest effective measures for the same. It highlights the vision of these architectural projects, thriving and functioning as cultural centres for more than three centuries. The paper has been supported by the review of certified published reports and researches. The methodology incorporates questionnaire method of data collection supported by an analysis of the satellite imageries using the techniques of NDVI and NDBI for the temporal study of these projects and their impact on the river.

The result of the paper depicts that 215 out of the 250 respondents find the ambience of these architecturally-rich locations favourable and spend quality time. About 75% respondents believe that these projects have worked miraculously in promoting tourism but have been a major cause behind the deteriorating health of the free-flowing, natural waterbody, the River Gomti. The findings of the study can be summarized with the Government's Restoration Projects preserving the 'Nawabi' heritage and architecture, promoting tourism in the Gomti but lagging behind in controlling the Gomti River Pollution.

**Keywords:** *River Restoration Projects, Gomti River Pollution, Remote Sensing, NDVI, NDBI, Temporal Analysis*

**Spatio – Temporal assessment of ambient air quality status in the Glass City of Uttar- Pradesh, India**  
**Parul Pathak<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Salahuddin Mohd.<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> **Research Scholar, Faculty of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Tonk, Rajasthan, India,**

<sup>2</sup> **Assistant Professor, Faculty of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Tonk, Rajasthan, India.**

**Abstract:**

Air pollution is one of the consequential environmental issue, experienced by countries with developed as well as developing economies in the world. Most of the urban areas of developing countries suffer from expulsion of pollutants which are deleterious for human health and natural ecosystem. The dispersal of airborne pollutants into the surrounding environment is the direct result of urbanization and industrialization which are required to fulfil the increasing demands of the expanding population. Firozabad is the hub of India's glass-making industry, popularly known as the glass capital of India. The city having glass manufacturing activities and traffic congestion, which increases ambient air pollution. The current study concerns with the impact of industrialization, and vehicular emissions on the ambient air quality of Firozabad city. Secondary data of ambient air pollutants such as (RSPM, SPM, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>) from 2010 to 2022 were collected from the Office of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board Firozabad of three sites in industrial, residential and commercial areas of the city. Monitoring data for 3 sites was measured with the help of Respirable Dust Sampler (RDS) available from Envirotech instruments Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi). With the present study it is found that except SO<sub>2</sub> all 3 pollutants exceeded the prescribed standards as stipulated by (CPCB) Central Pollution Control Board. The highest concentrations of pollutants are found in the year 2014 and lowest in 2020-2022 at every monitoring site of the city. This study is intended to illustrate Ambient Air Quality status in the form of Air Quality Index. Analysis of the data reveals that Firozabad City is suffering from severe Air Pollution.

**Keywords:** Air Pollution, Air Quality Index, Industrialization, Pollutants, Urbanization

**Assessment of soil suitability for sugarcane crop in Binauli Block, Western Uttar Pradesh, India**  
**Jagarti Rana<sup>1</sup>, Dr Arushi Rana<sup>2</sup> Anjali Suman<sup>3</sup>**

**Abstract:**

Soil fertility assessment is essential for developing strategies aimed at long-term agricultural productivity. This study evaluates the fertility status of soil in Binauli Block, Baghpat district, Uttar Pradesh, India, using a nutrient index approach. Soil samples were collected from 54 sites, measuring pH, organic carbon, and electrical conductivity (EC) as key indicators of soil quality, alongside macronutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium) and micronutrients (sulfur, zinc, boron, iron, copper, manganese). The primary crop in the region is sugarcane, which demonstrates higher productivity compared to national averages. The objectives of this research are: i) to provide a nutrient availability index, and ii) to assess soil fertility status and sugarcane

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productivity in the study area. The results indicate low nutrient index values for organic carbon, phosphorus, and electrical conductivity (EC), measuring 0.26, 10.83, and 0.75, respectively. In contrast, potassium and nitrogen levels are within normal ranges, recorded at 145.38 and 149.01. The pH value of 8.11 is notably high, while boron and manganese levels are optimal for crop needs, with values of 0.94 and 4.89, respectively. These findings highlight potential issues related to lower production levels and underscore the importance of tailored fertilizer applications to enhance soil fertility and improve crop yields. Recommendations will be made to address these nutrient deficiencies effectively.

**Keywords:** Soil fertility, nutrient index, sugarcane productivity, soil quality, macronutrients, micronutrients.

**Judicial activism And Human Rights**

**Bhawani mal khatik, Associate Proffessor Political Science, SNKP Govt college Neemkathan**

**Abstract:**

Judicial activism is when judges interpret laws and make decisions that go beyond the application of existing laws to promote justice and human rights. It can involve judges interpreting laws in a broad and flexible way to address new challenges, such as protecting the rights of marginalized groups. Here are some ways judicial activism can impact human rights:

Protecting human rights Promoting social betterment Public interest litigation Judicial overreach.

Some argue that it is unjust to hold parties to a novel interpretation of the law, Judicial activism can upset the balance between the three branches of government. Some argue that judges are often ill-equipped to make sound public policy decisions.

**keywords:** social betterment, Public interest litigation

**Social-Economic Inequality**

**Nidhi Verma, Associate Proffessor, Economics, SNKP Govt college Neemkathan**

Socio-economic inequality is the difference in social class, education, and/or household income between groups of people. It can be measured at the individual or area level, and can be influenced by a number of factors, including: Individual factors, Family factors, Institutional factors, and Norms of allocation.

Socio-economic inequality can impact a variety of outcomes, including: Cognitive development, School achievement and engagement, Well-being, and Pro-social behavior.

Some ways to measure socio-economic inequality include:

• Human Development Index (HDI): A United Nations index that includes measures of poverty, literacy, education, life expectancy, and more

• Individual indicators: Income, education, occupational social class, wealth

• Area indicators: Social capital, financial status, psychological and mental stress, urban–rural environment, climate

Some policies that could help to address socio-economic inequality include:

• Expanding the Child Tax Credit (CTC) and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

• Creating a wealth tax

• Keeping the estate tax

• Imposing a value-added tax (VAT)

• Creating automatic tax cuts and unemployment benefits

**Human Rights and Women Atrocities**

**Kuldeep Singh, Assistant Professor of Punjabi Lit.**

**G.G.C. Sadulshahar, Dis. Sriganganagar**

**Reserch Scholar in Tantiya University, Sri Ganganagar**

**Abstract:**

This paper examines the violation of human rights through atrocities committed against women globally. Despite significant advancements in international human rights frameworks, women continue to face widespread violence, discrimination, and systemic oppression. From domestic abuse and sexual violence to

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human trafficking and harmful cultural practices such as female genital mutilation and child marriage, women's fundamental rights are repeatedly violated. The paper analyzes how patriarchy, economic disparity, and legal loopholes perpetuate these atrocities, undermining the effectiveness of international conventions such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Furthermore, it critiques the gaps in both global and local legal mechanisms and the lack of accountability in enforcing protections for women. The study highlights the urgent need for comprehensive reforms, including stronger law enforcement, gender-sensitive policies, and grassroots activism. It also emphasizes the role of education, economic empowerment, and societal transformation in dismantling the structures that perpetuate violence and discrimination against women. By addressing these issues, the paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on human rights and to promote strategies that effectively safeguard the rights and dignity of women across the world.

### **Modelling and Assessment of Water Suitability for Agriculture in Safidon tehsil of Jind District, Haryana Manjeet<sup>1</sup> Dr. Arushi Rana<sup>2</sup> Shresthi Jaiswal<sup>3</sup>**

#### **Abstract:**

As agriculture consumes an enormous amount of water the quality of water used for irrigation is essential. It has a direct impact on soil health and crop yields, and the quality is a crucial factor in the long-term sustainability of agriculture. Being an agro-based economy it is necessary to have a good quality of water for irrigation. About 89% India's groundwater is used for irrigation, 9% for residential use and 2% for irrigation purposes. It is important to examine and comprehend the chemical makeup of water supplies used in farming operations. The evaluation of agricultural suitability is essential for identifying which crops can be cultivated properly in a particular area as well as the methods and practices that must be used to have the maximum production and sustainability. This study aims to add the growing body of research on the appropriateness of water suitability of Safidon tehsil in Jind District. Total 76 samples from different locations were collected from Safidon tehsil. The water samples were analyzed for major Cations ( $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ) and Anions ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{CO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ). The Irrigation Suitability will be calculated by using Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC), Potential Salinity (PS) and Permeability Index (PI). The Result shows that 99% samples of PI were suitable while only 1% were unsuitable, the PS of water samples lies from 20.1 to 35.92 which shows that the water is unsuitable for irrigation and the values of RSC lies between -1190 to -81 and these negative values indicate little risk of sodium accumulation due to offsetting levels of calcium and magnesium in the study area.  
**Keywords:** Irrigation Suitability, Permeability Index, Potential Salinity, Residual Sodium Carbonate

### **How High Altitudes Shape Human Head Size? A Case Study of Cranial Changes with Elevation in Uttarakhand Region.**

**Shresthi Jaiswal<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Arushi Rana<sup>2</sup>, Manjeet<sup>3</sup>, Urvashi Bist<sup>4</sup>,**

#### **Abstract:**

All living and non-living organisms, and humans are part of nature. The oceans, the landscape, the mountains, the grasslands, and the deserts are all her creations. The air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink all belong to nature. She has a laboratory of biological environment where she treats humans as her children and has taken care of them, nourished them, given them responsibilities, guided their thoughts, and put them through challenges that have made them strong physically and more thoughtful mentally. She has filled human minds with thoughts and ideas to survive in diverse climatic conditions. The physical bodies of Eskimos living in Polar regions or pygmies living in deserts differ due to their adaption to the climate. Likewise, the people living in the mountainous region differ from those of the plains. This research study focuses on how climatic factors influence cranial dimensions at various elevations. How High Altitudes Shape Human Head Size? A total, of 1537 samples of males and females were collected using a stratified random sampling technique

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from the total population of each district. The sample includes only the natives of the study area who have never migrated and were born in the same region. The instruments used for collecting the measurements of the head length and the head breadth is spreading calliper. The values were plotted over the space in ArcGIS 10.4.1 software using the Inverse distance weighted interpolation technique. The prediction and error of the interpolation have also been computed using crossvalidation. The result shows an increase in the head size at increasing altitudes. The lowest value of head size is 64.87 in the southern part of the Nainital district and increases in higher altitudes with the maximum value of 100.95 in Uttarkashi district. It shows a positive correlation between the human head size and elevation and indicates the influence of altitude on head size.

**Keywords:** Environmental Determinism, Human faces, Human Evolution, Craniofacial traits, Static Modelling

**Barriers faced by regular teachers in inclusive set up in Rohtak district; special reference to children with special needs**

**Mamta Rani<sup>1</sup> Dr. Kh. Moirangleima<sup>2</sup>**

**1 Research scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith Rajasthan**

**2 Assistant professor, Banasthali Vidyapith Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

The goal of inclusive education is to give all students equal access to learning settings, regardless of their skills or limitations. In this work we have included children with special needs enrolled in government schools in Rohtak district. However, putting inclusive practices into practice successfully is frequently quite difficult for typical teachers. The absence of resources and materials designed for varied learners, insufficient assistance from special education personnel, and inadequate training in differentiated instruction are major problems. Regular teachers may also struggle to satisfy all of the different demands of their students due to heavy workloads and a lack of administrative support. For this article I have collected both kind of data (primary and secondary), for primary data I have used multistage stage random sampling and for secondary data I have used articles, government records etc. This essay examines these issues, emphasizing how they affect student outcomes and the effectiveness of instruction and also discussed about the problem faced by the regular teachers having children with special needs in their classroom. The article discusses suggestions for creating a more inclusive educational environment, including how to improve teacher preparation, increase collaboration among educators, and better allocate resources.

**Keywords:** Inclusive education, Special education, regular teaching, teacher training, children with special needs.

### **RELATION OF PILGRIMAGE AND RELIGIOUS TOURISM WITH SOCIO-CULTURAL FABRIC OF VRINDAVAN**

**Praveen Kumar (Scholar) Department of Geography Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner.**

**Abstract:**

Vrindavan is considered to be the most divine and holy place among the most important spiritual cities of India. Situated on the banks of river Yamuna, this place is remembered for the spiritual love of Lord Shri Krishna and Goddess Radha. It is said that Krishna and Radha spent their childhood here. The echo of Krishna's childhood pastimes and Raasleela with the Gopis still resonates in every particle of Vrindavan. Vrindavan Dham is a major religious tourist center for the worship of Radha-Krishna, which millions of pilgrims visit every year.

Vrindavan is full of ancient temples. The names of some major pilgrimage centers of Vrindavan are as follows Dwarkadhish Temple, Ranganath Temple, Prem Mandir, Pagal Baba Temple, Vaishno Devi Dham, ISKCON Temple, Nidhivan, Gopeshwar Mahadev Temple, Govind Dev ji Temple, Radha Madan Mohan Temple, Radha Vallabh Temple, Banke Bihari Temple, Shah ji Temple, Kaliadeh Ghat, Keshi Ghat etc. in Vrindavan a huge temple named Chandrodaya is also being constructed.

The purpose of this study was to collect information about the social and cultural impacts on the people of

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Vrindavan. Primary and secondary resources have been used for the studies. A survey was conducted to understand the socio-cultural changes that have come about as a result of religious tourism and pilgrimage among the people of Vrindavan. It included local residents, street vendors and shopkeepers. Most people have felt some impact of pilgrimage on the socio-cultural fabric.

Most people believed that pilgrimage has positively affected the social status, language purity and thinking power of the people. At the same time, some people saw tourism as a source of harming their socio-cultural values. In conclusion, it can be said that the local people of Vrindavan Dham feel the positive and negative impacts of pilgrimage.

Keywords: Vrindavan Dham, pilgrimage, tourism, spiritual city, social cultural fabric, Yamuna river.

### **EVALUATING HEAVY METALS CONTAMINATION IN WASTEWATER-IRRIGATED CROP FIELDS: A MULTISCALE APPROACH**

**Dr. Iqbal Singh**

**Associate Professor, Dept. of Zoology**

**Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Heavy metal contamination in wastewater-irrigated agricultural fields poses significant environmental, agronomic, and public health risks. This paper presents a multiscale approach to evaluate the extent and impact of heavy metal contamination in crops and soils subjected to wastewater irrigation. The study integrates field surveys, laboratory analysis, and spatial mapping to assess the distribution and concentration of heavy metals such as lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) and nickel (Ni) in various crops and soil profiles. By examining the influence of irrigation practices, soil types, and proximity to pollution sources, the research provides a comprehensive understanding of contamination pathways and identifies high-risk areas. The findings underscore the importance of localized assessments, effective wastewater management, and remediation strategies to mitigate the long-term impacts of heavy metal pollution on food security, soil health, and human well-being. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the risks associated with heavy metal contamination in wastewater-irrigated fields, emphasizing the importance of a multiscale approach for assessing and addressing these challenges.

Keywords: Heavy metals, Wastewater management, contamination pathway, soil health

### **Regulatory Framework and Enforcement Challenges in Addressing Illegal Mining in India's Protected Areas – A Case Study of Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan**

**Dr. Indu Deval, Assistant professor, Government girls college Tivri-Mathania Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

This study examines the persistent issue of illegal mining in the Sariska Tiger Reserve, analyzing the regulatory framework and enforcement challenges through a qualitative methodology that includes legal analysis and judicial orders. Key findings reveal that ambiguities in boundary definitions, poor coordination among enforcement agencies, and local interests hinder effective regulation. Despite significant judicial interventions, illegal mining continues to threaten the ecological integrity of Sariska, highlighting the need for improved enforcement strategies and community involvement. The research emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive approach that balances environmental protection with economic realities, including alternative livelihood opportunities for affected communities.

Keywords: Regulatory Framework, Enforcement Challenges, Illegal Mining, Protected Areas, Sariska Tiger Reserve.

### **JUDICIAL ACTIVISM IN INDIA WITH REFERENCE TO ELECTIONS IN INDIA**

**Darshankumar Arvind Sheth LL.M. G.SET., research scholar.**

**Dr. Samir A Runja Assistant Professor and guide Sheth Doshabhai Lalchand Law College Bhuj Kachchh**

**Abstract:**

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Judicial activism is a controversial topic in India, with debates about the role of the judiciary and its boundaries in the electoral process. While the judiciary is seen as the guardian of democracy, questions arise as to the extent to which its intervention in democratic processes such as elections is necessary. This study sheds light on various aspects of judicial activism in the context of elections in India. It analyses how the judiciary has interfered in the electoral process in the past and what the consequences were. The article begins by providing a historical overview of judicial activism in India, tracing its evolution from a more respectable to a more assertive role. It then examines the main areas where the judiciary has intervened in electoral matters, including: **Delimitation and Redistribution:** Judiciary has played a crucial role in adjudicating disputes related to delimitation and redistribution of constituencies, ensuring fair representation in different regions. **Candidate Eligibility:** Judiciary has intervened to resolve issues related to candidate eligibility, such as criminal antecedents and educational qualifications. **Electoral malpractices:** The judiciary is vigilant in addressing electoral malpractices including corruption, bribery and undue influence. **Powers of the Election Commission:** The Judiciary has clarified the scope and limitations of the powers of the Election Commission, ensuring its independence and effectiveness in conducting free and fair elections. The study proposes possible avenues and suggestions for maintaining balance between the judiciary and the electoral process. This study provides an analytical perspective on one of the important aspects of Indian democracy.

**Keywords:** judicial activism; election; India; constitution

**CHALLENGES AND SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES IN WESTERN RAJASTHAN**

**Dr. TARUNA SHARMA Assistant Professor, Government Girls College Jhalamand, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)**

**Abstract:**

Agro-Based Industry is that industry which depends on agriculture. Agro-Based Industry deals with growing plants and food for consumer use and consumption. In these Industries post-harvesting activities are incorporated in preparation, preservation and transformation of the agriculture production for intermediary or final consumption. Western Rajasthan, characterized by its arid climate and inadequate water resources, faces distinctive challenges in the development and sustainability of agro-based industries. This research paper explores the many-sided issues confronting these industries, including production problems, marketing issues, lack of research & development, infrastructural problems, financial problems, water scarcity, managerial issues, soil degradation, unskilled labour, limited access to technology, climatic extremes and miscellaneous problems. In response to these challenges, the paper proposes a sort of sustainable solutions. To address these challenges, this abstract highlights several sustainable solutions and top quality practices. These include the adoption of integrated pest management techniques, which decrease the reliance on chemical pesticides. Policy recommendations are provided to encourage public-private partnerships, boost research and development. The adoption of water-efficient irrigation technologies such as drip and sprinkler systems, soil management practices to prevent degradation and the integration of climate-resilient crop varieties. This research paper tries to find out the main challenges which are faced by agro based industries in the Western Rajasthan and to find the appropriate & sustainable solutions for development of these Industries.

**Keywords-** Industry, consumption, sustainability, scarcity, management, development.

**IMPACT OF THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TRANSFORMING THE WORLD**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (ENGLISH)**

**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, TIJARA (KHAIRTHAL-TIJARA)**

**Abstract:**

Artificial intelligence (AI), in its broadest sense, is intelligence exhibited by machines, particularly computer systems. It is a field of research in computer science that develops and studies methods and software that enable machines to perceive their environment and use learning and intelligence to take actions that maximize their chances of achieving defined goals. Such machines may be called AIs. AI is a wide-ranging tool that enables people to rethink how we integrate information, analyze data, and use the resulting insights to improve decision making. Some experts define intelligence as the ability to adapt, solve problems, plan, improvise in new

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situations, and learn new things. Though these systems aren't a replacement for human intelligence or social interaction, today's AI systems demonstrate some traits found in human intelligence, including learning, problem-solving, pattern-finding, perception, and even a limited spectrum of creativity and social awareness. In this research article, we discuss AI's application across a variety of sectors, address issues in its development, and offer recommendations for getting the most out of AI while still protecting important human values.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN A DYNAMIC WORLD**

**Dr. Rajbans Singh Gill**  
Professor and Head  
Dept. of Public Administration  
Punjabi University, Patiala

**Dr. Ranjit Kaur**  
Assistant Professor,  
Dept. of Public Administration,  
Punjabi University, Patiala.

**Abstract:**

Socio-economic transformation is a dynamic process that involves profound changes in the economic, social, and institutional structures of societies. It is driven by globalization, technological advancements, demographic shifts, and policy reforms. While these transformations present significant opportunities for growth, innovation, and improved standards of living, they also create challenges, particularly in addressing persistent inequalities and ensuring inclusive development. This paper explores the complex interplay between socio-economic transformation and several key issues, such as inequality, social justice, sustainable development, and gender equity. It examines how rising income disparities, uneven access to resources, and social exclusion continue to impede progress in many regions. Additionally, the paper analyzes the role of policy reforms and social interventions aimed at reducing poverty and promoting equitable growth. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and other technologies presents both opportunities for economic expansion and challenges related to job displacement and ethical concerns. Furthermore, the rural-urban divide and disparities in financial literacy exacerbate inequalities, particularly in developing countries. Human rights and environmental sustainability are also critical factors in shaping equitable socio-economic transformation. By focusing on the intersection of these issues, the paper highlights the importance of creating inclusive policies and promoting education, innovation, and social justice. It advocates for a multi-stakeholder approach that involves governments, the private sector, and civil society to ensure that the benefits of transformation are widely shared. The paper concludes with recommendations on how to achieve sustainable, inclusive growth that balances economic development with social equity and environmental stewardship.

**Local Community Participation & Sustainable Environment: Challenges, Possibilities and Weakness**

**Dr. Ashok Kumar Tomar**  
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**Dr. Saroj Devi**  
Professor, Dept. of Pol. Science, M.S.J. P.G. College, Bharatpur

**Abstract:**

These days, the goal of social and economic development is defined in terms of sustainable development. It includes the rational and logical use of scarce natural resources with the support and participation of local people/community. But faulty economic development policies as well as their implementation are contributing to many serious environmental problems in India. Water scarcity, water and air pollution, deforestation, soil erosion, decreasing soil fertility, industrial waste, displacement of local communities due to dams and mining, submersion of land, degradation of biodiversity resulted in global warming, climate changes, etc. cumulatively all of the above have drastic socio-economic, biological, environmental negative consequences.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Environment, Climate Changes, Community Participation, sustainable development.

**Role of Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture**

**Dr. Mahesh Kumar M. Barad<sup>1</sup>**

**1. Principal and Associate Professor, School of Commerce, Birsa Munda Tribal University – Rajpipla (India)**

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*Abstract: Integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) in agriculture holds great promise for optimizing resource utilization, improving crop yields, and promoting sustainable practices. However, the responsible adoption of AI in agriculture is critical to addressing ethical challenges, ensuring Transparency and avoiding unintended negative consequences. The responsible adoption of AI in agriculture entails a conscientious and ethical approach to integrating AI into farming practices. This research explores Ethical concerns, Transparency and Sustainable resource management by proposing a novel ETS framework for the responsible adoption of AI in agriculture and a case study of its application to achieve this objective. This framework can be a helpful tool to maximize the benefits of technology while safeguarding ethical, transparent, and sustainable outcomes for all stakeholders and the environment.*

*Keywords: Agriculture Intelligence (AI), Agro –Market Agro-Computer, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Drone Technology (DT), Rural Agriculture*

**Assessing the Impact of Kanya Sumangala Yojana on Reducing Gender Disparities in Education: A Case Study of Meerut District Uttar Pradesh**

**Dr. Soniya Joshi<sup>1</sup> Shivani<sup>2</sup>**

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- 2. Research Scholar, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Banasthali Vidyapith, Niwai Tonk, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

The Kanya Sumangala Yojana, launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, aims to address gender disparities in education by providing financial incentives to support the education and development of girls from birth to secondary school graduation. This initiative seeks to reduce dropout rates and promote gender parity by encouraging families to invest in their daughters' education. The program operates at various stages of a girl's educational journey, easing financial constraints and fostering a supportive environment for girls to pursue schooling.

By addressing both economic and social barriers, Kanya Sumangala Yojana seeks to transform cultural perceptions surrounding girls' education and emphasize the importance of girl child welfare. The program's financial incentives not only enable higher enrollment but also improve retention rates among female students. The initiative represents a comprehensive approach to promoting gender equality in education and empowering girls to continue their studies despite financial challenges.

This paper analyzes the goals, implementation strategies, and outcomes of Kanya Sumangala Yojana, with a particular focus on its impact on reducing gender disparities in education. By examining the correlation between the scheme's.

**ADVANCING WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: THE EVOLUTION OF FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN INDIA'S GOVERNANCE**

**1. Amisha Singh, Research scholar**

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**2. Dr. Pintu Kumar Mahla, Assistant Professor**

**Department of Political Science ,SLAS, Mody University of science and technology , Laxmangarh, Sikar (Rajasthan).**

**Abstract:**

India's journey towards gender equality in political representation has been complex. The nation's governance structures have evolved significantly since independence. Women's participation in politics has grown, but challenges persist. This paper examines the historical context of female representation in India's governance. It analyzes constitutional provisions and legislative measures promoting gender equality. The research explores

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milestones in women's political empowerment and current participation levels. Sociocultural barriers and institutional challenges are critically assessed. The paper evaluates initiatives like the Women's Reservation Bill and their potential impact. It highlights the contributions of prominent female politicians to India's governance. The study compares India's progress with global standards of female political representation. It examines the effects of increased women's participation on policy-making and social development. The research identifies strategies to enhance women's role in Indian politics. It emphasizes the importance of education, mentorship, and comprehensive policy reforms. The paper concludes by discussing future prospects for gender parity in Indian governance. It underscores the ongoing need for efforts to achieve equitable political participation.

**KEYWORDS:**

Women's political participation, India, governance, gender equality, representation, political empowerment, electoral politics, policy-making

**The Transition to a Green Economy: Navigating Sustainability Challenges Amid Technological Change**

**Alisha Singhvi, Research Scholar**

**Department of Management Studies at JNVU Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

The shift towards a green economy is vital for fostering sustainable development and combating climate change. However, this transition brings about several challenges, many of which stem from the fast pace of technological advancements. This paper investigates how these innovations can provide effective solutions for sustainability while simultaneously introducing barriers that may hinder progress.

One major concern is the displacement of jobs. As industries modernize and implement green technologies, traditional roles, especially in fossil fuel-dependent sectors, are at risk. This disruption emphasizes the need for immediate strategies for retraining and reskilling the workforce, enabling workers to transition to new positions within the green economy.

Another critical issue is the widening of inequalities, often driven by the digital divide. Marginalized communities may not have access to the technologies and resources necessary to benefit from the green transition, exacerbating existing socio-economic gaps. Bridging this divide is essential for promoting inclusive growth and ensuring that all individuals can take part in, and gain from, sustainable development efforts.

This paper provides an in-depth analysis of relevant case studies and literature to emphasize the need for effective policies and collaborative approaches. Policymakers, businesses, and community organizations must join forces to address the complexities of this transition and manage the challenges it presents.

Ultimately, this research advocates for a balanced approach that promotes innovation while ensuring social, economic, and environmental integrity. By focusing on sustainable practices and addressing inequalities, societies can create a resilient, inclusive green economy that benefits everyone. A comprehensive strategy is crucial to ensure that the shift to a green economy is both equitable and sustainable for the long term.

**Key words:** Green economy, Sustainability, Technology, Environment

**"Indigenous Practices of 'Thar' for Ecological Balance"**

**Shankar Singh Potlia, Assistant Professor (History), Government College, Luni**

**Abstract:**

This paper explores the indigenous practices associated with "Thar," a unique desert ecosystem characterized by its arid climate and rich biodiversity. Focusing on traditional ecological knowledge, the study highlights how indigenous communities in the Thar region have developed sustainable practices that promote ecological balance. Through a combination of sustainable land management, water conservation techniques, and cultural rituals, these practices demonstrate a profound understanding of the local environment. The paper emphasizes the role of community-driven resource management in preserving biodiversity and mitigating the impacts of climate change. By documenting and analysing these indigenous methods, this research advocates for the

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integration of traditional ecological knowledge into contemporary environmental policies, aiming to foster resilience and sustainability in vulnerable ecosystems. The findings suggest that indigenous practices are not only vital for ecological stability but also offer valuable insights for broader environmental conservation efforts.

**Understanding the Socio-cultural Dynamics of Infertility: Insights from Women Undergoing In-vitro Fertilization in Haryana**

**Dr. Srishti & Ms. Kareena Kaushik**

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<sup>2</sup> Research Scholar, Dept. of Sociology, Banasthali Vidyapith, Newai, Tonk, Rajasthan.

**Abstract**

Every woman is defined by her fertility (Friedan, 1963). Pregnancy and motherhood are two developmental milestones for woman that has high value in our culture. According to Bhardwaj (2016), infertility, disrupts the sacrosanct social and natural triangle of mother (womb), father (semen) and child (hatchling). Any deviance from this triangle threatens legitimacy of marriage and leads to stigmatization of the couple seeking treatment, it is more so in a patriarchal society like India. This study hence, examines the lived experiences of women undergoing in vitro fertilization (IVF) treatment in private clinics in Gurugram, Haryana, focusing on the intersection of socio-economic factors, emotional challenges, and the specific obstacles encountered during the IVF process. A survey was conducted with 25 women, 17 husbands, selected through purposive sampling and five infertility specialists at infertility clinics of Gurugram, Haryana. An interview schedule was used for data collection. The data collected was analysed through simple percentage analysis. Results indicate that a significant majority (96%) of respondents experienced primary infertility, with durations ranging from 1 to 11 years of marriage. Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) (36%) and Endometriosis (24%) contribute the most in making women infertile. Emotional support was noted by 56% of respondents as a crucial aspect of their experience which was being provided by their husbands. In selecting IVF facilities, 60% prioritized clinics based on perceived success rates, while 40% relied on referrals from family and friends. Notably, 45% of women reported that achieving motherhood was essential for enhancing their social status, underscoring societal pressures associated with fertility.

The emotional and financial burdens of the IVF process were substantial, with 72% describing the experience as both exhausting and distressing. It was more so among those who were in their third and fourth cycles of IVF. Moreover, 60 % respondents admitted of hiding about their treatment from their relatives and friends due to the fear of stigmatization. Infertility specialists identified late marriage, increasing stress levels as significant factors contributing to the rising incidence of infertility among women. This research highlights the complex interplay between medical, emotional, and socio-cultural dimensions of infertility. By illuminating these issues, the study contributes to the broader discourse on reproductive health and the socio-cultural implications of infertility, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to support women navigating this emotional journey which affects them physically, mentally and financially.

**Keywords:** Haryana, India, infertility, In-vitro fertilization, motherhood, women's health

**IMPACT OF GROWING INDIA'S ECONOMY ON QUALITY OF LIFE**

**Ms. Himanshi Parashar**

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*Sophia Girls' College (Autonomous), Ajmer (Rajasthan)*

**Abstract:**

This study examines the relationship between India's economic growth and quality of life, focusing on the past decades of India's rapid economic development. As India has emerged as one of the world's fastest-growing economies with India's GDP growth rate has increased over the past decade, averaging around 7% per year since 2000. The implications of this growth on various dimensions of quality of life—such as health, education,

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employment, and environmental sustainability—are critically analysed. The findings indicate that while economic growth has contributed to increased income levels and improved access to basic services but significant disparities remain across different regions and social groups. Moreover, the impact of growth on environmental sustainability and gender inequality poses challenges. This research emphasizes the need for inclusive policies that ensure equitable distribution of economic benefits and address the pressing issues of poverty and gender inequality. By integrating economic development with social welfare objectives, India can enhance the overall quality of life for its diverse population.

*Keywords: Economic Growth, Quality of Life, Gender Inequality, Environmental Sustainability, Disparities, Inclusive Policies.*

### **AN EXAMINATION OF INVESTORS BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS TRADITIONAL INVESTMENT AVENUES IN DIDWANA**

**Anurag Jhanwar \***

**Dr. Chetan Swaroop Saini\*\***

**\*(Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Shri Khushal Das University, Hanumangarh)**

**\*\* (Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Shri Khushal Das University, Hanumangarh)**

**Abstract:**

There has been a significant move towards economic prosperity globally, highlighting impressive growth rates observed worldwide. Increasing income levels and strong stock markets have drawn in a growing number of investors, resulting in a larger pool of money accessible for investment. Due to their conventional Indian outlook, these investors are more inclined to explore familiar investment options for diversifying their portfolio. As a result, investors have a variety of options to choose from such as debt markets, stocks, equities, mutual funds, insurance, real estate, and bank fixed deposits. The main goals of this research are to evaluate the various choices investors can make and examine their behavior towards different financial assets. The primary investigation is the main focus of the study, which took place in the Didwana city of Rajasthan. It reveals that investors generally believe that buying assets with a long-term view is more beneficial for creating wealth. Moreover, this research also discovered that demographic factors are crucial in choosing an investment option. This research helps new investors learn from past mistakes and make better decisions to avoid making the same errors in the future, ultimately benefiting them.

**Keywords - Savings, Investment Avenues, Investors Behaviour, Awareness of Investment Options**

### **Sacred spaces as related to happiness: with a special reference to Rishikesh town**

**Partibha Rani<sup>1</sup> Dr. Arushi Rana<sup>2</sup>**

**<sup>1</sup>Research scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith Rajasthan**

**<sup>2</sup>Assistant professor, Banasthali Vidyapith Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

A sacred space, whether physical or mental, can have a profound connection to happiness by offering a refuge for inner peace, reflection, and connection with something greater than oneself. Sacred spaces allow individuals to withdraw from the noise and stress of everyday life, creating an environment where they can centre themselves, reflect, and experience calmness. For many, sacred spaces are places where they can connect with their spirituality or religious beliefs. This connection can bring a sense of purpose, meaning, and fulfilment, which are key components of long-term happiness. Sacred spaces like Rishikesh often encourage practices like meditation, prayer, or mindfulness, which can promote living in the present moment. Mindfulness is strongly linked to happiness because it reduces rumination on past regrets or future anxieties. These spaces provide a setting for self-reflection and introspection, helping individuals better understand themselves, their desires, and their relationships with others. The clarity gained can lead to personal growth and, ultimately, a greater sense of happiness. Physical sacred spaces, like churches, temples, or nature retreats, often serve as gathering places for communities. Sharing spiritual or meaningful experiences with others can strengthen social bonds

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and increase feelings of belonging, both of which are essential to happiness. Sacred spaces are thus a significant aspect of creating a sense of well-being, serenity, and contentment in life.

Keywords: sacred space, spirituality, Happiness, Higher self, Spiritual practices, personal growth

### **DOMESTIC LEGAL BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING THE INDO-SRI LANKA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**

**Meenakshi Yadav, Research scholar**

**Department of Political Science, SLAS, Mody University of science and technology, Laxmangarh, Sikar  
Dr. Pintu Kumar Mahla, Assistant Professor**

**Department of Political Science, SLAS, Mody University of science and technology, Laxmangarh, Sikar**

**Abstract:**

The Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) aims to boost economic cooperation. However, domestic legal barriers hinder its implementation in both countries. This research examines these obstacles and their impact on trade relations. It analyzes constitutional challenges, statutory conflicts, and administrative hurdles in India and Sri Lanka. The study employs a comparative approach to identify common and unique barriers. It explores how these legal impediments affect trade volumes and economic growth. The research also considers sector-specific impacts and investor confidence. Key findings reveal that constitutional power divisions create implementation challenges. Existing trade laws often clash with ISFTA provisions, causing regulatory conflicts. Bureaucratic inefficiencies and lack of institutional capacity further complicate matters. The paper proposes legal reforms and enhanced bilateral cooperation as potential solutions. It suggests harmonizing domestic laws with ISFTA provisions to facilitate smoother implementation. The research contributes to understanding the complex interplay between domestic legal systems and international trade agreements. It offers valuable insights for policymakers and trade negotiators in both countries. The findings have broader implications for regional economic integration in South Asia.

**KEYWORDS:** Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement, domestic legal barriers, trade law, international trade, economic cooperation, legal harmonization

### **Inclusive Pedagogy and Socio-Economic Diversity: Enhancing Academic Resilience in College Classrooms**

**Mrs. L Jyoti Reddy, Research Scholar**

**Department of Psychology, Kalinga University Raipur (C.G)**

**Abstract:**

As socio-economic diversity in higher education continues to grow, there is an increasing need to adopt inclusive pedagogical practices that promote academic resilience among college students. Academic resilience—the ability to cope with academic challenges and recover from setbacks—is especially critical for students from low-income or marginalized socio-economic backgrounds, who often face unique challenges such as financial stress, limited access to resources, and feelings of isolation. This paper explores how inclusive pedagogy can foster academic resilience by creating equitable and supportive learning environments. Through principles such as equitable access, culturally relevant teaching, differentiated instruction, and collaborative learning, inclusive pedagogy addresses the diverse needs of students and helps them build the resilience necessary to succeed in college. The paper also discusses practical strategies that educators can implement, including providing access to resources, encouraging peer collaboration, and delivering constructive feedback. Ultimately, inclusive pedagogy plays a vital role in empowering students from all socio-economic backgrounds to overcome challenges and achieve academic success.

**Keywords:** Socio Economic Diversity, Academic Resilience, Students, Academic Challenges.

### **Socio- Economic Transformation challenges of Tribes in Rajasthan**

**Naveen Kumar, Assistant Professor (Political Science) Government College Mavli**

**Abstract:**

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Transformation refers to a process or instance of change in the myriad cultural, economic, political and social forces that shape a society. It entails change in production and distribution systems, social relations and cultural practices which transform conditions in the local community. The process of transformation has varied meanings for different strata of society according to their phase of development. Its course becomes even more interesting when studied in relation to the tribal groups as firstly, they are isolated and little is known about them; secondly, these societies are highly marginalized and exploited by the subjects of mainstream society; thirdly, they are most neglected mainly because of their distinct and little known cultures and lastly, any little change in their social or economic sphere can never be studied in isolation but has to be studied in a holistic fashion. Rajasthan is the largest state in India with tribes forming an important segment of its society. The tribes in the state are dispersed across the state living in different physical environments, exhibiting varied lifestyles, social habits, religious beliefs and cultural patterns. The issue becomes even more appealing and complex in case of Rajasthan as some tribes are segregated while others are intermingling with the non-tribal population. The paper provides an insight into the transformation of four major tribes of the state namely Bhils, Minas, Garasias and Seharias for a time period from 1961 to 2001. It would analyze how the once homogeneous, cohesive and well-integrated social formations have fast drifted into complex heterogeneity as a result of contact with caste Hindus in Rajasthan. The impact on levels of education, urbanisation and the changes in their economic structure would also be explored.

**Keywords:** Heterogeneity Transformation community society

### **RELIGIOUS TOURISM: A BOON FOR SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE**

**Dr. Sadhana Meghwal**

**Assistant Professor, Dept of History and Culture. &**

**Deputy Director, Centre for Tourism Policing, Police University (SPUP), Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

“Padharo Mahare Desh” - Rajasthan is one of the most popular destination found on the Tourist Map of India. Tourism has been identified as a key sector for sustainable development. Niche areas like Adventure tourism, Desert tourism, Experiential tourism are being tapped. In this scenario, a new orientation can be given to Religious Tourism as well. One can trace its existence in different kinds and forms since ancient times. It is neither purely modern phenomenon nor legacy of the European colonial powers. Our historical sources are helpful in realising how much our present is indebted to our own past. In the past, it was known as Travel and in the contemporary times, it has been termed as “Tourism.” In the last few decades, a few places in Rajasthan have sprung up for religious tourism, which lend a rich spectacle for religious festivals and fairs. In this paper, endeavour is made to probe the growing traits and traditions of religious tourism at places like *Khejadli*, *Ramdeora* and *Tanot*. Khejadli, where the Bishnoi Community, seems completely committed to the ecological ethics. Baba Ramdev Temple at Runicha, rose to prominence. The beauty lies in the fact that this Saint is revered by people of all castes and classes and also by people following different religions. Another religious shrine is Tanot, near the Indo-Pak border, which is a great source of inspiration for troops of BSF and Army due to miracle which happened during 1971 Indo-Pak War. All these upcoming religious shrines compelled me to think about the Religious tourism trajectories in the context of Rajasthan. They need to be promoted to enhance the possibilities of promoting the livelihoods of folk communities. The main focus is to highlight and examine the factors that may help the rural communities and womenfolk successfully by tourism which in turn shall usher in the new dimensions of socio-economic development which is also sustainable in the state of Rajasthan.

**Keywords:** Religious Tourism, Rural Entrepreneurship, Economic Development, Social Change, Women Empowerment.

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**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) VIS-A-VIS CLIMATE JUSTICE.**

**Prof.(Dr.).Krushna Chandra Dalai, M.A. LL.M. Ph.D (Law).**

**Abstract**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is significantly transforming the climate change and the role of judicial system. Climate Change" refers to big, long-lasting changes in how the weather works all around the world. Global warming is a big part of this—it's like the earth's atmosphere getting warmer because it's holding onto more heat from the sun. Climate change is believed by most scientists to be a disastrous threat. AI is a kind of information and communication technology (ICT) that displays or simulates human intelligence. It can be software running on the internet, for example, search engines, image analysis or bots, but also software embedded in cars, robots or "the internet of things". Many important AI applications include machine learning, that is, software that learns autonomously by finding rules or patterns that the programmer has not specified but which are based on statistics on big amounts of data. AI can be applied in several societal domains such as industry, transportation, agriculture, health care, education, finance, entertainment and social media. It may make existing processes and activities more efficient but also generate complete novelties. It has the potential for an enormous impact on society now and in the near and distant future. AI's integration into the judiciary is addressing the critical issue of case backlogs and inefficiencies by streamlining routine tasks such as case management, scheduling, and legal research, India's Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud has been pivotal in promoting this technological integration, emphasizing the need for the legal system to adapt to modern demands. Many of these cases have been pending before the lower and higher courts since the last decade. There has been significant research conducted in identifying the reasons behind such exponential increase in cases. The main reasons for pendency of cases were identified as the lack of available judges, legal professionals or even quality of infrastructure and courts. There is a little research has been carried out with a concrete solution for how the cases can be disposed at a faster rate and thereby reduce the case load. There is an effective use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), the cases that are pending before the courts can be significantly reduced and aid all the stakeholders involved, namely, the judges, lawyers, clients, and general public .in this paper it has exposes the ethical issues and challenges for the mankind in this universe. In this paper author tried his best explore the pinpoints about the practical aspects and ethical issues in regard to artificial role in climate change in the present scenario.

**Key Words:** AI, Artificial Intelligence, Machine learning, judicial activism, mitigation, Ethics on existing mechanism, Climate change, Judicial accountability, Sustainability.

**The Impact of Urbanization on Rural Administration: Challenges and Opportunities**

**Dr. Savita Kashyap, Assistant Professor, Public Administration, JNVU, Jodhpur**

Urbanization has transformed the world, with profound implication for rural areas. This Study examines the impact of urbanization on rural administration, highlighting challenges and opportunities. The research reveals that urbanization has driven economic growth, improved infrastructure and increased access to service in rural areas. However, it also exacerbated brain drain, income inequality and strain on resources.

Best practices for rural administration include decentralization, participatory governance/ Capacity building and partnerships. The Study informs policy and practice decisions, promoting sustainable rural-urban development.

The research contributes to the ongoing discussion on urbanization and rural development, highlighting the need for integrated approaches that balance economic growth with social equity and environmental sustainability. The finding indicate that effective rural administration requires innovative strategies to manage growth, promote equity and ensure sustainability under this paper. we want to discuss about challenges and opportunities through the process of organization, How they influence on the administration.

**Keywords:** Urbanization, rural administration, decentralization, Participatory governs , Capacity building, Partnership.

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**Gender Justice Through Education: Building Pathways to an Inclusive Tomorrow**  
**Banshari Koley<sup>1</sup>, Ph.D. research scholar, Department of Education, Jadavpur University, Kolkata**  
**Dr. Tausif Biswas<sup>2</sup> Assistant professor, Department of Education, Jadavpur University, Kolkata**

**Abstract:**

This paper looks into the critical role of education towards advancing gender justice, synthesising insights derived from a wide array of scholarly articles and research studies. It informs through analysis of extant literature about the same systems of education serving as transformative structures in promoting gender equity and social inclusion. In doing so, it underlines the importance of gender-sensitive curricula, pedagogies, and institutional policies in empowering the marginalized, especially women and those identified as non-binary. This review finds critical themes, such as the need for curricula that challenge dominant gender norms and stereotypes in thought for development, ensuring access to quality education for all genders and a safe learning environment in which everyone can succeed. It further focuses on educators and their professional development that equips them with the necessary tools to understand the inherent biases and to facilitate open discussions regarding gender issues in the classroom.

This paper argues in favour of an elaborate reform in the educational system that brings into the gender-sensitive policies, community engagement initiatives and more funding for the practice of inclusive education. While the above challenges are on one side, using education as an instrument of social transformation, the study proposes to forward a more just future; it puts the fight for gender justice at the doorsteps of education as a vital mover of this movement, pointing to the very edge of transformation that education brings in creating awareness, understanding, and action towards a just and inclusive society for all, regardless of gender.

**Keywords:** Gender justice, Education, Inclusivity, Empowerment, Equity

**Female Literacy Disparity in Rajasthan**

**Priyanka Meena, Research Scholar**

**Dr. Rajender Kumar, (Supervisor). Dept. Of Geo., Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar**

**Abstract**

Female literacy disparity in Rajasthan remains a significant challenge, despite various efforts by the government and non-governmental organizations to promote education. While overall literacy rates in the state have improved, the gap between male and female literacy persists, reflecting deeply ingrained socio-cultural and economic factors. This paper explores the magnitude of this disparity, analyzing recent data from sources such as the National Statistical Office (NSO) and the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). As of 2021, Rajasthan's female literacy rate stands at 57.6%, lagging behind the male literacy rate of 82.4%, with a gender gap of 24.8%. Factors such as patriarchal social norms, early marriage, poverty, and limited access to educational infrastructure—particularly in rural and tribal areas—contribute to this disparity.

The paper also reviews the effectiveness of government initiatives, including Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, highlighting both their achievements and limitations. In addition, the role of non-governmental organizations in complementing government efforts is examined. Through data analysis, the paper identifies key barriers to female education and offers policy recommendations such as improving educational infrastructure, enforcing laws against early marriage, and introducing economic incentives to keep girls in school. The study concludes that addressing female literacy disparity requires a multifaceted approach, combining community-based interventions, policy reforms, and longterm social change to ensure that every girl in Rajasthan has access to quality education.

**Key Word:** Female Literacy, Gender Disparity, government initiatives and programs.

**Exploring the Connotation of Disease in Literary Narratives**

**Princie Joshi, Assistant Professor,**

**Department of English, SSSS Government College, Bidasar, Churu**

**Abstract:**

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Disease has long been a significant motif in literature, serving as a lens through which writers explore social structures, philosophical concepts, and the essence of humanity. Throughout literary history, illness has been utilized to represent broader themes such as deterioration, mortality, and the fragility of human life. Moreover, it mirrors the prevailing cultural, social, and scientific perspectives of the time. Illnesses can function as direct plot elements, metaphors, or symbols in literary pieces, often uncovering profound insights about human nature, society, and the human experience. In this view this paper titled '*Exploring the Connotation of Disease in Literary Narratives*' will analyse the portrayal of sickness in literature and its intersection with literature underlining the implications of illness on individual and society, the physical and the intellectual, and the personal and universal. The paper will also explore themes such as love, morality, or existential struggles.

**Keywords:** illness, narratives, existentialism, literature, implications.

### **Status of waste management system in Rewari municipality of Haryana**

**Alisha Sharma, Research Scholar**

**Dr. Salahuddin Mohd., Assistant Professor School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith**

**Abstract:**

Rewari is a highly populated city in Haryana. It experienced a decadal population growth rate of 17.09% during the last census period (2001-2011), which is quite concerning. As part of the National Capital Region, it is emerging as a major commercial and transportation hub, resulting in increased employment opportunities and a rapid pace of urbanization. This development has led to a significant rise in the generation of municipal waste each year. Currently, the Rewari Urban Local Body generates 197 tonnes of municipal waste daily, with projections indicating that this figure will rise to 335 tonnes per day by 2035. The Rewari Municipal Council alone accounts for 80 tonnes of this daily waste. Unfortunately, municipal waste management has been one of the most neglected areas within the local governance framework in Rewari. About 60% of the municipal waste generated is collected, while the remaining waste is left unattended on streets or in open dumps. There is currently no treatment available for wet waste, which amounts to around 32 tonnes per day. The remaining waste is dumped in open landfills on the outskirts of the city, as the existing waste management plan fails to address the total volume of waste generated. As a result, the majority of waste ends up in these landfills. The absence of leachate and landfill gas collection systems poses serious risks, leading to groundwater contamination and air pollution, including the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs). This study assesses the current municipal waste management system in Rewari city and evaluates its effectiveness. The paper also provides an overview of the proposed policies and initiatives from the Rewari Municipal Council aimed at improving the existing waste management practices.

**Key words:** municipal waste, waste management, policies, local governance

### **ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION PRACTICES AND WASTE MANAGEMENT IN DANAPUR, BIHAR: A CASE STUDY**

**Tanvi Ranjana<sup>1\*</sup>, Rashmi Sharma<sup>2</sup>**

**<sup>1</sup>School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Newai, India**

**<sup>2</sup>School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Newai, India**

**Abstract:**

Danapur, situated on the outskirts of Patna in Bihar, is undergoing rapid urbanization. Originally a small town, it has seen substantial growth in recent years due to migration and urban development. As a satellite town of Patna, Danapur is attracting migrants in search of employment, education, and improved living conditions. However, this population increase has placed a significant strain on its infrastructure, particularly in the areas of sanitation and waste management. The region consists of a blend of residential, commercial, and peri-urban zones, all of which struggle with inadequate water supply, waste disposal, and sewage systems to support the expanding population. Establishing effective waste and sewage disposal systems, ensuring access to clean water, and promoting sanitary handwashing practices are all crucial for enhancing sanitation. These measures are especially important in densely populated metropolitan areas for disease prevention, public

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health, and environmental preservation. The study evaluates the sanitation practices and waste management systems in Danapur. The town's infrastructure is under strain, leading to inefficient sanitation services and inadequate waste management. Irregular pickups and inadequate public awareness contribute to the accumulation of unsegregated waste, most of which is disposed of in landfills or through burning, exacerbating environmental pollution. The research, based on household surveys, observational studies, and government reports, explores key issues such as limited toilet access, irregular waste collection, and poor drainage systems in the town.

Keywords: Sanitation, Waste Management, Urbanisation, Development

**Photconversion Efficiency calculated by Anthocyanin based extract used as photosensitizer in DSSC**

**Varsha Rajoriya\* and K. R. Genwa**

**Department of Chemistry, Jai Narain Vyas Univeristy, Jodhpur-342005**

**Abstract**

One of the most affordable thin film solar cells is the dye-sensitized solar cell. The basis of it is a photoelectrochemical system, which is a semiconductor created between an electrolyte and a photo-sensitized anode. The Grätzel cell, which is a current dye solar cell, was first created at UC Berkeley by Michael Grätzel and Brian O'Regan. Four important parts of DSSC which is photoanode made by thin layer of TiO<sub>2</sub> paste, electrolyte is iodide/triiodide (I<sup>-</sup>/I<sup>-3</sup>) redox mediator, counter electrode prepared by Pt-based solution and most important part is photosensitizer. This article describes the fabrication and study of dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) utilising a variety of natural dyes dissolved in ethanol, double-distilled water, and DMSO. Anthocyanin based natural dye extract used conjugated with metallic solution which helps to increase photoconversion efficiency. After being exposed to sunlight, each electron produced by the dye was injected into the semiconductor's (titanium dioxide) conduction band. The redox reaction using tri-iodide/iodide electrolyte was further speed up by collecting these electrons for loading via a fluorine doped tin oxide glass electrode and arriving at the counter electrode. The result showed that high efficiency as obtained by using metallic solution in natural dye solution. And it was also observed that the best result of natural dye was obtained in ethanol, which shows that ethanol is a good solvent for natural dyes.

Keywords: Dye sensitized solar cell, photoelectrochemical system, electrolyte, photoanode, photocathode, semiconductor.

**TODAY'S CYBER THREAT AND IT'S PREVENTION THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA**

**Ravi Prakash Patel, Research Scholar**

**Madhav Universit, Rajasthan**

**Dr. Dilip Upadhyay (Associate Professor)**

**Department of Law, Madhav University, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

In today's cyber threat age, one of the fastest growing areas of technical infrastructure development is the internet. Now a day's cyber attacks are increasing in large number. Due to this affect, not only illiterate people but also most educated people like doctors, professors etc. are hunted by cyber attack fraudsters. Today social media platforms are easily available for anybody. Most internet users are not aware about the phishing sites, data mining, dummy websites, links provided through message services and also links provided on social media sites by fraudsters. Secret knowledge of internet users are received through these links and the concerned knowledge are being used to create a monetary loss, cheating with private life of internet users also. But with better affords applied by internet users on social media may prevent the possible frauds. Before going on any links, they should check the authenticity of the links and updation of their individual knowledge about new technical skills for prevention may diminish the threats through social media. We should care about data.

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**Socio- Economic Transformation: Opportunity & Challenges**

**Dr. Seema Meena**

**Assistant Professor, Department of History**

**Samrat Prithvi Raj Chouhan Govt. College Ajmer, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

In the twenty-first century, the idea of social enterprises influencing global socio-economic growth has gained much attention and has momentous implications for the modern economy. Both emerging and developed countries frequently observe its considerable impact on their economy as social enterprise transformation has such a wide-ranging effect on socioeconomic growth. The purpose of this study is to present evidence of the impacts of global social enterprise transformation on global socio-economic development. However, there are no official statistics available on the effects of the transformation of global social companies on global socio-economic development. The debate in this research demonstrates how social enterprise transform, continually honing their approach to their goals, based on the review of several case studies of social enterprises from around the world. Revamp, acquisitions and improved performance are all efforts to achieve sustainable societal progress in the fields of economics, culture and politics. The results indicate that social enterprises transformation causes the socio-economic development of the world. Our results also suggest that social enterprise transformation impact and outcome are more significant in developed countries than in developing countries.

**Keywords:** socio-economic development, social-enterprise, transformation, NGO, Developing Countries.

**Socio- Economic Transformation: Opportunity**

**Dr. Beena Kaushik**

**Associate Professor, Department of History**

**Samrat Prithvi Raj Chouhan, Govt. College Ajmer, Rajasthan.**

**Abstract:**

In the twenty-first century, the idea of social enterprises influencing global socio-economic growth has gained much attention and has momentous implications for the modern economy. Diverse practices and models of social economy are increasingly present, this being the reason why it is important to study the major coordinates of social economy and social entrepreneurship identified by means of an empirical research. Social economy is considered one of the most important innovative strategy approaches as this sector may contribute to some efforts done for the elimination of poverty and the re-launching of local economies. The integration of the identified elements in regional programs and public policies is the starting point of the strategic approaches regarding reform in public administration. Social economy can be an example of joint action for public and private organizations and institutions interested in carrying out community projects based on inclusive, participative and innovative forms of community development.

**Keywords:-** social economy, reform, public services, non-profit organization, welfare networks.

**Socio economic Transformation: challenges and opportunities**

**ASHA BHATI, RESEARCH SCHOLAR**

**JNVU, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN**

**Abstract:**

We quite often read about different concerns of socio-economic development like poverty, unemployment, development of roads and bridges and facilities like hospitals, educational institutions in newspapers, magazines and other periodicals. During elections in particular these are discussed by political leaders, political parties, electorates and media. Whenever there are discussions on development and particularly on socio-economic development, the issue of empowerment of disadvantaged groups in our society is referred to. You may have also come across these terms in your study materials or somewhere else. What do these terms mean? Why and how should we understand the relationships between socio-economic development and empowerment of disadvantaged groups?

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**Environmental Sustainability Through The Four R's – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle & Recover**

**Dr. Ummed Kumar Choudhary**

**Assistant Professor Geography, Govt. College, Bali**

**Abstract:**

The “Four R's of Sustainability—Reduce, Reuse, Recycle & Recover,” are central tenets of many community waste-management programs promoting responsible use of natural resources and ecosystem services. Over the past few decades, recycling has become widespread, but monetary and energy expenditures required to transport and transform waste materials have led to downsizing of recycling programs globally. This trend increases the need for effective reducing and reusing practices as alternatives to recycling. Using a survey experiment to examine motivations that underlie reducing and reusing behaviors, individuals reported their current reducing, reusing, and recycling practices. Respondents then were provided with three hypothetical scenarios that described (1) an external waste-management threat to public well-being, (2) social/peer pressure from family and friends towards sustainable decision-making, and (3) increased convenience of reusing and reducing practices. These messages reflect previously identified RRRR motivations. After the scenarios, the questions regarding recycling, reducing, reusing and recover behaviors were presented again to test for changes in the responses. All four scenarios were effective in increasing intended reducing, reusing & recover behaviors. The threat scenario was slightly more effective than the others, particularly among individuals who reported behaviors with considerable recycling practices but not as much reducing, reusing & recover.

**Keywords:** reducing, reusing, recycling, recover; environmental behaviors; sustainability; waste management; sustainability, socio-environmental

**E-learning in Higher Education: Issues and Challenges in Present Scenario**

**Dr. S K Verma**

**GCRC, P.G. Department of Chemistry, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Providing education and training to the masses on gigantic scale, for economic survival and to meet the ever-changing requirements of the society and also to meet the individual's special requirements and tastes, is not possible through the conventional system of education based on brick-and-mortar schools, colleges and universities. E-Learning, or electronic learning, is the delivery of learning and training through digital resources. Although e-Learning is based on formalized learning, it is provided through electronic devices such as computers, tablets and even cellular phones that are connected to the internet. This makes it easy for users to learn anytime, anywhere, with few, if any, restrictions. Basically, eLearning is training, learning, or education delivered online through a computer or any other digital device. Different studies have found that participants learn five times more material in online learning courses using multimedia content than in traditional face to face courses. Because online courses give students full control over their own learning, students are able to work at their own speed. Current e-learning research brings together pedagogical, technical and organisational concerns within a wider set of socio-cultural factors. Understanding issues & challenges in respect of e-learning is of significant importance to the research communities involved in e-learning and will have a significant role in forming future practices.

**Keywords:** e-Learning, Higher Education, Learning Management Systems

**STUDY ON GENDER JUSTICE AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

**Sangeeta, Assistant Professor**

**Drj Govt.Girls College Balotra Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Gender justice and women's empowerment inter-relate in such a complicated manner and, more importantly, both should equally be critical to deliver social equitability that further fosters sustainable development. There has been remarkable improvement concerning gender equality in the last decades; however, the women of the world continue to face systemic barriers that undermine her rights as well as discourage her opportunities.

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This research applies the mixed-methods approach incorporating qualitative interviews, quantitative surveys, and comprehensive case studies in examining the current scenario regarding gender justice and women's empowerment in varied contexts. The study presents a theoretical framework. In such a perspective, terms like gender justice and empowerment are defined and placed within broader discussions of human rights and social justice. Analysis from the case studies clearly indicates that gender justice takes on not only legal and political rights but also encompasses social, economic, and cultural dimensions.. Data shows that women's empowerment is strongly connected to various factors, including educational attainment, economic independence, and representation in decision-making processes. Thus, analysis points out the significance of intersectionality, whereby race, class, and geography in turn significantly influence the experiences of women in empowerment and justice. The study also looks at successful initiatives and policies that helped women's empowerment, such as microfinance programs, educational campaigns on rights for women, and reforms in law. These examples illustrate how concentrated effort can remove barriers and hence lead toward fairer societies. Conclusion The study underscores that attaining gender justice is a moral imperative and a driving force for greater social development.

**Key words:** Women Empowerment, Gender Justice, Gender Issues, Constitution of India.

### **“TREE SPECIES IDENTIFICATION IN AND AROUND THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT USING HYPERSPECTRAL REMOTE SENSING”**

**Mr. Kumar Gaurav**

**Assistant Professor, Sophia Girls' College (Autonomous), Ajmer (Raj.)**

**Abstract:**

Spectroscopy is the study of sunlight scattered by the material on earth surface and its variation in energy with frequency. Hyper spectral sensors collect image data simultaneously. In large number of discrete, narrow contiguous bands in the visible through thermal infrared portion of the spectrum. This study is mainly focus on the detection of *Prosopis juliflora* and *Azadirachta indica* (Neem) because these species are dominated in the urban area of Jodhpur. As *P. juliflora* has more negative impact on ecosystem as compare to its benefits and thus its study and distribution is required). The major objective of the study is Hyperspectral data processing and understanding the distinction of Tree species with respect to field and image based spectral signature. Tree species detection using AVIRIS-NG and PRISMA hyperspectral data. Spectral Angle Mapper (SAM) technique was used in this study for species identification in the study area. For this purpose, AVIRIS-NG data at 3m spatial and 5 nm spectral resolution and PRISMA data with 30m spatial and 10 nm spectral resolution were used. SAM was applied on Hyperspectral image with full spectral information as well as dimensionality reduced images. MNF and PCA output image with 15 and 10 bands were used for classification in dimensionality reduced images. The result in SAM classification coming on raw data applied with overall accuracy of 85.71% on AVIRIS-NG dataset. In contrast to it combine overall accuracy of 55.10% in PRISMA. Hence, we can say that AVIRIS-NG data with 3m spatial and 5 nm spectral bandwidth are able to detect *P Juliflora* and *A Indica* species with high accuracies due to the more spectral and spatial resolution.

**Keywords:** Spectroscopy; *Prosopis Juli flora* & *Azadirachta indica*; Spectral Angle Mapper; Hyperspectral Data; Remote Sensing; GIS.

### **Empowering Young Women Through Health Literacy: A Pathway to Achieve SDG 3 and SDG 5 in Girls' Colleges**

**Dr. Madhumita Hussain**

**Associate Professor,**

**P.G. Department of Geography, Sophia Girls' College, Ajmer**

**Abstract:**

The intersection of education and health is particularly significant in the context of young women's lives, especially in all girls' colleges. Aligned with SDG 3 (good health and well-being) and SDG 5 (gender equality and women's empowerment), this paper highlights key challenges such as reproductive health, mental well-

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being, and nutrition alongside education. Studies show that women educated in reproductive health are 28% more likely to seek healthcare, while schools with mental health awareness programs see a 35% reduction in stress-related symptoms.

To improve students' health outcomes, integrating health literacy into academic curricula and providing localized healthcare services is essential. A three-pronged strategy is proposed: culturally sensitive health education, peer-led programs, and institutional health policies. This empowers women with accurate health knowledge, breaking taboos around topics like menstruation and mental health. Addressing the 70% of girls in developing countries who lack access to menstrual health resources and the 25% of female students in higher education affected by anxiety, the paper presents interventions such as health workshops and counseling services. These efforts not only contribute to SDG 3 by enhancing access to healthcare but also support SDG 5 by promoting gender equality through education and health awareness.

**Keywords:** Health, Physical Health, Mental Health, Healthcare, Higher Education Institutions.

### **Impact of AI in Human Life**

**JASMIN UPADHYAY.**

**Research Scholar, Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur.**

**Abstract:**

Here, we talk about AI and its impact in human life as title given. AI means Artificial Intelligence; basically it is computer science or system. AI based on specific rules and algorithms. Throw light on how AI works in everyday life of human, and how favourable and unfavourable impact comes in human life. This is the era of AI, whole scenario running behind AI. The most of the people use AI for problem solving tool cause AI perform as like human and human mind but traditionally. AI performs as like human but its machine so, doesn't have emotionality or feeling. Somehow human faced some unfavourable aspects, now it's up to you (human being) how we use AI in our everyday life. But more use of AI or anything its face some disadvantages. More use of AI, human loss their ability, memory, even some part of their language and it's linguistic. Human is slowly slowly less use of their mind. Human become dependent on AI, But in another side AI grows fast and use of AI also grow. AI introduces model and influencer on social media. They are looking same as like human. This modern time is like spaceship, we all are part of this journey, where we are also captain of our own spaceship. AI is set up of complex mechanism and algorithms, which operated by artificial brain. It started with multiple layers. Now, human is living in science fiction world. Human is living surrounded by Technology. Human is stuck in virtual web world 24\*7.

**Key words;** Artificial Intelligence, Advantages, Disadvantages, Justification, AI Future

### **IMPACT OF URBAN GREEN SPACES ON COMMUNITY WELL-BEING**

**Hehlata Ojha**

**Associate Professor, Government College, Barmer**

**Abstract:**

Urban green spaces are increasingly recognized for their vital role in promoting community well-being, yet their potential remains underexplored in many urban development agendas. This research investigates the diverse impacts of urban green spaces on residents' mental health, social cohesion, and overall quality of life. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study gathers quantitative data through surveys and qualitative insights via interviews from residents across various neighbourhoods in a metropolitan area. The findings reveal a significant correlation between access to green spaces and improved mental health outcomes, including lower stress levels, enhanced mood, and increased physical activity. Respondents reported that regular interactions with these natural environments contributed to a greater sense of tranquility and emotional resilience. Moreover, urban green spaces function as essential social hubs, fostering connections among residents and enhancing community ties. These spaces encourage gatherings, cultural events, and recreational activities, which are crucial for building inclusive and vibrant neighbourhoods. Additionally, the study highlights the role of green spaces in addressing social inequalities, particularly in underserved areas where

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access to nature is often limited. The research underscores the importance of these environments in combating urban isolation and promoting social equity, thereby enriching the quality of life for all community members. Further analysis reveals the positive impact of community-led initiatives in the stewardship of green spaces, illustrating how resident involvement fosters environmental awareness and strengthens social bonds. Based on these findings, the study offers practical recommendations for urban planners, advocating for the prioritization of accessible green spaces, the incorporation of community feedback in design processes, and the implementation of educational programs that promote environmental stewardship. In conclusion, by acknowledging and enhancing the role of urban green spaces, cities can cultivate healthier, more resilient communities that thrive both socially and environmentally, ultimately contributing to a sustainable urban future.

Keywords: Urban Green Spaces, Community Well-being, Mental Health, Social Cohesion, Urban Planning

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN A DYNAMIC WORLD**

**Dr. Rajbans Singh Gill**

**Professor and Head**

**Dept. of Public Administration**

**Punjabi University, Patiala**

**Dr. Ranjit Kaur**

**Assistant Professor,**

**Dept. of Public Administration,**

**Punjabi University, Patiala.**

#### **Abstract:**

Socio-economic transformation is a dynamic process that involves profound changes in the economic, social, and institutional structures of societies. It is driven by globalization, technological advancements, demographic shifts, and policy reforms. While these transformations present significant opportunities for growth, innovation, and improved standards of living, they also create challenges, particularly in addressing persistent inequalities and ensuring inclusive development. This paper explores the complex interplay between socio-economic transformation and several key issues, such as inequality, social justice, sustainable development, and gender equity. It examines how rising income disparities, uneven access to resources, and social exclusion continue to impede progress in many regions. Additionally, the paper analyzes the role of policy reforms and social interventions aimed at reducing poverty and promoting equitable growth. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and other technologies presents both opportunities for economic expansion and challenges related to job displacement and ethical concerns. Furthermore, the rural-urban divide and disparities in financial literacy exacerbate inequalities, particularly in developing countries. By focusing on the intersection of these issues, the paper highlights the importance of creating inclusive policies and promoting education, innovation, and social justice. It advocates for a multi-stakeholder approach that involves governments, the private sector, and civil society to ensure that the benefits of transformation are widely shared. The paper concludes with recommendations on how to achieve sustainable, inclusive growth that balances economic development with social equity and environmental stewardship.

Keywords: Socio-economic transformation, Social justice, Sustainable development, Inequality, Artificial intelligence (AI)

### **"Assessment of Desert Biodiversity in Hilli Memorial Park, Barmer: Implications for Conservation and Ecological Management"**

**Dr. Khagendra Kumar, Assistant Professor Zoology, Government College, Barmer**

#### **Abstract:**

Hilli Memorial Park is a Unique ecosystem of rich biodiversity in dry Thar Desert of Barmer, Rajasthan adapted species with extreme desert condition. Research activities include field surveys, species inventory and ecological monitoring to document floral as well as faunal species in the park, including ranking endemic, threatened and migratory species. It also discusses the importance in environmental stress on native trees, such as *Acacia nilotica*, *Ziziphus nummularia*, and shrub *Leptadenia pyrotechnica*, *Aerva javanica*, *Calligonum polygonoides* and *Lasiurus scindicus* as well as fauna like as Monitor Lizard (*Varanus spp.*), Indian Cobra (*Naja*

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naja), Russell's Viper (*Vipera russelli*) Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Owl *Bubo bubo*, Indian Grey Partridge, Jewel Beetles (*Buprestidae*), and Carpenter Bees (*Xylocopa spp.*) for providing support for this Desert biodiversity and habitat resistance within the park.

The study also examines anthropogenic and feral dogs' pressures that are undermining the ecological sustainability of Hilli Memorial Park. By recognising these barriers, the study provides specific advice in some key, practical areas to optimize conservation strategies, centered around habitat recovery as well involvement of communities and sustainable resource-management practices. Its results are intended to provide information that could influence policy and the ecological conservation of this critical region's desert biodiversity. In the end, this study not only highlights Hilli Memorial Park as a potential biodiversity hotspot but also indicates it as an area with ecotourism values and educational purposes.

**Keywords:** Desert biodiversity, Thar Desert, ecological sustainability, conservation, anthropogenic.

### Human Rights and its Challenges

Narendra Meel

Assistant Professor, Govt. College Bidasar (Churu)

**Abstract:**

Human rights are fundamental entitlements that every individual possesses simply by being human. They encompass civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, aiming to ensure dignity, freedom, and equality for all people. However, the realization of these rights faces numerous challenges globally.

**Key Challenges to Human Rights**

1. **Authoritarian Regimes:** Many countries are governed by authoritarian regimes that suppress dissent, limit freedom of expression, and curtail civil liberties. In these environments, human rights violations are prevalent, and activists often face persecution.
2. **Conflict and Violence:** Armed conflicts lead to severe human rights abuses, including torture, extrajudicial killings, and displacement. Civilians often bear the brunt of violence, facing barriers to basic needs like shelter, food, and medical care.
3. **Discrimination:** Various forms of discrimination—based on race, gender, sexuality, religion, or disability—continue to undermine human rights. Marginalized groups often encounter systemic inequality and violence, impacting their access to opportunities and services.
4. **Economic Inequality:** Widening economic disparities can hinder the realization of social and economic rights. Poverty can limit access to education, healthcare, and decent work, perpetuating cycles of disadvantage.
5. **Globalization:** While globalization has the potential to enhance rights by spreading awareness, it can also lead to exploitation, particularly in labor markets. Multinational corporations may prioritize profits over ethical practices, contributing to labor abuses.
6. **Environmental Issues:** Climate change and environmental degradation pose significant threats to human rights, particularly for vulnerable populations. Issues such as displacement, loss of livelihood, and health risks are increasingly linked to environmental crises.
7. **Technology and Surveillance:** The rise of technology has created new challenges for privacy and freedom of expression. State surveillance and data privacy violations can undermine individual rights, while social media can be used to spread hate and misinformation.
8. **Cultural Relativism:** Debates around cultural relativism often complicate the promotion of universal human rights. Some argue that human rights should be interpreted within cultural contexts, which can lead to justifications for practices that violate international norms.

Ultimately, a collaborative approach involving governments, civil society, and individuals is essential for advancing human rights globally.

**Keywords:** cultural rights, discrimination, globalization, environmental degradation, Cultural Relativism.

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## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANASTHALI**

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<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Economics Department, Banasthali Vidyapith, Niwai – 304022, (Rajasthan)

### **Abstract:**

Socio-economic development is a process that focuses on the qualitative (social) and quantitative (economic) aspects of development which involves enhancing living standards and addressing social inequalities. In India, focused and coordinated efforts of the national governments initiated an era of socio-economic progress. However, there is wide ranging gender disparity in the process of development. This study aims to measure the variability in social and economic development of a region owing to prosperity brought in by development of educational institutions with a special reference to Banasthali Vidyapith. For this, we have taken 50 random samples consisting of 25 males and 25 females from Banasthali and Haripura village, in Niwai tehsil, in Tonk district of Rajasthan state. The relation between indicators is examined through regression analysis. Indicators include income level, housing type, educational qualification, decision making in household, child marriage etc. The findings indicates that there is development lag between economic and social indicators whereby economic development of a society is faster than its social development and rising living standards doesn't necessarily bring improvement in social attitude of community. The study supports the generally accepted notion that quality education lowers child marriage and improves social status of women. Education is found out to be dominating indicator for the holistic development process. Though there has been progress in economic indicators of both men and women but inequality in social development still lingers with women lagging behind in major social indicators like decision making in households, high paying jobs, income level etc. Child marriage and preference for boy child is still prevalent in rural India. This significantly hampers women empowerment in particular and nation's development in general. Therefore, development, in the true sense, requires active government role to improve primary education and gender equality.

**Keywords:** Education, Socio-Economic development, rural, women

## **A STUDY ON FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

**Dr. Mukesh Kumar Ranga (Assistant Professor, EAFM, S.S.S.S Govt. College, Bidasar, Churu)**

### **Abstract:**

In India, financial literacy is highly valued and encompasses both personal financial management and money management education. Students will learn how to prepare budget, create income, save, invest, and spend money after devoting all of his costs and outlays. Lack of financial literacy and lack of knowledge of the financial market can be considered as one of the most significant reasons behind this. Successful completion of this task is possible when people are instilled with a strong financial education from a young age. This research aids students in understanding the significance of money management and financial education, which either directly or indirectly help in our nation's wealth creation and acquisition of spending knowledge and preserving their funds. Research paper's primary goal is to investigate awareness of the level of financial literacy among S.S.S.S Govt. College Bidasar (Churu) students. It has been observed that students at S.S.S.S Govt. College Bidasar have usually low levels of financial literacy. The development of numerous economics and finance-related courses can effectively aid college students in acquiring a financial education. This study's primary motive is to analysis the students degree of financial literacy. This study was mainly gathered by collecting primary and secondary data with respect of 50 respondents from different streams like B.A, B.Sc & B.Com with the help of questionnaire and has been analyzed through statistical analysis and tools.

**Keywords:** Financial literacy, Students, Savings and Investment Management.

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**

**Artificial Intelligence in Banking: A Comprehensive Overview**  
**Dr. Pushpendra Bhardwaj**  
**Assistant Professor(E.A.F.M.), M.S.J. Govt. College, Bharatpur**

**Abstract:**

The banking sector is a vital part of providing the best financial services and ensuring financial health and is important for prosperity and stability. With the increasing pressure on financial institutions to provide secure and seamless interactions to their customers, the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the banking sector has significantly transformed the management of financial services and is an important step towards a secure and seamless financial system. It is important for financial institutions and their customers to have a comprehensive understanding of the key advantages and disadvantages of AI as it informs the future of our financial system and helps in making the right decisions. The banking sector plays a vital role in the Indian economy, and this sector not only provides financial services but is also important for financial stability and economic growth. With the use of AI, the banking sector is facing new opportunities that are increasing the effectiveness of services as well as creating new challenges.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an important part of technological advancement nowadays and is increasing its authority in various sectors, banking being a major one. The use of AI in the financial services ecosystem is growing rapidly and with it its advantages and disadvantages are also emerging simultaneously. The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the banking sector is increasing rapidly these days. The use of AI has brought positive and negative impacts along with the objectives of improving ethics, efficiency, and customer service in banks. Through this research paper, we will examine the positive and negative impacts of AI in the banking sector and consider the important aspects of its contribution.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Banking, Technology, Financial Services.

**JUDICIAL ACTIVISM IN INDIA**  
**ANJALI KAVIYA**  
**ASST. PROF. (POL. SCI.),**  
**GOVT. COLG. SHEOGANJ**

**Abstract:**

Judicial activism refers to the proactive role played by the judiciary particularly by higher courts like supreme court and high courts. The supreme court is expected to be the interpreter of constitution. It has power to declare any law null and void if it contradicts with the basic structure of constitution. There are various tools of judicial activism such as judicial reviews, public interest litigation ,power of higher courts on lower courts. The judiciary has expanded the scope of fundamental rights. In Golaknath versus State of Punjab case supreme court stated that fundamental rights are not amendable. Through judicial activism judiciary keeps a check on the other organs of government. Judicial activism proactively emerged in the post emergency era. The court started addressing the matters related to social justice ,equality ,environment, accountability of government etc. Every case has potential of activism in it, but it is very essential to understand benefits and short comings of judicial activism. Through activism judiciary safeguards and protects the democracy of the country. But it also raise the question about balance of power between judiciary and other organs of government .so it is very much required to use judicial activism as judiciously as possible.In India judicial activism has become subject of controversy . Judicial activism involves the courts issuing directives to the government bodies to safeguard citizens rights and uphold matters of public interest. Judicial activism is good when it is for the benefits and development of under advantage section of society but it should not interfere with the policy making power of government.

**Keywords:** Judiciary ,Democracy , proactive ,Fundamental rights ,accountability.

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**“Spatial Patterns of Urbanization in Haryana: A Census-Based GIS Analysis”**

**<sup>1</sup>\*Lalit Kumar, <sup>2</sup>Anita Rudola**

**<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar,**

**<sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of Geography, HNB Garhwal University, BGR Campus  
Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand**

**Abstract:**

Urbanization refers to the increase in the population of urban areas and involves the transformation of society from rural to urban. This process includes the increase in urban population and the socio-economic changes that occur as people move from rural to urban areas. The present study has examined the spatial patterns of urbanization in Haryana, India. A mixed-method approach, including Geographic Information System (GIS) and Census data, was used to investigate the level of urbanization. The research examined the spatio-temporal dynamics of urbanization in the state, highlighting regions with significant population expansion and shifting trends. Urban expansion and population density were visualized using GIS mapping techniques, and demographic and socioeconomic alterations were understood through the analysis of census data from 2001 and 2011. The results show that Haryana's urbanization is not distributed evenly; rather, it is more concentrated, with a small number of major cities comprising over half of the state's total population, while a huge number of smaller urban towns share few proportions. Districts like Gurgaon, Panchkula, Panipat, Ambala, and Faridabad have very high levels of urbanization compared to districts like Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Fatehabad, Mewat etc. This research contributes to the understanding of urbanization dynamics in Haryana, providing valuable insights for policymakers, urban planners, and researchers.

**Keywords:** Urbanization, Spatial Analysis, GIS, Census Data

**Role of Women in entrepreneurship in India**

**Dr. Shakuntla Meena**

**Associate Professor, M.S.J. GOVT. P.G. College, Bharatpur**

**Abstract**

The role of women in entrepreneurship in India is a pivotal aspect of the nation's economic and social transformation. Over the past few decades, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of women entrepreneurs, contributing significantly to various sectors, including technology, healthcare, and sustainable practices. This paper explores the multifaceted challenges and opportunities faced by women in entrepreneurship, highlighting cultural barriers, limited access to financial resources, and inadequate networking opportunities as critical impediments to their success.

Despite these challenges, government initiatives such as the Mahila Udyam Nidhi and programs by organizations like the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) have provided crucial support to women entrepreneurs, facilitating access to funding and skill development. Additionally, the rise of digital platforms has empowered women by offering them new avenues for business development and market reach. The impact of women entrepreneurs on India's economy is profound, as they not only create jobs and drive innovation but also foster community development and social change. Women-led enterprises often prioritize sustainable practices and social responsibility, further contributing to the nation's development goals.

This paper analyses qualitative and quantitative data to illustrate the current landscape of women entrepreneurship in India, emphasizing the need for targeted policies and support systems that can bridge existing gaps. By empowering women in business, India can harness their potential to drive economic growth and promote gender equality. Ultimately, the findings advocate for a more inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem that recognizes and nurtures the contributions of women, paving the way for a more equitable and prosperous future.

**Keyword:-** Development, Economic, Empower, Sustainable

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**Trend of Urbanization in the Manesar town of Gurugram, (Haryana)****Nidhi<sup>1</sup> (Research Scholar)****Dr. Salahuddin Mohd.<sup>2</sup> (Assistant Professor)****Faculty of Earthsciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Tonk, Rajasthan****Abstract:**

Industrialization is the process of conversion of any given agrarian society into an industrial society. Industrialization involve social and economic changes and extensive reorganization of the economy for manufacturing, while urbanization is the migration or shifting of rural population towards town or cities. Manesar, a small rural town in Haryana, India has quickly grown from its strategic location along national highway no. 48 close to Delhi and Gurugram, into an industrial and urban powerhouse. It has developed into a major industrial hub over the last few decades, particularly in the automobile industry, where units have been established by corporations such as Maruti Suzuki and Honda. This study aims to determine urban expansion in Manesar town of Haryana. Secondary data of urban population from 1991 – 2024 were taken from municipal corporation of Manesar city and census of India. Analysis of the data reveals that the urban population of Manesar in the year 2001 is 15,400 and in 2011 it increases from 15,400 to 23,448 and the estimated population for 2024 is 33,100. this study shows the urbanization pattern of manesar.

**Keywords:** Industrialization, Urbanization, Urban powerhouse, Automobile industry.

**Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Growth in India****Hansraj Gurjar****Assistant professor, M.S.J. GOVT. P.G. College Bharatpur****Abstract:**

Entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in driving economic growth in India, serving as a catalyst for innovation, job creation, and enhanced productivity. In a rapidly evolving global landscape, Indian entrepreneurs are increasingly recognized for their contributions to economic development across diverse sectors, including technology, manufacturing, and services. This paper examines the multifaceted relationship between entrepreneurship and economic growth in India, highlighting how entrepreneurial ventures stimulate economic dynamism and resilience.

The study explores key factors that facilitate entrepreneurial success, such as access to capital, supportive government policies, and a burgeoning startup ecosystem. Government initiatives like "Make in India" and "Startup India" have created a conducive environment for new business ventures, encouraging investment and fostering innovation. Moreover, the rise of digital technology has transformed traditional business models, enabling entrepreneurs to reach broader markets and operate more efficiently.

By analyzing statistical data and case studies, this paper illustrates how entrepreneurship contributes to job creation, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas, thus reducing unemployment and fostering inclusive growth. Furthermore, the research highlights the role of social entrepreneurship in addressing pressing societal challenges, from poverty alleviation to environmental sustainability, underscoring the potential for entrepreneurial solutions to drive holistic development.

Despite the positive impact of entrepreneurship on economic growth, challenges such as regulatory hurdles, access to finance, and infrastructure deficits remain. This paper advocates for targeted policy interventions and support mechanisms to bolster the entrepreneurial landscape in India. By nurturing innovation and fostering a culture of entrepreneurship, India can leverage its demographic dividend to achieve sustainable economic growth and enhance its global competitiveness. Ultimately, this study underscores the critical importance of entrepreneurship as a driver of economic transformation in India, paving the way for a more prosperous future.

**Keyword:** Development, Start up, Sustainability, Infrastructure

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**Spatio temporal variation in agricultural practices in Sri Ganganagar district: A Geographical Study**

**Dr. Rahul**

**Assistant professor**

**geography, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt. College. Sri Ganganagar**

**Abstract:**

The Study area Sri Ganganagar at town of today and tomorrow it is named after the maharaja Bikaner his highness maharaja Ganga Singh established it. it is said that the maharaja wanted a city based on the design of Paris to be established and hence the map of the old Ganganagar City will give you a glimpse of the map of Paris.

Agriculture pattern: Main crops of this area cotton wheat and mustard one thing is this area is very famous for is kinna a variant of orange for the first 20-25 years.

The Gang Canal in Rajasthan is an irrigation system that was established by Maharaja Ganga Singh in the early 20th century. The canal is fed by the Sutlej River near Firozpur, Punjab, and passes through the Faridkot, Muktsar And Fazilka districts.

The main objective of the present paper is to study and to estimate the worth of the special organisation of water resource and its impact on agriculture for which relationship between land use cropping, cropping intensity man- land ratio and irrigation have been analysed.

The present paper tries to investigate the changing land use pattern of Sri Ganganagar district area 11154.66 sq. km. population 1,969,168. Rajasthan total cultivated area 1093535 hect.

To analyse the changing pattern of land utilisation during after 1927 land use and agriculture land Increase or decrease in various uses of land show positive or negative changes of land use pattern.

Similarly, the use of cultivated land under various harvest. Agricultural land has registered significant change during the last two decades.

The author has tried to highlight the causes for this increase in the percentage of arable land and the change recorded in the agriculture land use facilities of irrigation and provision of other infrastructure have resulted into the changing pattern of agriculture land use.

Cartography and quantitative techniques have been adopted to illustrate the changing pattern of land utilisation maths showing general land use agriculture land use land use efficiency and changing pattern of land. The author has come to the conclusion that increase in irrigated land and with some other institutional changes with further alter the face of land utilisation in the study area.

With the modernisation of Indian agriculture, the use of new inputs like fertilizers high ending variety seeds improve agriculture implements irrigation has increased considerable with the help of these modern imports food grains production has sustained. The studies based on primary and secondary sources.

**Impact of Financial Literacy on Indian Economy**

**Girdhari Lal Mahavar**

**Assistant Professor,**

**M.S.J. GOVT. College Bharatpur**

**Abstract**

Financial literacy is a vital component in fostering economic development and stability in India. This paper examines the impact of financial literacy on the Indian economy, highlighting its role in empowering individuals, enhancing financial decision-making, and promoting sustainable growth. As India strives to transition into a more robust economy, the need for a financially literate population becomes increasingly critical, particularly in the context of a diverse and rapidly changing financial landscape.

The study analyzes various dimensions of financial literacy, including budgeting, saving, investing, and understanding financial products. A significant correlation is observed between financial literacy levels and improved economic outcomes, such as increased savings rates, better investment choices, and reduced levels of debt. By equipping individuals with essential financial knowledge, the paper illustrates how financial literacy

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contributes to enhanced personal and household financial management, ultimately leading to greater economic resilience.

Moreover, the research highlights the role of financial literacy in promoting inclusive growth, especially among marginalized communities. It explores initiatives by the government, NGOs, and financial institutions aimed at enhancing financial education through workshops, digital platforms, and targeted campaigns. These efforts are crucial for addressing the existing gaps in financial knowledge and access to financial services.

The findings underscore that a financially literate populace can significantly reduce the dependency on informal lending and promote healthier economic behaviours, thereby contributing to overall economic stability. However, challenges such as varying levels of education, access to resources, and regional disparities persist. This paper advocates for comprehensive strategies to improve financial literacy across all demographics, emphasizing that investing in financial education is essential for unlocking the full potential of the Indian economy. Ultimately, fostering financial literacy can lead to more informed citizens, contributing to sustainable economic growth and improved quality of life.

**Keyword:- Financial, Empower, Stability, Demographics**

### **Sanskrit to Success: Harnessing Ancient Literary Heritage for Global Leadership**

**Diksha Thakur**

**PhD Research Scholar, Department of Political Science and International Relations,  
IIS deemed to be University, Jaipur**

**Abstract:**

This paper explores the impact of ancient Sanskrit literature on contemporary leadership paradigms in India and its potential to position the nation as a global leader. By examining the historical significance of Sanskrit, it highlights its role as a cultural foundation and a source of timeless wisdom. Key themes include the ethical principles of Dharma, the exemplary qualities of leadership found in epic narratives, and the strategic insights from texts like the Arthashastra.

The discussion emphasizes how these ancient texts can inform modern leadership by fostering ethical decision-making, cultural diplomacy, and educational reforms. Additionally, the interdisciplinary nature of ancient wisdom is examined, showcasing its relevance in understanding human behavior and promoting sustainability. The paper also addresses challenges in preserving this rich literary heritage in a rapidly globalizing world, along with innovative approaches to reinterpret and communicate its teachings to contemporary audiences.

Ultimately, it argues that harnessing this ancient literary heritage can empower India to emerge as a prominent global leader, capable of addressing complex socio-political challenges through ethical governance and cultural richness. By integrating these ancient insights into modern leadership frameworks, India can enhance its global standing and inspire future generations to uphold values of unity, integrity, and sustainable development, fostering a more just and equitable society. Embracing this heritage not only enriches leadership practices but also strengthens India's identity on the world stage.

**Keywords: Sanskrit, Dharma, Cultural Diplomacy, Ancient Literature, Global leadership, Ethical governance**

### **Quality of Life and Psychological Well Being of College Going Students: A Correlational Study**

**Dr. Asha Sharma**

**Associate Professor & Head, Department of Psychology  
Sophia Girls' College (Autonomous), Ajmer**

**Abstract:**

Psychological Well Being is an individual state of mental health and an overall positive feeling of one's life. In the modern times, it has been extremely important to understand and manage one's psychological health. Psychological wellbeing is determined a lot of physiological, psychological, social, environment and cultural factors. Quality of life is "an individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns" according to World Health Organization. The present study is an attempt to study the relationship between psychological

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health and quality of life of college going students. For this purpose, a sample of 100 students from the reputed colleges of Ajmer city is selected with the age range between 18-24 years. For the data collection, two psychological standardized are used, Psychological Wellbeing Scale by Ryff (2018) and Quality of Life Scale by Burckhardt (1993). Purposive sampling method is used for the selection of the sample. Karl Pearson product moment correlation is used for the interpretation of the raw data. Major findings suggests that there is a significant positive relationship between Psychological Well being and Quality Of life of college going students. Keywords- Psychological wellbeing, quality of life, correlation.

**AI for Desert Ecosystem Conservation and Climate Resilience**

**Deepak Kumar And Dr. Khagendra Kumar**

**Assistant Professor of Zoology, Government college Barmer**

**Abstract:**

The harsh climate and increasing threats from anthropogenic activities and climate change pose significant conservation challenges to the desert ecosystem. Artificial Intelligence (AI) could provide innovative solutions to these issues by improving monitoring, resource allocation, and ecosystem rehabilitation efforts.

AI tools, e.g., drones, automated camera systems, and machine learning models, are being proven to enhance the efficiency of tracking wildlife, species identification, and detection of illegal activities like poaching. Moreover, AI is also helpful in optimizing water management by forecasting scarcity, improving irrigation systems, and monitoring groundwater, which is crucial for the sustainability of the desert ecosystem.

For habitat restoration, AI-driven models, which assist in soil condition analysis and locating ideal planting sites, have proved helpful in combating desertification. Furthermore, AI-based climate models provide insights into the forthcoming impacts of climate change on desert ecosystems and aid in developing effective conservation strategies. By bringing AI Tools and techniques together with experts from various fields we can contribute to the long-term preservation of fragile desert ecosystems and ensure ecological sustainability.

Keywords: Climate resilience, desert ecosystem, conservation challenge, AI tools.

**An Analytical Study Of Water Production, Demand, Supply And Water Crisis in Jaipur City**

**PAYAL SHARMA Research Scholar**

**Department of Geography, School of Earth Sciences Banasthali Vidyapith Rajasthan**

**Dr. Salahuddin Mohd Assistant Professor**

**Department of Geography, school of Earth Sciences Banasthali Vidyapith Rajasthan**

**Abstract\_** The level of groundwater in Rajasthan is decreasing in the last few years, due to rapid increase in population, the state is facing water problem. In the last few years, the population of Jaipur city is increasing rapidly, due to which there is a sharp decrease in drinking water. The total water supply in the city is 6300 lakh liters, while the demand for water is 7000 lakh liters. More demand has been told than is happening, so the purpose of this part is to assess the distribution of existing water sources and production, and present a comparative study of production and demand, about the water crisis, so that the existing water resources of the city development authority are optimized. and strives to operate. Keyword - water supply. Decreasing demand production.

**From Concrete to Green: Role of Government Programmes For  
Enhancing Urban Green Spaces in Indian Cities**

**1Urmila 2Monika Roat**

**1(Research scholar in Mohanlal Sukhadia University Udaipur)**

**2(Professor in Govt. Girls College in Nathdwara, Rajsamand)**

**Abstract:**

Urban green spaces are a vital component of city landscapes, offering numerous advantages to urban life that range from ecological, economic, and biological to social and psychological. While many studies emphasize the ecological benefits of urban green spaces, such as their role in improving the urban environment, they often

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overlook their wider impact on urban living. Due to rapid urbanization in countries like India, maintaining and expanding green spaces is a tough challenge. It underscores the significance of coordinated planning and the integration of green spaces into urban development to mitigate the adverse effects of rapid urbanization. This paper explores the broader role of government policies and local initiatives in creating and protecting urban green spaces, highlighting the environmental, social, and health benefit of green spaces. The paper highlights both the successes and the challenges that cities across India have encountered in their efforts to enhance urban greenery. From tree plantations to the creation of parks and the restoration of natural ecosystems, many cities have taken important steps to green their urban landscapes. But most of these initiatives reveal that progress is often suffered by a lack of financial resources short-sighted planning, and the ongoing pressure to prioritize land for other urban needs. The paper emphasize that for making cities more sustainable and resilient, it is important to make stronger policies regarding green space, better public participation, and cooperation across different government levels. The analysis reveals that building sustainable and resilient urban spaces isn't a one –off task, it requires continuous effort, involvement, and a long-term commitment to making cities greener and healthier for everyone.

Keywords: Urban green space, policies, urbanization, quality of life

### **Financial Literacy: Need for women**

**Dr. Pooja Bhandari**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Omkarmal Somani College, Jodhpur.**

#### **Abstract:**

Financial literacy is the ability to understand and use financial skills to make decisions about money. It includes knowledge of how to budget, save, manage debt and investments. Financial Literacy is important because it helps people to feel confident and resilient and it can help them to avoid financial distress. With the help of financial literacy, a person learn how to handle money and debt effectively.

Financial literacy is the one of the most important things an individual can do ensure prolonged financial stability with the help of financial literacy. Under this knowledge we have taken actions and Judgments, regarding to savings and investments, effective management of money, helpful in decision making, management and stability of finance. Through the financial literacy also helps in understanding of financial education and the use of techniques required for financial growth. Financial literacy is important for every age group, every gender, every class, firms and individuals also. In this paper we discuss why we feel the need of financial literacy specially for women. At Present in our society the role of women is increased in every aspect, may be she is a housewife or as a working women. For a woman it is very crucial how to manage money or finance with proper use of his savings or fund.

Keywords: Financial literacy, Finance, Budget, Growth, Savings, Investments, Debt.

### **The Effect of Urbanization in Ballia City**

**Chhaya Mishra, Dr. Ashutosh**

#### **Abstract**

Urbanization, defined as the movement of people from rural to urban regions, has been one of the world's most impactful situations in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. With the acceleration of economic globalization, the global urbanization setup has undergone fast rebuilding. According to Northam's curve, urbanization in the United States and Europe hit a tipping point when the share of urban population topped 70%, and the emphasis of global urbanization moved to less developed countries. In India, urbanization is accelerating. In India, the proportion of the population living in urban areas went up from 27.8% in 2001 to 31.2% in 2011. Between 2001 and 2011, the urban population expanded from 285 million to 377 million. However, the rise in urban population is not evenly distributed among the various size classes of urban settlement. Large cities are quickly expanding, whereas small and medium-sized urban areas are either stagnant or declining. This form of urban structure's emergence is unequal and not desired. The current study attempts to comprehend urbanization, urban expansion and the

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evolution of urban form in the Ballia Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh, India, from 1991 to 2023. It was discovered that the study area has a low growth rate, indicating that these towns are stagnating mostly owing to a lack of employment/economic prospects and their inner position.

**KEYWORDS** - Ballia, Urbanization, Growth Rate and Development.

**To construct environmentally friendly Dye Sensitized Solar cells while considering Environmental issues  
Amit\* and K. R. Genwa**

**Department of Chemistry, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur**

**Abstract**

To protect the environment and solve the energy crisis caused by overpopulation and pollution, alternative energy sources are required. Future energy crises are predicted, but measures to mitigate them have already begun, such as developing gadgets that transform renewable energy sources into electrical and other forms. Recently, modifications to a variety of components, including electrolytes, photocathodes, and photoanodes, have been made to produce some effective and functional dye-sensitized solar cells. These modifications boost the short circuit current and open circuit voltage of the cell system. It can be concluded that there is still scope in the field to provide viability in the area of photoconversion of solar energy. To increase photoconversion efficiency, we used a mixed organic dye system in a dye sensitized solar cell to prepare an efficient and eco-friendly cell. Photoelectrochemical cells are solar cells that use light energy to generate electrical current. The dye-sensitized solar cell is currently one of the low-cost thin-film solar cell techniques. Its foundation is a photoelectrochemical system, in which an electrolyte and a photo-sensitized anode produce a semiconductor. In addition to being less costly and having no negative environmental effects, DSSC is also harmless to the environment. TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticle paste makes the photoanode, on top of which the photosensitizer is adsorbed in the absence of light. The platinum photocathode and iodide/triiodide (I<sup>-</sup>/I<sup>3-</sup>) redox mediator are used in this cell as extra components that are layered on top of one another to finish the electrical configuration of the solar cell. A multimeter is used to assess this cell's photo conversion efficiency in direct sunshine.

**Keywords:** Environment, future, electrolytes, photocathodes, photoanodes and photo conversion efficiency.

**An overview of growth and development of sericulture production in Bhagalpur district, Bihar  
Nidhi Kumari<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Salahuddin Mohd.<sup>2</sup>**

- 1. Research Scholar, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan**
- 2. Assistant Professor, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

The technique of growing silkworms to produce silk is known as sericulture. Sericulture is a labor-intensive, rural cottage enterprise based on agriculture. The only cash crop in the agricultural sector that may provide farmers with a speedy return on investment in less than 30 days is sericulture. As the "Queen of Textiles," silk is a rare and precious material that is prized for its purity, fineness, strength, and natural color. Sericulture is also known as the industry of the poor. This study presents the framework to analyze the expansion and advancement of sericulture in Bhagalpur district, Bihar. The research also addressed the emerging issues in this sector and proposed some corrective measures for further development in the sericulture sector in Bhagalpur district. The study is based on secondary sources of data. Data on raw silk production were obtained from the Central Silk Board, Mysore, the District Handbook of Bhagalpur, Department of Sericulture, Govt. of Bihar, Annual budget. According to the survey report, India produced 28523 metric tons of raw silk in the years 2015-2016. In terms of sericulture production, Bhagalpur contributes 10% production in the country. In Bhagalpur, the major sericulture rearing districts are Nathnagar, Champanagar, Aligang, Puraini, and Shekhpura. The eco-friendly industry of sericulture in Bhagalpur has a bright future despite facing many difficulties like unstable markets, fluctuating prices of cocoons, a lack of storage facilities, and financial limitations. The government should provide sufficient funding for the improvement of the sericulture industry, encourage participation in programs and training.

**Keywords:** Sericulture, labor-intensive, Industry, Cocoons, Marketing

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**

## ANALYSIS OF TRENDS OF LITCHI CULTIVATION IN BIHAR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT

Pragya Priyadarshani<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Salahuddin Mohd.<sup>2</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan
- <sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan

### Abstract:

Litchi is a widely grown subtropical fruit in Eastern India. In terms of litchi cultivation, Muzaffarpur district of Bihar is known as “Land of Litchi” which contributes 40% production in the country. Bihar is the leading litchi producing state followed by West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam and Chhattisgarh. Litchi cultivation provides employment opportunity, income, food nutrition, improves socio-economic conditions, and alleviates poverty in rural areas of the Muzaffarpur district. The study presents the expansion and reliability of litchi cultivation in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar and major litchi growing states in India with specific objectives of determining trends analysis in area, production and productivity of litchi. The secondary sources provided the data used in the study. The district of Muzaffarpur, which covers 33.4 thousand hectares overall and yields 7.8 MT/hectare, produced 258.3 MT annually in 2021–2022. According to the report, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of area, production, and productivity is 0.03%, 0.36%, and 0.38%, respectively. The Department of Horticulture, Govt. of Bihar, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare were approached for information on litchi farming in the Muzaffarpur region and other major growing states. Uncertainty about climate change and poor soil conditions were the main causes of growth and output trends.

**KEY WORDS:** Litchi, Trends, Analysis, Area, Productivity, etc.

### DESERT ECOLOGY

Smt. Jyoti Bharatia

Asst. Prof. (Geography), SNKP Govt. College, Neemkathana

### Abstract:

Desert is a largely barren, dry and abandoned land with less flora and fauna in the sand. It might be cold (ex. Antarctica, Gobi) and hot (ex. Sahara, Thar, Arabian). The Desert is the most dried area on The Earth that gets negligible precipitation on an annual basis. The desert ecosystem is a community of non-living and living organisms living and interacting with each other in an abandoned environment. It's the interaction between Abiotic and biotic components of this environment. The desert ecosystem is the Earth's driest ecosystem. Being a part of the terrestrial ecosystem, it have animals and plants that can live in harsh weather conditions. In India, there is “The Great Indian Desert, which is also called “Thar Desert”, spreads across the state of Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat. It is the most thickly populated desert in the world.

Desert ecosystem are characterized by an imbalance between precipitation and evapo-transpiration thus leading to the arid environment. It have high wind velocity, extreme temperature, less population density, scarcity of water. In desert ecosystem, biotic components are plants, animals, decomposers. Plants are the producers which are called in desert is ‘Xerophytes’ because they are drought and salt tolerant such as cactus, thorn, sage bush, creosote bush etc. Consumers of the desert ecosystem are many animals such as camels, mouse, gerbils, Kangaroo, snakes, scorpions, many insects, lizards, tortoises, snails, desert foxes etc. Abiotic components of Desert are high temperature, sandy soil, scarcity of water, high wind velocity etc.

Desert ecosystem is a huge source of natural gas, oil and minerals. It contributes to the production of salt. Desert sands act as the Carbon sink. Scientists found that bacteria that are living in Africa's Kalahari Desert helps store the carbon dioxide and CO<sub>2</sub> form the air.

**Keywords:** Ecosystem, Abiotic and Biotic Component, Precipitation, Evapo-transpiration, Xerophytes, Carbon sink.

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**"Assessing Land Use and Land Cover Changes and Their Impact on the Livestock Economy: A Case Study of Barmer District (2005-2023)"**

**Mr. MEHTAB SINGH RATHORE<sup>1</sup>**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
SHRI GOVIND GURU GOVT. COLLEGE BANSWARA**

**Dr. DEVENDRA SINGH CHOUHAN<sup>2</sup>**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
MOHANLAL SUKHADIA UNIVERSITY UDAIPUR**

**Abstract:**

This study examines the significant Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) changes in Barmer District, part of the Thar Desert, and their implications for the region's livestock-dependent economy. Utilizing satellite imagery and remote sensing data, we analyzed LULC shifts from 2005 to 2015, specifically focusing on the drastic decrease in grazing land from 984.99 sq. km to 189.10 sq. km and the concurrent increase in fallow land. These changes are critically assessed in relation to their impact on the local livestock economy.

The analysis employs spatial and temporal methodologies to map and interpret the trends in LULC, and statistical techniques are used to explore the correlation between reduced grazing land and economic indicators related to livestock. Our findings indicate that the substantial reduction in grazing land has negatively affected livestock-rearing practices, highlighting a growing challenge for the district's livestock economy.

This research underscores the need for effective land management strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of land degradation and ensure the sustainability of livestock-based livelihoods in Barmer District.

**KEYWORDS: LULC CHANGE, GRAZING LAND, LIVESTOCK TEMPORAL, CHANGES.**

**Socio-Economic Transformation in India: Opportunities and Challenges**

**Rajesh Kumar Meena, (Scholar)**

**Prof. Dr. Ravinder Kumar**

**Dept. Of Geo., Govt. Lohia College, (Churu)**

**Abstract:**

India's socio-economic transformation over the past three decades has been profound, marked by significant economic reforms, rapid growth, and substantial social changes. The liberalization of the Indian economy in 1991 initiated a period of unprecedented economic expansion, driven by technological advancements, increased globalization, and a burgeoning digital economy. As a result, India has experienced notable improvements in living standards, with a significant rise in the middle class and enhanced access to financial services. However, this transformation has also brought to light critical challenges, including rising income inequality, social and cultural disruptions, and severe environmental concerns. Despite impressive economic growth, India faces a stark wealth disparity, with the top 10% of earners holding approximately 57% of the nation's wealth. Rapid urbanization and industrialization have also led to environmental degradation, including severe air pollution and resource depletion. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive policy strategies that promote inclusive growth, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. This paper explores the opportunities and challenges of India's socio-economic transformation, providing insights into the implications for policy-making and sustainable development.

**Keywords: Social economic Development, Quality of Life, Education, Job, Health, Green Energy.**

**Desert Ecology in Rajasthan and Gujrat**

**Dr. Meenakshi**

**Assistant Professor, C.D.L.U. Sirsa**

**Abstract:** Environment is the source of life on earth and it not only directs but also determines the existence, growth and development of mankind and all its activities. The term environments means surroundings and when we discussed about ecology then we find that ecology is the science of the relations of all organisms to their environment. In this research paper we discussed about the desert ecology in Rajasthan and Gujrat. We

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describe that which types of ecology found in desert area specially we describe about the climate, landscapes, vegetation, animals and different types of biodiversity in desert area. We used many types of methodology in this research paper and we conclude that how we relate this type of ecology in other areas.

Deserts are arid regions that are located with warm temperatures; however, cold deserts also exist. Desert ecology is the study of interactions between both biotic and abiotic components of desert environments. A desert ecosystem is defined by interactions between, the climate in which they live, organisms and any other non-living organisms on the habitat. Deserts can be found in every continent, with the largest deserts located in Northern Africa, the Middle East, Antarctica, and the Arctic. We describe all these things in my research paper related to the desert area.

Keywords: Environment, Ecosystem, Ecology, Organism, Habitat etc.

### **Financial Literacy and the need for Financial Education: Issues and Challenges**

**Dr. Anuja Jain**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur**

**Abstract:**

There has been a significant change in India's educational system from before and after British control until the present. Children received their education in gurukuls, which were later changed to include the current educational system. The education system is mainly divided into pre – primary, primary, elementary, secondary education which is followed by higher studies. The Literacy rate in rural India is 73.5 % compared to 87.7 % in urban India. The financial literacy rate of India is 27 % of total population. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of financial literacy in the dynamic context of India's economic progress. As the middle class and income levels in India grow, it is crucial to equip people with the knowledge necessary to make wise financial decisions. Financial literacy is a vital life skill that enables people to manage their finances well and make wise decisions regarding investments and financial objectives. The paper is replete and designed on secondary data available in various research papers, books and magazines provides extensive knowledge on the current rate of financial literacy in India, the challenges faced, initiatives in play, and the potential for transformation in promoting financial literacy among the populace and the economic prosperity of India.

Keywords: Education, Literacy, Economic, Financial, Investments, Transformation

### **Cyber Security and Social media**

**Dr. Pradnya B. Nikam**

**(M.sc Geography) Working as a Visting faculty in colleges**

**Abstract:**

Social media is become a part of our day-to-day life. Mobile, net surfing, what's up chatting, you tube, Instagram are very friendly and so easily used by billions of people. Technology is good and helpful but at the same time it is harmful when we don't take simple precautions and caught in to trap in cyber crime.

Sharing personal information, sending otp, online banking and other social activities make the society more active on this social cyber platform and careless young groups easily catch in cyber scam.

The data was collected through questionnaire from Google forms .and some government sites, newspapers, and you tube, and google. The result of this research is people aware of this type of scam. various artist, writers present their beautiful work on social media. The copy right Act provide a legal safety and security to a person who present his art and articles.

It is very critical problem with middle class people. The laws, rules government security and supports play important role in keep peace and harmony in society.

Key words- fishing, online shopping, short videos, government rules and regulations Cyberstalking, Cyberbullying.

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**Problems- that are collective and solutions- that are not (Social Innovation and entrepreneurship: insights from career spanning from an Inspector in cooperative societies to owner of a book cafe to presently, a professor of Punjabi literature; an attempt at theory-building)**

**Jagdeep Singh Tuli**

**Head, Department of Punjabi, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government College, Sri Ganganagar**

**Abstract:**

Social innovation is a practice going back centuries but certainly in 'field' terms, it is rather a new arena. This paper discusses at length, what social innovation stands for, its intricacies with models of traditional entrepreneurship, social enterprise and social entrepreneurship. As the author has worked in diverse fields like cooperatives, bookstores, teaching etc, he has closely followed and sometimes pioneered social innovations in his lifetime. Keeping in mind the established theoretical principles, the author tests them in the practical field and comes up with innovative anthropological solutions for the real world. Also the classic problem of 'what came earlier- society or individual' has been dealt with a new point of view. This paper follows an inductive methodology under a broad model of diagnostic research. The paper suggests that problems ought to be considered from angles of individuality, collectivity and sometimes both. Individual problems sometimes need collective solutions and collective problems when met by individual efforts do not often result in watering down the problem.

**Keywords:** social innovation, social enterprise, social entrepreneurship, charity, social problem, traditional entrepreneurship, Gurudwaras, zakat, dividend, cooperatives, peer influence, masturbation, stubble burning

**Effects of Migration on Timing and Spacing of Births in Urban Areas: A Case Study of Bhubaneswar City in Eastern India**

**Sumita Bera**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Geography,  
Shri Jagdishprasad JhaJhabarm Tibrewala University, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Urbanisation is strongly influenced by migration. In demographic study of urbanisation, there is also a scope to study whether the migration process itself is associated with changes in fertility attitudes and behaviour and whether differentials between migrants and non-migrants reflect socialization, selection, adaptation, or disruption with fertility associated with the process with movement. Bhubaneswar is one of the planned cities in India and is home to a sizable migrant population from other regions. The study specifically looks at whether married women's reproductive behaviour changes when they migrate to Bhubaneswar with their families from different socio-spatial contexts.

The study collected the data from a primary survey of 450 currently married women Aged 15-49 years in 13 slum and non-slum areas of Bhubaneswar city. This study used Kaplan-Meier survival analysis technique. Fertility variation in migration status is conspicuous. The mean number of children ever born of women is the marginally lowest among non-migrants compared to the migrants in Bhubaneswar. The Kaplan Meier survival curves of second and subsequent births for urban native born, migrants in non-slum areas and women are almost similar. Rather than migrants in slum regions, the survival curves among women of migrants in non-slum areas resembled those of urban native born. In this case, adaptation hypotheses come to mind. As is common knowledge, the socialisation hypothesis highlights the significance of the childhood environment, whereas the adaptation hypothesis highlights the significance of the new environment. Migrants' social and reproductive behaviours are shaped by the dominant values and conventions in their new surroundings. As a result, after some time, migrant women's fertility behaviour in the new environment begins to resemble that of natives. The findings imply that in Bhubaneswar, the adaptation hypothesis is more explicative than the socialisation hypothesis.

**Keywords:** Female migration, natives, non-slums, slums, actual number of children ever born, and Kaplan-Meier survival estimates

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**Economic Policies and Social Inclusion in India****Ranjana Kumari****Assistant Professor (Maths),  
Government College Jodhpur****Abstract:**

India, a rapidly growing economy with deep socio-economic disparities, faces significant challenges in achieving inclusive growth. This paper explores the role of economic policies in fostering social inclusion in India, focusing on key government interventions aimed at reducing poverty, inequality, and marginalization. It examines the impact of welfare schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Public Distribution System (PDS), and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) on improving access to basic services, enhancing economic opportunities, and empowering disadvantaged groups. The research also delves into the effectiveness of progressive taxation, education, and healthcare policies in bridging the gap between rich and poor, rural and urban, and various socio-economic strata. By analyzing both successes and gaps in policy implementation, the paper highlights the need for more targeted and inclusive reforms, particularly for marginalized communities such as women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and rural populations. The study concludes by emphasizing that sustainable socio-economic transformation in India requires continuous adjustments to economic policies that prioritize equitable growth, social justice, and access to resources for all citizens.

**Characterising the Urban Growth Type and Quantification of Built-up Density owing to Urban Expansion in Hisar city and its Peri-urban Area****Rahul<sup>1\*</sup> (Research Scholar) and Ravinder Kaur<sup>2</sup> (Professor)****Department of Geography, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India (160014)****\*Corresponding author****Abstract:**

The growth of urban areas is a common phenomenon throughout the world. But the developing nations counter with the unplanned and haphazard manner of the urban growth. With the increases in population and efficient transport network, urbanisation gets accelerated. It causes spread of built-up area beyond the city limits. So, the peri-urban regions are current sites for active urban growth. In order to characterise the growth pattern based on the Urban Expansion Index (UEI), three types of growth patterns have been identified, namely infilling, edge expansion and outlying along, with its distance and directional analysis over the period of three decades from 1991 to 2021. In addition, pixel based built-up density was also calculated. The result indicated that the edge expansion type of growth was prominent in the study area, but its share in the total growth decreased continuously from 1991 to 2021. On the other hand, the share of outlying growth to total growth increased regularly during the same period. The infilling and edge expansion prevailed near the city centre, but the outlying mostly dominated from 6 to 12 km zone from the city centre. The directional analysis indicated that the infilling, edge expansion and outlying mainly prevailed in the west, east and north directions respectively. The evaluation of built-up density revealed that the area under the category of medium density was maximum and its proportion was decreased over the time. The proportion under the category of high density continuously increased. This study provides a detailed analysis of types of growth and built-up density with its spatial pattern and distribution. This understanding is significant for the planning body to promote effective and sustainable planning.

**Role of AI in erosion of critical thinking skills of students****Dr. Vandana Sankhla****Assistant professor, Department of Zoology****Government Girls College Kherwara, Udaipur, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:** Now a days AI (Artificial Intelligence) is revolutionizing in education system. It has transformed the way of student's learning, creating a more personalised, efficient, enjoyable and effective learning environment

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for students but on the other hand the increasing integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in educational settings has also raised concerns about the erosion of critical thinking skills of students. This paper examines how reliance on AI tools such as automated tutoring systems, chat GPT, LLM (large language models) and content generators can lead to passive learning behaviors, reducing students' engagement in analytical and critical thinking. By analysing case studies and current research, we explore the implications of AI-driven learning environments on students' cognitive development. The findings suggest that while AI can enhance access to information and streamline learning processes, it's over-reliance may fortuitously foster dependency on technology, diminish curiosity, and undermine the ability to evaluate sources critically simultaneously it also decreases cognitive abilities such as memory, attention etc. This could potentially create a gap in a student's problem-solving skills, leaving them less prepared to navigate the nuanced challenges of real-world scenarios. This study advocates for a balanced approach that integrates AI while promoting active learning strategies to cultivate essential critical thinking skills among students, ensuring they are prepared for complex decision-making in an increasingly automated world. This study also suggest that teachers should also encourage students to embrace challenges and view mistakes as opportunities for learning, reinforcing the value of perseverance in developing critical thinking skills because critical thinking skills are necessary for success in an increasingly complex world.

**Keywords-** AI, Critical thinking, Students, Learning, Erosion

### **An Environmental impact on phytodiversity in desertic region of Rajasthan**

**RASHMI**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (BOTANY)**

**SNKP GOVT COLLEGE, NEEM KA THANA (RAJ.)**

**Abstract:** Rajasthan is the largest state of India which is located in the north-western part of India. It has unique rich diversity of plants with different habitats. The Thar desert is an ecosystem in which the maximum biodiversity is found. The maximum number of members of the Fabaceae, Poaceae, steraceae, Amaranthaceae families are found in the desert.

**Phytodiversity in desert area of Rajasthan:**

Sr.No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family
1.	Calligonum polygonoides	Phog	Polygonaceae
2.	Leptadenia pyrotechnica	Khip	Apocynaceae
3.	Prosopis cineraria	Khejri	Fabaceae
4.	Acacia nilotica	Babool	Fabaceae
5.	Acacia tortilis	Israeli babool	Fabaceae
6.	Achyranthes aspera	Latjira	Amaranthaceae
7.	Aegle marmelos	Bel	Rutaceae
8.	Aerva persica	Bui	Amaranthaceae
9.	Albizia lebbeck	Siris	Fabaceae
10.	Argemone maxicana	Satyanasi	Papaveraceae
11.	Calotropis procera	Aak	Asclepiadaceae
12.	Lasiurus sindicus	Sewan ghas	Poaceae

**Importance of Phytodiversity:**

1. Ecological balance
2. Economic value
3. Cultural significance

**Impact of Environment on Phytodiversity**

The environment significantly influences phytodiversity through various factors, including climate, soil type, topography, and human activities.

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**Public Awareness, Partnership, and Sustainable Solid Waste Management: A Comprehensive Study in Jodhpur, Rajasthan**

**Dr. Bhagwat Prakash Dayma**      **Dr. Sunil Khati**      **Dr. Ashwani Arya**  
**Assistant Professor**      **Assistant Professor**      **Assistant Professor**  
**Department Of Geography,**      **Department Of Zoology,**      **Department of Geography**  
**Govt. College, Kalyanpur**      **J.N.V.University,Jodhpur**      **J.N.V.University,Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

On March 30, 1949, Rajasthan was formed as a state in India, and Jodhpur is the second largest city in Rajasthan. Jodhpur is known as the gateway to the Thar Desert. It has a rich history as the capital of the Marwar Empire, which is famous for its fortresses. Jodhpur is renowned for its unique Rajputana architectural style and traditional folk art and crafts. Tourism is a major economic driver for the city. Jodhpur City has a population of approximately 1.033 million according to the 2011 Census. The city has around 20,000 houses, including 217 slum and cottage-like settlements. There is a Slum Free City Action Plan from 2014 aimed at improving housing conditions. The city is divided into 160 wards, each part of the municipal corporation (south/north) has 80 wards and they collect garbage from these wards in a planned manner.

**Keywords:** Solid Waste Management, Waste Water treatment, Environmental Effect, Waste Treatment System

**GEO-SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF GROUNDWATER POTENTIAL ZONES USING ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP) APPROACH: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF AJMER DISTRICT**

**Mr. Sabir Khan<sup>1\*</sup> & Dr. M. N. Khan<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Maharaja Chhatrasal Bundelkhand University, Chhatarpur

<sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of Geography, Government (Excellence) P. G. College, Tikamgarh, M. P.

**Abstract:**

The relationship between water, food, and energy, as well as how these factors affect livelihood and global economies, make the scarcity of water a global problem. In the realm of groundwater research, the integration of remote sensing data and the geographical information system (GIS) for the study of groundwater resources has become a finding that helps with groundwater resource evaluation, monitoring, and conservation. This study aims to investigate the Ajmer district's groundwater availability for agricultural purposes. Geographic information systems and data from remote sensing were used to identify possible groundwater zones in Ajmer. Geographic information systems and data from remote sensing were used to identify possible groundwater zones in Ajmer. Using the remote sensing data in conjunction with the current maps, maps of the following were created: Groundwater Prospect Zones, hydro Geomorphological, Geological, structural, Drainage, Slope, Land use/Land cover, and Lithology. Using the analytical hierarchical process (AHP), the influence of each theme and subunits/classes to groundwater recharge based on prior studies was calculated. The weighted index overlay model (WIOM) in GIS generated the groundwater potential map. Four classifications were used to map the groundwater prospects: excellent, decent, fair, and bad zone.

**Keywords:** Groundwater Potential Zone; GIS; Remote Sensing; Analytic Hierarchy Process.

**INTEGRATING GREEN ACTIONS WITH DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES: A COMPREHENSIVE EXPLORATION**

**Dr. Neetu Malik,**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi**

**Dr. Sheetal Sharma**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Aditi Mahavidyalaya, University of Delhi**

**Abstract:**

This comprehensive study delves into the interdisciplinary realms of disaster risk reduction (DRR), resource depletion, climate change, sustainable development, and the innovative concept of green nudges within the

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context of higher education institutions. The introductory chapter establishes the fundamental principles of disaster risk reduction, emphasizing the critical need for sustainable development practices to mitigate disaster risks. Resource scarcity, particularly in natural assets like oil, gas, coal, minerals, and water, is examined alongside its implications for exacerbating hazards and contributing to climate change. The escalating global demand for energy, predominantly met by fossil fuels, underscores the urgency of transitioning to renewable energy sources and implementing sustainable practices across sectors.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) emerges as a central figure in advocating for environmental protection, sustainable development, and climate action. Through its environmental assessment, governance, capacity-building, and sustainable development initiatives, UNEP collaborates with diverse stakeholders to address environmental challenges and advance global sustainability goals.

"The Little Book of Green Nudges" introduces a strategic approach to promoting sustainable behaviour through evidence-based nudges in higher education campuses. Green nudges, operating on the EAST framework (Easy, Attractive, Social, Timely), leverage behavioural insights to steer individuals and organizations towards eco-friendly choices, thereby fostering a culture of environmental stewardship.

The focus shifts to research fundamentals at Indraprastha College for Women, situated in Delhi, India. The college's demographic diversity, infrastructure, historical significance, and academic excellence set the stage for a comprehensive analysis of green actions awareness and daily practices among students. The study aims to sensitize individuals towards environmental safety, promote sustainable lifestyles, conserve energy and resources, reduce material consumption, and encourage sustainable travel.

**Keywords:** Green actions, environmental sustainability, practical strategies, environment conscious behaviour.

### **ONLINE THEFT AND DIGITAL ARREST- A Case Study of Vulnerable sections of the society**

**DR. JAI BABBER BOHRA**

**Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, Govt. Girls College, Jhalamand, Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

Online theft also known as cyber crime, has become a significant threat to individuals, business and organisation. Digital Arrest is a technique used to apprehend online thieves and prevent further crimes. The rapid growth of internet and digital technologies has led to corresponding increase in such type of activities. Vulnerable sections especially senior citizen & technically inefficient have been affected more by such type of financial crime. Paper examines various type of cyber crimes prevalent in India. This paper is a theoretical attempt to explore digital arrest and its economic impact on vulnerable sections of society along with suggesting potential strategies to mitigate its adverse effect.

**Keywords:** Digital arrest, Vulnerable Section, Cyber Crimes, Internet, Economic Impact Cyberstalking

### **“The New Digital Divide in The Age of GenAI”**

**by Ashok Choudhary & Dr. Gajendra Kumar Maharia**

**Department of Sociology Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shekhawati University, Sikar, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Generative Artificial Intelligence has captured the global attention of sociologists and researchers with the launch of OpenAI's ChatGPT in November 2022. It is powered by the generative pre-trained transformer-3 (GPT-3), a large-language model (Law, 2024). The advent of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) is heralding unprecedented changes in how we interact, work, and innovate (The Intensified Digital Divide: Comprehending GenAI, n.d.). According to Capraro et al. (2024), generative artificial intelligence has the potential to both exacerbate and ameliorate existing socioeconomic inequalities. However, this technological renaissance highlights a critical but frequently overlooked factor: the growing digital divide. In this context, it is imperative to examine the ways in which GenAI literacy and associated literacies, such as prompt literacy (Maloy & Gattupalli, 2024) and AI literacy (Long & Magerko, 2020), are exacerbating the digital divide and augmenting the disparity between the impoverished and the affluent, or those capable of reasoning with

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technology (The Intensified Digital Divide: Comprehending GenAI, n.d.). According to Capraro et al. (2024), generative AI has the potential to democratize content creation and access while also significantly increasing the production and spread of misinformation. It can increase output and lead to the creation of new employment at work, but the gains will probably not be shared equally. It provides individualized learning in education, but it could also increase the digital divide. It might enhance accessibility and diagnosis in the healthcare industry, but it might also exacerbate already-existing disparities. This imbalance in the era of GenAI is commonly referred to as the Digital Divide 2.0 or the new digital divide. There is currently enough data and research to suggest a new digital divide, which will eventually lead to socioeconomic inequality in society. This article will examine the complicated relationship between GenAI and socioeconomic inequality, using recent studies and statistics to shed light on the GenAI's potential effects. Our goal is to show how generative AI could exacerbate current disparities while also shedding light on how AI can assist alleviate widespread social problems.

**Keywords:** Generative Artificial Intelligence, Digital divide, Prompt literacy, AI literacy, Socio-economic inequality.

### **Human Rights and it's Challenges**

**AMARDEEP CHOUHAN**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, GOVT. LAW COLLEGE NAGAUR**

**Abstract:**

Certain basic rights relating to life, liberty and freedom of movement for which all the human being are entitled to without any discrimination may be termed as human rights. In every society two classes of people are found, the governing class and the governed. The governed are always the suppressed and oppressed class and are denied of their basic rights of life. All through the ages, men have the fought for their freedoms. With the establishment of United Nations in 1945, and with the end of colonial rule, most of the nations became free and the cause for the protection and promotion of human rights gathered momentum. The Constitution of india, one of the largest treatises on human rights, came into being on 26th January 1950. But in spite of the constitutional provisions and various human rights laws for the protection of human rights, the citizens are still subjected to various forms of discriminations and torture and denial of basic rights.

**Keywords:** Constitution of india; fundamental rights; Protection.

### **Reimagining Nature: An Ecocritical Exploration of Environmental Narratives in Literature**

**Devanshi Dave**

**Assistant Professor, SSMM College, Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

Ecocriticism is a literary and cultural theory that focuses on the relationship between the environment literature, society, and culture. As an interdisciplinary field, it draws from ecology, environmental science, philosophy, and ethics to explore the meaning of environment. The theory of ecocriticism has emerged in the 1990s. It combines green studies, the natural sciences, and social science. It is a tool for interpreting nature literature linked with Environmental critique, Animal studies, Green Cultural Studies, Eco-sophy, Deep Ecology, Ecofeminism, and Eco spiritualism.

Ecocriticism takes an earth-centered approach to literary studies. By bridging literary analysis and ecological awareness, ecocriticism not only enriches our understanding of literature but also contributes to broader efforts in environmental conservation and advocacy. This field of study seek to understand how literature reflects and shape our understanding of the natural world, and how it contributes to our cultural attitudes and behaviours toward the environment. It scrutinizes the representation and influence of nature and the environment in literary works. It also represents the literal and cultural reflections that shape societal values regarding environment The theory analyses literature through the lens of environmental issues, such as climate change, pollution, sustainability, and ecological relationships.

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This paper delves into the evolution, methodologies, and key themes of ecocriticism, highlighting its significance in contemporary literature. The paper begins with an exploration of ecocriticism's origins, tracing its roots to the environmental movements of the late 20th century. Furthermore, it sheds light and investigate the eco-critical viewpoints as visualized in some selected works of world literature and Indian writings in English with Indian perspectives.

Key words: Environment, Society, Ecocriticism, Literature, Ethics

**Evaluating India-ASEAN Trade Dynamics: Assessing and Understanding the Trade Flows**

**Pooja Suresh**

**Research Scholar Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat**

Abstract:

AIFTA (ASEAN India Free Trade Agreement) came into effect from 1 st January, 2010, which facilities market access and promotes economic cooperation between ASEAN India by lowering or eliminating tariffs on traded goods. This research paper comprehensively analyses trade dynamics between India and ASEAN members. Through a detailed country-wise examination, the study highlights the export and import volumes, trade balances and the patterns in trade relation between India and ASEAN members from 2012 to 2024. Using a descriptive analytical approach, the paper identifies area where India enjoys trade surplus with Cambodia, Philippines and Vietnam but has trade deficits with other large economies of ASEAN member. Furthermore, the impact of AIFTA on bilateral trade volumes is assessed to determine the agreement has influenced the economic relationship. Additionally, the paper assess the role of AIFTA in shaping these trade outcomes and direction of trade flow between them. The findings provide critical insights into the evolving trade relationships between India and ASEAN, emphasizing the role of regional agreements in promoting economic integration. Overall, the paper highlights the importance of continued economic cooperation between India and ASEAN, identifying areas where further trade liberalization and policy adjustments can strengthen this vital regional partnership. Keywords: ASEAN, AIFTA, Trade deficit, Trade surplus, Export and Import.

**Intersectionality in Literature: Analysing race, class and gender in the works of Toni Morrison and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie.**

**Ankita Choudhary**

**Assistant Professor, Maa Jalpa Devi Government College, Taranagar**

Abstract:

Intersectionality is a term which was coined by Kimberle Crenshaw which highlights the various forms of Identity like race, class and gender – interacting the unique experiences of oppression and privileges. This paper examines the works of Toni Morrison and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie to illustrate how these intersections shape the lives of their characters and reflect broader societal issues. In novels like *Beloved* and *The Bluest Eye*, Toni Morrison explores the relationships between race, class and gender within African American communities. In *The Bluest Eye*, Pecola Breedlove's struggles with her identity are compounded by her race and gender. The societal standards of beauty favouring whiteness lead to her internalized racism and profound sense of worthlessness.

Adichie's works, such as *Half of a Yellow Sun* and *Purple Hibiscus*, provide a contemporary lens on intersectionality particularly in postcolonial Nigeria. In *Half of a yellow Sun* the experiences of Olanna and Kainne during the Nigerian civil war highlights how gender roles are enforced amidst National identity struggles. Their differing responses to war reflect varying experiences shaped by class and gender expectations.

**Breaking the Barriers: Role of Financial Literacy in Liberating Women**

**Dr. Pooja Rawal Associate Professor, Department of English**

**Swargiya Shree Gurusharan Chhabra Government College, Suratgarh, Sri Ganganagar**

Abstract: This pertinent remark by Reema Bint Bandar compels to redefine liberty in context of women. Although women have got liberty to earn their own money, making their own decisions in social and cultural

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domain, yet social conditioning, legal and structural barriers hinder their financial liberty. This paper investigates the pivotal role of financial literacy in breaking barriers that traditionally limit women's economic freedom and economic participation. Financial literacy not only equips women with the knowledge to manage personal finances but also fosters self-reliance, enabling them to make informed decisions in areas such as budgeting, saving, and investing. This study examines the impact of financial literacy on women across different socioeconomic backgrounds, with a focus on its potential to address gender-based economic disparities. Through an analysis of existing financial literacy programs and their outcomes, the paper highlights how increased financial education empowers women by improving their decision-making capacity, enhancing their economic independence, raising their access to credit, and developing entrepreneurship in them. The findings underscore the need for more gender-specific financial education initiatives and handy apps that address the unique financial challenges faced by women, particularly in underserved communities. In conclusion, the paper tries to establish that financial literacy is a critical tool in the broader movement towards gender equality, offering women the ability to redefine their economic roles and reshaping their future by attaining financial autonomy.

**Keywords:** Financial Literacy, Gender Disparity, Structural Barriers, Financial Autonomy.

### **India's Blue Economy in the Indo-Pacific Region: Opportunities and Challenges**

**Gajendar Singh Bhati**

**Research Scholar, Political Science, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

The Indo-Pacific places significant importance on India by highlighting the country as a key player in the twenty-first century. As countries like Australia, Japan, and the United States began to define the Indo-Pacific as the new theater for strategic competition. India's blue economy is a critical component of its national growth strategy, with the Indo-Pacific region offering immense opportunities for maritime trade, energy security, and environmental sustainability. This research paper provides a comprehensive analysis of India's blue economy in the Indo-Pacific, highlighting its current status, challenges, and potential avenues for growth. The study examines the role of India's blue economy in promoting regional cooperation, enhancing maritime security, and fostering sustainable development. It assesses the impact of emerging trends, such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), on India's blue economy. Further, it identifies key sectors, including shipping, fisheries, tourism, and renewable energy, that can drive growth and employment in India's coastal regions. The research also addresses the challenges facing India's blue economy, including infrastructure gaps, environmental degradation, and regional security concerns. It recommends strategic interventions to enhance India's maritime competitiveness, promote sustainable fishing practices, and develop eco-tourism initiatives. This study contributes to the existing literature on India's blue economy by providing actionable recommendations for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers. Its findings will inform strategies for sustainable development, regional cooperation, and environmental stewardship in the Indo-Pacific region. The objectives of the study are to examine the dynamics of the Indian Ocean from both strategic and economic perspectives, to highlight the challenges, facing by China and Pakistan as a result of the Indian Maritime Strategy in the Indian Ocean and the presence of US naval forces there and finally, to identify those areas where Pakistan-China might be able to take advantage of the Indian Ocean, in the perspective of the Blue Economy.

**Keywords:** Blue Economy, Indo-Pacific Region, India, Maritime Trade, Energy Security, Environmental

### **Socioeconomic Transformation in Mining Areas (with spacial reference of Bikaner district's mining area): challenge and opportunities**

**Arjun Lal Kudi**

**Research Scholar, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Government College Shri Ganganagar (Raj.)**

**Dr. Rajender Kumar**

**Professor, Department of P.G. Studies in Geography,**

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**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Government College Shri Ganganagar (Raj.)**

**Abstract:**

Socioeconomic transformation is a fundamental shift in a society's economic and social structures, often involving significant changes in the way people live, work, and interact. It typically involves a transition from a traditional or agrarian economy to a more modern, industrialized or service-based one. This transformation can be driven by various factors, including technological advancements, globalization, political changes, and social movements. The key characteristics of socioeconomic transformation is: Economic Diversification, urbanisation, industrialization, Technological Advancements, Social Changes, Improved Living Standards etc. Mining, a fundamental economic activity, has historically played a pivotal role in shaping societies. However, its impact extends beyond economic gains, influencing social structures, cultural landscapes, and environmental conditions. The study examines the economic benefits of mining, including job creation, revenue generation, and infrastructure development. It also explores the social implications, such as population growth, urbanization, and changes in social dynamics.

**Keywords:** Fundamental, Transformation, Globalization, Urbanisation, Cultural landscapes.

**"Role of Basic Education in Socio-Economic Development in rural Area's of Jodhpur District."**

**Prasanjeet (B.Ed. II Year Student),**

**Central Modern Teacher Training College, Gujrawas, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) India**

**Abstract:**

This research paper investigates the impact of basic education on the socioeconomic development of rural areas in Jodhpur District, India. The study aims to understand the correlation between educational attainment and various socioeconomic indicators such as income, employment, health, and quality of life.

Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research combines quantitative data analysis through surveys and secondary data with qualitative insights from in-depth interviews and case studies. The findings reveal that basic education plays a pivotal role in fostering socioeconomic development in rural communities. Increased access to education is associated with higher incomes, lower unemployment rates, improved health outcomes, and enhanced overall well-being. Moreover, the study identifies specific challenges and opportunities related to basic education in rural areas, providing valuable recommendations for policy makers and development organizations.

**Keywords:** Basic education, Socioeconomic development, Education impact, Income, Employment, Health, Quality of life, Mixed-methods research, Policy recommendations.

**Contemporary issues in literature: A Study of Ngugi Wa Thiong's "Grain of Wheat"**

**By-Manisha**

**(Assistant professor), S.N.K.P.Govt. P.G. College Neemkathana**

**Abstract:**

Literature has been defined as a "mirror of society". Contemporary barriers of this explicit mirror have observed a radical change in mankind's attitude and values. This study aims to explore the concept of contemporary literature in relation to some of the dominant issues found in post- modern African literature, the aim is achieved by extracting contemporary issues found in Ngugi wa Thiong'o's Grain of Wheat. It was observed that radical changes also manifested in the African society as they are reflected in African literature. In conclusion. Some of the peculiar features of contemporary literature are linked to the text.

**Keywords:** Ngugi wa Thiong'o's contemporary literature, Marxism,, psychoanalysis, Mau Mau, issues.

**Voices of Resistance: Analyzing the Themes of Oppression and Liberation in Dalit Autobiographies**

**Dr. Ram Kumar**

**(Assistant Professor) SKD University, Hanumangarh**

**Abstract:**

This research paper explores the powerful narratives of Dalit autobiographies to uncover the themes of oppression and liberation experienced by members of the marginalized Dalit caste in India. Through a

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thematic analysis of selected Dalit autobiographies, the study delves into the multifaceted experiences of discrimination, marginalization, and social exclusion faced by Dalits.

The paper examines the ways in which Dalit authors use their autobiographies as platforms to challenge dominant narratives, give voice to their lived experiences, and advocate for social justice. By analyzing themes such as caste-based discrimination, economic deprivation, and cultural oppression, the research sheds light on the historical and contemporary struggles faced by Dalits. Furthermore, it investigates the strategies of resistance and resilience employed by Dalits to overcome adversity and achieve liberation.

The study contributes to a deeper understanding of the Dalit experience and the complexities of caste-based oppression in India. It highlights the significance of Dalit autobiographies as valuable sources for documenting the lived experiences of marginalized communities and for advocating for social change.

**Keywords:** Dalit autobiographies, Oppression, Liberation, Caste-based discrimination, Marginalization, Social exclusion, Resistance, Economic deprivation.

### **Use of Social Realism in "A Suitable Boy" by Vikram Seth**

**Javed Khan Manglia (Research Scholar)**

**Department of English, Shri Khushal Das University, Hanumangarh**

**Abstract:** Vikram Seth's magnum opus, "A Suitable Boy," is a sprawling epic that offers a vivid portrayal of post-Independence India. Through its intricate plot and diverse characters, the novel delves into the complexities of social, political, and cultural life in the early 1950s. This paper examines the novel's engagement with social realism, exploring how Seth uses his narrative to critique societal norms, expose social inequalities, and highlight the struggles faced by marginalized groups.

The analysis will focus on key themes such as caste, religion, gender, and class, examining how Seth's characters embody these social categories and navigate the challenges they present. By exploring the novel's depiction of historical events, political tensions, and cultural transformations, the paper will demonstrate how Seth's social realism offers a nuanced and critical perspective on India's past and present.

**Keywords:** Social realism, Vikram Seth, "A Suitable Boy," India, caste, religion, gender, class, historical context, social inequalities.

### **A Vision of Future: Noise free Smart Cities**

**Dr. Mala Agarwal**

**Professor in botany, B.B.D. Government College, Chimanpura (Shahpura), Jaipur, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Noise pollution is the presence of unwanted sound that can damage psychological and physiological health by annoyance, aggression, hypertension, stress, and tinnitus and hearing loss. The most overarching noise sources generated worldwide are transportation systems principally motor vehicles. Large segments of the population and industrialized society are exposed to high levels of noise at their workplace, residences and at leisure activities also. Traditional methods of noise reduction are prescribing noise limits for vehicular traffic, ban on honking horns in certain areas, planning main traffic arteries, creation of silence zones near schools and hospitals, preference to public transport.

The modern concept of noise free smart cities goes a step ahead, besides considering all traditional measures in planning the city, new methods are to locate buildings as far as possible from noise source, to build and shift airports, railway stations away from populated areas as the noise level drops about 6dB when distance is doubled. Acoustical experts in the new field of ambisonics are working to engineer urban sounds capes that involve "mitigating certain abrasive noises while emphasizing more pleasant ones like bird songs". Public noisy spaces can use fountains so that noise at location can be perceived quiter. The smart cities must figure out how best to shape the sound around us instead of focusing on the less effective strategy of trying to reduce overall sound levels. In planning future cities vegetation buffer zones must be created in different parts of the city along with roadside plantations.

**Key Words:-**Noise Pollution, Plantations, Smart cities, Silence Zones, Public Transport

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**Socio-Economic Transformation through Financial Literacy**

**NAVIN CHAND MEENA**

**Assistant Professor ABST Government College Sumerpur Pali (Raj.)**

**Abstract:**

Financial literacy plays a crucial role in socio-economic transformation by empowering individuals, households, and communities to make informed financial decisions, manage resources effectively, and plan for sustainable futures. As societies evolve, the growing complexity of financial systems necessitates that individuals possess essential knowledge and skills in areas such as budgeting, saving, investing, and understanding credit. The absence of these competencies often perpetuates cycles of poverty, inequality, and financial exclusion. This abstract exploring the relationship between financial literacy and socio-economic change, highlighting the ways in which empowering disadvantaged groups with financial literacy might reduce obstacles to upward economic mobility. People that are financially literate are better able to interact with official financial institutions, get financing, and seize entrepreneurial chances. Furthermore, improved risk management, retirement planning, and shock tolerance are all facilitated by increased financial understanding and are critical components of economic resilience. The socio-economic benefits of financial literacy extend beyond individual gains, as they promote community-level economic growth, reduce dependency on welfare systems, and encourage inclusive development. Governments, NGOs, and financial institutions are increasingly recognizing the importance of financial education programs to address economic disparities, enhance social inclusion, and spur innovation in personal and community-level finance management. Therefore, this abstract emphasizes the importance of financial literacy in fostering long-term socioeconomic change, improving living quality, and guaranteeing more involvement in the global economy.

**Keywords:** • Financial literacy • Socio-economic transformation • Economic empowerment • Financial inclusion • Economic mobility • Community development

**A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND INDIAN CYBER LAW: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS.**

**Mr. Aashay Bhatnagar, Assistant Professor, Law College: Govt. Law College, Jhalawar (Raj.)**

**Abstract:**

This article conducts a critical analysis of the relationship between social media and Indian cyber law, focusing on the various challenges and potential solutions within this dynamic framework. As social media continues to grow in influence, it raises significant legal and ethical questions that current laws often struggle to address. The paper outlines key issues such as privacy violations, cyberbullying, the spread of misinformation, and the inadequacies of existing regulations in effectively safeguarding users. Through a detailed examination of notable cases and legal precedents, the article illustrates how the lack of a comprehensive legal framework can exacerbate these problems, leading to harm for individuals and society. Furthermore, the analysis delves into the implications of these issues for the protection of freedom of expression and the responsibilities of social media platforms. The article advocates for legislative reforms that not only tighten regulatory measures but also promote a culture of accountability among tech companies. In addition to legal solutions, it emphasizes the need for enhancing digital literacy among users to empower them against online threats and misinformation. Ultimately, the paper suggests that a multi-faceted approach, combining legal, educational, and technological strategies, is essential for creating a safer online environment. By addressing these challenges comprehensively, India can pave the way for a balanced and effective cyber legal framework that protects users while fostering innovation.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Indian Cyber Law, Privacy Violations, Cyberbullying, Misinformation, Digital.

**TRANSITION OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN WESTERN GHAT VILLAGES OF GOA: A STUDY OF  
CAVOREM-PIRLA VILLAGE PANCHAYAT OF QUEPEM SUB-DIVISION**

**\*Sachin Chandrakant Gaonkar & \*\*Prabir Kumar Rath**

**Abstract**

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ST population are the original settlers of the land in Western Ghats of Goa, who are in the phase of remarkable transformation in their socio-economic characteristics. This study investigates the transition of Scheduled Tribe population in Goa in general and specifically focusing on the Cavorem-Pirla village panchayat in Quepem Sub-Division of Goa. Historically and agriculturally significant the study region has witnessed a profound shift from traditional agricultural practices to non-agricultural activities driven by factors and influence of modernization and changing lesser straining economic opportunities. The younger generations increasingly prefer seeking employment in urban centres; thereby, traditional livelihoods and cultural identities are facing challenges. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach the research incorporates qualitative and quantitative data gathered through field surveys, personal interviews through structured questionnaire-schedule and focus group discussions with ST households. Findings reveal the intricate pressures of modernization highlighting the necessity of promoting economic growth with emphasis on women workforce participation and youth employment. The study also assesses the effectiveness of local governance in provision of the access to basic facilities, addressing the rights and needs of the resident population. There is diversity in the development of ST population where some village wards of Cavorem-Pirla panchayat are still isolated from the development initiatives in getting access to the basic amenities and healthcare facilities. The primitive lifestyle and occupations are gradually diminishing accompanied by the emerging opportunities for them. The study has brought up actionable recommendations for empowering local communities to promote agricultural practices and develop self-employment opportunities for the all-round welfare and development of the ST population in their original and nearby habitat.

**Keywords:** ST, Transition, Western Ghat, habitat.

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\*\*Prof. of Geography and Ph. D. Guide, CRC, Govt. College, Khandola-Marcela, Goa-403107.

### **THE DARK SIDE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON QUALITY OF LIFE**

**Mrs. Shilpi Yadav<sup>1</sup>, Prof. Shyam S. Khinchi<sup>2</sup>**

- 1. Research Scholar, Maharaja Ganga Singh University (MGSU), Bikaner, Rajasthan (India).**
- 2. Professor, Head, Department of P.G. Studies in Geography, Dr. BR Ambedkar Government P.G. College, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan (India).**

#### **Abstract:**

In today's environment of the rapid rise of artificial intelligence (AI), debate continues about whether it has beneficial effects on economic development. However, there is only a fragmented perception of what role and place AI technology plays in economic development (ED). The application of artificial intelligence (AI) across firms and industries warrants a line of research focused on determining its overall effect on economic variables. As a general-purpose technology (GPT), for example, AI helps in the production, marketing, and customer acquisition of firms, increasing their productivity and consumer reach. The rapid ascent of artificial intelligence (AI) and other general-purpose technologies has marked the advent of the fourth industrial revolution, triggering substantial transformations in business practices and productivity potential. While these emerging technologies offer numerous benefits, they also present a range of threats, concerns, and challenges. This study aims to investigate the dark side of the fourth industrial revolution, based on the available literature. One major concern revolves around employment, encompassing the potential rise in unemployment rates and the emergence of structural unemployment. The set of skills needed for the changing nature of work is significantly different, thus there is a need for rapid reskilling and deskilling to ensure the future employability of the existing workforce. Furthermore, high dependence on machines might lead to major ethical concerns, including, but not limited to, breaches of privacy and discrimination. More so, high unemployment might lead to further social and income inequalities, relegating many to the lower class and decreasing their purchasing power, while placing few in the upper class.

**Keywords:** *Air Pollution, Spatial Analysis, Buffer Technique, Correlation Analysis. Remote Sensing, GIS, GPS.*

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**IMPACT OF RAINFALL ON CROPPING PATTERN IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES OF RAJASTHAN**

**Mr. Narendra Kumar**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Tak Shiksha Niketan T.T. College, Ajmer (Raj.)**

**Mrs. Shilpi Yadav**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Sophia Girls' College (Autonomous), Ajmer (Raj.)**

**Abstract:**

The India agriculture predominant type of subsistence agriculture. Mainly dependent on two cropping seasons (summer and winter) is the main of the rural economy. Agriculture in India is dependent on the monsoon season because farmers are not well equipped with modern methods of manual irrigation. They are still dependent on monsoon rains for irrigating their crops. The Indian economy gains due to good monsoon rains in the country resulting in a good yield of crops. Agriculture is crucial for ensuring food, nutrition and livelihood securities for India and it engages almost two-third of the workforce in gainful employment. On account of its close linkages with other economic sectors, agricultural growth has a multiplier effect on the entire economy of the country. Although in the past years, Indian agriculture had made significant progress, currently it faces many challenges. Stagnation of net sown area, plateauing yield level, deterioration of soil quality, reduction in per capita land availability and the adverse effect of climate change are the major challenges to Indian agriculture. In the present study, different cropping patterns have been used in summer and winter crops, which affect the both seasons because rainfall is predominant in the summer season and effect of la-Nino, SOI, western disturbance. More productivity of these crops in summer compared to the winter season. In this study overall analysis indicates the productivity of different crops in two different seasons (summer and winter). The results of the study are useful in determining the strategies for increasing sustainable production and better practices to increase crop productivity.

**Keywords:** Agriculture Season, Cropping Pattern, Indian Monsoon, Rajasthan.

**Socio- Economic Transformation**

**Dr. Sunita Chawala, Assistant Professor**

**Department of Urdu, Samrat Prithvi Raj Chauhan, Govt. College Ajmer, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

In the twenty-first century, the idea of social enterprises influencing global socio-economic growth has gained much attention and has momentous implications for the modern economy. Both emerging and developed countries frequently observe its considerable impact on their economy as social enterprise transformation has such a wide-ranging effect on socioeconomic growth. However, there are no official statistics available on the effects of the transformation of global social companies on global socio-economic development. The debate in this research demonstrates how social enterprise transform, continually honing their approach to their goals, based on the review of several case studies of social enterprises from around the world. Revamp, acquisitions and improved performance are all efforts to achieve sustainable societal progress in the fields of economics, culture and politics. The results indicate that social enterprises transformation causes the socio-economic development of the world.

**Keywords:**socio-economic development, social-enterprise, transformation, NGO, Developing Countries.

**UNDERSTANDING WOMEN FINANCIAL LITERACY AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION**

**Mrs. Ankita Jangid**

**Assistant professor, Department of Management Studies**

**Bharati Vidyapeeth , Deemed to be University, Navi Mumbai**

**Research Scholar, Faculty of Management, Maulana Azad University ,Jodhpur**

**Dr. Niranjana Bohra**

**Research Guide and Associate Professor,**

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Department of Business Administration,  
Faculty of Commerce and Management, Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur.

**Abstract:**

Women's financial literacy helps bridge gender gaps in economic participation, improves decision-making within households, and fosters economic resilience. Despite these advantages, a significant gender disparity persists in access to financial education, which restricts women's ability to participate fully in the economy. In a world where financial systems are becoming increasingly complex, financial literacy is a vital skill for ensuring personal and economic growth. This study explores the relationship between women's financial literacy and its impact on their socio-economic transformation, emphasizing how improved financial knowledge can lead to informed decision-making and greater economic participation.

This research highlights the importance of financial education in equipping women with the necessary skills to manage personal finances, savings, investments, and access to credit. It examines how women's financial literacy influences their ability to engage with formal financial institutions, start businesses, and contribute to household income stability. By focusing on the Indian context, this study highlights the barriers, progress, and the transformative potential of financial literacy programs designed to uplift women from diverse socio-economic backgrounds. The thematic analysis of qualitative data in this research focuses on understanding the lived experiences of women regarding financial literacy and its impact on their socio-economic transformation. The qualitative data was collected through in-depth discussions to examine the extent to which financial literacy influences women's empowerment, their participation in the workforce, and their ability to access financial products, contributing to both individual and community-level development.

**Keywords :**

Financial Literacy, socio economic Transformation, financial Independence, Investment, Financial System

**Opportunities and Challenges of Social Entrepreneurship in India**

**Bhagwan Dev Inani, Assistant Professor (Sociology),**

**S.M.C.C Government College Abu Road**

**Abstract:**

Being a social entrepreneur, your target demographic is society, and the product you provide is social innovation and transformation. Though social businesses have many similarities with traditional for-profit business structures, increasing financial returns is not the primary goal. Social entrepreneurs mix business with social concerns in a way that enhances the lives of individuals involved with the cause. Social entrepreneurs use innovative approaches and technologies to address pressing societal issues, including healthcare, agriculture, education, the environment, and human rights. Their approach to achieving these objectives distinguishes them. A social entrepreneur, like a commercial entrepreneur, uses entrepreneurial skills to build financially sustainable organizations with a revenue stream. Some terms that apply to social entrepreneurs are innovation, sustainability, reach, and social impact.

**Key Words: Social, Entrepreneurship, India**

**Socio – Economic Transformation and Gender Justice**

**DHEERAJ KUMAR, Assistant Professor HISTORY**

**Government College Sumerpur Pali (Raj.)**

**Abstract:**

Socio-economic transformation and gender justice are deeply interlinked, as the pursuit of a more equitable and inclusive society necessitates addressing gender-based disparities across economic, political, and social spheres. Historically, women and marginalized gender groups have faced structural barriers such as unequal access to education, healthcare, employment, and political representation. These inequalities are often perpetuated by cultural norms, discriminatory laws, and institutional biases, limiting their participation in key areas of socioeconomic development. This transformation requires a multidimensional approach that not only includes legal and policy reforms but also challenges societal attitudes towards gender roles. Economic

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empowerment is a critical driver of gender justice, as it provides individuals with the financial independence necessary to break free from cycles of poverty and dependency. Promoting women's participation in the labor market, ensuring equal pay for equal work, and addressing the unpaid care economy are vital steps toward achieving gender parity. Moreover, achieving gender justice extends beyond economic factors to include access to education, healthcare, and political participation. Gender-sensitive policies that account for intersectionality—the interconnectedness of gender with race, class, and other social categories—are essential in creating a more just and inclusive society. Inclusive policies should also address gender-based violence, reproductive rights, and the disproportionate burden of unpaid labor carried by women and gender minorities. In conclusion, socio-economic transformation and gender justice are mutually reinforcing. Achieving gender justice can accelerate economic growth, reduce poverty, and foster social cohesion, while socio-economic development creates the conditions for greater gender equality. The challenge lies in implementing sustainable, systemic changes that promote fairness, dignity, and equal opportunities for all genders, ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of progress.

### NEED AND CHALLENGES OF FINANCIAL LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS

Kavita vyas

(Research scholar, Department of BFE, Faculty of commerce & management studies, JNVU Jodhpur)

Dr. Navneeta singh

(Professor, Department of BFE, Faculty of commerce & management studies, JNVU, Jodhpur)

#### Abstract:

This study specifies the need and significance of financial literacy in development of rural areas and it also covers the challenges of financial literacy in rural areas. Financial literacy refers to the mixture of knowledge, skills, attitude and awareness required to make sound and optimum financial decisions. It is an ability to manage finance well through making proper utilization of available resources for getting maximum benefit. In this modern era financial literacy has become one of the top priorities for all nations because it is directly related to economic growth of a country. Financial literacy is playing a vital role in enhancing socio-economic empowerment of the Indian community and its rural areas. As per census 2011 India holds 17.5% of the world population and more than two third of India's population resides in rural areas. Government is conducting a wide range of financial literacy programmes in rural areas for improving financial literacy awareness among them. Apart from this, due to lack of access to financial education in rural areas, there are so many challenges in financial literacy. According to a study conducted by SEBI, only 27% of India's population is financially literate, the rates are even lower in rural areas. As per a global survey, 76% of India's adult population is not even aware of the basic financial concepts. So this study conducts how to enhance financial literacy awareness in rural areas and how to manage the challenges related to it.

Keywords: Financial literacy, Awareness, Rural development, Challenges, Financial decisions.

### IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HUMANS AND GEOGRAPHY

Annie Ramona Meyrick, Department of Geography,

Mahila P.G Mahavidyalaya, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

#### ABSTRACT

The evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) technology and the widespread adoption of machine learning in recent years have significantly altered the research trajectory of geographic science. This paper delves into the recent progress and applications of AI in geography, with a particular emphasis on the use of machine learning. Through a comprehensive exploration of geographic information systems, AI has the potential to facilitate more rational urban and rural construction layout and planning, improve traffic management, aid in industrial transfer, and impact various aspects of human geography.

Furthermore, the paper highlights the application of diverse machine learning methods in different geographical environments, including the atmosphere, geology, hydrology, and natural disasters in natural

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geography. The integration of AI and human geography is crucial for addressing global challenges such as disaster resilience, poverty, and ensuring equitable resource access. AI technologies have provided deeper insights into intricate human-environment interactions, contributing to more effective scientific exploration, understanding of social dynamics, and spatial decision-making.

This interdisciplinary collaboration between AI and geography holds promise for advancing GeoAI development and fostering a better and more sustainable world.

### **Exploring Leadership in the Age of Digital Transformation**

**Dr Ayushi Mathur, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies,**

**Lachoo Memorial College of Science & Technology (Autonomous) Jodhpur**

**Dr Priyadarshi Patni, Professor and Director, Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, Lachoo Memorial College of Science & Technology (Autonomous) Jodhpur**

#### **Abstract:**

Digital transformation is fundamentally altering the way businesses operate, disrupting traditional marketplaces and reshaping organizational dynamics. In an increasingly interconnected, technology-driven world, leadership must evolve to navigate these changes successfully. Leader's today is required to possess a blend of digital literacy, agility, and vision to drive organizational success in this rapidly changing environment. This article explores how digital transformation impacts leadership roles, decision-making processes, and organizational structures. It delves into the essential skill sets that leaders must cultivate to remain relevant in the Digital Age, such as technological proficiency, adaptability, emotional intelligence, and data-driven decision-making. The article also highlights the importance of fostering a culture of continuous innovation in digital organizations, explaining how leaders can leverage digital tools, cross-functional collaboration, and decentralized decision-making to promote creativity and agility. Digital transformation is changing the way businesses work, disrupting market places and organizational dynamics. In the digital era, leadership must have a mix of digital literacy, agility and vision. **Featured Posts:** This article examines the impact of digital transformation on leadership roles, decision-making and organizational structure. It brings in the unique skill sets necessary to lead during a Digital Age, how innovation can still be catalyzed digitally within organizations and also describes what agile management looks like at scale. **Keywords:** Digital leadership, digital transformation, innovation, agile management, decision-making, organizational structure,

### **Socio – Economic Transformation and Gender Justice**

**Dheeraj Kumar**

**Assistant Professor HISTORY Government College Sumerpur Pali (Raj.)**

#### **Abstract:**

Socio-economic transformation and gender justice are deeply interlinked, as the pursuit of a more equitable and inclusive society necessitates addressing gender-based disparities across economic, political, and social spheres. Historically, women and marginalized gender groups have faced structural barriers such as unequal access to education, healthcare, employment, and political representation. These inequalities are often perpetuated by cultural norms, discriminatory laws, and institutional biases, limiting their participation in key areas of socioeconomic development. This transformation requires a multidimensional approach that not only includes legal and policy reforms but also challenges societal attitudes towards gender roles. Economic empowerment is a critical driver of gender justice, as it provides individuals with the financial independence necessary to break free from cycles of poverty and dependency. Promoting women's participation in the labor market, ensuring equal pay for equal work, and addressing the unpaid care economy are vital steps toward achieving gender parity. Moreover, achieving gender justice extends beyond economic factors to include access to education, healthcare, and political participation. Gender-sensitive policies that account for intersectionality—the interconnectedness of gender with race, class, and other social categories—are essential in creating a more just and inclusive society. Inclusive policies should also address gender-based violence, reproductive rights, and the disproportionate burden of unpaid labor carried by women and gender minorities.

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In conclusion, socio-economic transformation and gender justice are mutually reinforcing. Achieving gender justice can accelerate economic growth, reduce poverty, and foster social cohesion, while socio-economic development creates the conditions for greater gender equality. The challenge lies in implementing sustainable, systemic changes that promote fairness, dignity, and equal opportunities for all genders, ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of progress.

**E-Learning: Issues and Challenges in the Indian Context**

**Praveena Ojha\* and Surabhi Sharma\*\***

**\*Research Scholar, Department Of Education, J.N.V.University, Jodhpur**

**\*\*Assistant Professor, Shah Goverdhan Lal Kabra Teacher's College, Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

The existing development of technology and people's need for flexible learning models have made e-learning a relevant educational model today. E-learning platforms have become the norm in most educational institutions worldwide in the recent past because of Covid-19. Whereas in India, this potential of e-learning for providing education to many people is quite apparent, there are many barriers too. These barriers include technological inefficiencies, infrastructure deficits societal and economic inequalities, and pedagogical and learner participation. This paper seeks to examine the key issues and challenges in e-learning about India, stating the possibilities and hindrances of effective e-learning regimes. In addition, the paper offers some possible solutions to these problems to enhance the effectiveness of e-learning interventions in India.

**Keywords:** E-learning, Digital divide, Internet-based learning, Technology Issues, Teaching factors, India

**Education improves public health – an overview**

**Dr. Rinku Chawla, Associate Professor, Chemistry**

**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Government College, SriGanganagar-Raj.**

**Abstract:**

Education and health are basic human rights and are closely related. Health is not only absence of disease but is art of living. It is combination of four aspects- physical health, mental health, social health and spiritual health. Public health deals with protection and improvement of community and individual health. It improves quality of life and reduces human sufferings. Disease outbreaks tracking, vaccination thrives, school children nutrition programs, environment protection, safety standards for workers are among main objectives of public health. These programs are run by the public and private agencies and their success depends on public contribution. Some major problems in public health education in india include inadequate training facilities and predominant curative orientation at the expense of primary care. This paper emphasizes on the role of education in public health promotion. Education creates an environment that enables to live the best and serve the best. Education institutions are the best place to prepare youth for community health promotion. Various physical and mental activities help in healthy lifestyle, stress management, positive thinking, emotional self-regulation that are critical components of health. Girl education has contributed a lot in women empowerment and taking all responsibility of child and family care in a better way. The 14<sup>th</sup> world Congress on public health envisioned a global movement of all stakeholders - educators, students and health workers, professional bodies, non-government organizations, donors, foundations and international agencies. Such a movement can propel action in India to promote a new framework of transformative health education.

**A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT PLANS AND POLICIES ON GENDER INEQUALITY**

**Mandeep Singh\* 1 , Anita Rudola 2**

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**Abstract:**

In the present scenario, the gender inequality is the problem of the society, it impacts on the social and cultural aspect of life. It very impact for the development of the any region. The government plans and policies very effect the development. So, the research paper analysis the impact of government plans and policies on gender inequality. In the paper the data collect with the help of Secondary data sources such as papers, district census handbook 2011, ministry of women welfare and related organizations. The statistical data shown with the help of tables, figures, and diagrams with MS Excel. The study areas map created with the help of Arc GIS Software. It impacts the women welfare due to lack of education, awareness, and decision-making process, and due to this impact, they cannot give their contribution for the development of the region. In the paper analysis, the government plans and policies directly impact the gender equality in the society. This study gives the suggestions the government should be take many steps for the gender equality.

**Key Words – Gender inequality, Plans and policies, decision- making, development. Correspondence**

**ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES THROUGH ILLEGAL MINING ACTIVITIES**

**Dr Hemu Chaudhary,  
Dept of Zoology, Govt Girls College, Soorsagar**

**Abstract:**

Illegal mining is mining activities carried out without Government consent. So it does not follow rules and regulations concern with environmental issues. In Rajasthan, illegal mining activities in hilly regions for massonary stones and rivers for sand are doing from a longer time. Both the items are used in construction work. The study was carried out through survey in Jodhpur and Barmer region in the year 2022. Data were also collected from Rajasthan Government official sites for analysis. The result shows that along with environmental issues like pollution, habitat loss for biodiversity, changes route of river flow and flood; health issues, cultural and economic issues are also associated with illegal mining activities. Policies through strict laws and monitoring technologies are followed to stop these activities. There should be discovery of an alternate, cheap and environmental friendly option for it.

**Key words: Illegal mining, environmental issues, health issues, cultural and economic issues.**

**Sustainable and Inclusive Development in Rajasthan: An Analytical Study**

**Mohit kumar meena,  
Assistant professor, Department of Botany, Government girls college, kherwara**

**Abstract**

This paper investigates sustainable and inclusive development in Rajasthan, focusing on the economic review for the fiscal year 2022-23, as presented in the Rajasthan Budget 2023-24. Rajasthan, characterized by its vast arid landscape and diverse demographics, faces unique challenges in achieving equitable growth. The study analyzes key economic indicators, highlighting that Rajasthan's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) grew at a rate of 8.7% during 2022-23, driven primarily by contributions from the manufacturing and service sectors, which together accounted for over 60% of the GSDP. Despite these advancements, significant disparities remain. Approximately 28% of the state's population lives below the poverty line, with marginalized communities—particularly Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST)—experiencing heightened socio-economic vulnerabilities.

This research evaluates social welfare initiatives, such as the Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Yojana and the Rajasthan Health Mission, which have made strides in improving education and healthcare access. However, challenges persist, notably in gender inequality, where female labor force participation remains at only 16%. Furthermore, the state's environmental initiatives, including the Jal Swavlamban Yojana and investments in renewable energy, underscore a commitment to sustainable practices. Rajasthan aims to increase its solar energy capacity to 30 GW by 2025, yet water scarcity and climate change pose ongoing threats to these efforts.

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Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, this paper draws on quantitative data from government reports and qualitative insights from stakeholder interviews. It concludes with actionable recommendations for enhancing inclusive growth, such as strengthening local governance, promoting gender equity, and investing in climate-resilient infrastructure. This study contributes to the discourse on balancing economic growth with social equity and environmental sustainability, providing valuable insights for policymakers and researchers alike.

**Keywords:** Rajasthan, sustainable development, inclusive growth, social welfare, economic indicators.

### **Human Rights and Its Challenges: An Analysis**

**Sulekha**

**School of Agricultural Sciences and Engineering,  
IFTM University, Lodhipur Rajput, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh**

#### **Abstract:**

Human rights represent a fundamental framework aimed at protecting the dignity, freedom, and equality of individuals across the globe. Despite their universal recognition, numerous challenges continue to hinder their full realization. Key challenges include political repression, socioeconomic inequalities, discrimination, and armed conflicts, all of which perpetuate human rights violations. In the contemporary era, rising authoritarianism, threats to privacy through technological advancements, and the weakening of democratic institutions have emerged as significant obstacles. One of the key challenges is the disparity between countries in the enforcement of human rights laws. Many nations lack the political will or capacity to enforce human rights standards, often due to corrupt governance, armed conflict, or economic instability. Moreover, authoritarian regimes frequently suppress civil liberties, freedom of speech, and the right to peaceful assembly, further exacerbating human rights violations.

Another pressing issue is the rise of populism and nationalism, which often leads to discriminatory policies against minorities, immigrants, and marginalized communities. In many parts of the world, economic inequality and social injustices also threaten the realization of basic rights, particularly the right to education, health care, and an adequate standard of living. Gender inequality, systemic racism, and environmental degradation compound these challenges.

Additionally, the global refugee crisis poses a significant challenge to human rights protection, as displaced populations often face exploitation, abuse, and a lack of legal protections. In conclusion, while human rights represent the universal aspiration for dignity, freedom, and equality, significant challenges remain in realizing them globally. These challenges include political oppression, discrimination, poverty, and armed conflict, which often lead to systemic violations.

**Keywords:** Human Rights, Challenges, Gender inequality, Political oppression, Discrimination, Authoritarianism and Global cooperation.

### **Cyber Security Threats on Social Media Platforms**

**Laxita Sodha Bikaner, Rajasthan**

#### **Abstract:**

The proliferation of social media has transformed the way people interact, share information, and conduct online activities. However, this increased online presence has also made social media platforms vulnerable to cyber-attacks. This study investigates cyber security threats on social media platforms, analyzing vulnerabilities, attacks, and mitigation strategies. A mixed-methods approach combining surveys, interviews, and content analysis was employed to understand user awareness and platform security measures. The results reveal significant threats, including phishing, malware, identity theft, and online harassment. User awareness and behavior gaps exacerbate these risks. Platform security measures, such as two-factor authentication and encryption, are insufficient. The study highlights the need for enhanced platform security measures, user education, and awareness campaigns. Expert interviews emphasize the importance of collaborative efforts between platforms, users, and policymakers. Recommendations include implementing AI-powered threat detection, conducting regular security audits, and enhancing user education. This research contributes to the

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understanding of cyber security threats on social media platforms, emphasizing the importance of proactive measures to mitigate these risks. The findings inform policymakers, platform developers, and users on effective strategies to protect sensitive information and maintain trust in online interactions.

Keywords:

Cyber Security, Social Media, Online Threats, User Awareness, Platform Security, Data Protection.

### Challenges of Online E-learning Success – A Case Study

Narbahadur Singh Baradwal\* and Dr. Thahira Begam

\*Ph.D. Scholar,

Department of Botany, Government College, Ajmer

Abstract:

This paper reports in-depth qualitative findings based upon direct comments from students' evaluation and perspectives of e-learning paradigm and tools. A focus group interviews with nine students were used at the main data collection tool. Findings indicate several challenges to e-learning success that include increasing awareness and understanding of e-learning, managing resistance to new learning methods, guaranteeing continuous availability of the e-learning system, focusing more on the role of educator and institute in influencing student positively to use e-learning, supporting clear e-learning use policies, and designing e-learning platforms that blends the rich aspects of social networking within its learning tools.

These include awareness about the benefits of e-learning, resistance from students and educators to using e-learning methods, and technical challenges. Considering the importance of the design issues in e-learning systems, particular emphasis was given from participants to accommodate the innovative design trends of social networks into e-learning systems in a way that continuously attracts student to use and interact with such systems. Future research involves conducting a large scale study that aims to understand the barriers and drivers of e-learning in developing countries from a multistakeholder perspective.

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced an immediate implementation of online learning. However, little is known about its effectiveness and challenges faced by the students. Thus, this study is aimed at examining the effectiveness of online learning and the challenges that it presents to pupils' abilities to learn. This study employed a case study design using a survey questionnaire, administered to students.

Keywords: e-learning; technology awareness; collaborative interaction; social learning; social network.

### A Desert Oasis of Biodiversity: The Great Indian Thar Desert

SAMPAT RAM MEENA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Dept of Zoology, Shri Govind Guru Govt College, Banswra Email:

Abstract:

Thar Desert is the area in which the vegetation cover is scattered due to which the land surface remains exposed to the atmosphere and related physical factors. The rainfall is less, irregular and not frequent. The desert is the eastern section of the Sahara-Arabian desert and it is also called the Thar Desert. The Thar Desert extends up to 1.3 million km<sup>2</sup> (India-Pakistan); In India, the Thar Desert covers 285,680 km<sup>2</sup> (Rajasthan 196,150; Gujarat 62,180; Punjab and Haryana 27,350 km<sup>2</sup>) and lies between 22°30'N and 32°0.5'N and from 68°05'E to 75°45'E.

The Thar Desert's remarkable biological diversity is a result of its unique evolutionary history and geographical location. The Thar Desert is home to several endemic species, including the Great Indian Bustard, Indian wild ass, Blackbuck, Indian fox, Desert Monitor, Sand grouse, Desert cat, Desert Lark, Painted Francolin, Rosy poator, Howbara, Russell's Viper, and Sand Boa. Some species, such as *Haloxylon* and *Gazella dorcas*, exhibit Saharan affinities, while others, like *Rattus cutchicus* and *Gollanda ellotiei*, have closer ties to other regions. Caracal, which was once common in the desert, is now very rare. Asiatic wolf is also becoming extinct in the region. The wild ass, now restricted to the small Runn of Kutch, was once very common in the Rajasthan desert. Despite the region's harsh conditions, mammals once inhabited the Thar Desert. However, their populations have dwindled over time, leading to the extinction of many species. Today, the desert supports

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a diverse birdlife, with approximately 300 species recorded. Additionally, the Thar Desert is home to a variety of insects, including locusts, termites, crickets, beetles, and mantids.

**Keywords:** Biological Diversity, Thar Desert, Great Indian Bustard, Blackbuck, Runn of Kutch and endemic species.

**Human rights of women: A study of gaps between theory and practice**  
**Dr. Saroj Devi, Professor in political science, M.S.J. College Bharatpur**  
**Dr Ashok Kumar, Professor in sociology, M.S.J. College Bharatpur**

**Abstract:**

Women are human beings, so they deserve the same basic rights, such as education, a life free of violence, and a fair wage as men. Rights of women to be recognized as the equal access to resources and fair social, economic, and political support to enable them to realize their full potential, exercise their rights as complete human beings.

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that all humans are “born free and equal in dignity and rights”. All people are therefore entitled to liberty, dignity and equal rights, regardless of their gender.

Our constitution as well as several other legal measures make provisions to protect the rights of women as a human being. Article 14,15,21 respectively provide Equality Right, Prohibition of sex-based discrimination, Personal liberty and the right to life. Article 39(a),39(d) stated Equal remuneration for equal work and protection from exploitation respectively.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005 shields women against domestic abuse, furthermore Sexual harassment of women at work is addressed by 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013'. The 'Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961' prohibits dowry and 'The 2006 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act' outlaws child marriage.

Despite all these provisions, incidents of violation of human rights of women occur around us every day in the form of domestic violence, sexual abuse at work place, low wages, discrimination in access of education, and share of property, child marriage, dowry related death etc. This is not only a cause of concern but also a subject of research for scholars to find out the reason behind this phenomenon. Why is this wide gap between theory and practice? what can be the measures to reduce this gap. The purpose of this research paper is to study the gaps between theoretical and practical situations regarding human rights of women and simultaneously to find out the suggestions to fill the gap.

### **DESERT ECOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMY**

**Dr. Ekta Jha\* and Dr. Anshul Sharma\*\***

**[\* H.O.D. –Department of Economics – S.P.U. (P.G.) College, Falna, Pali, Rajasthan**

**\*\* H.O.D. –Department of Botany – S.P.U. (P.G.) College, Falna, Pali, Rajasthan]**

**Abstract:**

The Desert ecosystem is a huge source of natural gas, oil and minerals. Desert ecosystem contributes to the production of salt, it's a perfect ecosystem for preserving the historical belongings of mother nature. Above 60% of the gross revenue of the desert comes from only three sectors: Mining, Manufacturing and Agriculture. The Indian desert rise towards the western margin of the Arawali hills, it is sandy plain covered with sand dunes, this region very low rainfall below 150 mm/ year, it has arid climate with low vegetation cover. The Great Indian Desert is also known as the ‘Thar Desert’. It is located partly in Rajasthan and partly in Punjab and Sindh. The impact of desert ecosystem on the socio-economic life of rural households leads to a reduction in crop and animal production. The desert has been important for the economy with sand and stone used for building and precious metals, minerals and gems. The desert has valuable reserve of minerals such as feldspar, phosphorite and gypsum, these minerals are used to produce a range of things form cement to fertilizer and therefore valuable limestone is used for building and producing cement and marble is used in construction. It is beneficial for energy generation, farming, tourism and mining. Tourism is an important source of income and creates many jobs for local peoples and generates income for the local economy. Deserts have contributed

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to the medical community such as plants in Israel that may have help fight malaria. The paper shows that desert ecosystem is one of the basic public assets of a human system and it must be therefore specially protected.

Key words: Desert Ecosystem, Arawali hills, Thar Desert, Great Indian Desert.

### **Introduction of Mediterranean crop Olive in India**

**Madhu Choudhary, Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner**

**Dr. Smita Jain, Professor, Department of Botany, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner**

**Abstract:**

The market for Mediterranean crop olive is increasing in the Indian sub- continent. Apart from import, the local possibilities of olive cultivation in India is being explored. The climate of Rajasthan in North-western India is generally arid and semi-arid. Due to desert condition, traditional farming in arid and semi-arid region is always risky. Innovation are therefore necessary to exploit the capacity of non- utilized area with the use of proper strategy and using new technology. Olive is one of the best alternative option in the field of agriculture to famers of the Rajasthan state. Adaptation and acclimatization of the new crop is always a challenge. Though Rajasthan has large area with similar agronomic region as that of the native Mediterranean regions, ecological adjustment of the crop to the micro-climate of the new area needs modification of cultural practices. After accessing the suitability of its cultivation, it seems to be a potential crop for diversification of agriculture, increase in rural employment and can reduce desertification. The success of olive cultivation, the challenges encountered, the prospective of making this cultivation a sustainable one by innovative alternate usage is explored. Key word: Mediterranean crop, Olive cultivation, Indian climate, desert, Rajasthan, agriculture

### **Water wisdom: Jain philosophy as a path to sustainable management**

**1. Shruti Jain, Research scholar**

**Department of Political Science, SLAS, Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh (Sikar)**

**2. Dr. Pintu Kumar Mahla, Assistant Professor,**

**Department of Political Science, SLAS, Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh (Sikar)**

**Abstract:**

Water is one of the most essential and widely used natural resources by humankind, yet it remains one of the most undervalued assets today. This disregard has contributed to the ongoing global water crisis, with scarcity becoming a pressing issue in many regions. Addressing this crisis requires more than technological solutions—it demands a fundamental shift in human attitudes and behaviours toward water consumption. A potential approach can be derived from the ancient wisdom found in Jain literature, which underscores the recognition of water as a living entity and hence deserving of respect as a biotic component of nature. The Jain principle of ahimsa (non-violence) extends to the environment, advocating for minimal harm and mindful use of all natural resources, including water. Communities practising Jainism have implemented these values, demonstrating sustainable water management and conservation techniques that can serve as a model for broader societal adoption. By integrating such philosophies into modern water management strategies, it is possible to inspire socio-economic transformations that prioritise sustainability. This shift in mindset not only fosters responsible consumption but also contributes significantly to the achievement of global sustainable development goals. Thus, drawing from the Jain approach could provide a holistic and ethical framework for addressing today's water crisis and promoting long-term ecological balance.

Keywords: Jainism, Water education, Living organisms, Jain literature, Sustainable development

### **IMPACT OF AI IN HUMAN LIFE**

**Dr. Krupa Bhatt, Asst. Professor,**

**Uma Arts & Nathiba Commerce Mahila College, Gujarat University, Gandhinagar**

**Abstract:**

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to computer systems capable of performing complex tasks that historically only a human could do, such as reasoning, making decisions, or solving problems. Artificial intelligence (AI) is

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technology that enables computers and machines to simulate human learning, comprehension, problem solving, decision making, creativity and autonomy. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly reshaped various facets of human life, from daily activities to industrial applications. This research paper delves into the influence of AI across different dimensions, including healthcare, education, communication, and labour markets. AI's advancements have revolutionized healthcare diagnostics, personalized learning, and automated decision-making systems, boosted efficiency and reduced human error. While AI offers vast benefits, its proliferation raises concerns over job displacement, ethical dilemmas, and socio-economic disparities. This paper aims to analyse these contrasting perspectives to provide a comprehensive understanding of AI's impact on human life. The study identifies both opportunities and challenges, emphasizing the need for balanced development. In conclusion, the paper suggests that sustainable integration of AI in society will require clear ethical guidelines, human oversight, and upskilling initiatives to mitigate adverse effects. AI has the potential to be used for both good and evil purposes. The benefits from the ethical uses of AI are numerous and significant. The application of AI can help organizations operate more efficiently, produce cleaner products, reduce harmful environmental impacts, increase public safety, and improve human health.

**Key Words:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Human Life Impact, Automation, Ethical AI

### **Examining the Impact of Graphic Novels on Student Engagement**

**Deepank Ahari,**

**Assistant Professor, Department of English**

**Government Girls College, Kherwara, Udaipur (Raj)**

#### **Abstract:**

A Graphic Novel is a style of text that combines words and graphics to provide a complete tale in the form of a book. In Recent years, Graphic Novels have grown in popularity, particularly among young readers. Aside from Entertainment, Graphic Novels are increasingly being employed as educational aids. This study looks into the impact of Graphic Novels on student engagement in educational settings, specifically their capacity to improve comprehension and critical thinking skills. Graphic Novels, with their distinct combination of Visual arts and Narrative text, provide a comprehensive approach to storytelling that resonates with a variety of learning styles via a Mixed-Method approach that includes Surveys and Group discussions with Students and Teachers. This study examines how these texts affect Reading habits and Classroom dynamics. The Findings show that Graphic Novels dramatically increase students' interest in Literature and Reading. Many students feel more motivated when they engage with Graphic Novels rather than Traditional texts. Furthermore, these Graphic Novels encourage critical thinking skills. Visual aspects not only increase enjoyment, but also aid comprehension of complex ideas, making tough subjects more accessible. Students displayed improved analytical skills when evaluating visual metaphors and narrative frameworks, resulting in more in-depth conversations and reflections on the subject. Educators remarked that Graphic Novels are useful aids for closing literacy skills gaps. In Conclusion, this study emphasises the value of Graphic Novels as educational materials that engage students while also enriching their personal and literary experiences. By incorporating Graphic Novels into curricula, educators can cultivate a lifetime love of Reading and Critical thinking, eventually improving the overall learning experience.

**Keywords:** Graphic Novel, Student Engagement, Literature Education, Critical Thinking, Reading

### **Nutri-Gardens- Ensuring Food and Nutritional Security**

**Dr. Neha Gahlot**

**Assistant Professor (Home Science),**

**Government Girls College Tivri Mathania Jodhpur**

#### **Abstract:**

Malnutrition is a serious issue in rural areas, particularly in rural areas. Despite being the second largest producer of food, India is home to the world's second largest undernourished population (195.9 million). An unbalanced diet and lack of food is directly linked to high rates of stunting, excessive weight, and death in

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children under five years of age. The present study analysed the need to look at multiple strategies to combat the issue of food security. Community and nutrition gardens can play an important role in enhancing national food security and dietary diversity to combat malnutrition. Food security continues to be a matter of grave concern for India. The data of study suggested that fruits and vegetables from the kitchen gardens are good source of micronutrients especially in the poor households. Rural areas have ample space and establishing a kitchen garden is far simpler as farm families are involved in agriculture. Home gardens are a part of agriculture and food production systems in many developing countries and are extensively used as an answer to ensure food and nutritional security in the circumstances of a global food crisis. Vegetable based nutri-gardening is important especially in rural areas where people have limited income-earning opportunities and poor access to markets. Nutritional gardens can play a major role to combat malnutrition and hidden hunger at household and community level.

**Keywords:** Malnutrition, Nutri-gardens, dietary diversity, Nutritional security.

### **Forced Migration and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder among Migrated Population of Old Tehri, Uttarakhand.**

- 1- Urvashi Bist, Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith**
- 2- Dr. Arushi Rana, Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith**
- 3- Manjeet, Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith**

#### **Abstract:**

Migration is a process where in movement of humans is associated with social, political, economical and mental aspects. As humans move physically from one location to another, their mental health is expected to change. This research work focuses on the forced migrants of the former Old Tehri town of Uttarakhand and their movement during as well as prior to the construction of the Tehri Dam. Since the approval of Tehri Dam Project in 1972, thousands of residents were asked to leave the old town of Tehri. This decision was met by backlash and protest from the villagers, environmentalists and government leaders. In the end the residents were sent to urban areas of Rishikesh, Haridwar and Dehradun. Such traumatic events affect human mental health. Therefore, this study analyzed physical, mental, emotional and economical aspects that may have contributed to the formation of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder among the forcefully migrated by conducting a survey among 457 individuals. The survey was based on random sampling using questions formed on likert scale. The Mann-Whitney U Test was conducted on SPSS software to derive conclusions. The maps for the study were made on ArcGIS 10.4 software. Among the 17 indicators used in the survey, 7 show a strong connection with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder among the migrants of Old Tehri.

**Keywords:** Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Tehri Dam, Forced Migration, Mental Health.

### **Role of Literature in Socio-economic Transformation**

**Dr. O.P. Tiwari (Professor and Head)**

**Department of English, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Govt. College, Sriganaganagar (Raj)**

#### **Abstract:**

Literature undoubtedly plays a great role in moulding and transforming the society. The various social and economic changes taking place all over the world are recorded in contemporary literature through different languages. In fact, literature shows the way to the society by highlighting its multifarious aspects, both good and bad. The problems of environmental health, ecological imbalance and our faulty attitude towards nature-all find expression in literature. Scientific development and the numerous gifts of science have undoubtedly made or life easier, but in the last few decades our indiscriminate use of natural resources has done more harm than good. The so-called age of science and technology seems to have boomeranged as the various gifts of science hailed as boon have now turned into bane. In such a scenario, it is literature that can guide our path and decide our future course of action.

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The struggle between man and nature has resulted in the pollution of environment to a great extent, which in turn has proved highly detrimental to human existence. This has provided the modern writers with a plethora of themes pertaining to environmental issues. A recent addition to these new lines of exploration is the study of literature and the ecology. Known as ecocriticism in common parlance, it is fast becoming a buzzword in the academic circles. It demands a close critical look at nature and the environment. Human nature is essentially anthropocentric and man considers himself as superior to every other organism. But ecocriticism tries to decentre man's importance to every object of environment.

The indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources has posed a great threat before mankind by causing ecological imbalance. The merciless felling of rainforests and excessive use of fossil fuel has led to frequent ecological disasters. The environment can be saved only by creating awareness among people about its prime importance through right kind of literature.

**KEY WORDS:** Anthropocentric, Boomranged, Ecocriticism, Ecology, Exploitation

### **Health system in Haryana Review**

**Jyoti, Research scholar, Baba Mastnath University**

**Abstract:**

Haryana is one of the leading states in terms of health system in India and continuously engaged in strengthen the health infra-structure. Haryana developed a network of primary health centre , community health centers sub centers , district hospitals and multi-specialty hospitals spotted by government initiatives like Aayushman bharat scheme , national rural health mission which provide health insurance to vulnerable groups . At present, in Haryana the health services are being provided through a network of 22 District Civil Hospitals, 50 SubDivisional Hospitals, 123 Community Health Centers, 33 Civil Dispensaries, 13 Poly Clinics, 409 Primary Health Centers, 107 Urban Primary Health Centers, 106 Urban Primary Health Centers, 55 First Referral Units and 2,733 Sub Health Centers. In addition to this, there are 24 Special New Born Care Units and 66 New Born Stabilizing Units. Haryana achieved 97.8% institutional delivery, 93% immunization, 19 (Sample Registration System 2020) Neonatal mortality rate, 28(SRS 2020) Infant Mortality rate, 110(SRS 2018-2020) maternal mortality ratio, 33(SRS2023) Under-5 mortality rate, 1560 Multipurpose Health Worker (MPHW) and 20380 Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA). Haryana focused on maternal and child health, nutrition diseases prevention and control, the state has implemented various programs to combat communicable and non-communicable diseases. In addition, the Haryana govt. focusing on integration of tele-medicine and digital health initiatives aims to improve service delivery. Despite this advancements challenges remains, including urban rural disparities in health care access and the need for more specializes services, overall Haryana health system represents a comprehensive effort to improve public health outcomes while addressing on going challenges.

### **Legal Lens on Laundering: Interrogating Money Laundering Practices under ED Oversight**

**Dr. Narender Kumar<sup>2</sup> and Meha Bhushan<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor,

**Apex University, Jaipur - 302020 (Rajasthan), India**

<sup>2</sup> PhD Scholar,

**Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar - 382426 (Gujarat), India**

**Abstract:**

This paper aims to discuss money laundering in detail concerning India and more so the Enforcement Directorate. Through writing this paper, shall outline the origin and history of money laundering, the law governing money laundering, and especially the ED's function in the fight against financial crime under the application of the PMLA 2002 here in Kenya. Analysing India's legal system in a comparative way to other countries, this paper also focuses on concrete examples of the 2G Spectrum Scam, the Vijay Malya case, and the Nirav Modi case. These investigations show the important role of the ED in tracking, preventing, and

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seizing the proceeds of crime while handling legal and ethical issues. The paper also previews criticisms of other draconian powers vested in the ED which include powers of arrest, and the ability to freeze assets without a proper procedure with the argument of ‘detering abuse’ of the legal system and misuse of the official’s power. In addition, this study examines various operational challenges affecting the ED, for example, poor resource allocation, emergence of new financial risks for instance digital money, and political influence. When compared with global AML practices, the problems call for legal changes in India, better cooperation with other countries, and greater transparency of ED activities. Finally, the paper provides suggestions for enhancing the flow of the ED and the framework to mitigate financial crime in India for better compliance with international standards and to combat new-age money laundering challenges effectively.

**Keywords:** Money Laundering, ED (Enforcement Directorate), cryptocurrencies, legal framework, FATF

### **Ecological and Ethnobotanical Values of Desert Plants of Malpura, Tonk Rajasthan**

**Ramji Lal Kumawat**

**Research Scholar, Maharaja Ganga Singh University Bikaner, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Based on various sources, deserts contributed 13 to 33% part of the global terrestrial surface. Desert area is larger than the area of all wetlands and tropical forests combined. The Indian desert or Thar desert harbor numerous plants, many occurring in wild conditions. Malpura block covers large area and contains diversity of desert plants and animals. Vegetation of Malpura block is diverse in various places and Sand, hills and water bodies contain biodiversity in study area semi arid conditions occurs in Malpura and its result is many desert plants grow in this area. Many desert plants are used as medicines, fuel sources, fodder, making items etc. The present study and research is to investigate the ecological and ethnobotanical values of many desert plants which belongs to different families during the year. The major desert plants families were Fabaceae, Asclepiadaceae Cucurbitaceae, Rhamnaceae, Cactaceae, Arecaceae, Liliaceae, Asparagaceae, Amaranthaceae etc. The most abundant desert plants were *Acacia* spp. *Prosopis cineraria*, *P. juliflora*, *Crotalaria burhia*, *Calotropis procera*, *Leptadenia pyrotechnica*, *Momordica dioica*, *Corollocarpus epigaeus*, *Cucumis melo* var, *Euphorbia caducifolia*, *opuntia* spp., *Ziziphus nummularia*, *Capparis decidua*, *Aerva persica*, *phoenix dactylifera*, *Aloe vera* etc.

**Keywords:** Desert, Wetlands, Malpura, Tropical, Ecological, Ethnobotanical.

### **Hybrid work mode and work-life balance in changing environment.**

**Neelam Tak**

**Abstract:**

Given that family and work are the two most significant aspects of everyone’s life. Work life balance is a harmony and equilibrium an individual seeks to achieve between the demands of work and personal life including family, leisure, health and other nonwork aspects has a detrimental effect on employee’s wellbeing. COVID pandemic has shown to the world that remote working works and organization can sustain productivity even better as it was otherwise. Remote working come to stay as hybrid working and flexible working emerged as a permanent work culture after period of adjustment. Hybrid work model where employees can split their time between working from home and office has greater impact on job satisfaction. Hybrid work model allows employees greater autonomy and flexibility offering manage both work and personal responsibilities more effectively. The objective of this research is to find out causes related to work life imbalance and solutions how hybrid work arrangement helps in maintaining work life balance. The comprehensive review of existing literature is done for the study. Also finding the challenges in effective implementation of hybrid work arrangement.

### **OTT Platforms: A Gendered Analysis**

**Tanwi Suman**

**Research scholar**

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**Sarojini Naidu Centre for Women's Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia.**

**Abstract:**

Use of digital platforms accelerated in India quite late but geared up very soon, outshining various benchmarks in the world of digitization. The representation of women in mass is always debated. Their participation, performance and portrayal are concern questioned many a times. With the introduction of Netflix, Amazon Prime, Hotstar, Zee5 and various other streaming services, and their original content, the web series culture in India is regarded as a new wave of narrating women's stories, reflecting their realities. The rise of OTT platforms has been able to break gender stereotype notions or not needs to analyse. Women have struggled to find a space for themselves in every field and cinema has been no different. This paper would analyse some of the women-centric web series and parallel cinema through a gendered lens.

**Keywords:** Women, Media, Representation, OTT, Gender Stereotype, Mainstream media.

**Role of Education in Shaping India's future**

**Dr. Shalini**

**(Associate Professor, (ABST) BBD Govt College, Chimanpura)**

**Ms. Medha Samvedi**

**(lecturer, (Economic) Vedic PG Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur)**

**Abstract:**

The education system in Bharat plays a pivotal role in shaping the nation's future, particularly in the context of India's ambition to become a highly developed economy by 2047. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduces transformative changes aimed at creating a more holistic, flexible, and multidisciplinary educational framework. Key reforms include the emphasis on early childhood education, vocational training, and the integration of technology in learning, which collectively aim to enhance skill development and foster critical thinking among students. By promoting inclusivity and accessibility, the NEP seeks to empower diverse populations and equip them with the necessary competencies for a dynamic workforce. This educational overhaul aligns with India's economic goals by preparing a skilled talent pool capable of driving innovation and growth. Ultimately, the evolution of Bharat's education system will be instrumental in realizing the nation's socio-economic aspirations and in shaping a future that is both equitable and prosperous.

**Keywords:** highly developed economy, national education policy, multidisciplinary educational framework

**Mahr and Muslim Women's Economic Empowerment: A Critical Examination**

**Rakhshanda Nawaz, Research Scholar**

**Jamia Millia Islamia University**

**Abstract:**

Mahr is a compulsory gift from a husband to his wife as a sign of respect. The purpose of this article is to explore the role of Mahr in protecting women's economic rights in Islamic marriages. The provision of mahr in Islam is to provide financial security to women. But whether this principle is fulfilled or not is a major concern. It is important to understand that Muslim practices are different from Islamic principles. Islam provided women with these rights to empower women and to strengthen their financial status, but it has not been used to its full capacity due to various factors such as customary practices, patriarchy, etc. This paper seeks to evaluate the importance of Mahr, its origins, and various interpretations in Islam. It looks closely at mahr as a woman's right and how it is perceived and practiced around the world. The practical implications of Mahr are also discussed. Although the inculcation of Mahr in Islam is to empower women, due to the ignorant approach of the community, particularly male members of the community towards women's rights, women's rights in general and Mahr in particular do not get the due importance. While claiming Mahr, women have to face several unseen challenges. Furthermore, the role of legal institutions in dealing with mahr disputes has also been analyzed. By investigating the difference between the theoretical and practical aspects of Mahr,

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the paper attempts to contribute to the current discussion and efforts to promote gender equality within Islamic communities.

Keywords: Mahr, Women's Right, Islamic Marriage, Muslim Women.

### Challenges of Human Rights in India

Dr. Rachna Yadav

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#### Abstract:

Human rights in India is an issue complicated by the country's large size and population as well as its diverse culture, despite its status as the world's largest sovereign, secular, democratic republic. The constitution of India provides for Fundamental rights, which include freedom of religion. Clauses also provide for freedom of speech, as well as separation of executive and judiciary, and freedom of movement within the country and abroad. The country also has an independent judiciary as well as bodies to look into issues of human rights. The 2016 report of Human Rights Watch accepts the above-mentioned facilities but goes on to state that India has serious human rights concerns. Civil society groups face harassment and government critics face intimidation and lawsuits. Therefore, these rights belong to them because of their existence. These rights are available to all people irrespective of their origin, race, religion gender, and nationality. Because of this right, fundamental rights are so important, they are sometimes called fundamental rights, fundamental rights inherent rights, natural rights, and birth rights. Human rights are the rights and freedom to which every human being is entitled. Protection against breaches of these rights committed by a state (Including the state of which the victim is a national) may in some cases be enforced. In international law. It is sometimes suggested that human rights (or some of them) are so fundamental that they form part of natural law, but most of them are best regarded as forming part of the treaty. Thus, human rights are the rights of individual men and women to basic freedom. There are many such challenges national and international in front of human rights. The condition of women has improved but not as much as a thought. There are still many countries in which women have been denied rights.

Keywords: Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, Terrorism, Migrant Refugees, Inherent Rights.

### BURNING PLASTIC POLYMERS WASTE OUTDOORS IS A SERIOUS GLOBAL HEALTH CONCERN

<sup>[1]\*</sup>Sumit Kumar <sup>[2]</sup>Anil Kumar <sup>[3]</sup>Sadhna

<sup>[1]</sup> Assistant professor Chemistry, <sup>[2][3]</sup> Assistant professor Geography, Baby Happy Modern P.G. College Hanumangarh (Raj.)

Abstract: Across the world, it is common practice to burn mixed garbage containing plastics outdoors, which releases harmful gas emissions and ash deposits that are bad for the environment and human health. Plastic pollution is a serious environmental issue, but it's frequently confused with plastic trash, and burning plastics outside contributes to pollution in the air, land, and water. Burning plastics outside emits a lot of harmful pollutants that harm human health and the environment, such as fine particles and black carbon, which plays a major role in climate change. When burning plastic garbage, the most harmful chemicals that are frequently discharged into the air include Nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polycyclic organic matter (POMs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), benzo(a)pyrene (BAP) and polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), Toxic substances including dioxin and heavy metals and furans; prolonged exposure to these compounds can cause cancer and disrupt hormone processes. Burning garbage can have long-term negative effects on health. Thus, efforts to enhance public awareness of plastic pollution frequently result in a rise in open burning. From this vantage point, we highlight this crucial but frequently disregarded aspect of plastic pollution as a pressing worldwide health concern. We also support initiatives to educate people about the dangers of open burning and stress the need to phase out some particularly harmful plastics from high-churn, single-use consumer products. Using a harm reduction strategy, we then recommend taking

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preventative steps to lessen the health hazards associated with open burning by concentrating on the plastics and packaging materials that burn with the greatest toxicity.

### **Socio-Economic Development of Women after the 1991 Economic Reforms in India**

**Krishna Gosai (Research Scholar)**

**Department of Economics, S D College, Beawar**

#### **Abstract:**

The 1991 economic reforms in India marked a significant turning point for the nation's economic landscape, fostering liberalization, privatization, and globalization. While the reforms primarily focused on macroeconomic stabilization and industrial growth, they also indirectly influenced the socio-economic development of women. This paper examines the transformative effects of these reforms on the status and participation of women in the economy and society. Key sectors such as education, employment, and entrepreneurship witnessed notable changes, enabling women to access better opportunities and resources. The entry of multinational corporations, expansion of the services sector, and growth in information technology opened new avenues for women's employment, particularly in urban areas. Moreover, the reforms catalyzed the rise of female entrepreneurship, providing greater access to markets and financial services. However, the benefits of economic reforms were not uniformly distributed across different strata of society. While urban, educated women gained from increased job opportunities and improved working conditions, rural women and those from marginalized communities often faced limited access to the benefits of economic growth. The widening gender gap in employment, persistent wage disparities, and the informal nature of women's labor further highlighted the socioeconomic divide. This paper also explores the role of government policies and non-governmental organizations in promoting gender equality post-1991, particularly in the fields of education, healthcare, and financial inclusion.

The paper concludes by discussing the ongoing challenges in achieving full socio-economic equity for women, emphasizing the need for inclusive policies that address structural barriers such as gender-based violence, lack of education, and unequal access to financial resources. In sum, while the 1991 reforms offered new opportunities for women's socio-economic advancement, significant challenges remain in ensuring that these opportunities are accessible to all women, regardless of their socio-economic background.

**Keywords:** Economic reforms, gender equity, women's employment, financial inclusion, gender disparity, entrepreneurship

### **Greenwashing and Illusion of Inclusive Development: A Critical Analysis**

**Himanshu Maurya Research Scholar**

**Dr. Ekta Verma Associate Professor**

**Department of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Allahabad**

#### **Abstract**

This study critically examines the intersection of greenwashing and inclusive development, exposing the ways in which corporate environmental claims and communication mask social and environmental injustices. Inclusive development is need of the hour but greenwashing is acting as a big hurdle for this. There are no plans chalked out and actions are being taken but resultant outcome is not satisfactory because somewhere in the middle, greenwashing has played its role.

**Methodology-** Qualitative research method has been used for this study. Through in-depth analysis of various greenwashing and inclusive development cases and stakeholder narratives, this research has strived to reach its objectives.

**Objective-** To critically analyze how greenwashing strategies creates illusion of inclusive development. To find out dangers to inclusive development resulting from greenwashing

**Findings-** The findings highlight the power dynamics and interests driving greenwashing practices, perpetuating inequality and environmental degradation. The study reveals that governments and businesses practice greenwashing alike for their economic benefits. The study finds that marginalized communities and

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people who lack access to knowledge and resources are affected the most by misleading presentation of inclusive development. This study contributes to the understanding of greenwashing's impact on inclusive development and advocates for enhanced transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement to promote authentic sustainable development.

**Keywords:** greenwashing, inclusive development, sustainability, corporate social responsibility, environmental justice.

### **REVOLUTIONIZING PESTICIDE AND INSECTICIDE REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATER: NANO-PARTICLE-BASED DETECTION AND REMEDIATION**

**Surendra Kumar Jangir and Dr. Sarita Chaudhary**  
**Department of Chemistry, Vivekananda Global University**

#### **Abstract**

This article researches the chance of eliminating pesticides from water. We investigate the arrangement and outline of different pesticides assessment of different physico-synthetic treatment systems. The ideal wastewater treatment technique should be planned utilizing reasonable materials in view of cellulose. Cellulose can be enormously worked on concerning adsorption limit by physical and substance changes. Pesticides have as of late been abused in both rural and non-agrarian areas, which has caused a huge expansion in the statement of their remaining parts in different natural media. Pesticide use and the spread of its numerous metabolites in soils, air, groundwater, and wellsprings of consumable water have displayed to represent a serious peril to human wellbeing and the climate. To diminish the adverse consequences of pesticides on people, eliminating pesticides and their metabolites from tainted water is fundamental. Understanding the destiny of pesticides in the climate and their conduct in water has been one of the primary areas of concentration. This review explored the photolysis and photocatalysis of the herbicides dieldrin and deltamethrin at two UV frequencies (256 and 308 nm) and in different test mediums. For every system, TiO<sub>2</sub> (0.001g/10 mL) was used as an impetus.

**Keywords:** Pesticide, Insecticide, Wastewater, Nano-particle, Detection, Remediation.

### **Reshaping Rural Life: A Study of Socio-Cultural Transformation in Hisar Division of Haryana**

**Neeru Bai Saini<sup>1</sup>, Dr.Kh. Moirangleima<sup>2</sup>.**

**1Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith, City-Jaipur (Rajasthan), India**

**2Assistant Professor, Banasthali Vidhyapith, City-Jaipur (Rajasthan), India**

#### **Abstract:**

Deliberate and intended changes to the mindsets, beliefs, behaviors, and traditions that characterize an organization's or community's way of doing things are called "culture transformation." It involves modifying the essential components that describe how individuals interact and think. The social and economic development of an area can be influenced by its culture. A community's identity and well-being are directly influenced by its historical, traditional, and cultural features. In addition to supporting a sense of liberty and democracy, mobile information systems play an essential role in rural cultural services. In rural areas, the growing adoption of ICT tools and technology encourages cultural change. This study focuses on the socio-cultural transformation in the rural society of Hisar division, Haryana. This study is based on primary and secondary data. This study was conducted in 8 villages of the Hisar division with the help of multistage purposive sampling. The blocks were selected based on the highest rural population of each district. The selection of villages was based on the average rural population of the block. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data regarding socio-cultural transformation in rural areas of Hisar division. Various statistical tools and techniques were used for the analysis of the data. Rural populations' food habits and living standards have rapidly changed over the past decade—the main reasons for their desire to modernize and become equal in the sight of society. It is necessary to raise awareness in rural communities in Hisar Division about the importance of traditions and customs while responsibly utilizing technology and ICT.

**Keywords:** Deliberate, Appropriate, Transformation, Purposive, Encouraging, Tradition

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**Intricate relation between Education and health**

**Dr. Romila Karnawat**

**SCRS Government College, Sawai Madhopur**

**Abstract:**

Education and health are intricately linked, each playing a vital role in improving individual well-being and societal development. This paper examines the bidirectional relationship between education and health outcomes, emphasizing how education contributes to better health and how health influences educational attainment. Drawing on data from various demographic studies and health surveys, the research highlights the impact of educational policies on health behavior, access to healthcare, and long-term health conditions. It also explores how improvements in health services can enhance educational participation and cognitive development, especially in underprivileged communities. The findings suggest that integrated education and health policies can significantly reduce socioeconomic disparities and promote sustainable development. It includes strengthening school-based health programs, improving health education, and addressing healthcare accessibility in educational reforms. This paper envisages the interconnectedness between educational attainment and health outcomes, focusing on how education can influence public health and how health challenges affect educational progress, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. Using data from national health and education surveys, such as the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and Census reports, the study analyzes the role of education in improving health literacy, access to healthcare, and overall quality of life. It also investigates the impact of malnutrition, communicable diseases, and sanitation issues on attendance and cognitive development.

**Keywords:** education, societal development, socioeconomic disparities

**BEHAVIOURAL FINANCE: UNDERSTANDING INVESTOR `PSYCHOLOGY**

**Richa Gour, Assistant Professor**

**Abstract:**

Behavioural finance is a field that combines psychology and finance to understand how cognitive biases and emotional factors influence investors' decisions and market outcomes. Unlike traditional finance, which assumes rational behaviour, behavioural finance recognizes that individuals often make irrational choices due to biases like overconfidence, loss aversion, and herd behaviour. Behavioural finance is irrational financial behaviour in which a person makes financial decisions based on emotions rather than rationality. People often make financial decisions based on emotions rather than rationality. When there is an economic recession, people start selling their investments as they fear that they might incur a huge loss. To make financial investment, most of the people are interested in making investment by being influenced by the surrounding environment rather than doing analytical study of the financial statements.

At present, this trend is influencing the investment decisions which attracts the investor towards surplus profits and leads them to withdraw the investment due to slight financial fluctuations. Therefore, the investor needs to be aware that while investing, he should use his own discretion and do an analytical study of the necessary financial reports. The help of financial analysts can also be taken. Make the earnings from investment effective with a rational mind and do not follow the behavioural environment regarding surrounding investor.

**Keywords:** Behavioural finance, Irrational, Investment, Financial Decisions Behaviour

**Health and wellness.**

**Dr. Jyoti Gupta, Associate Professor in Business Administration**

**B.B.D Govt. College, Chimanpura**

**Abstract:**

Health and wellness are integral components of a fulfilling life, encompassing physical, mental, and emotional well-being. Achieving a balance among these areas not only enhances quality of life but also promotes longevity. Physical health is often the most visible aspect of wellness. Regular exercise, a balanced diet, and sufficient sleep form the foundation of physical well-being. Engaging in physical activity helps maintain a healthy weight,

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strengthens the cardiovascular system, and boosts immunity. Nutritional choices, rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins, provide the essential nutrients needed for optimal functioning. Moreover, adequate rest is crucial; it allows the body to recover, rejuvenate, and prepare for daily challenges. Mental health, though sometimes overlooked, is equally important. It involves emotional stability, resilience, and the ability to cope with stress. Practices such as mindfulness, meditation, and therapy can significantly enhance mental clarity and emotional regulation. Building strong social connections and engaging in community activities also contribute to a supportive network, which is vital for mental wellness. Furthermore, holistic wellness considers the interplay between physical and mental health. For instance, chronic stress can lead to physical ailments, while poor physical health can exacerbate mental health issues. In conclusion, health and wellness are multifaceted concepts that require attention to both body and mind. By prioritizing physical fitness, nourishing our bodies, and cultivating mental resilience, we create a strong foundation for a vibrant, fulfilling life. Investing in our health is not just about avoiding illness; it's about thriving in every aspect of our existence.

### **Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of Thar Desert**

**Manju Chaudhary Sh. R. R. Morarka Govt. College Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan**

#### **Abstract:**

The Thar Desert is one of the most biodiverse desert ecosystems in the world. The climatic conditions of the Thar Desert include low humidity, sandstorms, low rainfall and extreme daily and annual temperatures. Despite these harsh conditions, the Thar Desert supports a unique and diverse flora and fauna. The native flora is extremely diverse and robust. The floral diversity includes 682 species belonging to 352 genera and 87 families. The area is also rich in fauna including the Great Indian Bustard, Blackbuck, Chinkara and a variety of migratory birds. The faunal diversity is represented by 755 invertebrate and 440 vertebrate species, including 140 bird and 41 mammalian species. Conservation and restoration of desert ecosystems plays an important role in expanding global cultivable land, ensuring food security, and improving human well-being. The livelihoods of the native people depend primarily on rain-fed agriculture and ecosystem services. A better understanding of the functions and values of desert ecosystem services can benefit the management of land use and resources in deserts and ultimately contribute to the sustainable well-being of humans and other species. However, deserts are often overlooked compared to other types of ecosystems, in terms of their biodiversity, ecological importance and contribution to socio-economic development. To fill this gap, the present study was conducted to explore the ecosystem services and their valuation in the Thar Desert.

**Keywords:** Thar Desert, ecosystem services, biodiversity, flora, fauna

### **INTERSTATE WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS' SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND OCCUPATIONAL JUSTICE: A STUDY OF SALCETE TALUKA OF GOA**

**Vijaya Nemikal\* Assistant Professor of Geography & Ph. D. Research Scholar,  
Cluster Research Centre of Geography, Goa University, Goa.**

**Prabir Kumar Rath\*\***

**\*\* Professor of Geography & Ph.D. Guide, Cluster Research Centre of Geography, Goa University, Goa,  
Govt. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Khandola – Goa.**

#### **Abstract:**

This study investigates the socio-economic status and quest for occupational justice among female migrant workers in Salcete Taluka of Goa in India. The study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data to explore the demographic and educational profiles, employment patterns and financial behaviours of 380 women currently working in urban areas of Salcete Taluka. The specific objectives of the study are to examine the demographic and educational profiles of women migrant workers. Additionally, it has aimed to assess employment patterns, reasons for migration and the challenges faced by women in urban settings among women migrant workers. The results show that most of these women are in their prime working

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years (20-59), but many lack higher education which limits their job options to white collar jobs and chances for financial improvement. The study finds that many women rely on casual and temporary jobs leading to financial uncertainty. While many migrate for marriage, economic reasons are also important. Furthermore, the role of social networks in helping women find jobs is significant. The study highlights the need for targeted formal and informal education and supportive policies to enhance the lives of these women and create an ambience for fair jobs. By coming in closer contacts with the interstate migrant women in Goa and getting an opportunity to listen to their experiences and expectations, this study recommends gender equity in wage parity, migration sensitive policies and economic justice promoting fair treatment in the job opportunities for female migrant workers. Ensuring issue of social security documents is expected to remove the apprehensions of hunger and exploitation by the small-time employers.

**Keywords:** female migrant workers, occupational justice, employment patterns, financial behaviours, casual and temporary job, financial improvement, social security

**Social Hierarchies and Class Struggle in Dystopian and Post-Apocalyptic literature: A Socio-economic analysis of *Brave New World*, 1984 and *The Road***

**Manpreet Singh, Assistant Professor, English,  
Seth Bihari Lal Chhabra Govt College, Anoopgarh, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

The fear of Apocalypse has haunted humanity forever. And in one way or another apocalypse has happened for many civilizations in the past times. Many works of literature and motion picture have tried to portray a very unpleasant imaginary world after a disastrous future event. Many dystopian novels like Aldous Huxley *Brave New World* (1932), George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty Four* (1949), Margret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* (1986) and Cormac McCarthy's *The Road* (2006) are some of fine examples of how authors have tried to imagine the future during or after the apocalypse. This paper tries to explore three significant works of fiction on post-apocalyptic and dystopian themes from the perspective of socio-economical class struggle between the characters, totalitarianism and economic exploitation. In the literary canon and entertainment industry, apocalypse or post-apocalypse literature/motif has a very impactful place. This type of literary or cinematic work not only presents the devastating and disastrous conditions during and after catastrophic event, it also speculates the socio – economic collapse during these times.

**Keywords:** Apocalypse, Post-Apocalypse, Fiction, Dystopia, Class-struggle, Totalitarianism.

**Photogalvanic Cell: An Eco-Friendly Device**

**Dr. Rakesh Kumar Arya<sup>1\*</sup>, and Dr. Jayshree Rathore<sup>2</sup>**

**(Assistant Professor, Guest faculty) <sup>1\*</sup>Photoelectrochemistry Lab., Department of Chemistry, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), India**

**And**

**(Assistant Professor), <sup>2</sup>Photoelectrochemistry Lab., Department of chemistry, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, (Rajasthan), India**

**Abstract**

Photogalvanic cell is type of photo electrochemical cell based on Becquerel effect. A photogalvanic cell is a form of device that converts light strength directly into electric power via chemical reaction. This cellular makes use of dyes to absorb mild and create a waft of electrons that can then be harnessed to generate electricity. It's far a most promising device in context of sustainable environment because it uses the renewable source of power, i.e., sun strength. The components of photo galvanic cell are reductant, surfactant, dyes, alkali and electrode. These materials can frequently be much less environmentally adverse as compared to traditional solar panels or batteries. Nevertheless the study is ongoing to discover greater sustainable and less poisonous substances for those cells.

The electrodes used are made by reusing this material. Therefore, generating electricity from renewable energy sources is a low-cost, environmentally friendly way. Despite all these features, it has some limitations

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in terms of functionality and durability. Photogalvanic cells contribute to a sustainable environment by providing another way to produce renewable energy. Technology will probably play a bigger part in sustainability as it develops, helping to solve problems as they arise and having a greater overall impact. In the present work, we use the biodegradable surfactant because it helps solubilization and stability of the system, synthetic dye Tartrazine acts as a photosensitizer, and fructose as a reducing agent acts as an electron donor. A very dilute solution of dye, reductant and surfactant has been used at high pH range in photogalvanic cell. Electrical parameters such as photopotential, photocurrent and power were studied. The current-voltage characteristic of the cell was also studied. The obtained results for efficient photogalvanic cell in a sustainable manner are tremendous.

**Keywords:** Photogalvanic cell, sustainable environment, renewable energy, biodegradable surfactant.

### **Environment And Social Life**

**Ruchika Sadevra, Department of Geography**

**S.G.N Khalsa PG College, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan, India.**

**Abstract:**

Home is the first institution of a child that have major ties with students' overall life. The current study looked on the connection between secondary school pupils' performance and their home environment. The study's main goal was to ascertain how student academic achievement, physical amenities, and home interactions relate to one another. The study's participants were secondary school pupils. SPSS was used to examine the data that were gathered via a questionnaire. The gathered data was subjected to percentage, mean scores, standard deviation, and Pearson correlation analyses. The majority of respondents were content with their homes, despite the fact that a significant portion of them lacked separate study rooms and had very little opportunity for in-home discussion with household concerns.

**Keywords:** Domestic Environment; Family Members communication; Educational Performances.

### **Encircling Zone of Influence (Umland) of Sri Ganganagar City (Rajasthan)**

**Pratik Sharma, Research Scholar, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu (RAJ.)**

**Dr. Shyam S. Khinchi, Head & Professor, Dept. of Geography**

**Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan)**

**Abstract –** The zone of influence or 'Umland' is an important term to express inter-connection between town and its surrounding rural settlements. The town in itself is not a self-sufficient unit but has to rely upon surrounding rural areas for supply of various essential supplies and raw materials. This inter-relation is a key concept in urban geography. Town or city acts as service center for adjoining rural areas. Umland or zone of influence is an important indicator to understand economic impact of towns or cities on its adjoining rural areas. There are two approaches to identify the umland of a city quantitative and qualitative approach. In Qualitative approach various service indicators are taken to identify umland for ex. Supply of food-grains, milk, circulation of newspaper, accessibility to secondary education etc. In this study for analyzing the zone of influence of Sriganganagar city, data is collected in two ways one is interview and survey and other is distributing google-sheet by emails. Supply of food-grains, milk and vegetable supplies and circulation of newspaper is taken into account to analyze zone of influence in the above study. The zone of influence is evaluated on the basis of various service index.

**Keywords:** Zone of influence, Umland, Hinterland, Sri Ganganagar, City- regions.

### **FINANCIAL LITERACY**

**CHITSWAROOP KAUR B.A. (Hons.) Eco. DELHI UNIVERSITY**

**Abstract:**

Literacy refers to the ability to comprehend the connection between sounds and written words, allowing individuals to read, articulate, and grasp their meanings. It encompasses a spectrum of learning that helps

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people reach their objectives, expand their knowledge and capabilities, and engage fully in their communities and society at large. Literacy is crucial in diminishing inequalities related to gender, race, nationality, and religion, which can hinder access to education, property, jobs, healthcare, legal rights, and civic engagement for certain groups. There are various forms of literacy, such as computer literacy, media literacy, information literacy, health literacy, visual literacy, critical literacy, and financial literacy, among others. “Ensure you possess financial intelligence... It doesn’t matter if you have money or not... you must study finance regardless.” – Daymond John. Financial literacy is the capability to understand and effectively apply various financial skills, including personal finance management, budgeting, and investing. In today's world, it has become a vital life skill. As the global economy rapidly changes and financial products grow more intricate, possessing strong financial knowledge enables individuals to make informed choices that secure their financial futures. However, data indicates that financial illiteracy is prevalent across different countries and demographics. Technological advancements have led to increased automation, flexible job opportunities, and new business models. To adapt, workers must adeptly manage fluctuating incomes, establish emergency funds, and save for retirement without the benefits of stable employment. Financial literacy allows individuals to navigate these transitions smoothly. Consumers need financial skills to compare products like savings accounts, credit cards, and loans to find those that enhance their financial well-being. Literacy helps them avoid making uninformed decisions that could lead to excessive fees or debt. Investors need a deep understanding of assets, markets, and risks to maximize returns. Without financial literacy, individuals may struggle to select appropriate investments and diversify their portfolios, resulting in lower profits.

Keywords: Literacy, continuum, diversity, debt, investment, employment.

**A study on climate change and its impact on the desert ecology in India**

**Dr. Surender Kumar Chandel**

**Associate Professor, Geography**

**Government P.G. college, Tonk (Raj.)**

**Rekha Chawla Assistant professor-Home Science**

**S. M. M. Government Girls college Bhilwara, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

This article examines the profound impact of climate change on desert ecology in India, focusing on the Thar Desert and other arid regions. As global temperatures rise and weather patterns shift, these ecosystems face increasing threats that disrupt their delicate balance. The study highlights critical changes such as altered precipitation patterns, intensified droughts, and rising temperatures, which collectively affect biodiversity, species distribution, and ecosystem functions. Through a comprehensive review of current research and case studies, the article illustrates how climate change is exacerbating existing vulnerabilities in desert ecosystems. Key species, including native plants and wildlife, are struggling to adapt to the rapidly changing environment, leading to declines in biodiversity and ecosystem health. The article also discusses the socio-economic implications for local communities reliant on these ecosystems for their livelihoods, emphasizing the intertwined relationship between environmental changes and human well-being. In addressing these challenges, the study advocates for adaptive management strategies that incorporate scientific research, traditional knowledge, and community engagement. It proposes the implementation of sustainable practices that enhance resilience to climate impacts, such as water conservation techniques and biodiversity restoration efforts. By emphasizing the need for proactive measures, the article aims to inform policymakers and stakeholders about the critical importance of addressing climate change in the context of desert ecology. Ultimately, this study calls for a collaborative approach to mitigate the effects of climate change and safeguard the ecological integrity of India's deserts for future generations.

Keywords: Climate Change, Desert Ecology, Thar Desert, Biodiversity, Ecosystem Resilience, Sustainable Practices.

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**JODHPUR- AN OASIS PALAEOECOLOGY**

**Kavita Singh<sup>1</sup> & Satyendra Singh<sup>2</sup>**

**Dept. of Geography. 1. Jnv University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan**

**2. B-45 Paota, Jodhpur, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Jodhpur is a historical city of The Great Indian desert {Thar desert} and key centre of Marwar region. The district jodhpur falls under region of state, district also incorporate a part of great Thar desert. The ecology of jodhpur dist is similar to desert ecology, There three season , extreme dry and hot (April to June) Cold and dry( Nov to Feb) Hot and Humid (July to sept), October and march are moderate month in terms of temperature Temperature of jodhpur district seasonal variation ( 10C to 520 C) diurnal temperature variation (200 C) Rainfall vary from 0 Cm to 117cm with an average 36.7 cm .Humidity ranges from 6% t0 70 % Physiographically jodhpur is divided into alluvial plain, sand dune (aeolian Sand) and escarpments having height of 250-300m, consists of Malani Rhyolites and Malani Rhyolites overlain by Jodhpur sandstone. These escarpments are responsible for sw monsoonal rainfall and contributing water in seasonal streams passing through jodhpur. (Jojari, Luni and Mathri) These escarpments made suitable condition for recharge of groundwater (Lakes, ponds and Baoris- step wells) in jodhpur town. Jodhpur city is exhibiting mix vegetation (trees of peepal, neem, Ashok, Jamun, Gulmohar Bail and lemon, Amaltash along with thorny shrub, and bushes). Jodhpur and its surrounding region showing Oasis like ecology.

**Sex ratio imbalance in Nagaur district, Rajasthan: A critical examination of female feticide and its underlying factors**

**Dr. Varun Binda, Assistant Professor, National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla, Pune, Maharashtra.**

**Abstract:**

Female feticide is the illegal practice of aborting a female fetus after learning its sex through prenatal diagnostic tests like ultrasounds. It is a social issue that contributes to gender inequality in society. Female feticide is one of the extreme manifestations of violence against women—a social problem that is now spreading unchecked across the country. Female fetuses are selectively being aborted after prenatal sex determination, thus denying a girl's 'Right to life.' The issue of female children has always been a question. There is a strong son preference, or "Son Syndrome," as a male child is considered an asset while a female child is considered a liability.

The greatest threat in India is the menace of skewed sex ratios. The present study was designed to reach out to the root causes responsible for the declining sex ratio, to foster awareness among people, and to change their attitude towards female feticide. This study critically examines the complex interplay of social, cultural, and economic factors driving this phenomenon. In the present study, primary and secondary data are used. Based on the findings, it is recommended that children are the future citizens, and it is our duty to save the lives of these children. So, to cope with the problem of gender discrimination and female feticide, a mass awareness campaign on the importance of girl children should be started at various levels by including media, skits, etc. so that parents understand the importance of girl children and treat children of both sexes equally at home without any discrimination.

**Keyword:** Sex ratio imbalance, Female feticide, gender inequality, Nagaur district.

**CYBER SSECURITY ON SOCIAL MEDIA**

**MRS. VIJAYALAXMI S TODALABAGI**

**Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, SKD UNIVERSITY, HANUMANGURH RAJASTAN**

**Abstract:**

Cyber security is the practice of defending computers, servers, mobile devices, electronic systems, networks, and data from malicious attacks. It's also known as information technology security or electronic information

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security. The term applies in a variety of contexts, from business to mobile computing, Can be divided into a few common categories.

- Network security is the practice of securing a computer network from intruders, whether targeted attackers or opportunistic malware.
- Application security focuses on keeping software and devices free of threats. A compromised application could provide access to the data its designed to protect. Successful security begins in the design stage, well before a program or device is deployed.
- Information security protects the integrity and privacy of data, both in storage and in transit.
- Operational security includes the processes and decisions for handling and protecting data assets. The permissions users have when accessing a network and the procedures that determine how and where data may be stored or shared all fall under this umbrella.
- Disaster recovery and business continuity define how an organization responds to a cyber-security incident or any other event that causes the loss of operations or data. Disaster recovery policies dictate how the organization restores its operations and information to return to the same operating capacity as before the event. Business continuity is the plan the organization falls back on while trying to operate without certain resources.
- End-user education addresses the most unpredictable cyber-security factor: people. Anyone can accidentally introduce a virus to an otherwise secure system by failing to follow good security practices. Teaching users to delete suspicious email attachments, not plug in unidentified USB drives, and various other important lessons is vital for the security of any organization.

### **IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN LIFE**

**Garima Thapliyal**

**Ritambara Nainwal**

**Research Scholars, Dept. of Political Science,  
Govt. P.G College Ranikhet, SSJ University, Almora**

#### **Abstract:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly transforming various aspects of human life, from automating tasks to advancing healthcare and education. Its ability to streamline operations and enhance decision-making has led to notable improvements in efficiency across industries. In education, AI personalised learning experiences, while in healthcare, it aids in more accurate diagnoses and treatment plans. However, alongside these benefits, AI also introduces significant ethical and privacy concerns, such as job displacement, accountability in decision-making, and risks of mass surveillance. As AI continues to reshape society, it is essential to balance innovation with responsible and ethical use.

This study utilises a survey methodology, employing a structured questionnaire to examine the influence of artificial intelligence on daily human life. A sample of 50 participants was selected, and the research adopts a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data. This combination allows for a comprehensive exploration of the growing integration of AI into various aspects of everyday life, offering insights into its practical applications and broader societal impact.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), AI in daily life, AI adoption, Impact of AI, AI integration, Human-AI interaction, Ethical implications of AI, AI in education, AI in healthcare.

### **JUSTICE TO EVERY GENDER: A PATH FOR FAIR SOCIETY**

**Dr. Punam Bajaj Associate Professor, Sociology**

**Ch. Balluram Godara Govt. Girls college, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan)**

#### **Abstract:**

The term Gender can be described as an identity which the individual is granted or the individual takes up after he/she is born. It is not something which is biological by birth. Today we are witnessing how gender

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identity has been transformed from male and female and to the transgender. With the transformation, the new issue is raised which the acceptance of it. Many societies still today do not accept transgender as a gender. Because of this still there is a group of persons in the society who have not got access to many resources. Still, they are in a search of justice. There is another gender which is also searching for justice from past many decades especially in the south Asian nation i.e., female. Female, still today are considered as weak gender in the society and are suppressed in the patriarchal society. Looking in the Indian scenario the Indian constitution provides equality and justice as the part of preamble of constitution, fundamental rights and also it is the part of basic structure of the constitution. The Indian judicial system has played its role well in interpreting equality and justice and providing it to those sections of society which are in the need of it and making the society as just society through its judgments such as Navtej Johar, Babita Puniya, Shayra Bano etc.

For the development of society, it is necessary that every individual gender should be treated with fairness so that they do not feel as foreign.

The concept of Gender justice together can be understood as the fair treatment of individuals of all genders, recognizing their unique needs, contributions, and experiences. It encompasses efforts to dismantle the structural inequalities that have historically marginalized women, transgender, and non-binary individuals. At its core, gender justice seeks to address the social, economic, legal, and political barriers that perpetuate gender-based discrimination and violence, promoting a more inclusive and equitable society.

Keywords: Gender, Justice, Constitution, Transgender, Female, Society.

### **Future of E-commerce in India – 2024**

**Dr. Manisha M. Barad, Associate Professor,**

**Department of Commerce & Management K.S.K.V Kachchh University, Bhuj, Gujarat)**

**Abstract:**

This Study Investigates the Prospects For E-Commerce In India In 2024. In India, E-Commerce Has Grown Significantly Due to Factors Including Rising Internet Penetration, Smartphone Use, And Shifting Consumer Behaviour. The Paper Looks at India's E-Commerce Situation Right Now. It Also Describes How Omni Channel Systems Are Used for Transactions Via Block Chain, Social Media Composition, And Fifth-Generation Network Communication. All Parties Involved in Commerce, Including Those In The Public And Private Sectors, Internal And External Trade, Supply Chain Organisations, And Consumers, Will Undoubtedly Benefit From This Study's Understanding Of The Emergence Of The Era Of Omni Channel Systems In The Fifth Industrial Revolution (5IR), As Well As Its Prospects And Anticipated Challenges. The Study Looks At How E-Commerce Is Doing In India Right Now, Highlights Important Trends, Talks About Potential And Problems, And Offers Predictions For The Sector's Future. The Study's Foundation Is A Thorough Examination of Scholarly Works, Business Publications, And Professional Judgments.

Keywords: E-Commerce, E-Commerce Trends, Consumer Behaviour, Rural E-Commerce, Technology Adoption, Mobile Commerce, Omni Channel, Drop Shipping Business Model, 5IR, Pandemic, Supply Chain.

### **Escherichia coli as a Water Quality Indicator Microorganism: A case study of water sample taken from Jojari River**

**Dr. Ranjeeta Mathur, Assistant Professor,**

**Department of zoology, Lachoo Memorial College of Science & Technology, Rajasthan, India**

**Abhishek Vaishnav, Research scholar,**

**Department of zoology, Jai Narain Vyas University, Rajasthan India**

**Abstract:**

Water is essential for survivability of living organisms, but many peoples of under develop countries, lack clean and drinking water & die due to water borne diseases. It is necessary that the quality of water should be checked at regular time interval because due to use of contaminated water, human population suffer from various water borne diseases. Bacterial contamination in water is measured using indicator organism, notably

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Escherichia and Enterococci which are used as primary indicators of contamination in fresh & marine water. Escherichia coli present in water provides the best bacterial indicators of faecal contamination in drinking water. The aim of study focused on to identify the presence of different microbes in water sample taken from Jojari River & importance of E. coli as indicator of contaminated water of Jojari River.

Keywords: Water quality, pollution, infectious diseases, bacteriological assessment.

**Desert Tourism in Bikaner, Rajasthan: A Socioeconomic Perspective on Growth, Challenges, and Sustainability**

**Shilpa Yadav, Department of Botany, Government Dungar College Bikaner, Rajasthan**

Abstract:

The socioeconomic impact of desert tourism in Bikaner, Rajasthan, presents a complex interplay of opportunities and challenges for local communities and the broader regional economy. This study aims to assess the effects of desert tourism on income generation, employment, cultural preservation, and infrastructure development in Bikaner. Desert tourism, encompassing camel safaris, heritage tours, and cultural festivals, has significantly contributed to the local economy by generating employment and entrepreneurial opportunities in hospitality, transportation, and handicrafts. Additionally, it has fostered the preservation of traditional Rajasthani culture, art, and folklore, enhancing community pride.

However, the growth of tourism also introduces challenges, such as resource strain, environmental degradation, and the commodification of cultural practices. Increased tourist demand has placed pressure on local infrastructure, including water and energy resources, in a region already vulnerable to desertification. Moreover, while tourism can empower marginalized communities, the benefits are not always equitably distributed, leading to disparities between local stakeholders.

This assessment highlights the need for sustainable tourism practices that balance economic growth with environmental preservation and equitable social development. Policymakers must address issues of resource management, equitable benefit-sharing, and environmental conservation to ensure that desert tourism in Bikaner contributes to long-term socioeconomic development without compromising the region's ecological and cultural heritage.

Keywords: Desert tourism; Socioeconomic impact; Sustainability

**The Paradox of Inclusion: Examining the Dynamics between the Right to Equality and Identity Politics**

**Veena Kenchi**

**Assistant Professor and Head, Dept of Politics and Public Administration**

**St. Mira's College for Girls, Pune**

Abstract:

The right to equality, a foundational principle in human rights law, faces increasing challenges in the context of identity politics. As movements advocating for marginalized groups based on race, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, and religion gain prominence, tensions emerge between universal equality rights and identity-based claims. This paper examines the paradox of inclusion, where efforts to achieve equality can simultaneously empower and marginalize. It explores how identity politics influences the interpretation and application of equality provisions within human rights frameworks.

Using a mixed-methods approach, the research integrates critical discourse analysis with case studies of identity-based movements. It examines how international human rights instruments and national equality laws address the complexities of identity politics. Case studies provide insights into how these movements seek equality while asserting distinct identities, often challenging universal legal frameworks. The research highlights how identity politics can both reinforce and disrupt existing human rights discourses.

The study emphasizes the need for human rights frameworks to adapt to the realities of pluralistic societies. While identity politics can empower marginalized groups, it also risks fragmenting the universality of equality. Acknowledging intersectional forms of discrimination and contextual factors is critical to addressing the

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tensions between equality and identity. The paper calls for more inclusive legal approaches that balance universal equality with the recognition of diverse identities.

This research offers valuable insights for policymakers, human rights advocates, and scholars by examining how legal systems can navigate the complex dynamics between identity politics and the right to equality.

**Keywords:** human rights, equality, identity politics, inclusion, intersectionality, marginalized groups.

### **Globalization and Socio-Economic Transformation**

**Dr. Bhupendra Kumar Mahendra**

**Associate Professor in EAFM, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt. College, sriganganagar**

**Abstract:**

Globalization has significantly influenced socio-economic transformation across the world, fostering economic growth, technological advancements, and cultural exchanges. This paper explores how globalization drives changes in social structures, labor markets, and income distribution, while examining both its positive and negative impacts on society. It highlights how the integration of global markets and industries has led to increased foreign direct investment, industrialization, and job creation, particularly in developing nations. However, these benefits have often been accompanied by widening income inequality, social stratification, and environmental degradation. The cultural dimensions of globalization have resulted in urbanization and shifts in social norms, but have also raised concerns about the erosion of local identities and cultural homogenization. Furthermore, this study discusses the challenges posed by globalization, including political instability and the rise of populism in response to economic disparities. The paper concludes that while globalization has been a powerful force for socio-economic transformation, its uneven effects require targeted policies to ensure that its benefits are shared equitably and that its adverse consequences, such as inequality and environmental damage, are addressed. By examining these complex dynamics, the research emphasizes the need for inclusive and sustainable approaches to globalization in order to foster balanced development globally.

**Keywords:** Socio-economic, Industrialization, Globalization, Market, Job.

### **Socio- Economic Dynamics of Spirituality consumption**

**Dr. Anil Kumar Nagar, Assistant Professor Economics, M.S.J. GOVT. PG COLLEGE BHARATPUR (Raj)**

**Abstract:**

Consumer societies' monetization of spirituality signifies a profound shift in the way people look for purpose and fulfillment in their lives. Spirituality used to be mostly based on individual and group experiences, but capitalism and market logic are now shaping it more and more. In the spiritual economy, spiritual experiences like meditation retreats, pilgrimages, and holy items are now frequently sold as goods or services. The validity of these experiences and the socioeconomic effects of their commodification are seriously questioned by this commercialization, especially in light of accessibility and equality issues.

A few criteria become crucial for judging the caliber of spirituality suppliers, such as gurus and hallowed locations. A true spiritual teacher, like a guru, should ideally possess profound insight, moral rectitude, and a sincere desire to see their disciples' spiritual development. Gurus may, however, also serve as entrepreneurs in the context of commercialization, which could undermine their spiritual authenticity by putting material gain before of sincere spiritual connection.

The balance between spiritual significance and financial goals is further complicated by the commercialization of holy locations, such as pilgrimage destinations. Sacred sites become commodities when large numbers of tourists descend upon them, turning them into tourist attractions. The conflicts that exist between spirituality and commodification are made worse by the larger socioeconomic processes that are fuelled by contemporary capitalism. Analyzing the harmony between financial goals and the quest of inner fulfillment becomes essential as spiritual experiences become more and more entwined with consumer culture. Maintaining the integrity of spiritual practices while negotiating the demands of a consumer-driven culture is a challenge for society.

**Keyword:** Spirituality, Guru, Quest, Culture, Consumer, Service.

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**Shaping Narratives: Influence of Mughal Era and Colonialism in Selected Texts**

**Dheeraj Kumar**

**Assistant Professor (English), Government College, Jaipur**

**Abstract:**

This paper explores the impact of post mughal era on the narrative structures and thematic elements in selected works of premchand like Holi ka uphaar, Ahuti, Yaha bhi Nasha Vah bhi Nasha, the Shroud. The mughal period in India was marked by significant socio-political transition including the rise of British colonial rule. Through a close reading of some key texts of premchand this study examines how the historical and cultural legacies of the mughal era influenced his portrayal of characters, setting and conflicts. It investigates the ways in which Premchand's narratives address issues such as class disparities, superiority- inferiority complex, conflict of ideas, colonial exploitation. The paper aims to highlight the enduring relevance of his literature in understanding the complexities of the post mughal India society.

**Human Decision-Making: Ethics, Efficiency, and Emotion**

**Aastha Dubey, Assistant Professor**

**Dept. of Business Administration, S.P.C Govt. College, Ajmer**

**Abstract:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a transformative force in shaping human decision-making processes across multiple domains, from healthcare to finance and personal interactions. This paper explores the multidimensional impact of AI on human decision-making, focusing on three critical areas: ethics, efficiency, and emotion. AI-driven algorithms can enhance decision-making efficiency by processing vast amounts of data and identifying patterns that would be impossible for humans to detect on their own. However, the ethical implications of delegating critical decisions to AI systems raise concerns about accountability, fairness, and transparency. Furthermore, the integration of AI into decision-making processes affects human emotions, influencing trust, autonomy, and emotional engagement. This paper analyzes these interdependencies and highlights the need for a balanced approach to AI integration, ensuring that technological advancements align with human values and ethical considerations.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Decision-making, Ethics, Efficiency, Emotion, etc.

**Language Acquisition Through Literature: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Education**

**Prof. Panchali Sharma**

**Dept. of English S.C.R.S. Govt. College, Sawaimadhopur**

**Abstract:**

Language acquisition through literature offers a dynamic and interdisciplinary approach to education, blending linguistic development with cultural, emotional, and cognitive growth. This paper explores the effectiveness of using literary texts as a tool for enhancing language learning, particularly in second-language acquisition contexts. By integrating literature into language instruction, students not only improve their vocabulary, grammar, and comprehension skills but also engage with diverse cultural narratives, fostering a deeper connection to the target language. The interdisciplinary nature of this approach encourages critical thinking, creativity, and emotional engagement, making literature a powerful medium for holistic language education. This study reviews pedagogical frameworks and practical strategies for implementing literature-based language acquisition in classrooms, highlighting its benefits and addressing potential challenges.

**Keywords:** Language acquisition, Interdisciplinary education, Second-language learning, Critical thinking

**\*Exploring the role of Artificial Intelligence in Evolution of Influencer Marketing\***

**Manisha Burad, Research Scholar, JNVU**

**Dr. Ramesh Kumar Chouhan, HOD, Dept. of Business Administration, JNVU**

**Abstract:**

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly altered the landscape of influencer marketing, transforming how brands and influencers connect with audiences. AI powered tools now enable

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precise selection of influencers based on audience demographics, engagement rates, and sentiment analysis, while automating content creation, campaign monitoring, and fraud detection. This paper examines the transformative role of AI in the evolution of influencer marketing.

Additionally, AI can measure real-time audience reactions, providing deeper insights into consumer behavior and preferences, which can be used to adjust strategies on the fly. AI facilitates hyper-personalization, allowing influencers to tailor content to individual consumer preferences. This research delves into how AI is reshaping the influencer marketing ecosystem, presenting both opportunities and challenges for brands and creators. By examining emerging trends, it provides a forward-looking perspective on how AI is set to shape the future of this rapidly evolving field.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Influencer Marketing, Brand Connection, Consumer Behaviour, Social Media Marketing

### **Socio-Economic Aspect of Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) in Blockchain Technology and its Long Term Implications on Digital Economy**

**Shruti Rajpurohit<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Pallavi Pratap<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholer, Department of Computer Science,  
Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur, 342008, Rajasthan, India

<sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of Computer Science,  
Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur, 342008, Rajasthan, India

#### **Abstract:**

**Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs):** NFT, or Non-Fungible Token, has emerged as a revolutionary concept in the realm of digital ownership and blockchain technology. At its core, an NFT represents a unique digital asset that is distinguishable from any other asset in the digital space, as opposed to cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin or Ethereum, which are fungible and interchangeable. Each NFT contains metadata that certifies its authenticity and uniqueness, often stored on a blockchain, making it tamper-proof and easily verifiable. This characteristic has significantly transformed the landscape of digital art, music, collectibles, and even real estate, enabling creators to monetize their work directly, establish provenance, and ensure secure and transparent transactions. In contrast to stocks, bonds and other traditional investments, NFTs are considered an alternative investment that isn't fungible, or replaceable, with a similar item. NFTs are similar to rare collectibles. The rise of NFTs has not only provided a new medium for artists and creators to showcase and sell their work but has also raised critical questions about the environmental impact of blockchain technology, the longevity of digital assets, and the implications for traditional notions of ownership. Despite the controversies and debates surrounding NFTs, their ability to empower creators, provide a new source of revenue, and foster a direct relationship between artists and their audiences signals a paradigm shift in the way we perceive and value digital assets in the modern era. As the technology continues to evolve, the full potential and long-term implications of NFTs on the digital economy and the creative industry are yet to be fully realized.

### **The Dichotomy of Autonomy - Accountability in Urban Local Institutions with Special Reference to Municipal Corporation in India**

**Dr. Rajesh Bohra,**

**Assistant Professor,**

**Deptt. of Public Administration,**

**Shri Pushtikar Shri Purohit Suraj Raj Roopa Devi Smriti Mahila Mahavidhyalay, Jodhpur (Raj.)**

#### **Abstract:**

In the present world, the concept of democracy has become most important for human life. The concept rests on some specific values such as decentralization of power, respect for the dignity of the individual and public participation. Democracy can be established in the true sense only when the local government is run by the local people and this is possible only through local self-governance. In India, local self-governance in the urban area is divided into Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, Municipality etc. In urban local self-

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governance, the Municipal Corporation is an important unit where the local people come in contact with the government and administration to fulfil their local needs. At this level, the concept of autonomy and accountability are present in the form of a dichotomy because in the absence of autonomy, the Municipal Corporation will not be able to complete its work quickly and efficiently, while excess autonomy can make the Municipal Corporation autocratic. Similarly, in the absence of accountability, the Municipal Corporation can become inefficient, while efforts to establish more accountability than required, can block the development of the Corporation. In these circumstances, establishing a proper balance between autonomy and accountability is the best solution to this problem.

Keywords: Municipal Corporation, Autonomy, Accountability, Democracy

### **Impact of Canal Irrigation on Agricultural Productivity in Sri Ganganagar District**

**Sandhu, Navdeep\*<sup>1</sup> and Kumar, Rajender<sup>2</sup>**

**1 & 2 Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government PG College, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, India**

Abstract:

The current study investigates the impact of canal irrigation, specifically the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP), on agricultural productivity in Sri Ganganagar district, Rajasthan, India. The research focuses on seven principal crops: wheat, mustard, gram, cotton, guar, bajra, and moong, encompassing both Rabi and Kharif seasons. Data on crop yields were collected from ten agricultural farms across the district over a 22-year period (2000-2022), supplemented by government agricultural records. The study reveals significant improvements in productivity across all crops, with increases ranging from 12.5% for bajra to 81.25% for cotton and moong. Wheat, the primary Rabi crop, showed a 55.56% increase in yield. The results strongly suggest that the implementation of the IGNP and subsequent improvements in irrigation infrastructure have positively influenced agricultural productivity in the region. The varying degrees of improvement among different crops are attributed to factors such as crop-specific water requirements, adaptation of farming practices, technological advancements, and potential soil quality improvements. This research underscores the critical role of irrigation infrastructure in enhancing agricultural productivity and supporting rural development in arid and semi-arid regions.

Keywords: Canal Irrigation, Agricultural Productivity, Sri Ganganagar, Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Crop Yield, Arid Region Agriculture.

### **Current Scenario and Possibilities of Solar and Wind Energy for Sustainable Development in Rajasthan**

**State, India: Policies, Initiatives and its Challenges**

**Chandrakanta Mall and Prem Prakash Solanki\***

**Department of Chemistry,**

**Institute of Science,**

**Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India**

Abstract:

Nowadays, human beings realize that the dependency on fossil fuels has to go and it is necessary to use renewable energy resources to fulfill energy demand and to make the sustainable development of the energy sector. Globally, India has fourth, fifth, and fourth positions in renewable, solar, and wind energy capacity, respectively. In India, Rajasthan receives radiation with more than 300 sunny days, and western Rajasthan, like Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, etc. experiences strong wind speeds, making it suitable for solar and wind energy projects. Rajasthan ranks second in terms of total installed capacity of renewable energy. Today, Rajasthan has first and third place in solar and wind power generation, respectively. Rajasthan is also a leader in the production of silver (used in solar cells) as well as minerals like feldspar and ball clay which are used in the front cover of solar panels. Rajasthan plays a notable role in manufacturing fiberglass, resin, and plastic comprising 11-16% of the turbine mass (used in the blades of wind turbines). The state has large tracts of flat and desert land which is ideal for setting up extensive solar and wind farms. There are numerous policies and initiatives have been taken by the Central/ State Government and NGOs to enhance awareness among the

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people to utilize maximum renewable energy sources. However, there are several challenges a key challenge is the storage of converted energy because the sunlight is not available in the night/cloudy season, speed of wind is not the same throughout the year. Yet has to go a long way, but Rajasthan state has the potential to become the hub for sustainable development in the field of solar and wind energy if it is developed more and more advanced technologies, which are required to harness total falling solar energy and wind flow.

**Keywords:** Renewable resources, Solar power, Wind power, Installed capacity, Policies, Initiatives, Challenges.

### **GLOBAL DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS: MANAGING INTERGENERATIONAL JUSTICE AND ECONOMIC REALITIES IN AN AGING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT**

**Dr Subhash Baswal**

**Department of Geography, S.S.S. PG College Jamwa Ramgarh Jaipur**

**Abstract:**

This paper looks at the unprecedented change in global demography whereby people are living longer while bearing fewer children thus changing the age structure of the population globally. These changes are not without significance and they affect both the developed and the developing countries in different ways. In developed countries, this is evidenced by the aging population that has become a burden in terms of economic development and especially the ability to generate revenues for the welfare of the older generations as well as containing the costs of health care for this group of people as well as the shrinking workforce. On the other hand, the developing countries are threatened with high unemployment rates among the youth and then scarcity of resources for the aging population coupled with poor human capital and persistent socio-economic risks.

The demographic changes that are envisaged in this study are set to cause major changes in wealth, power and the nature of relations in the world, while at the same time posing important questions about justice between generations. These problems as healthcare expenses, the care of the elderly, and the distribution of resources between the young and the elderly will become the focus of political and social debate. The paper also discusses the factors leading to aging population, aging population trends across the world and the social economic implications of aging population in the areas of health, care giving, and employment.

Additionally, the research also assesses policy measures to population ageing, especially with regard to pension schemes, retirement ages and health care reforms. Technological innovations that can help out the aging population is also discussed, potential of technologies such as virtual reality, robotics, and smart home technologies are also discussed. The cultural aspects of aging are highlighted and how different cultures view and manage the issues of aging are also described.

**Keywords:** Demographic Shift, Aging Population, Fertility Decline, Intergenerational Justice, Economic Challenges, Human Capital

**Financial Literacy**

**DR. CHAYAN MEHTA, PROFESSOR**

**GOVT. GIRLS COLLEGE MAGARA PUNJLA, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN**

**Abstract:**

Financial literacy is the ability to effectively manage personal finances by applying various financial skills. It covers essential concepts like investing, saving, and budgeting—skills crucial for making sound financial decisions. Budgeting helps determine spending limits, while saving involves setting aside a portion of income for emergencies or future expenses. Similarly, investing uses your money to build wealth over time, often through assets like stocks, bonds, or real estate. Understanding the risks of investing is key to avoiding financial loss. Another important aspect of financial literacy is debt, which refers to money owed, typically with interest. Managing debt effectively prevents it from becoming overwhelming. Understanding how interest works is crucial for both managing debt and maximizing savings. While interest can help grow savings and investments,

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it can also increase costs when taking out loans. Improving financial literacy allows people to set and achieve financial goals, make smarter financial decisions, and avoid common financial pitfalls. Whether planning for immediate needs or long-term stability, financial literacy is essential for securing a strong financial future. Beyond everyday money management, financial literacy helps people grasp the broader financial landscape. Key topics include understanding taxes, comparing insurance plans, and saving for retirement. With this knowledge, people can make informed decisions aligned with their long-term objectives. For example, understanding tax brackets helps people budget their income efficiently, while choosing the right insurance offers protection without unnecessary costs. In today's world, increasing financial literacy is essential for building a secure future, whether you're planning for short-term needs or long-term goals.

**Keywords:** Budgeting, Saving, Investing, Debt, Interest, Financial Goals

### **Inequality and Social Justice in Manto's Stories**

**Anuradha Chhangani**

**Abstract:**

Writing during the eventful years of India-Pakistan partition, for Manto, an avant garde writer, no subject was a taboo. The paper discusses how Manto's stories portray a world in flux; the fast changing power structures, the political apathy, social unrest and individual paranoia, all of which drive a deep wedge between two nations that persists to this day. Manto presents vignettes of this society through the perspective of a tonga wallah who believes in the change of law, two pining hearts separated by religion, a family on the verge of annihilation, a stray dog that is lost on the border and a lunatic who can't be kept away from his homeland. The paper will dwell on Manto's vision, where he laments that despite the change apparent, old power structures, social prejudices, inequalities and Machiavellian laws persist. Manto challenges the social prejudices and exposes the sinister element and social hypocrisy that govern everyday life and human relationships.

### **Artificial Intelligence and Workforce Sustainability: A New Era in Talent Management**

**Dr. Nupur Chhaniwal**

**Assistant Professor**

**Lachoo Memorial College of Science & Technology, Jodhpur (Raj.)**

**Abstract:**

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into talent management has transformed workforce sustainability, reshaping traditional approaches to recruitment, employee engagement, and retention. This study explores how AI-driven solutions enhance workforce sustainability by optimizing talent acquisition processes, personalizing employee experiences, and fostering inclusive workplace environments. Through predictive analytics, automated skill assessments, and data-driven decision-making, AI enables organizations to not only streamline operations but also create adaptable, resilient, and forward-looking workforces. This research underscores the dual role of AI as both a tool for immediate operational improvement and a strategic asset for long-term talent sustainability, providing insights into ethical implications, skill alignment, and future workforce development.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Talent Management, Employee Engagement, Predictive Analytics.

### **Narratives of Politics, Power, and Society in Nayantara Sahgal's Fictions**

**Suman Khangar**

**Department of English and Foreign Languages, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Nayantara Sahgal, a prominent figure in Indian literature, has consistently used her works to explore the intricate relationship between politics, power, and society in post-independence India. Her novels, characterized by their nuanced portrayal of characters and their socio-political contexts, offer a critical lens through which to examine the complexities of power dynamics, the impact of political events on individuals and communities, and the evolving social landscape of India. Sahgal's writing often delves into the personal

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and political lives of her characters, revealing the ways in which power structures can both enable and constrain individuals. She exposes the corruption and abuse of power that permeate Indian society, highlighting the consequences for marginalized groups and individuals. Additionally, Sahgal's novels explore the impact of historical events, such as the Emergency, on the lives of ordinary citizens. She portrays the fear, uncertainty, and resilience that characterized these tumultuous times, providing a valuable historical account. Furthermore, Sahgal's fictions offer a nuanced exploration of the changing social landscape of India. She addresses issues such as caste discrimination, gender inequality, and the challenges faced by women in a patriarchal society. By examining these themes through the lens of her characters' experiences, Sahgal provides a critical commentary on the social and cultural transformations that have shaped contemporary India.

In conclusion, Nayantara Sahgal's fictions offer a rich and multifaceted exploration of politics, power, and society in post-independence India. Through her nuanced portrayal of characters, her critical examination of power dynamics, and her exploration of historical and social issues, Sahgal contributes significantly to our understanding of the complex interplay between these elements in Indian society.

**Keywords:** Nayantara Sahgal, Indian literature, society, post-independence India, narrative techniques.

### **Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Human Life**

**JASMIN UPADHYAY, Research Scholar Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

AI is a wide-ranging sense of intelligence which is manifest by machines, basically it is computer systems. Now a day it is use for achieving goals. It is subject of research in computer science. AI is the intelligence denote by machines. AI and Robotics are bridge between human life and human life's future. AI exhibits advance accessibility care in our living spaces with smart homes.

AI is now use in practical world. It was not a thing of science fiction story, which we seen in many fictional movies. We use AI in our daily life. Sometime we use many machines, applications but we cannot aware or realization that we actually used AI. So here I can say that we are captain of our own spaceship. We use AI to solve our every problem in day-to-day life. We use AI in a single minute of our life. Here, we discuss about AI that means we are discuss about Algorithms. Algorithms imitate or replicate human intelligence. It is working through mimicking behaviors.

AI based on specific rules and algorithms are trained to perform and identify accurate patterns prints on blank canvas, result is best output and collection of an art with accurate measurements, colors, size, and diagram. AI is a modern ART for mankind. AI is the backbone of innovation, AI structured with computer science, data analytics and statistics, hardware and software engineering, linguistics, neuroscience, and even philosophy and psychology.

**Leveraging Artificial Intelligence for Enhancing Campus Placement Outcomes in Rajasthan's Deemed-to-be Universities**

**Kiran Chopra,**

**Research Scholar of IIS University under the supervision of Professor T.N Mathur**

**Abstract:**

*Background:* This study focuses on AI's ability to automate recruitment tasks, enhancing efficiency and decision-making in talent acquisition, particularly in the context of campus placements at universities.

*Objectives:* It aims to explore the use of AI in campus placements within deemed-to-be universities in Rajasthan, examine the challenges faced by these institutions, and evaluate the role AI can play in improving their recruitment processes. *Methodology:* The research methodology employs a quantitative approach using a structured survey distributed to 60 recruiting organizations, targeting HR professionals through purposive sampling to gather data on AI's challenges and benefits in campus hiring.

*Key Findings:* This study found that AI improves fairness, precision, and candidate-job matching in campus hiring but faces challenges such as evaluating soft skills, high implementation costs, and integration issues with existing HR systems. *Conclusion:*

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This study concludes that while AI offers significant potential to streamline and enhance campus hiring processes in deemed-to-be universities in Rajasthan, technical and human-centric barriers limit its full adoption. *Implications:* This study suggests that integrating AI with traditional HR practices can optimize recruitment outcomes, but organizations must address technical challenges like data requirements and implementation costs for AI to be fully effective in campus hiring.

**Keywords:** Campus Placement, HR Hiring, Recruitment Process, Artificial Intelligence, Applications of AI.

**Sociological analysis of gender inequality in modern society**

**Annu Mahala**

**Assistant Professor of Sociology Maa Jalpa Devi Govt. College, Taranagar**

**Abstract:**

Inequality is at the core of most sociological inquires. The concentration in inequality and social justice examines the causes and consequences of inequalities based on class, gender, race/ethnicity, disability, age, and sexual orientation. Social inequalities at the local, national, and global levels are studied, as are the political, legal, and social processes that contribute to or reduce inequalities. Ethical elements of social justice are considered with regard to inequality. A concentration in inequality and social justice prepares students for employment in a variety of government and private-sector agencies, especially in social services, or for graduate school in Sociology. It also provides valuable preparation for related fields such as law, social work, education, counseling, politics, and public administration. Every day, in every country in the world, women are confronted by discrimination and inequality. They face violence, abuse and unequal treatment at home, at work and in their wider communities – and are denied opportunities to learn, to earn and to lead. Women form the majority of those living in poverty.

**Faunal Ecology and Conservation of the Great Indian Desert**

**Rajeev Bagaria**

**Assistant Professor in Geography, Govt. Arts College, Sikar**

**Abstract:**

The Great Indian Desert is biogeographically the easternmost edge of the Saharan-Arabian Desert zone, with an extent of 280,000 km area, comprising 61% of the total geographical area of the state. The Great Indian Desert is one of the smallest deserts in the world, but it exhibits a wide variety of habitats and biodiversity. It is the most thickly populated deserts in the world with an average density of 83 persons per km whereas, in other deserts, the average is only seven persons per km. The vegetation of this region consists mainly of xerophytes like *Prosopis cineraria*, *Capparis deciduas*, *Calotropis procera*, *Salvadora oleoides* and *Lasiurus scindicus*. The Great Indian Desert is quite rich in animal life, and the fauna of this desert is mainly of Palaeartic-Oriental origin, exhibiting a remarkable diversity in habitat. This chapter based on field surveys conducted from 2000 to 2004 under the project sponsored by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, is also consulted with existing literature on the various fauna of the Great Indian Desert. The surveys were carried out in different habitats like sandy area, stable and shifting type of sand dunes, rocky area, gravel, sewan grass, lakes and tanks of saline and fresh water, canal area and agricultural fields which provide excellent shelter to the fauna of this region. The species richness, abundance and diversity of different faunal groups, namely, insects, beetles, ants, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, have been described in details. The arrival of canal water has increased the diversity of fauna in the Great Indian Desert.

**Sustainable Agriculture through Solute Transport Modelling: Implications for Environment and Society**

**Dinesh Kumar Varma Research Scholar,**

**Department of Mathematics, Government College, Kota, Kota, Rajasthan**

**Abstract**

Sustainable agriculture is essential for ensuring food security while minimizing environmental degradation. This paper introduces a mathematical model for simulating solute transport in agricultural soils, analyzing its

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effects on crop yields, environmental health, and rural socio-economic conditions. Focusing on Jaipur, India, the study explores how variations in solute movement influence soil fertility, water efficiency, and agricultural productivity. Through statistical vulnerability analysis, the model reveals that effective solute management can enhance crop yields, conserve resources, and mitigate environmental degradation. Furthermore, the study highlights the broader socio-economic implications, demonstrating the impact of agricultural sustainability on rural livelihoods. These findings offer valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners aiming to promote sustainable farming systems.

**Keywords:** Solute transport, mathematical modelling, sustainable agriculture, crop yields, environmental impact, socio-economic implications.

### **From Concrete to Green: Role of Government Programmes For Enhancing Urban Green Spaces in Indian Cities**

**1Urmila 2Monika Roat**

**1(Research scholar in Mohanlal Sukhadia University Udaipur)**

**2(Professor in Govt. Girls College in Nathdwara, Rajsamand)**

**Abstract:**

Urban green spaces are a vital component of city landscapes, offering numerous advantages to urban life that range from ecological, economic, and biological to social and psychological. While many studies emphasize the ecological benefits of urban green spaces, such as their role in improving the urban environment, they often overlook their wider impact on urban living. Due to rapid urbanization in countries like India, maintaining and expanding green spaces is a tough challenge. It underscores the significance of coordinated planning and the integration of green spaces into urban development to mitigate the adverse effects of rapid urbanization. This paper explores the broader role of government policies and local initiatives in creating and protecting urban green spaces, highlighting the environmental, social, and health benefit of green spaces. The paper highlights both the successes and the challenges that cities across India have encountered in their efforts to enhance urban greenery. From tree plantations to the creation of parks and the restoration of natural ecosystems, many cities have taken important steps to green their urban landscapes. But most of these initiatives reveal that progress is often suffered by a lack of financial resources short-sighted planning, and the ongoing pressure to prioritize land for other urban needs. The paper emphasizes that for making cities more sustainable and resilient, it is important to make stronger policies regarding green space, better public participation, and cooperation across different government levels. The analysis reveals that building sustainable and resilient urban spaces isn't a one-off task, it requires continuous effort, involvement, and a long-term commitment to making cities greener and healthier for everyone.

**Keywords:** Urban green space, policies, urbanization, quality of life.

### **FDI, Carbon Emissions, and Sustainable Inclusive Development in India: An Environmental Kuznets Curve Analysis**

**Neelam Soni**

**Research Scholar**

**Business Finance and Economics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been a key driver of economic growth in India, contributing to industrial expansion, technological advancements, and job creation. However, as the country continues to attract significant foreign investments, concerns about the environmental impact of this growth have intensified, particularly with the rise in carbon emissions. The challenge lies in balancing economic development with environmental sustainability, a goal that is increasingly vital in the face of climate change. In this context, the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis offers a useful framework to understand how economic growth initially leads to environmental degradation but can ultimately result in improvements as countries reach higher stages of development.

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This paper explores the relationship between FDI, carbon emissions, and India's path toward sustainable and inclusive development. As India seeks to sustain its rapid economic progress, the question of whether FDI inflows exacerbate environmental harm or contribute to greener practices is crucial. The EKC framework provides a lens to analyze this dynamic, suggesting that while early stages of development are typically accompanied by higher emissions, later stages may witness a reduction as cleaner technologies are adopted and environmental regulations strengthen.

The dual role of FDI is evident: while it may initially increase carbon emissions through industrial activities and energy consumption, it also has the potential to foster technological innovation and sustainable practices in the long run. Understanding this balance is essential for policymakers to design strategies that attract investment while promoting environmental sustainability. Inclusive development is another critical consideration, ensuring that the benefits of FDI and growth reach all sections of society, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable groups.

By examining the interaction between FDI, economic growth, and carbon emissions, this research provides insights into how India can achieve a sustainable and inclusive development path. It underscores the importance of implementing policies that not only encourage foreign investments but also promote green technologies and responsible environmental stewardship. With the right framework, India can harness the benefits of FDI while mitigating the negative impact on its environment, steering the country toward a greener, more equitable future.

**Keywords:** Foreign Direct Investment, carbon emissions, Environmental Kuznets Curve, sustainable development, inclusive growth.

### **IMPACT OF AI IN HUMAN LIFE**

**Mohit Kumar Sharma**

**UGC- Senior Doctoral Fellow,**

**Department of history, M.B. Govt. P.G. College, Haldwani, Nainital (Uttarakhand).**

**Abstract:**

In this research paper we will try to understand the impact of AI in human life. Impact of AI is generally projected as a tool of advancement and technological progress however it has a dark side. This Paper contains information about the unethical behavior of big tech giants to make profits in trillions by making the society addictive and dependent on AI. This addictiveness can lead to destruction of social fabric and fundamental of a well cultured society and make the public a toy controlled by big tech companies. Is this all ethical? and the answer is a big no, Imagine behind the black screen of your phone thousand of engineer from big tech institution are learning Attention engineering just to hold your attention to these social media platform in order to sell you to the advertisement industry. The dark side of recommendation mechanism using predictive modelling can be understood by an example that Videos that we watch, more videos of a similar category is being recommended to use. Child addicted to watching soft porn or sexual content will get huge recommendation of similar category of videos and on further watching the recommendation mechanism will pour a sea of such content on him. This dopamine cycle makes a simple person addictive and this will be understood in the course of research.

### **Effect of heavy metal on protein profile of chlorophycean algae *Chlorococcum humicola***

**Renu**

**Government Girls College Sirohi, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

A study was carried out to compare the effect of heavy metal ( $Cd^{+2}$ ,  $Ni^{+2}$  and  $Zn^{+2}$ ) stress on protein profile of *Chlorococcum humicola* growing in the BG-11 medium. For this *Chlorococcum humicola* was collected from Ayad River near Udaipur. Ayad River carried entire domestic and industrial waste water of Udaipur. After one month of algal growth under culture condition samples were withdrawn for the study of protein expression. Increase in protein content in response to the all three selected heavy metals ( $Cd^{+2}$ ,  $Ni^{+2}$  and  $Zn^{+2}$ ) was found

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to be induced. Interestingly, one additional protein of ~19 kDa was found to be induced due to cadmium treatment. Overall protein quality was found to be increased ~2 folds due to cadmium treatment as compared to control. **Keywords:** heavy metal, Cd<sup>2+</sup>, Ni<sup>2+</sup> and Zn<sup>2+</sup>, *Chlorococcum humicola*.

**ONLINE FREELANCING AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION**

**Shreya**

**Research Scholar, Deptt.of Commerce, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.**

**Nikita**

**Research Scholar, Deptt.of Commerce, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.**

**Dr. Dalbir Singh Kaushik**

**Associate Professor, Deptt. of Commerce, Gaur Brahman Degree College, Rohtak.**

**Abstract:**

Online freelancing allows individuals from all over the world to work remotely. A freelancer is a self-employed individual who offers services to several clients simultaneously. This study investigates the prospects and obstacles faced by freelancers in relation to Sustainable Development, with a focus on economic, societal and environmental aspects. Engaging in freelance work offers a way to generate extra income without encountering the social prejudices often found in conventional workplace settings, particularly in developing regions, where access to career opportunities may be limited. This underscores the importance of equitable work environments, stable income, and ethical considerations in promoting an inclusive and sustainable freelance economy that benefits both workers and society. Freelancers often use digital platforms and tools, that contribute to lower carbon emissions and more environmentally sustainable economy. It empowers individuals by providing them with income-generating opportunities regardless of geographical location, thereby reducing poverty and promoting equitable economic participation, as well as societal upliftment by supporting work-life balance and challenging gender inequality. Additionally, freelancing encourages a more adaptive workforce that can quickly respond to market needs, driving innovation in sustainable practices. The decentralized nature of freelance work supports diverse, global collaborations, enhances knowledge transfer and implements sustainable solutions. Nevertheless, issues persist regarding labour rights, social protection, and income stability. This study employs secondary data on freelancers from Upwork and ASSOCHAM. By examining freelancer data within the context of sustainable development and to enhance their contribution to sustainable development, it is essential to address these challenges by calling on policymakers and stakeholders to create framework that supports the freelance economy while ensuring it aligns with the broader goals of sustainable development.

**KEYWORDS:** Sustainable Development, Online Freelancing, Economic aspect, Social inclusion, Environmental benefits, Gig Economy.

**Cultural Transformation in the Era of Globalization in Indian Society**

**Dr. Jitendra Deo Dhaka,**

**Associate Professor of English,**

**Govt. Arts College, Sikar**

**Abstract:**

Contemporary globalization has produced many changes in our economy, society, culture, and politics. To many, the quality of resilience that Indian culture had shown earlier is slowly diminishing now. But, this article argues that globalization is not a unidirectional process and there are several contrary trajectories, which have generated opposite reactions. Hence, along with homogenization of certain aspects of Indian culture, globalization has also helped in accelerating the growth of self-consciousness and cultural identities. The growing disparities among different segments of Indian population and the resultant unevenness in the spread of a global culture also proliferates diversity. As a corollary, several aspects of our custom and tradition continue to exist side by side as there is both adoption and rejection. The process of globalization is, therefore,

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much broader, complex, and multifaceted. The challenge today for us is to recognize and respect plurality and multiplicity as a better model of globalized social life.

### Language and Literature education

**Indu Bala Kumawat, Assistant professor in Hindi, Government college Osian**

#### Abstract:

Language is the ability to understand and use spoken words or signs, while literacy is the ability to understand and use written words or symbols. Language and literacy learning begins before birth.

Language and literature: Language is the fundamental unit of literature, and literature is made up of thoughts expressed in a language. Literature can be studied in different ways, such as by time period, geographical location, or genre.

Learning language and literature: Studying language and literature can help develop independent thought and analytical skills. Students may be assessed through essays, papers, exams, and group discussions.

Language and literature education in the digital age: Educators face the challenge of preparing students to navigate a globalized society. They need to consider the role of technology in language learning, as well as multilingualism and cultural diversity.

### Understanding Literature *vis a vis* Socio-Cultural Transformation

**Dr. Deepti Joshi, Associate Professor**

**Department of English, Government Arts Girls College, Kota (Rajasthan)**

#### Abstract:

English literature is a rich tapestry that reflects the diverse cultural and social landscape of the world. To comprehend the transformation, we need to delve into the multifaceted dimensions of cultural and social issues depicted in literature. An analysis of select literary works reveals how authors navigate and portray various aspects of society, including identity, gender roles, caste dynamics, globalization, and post-colonialism. By exploring these themes, we get a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between culture, society, and literature in contemporary world. It has been acknowledged that societal and cultural transformation sparks changes in Literature. Numerous literary works and movements are testimonial to this assertion. Literature has undergone significant evolution over the years, mirroring the remoulding socio-cultural fabric of the world. Contemporary writers have gained international acclaim for their nuanced portrayal of society. They have explored the social and cultural issues, throwing light on the intricacies of the modern world. Contemporary literature often grapples with question of identity in a globalizing world. It serves as a canvas upon which the rich tapestry of society and culture is intricately woven. Through diverse themes and narratives, writers illuminate the complexities, contradictions and aspirations of the world thus offering an insight into the social and cultural dynamics. From dealing with the issues of identity, gender and caste to facing challenges like globalization, climate change and corruption, contemporary literature reflects the multiplicity of voices and experiences that formulates the world fabric. It also works as a catalyst for critical reflection, dialogue and social change.

Keywords: transformation, literature, contemporary, society, cultural, change, writers.

### A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ECOLOGY OF DESERT SYSTEMS IN INDIA

**Dr. Narender Kumar Chandel**

**Assistant Professor Geography, Government P.G. College, Tonk (Raj.)**

Abstract: This article offers a critical analysis of the ecology of desert systems in India, focusing on the intricate relationships between biotic and abiotic components within these unique environments, particularly in the Thar Desert. It investigates the adaptive strategies of flora and fauna that allow survival under harsh conditions, illustrating the remarkable resilience of species such as cacti, desert foxes, and various migratory birds. The analysis emphasizes the ecological significance of these desert systems, highlighting their role in maintaining biodiversity and providing essential ecosystem services. Furthermore, the article addresses the

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pressing challenges faced by desert ecosystems, including climate change, land degradation, and unsustainable agricultural practices. These factors threaten not only the rich biodiversity but also the livelihoods of local communities dependent on these ecosystems. The discussion critically assesses existing conservation efforts, identifying gaps in policy and implementation that hinder effective management of desert resources. To foster a sustainable future for these ecosystems, the article proposes integrated conservation strategies that prioritize community involvement and traditional ecological knowledge. By promoting practices that harmonize human activities with ecological health, the article advocates for a holistic approach to desert management. Ultimately, this critical analysis underscores the urgent need for greater awareness and action to protect India's desert systems, ensuring their preservation for future generations while supporting the socio-economic wellbeing of local populations.

**Keywords:** Desert Ecology, Thar Desert, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Conservation Strategies, Sustainable Management.

### **Inequality and Social Justice in India: A Comprehensive Study**

**Teena,  
Research scholar,  
Department Of Sociology,  
S D Government College, Beawar**

#### **Abstract:**

Inequality and social justice are deeply intertwined concepts that shape modern societies, often influencing access to resources, opportunities, and power. This research explores the nature of inequality, focusing on its various dimensions—economic, social, racial, and gender—and how these disparities negatively impact individual and collective well-being. The growing divide between rich and poor, systemic racial discrimination, gender inequality, and limited access to education and healthcare all serve as prominent examples of structural inequities that persist in both developed and developing countries. The concept of social justice emerges as a framework to challenge these inequalities, advocating for fairness and the redistribution of wealth, power, and opportunities. Drawing on critical theories such as John Rawls' theory of justice, Karl Marx's critique of capitalism, and contemporary feminist and post-colonial critiques, this paper discusses how systemic inequality is sustained by social, political, and economic structures. The paper also highlights the role of intersectionality in understanding how multiple axes of identity—race, class, gender, and sexual orientation—interact to exacerbate or alleviate inequality. Through policy analysis the research critically examines social justice efforts such as affirmative action by Indian government. While significant strides have been made toward reducing inequalities, much remains to be done to dismantle entrenched systems of privilege and discrimination. This research concludes by emphasizing the need for sustained and transformative social change that addresses the root causes of inequality. It argues that achieving social justice requires not only institutional reforms but also cultural shifts toward greater inclusivity, empathy, and shared responsibility. Only by addressing the fundamental drivers of inequality can a more equitable and just society be achieved for future generations, ensuring that everyone has an equal opportunity to thrive. This research paper critically examines the multifaceted issue of inequality and social justice in India, focusing on historical, social, economic, and political dimensions. India's stratified society, marked by caste-based hierarchies, gender disparities, religious exclusions, and regional inequalities, continues to face challenges despite significant constitutional provisions and government interventions. The study reviews existing literature to understand the complex roots of inequality, evaluates affirmative action policies, and explores the effectiveness of social welfare programs. Additionally, the role of civil society and grassroots movements in advocating for the rights of marginalized communities is analyzed. This paper aims to provide insights into the structural and institutional barriers to social justice and proposes recommendations for achieving a more equitable society.

**Keywords:** Inequality, Social Justice, Caste System, Gender Disparities, Economic Inequality, Affirmative Action

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### Role of Human Rights in Socio-Economic Development

Deva Ram

Assistant Professor, Political Science  
MBC Govt Girls College, Barmer

#### Abstract:

Socio-economic development/ transformation itself is a human right that belongs to every human being. According to UN Declaration on Right to Development 1986 proclaimed "everyone is entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and developmental freedoms can fully realized."

Citizen centric development, participation, equity, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability and human right based approach are pre-conditions of right to development/ socio-economic transformation of society. Economic development is not an end in itself. Right of development put the citizens at the centre of developmental process.

Keywords: Socio-economic, development, human, right, citizen.

### A REPORT ON CONSERVATION STATUS OF *COMMIPHORA WIGHTII* (GUGGAL) FROM THE WESTERN INDIAN THAR DESERT

Heera Lal

Department of Botany, Govt. College, Sumerpur (Pali) 306 902, India

#### Abstract:

*Commiphora wightii* (Guggal) is the main and perhaps the only source of the drug "Gugglu" in India, which has become an endangered species heading towards extinction because of its over-exploitation in nature and its increasing demand in the pharmaceutical industries. Other reason for its population becoming scarce is that, it has never been brought under cultivation till very lately and there has been hardly any commercial cultivation. In nature, its seedlings survival rate is very low. Due to lack of cultivation, the natural regeneration is almost negligible as compared to its depletion in nature. So, over-exploitation, poor seed setting, rare seed germination in natural conditions, slow growth rate, lack of cultivation, excessive and unscientific tapping method, over-grazing by domestic animals, mining activities and invasion of alien species, etc. are some of the major reasons to its destruction in natural habitats and make this plant species conservation status at alarming level in the western Indian Thar desert.

In 2008, UNDP has listed this species as a 'Critically Endangered' and its conservation status is CR A2cd, 4cd (CR-critically endangered; A2-Population reduction  $\geq 80\%$  over the last 10 years or three generations; c- Population estimates to  $< 250$  mature individuals; d-  $< 50$  mature individuals; and 4-  $\geq 80\%$  decline in maximum 100 years based on c & d). According to IUCN, in 2010 the conservation status for this important medicinal plant species was 'endangered' and Government of India has included it under RET (Rare Endangered Threatened) category in the year 2011. In 2012, IUCN declared its status as under "Data Deficient Category ver. 2.3". *Commiphora wightii* has most recently been assessed for "The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species" in 2014 and it is listed as 'Critically Endangered' under criteria A2cd.

Keywords: Conservation, Guggal, UNDP, IUCN, Critically endangered.

### "Dalit Literature and the Digital Age: The impact of New Media on Dalit Voices"

Avneet Kaur Research scholar

Department of English, SKD University Hanumangarh

#### Abstract:

This research paper explores the intersection of Dalit literature and the digital age, analyzing how new media platforms have amplified Dalit voices and reshaped their literary expression. The study examines the transformative impact of digital tools such as social media, blogs, and online publishing on the accessibility,

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dissemination, and reception of Dalit narratives. By enabling marginalized voices to reach a global audience, the digital age has democratized literary spaces, allowing Dalit writers to challenge mainstream narratives and reclaim their cultural identity. The research highlights how these platforms provide opportunities for grassroots activism, fostering solidarity within the Dalit community and creating awareness about caste-based discrimination. This study also delves into the challenges posed by the digital divide, examining how unequal access to technology affects the representation of Dalit literature in the digital sphere. Through a critical analysis of selected digital literary works, this paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on Dalit literature, social justice, and the role of technology in modern literary movements.

**Keywords:**

Dalit literature, new media, digital age, social justice, caste-based discrimination, online publishing, marginalized voices, digital divide, grassroots activism.

**E-Learning: Factor Affecting and Challenges in Modern Era**

**Neelam Vaishnav**

**Librarian, S.P.U. PG College, Falna Pali Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

The Technology challenges of e-learning refer to any technology-related issues that can interfere with the successful delivery of online educational materials. These problems include the availability of the right devices, equipment failure, inadequate Internet access, and slow loading times on online courses. They may be struggling with feeling safe, feeling respected and valued, being understood, or being accepted. Often students are not aware of how systemic challenges can impede their learning. These kinds of repetitive stressors can cause ongoing problems with memory, retention, and focus. The E-Learning methods currently practiced in education tend to increase lack of interaction among the students compared with the traditional learning methods where students actively interact with their peers in the physical classroom setup. Having a routine and schedule of time helps to stay disciplined and focus on goals. If the students have busy schedules for 24 hours, they have to manage their routine tasks and times. They should find time to be active and relax. Students can multitask to manage time.

**Keywords :** Introduction, Factor Affecting, Significance, Challenge and Future

**Study of Photogalvanic Effect by using Natural Photosensitizer, Reductant and Surfactant for Solar**

**Radiation Conversion and Storage**

**Shantanu Mishra and Sushil Kumar Yadav**

**Solar Photochemistry Research Lab,**

**Department of Chemistry, Govt Dungar College,**

**M.G.S. University, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India**

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** A study of research work has been put up for methodical work in the field of solar energy Photogalvanic cells. It was suggested and required to do experiments with PG cells in sunlight conditions. Improving the conversion of solar energy into electricity and storing it in PG cells is the goal of our study. **Method:** An H-shaped glass tube with two arms was manufactured using the specially developed PG cell. Many characteristics of a PG cell with an MG+D-Xylose+Tween-80 system was investigated. **Findings:** The open circuit voltage, voltage at dark, photopotential (PP), and photocurrent (PC) recorded in this investigation are 1080.00 mV, 165.00 mV, 915.00 mV, and 674.00 mA, respectively. The Fill Factor (FF) and Conversion Efficiency (CE) that were observed 1.891% and 0.2732, respectively. **Novelty:** Through the adjustment of PG cells' numerous parameters, the effects of solar energy were investigated. Based on the aforementioned results, PG systems have demonstrated through experimentation that they are an effective system and should be further investigated, particularly with regard to improving solar energy output and storage.

**Keywords:** D-Xylose; photopotential; surfactant; Photocurrent; Natural dye

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**Socio Economic development in Ranthambore Sawai Madhopur**

**Pallavi Rathore (Ph. D. Scholar), Banasthali Vidyapith**

**Salahuddin Mohd. (Asst. Professor)**

**Dept. of Earth Science, Banasthali Vidyapith**

**Abstract:**

Southeast Rajasthan, India's Sawai Madhopur district is well-known for its scenic surroundings, rich historical legacy, and the world-famous Ranthambore National Park. The district, which borders Bundi, Karauli, Dausa, and Kota, is home to about 1.7 million primarily rural people. Its natural landscape, which consists of plains, hills, and forests, has increased its popularity as a travel destination.

Sawai Madhopur, mostly propelled by tourism and agriculture, has had notable socio-economic progress. Even though employment and income have increased due to tourism, particularly in Ranthambore National Park, Other tourist attractions in the district include the Chambal River, the Ranthambore Fort, and the Deogarh Fort. agriculture continues to be a crucial industry for rural lives. Yet issues like reliance on monsoon rains and low agricultural productivity continue to exist.

The district has benefited from infrastructure development, which includes upgrades to the district's roadways, electrical system, and medical facilities. However, there are still differences between rural and urban places. Specific actions are needed to address societal issues like gender inequality, poverty, and illiteracy. Looking ahead, Sawai Madhopur's potential for further tourism development and economic diversification presents promising prospects for future growth.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Ranthambore National Park, Agriculture, Socio-economic development.

**To create biologically active benzimidazole derivatives from amino acids**

**Kamal Kant Vyas**

**Research Scholar, Department of Chemistry, J.N.V.U Jodhpur, 342001, Raj., India**

**Abstract:**

A number of derivatives of benzimidazole were created. A range of 60-90% was achieved for each compound that was synthesized. These recently developed synthetic derivatives were characterized by NMR and IR spectra analysis, as well as carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen research. Analytical and spectral data for all synthesized derivatives supported their theorized structures to the letter. Testing was done on all of the recently synthesized compounds for antibacterial and antifungal properties. The benzimidazole containing moiety's activities are extensively reported. Commonly used anthelmintic medications include mebendazole, thiabendazole, cypendazole, and chlorfenazole. Excellent characteristics of benzimidazoles include bioactivity, stability, and strong biological activity.

A series of benzimidazole derivatives were developed for this study. Nuclear magnetic resonance and infrared spectroscopic analysis as well as carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen studies were used to characterize this new material. All newly synthesized compounds are tested for antibacterial and antifungal properties. Ciprofloxacin and fluconazole are used as antibiotic and antifungal research drugs, respectively. Microbial tests have shown that this compound is promising as an antibacterial and antifungal agent.

**Keywords:** Heterocyclic compounds, Benzimidazole, Antibacterial, Antifungal, Biological activities.

**Judicial Activism: Origin, Development and Its Overreach**

**Dr. Mamta Devi Chanwla**

**Assistant Professor, Law. Govt. Law College, Jhalawar (Raj.)**

**Abstract:**

This article examines the phenomenon of judicial activism in India, tracing its origins, development, and instances of perceived overreach. Judicial activism, defined as the proactive role of the judiciary in interpreting laws and addressing social issues, has evolved significantly since India's independence. The article explores

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key historical milestones that have shaped this judicial approach, including landmark cases that reflect the Supreme Court's efforts to protect fundamental rights and promote social justice.

The discussion highlights the positive impacts of judicial activism, such as the enforcement of the right to life and liberty, environmental protection, and the upholding of marginalized communities' rights. However, it also raises concerns regarding instances where judicial intervention may overstep constitutional boundaries, leading to tensions between the judiciary and other branches of government. The article critiques specific cases where the courts have been accused of encroaching on legislative and executive domains, thereby questioning the principle of separation of powers.

To provide a balanced perspective, the article offers insights into the ongoing debate surrounding judicial activism in India, emphasizing the need for a nuanced understanding of its role in a democracy. It argues for a judicious approach to activism that respects the judiciary's role while avoiding potential overreach. Ultimately, the article calls for greater clarity in the judiciary's mandate to ensure that judicial activism serves its intended purpose without undermining democratic principles.

**Keywords:** Judicial Activism, India, Supreme Court, Fundamental Rights, Separation of Powers, Legal Overreach.

### **Implementing Blockchain for Agricultural Transformation: Offering Crop Insurance to Farmers in the Risk of Crop Failure**

**Ankit Meena<sup>1, a)</sup> Dr saurabh jain<sup>2, b)</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Information Technology, Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India*

<sup>2</sup>*Assistant Professor, Faculty of Education & Methodology, Jayoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India*

#### **Abstract:**

This research proposes a transformative approach to spice production by integrating traceability and responsive crop insurance mechanisms using Blockchain and the Internet of Things (IoT). Deploying IoT devices in farmers' fields facilitates real-time data collection on crucial parameters influencing crop growth, forming the foundation for a dynamic crop insurance framework. In the event of natural calamities, predefined parameters expedite the assessment of insurance claims, eliminating the prolonged waiting periods characteristic of traditional processes. The integration of Blockchain ensures the security and integrity of all transactions, mitigating fraud risks. This innovative system not only enhances spice supply chain transparency but also addresses a significant challenge faced by farmers, revolutionizing the efficiency and security of spice production and crop insurance.

**Keywords:** Blockchain, IoT, Machine Learning, spice supply chain (SSC)

### **Influence of acclimation of heat index on physiological process, behavior, and development of *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) Coleoptera (Tenebrionidae)**

**Dr. Garima Modi, Dr. Yogita Chhangani\***

**Department of Zoology, Onkarmal Somani College, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India**

**\*Department of Zoology & Environmental Sciences, Lahoo Memorial College of Science & Technology (Autonomous), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India**

#### **Abstract:**

The influence of acclimation to heat index on the physiological processes, behavior, and development of *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst), commonly known as the red flour beetle, is a vital area of research. This beetle is a significant pest in stored products, making an understanding of its responses to environmental stressors critical for effective pest management. Acclimation to heat index involves various physiological adaptations that allow *T. castaneum* to cope with temperature and humidity fluctuations. When exposed to higher heat indices, these beetles may experience increased metabolic rates, which can enhance growth and development up to a certain thermal threshold. At optimal temperatures (around 30°C), beetles exhibit accelerated

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development and increased reproductive output. However, temperatures exceeding 35°C can lead to physiological stress characterized by altered enzyme activity and disrupted metabolic functions. Moreover, humidity plays a crucial role in water regulation. In environments with high humidity, *T. castaneum* can better maintain its water balance, which is essential for survival and reproductive success. In contrast, low humidity can exacerbate desiccation risks, leading to reduced survival and impaired development.

Behaviorally, acclimation to heat index influences foraging, mating, and oviposition activities. As temperatures rise, *T. castaneum* may alter its foraging behavior to avoid heat stress, seeking cooler, more humid microhabitats. This behavioral shift is crucial for survival, as it minimizes exposure to extreme conditions. Implementing consistent monitoring of temperature and humidity levels can help predict population dynamics and inform timely interventions. Mating behavior can also be affected by heat acclimation. High temperatures may disrupt mating rituals or timing, potentially leading to decreased reproductive success. Oviposition patterns may change as well; females may delay egg-laying during extreme heat events or may choose to lay eggs in more favorable conditions, impacting population dynamics. As climate variability increases, understanding these responses becomes increasingly important for managing this pest effectively.

**Keywords:** Stored grain insects, variability, temperature, humidity.

### UNDERSTANDING HUMANITY IN THE LIGHT OF LITERATURE

**Dr. Manju Bishnoi**

**Assistant professor (English) Govt. College Osian**

**Abstract:**

For literature it is rightly said that literature embodies the great truth about people. Without literature life would be impossible to live. It expands out knowledge and understanding of the world we live in. It opens the door of imagination and creation and compels us to think something new. Literary works create conversation between people and this human interaction through literature further strengthens the humanity. Understanding of human nature and the complexity of the human condition are beautifully reflected in literature which in turn teaches us to be sensitive and empathetic towards others. Literature is that ray of hope which lights mankind and with this the concrete outlook of humanity receives its expressions.

Understanding humanity through literature offers profound insights into our shared experiences, emotions, and complexities. Literature serves as a mirror reflecting societal values, cultural norms, and individual struggles, allowing readers to explore diverse perspectives. Literature immerses readers in the lives of characters, fostering empathy. By experiencing different cultures, times, and personal struggles, we can better understand others' emotions and motivations. Many literary works delve into themes of identity—race, gender, class, and sexuality. They highlight how these factors shape human experiences and contribute to societal dynamics. Literature often presents complex moral questions, prompting readers to reflect on their own values and the human condition. These dilemmas encourage critical thinking about right and wrong. Novels, poems, and plays can illuminate historical events and societal shifts, providing context for contemporary issues. They serve as cultural artifacts that preserve human thought across generations. Love, loss, conflict, and hope are central themes in literature that resonate across cultures and epochs, illustrating our shared humanity despite differences. Through its exploration of the human experience, literature not only entertains but also educates and enlightens. It challenges us to confront our biases, consider alternate viewpoints, and recognize the intricate tapestry of human life.

### ADVANCING “WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: THE EVOLUTION OF FEMALE” REPRESENTATION IN INDIA'S GOVERNANCE

**Amisha Singh (Research scholar) & Meenakshi Yadav (Research scholar)**

**Department of Political Science , SLAS, Mody University of science and technology , Laxmangarh, Sikar Raj.**

**Abstract:**

India's journey towards gender equality in political representation has been complex. The nation's governance structures have evolved significantly since independence. Women's participation in politics has grown, but

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challenges persist. This paper examines the historical context of female representation in India's governance". It analyzes constitutional provisions and legislative measures promoting gender equality. The research explores milestones in women's political empowerment and current participation levels. Sociocultural barriers and institutional challenges are critically assessed. The paper evaluates initiatives like the "Women's Reservation Bill" and their potential impact. It highlights the contributions of prominent female politicians to India's governance. The study compares India's progress with global standards of female political representation. "It examines the effects of increased women's participation on policy-making and social development". The research identifies strategies to enhance women's role in Indian politics. It emphasizes the importance of education, mentorship, and comprehensive policy reforms. The paper concludes by discussing future prospects for gender parity in Indian governance. It underscores the ongoing need for efforts to achieve equitable political participation.

**Keywords:** Women's political participation, India, governance, gender equality, representation, political empowerment, electoral politics, policymaking.

### **INTERSTATE WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS' SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND OCCUPATIONAL JUSTICE: A STUDY OF SALCETE TALUKA OF GOA**

**Vijaya Nemikal\* and Prabir Kumar Rath\*\***

**\*Corresponding Author - Assistant Professor of Geography & Ph. D. Research Scholar, Cluster Research Centre of Geography, Goa University, Goa**

**\*\* Professor of Geography & Ph.D. Guide, Cluster Research Centre of Geography, Goa University, Goa, Govt. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Khandola – Goa**

#### **Abstract:**

This study investigates the socio-economic status and quest for occupational justice among female migrant workers in Salcete Taluka of Goa in India. The study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data to explore the demographic and educational profiles, employment patterns and financial behaviours of 380 women currently working in urban areas of Salcete Taluka. The specific objectives of the study are to examine the demographic and educational profiles of women migrant workers. Additionally, it has aimed to assess employment patterns, reasons for migration and the challenges faced by women in urban settings among women migrant workers. The results show that most of these women are in their prime working years (20-59), but many lack higher education which limits their job options to white collar jobs and chances for financial improvement. The study finds that many women rely on casual and temporary jobs leading to financial uncertainty. While many migrate for marriage, economic reasons are also important. Furthermore, the role of social networks in helping women find jobs is significant. The study highlights the need for targeted formal and informal education and supportive policies to enhance the lives of these women and create an ambience for fair jobs. By coming in closer contacts with the interstate migrant women in Goa and getting an opportunity to listen to their experiences and expectations, this study recommends gender equity in wage parity, migration sensitive policies and economic justice promoting fair treatment in the job opportunities for female migrant workers. Ensuring issue of social security documents is expected to remove the apprehensions of hunger and exploitation by the small-time employers. **Keywords:** female migrant workers, occupational justice, employment patterns, financial behaviours, casual and temporary job, financial improvement, social security.

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**DOMESTIC LEGAL BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING “THE INDO-SRI LANKA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT”****Meenakshi Yadav (Research scholar) & Amisha Singh (Research scholar)****Department of Political Science, SLAS, Mody University of science and technology, Laxmangarh, Sikar****Abstract:**

“The Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA)” aims to boost economic cooperation. However, domestic legal barriers hinder its implementation in both countries. This research examines these obstacles and their impact on trade relations. It analyzes constitutional challenges, statutory conflicts, and administrative hurdles in “India and Sri Lanka”. The study employs a comparative approach to identify common and unique barriers. It explores how these legal impediments affect trade volumes and economic growth. The research also considers sector-specific impacts and investor confidence. Key findings reveal that constitutional power divisions create implementation challenges. Existing trade laws often clash with ISFTA provisions, causing regulatory conflicts. Bureaucratic inefficiencies and lack of institutional capacity further complicate matters. The paper proposes legal reforms and enhanced bilateral cooperation as potential solutions. It suggests harmonizing domestic laws with ISFTA provisions to facilitate smoother implementation. The research contributes to understanding the complex interplay between domestic legal systems and international trade agreements. It offers valuable insights for policymakers and trade negotiators in both countries. The findings have broader “implications for regional economic integration in South Asia”.

**Keywords:** Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement, domestic legal barriers, trade law, international trade, economic cooperation, legal harmonization.

**INFLUENCE OF STORE ATMOSPHERE ON CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENTS IN SPORTS RETAIL SECTOR****Miss. Aayushi Parashar****Research Scholar, J.N.V.U, Jodhpur, Rajasthan****Abstract:**

The role of store atmosphere in shaping customer engagement within the sports retail sector is increasingly pivotal, as retailers seek to enhance customer experiences and drive loyalty. This study examines how elements such as lighting, layout, music, and product displays influence customer emotions, perceptions, and interactions within sports retail environments. By analysing the direct and indirect impacts of these atmospheric factors on customer engagement metrics—such as time spent in-store, interaction levels, and purchase intentions—this research highlights the significance of well-designed physical spaces in fostering meaningful customer connections. The findings provide actionable insights for sports retailers to optimize their store environments, creating immersive experiences that cater to both performance-oriented and lifestyle-driven consumers. This study also offers strategic recommendations for integrating sensory and psychological elements into store design to maximize customer satisfaction and brand loyalty.

**Keywords:** Store Atmosphere, Customer Engagement, Sports Retail Sector, Customer Experience, Retail Design.

**Donation-Based vs. Equity Crowdfunding for Social Enterprises: A Conceptual Model and Theoretical Propositions****Dr Purushottam Vishnu Bhandare & Dr Gandharva Hemantkumar Pednekar****Abstract:**

This paper develops a comprehensive conceptual model for comparing donation-based and equity crowdfunding in the context of social enterprises. Drawing on multiple theoretical perspectives, including Signaling Theory (Spence, 1973), Social Capital Theory (Lin, 2001), and Stakeholder Theory (Freeman, 1984), we propose a framework that elucidates the distinct dynamics of these two crowdfunding models for social ventures. The study presents seven key theoretical propositions addressing aspects such as quality signaling, the role of social capital, platform features, herding behavior, governance challenges, and long-term outcomes. By integrating insights from social entrepreneurship, crowdfunding, and organizational theory literature, this

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conceptual model provides a nuanced understanding of how different factors influence crowdfunding success and post-funding performance for social enterprises. The paper contributes to the growing body of literature on social finance and offers practical implications for social entrepreneurs, crowdfunding platform developers, and policymakers. Future empirical research directions are suggested to test and refine the proposed theoretical framework.

**Keywords:** social entrepreneurship, crowdfunding, donation-based crowdfunding, equity crowdfunding, social finance, conceptual model.

**Green Entrepreneurship: Catalyzing Sustainable Innovation and Economic Growth**

**Miss. Aayushi Sharma, Research Scholar Apex University Jaipur, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Green entrepreneurship, which integrates environmental consciousness with business innovation, has emerged as a critical driver for sustainable economic growth. This study investigates the role of green entrepreneurship in addressing environmental challenges while fostering economic development. By examining how green entrepreneurs harness sustainable practices, renewable resources, and eco-friendly technologies, this research highlights the potential of green businesses to reduce ecological footprints and promote responsible consumption. Through case studies, industry analysis, and policy review, this paper provides a framework for supporting green entrepreneurship as an essential component of a resilient economy. The findings underscore the need for supportive policies, access to green funding, and innovative business models to catalyze sustainable ventures that balance profit with environmental responsibility.

**Keywords:** Green Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Innovation, Environmental Responsibility, Eco-friendly Business, Sustainable Economic Growth

**Environment And Social Life**

**Ruchika Sadevra**

**Department Of Geography S.G.N Khalsa PG College, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan, INDIA.**

**Abstract:**

Home is the first institution of a child that have major ties with students' overall life. The current study looked on the connection between secondary school pupils' performance and their home environment. The study's main goal was to ascertain how student academic achievement, physical amenities, and home interactions relate to one another. The study's participants were secondary school pupils. SPSS was used to examine the data that were gathered via a questionnaire. The gathered data was subjected to percentage, mean scores, standard deviation, and Pearson correlation analyses. The majority of respondents were content with their homes, despite the fact that a significant portion of them lacked separate study rooms and had very little opportunity for in-home discussion with household concerns.

**Keywords:** Domestic Environment; Family Members communication; Educational Performances.

**Building Healthy Futures: Education as a Catalyst for Women's Health Improvement**

**Ms. Deepika Singh**

**Assistant Professor, M.S.J. Govt. P.G. College, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)**

**Abstract:**

The connection between women's health and education is a pivotal factor in the development of societies. Education enhances women's knowledge, enabling informed decision-making regarding their health, family planning, nutrition, and access to healthcare services. Studies show that educated women are more likely to adopt healthy behaviors, such as seeking prenatal care, ensuring childhood immunizations, and preventing the spread of diseases like HIV/AIDS. Moreover, education empowers women to challenge harmful cultural practices, such as early marriage and gender-based violence, which can have detrimental health effects. Women's educational attainment also correlates with reduced maternal and infant mortality rates, improved reproductive health, and better mental well-being. Education enables women to make informed choices about

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their reproductive health, including family planning, contraception, and spacing of births. This reduces the risk of unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, and associated health risks. Education often provides women with better employment opportunities, financial independence, and social standing, which contribute to reduced stress and anxiety. Educated women are also more likely to seek help for mental health issues, have stronger support networks, and be aware of coping mechanisms for stress. Access to education further breaks the cycle of poverty, which directly impacts health outcomes, creating healthier future generations. Thus, fostering education for women is not just a pathway to individual empowerment but a key determinant of public health and social progress. This abstract highlights the interdependent nature of health and education in shaping women's lives and improving overall societal well-being.

**Keywords:** education, health, woman, empower, family, society, well-being.

### **INTEGRATING GREEN ACTIONS WITH DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES: A COMPREHENSIVE EXPLORATION**

**Dr. Neetu Malik,**

**Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi**

**Abstract:**

This comprehensive study delves into the interdisciplinary realms of disaster risk reduction (DRR), resource depletion, climate change, sustainable development, and the innovative concept of green nudges within the context of higher education institutions. The introductory chapter establishes the fundamental principles of disaster risk reduction, emphasizing the critical need for sustainable development practices to mitigate disaster risks. Resource scarcity, particularly in natural assets like oil, gas, coal, minerals, and water, is examined alongside its implications for exacerbating hazards and contributing to climate change. The escalating global demand for energy, predominantly met by fossil fuels, underscores the urgency of transitioning to renewable energy sources and implementing sustainable practices across sectors.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) emerges as a central figure in advocating for environmental protection, sustainable development, and climate action. Through its environmental assessment, governance, capacity-building, and sustainable development initiatives, UNEP collaborates with diverse stakeholders to address environmental challenges and advance global sustainability goals.

"The Little Book of Green Nudges" introduces a strategic approach to promoting sustainable behaviour through evidence-based nudges in higher education campuses. Green nudges, operating on the EAST framework (Easy, Attractive, Social, Timely), leverage behavioural insights to steer individuals and organizations towards eco-friendly choices, thereby fostering a culture of environmental stewardship.

The focus shifts to research fundamentals at Indraprastha College for Women, situated in Delhi, India. The college's demographic diversity, infrastructure, historical significance, and academic excellence set the stage for a comprehensive analysis of green actions awareness and daily practices among students. The study aims to sensitize individuals towards environmental safety, promote sustainable lifestyles, conserve energy and resources, reduce material consumption, and encourage sustainable travel.

**Keywords:** Green actions, environmental sustainability, practical strategies, environment conscious behaviour.

### **HUMAN RIGHTS: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

**OMPAL SINGH**

**RETIRED SENIOR LIBRARIAN, DISTRICT LIBRARY KARNAL-132001 (Haryana)**

**AND**

**Mrs SEEMA RANI (STUDENT)**

**M.Sc. (Computer Science), PGDCA, M.C.A, M.A. History (Pursuing)**

**Abstract:**

Human rights are those rights that are essential to human beings. Human rights include rights to life, freedom from torture, and freedom of separation. Every person is entitled to enjoy these rights without discrimination.

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Human rights are the rights of entity men and women to fundamental freedom. All through the ages, men have fought for their freedom. With the declaration of United Nations (UN) in 1945 and with the end of colonial rule most of the countries became free and the cause for the protection and promotion of human rights gathered momentum. The Constitution of India, one of the biggest treatises on human rights came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950. The Indian Constitution provides for fundamental rights, which include freedom of religion. Clauses also provide for freedom speech, as well as separation of executive and judiciary, and freedom of movement within the country and abroad. The Indian country also has a sovereign judiciary as well as bodies to look into issues of human rights. There are so many national and international challenges also before the human rights. The conditions of women have improved but not as much as thought. There are still many countries in which women have been denied such rights. Poverty could not be eradicated completely, people remain troubled in such a way that they are not able to survive and fight for their rights. Terrorism also has not ended completely across the world yet. This article highlights on the conception of human rights, nature and characteristics, types of human rights, international conventions of human rights, universal declaration of human rights and challenges before human rights.

**Keywords:** Human Rights, International Convention, Challenges.

**Photogalvanic study on solar energy conversion and storage for better results**

**Pratibha Sharma and Jayshree Rathore**

**Department of Chemistry, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur,  
Rajasthan, 342005, INDIA**

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** Better results on photo galvanic (PG) cells are reported in the present research, helping to achieve the goal of giving the world pollution-free environment for sustainable development. By using PG cells, which will boost electrical production, the research aims to increase electrical output. An in-depth analysis of the electrical output of PG cells is not of great interest to researchers. The aim of the research has been to improve the output of PG cells, and this has successfully demonstrated the effectiveness of the system through experimentation. **Methods:** The specially designed H shaped PG cell was studied for better electrical outcomes. The PG cell setup consists of two electrode, digital pH meter, resistance key, carbon pot, and microammeter. The system consisting of dye, surfactant, and reductant was examined in terms of photopotential (PP) and photocurrent (PC). **Findings:** The measured PC was 320.00  $\mu$ A, while the observed PP was 220.00 mV. The finest and most dependable renewable energy option to help the world's population meet their energy requirements is solar energy. **Novelty:** For the present power produced by photovoltaic cells, a suggested photochemical process was presented for the conversion of solar radiation energy. The main objective of the research was to greatly increase the production of power. The intended electrical outcomes were obtained by using the D+R+S PG cell arrangement.

**Keywords:** Solar energy, Photocurrent, Potential, Fill factor, Efficiency.

**Study of Photogalvanic Effect by using Natural Photosensitizer, Reductant and Surfactant for Solar Radiation Conversion and Storage**

**Shantanu Mishra and Sushil Kumar Yadav**

**Solar Photochemistry Research Lab, Department of Chemistry, Govt Dungar College, M.G.S. University,  
Bikaner, Rajasthan, India**

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** A study of research work has been put up for methodical work in the field of solar energy Photogalvanic cells. It was suggested and required to do experiments with PG cells in sunlight conditions. Improving the conversion of solar energy into electricity and storing it in PG cells is the goal of our study. **Method:** An H-shaped glass tube with two arms was manufactured using the specially developed PG cell. Many characteristics of a PG cell with an MG+D-Xylose+Tween-80 system was investigated. **Findings:** The open circuit voltage, voltage at dark, photopotential (PP), and photocurrent (PC) recorded in this investigation are

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1080.00 mV, 165.00 mV, 915.00 mV, and 674.00 mA, respectively. The Fill Factor (FF) and Conversion Efficiency (CE) that were observed 1.891% and 0.2732, respectively. Novelty: Through the adjustment of PG cells' numerous parameters, the effects of solar energy were investigated. Based on the aforementioned results, PG systems have demonstrated through experimentation that they are an effective system and should be further investigated, particularly with regard to improving solar energy output and storage.

Keywords: D-Xylose; photopotential; surfactant; Photocurrent; Natural dye.

**Photosensitizer as key component for ecofriendly environment in field of solar energy storage and conversion**

**Mohan Lal<sup>1</sup>, Sangeeta Gehlot<sup>2</sup>, Rekha Gehlot<sup>3</sup>, Ravi Gehlot<sup>4</sup>, Gaurav Raj Kachhawa<sup>5</sup> and KM Gangotri<sup>6</sup>**

<sup>1,2,6</sup>Department of Chemistry, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, 342005, INDIA

<sup>3,4</sup>Department of Chemistry, Shri Sumer PG College, JNVU, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, 342005,

<sup>5</sup>Department of Environment Science, Jodhpur Campus, IGNOU, New Delhi, 110068, INDIA

Abstract:

The most important component of human society that enters into progressive processes is energy. Any nation's only means of survival in terms of progress and security is through its access to energy. Solar energy is directly converted into electrical energy and stored using photogalvanic cells. The foundation of photogalvanic cells is the photochemical reaction that, upon activation by a photon, yields high energy products. These energy-dense compounds lose electrochemical energy, which causes the creation of electricity. A concrete research plan has been put forth for methodical investigation into the field of photogalvanic cells for the conversion of solar energy. It was suggested that experiments be conducted using solar parameters. Using various electrical outputs, the photogalvanic (PG) cells were investigated in terms of their fill factor, conversion efficiency, photocurrent, and photopotential. The values listed above are as follows: 128.0 minutes, 390.0  $\mu$ A, 1135.0 mV, 1.3834%, and 0.5361. Surfactant, dye and reductant-containing PG cells were investigated for their ability to convert solar energy into electrical output and store it. A thorough analysis of the suggested solar cell's reaction mechanism for producing photocurrent has been conducted.

Keywords: Renewable energy, Photocurrent, Photopotential, Fill factor, Conversion Efficiency.

**Issues and challenges relating to gender equality and women's empowerment in Rajasthan**

**GARIMA MEENA**

**Assistant Professor, Dept. of EAFM, SPC Govt. college Ajmer**

Abstract:

The term "gender" refers to the advantages and disadvantages of being male or female in terms of economic, social, and cultural factors. In most cultures, being a man or a woman is not solely determined by biological and physical characteristics. In the present paper, the topic of gender equality is discussed in relation to the objectives of women's empowerment. The empowerment of women and gender equality are two sides of the same coin. The empowerment of women is necessary for the advancement of gender equality and vice versa. Both have a number of dimensions that combined produce a variety of indicators throughout time. Over the past few decades, it has become increasingly clear that women's empowerment and gender equality are essential to both social and economic progress as well as to the wellbeing of nations. In comparison to men, women over the world have fewer possibilities to participate in the economy, less access for both basic and higher education, higher threats to their safety and health, as well as less political representation. The scenario of gender inequality in the current pandemic crises in India is examined in this paper, as well as the types of inequality. In this paper, we emphasize the significance of gender equality for women's empowerment, gender inequality for development, and gender mainstreaming for development. The purpose of this study is to evaluate India's progress toward the dual objectives of gender equality and women's empowerment. It also focuses on the factors that influence the measures of gender equality and women's empowerment that have been identified. According to the report, there is ample proof that gender equality can foster economic growth.

Keywords: Gender, Attributes, Empowerment, Inequality, Economic Development.

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### Financial Inclusion in India: An Overview

\*Satyabrata Mallick

Research Scholar, PG Department of Commerce, Fakir Mohan University

#### Abstract:

Financial inclusion refers to the process of ensuring that individuals and businesses, particularly those from underserved or marginalized segments, have access to affordable, timely, and appropriate financial products and services. These services include banking, credit, insurance, savings, and payment systems that are delivered in a responsible and sustainable way. The primary goal of financial inclusion is to integrate people who are excluded from the formal financial system—such as the poor, rural populations, and small enterprises—into mainstream financial networks, thereby enabling them to participate in the economy more effectively. Financial inclusion in India is not merely about access to banking services but is central to creating a more equitable, stable, and prosperous society. This article explores the evolution and opportunities of financial inclusion in India, focusing on the policies implemented by the Indian government, the role of technology, and the social and economic impacts of increased financial access. It also discusses future directions for promoting greater financial inclusion.

### Gender Justice in Rajasthan: Challenges and Pathways to Empowerment

Sumitra Gupta, G. D. M. L. Patwari College, SriMadhopur, Rajasthan

#### Abstract:

Gender justice is the pursuit of equal rights and opportunities for individuals of all genders. Rajasthan, known for its vibrant traditions and diverse communities, faces significant challenges rooted in deep-seated cultural norms and socio-economic inequalities. Patriarchal values often confine women to traditional roles, limiting their access to education and economic opportunities. This cultural backdrop is compounded by high rates of gender-based violence, including domestic abuse and honor killings, which instill fear and discourage women from asserting their rights. Educational disparities remain stark, particularly in rural areas, where girls often drop out due to familial obligations or societal pressure. Economic participation is equally imbalanced, with women primarily engaged in informal labor, lacking access to resources and support systems. However, pathways to empowerment are emerging through targeted initiatives.

Educational programs focused on skill development can enhance women's employability and independence, while promoting entrepreneurship can foster economic self-sufficiency. Health initiatives that ensure access to reproductive healthcare and nutrition are crucial for women's well-being. Additionally, increasing awareness of legal rights and strengthening the enforcement of protective laws can empower women to challenge injustices and seek justice. Collaborative efforts among government bodies, NGOs and community organizations are vital for creating sustainable change. Through addressing both the cultural and structural barriers to gender justice, Rajasthan can pave the way for a more equitable society where women are empowered to thrive, contributing to their communities and the broader economy. Ultimately, fostering gender justice not only benefits women but enriches society as a whole, leading to a more just and inclusive future.

Keywords: Community, Cultural norms, Economic disenfranchisement, Empowerment, Gender justice.

### Morphological Analysis (Land Use and Land Cover) of Gurugram city, 2021

\*Mr. Rajesh, \*PhD Scholar

Department of Geography, Baba Mastnath University, Asthal Bohar Rohtak.

\*\* Dr Sunila Kumari \*\*Assistant Professor

Department of Geography, Baba Mastnath University Asthal Bohar Rohtak 124021

#### Abstract:

This research paper aims to provide a status of the land use and land cover in Gurugram city Gurugram, a rapidly growing city in the National Capital Region of India, has witnessed substantial urbanisation and developmental activities. The study employs remote sensing and GIS techniques to assess the land use and land

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cover, identify key drivers, and evaluate the environmental implications. The findings of this research can serve as a valuable resource for urban planning, sustainable development, and environmental conservation efforts in Gurugram. In this paper main objective have been chosen to analyse land use and land cover data for Gurugram city (2021), The paper has presented a detailed result of the analysis, highlighting the evolution of land use and land cover in Gurugram. It has been discussed the role of factors such as rapid urbanization, industrialization, and infrastructure development in driving these changes. Understanding the land use dynamics in Gurugram is crucial for informed decision-making in urban planning and policy formulation.

Keywords: Gurugram, Land use/Landcover, Urbanization.

### FLORA OF RAJASTHAN DESERT

Dr. Krati Sharma

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, M.S.J. Govt. P. G. College, Bharatpur (Raj.)

Abstract:

More than sixty percent of the great Indian desert also known as Thar desert is located in Rajasthan state. Rest of the portion of the desert extends into Gujrat, Punjab and Haryana. The western part of Rajasthan is a desert because here in summers the temperature remains very high and also due to very less rainfall. Due to this the area has to face acute water scarcity, hence the vegetal cover is also very scarce. The desert vegetation is mostly xerophytic which includes herbaceous, thorny shrubs and drought resistant trees. Towards the west of the state, there are typical arid zone plants. Plants have to adapt themselves to survive in that environment and to minimize water loss. Plants commonly found in Rajasthan are Babul, Khejri, Acacia, Khair, Keekar, Beri, Dhokara, Salar, Palash, Bamboo, Tamarix, Zizyphus, Euphorbia, Gum arabica, Cactus etc. These plants have small leaves, thorns and waxy cuticle to reduce water loss or evapo-transpiration.

Key Words: Xerophytic, Vegetation, Desert, Evapo transpiration.

### A Comparative Study of Fundamental and Technical Analysis on Defense Sector of India

Toshabanta Bhoi1, Dr. Ramesh Chandra Das 2

Doctoral Research Scholar, P.G. Department of Commerce, Fakir Mohan university.

Ramesh Chandra Das, Bhadrak Auto. College Bhadrak (Affiliation to FMU)

Abstract:

Investment is the deployment of capital to assets anticipated to provide returns over time. Acquiring shares on the stock exchange represents one of the most advantageous high-risk, high-return investments. Fundamental and technical analyses assist in mitigating risk. Fundamental analysis is employed to comprehend the trends and growth of the economy, industry, and company. For this study, the investor employed many metrics such as EPS, PE ratio, book value, and ROE. Technical analysis is employed to comprehend the price movements of equities and indices. For this research, the investor employed many tools such as Trend, Support and Resistance, RSI, and MACD. This analysis enables investors to identify low-risk firms within the Nifty military sector. There are no analytical techniques or strategies to identify risk-free stocks. This study identifies successful stocks within the Nifty defense sector.

Keywords: Fundamental analysis and technical analysis.

### ROLE OF CYBER LAWS IN NATIONAL SECURITY

Ram Kishore Meena

Assistant Professor Law, Government Law College, Alwar (Raj)

Abstract:

The rapid advancement of technology has transformed the nature of national security, placing cyber law at the forefront of defence strategies. This article examines the critical role of cyber law in safeguarding national security, highlighting its functions in preventing cyber threats, protecting critical infrastructure, and ensuring the integrity of governmental and private sector operations. As nations face an increasing number of cyberattacks—from statesponsored hacking to cyber terrorism—the establishment of comprehensive cyber legal frameworks is essential for effective response and mitigation. Cyber law encompasses regulations that

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govern online conduct, enforce accountability, and facilitate cooperation among nations. By providing legal recourse against cybercriminal activities, it enhances the ability of law enforcement to combat threats and protect sensitive information. Furthermore, international agreements, such as the Budapest Convention, promote collaborative efforts in addressing transnational cybercrime, underscoring the need for unified approaches in an interconnected world. The article also discusses the challenges posed by the evolving cyber landscape, including the necessity for adaptive legislation that can address emerging technologies and tactics used by cyber adversaries. Through case studies and analysis of existing legal frameworks, it highlights best practices and lessons learned in the implementation of cyber laws that bolster national security. In conclusion, cyber law plays an indispensable role in national security by establishing a robust legal infrastructure that not only deters cyber threats but also fosters resilience and public trust in digital systems.

**Keywords:** Cyber Law, National Security, Cyber Threats, Legal Framework, International Cooperation, Cybercrime.

### **BURNING PLASTIC POLYMERS WASTE OUTDOORS IS A SERIOUS GLOBAL HEALTH CONCERN**

<sup>[1]\*</sup>Sumit Kumar <sup>[2]</sup>Anil Kumar <sup>[3]</sup>Sadhna

<sup>[1]</sup> Assistant professor Chemistry, <sup>[2]</sup><sup>[3]</sup> Assistant professor Geography,  
Baby Happy Modern P.G. College Hanumangarh (Raj.)

**Abstract:** Across the world, it is common practice to burn mixed garbage containing plastics outdoors, which releases harmful gas emissions and ash deposits that are bad for the environment and human health. Plastic pollution is a serious environmental issue, but it's frequently confused with plastic trash, and burning plastics outside contributes to pollution in the air, land, and water. Burning plastics outside emits a lot of harmful pollutants that harm human health and the environment, such as fine particles and black carbon, which plays a major role in climate change. When burning plastic garbage, the most harmful chemicals that are frequently discharged into the air include Nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polycyclic organic matter (POMs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), benzo(a)pyrene (BAP) and polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), Toxic substances including dioxin and heavy metals and furans; prolonged exposure to these compounds can cause cancer and disrupt hormone processes. Burning garbage can have long-term negative effects on health. Thus, efforts to enhance public awareness of plastic pollution frequently result in a rise in open burning. From this vantage point, we highlight this crucial but frequently disregarded aspect of plastic pollution as a pressing worldwide health concern. We also support initiatives to educate people about the dangers of open burning and stress the need to phase out some particularly harmful plastics from high-churn, single-use consumer products. Using a harm reduction strategy, we then recommend taking preventative steps to lessen the health hazards associated with open burning by concentrating on the plastics and packaging materials that burn with the greatest toxicity.

**Keywords:** Plastic Pollution, Waste, Air Pollution, Plastic Burning.

### **THE STUDY ON UNDERSTANDING WOMEN FINANCIAL LITERACY AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION**

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Assistant professor

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Department of Management Studies, Navi Mumbai

and

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Dr. Niranjana Bohra

Research Guide, Associate Professor

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Faculty of Commerce and Management, Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur.

**Abstract:**

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Women's financial literacy helps bridge gender gaps in economic participation, improves decision-making within households, and fosters economic resilience. Despite these advantages, a significant gender disparity persists in access to financial education, which restricts women's ability to participate fully in the economy. In a world where financial systems are becoming increasingly complex, financial literacy is a vital skill for ensuring personal and economic growth. This study explores the relationship between women's financial literacy and its impact on their socio-economic transformation, emphasizing how improved financial knowledge can lead to informed decision-making and greater economic participation.

This research highlights the importance of financial education in equipping women with the necessary skills to manage personal finances, savings, investments, and access to credit. It examines how women's financial literacy influences their ability to engage with formal financial institutions, start businesses, and contribute to household income stability. Additionally, the study investigates the broader societal effects of enhancing women's financial capabilities, including poverty reduction, improved family well-being, by focusing on the Indian context, this study highlights the barriers, progress, and the transformative potential of financial literacy programs designed to uplift women from diverse socio-economic backgrounds. The thematic analysis of qualitative data in this research focuses on understanding the lived experiences of women regarding financial literacy and its impact on their socio-economic transformation. The qualitative data was collected through in-depth discussions to examine the extent to which financial literacy influences women's empowerment, their participation in the workforce, and their ability to access financial Products, contributing to both individual and community-level development.

**Keywords:** Financial Literacy, socio economic Transformation, financial Independence, Investment, Financial System.

**To identify and analyze the historical & modern water supply system and structure of the Narnaul city using geoinformatics techniques**  
**Sushmita and Dr. Salahuddin Mohd.**

**School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Niwai, Tonk, Rajasthan, India**

**Abstract:**

Like other essential ingredients for life on Earth, water is life. Both the volume and form of the water have altered throughout time. Water scarcity is an issue Mahendergarh's city of Narnaul is now dealing with. The current analysis is based on the structure and history and contemporary water supply system of the city of Narnaul. Due to a water scarcity, three significant sources of the city of Narnaul's principal water supply have been investigated and evaluated using secondary and primary survey data. Water is supplied to the city of Narnaul via a canal, pond, tube-well, and water plant. The state government of Haryana and the municipal council are in charge of all these water bodies. The population is rising swiftly along with the town. As a result, some basic necessities needed to specifically attend to the needs of the residents of this area are missing. These days, the crisis that jeopardizes supplies of drinking water and the scarcity of water are severe issues. Prior to 1985, wells provided the majority of the city's water supply; however, because to rising fluoride levels and declining water levels, the town's residents had no clean source of water. In an attempt to increase urban water supplies, two water plants were built in the town's outside regions in 1987, but the project was unsuccessful. In an attempt to improve the outcomes of these endeavors, a large-scale experiment was initiated in 2014 with the population being the base through 2030, in order to spare the community from these dire circumstances related to water supply. **Keywords:** Narnaul, Water, Historical, Modern, Watersupply.

**Sustainable Development in India: Need of the Hour**

**Dr. Anamika Shekhawat**

**Assistant Professor, Economics, Govt. College, Sumerpur (Pali).**

**Abstract:**

With the increase in population, urbanization and globalization, India has accelerated its development process, becoming a key economic power of the world. But the question prevails, at what cost? Currently, India is

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experiencing rapid and widespread environmental degradation at alarming rates. Destruction of our water resources, excessive increase in air-borne respirable small particulate matter and excessive use of pesticides and insecticides in agriculture have flagged concerns of public health. Tremendous pressure is placed upon the country's land and natural resources to support the massive overpopulation. Though efforts are being made but sustainability and inclusive growth seem to be far-fetched thoughts. This paper highlights the global goals of sustainable development. It also aims to focus on the sustainable development initiatives taken up by the Indian government in the last two decades.

Also, the paper throws light on the strategies necessary for sustainable development in India.

Objectives:

- To overview the various global goals of sustainable development.
- To review the prevailing government policies and initiatives taken up for sustainable development.
- To make an assessment of the strategies necessary for sustainable development in India.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Environmental degradation, inclusive growth.

**Artificial intelligence and its beneficial effects on society.**

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Government Girls P.G. College, Magra Punjala, Jodhpur,  
Rajasthan, India.**

Abstract:

Artificial intelligence (AI) has been a topic of growing interest and research in diverse fields, including better education. It has become a part of many people's daily lives. Digital assistants in homes and offices, such as Amazon's Alexa or Apple's Siri, are few examples of artificial intelligence in everyday life. Now Chat GPT, an artificial intelligence-enabled chat-bot, can actually create conversational dialogues like a human being. Artificial intelligence helped society through increased efficiency and productivity. It has also improved accuracy and decision making. There are clear signs of widespread use and impact of artificial intelligence in the present as well as in the future. Artificial intelligence has made it possible for machines to receive large amounts of digital data, crunch it, and then convert it into practical action, independent of human intervention. Different types of artificial intelligence technology are used in education (Nemorin et al., 2022). Enormously includes plagiarism detection, exam integrity (Ade-Ibijola et al., 2022). The increasing incidence of artificial intelligence (AI) in higher education and other fields of human life underscores the need to explore its positive implications on moral, social, and educational dynamics in the zone. The use of AI has already improved efficiency, reduced costs, and increased accuracy in various fields. The aim of this article is to explore the impact of AI in our lives, including its use in the digitalization of society. The findings also highlight the effectiveness and efficiency of AI and also look at its advancements in education and its potential for the future.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, beneficial, effects, society, education.

### **TRANSITION OF ST POPULATION IN WESTERN GHAT VILLAGES OF GOA: A STUDY OF CAVOREM-PIRLA VILLAGE PANCHAYAT OF QUEPEM SUB-DIVISION**

**\*Sachin Chandrakant Gaonkar & \*\*Prabir Kumar Rath**

**\*Research Scholar (CRC, Govt. College, Khandola) and Asst. Professor of Geography, Ganpat Parsekar  
College of Education, Harmal, Goa.**

**\*\*Prof. of Geography and Ph. D. Guide, CRC, Govt. College, Khandola-Marcela, Goa-403107.**

Abstract:

ST population are the original settlers of the land in Western Ghats of Goa, who are in the phase of remarkable transformation in their socio-economic characteristics. This study investigates the transition of Scheduled Tribe population in Goa in general and specifically focusing on the Cavorem-Pirla village panchayat in Quepem Sub-Division of Goa. Historically and agriculturally significant the study region has witnessed a profound shift from traditional agricultural practices to non-agricultural activities driven by factors and influence of modernization and changing lesser straining economic opportunities. The younger generations

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increasingly prefer seeking employment in urban centres; thereby, traditional livelihoods and cultural identities are facing challenges. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach the research incorporates qualitative and quantitative data gathered through field surveys, personal interviews through structured questionnaire-schedule and focus group discussions with ST households. Findings reveal the intricate pressures of modernization highlighting the necessity of promoting economic growth with emphasis on women workforce participation and youth employment. The study also assesses the effectiveness of local governance in provision of the access to basic facilities, addressing the rights and needs of the resident population. There is diversity in the development of ST population, where some wards of Cavorem-Pirla panchayat are still isolated from the development initiatives in getting access to the basic amenities and healthcare facilities. The primitive lifestyle and occupations are gradually diminishing accompanied by the emerging opportunities for them. The study has brought up actionable recommendations for empowering local communities to promote agricultural practices and develop self-employment opportunities for the all-round welfare and development of the ST population in their original and nearby habitat.

**Keywords:** ST, Transition, Western Ghat, habitat.

### **Social Economic transformation of Barmer district after oil exploration**

**Dr. Pushpa Kumari**

**Assistant Professor (Guest faculty), department of geography, JNVU Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

The socio-economic transformation of Barmer District, located in Rajasthan, India, has undergone significant changes following the discovery and exploration of oil in the region. Traditionally, Barmer was an economically backward and drought-prone area, primarily dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry. However, the discovery of vast oil reserves by Cairn India (now Vedanta Limited) in 2004 marked a turning point. The influx of oil-related industries spurred economic development, job creation, and infrastructure growth. This transformation has led to a diversification of livelihoods, improved access to education, healthcare, and basic services. The district has also witnessed migration patterns, with skilled and semi-skilled labor moving in, altering the social fabric. Despite these positive changes, challenges remain, including environmental concerns, income inequality, and sustainable development issues. This paper aims to analyze the extent of Barmer's socio-economic transformation post-oil exploration, focusing on the impacts on local communities, economic structures, and long-term sustainability.

**Keywords:** Transformation, exploration, social-economic, sustainability, livelihood and environmental

### **The ethical context of social philosophy in contemporary India**

**Prof. Rajeshwari Meena<sup>1</sup> and Prof. Dharmendra Kumar<sup>2</sup>**

**1Department of Philosophy, M.S.J. Govt. College, Bharatpur (Raj.) INDIA**

**2Department of Chemistry, M.S.J. Govt. College, Bharatpur (Raj.) INDIA**

**Abstract:** Public and academic philosophical thinking in contemporary India provides evidence that philosophy and religion have never been truly separated, although there have been attempts to bring philosophy closer to science and, thus, create two autonomous systems. In light of these changes, some authors have formed and are developing modern ethical and social theories. Moreover, feminism and gender studies have appeared in the panorama of changing philosophical and sociological thinking in India, embracing gender equality in contemporary Indian society.

There has been increasing interest in sociological research and a critical interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi's spiritual message in the cause of India's independence, whose thoughts authors engaged in contemporary ethical problems believe to be impractical and useless today. Existentialism as a philosophical stream earned broad public acceptance and played a significant role in the history of modern philosophical thinking in India in the second half of the 20th century.

**Keywords:** modern ethical and social theories, feminism, gender studies, Gandhism, existentialism

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**Petrological and geochemical investigation to evaluate mineralization potential in granites around Khejarla, Jodhpur district, Malani Igneous Suite, Northwestern Rajasthan.**

**Deva Ram Meghwal\*, Prakash Garg and Roop Kishor Yadav**

**Department of Geology, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner**

**Abstract:**

Minerals extracted from earth are basic raw material for construction, manufacturing, agriculture and energy supply. Malani Igneous Suite of rocks constitutes the largest orogenic felsic magmatism activity in the northwestern part of India and extends up to Sindh province in Pakistan during late proterozoic. The area around Khejarla about 65 km north-east of Jodhpur city shows outcrops of granites at and around villages Khejarla, Jaliwara, Nanan, Madaliya, Rawaniana, Riya and Roop Nagar etc. These are post-Delhi granites shows medium to coarse grained, leucocratic to equigranular porphyritic textures. Interestingly, the periods have shown tin-tungsten mineralization in the equivalent granites elsewhere, also these granites can serve as source for calcrete type uranium. Detailed petrological and geochemical analyses of selected rock sample have been performed in the present study. Geochemical analyses by XRF for major oxides and trace elements and ICP-MS for Rare Earth Elements (REE). Field evidence shows siliceous metasomatism in the later stage of crystallization of granite and milky white veins intruded in pink granite may be potential source for mineralization. Petrographic study reveals mutual disposition and replacement relationship in two generation of feldspars in the granites of study area. The geochemical data granites of study area show very low K/Rb ratio, Ba/Rb ratio and very high Rb/Sr ratio which is characteristics of highly evolved melts. The average K/Rb, Ba/Rb and Rb/Sr of granitic rocks of highly evolved melts will be less than 100, less than 0.25 and more than 5 respectively. The granites of study area are low calcium granites and having characters of highly evolved magma because average Ba/Rb, K/Rb and Rb/Sr are much higher than average ratio. Granites of investigation areas show high Rb, low Sr, low Nb values. Present attempt proposed to possibilities of some mineralization associated with granites and must have been formed in the last phase of the magmatism.

**Keywords:** Geochmical, Granites, Malani Igneous Suite, Mineralization, Petrology.

**JUDICIAL ACTIVISM IN INDIA**

**Arvind Pratap Singh, assistant professor, (political science)**

**Government College chhabra district baran rajasthan.**

**Abstract:**

Out of several mandates of the Indian Constitution, one of the most important is that of the State's duty to ensure justice, liberty, equality and fraternity in the country, and accordingly the State takes several measures and steps to fulfill its duty. Along with this obligation of state, the Indian constitution confers power to the judicial branch to review and keep check on such actions of the State as Judiciary is said to be the protector of Fundamental rights of citizens and the Indian judiciary is working actively to perform these functions. Judges can use judicial activism as a means of promoting justice and effecting change. A vital part of our judicial system is played by judges. They decide cases in court and interpret the law. However, occasionally, they do more than merely enforce the current laws. They might become more involved and make choices that affect society more profoundly. We call this judicial activism.

Black's Law Dictionary defines judicial activism as: "a philosophy of judicial decision-making whereby judges allow their personal views about public policy, among other factors, to guide their decisions, usually with the suggestion that adherents of this philosophy tend to find constitutional violations and are willing to ignore precedent".

When the courts have the authority to examine State actions, judicial activism takes place. The Indian Constitution's Article 13 in conjunction with Articles 32 and 226 grants the higher court the authority to declare any legislative, executive, or administrative action unconstitutional if it violates the constitution through judicial scrutiny.

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**“AI in Human Life: Transforming Society and Enhancing Daily Experiences”**

**Ms. Sania Kukkar**  
Assistant Professor

**Dr. Arti Bajaj**  
Associate Professor

**Ms. Sarita Nehra**  
Assistant Professor

**Abstract:**

In today's world, artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming a powerful force that is changing many facets of daily existence and improving human experiences. This essay examines the various applications of AI in social, professional, and personal spheres, emphasising how it may improve decision-making, simplify chores, and promote connectivity. Through an analysis of AI applications in healthcare, education, transportation, and entertainment, we show how these technologies are enhancing productivity, customising offerings, and opening up creative avenues for solving difficult problems. In addition, we discuss privacy concerns, bias, and the future of labour as well as ethical challenges and societal ramifications of widespread AI use. In the end, this study emphasises the need for a balanced approach to AI integration, stressing the significance of human-technology cooperation to guarantee a future in which AI improves

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence (AI), Human Experience, Daily Life, Society Transformation, Personalization

**Millets Production Dynamics in Rajasthan: Assessing Trends, Challenges, and Opportunities**

**Dr. Shilpi Saini**  
Assistant Professor, Department of Economics,  
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India

**Abstract:**

Millets, as drought-resistant crops, have historically played a central role in Rajasthan's agriculture. Despite a decline in cultivation, they are gaining renewed importance due to their nutritional value and climate resilience. This research examines production trends of millets in Rajasthan, highlighting their economic contributions to the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP), which rose from 2.0% in 2018-19 to 2.4% in 2022-23. The analysis reveals an increase in millet cultivation area from 3.2 million hectares in 2018 to 3.7 million hectares in 2023, with production volumes growing to 5.4 million metric tons. Challenges persist, including market access issues and climate-related risks, threatening the viability of millet farming. The study explores the social and environmental benefits of millets, such as enhancing food security and promoting sustainable farming practices. It discusses potential policy solutions, including government procurement programs and marketing initiatives, to support millet cultivation. By providing actionable recommendations, this paper aims to foster a comprehensive understanding of millet farming's role in Rajasthan's agricultural landscape and its potential to contribute to rural livelihoods and climate adaptation.

**Keywords:** Millets, Rajasthan, Climate Resilience, Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security, Economic Contribution.

**Artificial Intelligence Recent Trends and Applications**

**Prakash Garg**  
Asst. Professor Department of Geology  
Govt. Dungar college Bikaner

**Abstract:**

AI is an abbreviation for artificial intelligence is important technology that support in daily life as well as in industry. Now a days AI is very emerging technology in our life. It will change the life style of everyone from Technology Industry to normal people. AI used in many ways in our daily lives, including. For Example, now a days School uses the AI software for attendance using face recognition. AI-powered digital assistants like Siri and Alexa can understand commands, respond to questions, and perform tasks like making appointments, sending emails, and setting alarms. AI-powered recommendation systems can suggest what to watch on streaming services like Netflix, based on your viewing history. AI can help protect your money by identifying unusual spending patterns and flagging potential fraud.

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The best example is a driver-less car. The car is fully controlled by the AI software that sense the signals, road angle help you find the fastest route to your destination by analysing real-time traffic data and road closures. Most ICT models are overly dependent on big data, lack a self-idea function, and are complicated. AI is used in many other ways, including online shopping, web search, machine translation, and cybersecurity. Innovative technologies, such as corporate cooperation and deep learning, are emerging. In this paper, we are mainly focusing on the broader and narrower range of artificial intelligence field, its utilities highlighting its computing power, its smart devices and future advancements.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Smart Car, ICT, Robotics.

### **INTERSTATE WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS' SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND OCCUPATIONAL JUSTICE: A STUDY OF SALCETE TALUKA OF GOA**

**Vijaya Nemikal\***

**Assistant Professor of Geography & Ph. D. Research Scholar,  
Cluster Research Centre of Geography, Goa University, Goa**

**Prabir Kumar Rath\*\***

**Professor of Geography & Ph.D. Guide, Cluster Research Centre of Geography, Goa University, Goa, Govt.  
College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Khandola – Goa**

**Abstract:**

This study investigates the socio-economic status and quest for occupational justice among female migrant workers in Salcete Taluka of Goa in India. The study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data to explore the demographic and educational profiles, employment patterns and financial behaviours of 380 women currently working in urban areas of Salcete Taluka. The specific objectives of the study are to examine the demographic and educational profiles of women migrant workers. Additionally, it has aimed to assess employment patterns, reasons for migration and the challenges faced by women in urban settings among women migrant workers. The results show that most of these women are in their prime working years (20-59), but many lack higher education which limits their job options to white collar jobs and chances for financial improvement. The study finds that many women rely on casual and temporary jobs leading to financial uncertainty. While many migrate for marriage, economic reasons are also important. Furthermore, the role of social networks in helping women find jobs is significant. The study highlights the need for targeted formal and informal education and supportive policies to enhance the lives of these women and create an ambience for fair jobs. By coming in closer contacts with the interstate migrant women in Goa and getting an opportunity to listen to their experiences and expectations, this study recommends gender equity in wage parity, migration sensitive policies and economic justice promoting fair treatment in the job opportunities for female migrant workers. Ensuring issue of social security documents is expected to remove the apprehensions of hunger and exploitation by the small-time employers.

Keywords: female migrant workers, occupational justice, employment patterns, financial behaviours, casual and temporary job, financial improvement, social security.

### **Revolutionizing Education: The Transformative Role of Artificial Intelligence in Pedagogy.**

**Dr. Rajesh Kumar Kasana**

**Assistant Professor**

**Department of Mathematics, SBK Govt. PG College, Jaisalmer-345001, Rajasthan, India**

**Abstract:**

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education pedagogy has revolutionized the learning landscape, offering unprecedented opportunities for personalized, efficient, and effective instruction. This paper explores the transformative role of AI in education, highlighting its potential to enhance teacher productivity, student engagement, and academic outcomes. AI-powered tools, such as adaptive learning systems, intelligent tutoring systems, and natural language processing, enable real-time feedback, automated grading, and tailored learning pathways. Moreover, AI-driven analytics facilitate data-driven decision-making, identifying knowledge gaps

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and optimizing instructional strategies. The study discusses the benefits, challenges, and future directions of AI-driven education, emphasizing the need for strategic implementation, teacher training, and ethical considerations. By harnessing AI's capabilities, educators can create immersive, inclusive, and impactful learning environments, redefining the future of education.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Education Pedagogy, Personalized Learning, Adaptive Learning, Intelligent Tutoring Systems.

**Navigating the Dual Nature of Socio-Economic Transformation: Opportunities and Challenges in a Globalized Era**

**Dr. Vandana Gupta, Head, Department of Commerce & Management Studies**

**L M College of Science & Technology, Jodhpur**

**Mr. Junaid Hushain, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce & Management Studies**

**L M College of Science & Technology, Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

Socio-economic transformation refers to the fundamental shifts occurring within societies and economies due to globalization, technological advancements, demographic changes, and evolving governance frameworks. These transformations present numerous opportunities, including economic growth, technological innovation, and inclusive development. They offer pathways for marginalized groups to integrate into the economy, enhance global connectivity, and foster sustainable development by adopting green technologies. However, these transformations also bring substantial challenges. Income inequality often widens as rapid changes can leave vulnerable populations behind. Job displacement due to automation and technological advancements threatens traditional employment sectors, while environmental degradation intensifies with increased industrial activity. Cultural shifts may challenge societal norms, and effective governance is required to manage the complexity of these changes. This paper explores the dual nature of socio-economic transformation by examining both its potential benefits and associated risks. By identifying key strategies to balance growth with equity, sustainability, and inclusion, it provides insights into how societies can navigate these shifts for a more equitable and prosperous future. This abstract captures the essence of the topic, providing a balanced view of both the opportunities and challenges inherent in socio-economic transformation.

**Keywords:** Socio- Economic, transformation, society, economies, opportunities, challenges.

**Tourism and Socio-Economic Development in Rajasthan: Impact, Challenges, and Sustainable Strategies**

**Bablu Solanki Saini**

**Research Scholar, Department of Business Finance and Economics, Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, Jai Narain Vyas (State) University, Jodhpur**

**Durga Singh**

**Research Scholar, Department Of Geography, Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, (Deemed to be University) Udaipur, Raj.**

**Vinod Kumar**

**Research Scholar, Department of Accounting, Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, Jai Narain Vyas (State) University, Jodhpur.**

**Vikram Sherawat**

**Research Scholar, Department of Business Finance and Economics,**

**Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, Jai Narain Vyas (State) University, Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

Tourism has by now revealed itself as a very productive economic activity in the development of society especially in the area of cultural values and natural resources. Rajasthan due to its rich culture, history and tourism heritage in the form of forts, palaces and the desert iconism of the state is one of the most visited places

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

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across India. This paper therefore evaluates the effects of tourism on socio-economic development of Rajasthan, lessons that the state has learnt, and sustainable solutions to those challenges. Secondary data relating to government sources, tourism statistics and literature review are used to analyse the data.

Keywords: Tourism, Socio-economic development, Rajasthan, Sustainable strategies, Cultural heritage.

### RELATION OF PILGRIMAGE AND RELIGIOUS TOURISM WITH SOCIO-CULTURAL FABRIC OF VRINDAVAN

**Praveen Kumar**  
Research Scholar,  
Department of Geography,  
Government Dungar College, Bikaner

**Vinod Singh**  
Professor  
Department of Geography,  
Government Dungar College, Bikaner

#### Abstract:

India's vibrant culture is deeply intertwined with its thriving religious tourism and pilgrimage industry. The country's long and storied history has given rise to a diverse array of sacred sites that draw pilgrims and visitors from around the world. These hallowed spaces serve not only as places of worship and spiritual contemplation, but also as windows into India's profound religious traditions and architectural wonders. India's religious tourism and pilgrimage is marked by its remarkable diversity. The country is a mosaic of numerous faiths, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Islam, and Christianity, among others. Each religion has its own sacred sites, pilgrimage destinations, and festivals that draw in devoted followers as well as intrigued travelers.

Religious tourism and pilgrimage are the type of religious tourism. religious tourism and pilgrimage motivate people who believe in religion and spirituality to visit the pilgrim sites. In India there are numerous pilgrim sites of different religion which attract a huge number of tourists all over the world to visit these sites and attain experience of built environment. But, most of the pilgrim sites lies in non-urban areas, that is in small towns, villages or in mountains, and due to high influx of tourist to these places and rapid growth of urbanization these places are getting disturbed and deteriorated due to insufficient resources to match the inflow of tourist, which is bringing high pressure on built environment, dilapidating heritage etc (Kiran Shinde,2012).

#### The Role of Digital Forensic Accounting in Detecting and Preventing Financial Fraud in the Digital Age

**Avinash Vyas**  
Assistant professor

at Lahoo Memorial College of Science & Technology, Jodhpur (RAJ.)

#### Abstract:

As financial transactions and corporate data increasingly migrate to digital platforms, financial fraud risks have intensified, calling for innovative approaches to fraud detection and prevention. Digital forensic accounting has emerged as a crucial discipline for identifying, analyzing, and mitigating financial fraud in the digital age. This study explores the methodologies and tools used in digital forensic accounting to detect irregularities, uncover fraudulent activities, and strengthen financial oversight. By leveraging advanced technologies such as data analytics, machine learning, and blockchain, digital forensic accounting offers timely insights that are vital for protecting organizational integrity and ensuring compliance with financial regulations. This research underscores the importance of integrating digital forensic practices into corporate governance frameworks and provides practical strategies for forensic accountants, regulators, and auditors to combat fraud effectively. The findings highlight the need for specialized training, advanced forensic tools, and a proactive approach to foster a secure financial ecosystem in an increasingly digitized world.

Keywords: Digital Forensic Accounting, Data Analytics in Finance, Financial Fraud Detection, Fraud Prevention, Digital Age Compliance

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**Evaluating the Role of Forensic Accounting in Detecting Financial Frauds: Techniques, Challenges, and Future Directions**

**Dr. ABHILASHA MATHUR**

**Assistant professor, Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, L M College of Science and Technology (Autonomous), Jodhpur, India**

**Abstract:**

With the rise of complex financial transactions and an increasingly digital economy, forensic accounting has become a crucial field for detecting and mitigating financial fraud. This study explores the role of forensic accounting in identifying fraudulent activities within corporate and governmental organizations, highlighting techniques commonly employed by forensic accountants, such as data mining, ratio analysis, and digital forensics. Through a combination of case studies and quantitative analysis, the study examines the effectiveness of these techniques in real-world fraud detection scenarios. Additionally, it delves into the challenges faced by forensic accountants, including legal limitations, ethical dilemmas, and data accessibility issues. The findings provide insights into best practices in forensic accounting and recommend avenues for future advancements to enhance the effectiveness of fraud detection in evolving financial landscapes. This research contributes to the existing body of knowledge by underscoring the need for continual development in forensic accounting methodologies to combat sophisticated fraud schemes.

**Keywords:** Forensic accounting, financial fraud, fraud detection, digital forensics, data mining, ratio analysis, corporate governance, legal challenges, fraud prevention, forensic audit.

**Mahr and Muslim Women's Economic Empowerment: A Critical Examination**

**Rakhshanda Nawaz, Research Scholar**

**Jamia Millia Islamia University**

**Abstract:**

Mahr is an obligatory gift from a husband to his wife as a sign of respect. The purpose of this paper is to explore the role of Mahr in protecting women's economic rights and to evaluate the importance of Mahr, its origins, and various interpretations in Islam. It looks closely at mahr as a woman's right and how it is perceived and practiced around the world. Furthermore, the role of legal institutions in dealing with mahr disputes has also been analyzed. By investigating the difference between the theoretical and practical aspects of Mahr, the paper attempts to contribute to the current discussion and efforts to promote gender equality within Islamic communities.

**Keywords-** Mahr, Women's Right, Islamic Marriage, Muslim Women,

**SPATIO-TEMPORAL CHANGE IN LAND COVER: A CASE STUDY OF SIKAR CITY**

**Renu Bagriya<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Vipin Saini<sup>2</sup>**

**<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner (Rajasthan)**

**<sup>2</sup>Professor, Government Dungar College, Bikaner (Rajasthan)**

**Abstract:**

To look into trends of land usage and assist in predicting future sustainable land management, LULC is essential. For effective ecological management modification and sustainable land use planning, it is essential to comprehend the change dynamics of land use and land cover (LULC). Modeling land use, land cover (LULC) is thought to be the most effective method for understanding and deciphering the dynamics of future urban expansion. The current work offers a thorough analysis of the state-of-the-art LULC modeling methods as well as cutting edge strategies employed by the scientific community. The research area's LULC changes were ascribed to factors such as population growth, urbanization, social-economic expansion, and climate change. The results of this study give Sikar City authorities knowledge about driving causes and changes in LULC that they can use to create plans for sustainable development.

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**Social Entrepreneurship: A case Study of Carbon Capture and Storage Technology Companies in India**

**Namrata Kalwani,**

**Assistant Professor [ABST], SPC Government College Ajmer**

**Abstract:**

With the issue of Climate Change gaining the prominence around the world, development of technologies to mitigate these problems of climate change has become of prime importance. As the timelines for Sustainable Development Goals are coming closer, society has become more aware towards mitigation of problem of Climate Change. Post industrialization the growth and development have become the first priority of the society so anything which restricts the growth is not acceptable, however the methods which are complementary are acceptable to the society and Carbon Capture and Storage is one such method which along with promoting growth uses the byproduct like emission and effluents to transform them to useful resources. Using the technology to fulfill societal needs . Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is a technology that involves capturing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from industrial sources. Carbon dioxide is captured from industrial process from pre-combustion, post-combustion, oxy-fuel combustion and then Once captured, the CO<sub>2</sub> is transported to a storage site, typically a deep underground geological formation. CCS is a complex and expensive technology,

CCS is a complex and expensive technology, but it has the potential to play a significant role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change. As the technology continues to develop and become more cost-effective, it is expected to play an increasingly important role in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

As the technology development is in its nascent stage policy support from government and acceptance form society are important factors. Many Startups like UrjanovaC, 2next Private Limited, Greengine Environmental Technologies P L, Bakz4ever (OPC) Pvt. Ltd. have come up which the incubation support from Department of Science and Technology and IITs, IISc and other research institutes. Various methods like direct carbon capture, aqueous solution , bioremediations etc

**Keywords:** Social Interspersion, Carbon Capture Technology, Startups, Incubation, Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change, Emerging Technology.

**Utilization of Abilities of Elders in the Changed Social Context**

**Dr. Sabra Qureshi**

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Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)**

**Abstract:**

In view of the alarming increase in the population of the elderly persons about 149 million in 2022 and possibility of further increase, the problem of aging needs immediate attention. Indian culture insists on graceful treatment to elderly and regards them as a valuable human resource. Our traditional "extended family for" provided them protection and a strong psychological support. In such traditional societies the seniors enjoyed unparallel sense of honor. With the explosion in the transmission of Scientific & technological knowledge and advent of materialist western culture, the Indian societies started experiencing micro & macro structural changes in its forms and functions. It is passing through the transitory phase from "extended family-based society "to" nuclear family-based society". Although the structure of joint family is till wide spread and the sentiments of joint-ness continues to be stronger, the intrinsic psycho structure of the family is being disturbed. It is high time now that we should change our approach towards elderly. If we utilize properly their wisdom, experience and expertise, they will not be a burden to the family. This paper intends to examine the role of the elders in the new changing context.

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## CHANGING DEVELOPMENTAL PARADIGMS AND HUMAN RESPONSE

Dr. Jeetendra D. Soni\*

\*Associate Professor and Head, Department of Geography, Government Arts College, Sikar, Rajasthan, INDIA.

### Abstract:

From the beginning of human civilization, the prime goal of human society was to expand the cozy zone largely with pleasure seeking perspective. Initially, there was no differentiation among the social groups regarding this because of their equitable status but after the agricultural revolution the human society was started dividing in developmental groups and inter group variations were also exposed at different scales.

With this, a journey of perceptual shifts regarding developmental paradigms took place and accordingly changing human response also. Here in this research paper it has been attempted to highlight the changing human response with changing developmental paradigms. How need oriented developmental goals had been shifted its approach to greed orientation? How the resulted outcomes compelled us to think what next? What should be the next developmental paradigm for assurance of the human survival on this planet?

In the beginning, the goal of development was simply an attempt to fulfill human needs. There was availability of enormous natural resources for the meager population. It can be defined as need-full developmental paradigm. Later with agricultural revolution population growth was increased. The struggle for resources started. With considerable increase in population size along with technological advancement, there was a perceptible shift in developmental goals from need to greed satisfaction. This led to the foundation of new developmental paradigm i.e. greed-full developmental paradigm which was matured with industrial revolution. Till the first quarter of 20<sup>th</sup> century, development was perceived synonymous to economic growth. Later approach shifted to economic development. During this era, unprecedented exploitation of natural resources was a common phenomenon. This resulted in many environmental problems at global levels such as global warming, climate change, acid rain, raising frequency and magnitude of natural disasters, spread of diseases etc.

Now the negative imprints of technological advancement and materialistic development of human civilization have crossed all possibilities to continue with the current developmental philosophy and methodology. It has become so imperative and urgent to improvise and correct the damage done in the past for the proper restoration of the equilibrium between resources and human need (greed). This could be called a restoration developmental paradigm. There has to be a great shift in means of development from use and conserve to restoration of natural balance at every cost. The philosophy of development must stress upon the conservation of the 'naturalness' of the nature. The situation has reached to that extremity where we cannot take chance but introduce and implement the restoration developmental paradigm.

**Innovative study of prospective energy source through C DEA+6CG+EDTA system for photogalvanic cell**

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**Solar energy Laboratory,**

**Department of Chemistry, faculty of Science, New Campus**

**Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, (Rajasthan) 342001, INDIA**

### Abstract:

**Objective:** Enhancing the process of transformation of solar energy into electricity and storing it using photogalvanic (PG) cells for greater electrical output is the goal of the study endeavor.

**Methods:** Two electrodes, a digital pH metre, a resistance key, a carbon pot, and a micro-ammeter make up the PG cell setup. For superior electrical results, the specifically created H-shaped PG cell was investigated. In a PG cell with C DEA+ACG+EDTA system, the various solar parameters (concentration, diffusion length, electrode area, pH etc.) were investigated. By changing the various parameters of the PG cell, the major impact of solar energy was investigated. For the PG cell, a 25 ml solution of surfactant (08 ml), reductant (05 ml), and dye (12 ml) was combined with distilled water and alkali. In terms of improved electrical results from

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renewable energy, the PG cell has experimentally demonstrated the effective system that was the intended target of the research. The comparison was made with the existing methods by relevant literature survey.

**Findings:** The observed highest photopotential and maximum photocurrent for the C DEA+ACG+EDTA PG cell were 1038 mV and 612.00  $\mu$ A, respectively. Performance and conversion efficiency of the PG cell were discovered to be 189.00 minutes and 1.2316%, respectively.

**Novelty:** The photogalvanic is emerging field of research and manuscript contains substantial electrical output, conversion efficiency and storage capacity of developed photogalvanic cell with special attention to better performance and reduces the cost of the photogalvanic cell for its commercial viability. The main objective of the research was to increase considerable electrical production. The goal has been accomplished by using the C DEA+ACG+EDTA PG cell setup to get good electrical results.

**Keywords:** solar energy; energy source; electrical production; EDTA; photocurrent.

### TRACES OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN THRITY UMRIGAR'S BOMBAY TIME

**Dr. Surabhi Panwar** Guest Faculty

**Government Girls College, Jhalamand, Jodhpur, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Literature is a powerful medium for making people aware of the issues and evils of the society. Gender discrimination is one of the major issues. "Gender is the repeated stylization of the body, a set of repeated acts within a highly rigid regulatory framework that congeal over time to produce the appearance of substance, of a natural sort of being" (Butler, 2011, 43-44). The inequality between the sexes results in social gender discrimination which hinders the economic growth and societal advancement of women. Gender discrimination means that the social system does not provide equal opportunities for upward mobility of men and women (Sumi, 2012, 7). Women remain subjugated and marginalized due to gender inequality by the patriarchal construction of superiority and inferiority. Women are often considered as a meek, submissive and an object having no right over their own bodies and lives. They are regarded as a second sex and had to serve under the imposition of man. Men frequently use various factors like force, violence, insult and mental pressure to maintain their superiority. Women writers have boldly depicted the issues and predicament of women in a male dominated society in their works. One such women writer is Thrity Umrigar. Her novels dealt with several themes including friendship, race relation, class division, cultural difference, etc. This paper will be an attempt to trace gender discrimination and oppression of women in a patriarchal society in Thrity Umrigar's novel Bombay Time.

**Keywords:** Gender discrimination, patriarchy, women, Thrity Umrigar, Bombay Time.

### Judicial activism as a panacea to establish justice and rule of law

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**Government Law College, Sikar (Rajasthan)**

**Abstract:**

Judicial activism is a judicial philosophy that refers to the judge's judgment or philosophy and the judge's willingness to go beyond the law and consider the broader social implications of his decisions. If justice is not accessible to all, the establishment of the rule of law is not possible. Access to justice is a fundamental right. Coined in 1947 by historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr., judicial activism, which originated and developed in the US, is a proactive role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens and the promotion of justice in society. Judicial activism is mainly a response to the failure of the executive and legislatures to act, corruption prevailing in other organs of government, the executive becoming indifferent in its work and failing to deliver the expected results and the Parliament becoming ignorant of its legislative duties and the principles of democracy being constantly eroded. PIL brought the urgency of public issues to the fore. It gained importance due to the misuse of certain provisions of the Constitution. It is the role of judicial activism by the

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judiciary in compelling the other two organs of government to discharge their constitutional duties. A fundamental aspect of access to justice and rule of law is the shift from judicial activism and locus standi to public interest litigation. Judicial activism has played an active role in ensuring access to justice for those in need of basic necessities, illiteracy, poverty, discrimination, privacy, victims of human trafficking or beggary, transgenders etc. The foundation of judicial activism in India was laid by Justices P.N. Bhagwati, V.R. Krishna Iyer, O. Chinnappa Reddy and D.A. Desai. The Supreme Court declared the principle of judicial activism in Golaknath and others v. State of Punjab and others (1967), Hussainara Khatoun v. State of Bihar (1979), Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra (1983), Visakha v. State of Rajasthan (1997), Satyanarayana v. Eastern Power Distribution Company (2004). The opposing principle to judicial activism is judicial restraint which is a principle of judicial interpretation. It encourages judges to limit the exercise of their power. Courts should interpret the law and not interfere in policy-making. Judicial overreach is undesirable in a democracy. It becomes judicial adventurism when taken to the extreme as it violates the principle of separation of powers.

**Key words:** Judicial philosophy, justice, rule of law, Judicial activism, fundamental right, judicial restraint and PIL.

### **URBAN FLOODING: CASE STUDY OF SRI GANGANAGAR, RAJASTHAN**

**Aditya**

**Department of Geography, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government PG College, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan  
Prof. (Dr.) S.S. KHINCHI**

**Head, Department of P.G. Studies in Geography, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government PG College, Sri  
Ganganagar, Rajasthan**

**Abstract:**

Urban flooding has become a significant concern in cities around the world. Sri Ganganagar city, which is located in the semi-arid region of Rajasthan, is also facing this problem. Despite being known for its low annual rainfall, the city has experienced more intense monsoons in recent years, which leads to flooding. This research identifies the causes and impacts of urban flooding in Sri Ganganagar city, particularly in areas like Purani Abadi, Block Areas, Gurunanak Basti, and Ravindra Path Road, which have seen recurring instances of waterlogging. One of the major issues is the inefficiency of the city's drainage system in zones like Sadbhavna Nagar, Idgah, and the Sugar Mill Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), which struggles to cope with heavy rainfall. Additionally, rapid urbanization in the city has increased the number of impervious surfaces and it limits the natural absorption of water and exacerbates the flooding problem. The consequences of these floods are extensive including property damage, agricultural losses, and health risks. Floods have led to the destruction of crops, especially in the farmlands on the outskirts of the city and it affects the livelihood of farmers. This paper also explores various risk assessment and mitigation strategies, which include improving drainage infrastructure, promoting rainwater harvesting, and fostering community engagement. By adopting these solutions, Sri Ganganagar could significantly reduce the impact of urban flooding and improve its resilience to future extreme weather events.

**Keywords:** Drainage System, Risk Assessment, Mitigation Strategies, Rainwater Harvesting

### **Impact of girl education on quality of life**

**DR SHRADDHA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, Govt college, Loonkaransar**

**Abstract:**

Educating girl is important for the development of a country and the future of the nation. Girls can do most of the things better than the boys. Girl education helps to reduce inequality and create more stable society. Educated women are more likely to lead healthy life and take proper care of their children. Educating girl children will help in improving the health of women if she has the proper knowledge. The future of girl, family, society and nation will be brighter and better.

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**Inequality and social justice in Dalits**

**Poonam Dalwani, Ph.D. Perusing, HNGU, Patan**

**Assistant Professor, English Department, Maniben M.P. Shah College, Kadi**

**Abstract:**

The close attention in inequality and social justice inspects the causes and consequences of inequalities based on class, gender, race/ethnicity, disability, age, and sexual orientation. Social Justice in India and contribution of various people in the upliftment of Dalits. Dalits face biasness and inequality in India due to their caste, which can result to social and economic exclusion. Dalit community is regarded as a group of people who have been victims of exploitation and traditionally considered as untouchables and socially considered an inferior class. They have had physical labour as a means of livelihood and from religious point of view all the principles and beliefs were laid down to humiliate and exploit them. Later on they got upliftment by government and with the help of the leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. Social justice was provided to them as social justice is based on equal distribution of means, resources, materials, services, facilities, benefits, opportunities, power, duties and responsibilities and social equality at large. Social inequality prevailed in India since ancient times and this prevented social justice which was undertaken after centuries of their sufferings. Several Dalits have got converted to Christianity, Buddhism and other religions as a consequence of caste system and depicts exploitation and injustice. The prime matter from a modern perspective is towards social justice that demands social reform and improvement in the condition of the depressed class to be able to lead a respectable life. **Keywords: Untouchables, livelihood, Dalits, exploitation**

**Sustainable Development and Economic Transformation**

**Jai Ratan**

**Assistant Professor Business Administration**

**Govt. S.B.D. pg college, sardarshahar**

**Abstract:**

Sustainable development, a paradigm that balances economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection, is crucial for ensuring a prosperous and equitable future. This research paper investigates the intricate relationship between sustainable development and economic transformation, exploring the strategies, policies, and challenges involved in achieving a sustainable and equitable development path. By examining case studies from various regions, the paper identifies key factors influencing successful economic transitions and highlights the importance of integrating environmental considerations into development planning. Furthermore, it discusses the role of innovation, technology, and international cooperation in promoting sustainable development and mitigating the adverse impacts of economic growth.

**Keywords: Sustainable Development, Economic Transformation, Environmental Sustainability, Social Equity, Innovation, Technology, International Cooperation, Case Studies.**

**Balancing Flexibility and Sustainability: The Hybrid Work Revolution**

**Neelam Tak**

**Research scholar, Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, JNVU, Jodhpur, India**

**Jai Tater**

**Research scholar, Faculty of Commerce and Management Studies, JNVU, Jodhpur, India**

**Abstract:**

The hybrid work mode, which combines remote and in-office work, has emerged as a pivotal approach in modern organizational structures. This model not only enhances employee flexibility and productivity but also poses significant implications for sustainability. By reducing commuting and office space requirements, hybrid work can lead to lower carbon emissions and decreased energy consumption in commercial buildings. Additionally, organizations adopting this model can foster a culture of sustainability through eco-friendly practices, such as digital collaboration tools and paperless workflows. However, challenges such as maintaining workplace inclusivity and ensuring equitable access to resources remain. This paper explores the intersection

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of hybrid work and sustainability, highlighting best practices for organizations aiming to optimize both employee well-being and environmental impact. Through case studies and analysis, we propose strategies for leveraging hybrid work to create a more sustainable future in the corporate sector.

Keywords: sustainability, flexibility, hybrid work, remote work.

**Exploring the Role of Heritage Tourism in Rural Development: With Special Reference to Rajasthan State**

**Dr Kamal Kant**

**Post-Doctoral Fellow-ICSSR,**

**Department of Management Studies, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur**

**Abstract:**

This research paper investigates the potential of heritage tourism as a catalyst for rural development in Rajasthan, India. Rajasthan, renowned for its rich cultural heritage and historical landmarks, presents a unique opportunity to leverage tourism as a means to alleviate poverty, create employment opportunities, and improve the quality of life in rural communities. The paper examines the various dimensions of heritage tourism, including the conservation of cultural assets, community involvement, and economic benefits. By analyzing case studies of successful heritage tourism initiatives in Rajasthan, the research aims to identify best practices and challenges faced in implementing such programs. The findings of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between heritage tourism and rural development, providing valuable insights for policymakers, tourism professionals, and community leaders.

Keywords: Heritage Tourism, Rural Development, Cultural Heritage, Community Development.

**न्यायिक सक्रियता और जनहित याचिका  
मनीष गोदारा, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान  
राजकीय महाविद्यालय, सूरतगढ़ श्रीगंगानगर राज.**

**शोध सार:**

भारत में न्यायिक सक्रियता का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू जनहित याचिका हैं। भारत में न्यायिक सक्रियता का प्रारम्भ 1970 के दशक से होता है। इसके बाद सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधिशों श्री पी. एन. भगवती, श्री वी. आर. कृष्ण अय्यर और श्री वेंकटचलैया ने जनहित याचिका द्वारा अपने साहसिक और दूरगामी निर्णयों से न केवल न्याय का सामाजिक विस्तार किया बल्कि न्यायालय के दरवाजे उन सब लोगो के लिए खोल दिए, जो किसी कारण (मूलतः अज्ञान और निर्धनता के कारण) से न्यायालय की पहुंच से बाहर थे। यद्यपि जनहित याचिका के कारण न्यायालय के कार्यभार में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी भारतीय न्यायिक इतिहास में यह एक कातिकारी कदम है।

**जलवायु परिवर्तन और हमारा स्वास्थ्य  
आशीष गोदारा,  
सहायक आचार्य ,भूगोल, राजकीय महाविद्यालय ,श्रीकरणपुर।**

**शोध सार:**

गत शताब्दी से जलवायु में तीव्र परिवर्तन आ रहा है। वायुमण्डल के औसत तापमान में परिवर्तन में कारण जलवायु में परिवर्तन एक सामान्य कारण है। वर्ष 2100 तक विश्व का औसत तापमान 5.4 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक बढ़ने की संभावना है। मानव के स्वार्थ सिद्ध के कारण जीवाश्म ईंधन का अधिक प्रयोग करने से ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि के कारण ही जलवायु में परिवर्तन होने का मुख्य कारण है। जलवायु परिवर्तन को पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा है। यह हमारे ग्रह पृथ्वी के भौतिक वातावरण में परिवर्तन के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। जलवायु परिवर्तन दुनिया भर के जीवों के जीवन और उनकी जीवन पद्धति को प्रभावित करता है। यह न केवल मनुष्यों बल्कि पादपों और जन्तुओं की अनेक प्रजातियों के अस्तित्व को प्रभावित करता है। मनुष्यों में, जलवायु परिवर्तन के कई दुष्परिणाम हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन जल प्रदूषण और भोजन की कमी, रुग्णता/मृत्यु दर में वृद्धि, और अनेक जनसंख्या सम्बंधी कुप्रभावों का जनक है। जलवायु परिवर्तन का सर्वाधिक प्रभाव कमजोर शारीरिक क्षमता वाले वर्गों

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जैसे – बच्चे, बुजुर्ग, और निर्धन मनुष्यों पर पड़ता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामों के लिए पर्यावरण अनुकूलन और निवारक उपाय हमारे समाज के लिए प्रमुख चुनौतियां हैं। योजनाकारों को विशेष रूप से कमजोर आबादी में उपयुक्त रणनीतियों को लागू करना चाहिए। स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र को जलवायु परिवर्तन और उसके कुप्रभावों को रोकने के लिए अनुसंधान, शिक्षा और सूचना का प्रसार करना चाहिए। ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करके और वर्तमान समय में वातावरण से ग्रीनहाउस गैसों को अवशोषित करने कि तकनीकों में वृद्धि कर पृथ्वी की सतह की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर जलवायु परिवर्तन के कुप्रभावों को कम किया जा सकता है। अक्षय ऊर्जा ( सौर,जल व पवन ) और ऊर्जा दक्षता में दीर्घकालिक निवेश की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।

कुंजी शब्द— जलवायु परिवर्तन , ग्रीन हाउस गैस, मानव स्वास्थ्य, अक्षय उर्जा, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, अनुकूलन।

**मनरेगा से लोगों के सामाजिक – आर्थिक जीवन में परिवर्तन : एक समीक्षा**

**धन्ना राम जानू**

**शोधार्थी, (सहायक आचार्य – ई.ए.एफ.एम.),**

**जी.एच.एस. राजकीय महाविद्यालय, सुजानगढ़**

सार:

ग्रामीण भारत में मनरेगा विश्व का सबसे बड़ा रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम है। मनरेगा का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को आजीविका के स्रोत उपलब्ध करवाना है। मनरेगा के तहत प्रतिवर्ष प्रति परिवार 100 दिवस का अकुशल श्रम पर आधारित रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाया जाता है। मनरेगा के संचालन से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं विशेष रूप से महिलाओं की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के कारण लोगों के सामाजिक जीवन स्तर में भी सुधार हुआ है।

मनरेगा में पंजियन के 15 दिवस के भीतर आवेदक को कार्य उपलब्ध करवाया जाता है, अन्यथा उसे निर्वहन भत्ता दिया जाता है। आवेदक को उसके निवास स्थान से 5 किलोमीटर की परिधि में कार्य उपलब्ध करवाया जाता है, अन्यथा दूरी अधिक होने पर यात्रा भत्ता भी दिया जाता है। मनरेगा ग्रामीणों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक विकास की महत्वपूर्ण योजना है, किन्तु इसका तकनीकी एवं कौशल विकास का पक्ष कमजोर है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में मनरेगा के माध्यम से लोगों के सामाजिक – आर्थिक जीवन में परिवर्तन के अध्ययन का प्रयास किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द: मनरेगा, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, रोजगार, महिलाएँ।

**राजस्थान में लिंग अनुपात: एक विश्लेषण**

**श्रीमति प्रीति जैन सहायक आचार्य हिंदी,**

**राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय निवाई**

राजस्थान में लिंग अनुपात एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक और आर्थिक मुद्दा है। यह पेपर राजस्थान में लिंग अनुपात की स्थिति, इसके कारणों और परिणामों का विश्लेषण करता है।

1. राजस्थान में लिंग अनुपात 922 महिलाएं/1000 पुरुष है, जो राष्ट्रीय औसत 943 से कम है।
2. लिंग अनुपात में असमानता के मुख्य कारण - लिंग-चयनात्मक गर्भपात, महिला शिक्षा की कमी, और महिला सशक्तिकरण की कमी।
3. लिंग अनुपात के परिणाम - महिला श्रमिकों की कमी, महिला स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव, और समाज में लिंग असमानता।
4. सुधार के लिए सिफारिशें - लिंग-चयनात्मक गर्भपात पर प्रतिबंध, महिला शिक्षा और सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा, और लिंग समानता के लिए नीतियों का क्रियान्वयन।

इस अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि राजस्थान में लिंग अनुपात में सुधार के लिए तत्काल और प्रभावी कदम उठाने की महती आवश्यकता है।

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**साइबर अपराध और सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका****डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह, आचार्य –राजनीति विज्ञान****धर्मचन्द गांधी जैन, राजकीय महाविद्यालय बहरोड़****शोध सार:**

इक्कीसवीं सदी अपने साथ इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना व संचार प्रौद्योगिकी की क्रांति लेकर आई है। आज के युग में कम्प्यूटर और सूचना व संचार प्रौद्योगिकी से जुड़े उपकरण तथा सुविधाएं मानव जीवन का सबसे अहम हिस्सा बन गये हैं। सच कहें तो इन सुविधाओं के बिना आधुनिक युग के कार्य-कलापों की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती। आज के दौर में मानव की कम्प्यूटर, मोबाइल तथा सूचना व संचार प्रौद्योगिकी पर निर्भरता इतनी बढ़ गई है कि सामान्य बातचीत से लेकर व्यापार, व्यवसाय, सरकारी कामकाज, शिक्षा, बैंकिंग, लेनदेन, खरीद-फिरोक्त जैसी सभी गतिविधियां ऑनलाइन या डिजिटल माध्यमों से चल रही हैं।

नई प्रौद्योगिकी ने केवल सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजनैतिक जगत में क्रांति का संचार किया है, बल्कि अपराध जगत भी इससे अछूता नहीं रहा है। वस्तुतः अपराध जगत में कम्प्यूटर एवं सूचना व संचार प्रौद्योगिकी सोशल मीडिया ने ऐसे तीव्रगामी बदलाव किए हैं कि आज समूचा विश्व अपराधों की तेजी से बदलती प्रकृति से चिंतित है और विश्व का हर देश अपराधों के प्रौद्योगिकी-समर्थित नए स्वरूप यानी "साइबर अपराधों" से निपटने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है। वल्ड-वाइड वेब ने जहां हमें बहुत ही बेहतर ढंग से सम्पर्क बनाने में समर्थ बनाया है, वहां इसके अस्तित्व के साथ साइबर अपराधों व साइबर आतंकवाद जैसे खतरे भी सामने आए हैं।

देश में बढ़ते साइबर अपराधों के पीछे कम्प्यूटर, इन्टरनेट, मोबाइल फोन, स्मार्ट फोन और डिजिटल माध्यमों का बढ़ता प्रयोग ही एक मात्र कारण नहीं है, बल्कि जनता में "साइबर जागरूकता" और "साइबर समझ" की कमी ने भी इसमें सबसे ज्यादा योगदान दिया है। साइबर अपराधों की रोकथाम को लेकर पुलिस बलों द्वारा की जा रही तैयारियां और इंतजाम उस समय अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो जाते हैं जब जनता अपनी अनुभवहीनता, अनभिज्ञता और उदासीनता की वजह से साइबर अपराधियों की नापक कोशिश का शिकार हो जाती है।

**मशरूम का दैनिक जीवन में उपयोग****डॉ.लक्ष्मणराम बाला, प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, मौलाना आजाद विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर****ओमप्रकाश, शोधार्थी, मौलाना आजाद विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर****शोध सारांश:**

मशरूम विटामिन 'डी' का अच्छा स्रोत है मशरूम बारिश के दिन में अधिक मिलता है। यह सब्जी के लिये उपयोग में लिया जाता है। मशरूम से हड्डियों को मजबूती मिलती है। मशरूम में कई प्रकार के विटामिन, कार्बोहाइड्रेट, प्रोटीन तथा कैल्शियम, फास्फोरस, लोहा, ताँबा, पोटेशियम तथा खनिज लवण पाये जाते हैं। मशरूम की खेती घर के अन्दर करने योग्य एक लघु उद्योग है और इसे छोटे एवं भूमिहीन किसानों के लिये उपयुक्त व्यवसाय है। मशरूम से अचार चटनी, डिब्बाबंदी औषधी आदि अधिक गुणवत्ता वाली वस्तुएँ तैयार की जाती हैं। मशरूम उत्पादन घर के अन्दर करने वाली पर्यावरण के अनुकूल अधिक आय, और पोषणयुक्त फसल है। मशरूम एक स्वास्थ्यवर्धक, शाकाहारी, पौष्टिक एवं औषधीय गुणों से भरपूर आहार है। जो सभी के लिए लाभदायक है। मशरूम में प्रोटीन विटामिन व खनिज लवण पर्याप्त मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं। मशरूम कम कैलरी देने वाला भोजन है अतः मोटापे से ग्रसित लोगों के लिए एक उत्तम आहार है। मशरूम में कोलेस्ट्रॉल बिलकुल नहीं होता है अपितु इगेस्ट्रॉल होता है। जो कि शरीर द्वारा विटामिन 'डी' में परिवर्तित हो जाता है। इसलिये यह हृदय रोगियों के लिए एक अच्छा भोजन है। कृषि और मशरूम की खेती को पर्यावरण के अनुकूल माना गया है जिससे उद्योगों का दीर्घकालीन शैक्षिक लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। पर्यावरणविदों, नगरपालिका, नगर निगम, सरकारों और समुदायों को मशरूम के खेतों का निपटान एजेंट के रूप में करना चाहिए। शोधकर्ताओं को मशरूम खाद के लिए कृषि और औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट उत्पादों के परीक्षण और उपयोग में अधिक रुचि लेनी चाहिए। शुष्क प्रदेश में किसानों के पास एक अच्छा विकल्प है जो मशरूम की खेती करके अच्छा मुनाफा कमा सकते हैं। वर्तमान में जिस तरह से इसकी मांग बढ़ रही है मशरूम के साथ साथ पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन, जैविक खेती भी कर सकते हैं। संकेताक्षर: मशरूम, कुकुरमुत्ता, क्लोरोफिल, स्पॉन, बटन, मशरूम, कोलेस्ट्रॉल, छत्रक।

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**अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार एवं उसकी चुनौतियां का विश्लेषण****रतन लाल रणवां सहायक आचार्य (राजनीति विज्ञान)****श्रीमती माडीबाई मिर्धा राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय, नागौर**

शोध सारांश: अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार सार्वभौमिक अधिकारों और स्वतंत्रताओं के एक समूह को संदर्भित करता है, जिसके लिए सभी व्यक्ति हकदार हैं, चाहे उनकी राष्ट्रीयता, जातीयता, लिंग या अन्य स्थिति कुछ भी हो। ये अधिकार विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संधियों और घोषणाओं में निहित हैं। चुनौतियां का विश्लेषण—1. सांस्कृतिक सापेक्षवाद जिसका अर्थ है कि विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक मूल्य और मानदंड मानवाधिकार मानकों की अलग-अलग व्याख्या करते हैं। 2. राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता—राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता के दावे का उपयोग राज्यों द्वारा आत्म-वैधीकरण के कारण के रूप में किया जा सकता है, यहाँ तक कि महत्वपूर्ण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हस्तक्षेप के बावजूद भी। 3. नीतिगत प्राथमिकताएँ— यदि किसी सरकार की मानवाधिकारों के लिए अलग-अलग प्राथमिकताएँ हैं, तो यह भी हो सकता है कि उनके पास उन्हें लागू करने की राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति की कमी हो। 4. सीमित संसाधन— मानवाधिकारों की पूर्ण निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन के विशाल कार्य से निपटने के लिए धन और क्षमता अपर्याप्त है। 5. गैर-राज्य अभिनेता— मानवाधिकारों के हनन को महसूस करना, विशेष रूप से गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा किए गए हनन, एक मुद्दा है। 6. नई प्रौद्योगिकियाँ— सभी प्रकार की नई प्रौद्योगिकियाँ हैं जो तकनीकी युग में गोपनीयता और मुक्त अभिव्यक्ति जैसे कठिन मानवाधिकार मुद्दों को उठाती हैं।

कीवर्ड: सार्वभौमिक अधिकार, मानवाधिकार, राष्ट्रीयता, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संधियाँ।

**भारत में सामाजिक आर्थिक बदलाव में सरकार की भूमिका।****डॉ ईश्वर चंद्र शर्मा,****सह आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान, राजकीय कन्या स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मगरा पुंजला, जोधपुर**

शोध सारांश:

विश्व की प्राचीनतम संस्कृति से परिपूर्ण हमारे देश भारत ने प्राचीन काल से लेकर वर्तमान समय तक विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक बदलावों को अंगीकार किया है। देश में होने वाले इन सामाजिक-आर्थिक बदलावों के मूल में जहां एक और विभिन्न कालखण्डों की परिस्थितियां रही हैं तो वहीं दूसरी ओर उन काल खण्डों की सरकारों ने भी इन बदलावों हेतु महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। मैं अपने इस शोध पत्र के माध्यम से यह बताने की कोशिश करूंगा कि सामाजिक-आर्थिक बदलाव का अर्थ क्या है? भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक बदलावों का स्वरूप तथा आयाम क्या है और इन बदलावों में सरकारों की भूमिका क्या रही है और क्या रह रही है ?

समाज में व्यक्ति तथा व्यक्ति के बीच के संबंधों, रीति रिवाजों, परंपराओं, रूढ़ियों, मान्यताओं, विश्वासों आदि में होने वाला परिवर्तन सामाजिक बदलाव कहलाता है। वहीं व्यक्तियों के जीवन स्तर में होने वाला परिवर्तन आर्थिक परिवर्तन के नाम से जाना जाता है। आर्थिक परिवर्तन में हम प्रति व्यक्ति आय में होने वाले बदलाव, आय के साधनों में होने वाले बदलाव, आर्थिक संसाधनों के स्वरूप में आने वाले बदलाव, अर्थव्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में होने वाले नित नूतन नवाचार को शामिल कर सकते हैं।

वैदिक काल में जहां भारत की सामाजिक व्यवस्था कर्म आधारित वर्ण व्यवस्था युक्त थी और आश्रम व्यवस्था अनुरूप व्यक्ति सामाजिक जीवन जी रहा था तथा चारों पुरुषार्थों की प्राप्ति उसके जीवन का लक्ष्य हुआ करता था, वहीं कालांतर में विदेशी आक्रांताओं के आक्रमण तथा समाज की विभाजनकारी शक्तियों के प्रभाव के परिणाम स्वरूप इस सामाजिक व्यवस्था में नकारात्मक बदलाव आना शुरू हो गए।

बहुत से समाज सुधार आंदोलनों के द्वारा सामाजिक व्यवस्था को पुनः सकारात्मक बदलाव की दिशा में मोड़ने का कार्य शुरू किया गया। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भारतीय संविधान द्वारा समाज में सकारात्मक बदलाव लाने हेतु विभिन्न प्रावधान किए गए तथा सरकारों ने उन्हें लागू करके तथा नए-नए कानून बनाकर समाज व्यवस्था को मजबूती देने का कार्य किया। बाल विवाह, सती प्रथा, दहेज प्रथा, महिलाओं पर होने वाली घरेलू हिंसा, नाबालिगों पर होने वाला यौन दुराचार, अस्पृश्यता, बाल श्रम, मुसलमानों में तीन तलाक आदि के विरुद्ध सख्त कानून बनाए गए तथा पूर्व में प्रचलित कानूनों में सुधार किया गया। अंतरजातीय विवाह एवं विधवा विवाह, जो कभी समाज में सामान्यतः स्वीकार्य नहीं थे अब स्वीकार होने लगे हैं। इसमें सरकार की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है।

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भारत में बैंक की रिकवरी प्रणाली और बैंक का ग्राहक से व्यवहार।  
जितेन्द्र महाजन शोधार्थी, माधव यूनिवर्सिटी, पिण्डवाड़ा, राजस्थान

सारांश:

भारतीय बैंकिंग प्रणाली वित्तीय व्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। यह न केवल धन का संचार करता है, बल्कि आर्थिक विकास को भी प्रोत्साहन देता है। बैंक के संचालन का एक प्रमुख पहलू है ऋण वसूली, जो बैंक की आर्थिक स्थिरता और लाभप्रदता के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस शोध पत्र में हम भारत में बैंक की रिकवरी प्रणाली और बैंक के ग्राहकों के साथ होने वाले व्यवहार का विस्तृत अध्ययन करेंगे।

शब्द कुंजी: भारत में बैंक, रिकवरी, एन.पी.ए., ग्राहक, व्यवहार।

मृदा वर्गीकरण और मृदा प्रबन्ध इकाई का एक भौगोलिक विश्लेषण  
(जयपुर एवं दौसा जिला राजस्थान का एक विशेष अध्ययन)

डॉ. धर्मवीर गुर्जर, सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल विभाग, एम.एस.जे. राजकीय महाविद्यालय, भरतपुर 321001 (राजस्थान)

शोध सारांश:

कृषि मानव की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक क्रिया है। कृषि व्यवसाय की अपार सम्भावनाएँ मृदा संरक्षण एवं मृदा प्रबन्धन पर निर्भर करती है एवं मृदा कृषि कार्य के लिए भौतिक आधार बनाती है। जयपुर एवं दौसा जिले की जलवायु अर्द्ध-शुष्क व वार्षिक औसत वर्षा 568 मिमी हैं। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य मृदा प्रबन्ध इकाई एवं मृदा वर्गीकरण का विश्लेषण तथा भौगोलिक कारकों के प्रभाव का वर्णन करना है। अतः मृदा प्रबन्ध इकाई एवं मृदा वर्गीकरण बस्सी रोजड़ी सहवर्ग तथा रोजड़ी चाकसू सहवर्ग कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का सर्वाधिक 41.44 प्रतिशत एवं मृदा प्रबन्ध इकाई III एवं मृदा वर्गीकरण चन्द्रारण पड़ासोली सहवर्ग 2.07 प्रतिशत कुल क्षेत्र में निम्नतम पाई गई है जिसका प्रभाव कृषि फसलों, प्रणाली एवं प्रतिरूप पर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। मुख्य शब्द : भौगोलिक कारक, मृदा प्रबन्ध, इकाई मृदा वर्गीकरण, भूमि क्षमता

डॉ. अम्बेडकर के सामाजिक समानता पर विचार ( Dr. Ambedkar thought on social equality )

1. ओम प्रकाश जयपाल ( शोधार्थी ) 2. डॉ. मनु सिंह (शोध निर्देशक)  
राजनीति विभाग, मौलाना आजाद विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर, (राज.)

सामाजिक न्याय पर बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर के विचार भारतीय संविधान का आधार हैं अर्थात् सामाजिक न्याय भारतीय संविधान की भावना और दृष्टि है। सामाजिक न्याय का अर्थ है सभी को अपने व्यक्तित्व के विकास के लिए समान सामाजिक अवसर प्रदान करना, जो समानता और सामाजिक अधिकारों से जुड़ा है। राज्य का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करे जिसमें राष्ट्र की कानूनी व्यवस्था समान अवसर के आधार पर न्याय को बढ़ावा दे तथा साथ ही विशेष रूप से यह भी सुनिश्चित करे कि आर्थिक या अन्य अक्षमताओं के कारण किसी भी नागरिक को न्याय प्राप्त करने के अवसरों से वंचित न किया जाए। हर राज्य में न्याय पर आधारित सामाजिक व्यवस्था को सुरक्षित करना और सभी के लिए समान अवसर उपलब्ध कराना महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। समाज में अधिकांश लोगों के साथ जाति, धर्म, नस्ल लिंग, रंग, आदि के आधार पर विभेद करते हुए भेदभाव के जरिए शोषण किया जाता है, क्योंकि वे ज्यादातर अशिक्षित और समाज के हाशिए पर पड़े वर्गों से हैं जो उनके बीच सामाजिक अव्यवस्था और असमानता पैदा करता है। इसलिए, सामाजिक न्याय की आवश्यकता बेहद आवश्यक है। भारत जैसे विषाल विविधापूर्ण समाज में एक समतावादी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था स्थापित करना बेहद महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। इन्ही विचारों के साथ इस लेख में सामाजिक न्याय पर डॉ. अंबेडकर के विचारों को जानने का प्रयास किया गया है। संकेताक्षर : सामाजिक, न्याय, संविधान, अधिकार, लोकतंत्र, न्यायोचित, सार्वभौमिक।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी :योगदान व प्रयोग

डॉ. सुनील कुमार, भूगोल प्रवक्ता, सिरसा (हरियाणा)

शोध सारांश:

अर्थव्यवस्था और पर्यावरण का बहुत घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है सामाजिक और आर्थिक उद्देश्यों को पुरा करने के लिए जिस निति को क्रियान्वित किया जाता है उसका प्रभाव वातावरण पर निश्चित रूप से पड़ता है। मानव अपनी जीवन शैली

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

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सुधारने के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन करके स्वयं अपने ही द्वारा प्रदूषित वातावरण का शिकार बन गया है। पर्यावरण में अतिक्रमण तथा आर्थिक मंदी साथ-साथ चलते हैं क्योंकि पर्यावरण और आर्थिक उन्नति का बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध है। पर्यावरण में दोष आ जाने से न केवल आर्थिक क्षेत्र में व्यवधान पैदा हो सकता है वरन् सामाजिक और राजनैतिक क्षेत्रों में भी अलगाववाद को बढ़ावा मिल सकता है। इस सम्भावना को देखते हुए बहुत से विद्वानों व पर्यावरणविदों का मानना है कि भविष्य में पर्यावरण व संसाधन विषय ही वैश्विक विवाद के विषय बन जायेंगे जिनका स्वामित्व, नियंत्रण व संचालन महत्वपूर्ण होगा।

मुख्य बिन्दु : पर्यावरण, प्रौद्योगिकी, निषेचन, आर्थिक, अतिक्रमण, वातावरण, संवर्धित, वैश्विक

**आर्टिफिशियल इन्टेलिजेस का मानव जीवन पर प्रभाव**

**शिबा, सहायक आचार्य (हिन्दी विभाग)**

**श्री खुशाल दास विश्वविद्यालय हनुमानगढ़(राजस्थान)**

शोध सारांश:

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (ए.आई.) केवल मानव के कार्य करने तरीके को ही नहीं, बल्कि कार्य संबंधों को भी प्रभावित कर रहा है। इसका मानव के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, औद्योगिक व वैयक्तिक जीवन पर अत्यंत प्रभाव पड़ा है। प्रभाव का प्रथम बिंदु सचना प्रौद्योगिकी था, जहाँ इसे मानव बुद्धि द्वारा निर्मित सिस्टम के माध्यम से मानव बुद्धि की तरह तार्किक युक्ति के रूप में बनाया था। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता ने मानव जीवन की वृद्धि चुनौतियों को दूर कर अपना एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान बना लिया है और मानव इस पर आश्रित हो चुका है। ए.आई. को चौथी औद्योगिक क्रांति भी माना गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में ए.आई. के मानव जीवन पर प्रभाव को गुण दोषों के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के सापेक्ष रूप में किया गया है। आर्टिफिशियल इन्टेलिजेस केवल केवल आंशिक रूप से दिखाई देता है, बिलकुल एक हिमखंड के समरूप इसे पूरी तरह से देखने के लिए सतह के नीचे देखना होगा। तकनीक मशीनों को और अधिक स्मार्ट बना रही है, मानवीय सरलता बढ़ रही है, परन्तु धन व शक्ति का अभूतपूर्व संकेदृण होगा और यह लोगों की बढ़ती संख्या को संज्ञात्मक और मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से डिजिटल नेटवर्क पर निर्भर बना रहा है।

**"भरतपुर जिले में गिरते भू-जल स्तर के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव"**

**कृष्ण पाल सिंह**

**सहायक आचार्य – भूगोल, एम.एस.जे. राजकीय महाविद्यालय, भरतपुर, राजस्थान।**

शोध - सारांश :

जल की उपयोगिता मानवीय सभ्यताओं के प्रारंभ से ही रही है। मानवीय सामाजिक ढांचे के निर्माण व स्थाई बसावट का श्रेय जल की उपलब्धता को ही जाता है। प्रारंभिक काल में मानवीय सभ्यताओं का विकास सतही जल के स्रोतों के पास ही हुआ परंतु जब मानव ने भूगर्भिक जल को बाहर निकालने की कला को सीख लिया तो मानवीय बसावट दूरस्थ भागों तक विस्तृत हो गई।

पिछले 6 दशकों में जब से विद्युत मोटरों का उपयोग भूगर्भिक जल के दोहन में किया जाने लगा है तब से अत्यधिक गहराई से भी जल का दोहन प्रारंभ हो गया है जिस कारण कृषि का क्षेत्रफल व उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ा है। अब उन स्थानों पर भी फसल लहराने लगी जहां पहले यह असंभव लगता था। इसका समाज पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा और उस क्षेत्र के विकास को पंख लग गए परंतु जल्द ही इसके दुष्परिणामों से भी मानव का सामना हुआ।

भूजल के अत्यधिक दोहन व कम पुनर्भरण के कारण जल स्तर साल दर साल गहरा होता गया हालांकि मानव ने तकनीकी का विकास करते हुए कुओं के स्थान पर ट्यूबवैलों का निर्माण कर जल दोहन को जारी रखा परंतु जल स्तर ज्यों-ज्यों गहरा होता गया उसमें खतरनाक लवणों की मात्रा बढ़ती गई और वह मानव स्वास्थ्य के साथ-साथ फसलों पर भी अपने दुष्परिणाम दिखाने लगा। लवणीय जल के कारण फसले नष्ट हो गई, मृदाएं बंजर हो गईं व मानव और पशुधन में कई सारे विकार उत्पन्न हो गए।

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यह प्रभाव अध्ययन क्षेत्र में साफ देखा जा सकता है। यहां की विरासत व हवेलियां इसके स्वर्णिम इतिहास की गवाह हैं तथा इस बात का जीता जागता उदाहरण है कि शुद्ध जल की उपलब्धता या उसकी अनुपलब्धता समाज में किस स्तर तक परिवर्तन ला सकती है। प्रस्तुत शोध में भरतपुर जिले के भूगर्भिक जल स्तर के परिवर्तन के कारण होने वाले पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों का अध्ययन करेंगे। कुंजी शब्द - भूजल विदोहन, पुनर्भरण, लवणीय जल, भूगर्भिक जलस्तर।

**“मानव जीवन पर कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) का प्रभाव : संभावनाएँ एवं चुनौतियाँ “**

**डॉ. सरिता सिंह, सहआचार्य (अर्थशास्त्र)**

**एम.एस.जे. राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, भरतपुर (राजस्थान)**

शोध सारांश:

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) तेजी से आधुनिक समाज का अभिन्न अंग बन रही है, जो मानव जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित कर रही है। AI स्वास्थ्य सेवा, शिक्षा, वित्त, मनोरंजन और दैनिक जीवन जैसे क्षेत्रों को बदल रही है, नए मानक और संभावनाएँ स्थापित कर रही है। स्वास्थ्य सेवा में, AI-आधारित उपकरण और प्रौद्योगिकियाँ निदान को तेज़ और अधिक सटीक बना रही हैं, रोगी देखभाल में सुधार कर रही हैं और व्यक्तिगत चिकित्सा समाधान प्रदान कर रही हैं। शिक्षा में, AI छात्रों के लिए अनुकूलित शिक्षण अनुभव बना रही है, शैक्षिक परिणामों को बढ़ा रही है। वित्त में, AI जोखिम प्रबंधन, धोखाधड़ी की रोकथाम और ग्राहक सेवा दक्षता में सुधार करती है।

यद्यपि AI कई लाभ प्रदान करता है, परन्तु यह महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ भी प्रस्तुत करता है। जिसमें डेटा गोपनीयता, पूर्वाग्रह और निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, AI संचालित स्वचालन कुछ क्षेत्रों में नौकरी के विस्थापन का कारण बन सकता है, जिससे बेरोजगारी और सामाजिक असमानता में योगदान हो सकता है। इसलिए, AI के प्रभाव को समझना और इसका जिम्मेदार उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना महत्वपूर्ण है। उचित नीतिगत ढाँचे, मजबूत शासन और नैतिक दिशा-निर्देशों के साथ, AI के लाभों को अधिकतम किया जा सकता है जबकि इसके संभावित जोखिमों को कम किया जा सकता है। यह लेख AI के दोहरे प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालता है, इसके लाभों को अधिकतम करने के लिए जिम्मेदार विकास और शासन की आवश्यकता पर जोर देता है एवं संभावित जोखिमों को कम करता है। वास्तव में मानव जीवन पर AI का प्रभाव न केवल वर्तमान को आकार दे रहा है, बल्कि भविष्य को भी परिभाषित करेगा।

**मुख्य शब्द - कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, मानव जीवन, जोखिम प्रबंधन, डेटा गोपनीयता, स्वचालन, सामाजिक असमानता।**

**भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति और मानवाधिकार**

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शोध सारांश:

सर्वप्रथम 1946 में महिलाओं की स्थिति पर आयोग की स्थापना की गई थी। महासभा ने 7 नवंबर 1967 को महिलाओं के विरुद्ध सभी प्रकार के भेदभाव को समाप्त करने पर सहमति प्रदान की। मानवाधिकार संरक्षण कानून और राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के गठन के पश्चात नारी की स्थिति समाज में और अधिक सुदृढ़ हुई है और महिला-उत्पीडन की घटनाओं में भी अपेक्षाकृत कमी आई है। हमारी न्यायिक व्यवस्था ने भी नारी विषयक मानवधिकारों की समुचित सुविधा की है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि धर्म, कुल, वंश, जाति, लिंग या जन्म स्थान के आधार पर किसी नागरिक के साथ विभेद नहीं किया जायेगा। अनुच्छेद 16 लोक नियोजन में महिलाओं को भी समान अवसर प्रदान करता है। समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन की व्यवस्था की गई है। हिंदू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 18 महिलाओं को सम्पत्ति में मालिकाना हक प्रदान करती है। श्रम कानून महिलाओं के लिए संकटकालीन तथा रात्रि में कार्य का निषेध करते हैं। मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम कामकाजी महिलाओं को प्रसूति लाभ की सुविधाएँ प्रदान

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करता है। दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 की धारा 125 में उपेक्षित महिलाओं के लिए भरण पोषण का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस प्रकार कुल मिलाकर महिला विषयक मानवाधिकारों को विभिन्न विधियों एवं न्यायिक निर्णयों में पर्याप्त संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। संविधान में 12वे संशोधन द्वारा अनुच्छेद 51 के अंतर्गत नारी सम्मान के विरुद्ध प्रथाओं का त्याग करने का आदर्श अंगीकृत किया गया है।

बावजूद इन सभी प्रयासों के भारत में महिला मानवाधिकारों की स्थिति अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। कन्या के जन्म से पूर्व ही उसके मानवाधिकारों का हनन शुरू हो जाता है जैसे कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, गर्भपात, गर्भावस्था के दौरान मारपीट आदि। जन्म के पश्चात शिशु कन्या हत्या, माता-पिता द्वारा खान पान में भेदभाव, मारपीट, व्यक्तित्व विकास के समान अवसर नहीं देना हमारे यहाँ आम बात है। लड़की के बड़े होने पर समय पूर्व विवाह, परिवार के व्यक्तियों और अपिचिंतों द्वारा यौन शोषण, बाल वेश्यावृत्ति तथा युवावस्था में कार्यस्थलों पर शोषण, अवैध देह व्यापार, बलात्कार, अपहरण, छेड़छाड़, विवाह हेतु दहेज की माँग, दहेज के लिए मारपीट व हत्या एवं आत्महत्या हेतु विवश करना, मानसिक एवं शारीरिक शोषण, घरेलू हिंसा आदि अनेक रूपों में आजीवन उसके मानवाधिकारों का हनन होता है

### **\*पर्यावरण पर आधुनिक कृषि के प्रभावों का भौगोलिक विश्लेषण\***

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**\*\*सारांश\*\***

आधुनिक कृषि वह कृषि है जिसमें प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग, संसाधनों तक पहुंच, प्रबंधन, निवेश, बाजारों की विशेषताओं और सरकारी स्तर पर उपलब्ध सहायता पर निर्भर करती है।

इस तरह के अभ्यास से उन कारकों के बेहतर नियंत्रण को अनुमति मिलती है जो कृषि फसलों की प्रक्रियाओं और जानवरों के प्रजनन में हस्तक्षेप करते हैं। इस तरह, प्राप्त परिणाम इन कारकों की प्रबंधन सफलता पर निर्भर करेगा। हालांकि, पर्याप्त मात्रा में पोषक तत्वों के साथ और पर्याप्त सिंचाई के साथ उपजाऊ मिट्टी को बनाए रखना इसके लिए प्रौद्योगिकी और उपयुक्त मशीनरी की मदद से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

मोटे तौर पर, भोजन की वैश्विक मांग एक वास्तविक चुनौती का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, क्योंकि विकसित देशों में मध्यम वर्ग की आबादी बेहतर आय कृषि के बदले में प्राप्त करती है। इस तरह की गतिविधि निर्वाह कृषि के साथ साथ न्याय संगत है, जो कुछ क्षेत्रों में गायब होने के लिए प्रतिरोधी है।

जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि आधुनिक कृषि ने न केवल भोजन की क्षमता और जैव ईंधन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की है, बल्कि एक ही समय में हमारी पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं में भी वृद्धि हुई है क्योंकि इस कृषि प्रणाली में उच्च किस्म के संकर बीज हैं और प्रचुर मात्रा में सिंचाई के पानी, उर्वरक और कीटनाशकों का उपयोग किया जाता है। आधुनिक कृषि का पर्यावरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, इसका अध्ययन प्रस्तुत लेख में किया गया है।

**\*मुख्य शब्द:\*** आधुनिक कृषि की तकनीक, उच्च निष्पादन बीज, सिंचाई का प्रयोग, उर्वरक प्रयोग, कीटनाशकों का उपयोग, फसल का चक्रीकरण, कृषि

### **राजरचानी लोकगीत और विरेचन सिद्धांत**

**श्री श्रीराम शोधार्थी श्री खुशालदास यूनिवर्सिटी हनुमानगढ़**

शोध सारांश:

वर्तमान बदलते समय में आप मनुष्य अपने विकास और अपने मेंटल हेल्थ के बीच जूझ रहा है। एक तरफ विकास करने के लिए उसकी दोड़ती-भागती जिंदगी, और संघर्ष में पारंपरिक संयुक्त परिवार का भी साथ नहीं है। आज का युवा सिर्फ टारगेट पूरा करने में लगा हुआ है। एक टारगेट को पानी के लिए जितनी कसरत मनुष्य के मस्तिष्क को करनी पड़ती है, उसके अनुपात में उतने ही कोमल अहसास की कमी है। इस बदलते परिवेश में हम मेंटल हेल्थ के लिए टॉनिक की तरह काम करने वाले लोकगीतों और विशेष रूप से राजस्थानी लोकगीतों के महत्व, इन लोकगीतों का

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**

मानव मस्तिष्क पर पड़ने वाले सकारात्मक प्रभाव पर ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगे। इसी संदर्भ में अरस्तु के विरेचन सिद्धान्त और लोकगीतों के सुनने से होने वाली विरेचन प्रक्रिया का अध्ययन करेंगे।

महत्वपूर्ण शब्द: विकास, लोकगीत, विरेचन, अहं, विकार, मेंटल हेल्थ

**पर्यावरण और सामाजिक जीवन**

**दिव्या रानी रॉय**

**शोध छात्राएँ ललित कला विभाग, म0गां0 काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी।**

शोध सारांश:

पर्यावरण शब्द का निर्माण दो शब्दों से मिलकर हुआ है जिसका अर्थ होता है परि जो हमारे चारों ओर है 'आवरण' जो हमें चारों से घेरे हुए है, पर्यावरण वह है जो कि प्रत्येक जीव के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और हमारे चारों तरफ वह हमेशा व्याप्त होता है।

पर्यावरण की परिभाषा के लिए मैंने कई विचारकों के विचारों को सम्बोधित किया है जिसमें फिटिंग के अनुसार, मैकाइवर के अनुसार, ए0जी0 टान्सले के अनुसार इसके बाद पर्यावरण के अर्थ में प्राचीन काल में हमारे ग्रन्थों, शास्त्रों में पर्यावरण तथा सामाजिक जीवन को किस प्रकार इस समाज में पर्यावरण को धर्म से जोड़ा गया है जहाँ पृथ्वी को माता, सूर्य को देवता, नदी को देवी आदि शब्दों से सम्बोधित किया गया है पर्यावरण एवं मानव के अन्तर्सम्बन्ध में आदि मानव पूरी तरह से पर्यावरण पर ही निर्भर था जब उसके पास ज्ञान की कमी थी वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पर्यावरण के माध्यम से ही पूरा करता था। उदाहरणार्थ के तौर पर आखेट, पशुपालन, भोजन संग्रह आदि क्रियाओं द्वारा अपना जीवनयापन करता था फिर जैसे जैसे समय परिवर्तन होता गया उसके ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती गई फिर उसने कृषि एवं पौधा पालन जैसी क्रियाओं को जन्म दिया। जैसे-जैसे मानव का विकास होता गया वैसे-वैसे मानव अपनी सुविधा के लिए पर्यावरण का सकारात्मक तथा नकारात्मक दोनों पक्षों में उपयोग करने लगा। इस परिदृश्य में मैंने कलाकारों की श्रेणी में राजस्थान राज्य के ही कुछ कलाकारों तथा वहाँ की लोक कलाओं का जो पर्यावरण तथा समुदाय से सम्बन्ध रखे है उनको सम्बोधित करने का प्रयास किया है उनकी कलाकृतियों तथा लोक परम्पराओं का जनसामान्य परिवेश से उत्पन्न कृत्रियों को अपने शोध में चित्रों के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया है जो पर्यावरण तथा समाज को एक सकारात्मक संदेश प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। कलाकार अपनी तूलिका तथा रंगों के माध्यम से सामाजिक परिवेश में रहते हुये भी एक अलग सोच के साथ अपनी नजरों से जो वह पर्यावरण तथा सामाजिक जीवन को देखता है वहीं वह अपने कैनवास पर प्रस्तुत करता है।

**झुंझुनू जिलें में जोतों के आकार का एक प्रतिकात्मक अध्ययन**

**अमित कुमार शोधार्थी, भूगोल विभाग,**

**डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर राजकीय महाविद्यालय, श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)**

**डॉ. एस.एस. खींची, प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष भूगोल विभाग,**

**डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर राजकीय महाविद्यालय, श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)**

शोध सारांश:

जोतों का आकार फसल प्रतिरूप एवं उत्पादन को प्रमुख रूप से प्रभावित करता है। जोत के आकार का कृषक के जीवन स्तर से घनिष्ठ धनात्मक सह-सम्बन्ध होता है, शोध क्षेत्र में व्यक्तिगत, संयुक्त व संस्थागत जोत पाई गई हैं, जिनमें सीमान्त जोत 0 से 1 हैक्टेयर, लघु जोत 1 से 2 हैक्टेयर, अर्द्धमध्यम जोत 2 से 4 हैक्टेयर, मध्यम जोत 4 से 10 हैक्टेयर, वृहत जोत 10 से 20 हैक्टेयर, अत्यधिक वृहत जोत 0 से 1 हैक्टेयर है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में व्यक्तिगत जोतों की कुल संख्या 197125 है, जिनका क्षेत्रफल 447020.9 हैक्टेयर है, व्यक्तिगत जोतों में सबसे अधिक 2.0 से 3.0 आकार के जातों की संख्या 33834 है, वहीं क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार सबसे अधिक जोत भी 2.0 से से 3.0 पाई गई हैं। क्षेत्र में संस्थागत जोतों की कुल संख्या 92 है, जिनका क्षेत्रफल 378.02 हैक्टेयर हैं, जिसमें सबसे अधिक 20.0 से अधिक आकार के जोतों की संख्या 22 है, जबकि क्षेत्रफल पर भी इन्ही जोतों का सबसे अधिक हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में संयुक्त की संख्या 5899 है, जिनका कुल क्षेत्रफल 22131.1 हैक्टेयर है, संयुक्त जोतों में सबसे अधिक 1.0 से 2.0 आकार के जोतों की

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सबसे अधिक संख्या 1096 है, जबकि क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर सबसे अधिक क्षेत्रफल 10.5 से 20.0 आकार के जोतों का 4068.72 है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में कुल जोतों की संख्या 185114 है, जिनका कुल क्षेत्रफल 464931.1 हैक्टियर है। कुल जोतों में सबसे अधिक 1.0 से 2.0 आकार के जोतों की संख्या सबसे अधिक 54722 है, जबकि क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर सबसे अधिक क्षेत्रफल 2.0 से 3.0 आकार के जोतों का 84657.01 हैक्टियर है। वर्तमान में अध्ययन क्षेत्र में जोतों के छोटे एवं बिखरे टुकड़ों में विभाजित हो रहे हैं, पिता की निजी सम्पत्ति की तरह भूमि का भी समान विभाजन उसके पुत्र तथा पुत्रियों के बीच होता है, जिस कारण वृहत आकार के जोत लघु व सीमान्त जोतों में बदलते जा रहे हैं, जोतों आकार में विभाजन का प्रभाव क्षेत्र में उत्पादन व उत्पादकता पर पड़ा है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में जनसंख्या के बढ़ते दबाव के कारण जोतों के आकार छोटे हो गए हैं।

### **अभिमन्यु अनत जी के उपन्यासों में प्रवासी गिरमिटिया मजदूरों का संघर्ष**

**1. मयूरिका मोहन, शोधार्थी, हिंदी विभाग, वनस्थली विद्यापीठ**

**2. प्रो० गीता कपिल, प्रो०, हिंदी विभाग, वनस्थली विद्यापीठ**

#### **शोध सारांश**

मॉरिशस के प्रतिष्ठित प्रवासी भारतीय साहित्यकार अभिमन्यु अनत ने अपनी रचनाओं में प्रवासी गिरमिटिया मजदूरों के संघर्ष को अत्यंत प्रभावी ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया है। अनत जी ने भारतीय मजदूरों के त्रासदपूर्ण जीवन यथार्थ को अपनी लेखनी के माध्यम से विश्व के समक्ष लेन का सफल प्रयास किया है। इस शोधपत्र का उद्देश्य अभिमन्यु अनत के उपन्यासों में चित्रित प्रवासी गिरमिटिया मजदूरों के जीवन संघर्ष की गहन समीक्षा करना है इसमें उन सभी प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण किया गया है जिनमें गिरमिटिया मजदूरों को अपने देश से दूर विदेशी भूमि पर जीवन की मुलभुत आवश्यकताओं के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ा और इस संघर्ष में अपनी जान भी गवानी पड़ी। साथ ही इस शोध पत्र में मजदूरों के जीवन की कठिनाइयों को उनकी आशाओं, निराशाओं तथा उनके सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, व सांस्कृतिक शोषण को भी उजागर करने का प्रयास किया गया है। यह शोधपत्र साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक और समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से अनत जी के कार्यों का विश्लेषण करेगा, जिससे प्रवासी गिरमिटिया मजदूरों के संघर्ष के विभिन्न पहलुओं को समझने में सहायता मिलेगी

**बीज शब्द – प्रवासी गिरमिटिया मजदूर, त्रासदीपूर्ण जीवन, शोषण, संघर्ष।**

### **ई-गवर्नेंस और नागरिक सहभागिता**

**डॉ करण सिंह, सहायक आचार्य राजनीति विज्ञान**

सारांश- शोध का उद्देश्य ई-गवर्नेंस के माध्यम से नागरिक सहभागिता की प्रवृत्तियों और प्रभावों का अध्ययन करना है। ई-गवर्नेंस ने सरकारी प्रक्रियाओं में तकनीकी सुधार लाकर नागरिकों के लिए सेवा वितरण को सरल और प्रभावी बनाया है। नागरिकों की भागीदारी न केवल सरकारी नीतियों की पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाती है, बल्कि निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रियाओं में भी उनकी आवाज़ को महत्वपूर्ण बनाती है।

इस अध्ययन में विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों, जैसे ऑनलाइन शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली, डिजिटल फोरम, और सूचना पोर्टल्स का विश्लेषण किया जाएगा। इसके तहत, नागरिकों की सहभागिता के स्तर, उनके अनुभव और इन पहलों के प्रति उनकी जागरूकता का मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा। साथ ही, यह भी जांचा जाएगा कि किस प्रकार ई-गवर्नेंस नागरिकों को अधिक सक्रिय बनाने में मदद कर सकता है।

इस शोध के परिणामों से यह स्पष्ट होगा कि कैसे ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणाली में सुधार, नागरिकों की सहभागिता को बढ़ावा दे सकती है और इसके माध्यम से शासन की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि हो सकती है। अंत में, नागरिकों की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत की जाएंगी, ताकि ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रक्रियाएँ अधिक प्रभावी और समावेशी बन सकें।

इस शोध से अपेक्षित है कि यह न केवल ई-गवर्नेंस के सिद्धांतों को समझने में मदद करेगा, बल्कि प्रशासनिक सुधारों में नागरिकों की भूमिका को भी उजागर करेगा।

**महत्वपूर्ण शब्द- ई-गवर्नेंस, नागरिक सहभागिता, पारदर्शिता, गुणवत्ता**

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**भारत में मानवाधिकारों के समक्ष चुनौतियां****मनीष दहिया, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान राजकीय महाविद्यालय, बाली****शोध सारांश:**

जीवन, स्वतंत्रता और आवागमन की स्वतंत्रता से संबंधित कुछ बुनियादी अधिकार जिनके लिए सभी मनुष्यों को बिना किसी भेदभाव के प्राप्त अधिकारों को मानवाधिकार कहा जा सकता है। हर समाज में दो लोगों के वर्ग पाये जाते हैं – शासक वर्ग और शासित वर्ग। शासित सदैव दमित और उत्पीड़ित वर्ग होते हैं जिनको जीवन की बुनियादी अधिकारों से वंचित किया जाता है युगों-युगों से इन पुरुषों ने अपनी आजादी के लिये संघर्ष किया है। 1945 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की स्थापना के साथ ही औपनिवेशिक शासन की समाप्ति, अधिकांश राष्ट्र स्वतंत्र हो गये तथा संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन का कारण बने जिनसे मानवाधिकारों ने गति पकड़ी। भारतीय संविधान 26 जनवरी 1950 को अस्तित्व में जो मानव अधिकार पर सबसे बड़े ग्रंथों में से एक है। लेकिन संवैधानिक और विभिन्न प्रावधानों के बावजूद मानव अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए मानव अधिकार कानून के तहत आज भी नागरिकों को भेद-भाव अत्याचार और बुनियादी अधिकारों से इनकार जैसे विभिन्न रूपों का सामना करना पड़ता है यह आलेख भारत में मानवाधिकारों के समक्ष चुनौतियां पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास करता है।

**Keyword – मौलिक अधिकार एवं संरक्षण, अधिकारों पर विधेयक, भेदभाव, संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर।****जलवायु परिवर्तन सामान्य परिचय एवं वायुमण्डल प्रदूषण में भूमिका  
डॉ भीमराज वेडसा, सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल, राजकीय महाविद्यालय, नयागांव****शोध सारांश:**

औसत तापमान में वृद्धि से ग्लोबल वार्मिंग होता है मौजूदा समय में आद्यौगीकरण से पूर्व की तुलना में पृथ्वी पर औसत तापमान 14° सेल्सियस है इस औसत तापमान में वृद्धि हो रही है जिसे ग्लोबल वार्मिंग कहते हैं। पृथ्वी के औसत तापमान में 1.1° सेल्सियस तापमान वृद्धि हुई है। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का तात्पर्य वातावरण में लगातार औद्योगिकरण के कारण CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, मीथीन गैसों में वृद्धि हुई CO<sub>2</sub> की मात्रा सार्वधिक वृद्धि हुई है मुख्य कारण पृथ्वी पर पड़े पौधों का अन्धाधुन कटाई से हुई है पेड़ पौधे इन गैसों को कंट्रोल करते हैं अर्थात् CO<sub>2</sub> को सोखते हैं लेकिन अन्धाधुन वनों की कटाई बढ़त औद्योगिकरण वहानों की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण CO<sub>2</sub> की मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है जिससे वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि इसके दो कारण हैं:-

**1. प्राकृतिक कारण**

1. भूकम्प

2. ज्वालामुखी 2. मानवीय कारक –

पेड़ पौधों की कटाई वातावरण प्रदूषण उद्योगों से वाहनों से निकलने वाला धुआं कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन होता है CO<sub>2</sub> का सबसे ज्यादा उत्सर्जन करने वाला देश चीन है जो 30% CO<sub>2</sub> का उत्सर्जन करता है USA 15%, युरोपियन देश 9%, तथा भारत CO<sub>2</sub> का 7% , CO<sub>2</sub> का उत्सर्जन करता है भारत CO<sub>2</sub> का उत्सर्जन करने में चौथा स्थान है। दुनिया का सबसे से ज्यादा CO<sub>2</sub> का उत्सर्जन करने वाला देश अमेरीका है।

**जांगल एवं यौद्धेय प्रदेश में जल शासन (1800ई.- 2022ई.)****दलीप कुमार शोधार्थी****डॉ. जीतेन्द्र यादव सहायक आचार्य, इतिहास विभाग, एस.के.डी. विश्वविद्यालय हनुमानगढ़, राजस्थान****शोध सार तथा तथा शोध उद्देश्य**

हमारे सौरमंडल के ग्रहों एवं उपग्रहों में केवल पृथ्वी ही ऐसा ग्रह है जहां जीवन की उपस्थिति पूर्णतः प्रमाणित है। इस अनोखी जीव - सृष्टि की वजह है जल। विश्व के सभी देशों और सभी धर्मों में जल प्राण तत्व माना गया है विश्व के सर्वाधिक प्राचीन ग्रंथो अर्थात् वेदों में इसके आधार (जीव आधार)को रेखांकित किया गया है अथर्ववेद में कहा गया है

" जो पानी रेगिस्तान में है जो पानी तालाब में होता है जो पानी घड़े से भरकर लाया जाए जो जल वर्षा से प्राप्त होता है यह सभी जल हमारे लिए कल्याणकारी बने"

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ऋग्वेद में कहा गया है

"जल संसार के लिए मां तुल्य है जल जीवन का प्राण है जल में ईश्वरीय संपदा, अमरत्व पुनीत कार्य एवं मानव कल्याण है" विश्व की सभी सभ्यताओं का पालनहार जल ही रहा है सभी सभ्यताएं नदियों के किनारे ही विकसित हुई है सिंधु सभ्यता से जुड़े राजस्थान और गुजरात की बात करते

समय इस सभ्यता के ख्याति प्राप्त विद्वान द्वय जॉन मार्शल एवं दयाराम साहनी की इबारत पर गौर कीजिए

" सिंधु गुजरात और राजस्थान में मात्र देवी के रूप में महामाया की पूजा की जाती है यह क्रमशः 7 देवियां है बच्चों की बीमारी को महामाया का प्रकोप मान पूजा की जाती है यहां जल देवता व मातृ देवी की पूजा सिंधु एवं दिलमन (सुमेर सभ्यता का स्थान) में एक साम्यता दर्शाती है। सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के स्थल कालीबंगा में भी जल प्रबंधन की परिपाटी उच्च स्तर की थी बाद में यदि हम देखें तो राजस्थान के पश्चिमी इलाके बीकानेर (जांगल प्रदेश) व गंगानगर हनुमानगढ़(यौद्धेय प्रदेश )के जीवन में भी यह जल शासन का उच्च स्तर बना रहा है।

वर्तमान जलवायु परिवर्तन में वैश्विक तापन की समस्या के साथ-साथ अति भूजल दोहन एवं जल प्रदूषण की समस्या के उपाय की उपाय अतीत से खोजना एवं भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा की प्रतिष्ठा करना इस शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य है।

संकेताक्षर- जल संरक्षण ,जांगल एवं यौद्धेय प्रदेश में जल शासन, पर्यावरण शिक्षा, भारतीय संस्कृति, प्रकृति प्रेम

**मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा में चुनौतियाँ और भविष्य की दिशा**  
**Dr.Kalpna Bharadwaj, Associate Professor Political Science**  
**Govt.PG College Malpura**

सारांशः

मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा एक वैश्विक चुनौती है जो आज भी प्रासंगिक है। इस अभिव्यक्ति में हम मानव अधिकारों के मूल सिद्धांतों और उनके उल्लंघन के कारणों पर चर्चा करेंगे। हम विशेष रूप से गरीबी, लिंग भेदभाव, जातीय भेदभाव, और राजनीतिक उत्पीड़न जैसी चुनौतियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेंगे। इसके अलावा, हम मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए संभावित समाधानों और भविष्य की दिशा पर चर्चा करेंगे, जैसे कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, शिक्षा और जागरूकता, और मानव अधिकार संगठनों की भूमिका।

मुख्य शब्दः मानव अधिकार, चुनौतियाँ, गरीबी, लिंग भेदभाव, जातीय भेदभाव, राजनीतिक उत्पीड़न, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग।

**वित्तीय साक्षरता वर्तमान की अनिवार्यता**

**डा. ऋचा गुप्ता, सहायक आचार्य, इ.ए.एफ.एम. विभाग, राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय, चौमू**

शोध सारांशः

सामान्यतः साक्षरता से तात्पर्य किसी भाषा को पढ़ने और लिखने की क्षमता को माना जाता है। विभिन्न देशों में साक्षरता के अलग-अलग मानक हैं। भारत में राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन के अनुसार अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपना नाम लिखने और पढ़ने की योग्यता हासिल कर लेता है तो उसे साक्षर माना जाता है। किंतु वर्तमान में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हो रहे निरंतर परिवर्तनों के कारण साक्षरता का अर्थ भी विस्तृत हुआ है। डिजिटल लिटरेसी, हेल्थ लिटरेसी, एथिकल लिटरेसी, तथा फाइनेंशियल लिटरेसी प्रमुख प्रकारों के रूप में उभरे हैं। साधारण शब्दों में वित्तीय साक्षरता से तात्पर्य धन के सही प्रकार से उपयोग करने की क्षमता से है। वित्तीय साक्षरता व्यक्तिगत वित्तीय प्रबंधन, बजट और बचत सहित विभिन्न वित्तीय कौशल को प्रभावी ढंग से समझने और लागू करने की क्षमता को दर्शाती है। विभिन्न देशों में वित्तीय साक्षरता की स्थिति अलग-अलग है। भारत में वित्तीय साक्षरता का स्तर प्रारंभिक अवस्था में ही है। वित्तीय साक्षरता आम नागरिकों में अपनी आमदनी और खर्चों का प्रबंध करना और बचत के प्रति समाज को प्रेरित करती है। आय और व्यय का उचित प्रबंध ही वित्तीय साक्षरता है। प्रस्तुत पत्र में वित्तीय साक्षरता की अवधारणा, महत्व व उसके निर्धारकों का विस्तृत रूप में अध्ययन किया गया है।

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**थार मरुस्थल के पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के समक्ष चुनौतियां****डा. नीरज कारगवाल****सहायक आचार्य****भूगोल राजकीय महाविद्यालय बीबीरानी अलवर****सारांश**

राजस्थान के उत्तरी-पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में मरुस्थली और अर्द्ध-मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्र है। इस पारिस्थितिक तंत्र की मुख्य विशेषताएं कम वर्षा और अधिक तापमान होना है, जिस कारण यहां कांटेदार वृक्ष, कंटीली झाड़ियां, और घास वनस्पति पाए जाते हैं। थार मरुस्थल के पारिस्थितिक तंत्र में अट्टारह करोड़ वर्ष पुराने जीवाश्मों का संग्रह, राष्ट्रीय मरु उद्यान में पाया जाता है। यह प्रदेश विभिन्न खनिजों और पशुउत्पादों में योगदान देता है। यहाँ वार्षिक वर्षा दस इंच से कम होती है और दैनिक तथा वार्षिक तापान्तर बहुत अधिक पाया जाता है। मरुस्थल में तेज गर्म हवाएं लू और आंधियां चलती है तथा रेत के टीलों को स्थानांतरित करती। मानवजनित गतिविधियों और जलवायु में परिवर्तनशीलता के कारण शुष्क भूमि पारिस्थितिकी प्रणालियों का लगातार क्षरण होता जा रहा है। शुष्क भूमि- जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलता और मानवजनित दबावों में वृद्धि के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील है। रेगिस्तानी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में पानी की आपूर्ति की कमी है जो पौधों की वृद्धि और पशु विविधता को सीमित करती है, जिससे अंततः प्राथमिक उत्पादकता प्रभावित होती है। मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्र अवनयन के सामान्य संकेतकों में जैव विविधता का क्षय, घटता आवास, जल-धारण क्षमता का नुकसान, मिट्टी की उर्वरता में कमी और मृदाकटाव में वृद्धि सम्मिलित है। यहाँ पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों के मुख्य कारणों में वृक्षों की कटाई, अत्यधिक चराई, अधिक खेती, जनसंख्या का बढ़ता दबाव, औद्योगिकरण प्रसार और खराब भूमि उपयोग प्रथाएं शामिल हैं। मानव और पशु आबादी में वृद्धि प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की मांग को बढ़ाती है जिससे वनस्पति और पौधों की प्रजातियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव होता है, परिणामस्वरूप स्वास्थ्य और अन्य मानव विकास संकेतकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र संरक्षण हेतु बीजारोपण, जल प्रबंधन, मिट्टी संरक्षण, विदेशी प्रजातियों को नियंत्रित करना और स्वदेशी वनस्पति आवरण प्रदान करना आवश्यक है।

**भूमिगत जल संसाधन की वर्तमान स्थिति झुन्झुनूं जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में****डॉ० संजीव कुमार,****सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल विभाग,****श्री राधेश्याम आर. मोरारका राजकीय महाविद्यालय, झुन्झुनूं****शोध सारांश :-**

पृथ्वी पर उपलब्ध जल में से लगभग 2.7 प्रतिषत जल ही स्वच्छ जल है। जिसमें से लगभग 75.2 प्रतिषत जल ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों में बर्फ के रूप में जमा रहता है और 22.6 प्रतिषत भू-जल के रूप में विद्यमान है, पेश जल नदियों, झीलों, वायुमण्डल नमी, मिट्टी और वनस्पति आदि में मौजूद है। राजस्थान की भौगोलिक एवं प्राकृतिक स्थिति के कारण अकाल व सूखा की पुनरावृत्ति होती रहती है, फलस्वरूप सतही एवं भूमिगत जल स्त्रोतों की कमी सदियों से रही है। राज्य में प्रतिव्यक्ति जल उपलब्धता लगभग 637 घन मीटर है जो न्यून है वहीं दूसरी ओर केवल 12.54 प्रतिषत ब्लॉक भूमिगत जल उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र अर्द्ध शुष्क जलवायु में स्थित एक कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है। जहाँ सतही जल संसाधनों का अभाव है परिणामस्वरूप जल आवश्यकता के लिए भूमिगत जल पर पूर्ण रूप से निर्भर है। झुन्झुनूं जिले में भूमिगत जल उपलब्धता 23,406.65 हेक्टेयर मीटर है एवं भूमिगत जल का सर्वाधिक उपयोग कृषि क्षेत्र में सिंचाई हेतु किया जाता है। जिले में भूमिगत जल विकास स्तर 195 को प्राप्त हो चुका है, साथ ही सभी ब्लॉक भूमिगत जल दोहन की दृष्टि से अतिदोहित श्रेणी में सम्मिलित है। प्रस्तुत षोध पत्र में झुन्झुनूं जिले में भूमिगत जल संसाधन की वर्तमान स्थिति का अध्ययन किया गया है।

**मूल शब्द :-** अतिदोहित श्रेणी, भूमिगत जल उपलब्धता, वार्षिक पुनर्भरण, जोहड़, भूमिगत जल विकास स्तर।

**Jointly organised by****Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 169****Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar****In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**

उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के शहरी तथा ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों में वित्तीय जागरूकता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन  
राजीव पुरोहित  
शोधार्थी

डॉ. ललित कुमार  
शोध सुपरवाइजर

श्री खुशाल दास विश्वविद्यालय हनुमानगढ़

शोध सारांश

वित्तीय जागरूकता विभिन्न वित्तीय कौशलों को जानने और उन्हें लागू करने की क्षमता है, जिसमें व्यक्तिगत वित्तीय प्रबंधन, निवेश की योजना बनाना और विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं के वित्तपोषण शामिल हैं। सरकार ग्रामीण इलाकों में वित्तीय जागरूकता कार्यक्रम को भी बढ़ावा दे रही है, यह अध्ययन बीकानेर जिले के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के बीच वित्तीय जागरूकता और निवेश के अवसरों की परिचितता के साथ इसके संबंध को मापता है। यह अध्ययन ओईसीडी द्वारा प्रयुक्त वित्तीय साक्षरता मॉडल का उपयोग करके वित्तीय साक्षरता का आकलन करता है। इसे स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप संशोधित किया गया है।

दायरा : वर्तमान अध्ययन बीकानेर जिले के ग्रामीण और शहरी उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के बीच वित्तीय जागरूकता के स्तर पर केंद्रित है, आगे के शोध को राजस्थान राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में लागू किया जा सकता है।

कार्यप्रणाली : पांच बुनियादी और पांच अग्रिम बहुविकल्पीय और सही/गलत प्रश्न पूछकर वित्तीय साक्षरता का आकलन किया जाता है। संरचित प्रश्नावली के माध्यम से बीकानेर जिले से प्राथमिक डेटा एकत्र किया गया। कुल 426 नमूने गैर-संभाव्यता सुविधा नमूनाकरण विधि के माध्यम से एकत्र किए गए हैं। नमूनाकरण इकाई ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थी हैं।

परिणाम : यह पाया गया कि बीकानेर जिले के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र के उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों में उचित वित्तीय जागरूकता रही है। प्रतिवादी डेरिवेटिव को छोड़कर सभी वित्तीय जागरूकता से अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं। कुल मिलाकर अध्ययन से यह पता चला कि विभिन्न आवश्यकताओं के वित्तपोषण निर्णय के लिए वित्तीय साक्षरता महत्वपूर्ण है।

मुख्य बिंदु : वित्तीय जागरूकता, वित्तीय कौशल, निवेश।

**भारत में साइबर अपराध और कानून एक समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन  
आकांक्षा अवस्थी शोधार्थी**

**प्रदीप तिवारी, सहायक प्राध्यापक, विधि संकाय, मंगलायतन यूनिवर्सिटी जबलपुर**

शोध पत्र सारांश:

प्रौद्योगिकी, साइबर अपराध, बौद्धिक सम्पदा, डिजिटल उपकरण

वर्तमान विश्व अत्याधुनिक तकनीकी और संचार साधनों में वृद्धि का रहा है लेकिन जितनी अधिक प्रगति जिस क्षेत्र में होती है वहाँ अपराध भी होना सहज होता है वर्तमान प्रासंगिकता में साइबर अपराध में दिनों दिन साइबर सुरक्षा कंप्यूटर, सर्वर, मोबाइल डिवाइस, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम, नेटवर्क और डेटा को दुर्भावनापूर्ण हमलों से बचाने की प्रथा है और इन दिनों साइबर सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरों में वृद्धि हो रही है।

साइबर अपराध एक सामान्य शब्द है जो कंप्यूटर, नेटवर्क या डिजिटल उपकरणों के किसी अन्य सेट का उपयोग करके की जाने वाली असंख्य आपराधिक गतिविधियों का वर्णन करता है। साइबर अपराध को साइबर अपराधियों द्वारा की जाने वाली अवैध गतिविधियों की विशाल श्रृंखला के अंतर्गत माना जाता है। इनमें हैकिंग, फिशिंग, पहचान की चोरी, रैनसमवेयर और मैलवेयर हमले, कई अन्य शामिल हैं।

साइबर अपराध की पहुंच कोई भौतिक सीमा नहीं जानती। अपराधी, पीड़ित और तकनीकी अवसंरचना दुनिया भर में फैली हुई है। व्यक्तिगत और उद्यम दोनों स्तरों पर सुरक्षा कमजोरियों का फायदा उठाने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग के साथ, साइबर अपराध कई रूप लेता है और लगातार विकसित होता रहता है। बदले में, साइबर अपराधों की प्रभावी रूप से जांच, मुकदमा चलाने और उन्हें रोकने की क्षमता कई गतिशील चुनौतियों के साथ एक सतत लड़ाई है।

साइबर अपराध व्यक्तियों, व्यवसायों और सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय नुकसान, प्रतिष्ठा को नुकसान और रिकॉर्ड से समझौता हो सकता है। जैसे-जैसे तकनीक आगे बढ़ती

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है और अधिक से अधिक लोग मानक संचालन के लिए डिजिटल उपकरणों और नेटवर्क पर निर्भर होते हैं, साइबर अपराध का खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिससे इससे बचाव के लिए कदम उठाना पहले से कहीं अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है।

साइबर अपराध, जिसे वैकल्पिक रूप से कंप्यूटर अपराध के रूप में जाना जाता है, का अर्थ है, अवैध उद्देश्यों को पूर्ण करने के लिये एक उपकरण के रूप में कंप्यूटर का उपयोग करना, जैसे धोखाधड़ी करना, चाइल्ड पोर्नोग्राफी और बौद्धिक संपदा में दुर्व्यापार, पहचान चोरी करना या गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन करना, आदि।

भारत में साइबर अपराध के विभिन्न रूप सामने आये हैं और इसकी रोकथाम के लिए कानून भी बनाये गये लेकिन साइबर के बढ़ते अपराध और इसके कानून के मध्य अध्ययन इस शोधपत्र के माध्यम से करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।

### साइबर अपराध और सोशल मीडिया

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SRSKJ GOVT GIRLS COLLEGE -JALORE**

#### सारांश Abstract

वर्तमान में भारत विश्व का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा इंटरनेट उपयोगकर्ता है और हम जितनी तेज़ी से ऑनलाइन या इंटरनेट दुनिया की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, ठीक उतनी ही तेज़ी से साइबर अपराध में भी तेज़ी से वृद्धि हो रही है जिस गति से तकनीक ने उन्नति की है, उसी गति से मनुष्य की इंटरनेट पर निर्भरता भी बढ़ी है। एक ही जगह पर बैठकर इंटरनेट के माध्यम से मानव की पहुँच दुनिया के हर कोने तक आसान हुई है। आज के समय में प्रत्येक वस्तु जिसके बारे में इंसान सोच सकता है, उस तक उसकी पहुँच इंटरनेट के माध्यम से हो सकती है, जैसे कि सोशल नेटवर्किंग, ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग, डेटा स्टोर करना, गेमिंग, ऑनलाइन स्टडी, ऑनलाइन जॉब इत्यादि। आज के समय में इंटरनेट का उपयोग लगभग हर क्षेत्र में किया जाता है। इंटरनेट के विकास और इसके संबंधित लाभों के साथ साइबर अपराधों की अवधारणा भी विकसित हुई है। साइबर क्राइम का तात्पर्य ऐसे अपराध से है जो कंप्यूटर अथवा इंटरनेट के माध्यम से किए जाते हैं। अतः साइबर क्राइम के विकास को जानने के लिए कंप्यूटर का तकनीकी ज्ञान विकास होना अतिआवश्यक है। आधुनिक युग में भारत की बड़ी आबादी सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स का उपयोग करती है। भारत में सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स के उपयोग के बारे में लोगों में जागरूकता कम है। इसके साथ ही अधिकतर सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स के दूसरे देशों में होने के कारण साइबर अपराधियों तक पहुँच पाना कठिन होता है। इस लेख में साइबर अपराध, उसके प्रकार, बचाव के उपाय और सरकार के द्वारा किये गए प्रावधानों पर प्रकाश डालना है एवं इसके साथ ही साइबर अपराध में सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स की भूमिका का भी मूल्यांकन करना है

**KEY WORD** - सोशल नेटवर्किंग, ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग, डेटा स्टोर करना, गेमिंग, ऑनलाइन स्टडी, ऑनलाइन जॉब

ग्राम पंचायत में महिला सरपंचों के समक्ष मुद्दे और चुनौतियाँ: हरियाणा राज्य के झज्जर जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में आशा, शिवानी "

' शोध छात्रा, राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोकप्रशासन विभाग, बनस्थली विद्यापीठ, निवाई, टोंक, राजस्थान।

" शोध छात्रा, राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोकप्रशासन विभाग, बनस्थली विद्यापीठ, निवाई, टोंक, राजस्थान।

#### प्रस्तावना

किसी भी राष्ट्र के विकास और वृद्धि में महिलाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। वे सभ्य समाज की प्रगति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। महिलाओं के विकास के बिना लोगों, परिवारों और समाज के विकास की कल्पना करना असंभव है। 73वें संशोधन के अनुसार, महिलाओं को पंचायत में कम से कम एक तिहाई सीटें मिलनी चाहिए। 1.4 मिलियन निर्वाचित महिला सीटों के साथ, भारत में सबसे अधिक सीटें हैं। हाल ही में हरियाणा राज्य के झज्जर जिले में ग्राम पंचायतों के

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चुनावी परिणामों में कुल 246 निर्वाचित सरपंचों में से 127 पुरुष एवं 119 महिलाएँ हैं। जागरूकता, अनुभव, ज्ञान, प्रतिभा, नेतृत्व की गुणवत्ता, शिक्षा का निम्न स्तर, जोखिम की कमी आदि सहित कई बाधाओं के कारण, यह झज्जर जिले में महिला प्रतिनिधियों के नेतृत्व में बेहतर शासन प्रदान करने में असमर्थ रहा है। बल्कि, आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि महिला सरपंचों के लिए गांव स्तर पर अपनी भूमिका निभाने में सबसे बड़ी बाधाएँ नेता के रूप में अनुभव की कमी, विकास कार्यों के लिए सरकार से धन की कमी, महिला सरपंचों के लिए प्रशिक्षण की कमी और ऊपरी स्तर से विकास कार्यों के लिए मंजूरी और अनुमति में देरी थी। प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन महिला सरपंचों के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं और चुनौतियों के साथ-साथ पंचायत गतिविधियों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी से उत्पन्न सकारात्मक भूमिका को संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है। संकेताक्षर: महिला सरपंच, पंचायत राज संस्था, मुद्दे और चुनौतियाँ, झज्जर जिला।

### **"व्यक्तित्व विकास में शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य से सामाजिक संपन्नता"**

**महेन्द्र सिंह सहायक आचार्य / खेल प्रभारी**

**जे. आर. शर्मा पी.जी. महाविद्यालय, झाड़ोल (फ.) जिला: उदयपुर, राजस्थान**

सारांश:- व्यक्तित्व विकास में शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य से सामाजिक संपन्नता\* व्यक्तित्व विकास एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें व्यक्ति के विचारों, भावनाओं और व्यवहार में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। इसमें आत्म-साक्षात्कार, आत्म-विश्वास और सामाजिक कौशल का विकास शामिल है। शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य इस विकास के दो मुख्य स्तंभ हैं। शिक्षा व्यक्ति को ज्ञान, कौशल और सोचने की क्षमता प्रदान करती है, जो व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक समृद्धि के लिए आवश्यक हैं। यह न केवल आर्थिक विकास का आधार है, बल्कि सामाजिक और मानसिक विकास में भी योगदान देती है। शिक्षित व्यक्ति समस्याओं का समाधान बेहतर तरीके से कर सकते हैं और समाज में सकारात्मक बदलाव ला सकते हैं। स्वास्थ्य का व्यक्ति की उत्पादकता और जीवन की गुणवत्ता पर सीधा प्रभाव होता है। स्वस्थ जीवनशैली अपनाने से व्यक्ति न केवल अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर सकता है, बल्कि समाज में भी सकारात्मक प्रभाव डाल सकता है। शिक्षा से आत्म-विश्वास समस्या समाधान कौशल और सामाजिक कौशल का विकास होता है। एक स्वस्थ व्यक्ति बेहतर तरीके से शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकता है और जीवन के बेहतर विकल्प चुन सकता है। शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य का संतुलन व्यक्ति की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारता है। शिक्षित और स्वस्थ व्यक्ति सामाजिक मुद्दों के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील होते हैं, जिससे वे सकारात्मक बदलाव के लिए प्रेरित होते हैं। शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य का संबंध न केवल व्यक्तिगत विकास के लिए, बल्कि सामाजिक स्थिरता और आर्थिक समृद्धि के लिए भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। एक संतुलित जीवन के लिए शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य को प्राथमिकता देना आवश्यक है, जिससे व्यक्ति और समाज दोनों का विकास हो सके।

Keyword:-व्यक्तित्व विकास, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सामाजिक कौशल, समस्या समाधान, सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण, आर्थिक विकास,

### **डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विचारों की प्रासंगिकता**

**डॉ. आशा परमार  
प्राचार्या**

**भूपेन्द्र कुमार मीना  
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सारांश:

कबीरदास की वाणी— जो भूखी, भयभीत और रोने वाली जनता के साथ खड़े होते हैं और उनकी मुक्ति के लिए जगते हैं तभी उन्हें जगाते भी हैं। बाबासाहेब अम्बेडेकर उन्हें में से एक थे जिनकी परूी जिन्दगी शोषितों— पीड़ितों और वचितों की लड़ाई लड़ने में खप गई। बाबासाहेब डॉ. अम्बेडेकर न केवल सामाजिक—मुक्ति की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे बल्कि सच तो यह है कि आधुनिक भारत के निर्माण में सामाजिक—मुक्ति के हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे। अपने समकालीनों में डॉ. अम्बेडेकर अलग ढंग से सोचते थे। बाबासाहेब जीवन पर्यन्त जूझते रहे, संघर्ष करते

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रहे और सधर्ष करने के लिए प्रेरित करते रहे, जिससे जनक्रांति तो नहीं हुई किंतु जनचेतना निर्मित हुई। और यही जनचेतना अब शोषितों, वंचितों, दलितों, पीड़ितों को मुक्ति के लिए सम्बल प्रदान कर रही है। डॉ. अम्बडेकर के जीवन और मिशन पर विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट होता है कि उन्होंने सभी क्षेत्रों में समानता, चाहे सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक या आर्थिक क्षेत्र में ही, के मौलिक मापदंड के आधार पर अधिकारों के लिए जीवन भर सधर्षरत रहे। मौजूदा वक्त परिवर्तन की संभावना का वक्त है ऐसे में डॉ. अम्बडेकर के विचारों-रचनाओं और सपनों से जुड़ने और जोड़ने का वक्त है।

मुख्य शब्द: सामाजिक, आर्थिक, न्यायिक, असमानता, मानवाधिकार, कानूनी।

### डिजिटल युग में सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन एवं चुनौतियां

श्री बाल किशन

सहायक आचार्य इतिहास, राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय झालामंड, (लूनी) जोधपुर ग्रामीण

सारांश-

इस शोध पत्र में हम डिजिटल युग में सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करेंगे। सूचना और संचार तकनीक के विकास ने हमारे जीवन को न केवल आसान बनाया है बल्कि हमारी सांस्कृतिक पहचान और परंपराओं पर भी गहरा प्रभाव डाला है। डिजिटल मीडिया के माध्यम से नई विचारधाराएँ और प्रवृत्तियाँ तेजी से फैल रही हैं जिससे सांस्कृतिक विविधता को खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

हम यह देखेंगे कि कैसे सोशल मीडियाएँ ऑनलाइन प्लेटफार्मएँ और डिजिटल कंटेंट ने युवा पीढ़ी के सोचने के तरीके और जीवनशैली को प्रभावित किया है। इसके साथ हीएँ पारंपरिक मान्यताएँ और रीति-रिवाज भी इस बदलाव से प्रभावित हुए हैं। इस शोध में यह भी चर्चा की जाएगी कि डिजिटल युग में सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण की चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं और हमें कैसे संतुलित विकास के लिए उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। अंततःएँ यह अध्ययन दर्शाएँगा कि तकनीक और संस्कृति का सामंजस्य कैसे स्थापित किया जा सकता है ताकि हम एक समृद्ध और विविध सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य की ओर बढ़ सकें।

महत्वपूर्ण शब्द- डिजिटल, सांस्कृतिक, विचारधाराएँ, मान्यताएँ, सामंजस्य

पर्यावरण और सामाजिक जीवन

शोधछात्रा-महात्मा गांधी काशी विद्यापीठ, वाराणसी  
(ललित कला विभाग)

प्रस्तावना-

पर्यावरण (Environment) शब्द का निर्माण दो शब्दों से मिलकर हुआ है। "परि जो हमारे चारों ओर है आवरण" जो हमें चारों ओर से घेरे हुए है, अर्थात् पर्यावरण का शाब्दिक अर्थ होता है चारों ओर से घेरे हुए है। पर्यावरण उन सभी भौतिक, सामाजिक एवं जैविक कारकों की समष्टिगत एक इकाई है जो किसी जीवधारी अथवा पारितंत्रीय आबादी को प्रभावित करते हैं तथा उनके रूप, जीवन और जीविता को तय करते हैं। पर्यावरण वह है जो कि प्रत्येक जीव के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और हमारे चारों तरफ वह हमेशा व्याप्त होता है।

बढ़ता तापमान घटता जीवन स्तर

(शौधार्थी रेणु चौहान)

भूगोल विभाग

प्रस्तावना :-

1. संसार में बहुत से भागों में तापमान में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है, जिससे शारीरिक और जैविकीय व्यवस्थाओं को विभिन्न ढंगों से तरह-तरह से प्रभावित करना शुरू कर दिया है। वायुमण्डल में ग्रीन हाउस गैसों विशेषकर कार्बन

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डाई ऑक्साइड और मीथेन में बढ़ोतरी होती जा रही है। जिसके कारण तापमान में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। जिसके लिए मानव स्वयं जिम्मेदार है मानव के क्रियाकलापों का ही नतीजा है।

2. वैश्विक तापमान के कारण पृथ्वी के तापमान में वृद्धि हुई है। ध्रुवों की बर्फ तेजी से पिघलने के कारण समुद्र का जल स्तर बढ़ रहा है। इसका प्रभाव मानव जीवन बल्कि पशु-पक्षी और वनस्पति पर भी पड़ रहा है।

शहरी गर्म द्वीप प्रभाव का परिणाम यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरों में तापमान अधिक बढ़ा है। विश्व में जगह जगह ठण्ड के अपेक्षाकृत गर्मी से मरने वाले की संख्या में वृद्धि होती जाएगी।

विकासशील देशों में रहने वाली जनसंख्या बढ़ और सुखा से अधिक प्रभावित रहेंगे। जनसंख्या के बोझ के कारण मनोवैज्ञानिक असंतुलन जैसे बैचेनी, अवसाद जैसी समस्या बढ़ेगी। तापमान में वृद्धि के कारण जलवायु परिवर्तन होगा जिससे मानव जीवन प्रभावित होगा।

संक्रामक रोग तापमान, आद्रता, वर्षा और समुद्री जल स्तर में वृद्धि के कारण बढ़ेगा जो मानव पशु वनस्पति सभी न रोगों से क्षतिग्रस्त होंगे। त्वचा तथा फेफड़ा संबंधी रोगों में भी वृद्धि होगी।

तापमान की अधिकता के कारण समय पर वर्षा नहीं हो पाएगी जिससे किसानों के फसल प्रभावित होती है। समय पर वर्षा नहीं होने के कारण फसल के पैदावार कम हो जाएगा जिससे आने वाले समय में खाद्य संकट का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। जिससे भुखमरी और कुपोषण का शिकार आने वाले पीढ़ी हो सकता है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन को कम करना जिसमें ग्रीन हाउस गैस के उत्सर्जन को कम करना। जिसमें कम से कम वायु प्रदूषित हो जिससे तापमान नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है।

### **"(उदयपुर जिले की कथोड़ी जनजाति के विशेष संदर्भ में )**

**Narayan lal Research scholar,**

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#### **Abstract (सारांश)**

उदयपुर जिले की कथोड़ी जनजाति राजस्थान की एक महत्वपूर्ण आदिवासी जनजाति है, जो अपनी विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, परंपराओं और जीवनशैली के लिए जानी जाती है। समय के साथ, जैसे-जैसे समाज, अर्थव्यवस्था और राजनीति में परिवर्तन हुए हैं, वैसे-वैसे कथोड़ी जनजाति के सांस्कृतिक जीवन में भी अनेक बदलाव देखने को मिले हैं। सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन का अध्ययन किसी भी समुदाय की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक पहचान को समझने के लिए अनिवार्य है, और यह जनजाति भी इस प्रक्रिया से अछूती नहीं रही है।

किसी भी जनजाति में सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन के पीछे कई कारक होते हैं, और कथोड़ी जनजाति भी इससे अलग नहीं है। इसमें आंतरिक और बाहरी दोनों प्रकार के कारकों का योगदान होता है। वैश्वीकरण और आधुनिकता ने पारंपरिक समाजों पर गहरा प्रभाव डाला है। आधुनिक संचार साधनों, मोबाइल फोन, इंटरनेट और टेलीविजन ने कथोड़ी जनजाति के जीवन तक भी पहुंच गए हैं। जहां एक ओर यह उन्हें बाहरी दुनिया के संपर्क में ला रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर इससे उनकी पारंपरिक जीवनशैली, मान्यताओं और संस्कृतियों में बदलाव हो रहा है।

शिक्षा सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है। जैसे-जैसे शिक्षा का प्रसार हो रहा है, कथोड़ी जनजाति के युवाओं में आधुनिक विचारधारा और जीवनशैली की ओर झुकाव बढ़ रहा है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से उन्हें पारंपरिक जीवनशैली से अलग जीवन जीने का दृष्टिकोण मिल रहा है, जो सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों के परिवर्तन में सहायक बन रहा है।

#### **"भारतीय कला पर सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन का प्रभाव"**

**डॉ० प्रियंका वर्मा, सहायक आचार्य-चित्रकला**

**राजकीय कला कन्या महाविद्यालय, कोटा**

शोध सारांश— सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन कला के विषय, रूप और आकार में परिवर्तन को प्रभावित करता है, यह कलाकारों को ऐसी कलाकृतियों के निर्माण हेतु प्रेरित करता है जो उनके समुदाय के अनुभवों, विश्वासों और परंपराओं को दर्शाती

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है। कला एक शक्तिशाली माध्यम है जो सीमाओं को पार करती है और दुनिया के विभिन्न हिस्सों के लोगों को जोड़ती है। कला के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में से एक संस्कृति है, कला संस्कृति विशेष के विश्वासों और परंपराओं को प्रदर्शित करती है और लोगों के एक विशेष समूह को परिभाषित करती है। सांस्कृतिक पहचान कला के सृजन को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, कलाकारों के विषय, शैली और तकनीक को प्रेरित व प्रभावित करती है। कला का विषय व्यक्तिगत से लेकर राजनीतिक तक हो सकता है, जो उस सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ को दर्शाता है, जिसमें इसे बनाया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए, मैक्सिकन चित्रकार फ्रिदा काहलो के काम अक्सर पहचान, लिंग और स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष जैसे विषयों की खोज करते थे, जो उनके जीवनकाल के दौरान मैक्सिको के सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक परिदृश्य को दर्शाते थे। इसी तरह, जापानी कलाकार यायोई कुसामा का काम मानसिक बीमारी के साथ उनके व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों के साथ-साथ जापान में उनकी सांस्कृतिक विरासत और परवरिश को दर्शाता है। अवनीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के चित्र तात्कालिक भारत की राजनैतिक और सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों को प्रदर्शित करते हैं एवं भारतीय कला और संस्कृति को विदेशी दासता से मुक्त करवाने में उनके अविस्मरणीय योगदान के साक्षी हैं। सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन उन शैलियों और तकनीकों को भी प्रभावित करता है, जिसका उपयोग कलाकार अपने सृजन में करते हैं। मूल शब्द— भारतीय संस्कृति, भारतीय कला, विश्व कला, सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन, चित्रकला, तकनीक, शैली, कला सामग्री, सांस्कृतिक विरासत।

**"सतत् विकास के संदर्भ में हनुमानगढ़ जिले के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन"**

सुलोचना<sup>1</sup>, डॉ. आलोक श्रीवास्तव<sup>2</sup>, संदीप<sup>3</sup>

1. शोधार्थी, भूगोल विभाग, राजकीय महाविद्यालय, बूंदी, राजस्थान
2. प्रोफेसर, आयुक्तालय कॉलेज शिक्षा, राजस्थान, जयपुर
3. शोधार्थी, भूगोल विभाग, राजकीय डूंगर महाविद्यालय, बीकानेर, राजस्थान

सारांश:

विकास के संदर्भ में होने वाले सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास के द्वारा एक ऐसे समाज एवं अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थापना की जा सकती है, जिसमें समावेशी आर्थिक विकास, पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं उपलब्ध संसाधनों के उचित प्रबंधन तथा समान सामाजिक विकास के अवसर निहित हो। शोध क्षेत्र के रूप में राजस्थान राज्य के हनुमानगढ़ जिले का चयन किया गया है। वर्ष 2020 एवं 2024 की एसडीजी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट से अध्ययन क्षेत्र द्वारा 13 विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति का स्कोर संकलित कर विश्लेषण किया गया है। जिससे यह तथ्य सामने आता है की, हनुमानगढ़ जिला वर्ष 2020 में एसडीजी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक तीन सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों में एस्पिरेंट, तीन लक्ष्यों में परफॉर्मर तथा छः लक्ष्यों में फ्रंट रनर श्रेणी में और औसत स्कोर (60.21 प्रतिशत) के आधार पर परफॉर्मर श्रेणी में रहा है। वर्ष 2024 में औसत स्कोर 60.52 प्रतिशत रहा है, जिसमें तीन सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों में एस्पिरेंट, चार में परफॉर्मर, जबकि सात लक्ष्यों में फ्रंट रनर श्रेणी में रखा गया है। 2020 के सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के औसत स्कोर की अपेक्षा 2024 के स्कोर में सिर्फ 0.31 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। विश्लेषण के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है, कि सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन अभी भी सुधार की गुंजाइश है। भविष्य में सामुदायिक सहभागिता, नीतिगत सुधार और शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में निवेश को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि सतत् विकास को और मजबूत किया जा सके।

मुख्य शब्द - सतत् विकास, सामाजिक विकास, आर्थिक विकास, एस्पिरेंट, फ्रंट रनर, परफॉर्मर।

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**आधुनिक परिपेक्ष्य में सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन एक महती आवश्यकता****डॉ पूनम गुप्ता****आचार्य संस्कृत विभाग,****राजकीय महाविद्यालय चाकसू****सारांश**

संस्कृति परिवर्तन एक ऐसा बदलाव है, जो पूरे समाज में या अलग-अलग भागों में और टीमों में हो सकता है। वांछित संस्कृति का समर्थन करने के लिए कार्य बल के दिल दिमाग और कौशल को बदलने की आवश्यकता होती है। संस्कृति परिवर्तन एक ऐसा शब्द है जिसका उपयोग सार्वजनिक नीति निर्माण और कार्य स्थलों में किया जाता है जो व्यक्तिगत और सामुदायिक व्यवहार पर सांस्कृतिक पूंजी के प्रभाव पर जोर देता है इसे कभी-कभी संस्कृति का पुनर्स्थापन कहा जाता है जिसका अर्थ है समाज की सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक अवधारणा का पुनर्निर्माण। आज वैश्वीकरण के चलते मीडिया तथा मीडिया अनुभव ने भी राष्ट्रीय मीडिया का चरित्र बदल दिया है साथ-साथ स्वामित्व, संगृहीकरण तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीयकरण का दायरा भी सशक्त रूप से बढ़ा है। एक अदूरदर्शी, अल्पकालिक योजना के तहत हमने अपना ध्यान अपनी स्वयं की मांगों को पूरी करने तक संकुचित कर रखा है। सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों की जीवन और व्यवहार में सार्थक अभिव्यक्ति होती है और सतर्क संवेदनशील दृष्टि से उनकी तलाश ही हमारा मार्ग प्रशांत कर सकती है।

समाज के आर्थिक विकास में स्त्रियों की भूमिका

— डॉ. पुष्पा विश्वा,

सह आचार्य

(हिन्दी), राजकीय कन्या स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मगरा पूंजला, जोधपुर।

**शोध सारांश:**

किसी संस्कृति को अगर समझना है तो सबसे आसान तरीका है कि उस संस्कृति में नारी के हालात को समझने की कोशिश की जाए। नारी की सुदृढ़ एवं सम्मानजनक स्थिति एक उन्नत, समृद्ध तथा मजबूत समाज की द्योतक है। भारतीय महिलाएं ऊर्जा से लबरेज, दूरदर्शिता, जीवन्त उत्साह और प्रतिबद्धता के साथ सभी चुनौतियों का सामना करने में सक्षम हैं। भारत के प्रथम नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के शब्दों में, हमारे लिए महिलाएं न केवल घर की रोशनी हैं, बल्कि इस रोशनी की लौ भी हैं। अनादि काल से ही महिलाएं मानवता की प्रेरणा का स्रोत रही हैं। झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई से लके र भारत की पहली महिला शिक्षिका सावित्रीबाई फुले तक, महिलाओं ने बड़े पैमाने पर समाज में बदलाव के बड़े उदाहरण स्थापित किए हैं। वर्तमान में नारियाँ प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अपना वर्चस्व स्थापित कर रही हैं। शिक्षा एवं आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता ने महिलाओं में नवीन चेतना भर दी है। जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की भूमिका में वृद्धि हो रही है। आज महिलाएं राजनीति, बिजनेस, कला तथा खेल सहित रक्षा क्षेत्र में भी नए आयाम गढ़ रही हैं। सेना जैसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में भी महिलाएं अपनी भूमिका का पुरुषों के साथ कदम मिलाकर निर्वहन कर रही हैं। आर्थिक अधिकारों की प्राप्ति तथा आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर होने के कारण महिलाओं का सशक्तीकरण हुआ है। वैश्वीकरण के इस अर्थप्रधान युग में एक ओर जहाँ स्त्रियाँ वर्जनाओं को तोड़ते हुए नित सफलता के नए सोपान पर चढ़ती जा रही हैं, वर्तमान में प्रबंधन, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, समावेशी आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। महिलाओं में जन्मजात नेतृत्व गुण समाज के लिए संपत्ति हैं। साथ ही हाल-फिलहाल में रक्षा क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की भागीदारी में वृद्धि कर सरकार महिलाओं को इस क्षेत्र में भी मुख्य भूमिका निभाने का मौका देना चाह रही है। अतः महिलाओं की असीमित क्षमता और योग्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए ज़रूरी है कि इन्हें आर्थिक एवं सामरिक क्षेत्र के केंद्र में रखा जाए ताकि देश, समाज विकास के नए आयाम स्थापित कर सके।

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नागौर के हथकरघा वस्त्रों का अध्ययन  
डॉ. एकता व्यास (सहायक आचार्य, गृह विज्ञान)  
गाँधी बधिर महाविद्यालय माता का थान, जोधपुर (राज.)

सारांश :

नागौर राजस्थान का एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र है जो अपने ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों के लिये प्रसिद्ध है। नागौर के टांकला गाँव में बुनी जाने वाली दरियाँ भारत में ही नहीं वरन् अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में भी अपनी पहचान रखती है। राजस्थान में हथकरघा उद्योग सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कुटीर उद्योग है जो बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाता है चाहे वह पुरुष हो या महिला। टांकला गाँव की हाथ से बनी हुई दरियाँ अपने टिकाऊपन, सुन्दरता व गुणवत्ता के लिये विश्व प्रसिद्ध है। नागौर के रेण व मुण्डवा गाँव में 'जाटा साड़ी' की बुनाई की जाती है जो स्थानीय रेबारी जाति की महिलाएँ पहनती है। हाथकरघा स्वावलंबन नीति एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है, जो स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत की नियोजित अर्थव्यवस्था के उद्देश्यों में से एक है। हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए 'क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण' ने ग्रामीण विकास को तेज करते हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आत्मनिर्भरता पैदा करने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

प्रमुख शब्द: हथकरघा, बुनकर, दरियाँ, रोजगार

पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक जीवन: परस्पर संबंध  
डॉ. अलका बोहरा, सहायक आचार्य, समाजशास्त्र विभाग,  
राजकीय कन्या स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, सूरसागर, जोधपुर।

शोध सारांश:

पर्यावरण के कारण ही पृथ्वी पर जीवन की उत्पत्ति हुई है और उत्तरोत्तर विकास हुआ है। हर जीव अपने पर्यावरण से प्रभावित होता है और कार्य करता है। सभी जीवों में से मानव पर्यावरण को अधिक प्रभावित करता है— सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक। सकारात्मक मानव पर्यावरण का निर्माण से एक अच्छा सामाजिक वातावरण और सकारात्मक संबंधों को बढ़ाने में सहयोग करता है और इससे स्वस्थ मानव समाज और पर्यावरण का विकास संभव होता है।

एक अच्छा सामाजिक वातावरण सकारात्मक सहकर्मी संबंधों को बढ़ाने में सहयोग करता है। बड़ों और बच्चों के बीच स्वस्थ संबंधों का विकास होता है। पर्यावरण और समाज पर एक दूसरे का प्रभाव पड़ता है और दोनों के क्षेत्रों को प्रभावित करता है। समाज की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्यावरण के साथ छेड़छाड़ करना गंभीर प्रभाव डाल रहा है। जिसमें ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण, महासागर अस्लीकरण, जैवविविधता और पारिस्थितिकी के पतन भी शामिल है। के अनुसार "सामाजिक प्रभाव को किसी गतिविधि के समुदाय और व्यक्तियों और परिवारों की भलाई पर होने वाले शुद्ध प्रभाव के रूप में परिभाषित किया जा सकता है।"

पर्यावरण और समाज के बीच में घनिष्ठ संबंध होता है। पर्यावरण पर मानव गतिविधियों का सीधा असर होता है। पर्यावरण पर मानव द्वारा प्रभाव निम्न हैं— वनों की कटाई, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, प्रदूषण। कृषि पर मानवीय गतिविधियों का प्रभाव प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नजर आता है। मानव की अधिक आबादी के कारण वनों की कटाई, संसाधनों और भोजन की मांग बढ़ती है। पर्यावरणीय परिवर्तन जैसे प्रदूषण, जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैव विविधता का नुकसान और मीठे पानी की कमी दुनिया भर के लोगों को प्रभावित करते हैं। इसका प्रभाव न केवल शारीरिक बल्कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक भी होता है। ये परिवर्तन परिवार और समुदाय की स्थिरता, सामाजिक संबंधों, स्वास्थ्य और अस्तित्व को प्रभावित करते हैं।

पद्मजा शर्मा का साहित्य संसार एवम् महिला सशक्तिकरण  
ललिता डाबी

शोध सारांश:

लैंगिक समानता मौलिक अधिकार है और लिंग के आधार पर भेदभाव करना, उसे अधिकार का उल्लंघन है। अपने सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक आधार में लिंग पुरुष और महिलाओं के मध्य शक्ति के कार्य के संबंध है जहाँ पुरुष को महिला से श्रेष्ठ माना जाता है। किसी व्यक्ति, समुदाय या समाज की आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, लैंगिक एवम्

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आध्यात्मिक शक्ति में सुधार को सशक्तिकरण कहा जाता है। सशक्तिकरण आत्म उन्नति, कल्याण की प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा मानव अपनी सोई ऊर्जा का रूपान्तरण एक नयी चेतना रचना के रूप में करता है। मजबूत और आत्मविश्वासी बनाने की प्रक्रिया है। सशक्त मानव अपने आत्म चेतना के बल पर स्वयं की ही नयी मानव समाज की उन्नति को अग्रसर रहता है।

महिला सशक्तिकरण और साहित्य में युगों से गहरा संबंध रहा है। महिला सशक्तिकरण यानी महिलाओं को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने का प्रयास एवम् प्रक्रिया साहित्य में व्याप्त रूप से चित्रित रही है। साहित्य ने समय-समय पर महिलाओं की समस्याओं को उजागर किया है। महिला लेखिकाओं ने विशेष रूप से अपने लेखन में महिलाओं की आंतरिक और बाह्य संघर्षों को वर्णित किया है।

लब्ध प्रतिष्ठित साहित्यकारा डॉ. पद्मजा शर्मा का हिन्दी साहित्य में अतुल्य योगदान रहा है वे पिछले 25 वर्षों से लेखन क्षेत्र में अग्रसर है। उन्होंने साहित्य की कई विधाओं पर लेखन किया है जिनमें कथाएँ, शब्द चित्र कविताएँ प्रमुख है। पद्मजा शर्मा के साहित्य संसार में वे नारी मन की सूक्ष्म परतों को उजागर करती नजर आती है। पद्मजा शर्मा ने समाज के हर क्षेत्र में उन महिलाओं से रूबरू हो उनकी पीड़ा लाचारी को पहचाना है जिसको उन महिलाओं ने अपने जीवन का आधार बना लिया है।

यह शोधपत्र पद्मजा शर्मा के साहित्य में लैंगिक असमानता एवम् सामाजिक न्याय के परिपेक्ष्य में नारी संवेदनाओं को प्रस्तुत करेगा।

संकेत शब्द :- साहित्य, संवेदना, लैंगिक समानता, समाज, पद्मजा शर्मा संसार महिला सशक्तिकरण।

**भारत में न्यायिक सक्रियता : एक विश्लेषण**

**डॉ. पुष्पा इन्दोरिया सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान**

**गौरी देवी राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, अलवर(राज.)**

**शोध सारांश**

किसी भी गतिशील राजनीतिक समाज में एक योग्य, निष्पक्ष एवं स्वतंत्र न्याय की व्यवस्था आवश्यक है। एक राज्य में न्यायपालिका की आवश्यकता प्रतिपादित करते हुए प्रो. गार्नर ने कहा है” न्याय विभाग के अभाव में एक सभ्य राज्य की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। कोई समाज बिना विधानमंडल के रहता है यह बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन ऐसे किसी सभ्य राज्य की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती जिसमें न्यायपालिका या न्यायाधिकरण की व्यवस्था नहीं हो”

भारतीय संविधान और शासन व्यवस्था के स्वरूप में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय संविधान का संरक्षक है स्वाधीन भारत में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का कार्यकरण बहुत गौरवमय रहा है तथा साधारण जनमत से व्यक्ति को संवैधानिक अधिकारों तथा स्वाधीनता के प्रहरी के रूप में उसके प्रति अटूट श्रद्धा और सम्मान है। न्यायिक पुनरावलोकन की शक्ति जनहित सक्रियता की जननी है जो न केवल लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाती है अपितु विधि के शासन का जनता में विश्वास को सुदृढ़ करती है। जनहित मामलों की संकल्पना का उद्भव न्यायिक जागरूकता का दूसरा रूप है जो वर्तमान पारंपरिक न्याय प्रणाली को सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल ढालने की दिशा में सही कदम है। मानव जीवन की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक जटिलताओं के साथ वर्तमान में जनहित मामलों के नए-नए आयाम सामने उभरकर आ रहे हैं। जनहितवादों के माध्यम से न्यायालय अपने निर्धारित कार्यों से हटकर सक्रिय हुए हैं इसलिए लोकहितवादों का परिणाम ही न्यायिक सक्रियता है। वर्तमान में न्यायपालिका का लक्ष्य व्यक्तिगत न्याय के साथ-साथ सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना करना है। न्यायिक सक्रियता भारत में कानूनी एवं सामाजिक परिदृश्य को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रही है। यह पर्यावरण संरक्षण से लेकर मानवाधिकार मुद्दों को संबोधित करती है। न्यायिक सक्रियतावाद के आधार पर न्यायपालिका को निषेधात्मक भूमिका के साथ एक सकारात्मक भूमिका वस्तुतः एक रचनात्मक भूमिका प्राप्त हो जाती है।

**Key Words:- संविधान, न्यायिक सक्रियता, न्यायिक पुनरावलोकन, कानून, निष्क्रियता**

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**

**राजस्थान में प्रवास के सामाजिक प्रभाव**  
**घनश्याम सैनी सहायक आचार्य, समाजशास्त्र**  
**एस. के. राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय, सीकर**

शोध सारांश:

प्रवास एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक प्रघटना हैं। प्रवास अपने प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में गुणात्मक एवं मात्रात्मक परिवर्तन लाता है। मात्रात्मक परिवर्तन में जनसंख्या संरचना, जन घनत्व में वृद्धि, आयु, लिंग, साक्षरता सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन शामिल है। जबकि गुणात्मक परिवर्तन में नये परिवेश में अनुकूलन, जीवन गुणवत्ता, उच्च स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ, जीवन अवसर आदि आते हैं। प्रवास का एक सकारात्मक परिणाम आर्थिक तत्व है। प्रवासियों के द्वारा अपने पैतृक स्थान के लिए भेजी गयी राशि से उस क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास होता है। उस राशि से विवाह, भवन निर्माण, शिक्षा, सामाजिक सुधार आदि किया जाता है। प्रवास सामाजिक परिवर्तन भी लाता हैं। विशेष कर राजस्थान से लाखों प्रवासी विदेशों में कार्यरत है। जो वहां से धन भेजते हैं। जिससे यहां लोगो का जीवन स्तर में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आये है। सामाजिक विकास के सूचकांक अच्छी स्थिति में है। राजस्थान में प्रवास के सकारात्मक परिणाम निम्न प्रकार है – प्रवास सामाजिक परिवर्तन के अभिकर्ता के रूप में कार्य करता है। नयी तकनीक, शिक्षा, विकास आदि से जुड़े. नवाचार नगरो से गांवों की ओर बढ़ते है, प्रवास विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के लोगो में अर्न्तमिश्रण का कार्य करता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक समायोजित संस्कृति का विकास होता है, स्थानिय लोगो की मानसिकता में बदलाव होता है, प्रवास सामाजिक विकास की गति को बढ़ाता है। इस प्रकार प्रवास समग्र रूप से किसी समाज को प्रभावित करने वाला तथ्य है। प्रवासन इस दृष्टि में भी लाभदायक है कि लोग रोजगार, शिक्षा, व्यापार, बेहतर जीवन इससे प्राप्त करते है। इससे लोग एक दुसरे की संस्कृति, भाषा, ज्ञान-विज्ञान, तकनीक, कला आदि क्षेत्रों में आदान-प्रदान करते है। सामाजिक क्षेत्र के अनेक मानकों में बदलाव आता है। राजस्थान में प्रवास सामाजिक जीवन को समग्र रूप से प्रभावित करने वाला तत्व रहा है। इस अध्ययन में राजस्थान के संदर्भ में प्रवास के सामाजिक परिणामों को अवलोकित करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द :- प्रवास, सामाजिक गतिशीलता, मानव विकास, सामाजिक प्रभाव।

**राजस्थान में महिला स्वास्थ्य की प्रवृत्ति: एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन**  
**शुभलता यादव, सहायक आचार्य (भूगोल)**  
**ला.ब.शा. राजकीय महाविद्यालय, कोटपूतली**

शोध सारांश

स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और जीवन-स्तर मानव संसाधन की गुणवत्ता के निर्धारक तत्व हैं। स्वास्थ्य विकास की पहली प्राथमिकता है। महिला स्वास्थ्य के विभिन्न पक्षों को समझने से पूर्व महिला जनसांख्यिकी को समझना आवश्यक है। महिलाएँ राजस्थान राज्य की लगभग आधी आबादी हैं और साथ ही निर्माणक, उत्पादक एवं प्रजनक भी हैं। अतः महिला स्वास्थ्य पर विशेष ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। खराब महिला स्वास्थ्य का सीधा नकारात्मक प्रभाव भावी पीढ़ियों के स्वास्थ्य, नस्ल गुणवत्ता एवं महिला श्रम शक्ति की उत्पादकता पर पड़ता है। भारत में मानव विकास सूचकांक की दृष्टि से वर्ष 2011-12 में राजस्थान की 30 वीं रैंक है जिसका मानव विकास सूचकांक 0.599 है जबकि 2017-18 में यह बढ़कर 0.638 मूल्य के साथ 31 वीं रैंक पर है। यह केवल उत्तरप्रदेश, झारखंड, मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों से ऊपर है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि मानव संसाधन की गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से राजस्थान पिछड़े राज्यों की श्रेणी में आता है। महिला स्वास्थ्य को जीवन प्रत्याशा, मातृ-मृत्यु दर, पोषण स्तर, कुल प्रजनन दर, एनीमिया, गैर-संक्रामक रोगों आदि के आधार पर मापा जा सकता है। राज्य में महिला स्वास्थ्य को प्राथमिकता देते हुए केंद्र व राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनेक कार्यक्रम और योजनाएँ संचालित हैं। किंतु लैंगिक असमानता, महिलाओं में स्वास्थ्य के प्रति अनभिज्ञता एवं उपेक्षा, महिला शिक्षा में कमी, महिला आर्थिक सामर्थ्य में कमी, सरकारी नीतियों एवं कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन व मॉनिटरिंग में लापरवाही एवं भ्रष्टाचार आदि अनेक कारणों से महिला स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से राजस्थान अभी भी पिछड़े राज्यों की श्रेणी में आता है जिसके लिए व्यक्तिगत, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, नीतिगत, संस्थागत स्तर पर मजबूत प्रयासों की आवश्यकता है।

मूल शब्द- मानव संसाधन, महिला जनसांख्यिकी, महिला स्वास्थ्य, लैंगिक असमानता, अच्छा स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण।

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भारत में न्यायिक सक्रियता : जनहित याचिकाओं के सन्दर्भ में

डॉ महेश सिंह राठौड़

सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, ओंकारमल सोमानी महाविद्यालय, जोधपुर

शोध सारांश:

न्यायिक सक्रियता न्यायाधीशों के उस व्यवहार को सन्दर्भित करती है जब वे कानूनों की व्याख्या और कार्यान्वयन इस तरह से करते हैं जो संविधान या अन्य कानूनी दस्तावेजों में लिखी गई स्पष्ट बातों से परे हो। न्यायिक सक्रियता का मतलब है कि एक न्यायाधीश के संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर निर्णय लेने की अधिक सम्भावनाएँ हैं। न्यायिक सक्रियता में अक्सर सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये कानूनों को चुनौति देना शामिल होता है।

भारत में स्वतन्त्रता के शुरुआती वर्षों में न्यायपालिका काफी हद तक निष्क्रिय थी। इसकी भूमिका सीमित थी। समय के साथ, विशेषकर 1970 से 1980 के दशक के दौरान न्यायपालिका ने अधिक सक्रिय रुख अपनाया शुरू कर दिया।

वास्तव में न्यायिक सक्रियता कार्यकारिणी की उदासीनता का स्वाभाविक परिणाम है। कार्यकारिणी की बढ़ती हुई निष्क्रियता, स्वेच्छाचारिता एवं अनुशासनहीनता ने ही न्यायिक सक्रियता को जन्म दिया है। सामाजिक न्याय से सम्बन्धित अनेक मामलो यथा, जेलों में वर्षों से बन्द सुनवाई की प्रतीक्षा करते कैदी, अवैध बन्दीकरण, स्त्रियों, बच्चों और श्रमिकों का शोषण, पुलिस अत्याचार तथा बेगार जैसे मामलों का निराकरण करने में कार्यकारिणी अप्रभावी सिद्ध हुई है। कार्यकारिणी की इस निष्क्रियता से उत्पन्न स्थिति को न्यायपालिका ने विधी के शासन की विफलता माना और वह विधी के शासन को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए उठ खड़ी हुई।

अब सवाल ये था कि न्यायपालिका किस तरह समाज में हो रहे अन्याय एवं शोषण को कार्यकारिणी के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करके रोक सके क्योंकि इसमें कुछ कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध थे जिनमें प्रमुख था— अधिकारिता का नियम, जिसके अन्तर्गत न्यायालय में केवल वही व्यक्ति मुकदमा कर सकता था जिसके वैधानिक अधिकारों का हनन हुआ हो। फलस्वरूप न्यायपालिका ने 'अधिकारिता के नियम' को शिथिल करके जनहित याचिकाओं के माध्यम से न्याय से वंचित लोगों के लिए कार्यकारिणी के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश कर न्यायिक सक्रियता की शुरुआत की।

जनहित याचिका की शुरुआत 1980 के दशक में हुई इससे लोगों को उन व्यक्तियों की ओर से अदालत में जाने की इजाजत मिल गई जो स्वयं पीड़ित होते हुए भी किन्हीं कारणोवश अदालत नहीं जा पा रहे थे। 'केशवानन्द भारती बनाम केरल राज्य' मामला न्यायिक सक्रियता के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ सिद्ध हुआ।

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में ऐसे ही अनेक जनहित वादों का अध्ययन कर भारत में बढ़ती हुई न्यायिक सक्रियता को समझने का प्रयास किया गया है।

पर्यावरण और सामाजिक जीवन

राम सिंह

सहायक आचार्य, अतिथि संकाय ( भूगोल विभाग ) जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय जोधपुर।

शोध सारांश:

पर्यावरण और सामाजिक जीवन के अंतर्संबंधों को समझने पर केंद्रित है। आधुनिक युग में, पर्यावरणीय समस्याएँ जैसे जलवायु परिवर्तन, प्रदूषण, और जैव विविधता की कमी, मानव समाज पर गंभीर प्रभाव डाल रही हैं। यह अध्ययन विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक वर्गों पर इन चुनौतियों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की बढ़ती आवृत्ति को जन्म दिया है, जिससे गरीब और हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदाय अधिक प्रभावित होते हैं। ये समुदाय अक्सर सीमित संसाधनों के कारण जलवायु संकट के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, बाढ़ और सूखा उनके जीवनयापन, स्वास्थ्य, और शिक्षा पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालते हैं। प्रदूषण भी एक प्रमुख समस्या है। वायु और जल प्रदूषण स्वास्थ्य संबंधी मुद्दों को बढ़ाते हैं, जैसे अस्थमा और अन्य गंभीर बीमारियाँ। अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि कमजोर वर्गों में इन बीमारियों का अधिक प्रकोप होता है, जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति और भी खराब होती है। जैव विविधता का नुकसान सामाजिक स्थिरता को भी प्रभावित करता है। जैव विविधता की कमी से पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र असंतुलित होता है, जो खाद्य सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालता है। विशेषकर, कृषि पर निर्भर समुदायों

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को इससे अधिक समस्या होती है। यह शोध यह भी दर्शाता है कि पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं का समाधान केवल सरकारी नीतियों के माध्यम से नहीं हो सकता, बल्कि सामुदायिक भागीदारी और शिक्षा की आवश्यकता भी है। जागरूकता और सामूहिक प्रयास ही स्थायी विकास की दिशा में अग्रसर कर सकते हैं। यह स्पष्ट है कि पर्यावरण और सामाजिक जीवन का संबंध जटिल और गहरा है। दोनों के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना आवश्यक है ताकि हम एक स्वस्थ और समृद्ध समाज का निर्माण कर सकें। यह शोध विभिन्न नीतियों और प्रथाओं के विकास के लिए एक ठोस आधार प्रदान करता है, जो पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और सामाजिक न्याय को बढ़ावा देंगे।

संकेताक्षर – पर्यावरण और सामाजिक जीवन का अर्थ , विकास और शहरीकरण , जलवायु परिवर्तन और सामाजिक असमानताएँ , सतत विकास, नीति और नियम , शिक्षा और जागरूकता , समुदायिक भागीदारी, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय सुधार की दिशा , भविष्य की दिशा , अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण , स्थानीय दृष्टिकोण और वैश्विक प्रभाव , पर्यावरण और सामाजिक जीवन के बीच संबंध , पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियाँ, समाधान और रणनीतियाँ ।

### भारत में सामाजिक उद्यमिता के समक्ष चुनौतियां एवं अवसर

**उमेश कुमार शर्मा सहायक आचार्य, एम. एस.जे.राजकीय महाविद्यालय भरतपुर**

शोध सारांश:

भारत में सामाजिक उद्यमिता एक उभरता हुआ क्षेत्र है, जो समाज में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए अभिनव समाधानों की खोज करता है। हालांकि, इस क्षेत्र को कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। सबसे पहले, वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी एक प्रमुख बाधा है। छोटे और मध्यम उद्यमों के लिए पूंजी जुटाना कठिन होता है, जिससे उनके विकास और स्थिरता पर असर पड़ता है। इसके अलावा, सामाजिक उद्यमियों को कानूनी और नियामक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिनमें जटिलता और अनुपालन की आवश्यकताएँ शामिल हैं।

दूसरी ओर, भारत में सामाजिक उद्यमिता के लिए अनेक अवसर भी उपलब्ध हैं। सरकार द्वारा 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया' और 'मेक इन इंडिया' जैसे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। साथ ही, समाज में बढ़ती जागरूकता और उपभोक्ताओं का सामाजिक उत्पादों के प्रति बढ़ता रुझान इस क्षेत्र को और भी प्रोत्साहित करता है।

तकनीकी विकास, विशेषकर डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से, सामाजिक उद्यमियों को अपने उत्पादों और सेवाओं को व्यापक जनसमूह तक पहुँचाने का अवसर मिलता है। इसके अलावा, सहयोगात्मक प्रयासों और नेटवर्किंग के माध्यम से, सामाजिक उद्यमी ज्ञान और संसाधनों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकते हैं। तकनीकी नवाचार, जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों का उपयोग, सामाजिक उद्यमियों को अपने उत्पादों और सेवाओं को व्यापक दर्शकों तक पहुँचाने में मदद करता है। नेटवर्किंग और सहयोगात्मक प्रयासों के माध्यम से, उद्यमी ज्ञान और संसाधनों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकते हैं, जो उनके विकास में सहायक होते हैं।

अंततः, भारत में सामाजिक उद्यमिता एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है जो चुनौतियों के बावजूद अपने भीतर अपार संभावनाएँ समेटे हुए है। यदि सही दिशा में कदम उठाए जाएँ, तो यह क्षेत्र सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास का महत्वपूर्ण साधन बन सकता है।

कुंजी शब्द:- तकनीकी, डिजिटल प्लेटफार्म, नेटवर्किंग, 'स्टार्टअप इंडिया' और 'मेक इन इंडिया'

### सतत विकास सम्बन्धी गांधियन प्रतिमान

**DR. HUKMA RAM SUTHAR Professor, Political Science, Govt. Girls College, Barmer**

#### भूमिका (Introduction)

"अंतिम वृक्ष को काट दिये जाने के बाद.....

अंतिम नदी को विषाक्त करने के बाद.....

अंतिम मछली पकड़ लिये जाने के बाद.....

हम पाएंगे कि पैसे को खाया नहीं जा सकता है।"

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सतत् विकास की आवश्यकता को बेहतर ढंग से निरूपित करती ये पंक्तियाँ यह संदेश देती हैं कि आर्थिक प्रगति तभी संपोषणीय हो सकती है, जब पर्यावरण और विकास में बेहतर संतुलन हो। पर्यावरणीय संसाधनों के अतिदोहन से भले ही अल्पकालिक समृद्धि दिख जाती हो किंतु दीर्घकाल में यह विनाश को ही बुलावा देता है। यही कारण है कि आज सतत् विकास का मुद्दा राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है।

सतत् विकास एक प्रकार से समाज, पर्यावरण तथा अर्थव्यवस्था का संतुलित एकीकरण है। सतत् विकास इस तरह से होता है कि यह व्यापक संभावित क्षेत्रों, देशों और यहाँ तक कि आनेवाली पीढ़ियों को भी लाभ पहुँचाता है। दूसरे शब्दों में कहा जाए तो हमें निर्णय करते समय समाज, पर्यावरण तथा अर्थव्यवस्था पर उसके संभावित प्रभावों का विचार कर लेना चाहिये। हमें यह ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि हमारे निर्णय एवं कार्य दूसरों को प्रभावित करते हैं तथा हमारे कार्यों का भविष्य पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है।

आर्थिक और औद्योगिक विकास इस तरह से होने चाहियें जिससे पर्यावरण को कोई भी ऐसी क्षति न हो जिसकी भरपाई न की जा सके। संक्षेप में सतत् विकास ऐसा विकास है जो आने वाली पीढ़ियों के हितों से समझौता किये बिना वर्तमान पीढ़ी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है।

यह परिभाषा दो महत्वपूर्ण बातों को उजागर करती है- पहली, प्राकृतिक संसाधन न केवल हमारे जीविकोपार्जन के लिये जरूरी हैं, बल्कि भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के जीविकोपार्जन के लिये भी उतने ही आवश्यक हैं। दूसरी, वर्तमान में किसी भी प्रकार के विकास-संबंधी कार्यों को करते समय उसके भविष्य में आने वाले परिणामों को ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक है। संक्षेप में इस परिभाषा में 'आवश्यकता' और 'भावी पीढ़ियाँ', दो महत्वपूर्ण अवधारणाएँ हैं। पर्यावरण शब्द का निर्माण परि+आवरण दो शब्दों के योग से बना है। परि का अर्थ है-चारों तरफ तथा आवरण शब्द का अर्थ है-ढका हुआ। इस प्रकार पर्यावरण शब्द का अर्थ है-चारोंतरफ से ढकने वाला।

### **वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में योग से आत्म परिवर्तन द्वारा सामाजिक परिवर्तन**

**भावना कच्छवाहा, शोधार्थी**

शोध सारांश:

आज इस भौतिक जगत का निर्माता स्वयं मनुष्य ही है लेकिन वह अपने मूल स्वरूप को ही भुला बैठा है जिसके फलस्वरूप वह शांति व आनन्द से वंचित हो त्रिविध दुःखों में डूबा रहता है, इन त्रिविध दुःखों से छुटकारा पाने व परम शांति व परमानन्द की प्राप्ति का एकमात्र उपाय योग है। योग जीवन जीने की कला है, योग एक साधना विज्ञान है जिसके द्वारा जन्म जन्मान्तर के संस्कार क्षीण हो जाते हैं और मनुष्य आत्म साक्षात्कार कर मोक्ष को प्राप्त करता है। योग का उद्देश्य हमारे जीवन का सर्वांगीण विकास करना है। यम-नियम द्वारा चारित्रिक स्वास्थ्य, आसन-प्राणायाम का मूल उद्देश्य शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य, प्रत्याहार का मूल उद्देश्य जीवन में संयम, धारणा, ध्यान, समाधि का उद्देश्य मानसिक स्वास्थ्य की प्राप्ति है और समाधि द्वारा मोक्ष प्राप्ति संभव है। इस प्रकार अष्टांग योग का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति का समग्र विकास करना है और व्यक्ति के समग्र विकास से राष्ट्र का समग्र विकास व राष्ट्र के समग्र विकास से सम्पूर्ण विश्व का समग्र विकास संभव है।

मुख्य शब्द :- परम शांति, परमानन्द, सर्वांगीण विकास, चारित्रिक स्वास्थ्य, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, समग्र विकास।

### **कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता: नैतिकता और मानवीय मूल्यों की चुनौतियाँ**

**डॉ.पहल मंजुल असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर-हिंदी साहित्य,**

**महर्षि परशुराम स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय दांता (सीकर)**

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस) ने आधुनिक समाज को कई तरीकों से बदल दिया है। इसके साथ ही, यह कई नैतिक और मानवीय मूल्यों की चुनौतियों को भी प्रस्तुत करता है। इस लेख में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के नैतिक प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करते हुए मानवीय मूल्यों की रक्षा के लिए संभावित समाधानों की खोज की कोशिश की गई है। कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के विकास में नैतिकता का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। यह निम्नलिखित तरीकों से नैतिकता को प्रभावित करता है: 1. गोपनीयता: कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के उपयोग से व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा पर खतरा हो सकता है।

2. सुरक्षा: कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के उपयोग से सुरक्षा के खतरे भी बढ़ सकते हैं।

3. न्याय: कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के उपयोग से न्याय की समस्याएं भी उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं।

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ग्राम पंचायत में महिला सरपंचों के समक्ष मुद्दे और चुनौतियाँ: हरियाणा राज्य के झज्जर जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में  
आशा, शोध छात्रा, राजनीति विज्ञान एवं लोकप्रशासन विभाग,  
बनस्थली विद्यापीठ, निवाई, टोंक, राजस्थान।

शोध सारांश:

किसी भी राष्ट्र के विकास और वृद्धि में महिलाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। वे सभ्य समाज की प्रगति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। महिलाओं के विकास के बिना लोगों, परिवारों और समाज के विकास की कल्पना करना असंभव है। 73वें संशोधन के अनुसार, महिलाओं को पंचायत में कम से कम एक तिहाई सीटें मिलनी चाहिए। 1.4 मिलियन निर्वाचित महिला सीटों के साथ, भारत में सबसे अधिक सीटें हैं। हाल ही में हरियाणा राज्य के झज्जर जिले में ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनावी परिणामों में कुल 246 निर्वाचित सरपंचों में से 127 पुरुष एवं 119 महिलाएँ हैं। जागरूकता, अनुभव, ज्ञान, प्रतिभा, नेतृत्व की गुणवत्ता, शिक्षा का निम्न स्तर, जोखिम की कमी आदि सहित कई बाधाओं के कारण, यह झज्जर जिले में महिला प्रतिनिधियों के नेतृत्व में बेहतर शासन प्रदान करने में असमर्थ रहा है। बल्कि, आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि महिला सरपंचों के लिए गांव स्तर पर अपनी भूमिका निभाने में सबसे बड़ी बाधाएँ नेता के रूप में अनुभव की कमी, विकास कार्यों के लिए सरकार से धन की कमी, महिला सरपंचों के लिए प्रशिक्षण की कमी और ऊपरी स्तर से विकास कार्यों के लिए मंजूरी और अनुमति में देरी थी। प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन महिला सरपंचों के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं और चुनौतियों के साथ-साथ पंचायत गतिविधियों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी से उत्पन्न सकारात्मक भूमिका को संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है।

संकेताक्षर: महिला सरपंच, पंचायत राज संस्था, मुद्दे और चुनौतियाँ, झज्जर जिला।

**भगवानदास मोरवाल के उपन्यासों में आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक चिंताएं**  
**सीमा रावत**

साहित्य की किसी भी विधा में यथार्थवाद को संजोकर रखना उतना ही कठिन है जितना कि मुर्दे में जान डालना। इससे निपटने के लिए लेखकों ने जीवन की वास्तविकता को वैसे ही प्रस्तुत करना आरंभ किया जैसे जीवन में वह घटती हैं। इस नये प्रयोग को यथार्थवादी लेखन के रूप में पहचान मिली। समसामयिक साहित्य जगत में भगवानदास मोरवाल का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। मोरवाल जी के उपन्यासों में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् में आए परिवर्तनों, उत्पन्न हुई समस्याओं तथा सामाजिक विघटनों को हमारे समक्ष यथार्थ रूप में अभिव्यक्त करता है। इसके लेखन में मेवात क्षेत्र की ग्रामीण समस्याएँ उभर कर सामने आती हैं। इन्होंने अपने उपन्यासों में आंचलिकता के विविध पहलुओं के साथ ही उनकी दृष्टि समाज के उस अंतिम हिस्से तक गई जिसे सभ्य समाज के लोग उपेक्षित हीन तथा घृणित मानकर उनसे दूरी बनाए हुये थे। इनके उपन्यासों में ग्रामीण-परिवेश, हिंदू-मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता, पुलिस प्रशासन में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, राजनीति में व्याप्त आपसी शत्रुता, कूटनीति, छल-प्रपंच एवं स्त्री वर्ग के शोषण का यथार्थवादी चित्रण हमारे सामने आता है। इन्होंने उपेक्षित शोषित, दमित, हाशिए के लोगों की आवाज को उभारा है। इनके उपन्यासों में लोक जीवन उनकी संस्कृति के प्रति लेखक ने यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए समाज के सत्य को उद्घरित किया है। वर्चस्ववादी वर्ग सफेदपोश धारी सामंतवादी लोगों द्वारा कैसे चुनाव के समय जनता को विकास के अवसर, जाति संबंध निकालना, धर्म के नाम पर आपसी फूट डालना इत्यादि का मोरवाल जी ने यथार्थपरक विवेचन अत्यंत सूक्ष्मता के साथ किया है। लोक जीवन और किस्सागोई की तरंगों से लबरेज ऐसे जीवंत समाज का आख्यान है, जो अपने अस्तित्व एवं अस्मिता के लिए संघर्ष करते हुए जनजीवन में जागृति लाकर नव प्रेरणा का संचार करता है०।

**मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी: एक परिचय**

**डॉ. अजय सिहाग**

**सहायक आचार्य (भूगोल)ए डी.ए.वी. कॉलेज, श्रीगंगानगर (राज.)**

शोध सारांश:

मरुस्थल शब्द का तात्पर्य रेत के विशाल विस्तार या रेत के महासागरों से है जो दुनिया भर में स्थित हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश क्षेत्र, जैसे ऑस्ट्रेलिया के मरुस्थल, अरब प्रायद्वीप और सहारा भूमध्य रेखा के दक्षिण या उत्तर में स्थित हैं। वे

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

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महत्वपूर्ण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र हैं जिनका पृथ्वी विज्ञान में अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है। पृथ्वी पर मरुस्थल सहित कई भू-आकृतियाँ पाई जा सकती हैं। अपनी अनूठी पारिस्थितिक विशेषताओं के कारण, मरुस्थलों को सबसे विशिष्ट स्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी प्रणालियों में से कुछ माना जाता है। वे ग्रह की भूमि की सतह के लगभग एक-तिहाई हिस्से को कवर करते हैं। मरुस्थल पारिस्थितिकी का क्षेत्र कठोर और शुष्क वातावरण में जीवों और उनके आवासों के अध्ययन पर केंद्रित है। इस प्रकार के वातावरण में आमतौर पर अत्यधिक तापमान, कम वर्षा और सीमित पौधों की आबादी का अनुभव होता है

मूल शब्द: मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी, जैव विविधता, जलवायु परिवर्तन, मरुस्थलीय जीवन, प्राकृतिक संसाधन

**विकास: सामाजिक आर्थिक परिवर्तन के परिपेक्ष्य में**

**कविता वर्मा सहायक आचार्य इतिहास,**

**महारानी श्रीजया महाविद्यालय, भरतपुर, राजस्थान**

शोध सारांश:

विकास का अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति, समाज, देश या प्रणाली का समय के साथ समग्र रूप से प्रगति करना, जिसमें आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षिक और तकनीकी सुधार शामिल होते हैं। यह प्रक्रिया जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार, अवसरों का विस्तार और समृद्धि के साधनों की उपलब्धता के माध्यम से व्यक्तियों और समुदायों की क्षमताओं के विस्तार पर केंद्रित होती है। विकास का मुख्य उद्देश्य लोगों को बेहतर जीवन जीने के अवसर प्रदान करना और उनकी बुनियादी जरूरतों, जैसे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण और रोजगार की पूर्ति करना है। विकास एक बहुआयामी प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें आर्थिक, सामाजिक और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रगति शामिल होती है। भारत के राज्यों में विकास की असमानताएं देखी गई हैं, जहाँ कुछ राज्य आर्थिक रूप से उन्नत हैं, जबकि केरल और तमिलनाडु जैसे राज्यों ने सामाजिक विकास में प्रमुख प्रगति की है। इस अध्ययन में विकास के चार प्रमुख आयामों पर ध्यान दिया गया है: आर्थिक स्थिति, सामान्य न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं और संचार। इसके परिणामस्वरूप पाया गया कि साक्षरता, विशेष रूप से महिला साक्षरता, और बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की उपलब्धता, जैसे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं और सुरक्षित पेयजल, समग्र विकास के लिए अनिवार्य हैं। केरल की सफलता का मुख्य कारण प्राथमिक शिक्षा और महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार है, जबकि अन्य राज्यों में इन्हीं क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा विकास में बाधा बन रही है। इस अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि आर्थिक सुधारों के साथ सामाजिक और राजनीतिक प्रतिबद्धताएं भी आवश्यक हैं, ताकि समग्र मानव क्षमताओं का विस्तार हो सके।

**“सार्वभौमिक मानवाधिकार : सांस्कृतिक सापेक्षवाद एक चुनौती”**

**श्री बजरंग कुमार सैनी**

शोध सारांश:

यह लेख एक आदर्श धर्मनिरपेक्षता के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है, जिसका अर्थ है। सांस्कृतिक सापेक्षवाद एवं मानव अधिकारों की सार्वभौम घोषणा (यूडीएचआर) को लागू करने में समन्वय स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

यह लेख इस सवाल पर प्रकाश डालता है कि मानवाधिकारों की आधुनिक अवधारणा के लिए क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? जवाब में, मैं तर्क देता हूँ कि कुछ बुनियादी पहलू हैं जो मानवाधिकारों की अवधारणा के लिए चुनौती पेश करते हैं। इनमें नैतिक आधार और मानवाधिकारों की अवधारणा की सार्वभौमिकता शामिल है। उन चुनौतियों के कारण दुनिया के कुछ देशों में मानवाधिकारों की अवधारणा का विरोध हुआ है। मानवाधिकारों की आधुनिक अवधारणा पर चर्चा करते हुए, यह लेख मुख्य रूप से मानवाधिकारों की सार्वभौमिक घोषणा, 1948 का संदर्भ देता है। इस संबंध में मानव अधिकार को ऐसे अधिकारों के रूप में समझा जाता है जो लोगों के पास सिर्फ इसलिए होते हैं क्योंकि वे मानव हैं, और वे अधिकार अविभाज्य और अनुल्लंघनीय हैं। वे अधिकार अनिवार्य रूप से स्वतंत्र और समान होने के अधिकार हैं।

कीवर्ड: मानव अधिकार, सार्वभौमिकता, सांस्कृतिक सापेक्षवाद, यूडीएचआर।

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भारतीय क्षेत्रों में गरीबी एक अभिशाप और इससे उबरने के आधार  
डॉ जयदेव प्रसाद शर्मा, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, भूगोल विभाग,  
श्री खुशाल दास यूनिवर्सिटी, हनुमानगढ़ (राजस्थान)

शोध सारांश:

अकुशल कार्यबल के लिए उचित रोजगार के अवसरों का नव सृजन, सतत विकास योजनाकारों एवं प्रशासकों के लिए वर्तमान में एक बड़ी चुनौती साबित हो रही रही है। गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम भारत में रोजगार नियोजन प्रक्रिया के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों में से एक प्रमुख सिद्धांत रहा है। शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए भारत में गरीबी-विरोधी रणनीति के अध्ययन में तीन व्यापक पहलू सामने आए हैं। समग्र आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना तथा मानव विकास और गरीबी की त्रासद प्रकृति को संबोधित करने के लिए लक्ष्यजनित कार्यक्रम चलाना। गरीब आबादी को अधिक से अधिक रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने से आर्थिक विकास की महती भूमिका को स्पष्ट रूप से जाना गया है। विकास-उन्मुख दृष्टिकोण के द्वारा उन विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों पर ही ध्यान केंद्रित करके उनको मजबूत किया गया है जो गरीब लोगों को विकास प्रक्रिया में स्वतः भाग लेने के लिए अधिकतम अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा एवं अन्य बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित गरीबी के विभिन्न आयामों को रोजगार नियोजन प्रक्रिया में उत्तरोत्तर रूप में शामिल किया गया है। केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारों ने भी स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और अन्य सुविधाओं के प्रावधान के लिए धनराशी आवंटन में भी काफी वृद्धि की है जो गरीबों की आर्थिक क्षमता निर्माण तथा कल्याण को बढ़ावा देते हैं। कृषि-क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा वनरोपण में भारी निवेश, रोजगार एवं आय के अधिक अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। जिसके लिए विशेष कार्यक्रमों की शुरुआत की गई है; लेकिन भारतीय गरीबों के जीवन में कोई अधिक बदलाव नहीं आया है। भारत में ही नहीं सम्पूर्ण जगत में गरीबी वर्तमान की एक गंभीर सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है। गरीबी न केवल दैनिक आवश्यकता पूर्ति में बाधक है, बल्कि भ्रष्टाचार, रिश्वतखोरी, अस्वस्थता, अशिक्षा, घरेलु दुर्व्यवहार (गृह-कलेश), भरण-पोषण की परेशानियाँ, बेरोजगारी, नशाखोरी (नशीली दवाइयों का उपयोग) और अन्य नकारात्मक गतिविधियों को जन्म देती है या इनमें योगदान तो पक्का दे सकती है। उपरोक्त चर्चा के आलोक द्वारा मैंने भारत में गरीबी की भयावह वास्तविक स्थिति एवं सरकारी प्रयासों तथा उसके परिणामों पर आप सभी शुद्धिजनों का ध्यान केंद्रित करने का प्रयास मात्र है।

**कबीर के दर्शन में असमानता का विरोध और सामाजिक न्याय की अवधारणा**

विष्णु चन्द गौड़, सहायक आचार्य (दर्शनशास्त्र) एम. एस. जे. राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, भरतपुर

डॉ० राजेश्वरी मीना, आचार्य (दर्शनशास्त्र) एम. एस. जे. राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, भरतपुर

शोध सारांश:

कबीर 15वीं सदी के भारतीय संत, कवि, समाज-सुधारक और दार्शनिक थे, जिन्होंने सामाजिक समानता की वकालत की और धार्मिक रूढ़िवादिता तथा जाति-आधारित भेदभाव की निंदा की। उनका दर्शन और शिक्षाएँ सभी मनुष्यों की मौलिक एकता पर केंद्रित थीं, चाहे उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति या धार्मिक संबद्धता कुछ भी हो। सभी मनुष्य एक ही ईश्वर की संतानें हैं। समाज में व्याप्त असमानता के प्रति कबीर का विरोध और सामाजिक न्याय की उनकी अवधारणा क्रान्तिकारी रही हैं जिसके कारण कबीर अब भी आधुनिक युग के समाज सुधारक प्रतीत होते हैं। कबीर ने तत्कालीन युग में प्रचलित ऊँच-नीच की भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवस्था को अस्वीकार किया, जो लोगों को उनके जन्म के आधार पर अलग करता है। कबीर के अनुसार ईश्वर के सामने सभी लोग समान हैं और किसी का मूल्य उसकी जाति या सामाजिक स्थिति से निर्धारित नहीं होना चाहिए। कबीर ने आध्यात्मिक समानता के विचार पर जोर दिया, यह तर्क देते हुए कि सभी व्यक्तियों में ज्ञान प्राप्त करने और ईश्वर से जुड़ने की समान क्षमता है। कबीर ने सभी को सामाजिक और धार्मिक विभाजनों से ऊपर उठने और अधिक न्यायपूर्ण और सामंजस्यपूर्ण समाज की दृष्टि को

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अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। कबीर की शिक्षाओं ने सत्य, अहिंसा, करुणा और विनम्रता जैसे नीतिशास्त्रीय मूल्यों पर बहुत जोर दिया है। उनका मानना था कि ये गुण अधिक समतापूर्ण और न्यायपूर्ण समाज की प्राप्ति के लिए आवश्यक थे। इस प्रकार कबीर के दर्शन ने सामाजिक समानता, आध्यात्मिक एकता और नैतिक आचरण पर जोर दिया, जिसका भारत में भक्ति आंदोलनों के विकास पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ा और सामाजिक न्याय और सुधार पर व्यापक चर्चा में अभी भी प्रासंगिक लगता है।

मुख्य शब्द (Key words) : समानता, रूढ़िवादिता, धर्म, मानवता, नीतिशास्त्रीय मूल्य, सामाजिक न्याय।

**भारत में साइबर अपराध और कानून एक समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन**

**आकांक्षा अवस्थी, शोधार्थी**

**प्रदीप तिवारी,**

**सहायक प्राध्यापक,**

**विधि संकाय, मंगलायतन यूनिवर्सिटी जबलपुर**

शोध सारांश:

साइबर अपराध एक सामान्य शब्द है जो कंप्यूटर, नेटवर्क या डिजिटल उपकरणों के किसी अन्य सेट का उपयोग करके की जाने वाली असंख्य आपराधिक गतिविधियों का वर्णन करता है। साइबर अपराध को साइबर अपराधियों द्वारा की जाने वाली अवैध गतिविधियों की विशाल श्रृंखला के अंतर्गत माना जाता है। इनमें हैकिंग, फिशिंग, पहचान की चोरी, रैनसमवेयर और मैलवेयर हमले, कई अन्य शामिल हैं।

साइबर अपराध की पहुंच कोई भौतिक सीमा नहीं जानती। अपराधी, पीड़ित और तकनीकी अवसंरचना दुनिया भर में फैली हुई है। व्यक्तिगत और उद्यम दोनों स्तरों पर सुरक्षा कमजोरियों का फायदा उठाने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग के साथ, साइबर अपराध कई रूप लेता है और लगातार विकसित होता रहता है। बदले में, साइबर अपराधों की प्रभावी रूप से जांच, मुकदमा चलाने और उन्हें रोकने की क्षमता कई गतिशील चुनौतियों के साथ एक सतत लड़ाई है।

पारिभाषिक शब्द: प्रौद्योगिकी, साइबर अपराध, बौद्धिक सम्पदा, डिजिटल उपकरण

**साहित्य और सिनेमा के बीच अंतर्संबंध**

**हनुमान बड़ल**

**व्याख्याता हिंदी**

**डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर राजकीय आवासीय विद्यालय मंडोर, जोधपुर, 342304, राजस्थान, भारत**

शोध सारांश:

साहित्य और सिनेमा के अन्तर्सम्बन्ध को अत्यंत प्रगाढ़ बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनमें काम करने वाले साहित्यकारों व कलाकारों का उनकी क्षमताओं के अनुसार पूर्ण विकास हो। तथा उनमें निहित क्षमताओं के अनुसार विकास के लिए वर्तमान राष्ट्र का वातावरण उतरदायी होता है। इसी वातावरण को मध्यनजर रखते हुए साहित्यकार अपनी साहित्यिक रचना लिखता है जिसका साथ मिलता है सिनेमा को। सिनेमा अपना आधार साहित्य से ही ग्रहण कर उसके चार चाँद लगाने में सफल होता है।

सिनेमा व साहित्य का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया जाए तो साहित्य हजारों वर्षों से लिखा जा रहा है जिसकी जड़े का गहरी हो चुकी है अथाह भंडार है परंतु सिनेमा की शुरुआत हुए ज्यादा समय नहीं हुआ है फिर भी इसने अपनी उन्नति तीव्र गति से की है आज ये पूरे विश्व में अपनी अलग पहचान रखता है। लंबे समय से यह माना जाता रहा है कि साहित्य की तुलना में सिनेमा एक गौण भूमिका निभाता है। इन प्रकार की कलाओं के बीच बातचीत का एकमात्र संभावित एल्गोरिथ्म "साहित्यिक कार्य-परिदृश्य-स्क्रीन संस्करण" है। हालाँकि, साहित्य में नए रुझान स्थापित करने पर सिनेमा के प्रभाव की एक मजबूत प्रवृत्ति है।

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**थार रेगिस्तान या ग्रेट इंडियन डेजर्ट इकोसिस्टम का संरक्षण**  
**राहुल पटेल,**

**सहायक आचार्य, राजकीय महाविद्यालय धोरीमन्ना**

शोध सारांश:

रेगिस्तान पृथ्वी की भूमि के पांचवें हिस्से से अधिक को कवर करते हैं, और वे हर महाद्वीप पर पाए जाते हैं। बंजर भूमि होने से दूर, रेगिस्तान जैविक रूप से समृद्ध निवास स्थान हैं जिनमें जानवरों और पौधों की एक विशाल श्रृंखला है जो वहां की कठोर परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल हैं। थार रेगिस्तान, जिसे ग्रेट इंडियन डेजर्ट के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के उत्तर-पश्चिमी भाग में एक शुष्क क्षेत्र है जो भारत और पाकिस्तान में 200,000 वर्ग किमी (77,000 वर्ग मील) के क्षेत्र को कवर करता है। यह दुनिया का 18 वां सबसे बड़ा रेगिस्तान है, और दुनिया का 10वां सबसे बड़ा गर्म उपोष्ण कटिबंधीय रेगिस्तान है। थार रेगिस्तान का लगभग 85% हिस्सा भारत में है, और लगभग 15% पाकिस्तान में है। थार रेगिस्तान भारत के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का लगभग 4% है। रेगिस्तान का 1,96,150 वर्ग किमी (70%) हिस्सा भारतीय राज्य राजस्थान में स्थित है। भारत में यह हिस्सा गुजरात, पंजाब और हरियाणा में भी फैला हुआ है। पाकिस्तान में यह हिस्सा सिंध और पंजाब के प्रांतों में फैला हुआ है (बाद के प्रांत के हिस्से को चोलिस्तान रेगिस्तान कहा जाता है)। थार रेगिस्तान के उत्तर, पश्चिम और उत्तर-पूर्व में सिंधु-गंगा का मैदान, कच्छ का रण इसके दक्षिण में स्थित है, और अरावली रेंज पूर्व में रेगिस्तान की सीमा में है।

थार रेगिस्तान से अब तक एकल कोशिका वाले जानवर प्रोटोजोआ से लेकर स्तनधारी तक की लगभग 2,043 प्रजातियां दर्ज की गई हैं। इनमें से 619 प्रजातियां कशेरुकी हैं और बाकी अकशेरुकी हैं। यह जीव विविधता कुल भारतीय जीवों का लगभग 2% है। थार रेगिस्तान एक नाजुक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र होने के कारण विशेष रूप से राजस्थान में मानव आबादी में तेजी से वृद्धि के कारण और खतरे में है।

शब्दार्थ: पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र, जैव विविधता, उपोष्ण, संरक्षण, थार रेगिस्तान।

**पर्यावरण एवं समाज कोरोना काल के बाद**

**चंचल तैनगरिया, विद्यार्थी, वनस्पतिशास्त्र MSJ कालेज, भरतपुर (राजस्थान)**

शोध सारांश:

वैश्वीकरण एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास ने पूरी दुनिया को जोड़ रखा है। यदि हम प्रकृति को अंधाधुंध नुकसान ना पहुँचाए तो प्रकृति के विकास में ही हमारा भौतिक आर्थिक जैविक विकास भी छिपा है। जैविक अजैविक घटकों के परस्पर प्रभाव से पृथ्वी का परिस्थितिक तंत्र विकसित हुआ है। जीव प्रजातियाँ अपने क्रियाकलापों से दूसरी जातियों के लिए जाने अनजाने में वातावरण तैयार करती आई हैं। प्रकृति के अन्य जीवों के लिए भी पर्यावरण में यथोचित स्थान बनाए रखना मानव की ज़िम्मेदारी है। पर्यावरण को सहेजने के लिए जनभागीदारी आवश्यक है। विगत वर्षों में पूरी दुनिया ने प्रकृति की एक खामोश चेतावनी भी झेली है। कोरोना विषाणु के प्रकोप का प्रभाव समाज को कैसे प्रभावित कर रहा है। प्रकृति के इस इम्तिहान के बाद हमने क्या सीखा इन परिस्थितियों के प्रभावों के दूरगामी परिणामों के विश्लेषण पर ही यह रिपोर्ट आधारित है। ये प्रभाव सकारात्मक और कहीं नकारात्मक भी हुए हैं। हमें सामूहिक कार्यों में रुचि बढ़ाने के प्रयास करने होंगे। पुरानी पीढ़ी का मन जंगल, बागवानी खेती में रमा है तो वहीं नयी पीढ़ी कोरोना काल के बाद एकाकी जीवन के प्रति मुग्ध है। ऐसे में नयी पीढ़ी को प्रकृति से जोड़ने के उपायों की आवश्यकता है। पर्यावरण की प्रकृति के अन्य लाइले जीवों जैसे वृक्ष, वन्य जीव एवं अनेक जंतुओं के जीवन स्तर सुधारने में हमें अपनी भूमिका व्यक्तिगत और सार्वजनिक रूप से निर्धारित करनी होगी यही समय की माँग है। अस्थिर पर्यावरण में सकारात्मक जीवन शैली अपनाते हुए हमें स्थिर मन एवं प्रेम भरे आपसी सहयोग की आवश्यकता है।

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**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt. College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**

**“राजनीतिक चिन्तन में कौटिल्य का योगदान”****डॉ.पंकज राठौड़****(व्याख्याता, राजनीतिविज्ञान, भूपाल नोबल्स स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय, राजसमन्द, राजस्थान)****शोध सारांश:**

भारतीय राजनीति में कौटिल्य को एक महान चिन्तक के रूप में प्रसिद्धि प्राप्त है। प्राचीन भारतीय प्रशासन के साथ कौटिल्य का नाम पर्यायवाची के रूप में जुड़ा है। कौटिल्य ने ही अर्थशास्त्र की रचना की थी जा कि प्राचीन भारतीय राजनीति के इतिहास की एकमात्र व्यवस्थित और वैज्ञानिक व्याख्या करने वाली पुस्तक है। कौटिल्य को भारत का मेकियावली कहा जाता है। क्योंकि दोनो विचारकों ने अपने-अपने शासनकाल में प्रसिद्धि प्राप्त की थी। दोनों विचारक यथार्थवादी रहे हैं। उन्होंने जो सिद्धान्त अपनाए वह आज के युग में बहुत प्रासंगिक है। उनके द्वारा बतायी गई प्रशासनिक कलाएं अभिन्न रही हैं। व्यवहारिक राजनीति का प्रतिपादन करते हुए उन्होंने धर्म और राजनीति को अलग करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उनका मानना था की एक राजा का कर्तव्य कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करना है। उन्होंने राजनीति, दण्डनीति, समाजशास्त्र, नीतिशास्त्र पर भी अपने सभी विचार व्यक्त किए हैं इन्ही आधारों पर कौटिल्य को प्राचीन भारत का प्रथम विचारक कहा गया है।

संकेत शब्द – धर्म व राजनीति का विभाजन, दण्डनीति, नीतिशास्त्र, कल्याणकारी राज्य, प्रशासनिक कलाएं।

**“जोधपुर में राजकीय और निजी विद्यालयों के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के मुस्लिम(अल्पसंख्यक) वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों के व्यक्तित्व का अध्ययन”**

**किरण माथुर शोधार्थी, शिक्षा विभाग, मौलाना आजाद विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर****डॉ. समीना, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर****शोध सारांश:**

व्यक्ति एक सामाजिक प्राणी है समाज ही उसके लिए इस प्रकार का परिवेश प्रदान करता है जिसमें रहकर वह अपनी जन्मजात शक्तियों का विकास करता है यदि सामाजिक परिवेश उपयुक्त नहीं है तो निश्चित ही उसके व्यक्तित्व में कई प्रकार की कमी का आधिपत्य मात्र सामाजिक स्थितियों के कारण होता है। बालक अपने जन्म के साथ कुछ मूलभूत प्रवृत्तियों एवं शक्तियों को लेकर उत्पन्न होता है किन्तु बालक के सामाजिक परिवेश के कारण ही उसमें वैयक्तिक भिन्नतायें उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं यहां हमारा तात्पर्य बुद्धि या लिंगिय भिन्नताओं से नहीं है बल्कि उसकी अभिमुखता, अभिरूचि और व्यक्तित्व से है निश्चित रूप से इनकी भिन्नतायें उसकी पारिवारिक वातावरण, आर्थिक स्थिति एवं सामाजिक परिवेश के कारण होती हैं। ये सभी तत्व उसके सशक्तिकरण पर अपना प्रभाव डालते हैं। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में शोधकर्ता द्वारा मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों के व्यक्तित्व का अध्ययन किया गया है जिसमें भारतीय समाज में भाषाओं रीति-रिवाजों और सांस्कृतिक व्यवहार से विविधता, जाति और वर्ग पर आधारित एक अनुक्रम और तरह-तरह के धर्म और सम्प्रदाय वाले समाज में, यह आसान नहीं है कि इन सभी विभिन्न धागों को अलग-अलग एक साथ पहचान सके। बदलते राजनीतिक, आर्थिक परिदृश्य में उन मूल्यों को प्रतिस्थापित कर इन बालक-बालिकाओं के व्यक्तित्व को समायोजित करने का प्रयास किया है।

मूलशब्द :- अल्पसंख्यक, वैयक्तिक भिन्नतायें, समायोजन, व्यक्तित्व सशक्तिकरण।

**मानव अधिकार : चुनौतियां एवं समाधान।****डॉ कुसुम लता, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग****महारानी श्री जया राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, भरतपुर, राजस्थान****शोध सारांश**

मानव अधिकार वे अधिकार हैं जो मनुष्य होने के नाते एक मनुष्य को प्राप्त होने चाहिए। मनुष्य को उसकी जन्म के साथ ही कुछ नैसर्गिक अधिकार स्वतः ही प्राप्त हो जाते हैं। मानव अधिकार किसी भी राज्य या संस्था के द्वारा प्रदान किए हुए अधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि यह व्यक्ति के जन्म के साथ ही स्वतः ही मिल जाते हैं। जैसे जीवन जीने

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का अधिकार, स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार समानता का अधिकार आदि। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की महासभा के द्वारा 10 दिसंबर 1948 को एक सार्वभौमिक घोषणा पत्र जारी किया गया जिसमें मानव अधिकार घोषणा की गई थी। प्रत्येक वर्ष अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय 10 दिसंबर को विश्व मानवाधिकार दिवस के रूप में मनाता है। मानव अधिकार घोषणा पत्र में न्याय, शांति और स्वतंत्रता की बुनियाद के रूप में समाज के सभी वर्गों, धर्म के लोगों को सम्मान और बराबरी का अधिकार दिए जाने की बात कही गई है। सार्वभौमिक मानव अधिकारों में समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग, जाति, धर्म, लिंग, रूप, रंग नस्ल आदि के आधार पर किसी प्रकार का कोई भेदभाव ना करके उनको स्वतंत्र रूप से जीवन जीने के अधिकार एवं समान अधिकार मिलने की घोषणा की गई है। समाज के सभी लोगों को प्रकृति के द्वारा समान अधिकार प्रदान किए गए हैं, उन्हें किसी भी संस्था या व्यक्ति के द्वारा छीना नहीं जा सकता है। सभी मानवों को गरिमा पूर्ण और सम्मानजनक जीवन जीने का अधिकार है।

**“हिन्दी माध्यम एवम् अंग्रेजी माध्यम के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के शिक्षकों की आत्मप्रभावकारिता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।”**

डॉ. प्रार्थना फोफलिया शोध पर्यवेक्षिका, शिक्षा (कला एवं समाज विज्ञान संकाय)

जयनारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर

शशि बोहरा शोधकर्ता, शिक्षा (कला एवं समाज विज्ञान संकाय) जयनारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर

शोध सारांश:

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में हिन्दी माध्यम एवम् अंग्रेजी माध्यम के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के शिक्षकों की आत्म प्रभावकारिता का अध्ययन किया गया। समस्या कथन के अनुरूप अध्ययन में वर्णात्मक अनुसंधान के अन्तर्गत सर्वेक्षण विधि का प्रयोग किया गया। अध्ययन हेतु स्तरीकृत यादृच्छिक विधि से जोधपुर शहर की मान्यता प्राप्त हिन्दी माध्यम एवम् अंग्रेजी माध्यम विद्यालयों में कार्यरत माध्यमिक स्तर के 50 शिक्षक एवम् 50 शिक्षिकाओं का चयन किया गया। शिक्षकों की आत्म प्रभावकारिता की स्थिति का परीक्षण करने हेतु अल्बर्ट बण्डुरा द्वारा निर्मित एवं प्रमापीकृत “शिक्षक आत्म प्रभावकारिता” मापनी का प्रयोग किया गया। संकलित दत्तों का विश्लेषण एवं विवेचन हेतु अध्ययन के उद्देश्य के अनुरूप मध्यमान, मानक विचलन, क्रांतिक अनुपात एवं अंकन प्रसार-परीक्षण (DRT) सांख्यिकीय का प्रयोग किया गया। निष्कर्ष में पाया गया कि हिन्दी माध्यम विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की आत्म प्रभावकारिता का स्तर अंग्रेजी माध्यम विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों से अधिक है।

मुख्य शब्दावली :- हिन्दी माध्यम, अंग्रेजी माध्यम, उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय के शिक्षक, शिक्षक आत्म प्रभावकारिता।

**घरेलू हिंसा के प्रकार व स्वरूप: एक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण**

डॉ. अनिता टॉक

शोध सारांश:

महिलाओं को समाज में समानता का दर्जा प्रदान करने के लिए न सिर्फ वैश्विक स्तर पर अपितु देश व राज्य स्तर पर भी अनेक प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं फिर भी वैश्विक स्तर पर महिलाओं की स्थिति में गिरावट देखी जा रही है। स्त्रियों के प्रति हिंसा एक प्रमुख समस्या है स्त्रियों के साथ उत्पीड़न, अत्याचार तथा प्रताड़ना वर्तमान युग का एक सार्वभौमिक तथ्य है। सर्वाधिक चिंता का विषय यह है कि घर जो कि स्त्री के लिए सबसे सुरक्षित स्थल समझा जाता था, वहाँ भी अब नारी सुरक्षित नहीं है। वर्तमान समय में स्त्रियों के साथ घरेलू हिंसा अधिक होने लगी है। दहेज-हत्या, कन्या-भ्रूण हत्या, ऑनर किलिंग, पर्दा-प्रथा, शारीरिक, मानसिक दुर्व्यवहार, बाल-विवाह, सती-प्रथा आदि घरेलू हिंसा के विभिन्न प्रकार व स्वरूप हैं, जिनकी गणना किया जाना सम्भव नहीं है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र घरेलू हिंसा के विभिन्न स्वरूपों व प्रकारों के समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण का लघु प्रयास है। अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित तथ्य प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, इण्टरनेट, विभिन्न संगठनों की रिपोर्ट को द्वितीयक तथ्यों के स्रोत के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है। शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य घरेलू हिंसा के विभिन्न स्वरूपों व प्रकारों को समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना है।

संकेत शब्द :- घरेलू-हिंसा, उत्पीड़न, यौन-हिंसा, आर्थिक हिंसा, मानसिक दुर्व्यवहार।

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**Desert Research Association, H.Q. Jodhpur, Govt Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur) Page 189**

**Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar**

**In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)**

# Glimpses

## National conference 2022



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Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar

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Jun 5, 2024, 12:48

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2024



Jointly organised by

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Department of Geography, Dr B. R. Ambedkar Govt.College, Sri Ganganagar

In collaboration with Nehru Study Centre, J.N.V. University, Jodhpur & Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhatisgarh)



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## About The Conference

The International Conference is going to be jointly organised by Desert Research Association (DRA), H.Q. Jodhpur, Nehru Study Centre, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Government Girls College, Jhalamand (Jodhpur), Department of Geography, Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government College, Sri Ganganagar and collaboration with Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh).

The International conference is designed to give academicians, researchers and young enthusiasts a forum to explore the current topic and challenges in a wide range of research. Researchers, academicians, and young students from various streams of universities/institutions and colleges are welcome to come together and share their experiences as well as debate on the burning issues during the event.

### Organisers

**The Desert Research Association** is an organization of academicians, researchers, institute members, indigenous social workers and professionals. This association is registered under NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. Desert Research Association was established in 2021 to promote the development of research and education. It is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting and excelling in research and education. Earlier the Association had organised two National Conference and various social programmes for social empowerment. Desert Research Association is dedicated to research and Education in desert Area of rajasthan and rest of world.

**Government Girls College, Jhalamand** saw the light of dawn in 2023 The college started its journey with the vision of “structuring literate, knowledgeable and self-reliant women capable of upliftment of their families, societies and ultimately the nation” and has since committed itself to providing education at an affordable cost to the girls at Under-graduate level.

**Department of Geography, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government College, Sri Ganganagar** is one of the oldest Department in the state, which was established in 1969. Earlier the department had organised five National Conference and one International Conference under various associations and Govt. departments. The department had 32 Ph.D. students and 10 pursuing Ph.D. students, apart from more than 100 M.Phil. students. Nine projects have been completed in the department funded by UGC and ICSSR.

**Nehru Research & Study Centre, Jain Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur** was established in 2005. The Centre will build linkages with diverse regional, national, and international organizations, including academic institutions, women’s groups and voluntary organizations in development and extension programs. The centre will seek to develop research, curriculum, and pedagogies in social justice and social service so that an enlightened citizenry can be created that is inspired by the work and vision of Nehru ji and will carry forward her mission and vision.

**Kalinga University, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)** is Established in 2013. Kalinga University is accredited by NAAC with B+ grade. this university has been able to win the confidence of over 8000 students. Meritorious students from all over the country