



DRA ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON
RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT :
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES
(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)
NOVEMBER 19, 2022 SATURDAY



–: ORGANIZED BY :–
SAVITRIBAI JYOTIBA PHULE RESEARCH PEETH,
JAI NARAIN VYAS UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR (RAJ.)
AND
DESERT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (DRA) H.Q. JODHPUR
IN COLLABORATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY,
DR. BHIM RAO AMBEDKAR GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,
SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)



National Conference

ON

**RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES
(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)**

19th November 2022

SOUVENIR & ABSTRACT

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Dept. of Geography

Vyas University Jodhpur (Raj.)

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Former Research Representative
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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



PROF. ASMI RAZA
Dept. of Economics
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Vice-Chancellor

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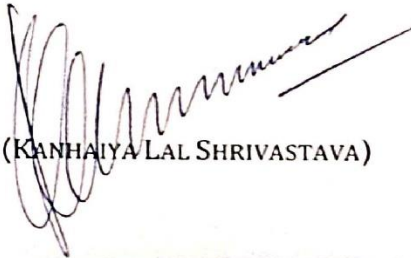


MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur and Desert Research Association in collaboration with Department of PG studies in Geography, Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government P.G College, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan), are organizing a National Conference on "Research, Education and Development: Opportunities and Challenges" on 19th Nov 2022.

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)

7th November, 2022



Professor K. D. Swami
Founding Vice Chancellor
M. S. Brij University, Bharatpur (Raj.)
And
Former Head, Dept. of Economics
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.)



MESSAGE

I am glad to learn that the Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, J N V University, Jodhpur (Raj.) & Desert Research Association In collaboration with Dept. of Geography, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Government College Sri Ganganagar Are organizing the DRA Annual National conference on “Research, Education and Sustainable Development: opportunities and challenges” on Nov. 19, 2022. This is perhaps for the first time that the Desert Research association has started to hold academic activities right from the beginning of their term.

In fact, academic activities are the prime activities which a Desert research association should make an endeavour to promote. This is a step in the right direction. Intensive research and development activities are a must for India in the face of stiff competition from countries like china. To promote research the Indian Govt. needs to provide sufficient funds to do away with their paucity. Not to speak of research even the whole education sector including the higher education is crying for funds. The cherished goal of allocation of 6 percent of GDP to the education sector has been eluding us for decades. In fact, the allocation of the funds to education has been dwindling for the past few years and this trend needs to be checked forthwith.

I congratulate the organisers of the conference and wish them well for the success of the conference. Hope that there will be in-depth discussions on various aspects of research during the course of the conference which will prove highly useful for the participants.

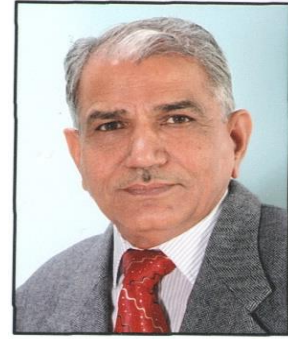
I also commend their efforts to bring out a souvenir on the occasion.

Once again, I convey my best wishes for the success of the conference.

(K.D.Swami)



**Prof. GANGA RAM JAKHER,
Former Vice Chancellor,
MAHARAJA GANGA SINGH UNIVERSITY,
BIKANER (Raj.)**



MESSAGE

It is great pleasure to know that the Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.) & Desert Research Association in collaboration with Dept. of Geography, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Government College Sri Ganganagar are organizing the DRA Annual National Conference on “Research, Education and Sustainable Development: opportunities and challenges” on Nov. 19, 2022. The important issues related to the theme of the conference will be presented and discussed in this seminar and I hope fruitful results will enhance the research concepts in various fields. I am sure that the deliberations on different topics related to theme of the conference will also be useful for young researchers.

I send my best wishes for success of this conference.

(Dr Ganga Ram Jakher)



प्रो. (डॉ.) किशोरीलाल रैगर
पीएच.डी.



अधिष्ठाता
कला, शिक्षा एवं समाज विज्ञान संकाय
जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय
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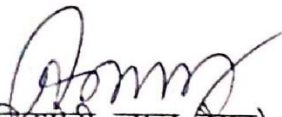
संदेश



मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत हर्ष हो रहा है कि सावित्रीबाई ज्योतिबा फुले रिसर्च पीठ, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर, डेजर्ट रिसर्च एसोसिएशन के संयुक्त तत्वाधान में, भूगोल विभाग, डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर राजकीय कॉलेज के सहयोग से "शिक्षा, अनुसन्धान एवं सतत विकास- चुनौतियां एवं संभावनाएं, विषय पर राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी आयोजित की जा रही है। यह संगोष्ठी निश्चित ही शिक्षा एवं अनुसन्धान के विभिन्न आयामों पर प्रकाश डालेगी एवं शिक्षको, शोधार्थियों एवं विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक ऐसा मंच प्रदान करेगी जहां परस्पर विचार विमर्श के द्वारा इस संदर्भ में नए आयामों एवं नवाचारों का उद्गम संभव हो सकेगा।

मैं, इस संगोष्ठी के समस्त आयोजकों को बधाई प्रेषित करता हूँ एवं इस संगोष्ठी के सफल आयोजन की कामना करता हूँ।

दिनांक : 9.11.2022


(प्रो. किशोरी लाल रैगर)
अधिष्ठाता, कला संकाय
एवं विश्वविद्यालय सिण्डीकेट सदस्य



सत्यमेव जयते

शुष्क वन अनुसंधान संस्थान

(भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद्
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की स्वायत्त संस्था)
पो. ऑ. कृषि उपज मण्डी, नई पाली रोड़, जोधपुर - 342 005 (राज.)



ARID FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education,
An Autonomous Body of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India)
P.O. Krishi Upaj Mandi, New Pali Road, Jodhpur - 342 005 (Raj.)

एम.आर.बालोच, भा.व.से.
प्र.मु.व.सं. एवं निदेशक

M. R. BALOCH, IFS
PCCF & DIRECTOR



Dear Dr. Shravan Kumar,

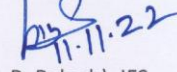
It is a matter of great delight that Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur and Desert Research Association have come together to organize a national conference on Research, Education and Sustainable Development. As is known to academicians, researchers and policy makers around the globe, education and research hold important roles in the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The significant roles of research and education are evident in supporting human as well as societal development. Research is also expected to aid the process of decision-making of the policy makers all around the world at various factions where the SDGs are intended for. Education is also an important means of making societies competent in the principles of sustainability and for strengthening achievements across the various goals through development of harmony between economic, social and environmental development to be integrated into a single concept of sustainable development.

This conference will provide an opportunity to gather different experts and set a platform for discussion for experts, policy practitioners, researchers and academicians to discuss some of the world's most pressing challenges in sustainable development and sensitize the partakers about the prevalent challenges and achievements so far.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the organizing committee on their consistent endeavors towards organization of this conference and wish for its success.

With best wishes


(M. R. Baloch), IFS

11th November, 2022

Dr. Shravan Kumar
(Organizing Secretary)
Founder Secretary
Desert Research Association, Jodhpur

फोन / Phone : (0291) 2722549 (O), फैक्स / Fax : (0291) 2722764, ई-मेल / E-mail : dir_afri@icfre.org

Organized by:

Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, J N V University, Jodhpur (Raj.) & Desert Research Association
In collaboration with Dept. of Geography, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Government College Sri Ganganagar

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(Keynote Speaker)

Prof. Asmi Raza
Professor of Economics,
University of Delhi



Message

It gives me a great pleasure to learn that the Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.) and Desert Research Association (DRA) Jodhpur in collaboration with Department of P.G. Studies in Geography, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Govt. College, Sri GangaNagar (Raj.) are going to jointly organising the DRA Annual National conference on Research, Education and Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges on 19 th November, 2022 in Jodhpur.

The collective activities of human beings have altered the earth's ecosystems so that our very survival seems in danger because of changes more difficult to reverse every day. Sustainable development is referred to as the idea that human beings should sustain by meeting their basic needs, while also making sure that the future generations are able to meet their basic needs. In other words, it is a way of organising the society by which it can exist for a long duration without compromising on the availability of resources for future generations.

For sustainable development, factors such as preserving the environment and natural resources along with maintaining social and economic equality need to be followed. Education for sustainable development (ESD) promotes the development of the knowledge, skills, understanding, values and actions required creating a sustainable world, which ensures environmental protection and conservation, promotes social equity and encourages economic sustainability.

I am sure the deliberations held at the Conference will immensely help the various professionals who will participate in it. This conference will be a milestone in ensuring the highest standards in the field of academics.

I wish the organizers the very best in this and all their other endeavors.

Prof. Asmi Raza

Date: 07 Nov. 2022



DESERT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2022

Prof. Rajendra Parihar

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

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

CHIEF EDITOR

- Indian Journal of Geography

PRESIDENT

- Desert Research Association

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

Infect, It is a matter of great proud and privilege for me to inform all of us, regarding the on day National Conference, being jointly organised by Desert Research Association (Jodhpur), Department of Geography, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Govt. College, Sri Ganga Nagar and Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, JNV University, Jodhpur on November 19, 2022, Saturday. The theme of this academic endeavour is very pragmatic, applied and thought provoking. **Research, Education and Sustainable development: opportunities and challenges.** The sub themes of this conference are also very pertinent in present global scenario, and need of hour.

Research, education and sustainable development plays a very significant role in twenty first century. The desert regions of the world in general and Thar desert of India 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 docile folks are world fame in natural ways, needs no introduction at all.

I am very confident that the first Desert Research Association's conference would provide conducive platform for country side scholars, grass root researchers and senior academicians, administrators, planners, tourists and fold 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.

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

Date : November 3rd, 2022

(Prof. Rajendra Parihar)
President
Desert Research Association



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



Massege

The national conference on Research, Education and Sustainable Development: Opportunities & Challenges (An Interdisciplinary Approach) has organized by Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.) and Desert Research Association (DRA) H.Q. Jodhpur (Raj.), in collaboration with Dept. Of P.G. Studies in Geography, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Govt. College Sri Ganganagar (Raj.) on November 19, 2022 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. We hope that you shared your experiences and expertise with other participants from near and far and that a cordial relationship established among us during the Conference will further strengthen..... But, of course, the real measure of this conference's success lies in how it will affect you - our participants, or more precisely, how it will affect the actions you will take after you leave Jodhpur. We look forward to further building partnerships with Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.), Desert Research Association (DRA) H.Q. Jodhpur (Raj.), researchers, resource persons, and other organizations. I hope that all of us will continue what we have started here. Thank you for being here with us and have a safe journey home.

Dr. Shyam S. Khinchi
Vice President,
Desert Research Association



Dr Ashwani Arya
Conference Convener and Director,
Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth,
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur.

&
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Goegraphy, JNVU Jodhpur (Raj.)



Message

I am extremely delighted to share that a National conference on "Research, Education and Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges" is being going to be jointly oragnised by Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, Jai Narain Vyas University and Desert Research Association in collaboration with Department of PG studies in Geography, Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar Government P.G College, Sri Ganganagar (Raj.) on Nov.19, 2022.

The essence of Human Resource Development is education, which plays a significant and remedial role in balancing the socio-economic framework of the country. Research is what propels humanity forward which in turn is fueled by curiosity. It influences the development of policy, practice, shaping legislation and changing behaviour. Education and Research empowers learners with knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to take informed decisions and make responsible actions for environmental integrity, economic viability and a just society. I am sure that this conference will further these objectives and the state of art lectures from the invited experts and the research findings of researchers, academicians will enrich the knowledge of all the participants. It will provide an excellent opportunity for students to learn new ideas. It will provide an opportunity for an interaction for all delegates and participants with senior faculties and an integrative forum for academicians to exchange and disseminate their knowledge. Students and young investigators are encouraged to attend and to present their research work.

I offer my best wishes to the whole team of the organizing committee, the participants, and volunteers for the grand success of the conference.

Wishing you all a very fruitful and rewarding conference.

Dr.Ashwani Arya
Director
Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth
JNVU Jodhpur(Raj.)



Dr. SHRAVAN KUMAR

Founder Secretary

Desert Research Association

Former Research Representative

Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (raj.)

contact: 08946884337, 08619463213

Email Id- dr.shravankumar17@gmail.com



WEL COME MESSAGE FROM ORGANIZING SECRETERY

It is matter of great pleasure and pride for me as Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth Jai Narain Vyas university and Desert Research Association, in collaboration Dept. of Geography Dr. Bhim Roa Ambedkar College Sri Ganganagar (Raj.) is organizing National conference on Nov., 19, 2022, entitled “Research, Education and Sustainable Development: 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 India in Sun city Jodhpur.

As we have entered into contemporary era it is important to understand how fast research and development has to be to have an impact on global scale of things.

Research and Development is a key element of many organizations and, when well-planned and used, enables a business to generate increased wealth over a period of time. The cognizance of this conference is to understand the concept and paradigms of development which will provide valuable insight into development issues. And for this research will help for building knowledge and facilitate learning. Thus this conference encapsulates all thematic issues related to Research and Development.

I am pleased and delighted to your over whelming response to the Conference. apart from inaugural and valedictory the conference is organized with four 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. Asmi Raza** 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. Ashwani Arya**.

Last but not the least special thank to **Dr. Laxman Lal Salvi (Assistant Professor)** my Research Supervisor for his co-operation and support.

I express my sincere thanks all teachers, Research scholars, academicians, professionals who extended full cooperation and support in Endeavour.

We hope outcome of the conference will throw light on the issues related to research and development.

Dr. SHRAVAN KUMAR
Founder Secretary
Desert Research Association



Mr. Vijendra Pal Singhal

(Co-organising secretary)

Co- Founder Desearth Research Association

and

Senior Research fellow (UGC) - Department of Botany

Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.)



Message

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is my proud privilege to welcome all the delegates of DRA Annual **National Conference on Education, Research and Sustainable Development** (An Interdisciplinary Approach) in this Sun City of Jodhpur. The conference is being organized by as Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth Jai Narain Vyas university and Desert Research Association, in collaboration Dept. of Geography Dr. Bhim Roa Ambedkar College Sri Ganganagar (Raj.) on 19 Nov, 2022. 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.

(**Vijendra Pal Singhal**)
Co-organizing secretary



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 National Conference on Research, Education and Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges (An interdisciplinary approach) organised by the Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, JNV University and Desert Research Association H.Q. Jodhpur (Raj.) in collaboration with Dept. of Geography, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Govt. college, Sri Ganganagar on 19 November 2022.

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
Co- Organizing Secretary



Dr. Deependra Singh Rathore

Executive Member

Desert Research Association



MESSAGE

I am extremely happy to receive overwhelming response to the national conference being Organized by the Savitribai Jyotiba Phule Research Peeth, JNV University and Desert Research Association H.Q. Jodhpur (Raj.) in collaboration with Dept. of Geography, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Govt. college, Sri Ganganagar. The theme of the conference is of vital importance in view of the Research, emerging issues in Dynamic research and development. Success of any conference could not have been possible without the whole hearted support, participation and contribution of delegates and participants.

I sincerely acknowledge the active cooperation extended by the team desert Research Association and all dear friends. I feel short of words to thank our patrons, convener, sponsors and volunteers.

I look forward to an extremely enriching experience in the dignified gathering of professor, delegates, research scholar and students.

Dr. Deependra Singh Rathore
Co- Organizing Secretary



Evaluation of Cd Toxicity, accumulation and its tolerance mechanism in *Sorghum bicolor*

Anita and G. S. Shekhawat

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Abstract: Cadmium (Cd) is a highly toxic non-essential heavy metal with no known biological function. Cd not only harms for plants but also humans through entering the food chain and hence severe concern for the scientific community. Present study evaluates the role of various antioxidants to alleviate Cd stress in *Sorghum bicolor* (sorghum); an important crop in the arid and semi-arid areas. Fifteen days old hydroponically grown and acclimatized seedlings of sorghum were subjected to Cd stress at different concentrations ranging from 10 to 200 μ M. Cd treated sorghum seedlings were harvested after 96 hrs to study the cellular homeostasis and Cd tolerance mechanism through study of growth parameters, stress parameters and enzymatic antioxidants. The Cd accumulation was observed to be highest at 75 μ M in sorghum. The present study revealed that sorghum has high potential for the stress tolerance and phytoremediation ability of Cd-tolerant plants to be used as a hyperaccumulator for the Cd-contaminated environment.

Keywords: Phyto-remediation, Heavy Metal, Cadmium, Toxicity, *Sorghum bicolor*, Antioxidants.

IMPACT OF E-LEARNING IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract: With e-learning, the possibilities for getting knowledge and information out to the learner at students own pace opened a whole new world for knowledge transfer. A lot of people have heard of terms such as distance education or distance learning, yet with the introduction of elearning, distance education took on a whole new meaning. The life of knowledge and human skills today is shorter than ever, mounting the pressure to remain up to date with one's education and training throughout a career. E-Learning in Higher Education is an important issue as far as Indian Higher Education is concerned. An honest effort has been made through this paper to focus on role of e-Learning in Higher Education in India; concepts and aspects of e-Learning; types of e-Learning, challenges, benefits and advantages and future of e-Learning. This paper concentrates on the education scenario, e-Learning content preparation and presentation tools, application of e-Learning to spread education to the remote areas, pros and cons of e-Learning and future of e-Learning . This article also talks about the latest trends in e-learning.

Keywords: E- Learning, Higher Education, Distance education, etc.

NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020

CHANDER KANTA M.A.(Geography) and Dr.Shyam.S.Khinchi Associate Professor & Head Dept.of
Geography Dr.B.R. Ambedkar govt.college Sri Ganganagar(Rajasthan)

The government of India has announced the new education policy 2020 which brings about several major reform in education in India .Among the major reforms the 10+2 structure in schooling system has been replaced by 5+3+3+4 structure.It will include 12 years of schooling and three years of Anganwadi and pre schooling.This means that one part from the primary to the second class then the second part from the sixth to the eight and last part from the 9th to 12th . A panel of experts led by the former ISRO chief K.Kasturirangan had discussed about the issues and changes to be bring about in the Indian education system ranging from school to college to recruitment .These suggestions were compiled and these were approved by ministry. According to the NEP 2020 from age of 3 children will be part of rarely childhood case and education(ECCE).This will be delivered through stand alone Anganwadis, Anganwadis co-located with primary schools ,pre-primary schools/sections covering at least age 5 to 6 years.co-located with existing primary schools. Teaching upto class 5th in the mother tongue/regional language and Sanskrit will be offered at all level and foreign language from the secondary school level. The new policy will have multiple entry and exit point under the four year with a certificate. After two years with a diploma and a Bachelor's degree after three years.The multiple entry and exit will be done through the academic bank of credit.

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Nitrogen induced root architecture changes in *Crotalaria medicaginea*

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ABSTRACT- Plant roots play an important role in a variety of processes, which include nutrient and water uptake, anchoring and mechanical support, storage functions, and also as the major interface between the plant and various biotic and abiotic factors in the soil environment. Root system architecture (RSA) is the three-dimensional structure of the root system, which includes the primary root, lateral roots and root hairs. Their relative developments are influenced by various edaphic factors.

Nitrogen (N) is an essential macronutrient and a major factor determining plant growth and productivity. Aspects of plant growth and development such as architecture of root system, leaf development, seed dormancy, and flowering are affected by limitation in N supply to plants. Plants acquire nitrogen from the soil through their roots mostly in the form of nitrate (NO_3^-) and ammonium (NH_4^+). Adaptive modifications in root architecture for the uptake of N in plants can improve uptake of other nutrients also.

We have observed the growth of *Crotalaria medicaginea* at seedling stage with different levels of N in the growth medium (0%, 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%), of the total complement in Murashige and Skoog media. In this investigation, effect of different concentrations of nitrogen on root system architecture of *Crotalaria medicaginea* was studied.

Keywords: Nitrogen, root, architecture, Primary root, lateral root, main root, *Crotalaria medicaginea*.

Impact of Climate Change on Indian Economy

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J.N.M.P. Government P.G. College Phalodi.

Abstract- The entire world is looking towards the outcomes of climate change and development of Indian economy. The objective of this study is to highlight the climatic variations and how they leave impact on Indian economy. This paper will examine the effects of climate change on Indian economy from 1991-2015 by featuring models and examples across the world. The finding of this study shows that climate change influenced economic growth of India. A significant negative relationship found between climate change variables and GDP. It was concluded that climate change has significant impact on economic growth of India.

Women Empowerment in India: A Critical Analysis

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Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj)

Dr. Manish Jaipal**

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ABSTRACT:

This research paper is an attempt to analyze the status of women in India. The entire paper is about the women empowerment in our country. Women all over the world have been suffering from unequal treatment in terms of education, freedom, and religion. Data found in the literacy rate of 2022 shows that education level of women in comparison to men in India is quite less in majority of the states. Hence, education is also considered the main reason behind the problems face by the Indian Women. Lack of education and awareness are accountable for the poor condition of Indian Women. Further, measures taken by the Indian government to up lift the economic and social equality and gender equality among women in India will also be discussed. **KEYWORDS:** Women, Empowerment, Education and India

**EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN OF TILONIA VILLAGE FOR SU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT****Tejaswini Jaajpera** - Banaras Hindu University

ABSTRACT - The goal of this study is to examine how rural women in Tilonia Community prepared for a sustainable village by learning science and technology. This paper includes a descriptive research whose data were gathered utilising a questionnaire from 50 resident women of Tilonia village to understand them and their stories. Water, solar, environment, health, education, communication, and livelihoods are just a few of the areas where Women of Tilonia operate. They serve as an excellent example of how empowering women promotes sustainability as they have made significant progress. The results of this study showed that the womens with low levels of literacy can nonetheless influence social change and also if we empower women, we can accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals more swiftly. Women from disadvantaged origins are now recognised in their communities.

Keywords: Tilonia, Empowered women, Sustainable villages, Science Training, Sustainable.

Academic Stress in Relation to Emotional Intelligence among Rural and Urban Adolescents**Dr. Varsha Psychology Department, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj)****Dr. Manish Jaipal Psychology Department, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur**

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the relationship of Emotional Intelligence and Academic stress among rural and urban adolescents. 320 adolescents between the age group of 13-16 years, 160 rural and 160 urban including (80 boys and 80 girls) from Jodhpur district were selected randomly to know the relationship between the academic stress and emotional intelligence. Academic Anxiety Scale by A.K. Singh and A. Sen Gupta and Emotional Quotient Test by Dalip Singh and N. K. Chadda were used. The result of the present study indicates that private boys show very low positive correlation while girls show low negative correlation. Urban private school boys show very low negative correlations and girls show positive correlation except for emotional intelligence which is low negative.

KEYWORDS: Academic Stress, Emotional Intelligence, and Adolescents

IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON THE PHARMACEUTICAL SECTORS AND GREEN CHEMISTRY APPROACHES TO DRUGS THAT TREAT PANDEMIC DISEASES.**Dr. Neelam Jatolia****Shree Lumba Ram Memorial College Lohawat, Department of Chemistry,
J.N.V. University, Jodhpur (Raj)**

ABSTRACT: COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the significant human health problems of epidemics and pandemics and the need for medicines to treat these kinds of diseases. The novel corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was characterized as a global pandemic by the WHO on March 11th, 2020. This pandemic had major effects on the health market, the pharmaceutical sector, and was associated with considerable impacts; which may appear in short and long-term time-horizon and need identification and appropriate planning to reduce their socio-economic burden.

The World Health Organization maintains a list of essential medicines, those drugs needed to treat widespread diseases, a list numbering more than 460 entries as of July 2019. With increasing frequency companies producing these medicines are adopting green chemistry design principles that can make these needed drugs more accessible, a critical element of medicine sustainability, especially in low to moderate income countries. This account includes discussion of contemporary examples of antibacterial, antimalarial, and antiviral drugs, including some of those to treat COVID-19 and HIV/AIDS. Green chemistry reduces the risk of supply of these medicines becoming unavailable due to a number of environmental, legal, and regulatory risks.

To effectively battle COVID-19, categorized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), materials scientists and biotechnologists need to combine their knowledge to develop efficient antiviral nanomaterials. By design, nanostructured materials can express a diverse bioactivity and unique combination of specific, nonspecific, and mixed mechanisms of antiviral action. The market needs putting on the fast track with respect to principles of green chemistry, feasibility, safety, and the environment.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, Smart nanomaterials, Nanotechnology, Antiviral, Toxicity and Safety.



CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Dr. Anita Lubana, Asst. Professor, Depart. of Botany, Government Girls College, Ajmer.

ABSTRACT: Climate change can be termed as the changes in the patterns of global temperature. These changes influence the intensity and the frequency of extreme environmental events, such as rainfalls, forest fires, hurricanes, heat waves, floods, droughts, and storms and in general the intensity of the overall seasons. It may be different for different countries in the world but more or less with the same disastrous impact and after effects. Climate change will not only affect the weather etc. it will also result in ecosystem degradation and reduction in food and water. Disaster can be defined as a sudden, catastrophic, tragic and unfortunate event. Due to the changes in climate in the recent decades it was sought to have a disaster management system. Disaster management is very important for the survival and reduction in the human or property losses due to the unforeseen-unfortunate events relating to the climate changes. It will give plans and directions to survive in case of natural or man-made disasters and to curtail it in the minimum possible time. Disaster management activities are aimed to minimize loss of life and damage in the event of disaster. The best way for the disaster management to work is it should be coordinated between agencies at the national, regional and international levels.

KEYWORDS: Climate Change, Disaster management for climate change, Disaster management,

Most plausible mechanistic aspect of the photo-generation of the current through the Photogalvanic cell

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Abstract: The solar energy is one of the most significant forms of renewable energy sources. Solar cells convert sunlight directly to electricity with acceptable conversion efficiency. They pollute less than average. Conversion of solar energy into electrical energy can be achieved by many solar cell techniques like photovoltaic cells, dye-sensitized solar cells, polymer solar cells, photo-galvanic cells etc. The photo-galvanic cells are one of these methods that have the ability to convert and store solar energy. In photo-galvanic cells, the electrolyte undergoes photo-galvanic modifications. Dye as photosensitizer plays an important role in the solar energy generation and photo-generation of the current through the photo galvanic cell. The photochemical process that results in high energy species (such as the semi- and leuco-reduced forms of the sensitizer molecule) on excitation by a photon is the foundation of current generation through the photo-galvanic cells. At platinum electrode (illuminated chamber, anode), the semi- or leuco-form of dye molecules lose an electron and get converted into original dye molecule. At saturated calomel electrode (SCE) (dark chamber, cathode), the dye molecule accepts an electron (coming from Pt electrode through external circuit) from electrode and gets converted into semi- or leuco-form. Finally, leuco/semi-form of dye and oxidized form of reductant combine to give original dye and reductant molecules in dark chamber. This one cycle causes flow of one electron towards the external circuit leading to the current flow in the circuit. This cycle goes on in cell. For the Sudan-I dye photo-sensitizer-Fructose reductant- Sodium Lauryl Sulfate surfactant in the alkaline medium at low and artificial sun intensity, the reported photocurrent is 1350 μ A.

ADSORPTION OF DYES FROM SYNTHETIC WASTEWATER

Anjali Bohra and Prof. Kailash Daga, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur

Dyes are colouring material, mostly unused, come with industrial wastewater. Dyes are organic pollutant and major contaminants of industrial wastewater. Organic dyes are a mixture of carbon containing substances. It produces large amount of colour in the wastewater. Removal of methyl orange dye by adsorption techniques.

Ziziphus mauritiana is a fast growing, spiny, thicket-forming shrub, or tree, which can fruit prolifically and disperse seeds. The fruit is used to make medicine. *Ziziphus* is used for improving muscular strength and weight, for preventing liver diseases and stress ulcers, and as a sedative.

The activated carbon formation is carried out using *Ziziphus-mauritiana* seeds, a desert plant material. The effect of pH, contact time, adsorbent dosage and initial dye concentration on adsorption was investigated using batch adsorption experiments. 1.6gm of Activated carbon was added to dye solution prepared at different pH. and concentrations. At an optimum pH. 7 of methyl orange are adsorbed by adsorbent at the

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percentage of 83.5 respectively. The methyl orange dye adsorption followed both the Langmuir and Freundlich's equation isotherm. Comprehensive characterization of parameters indicates *Ziziphus-mauritiana* nuts to bear good material for adsorption of Methyl orange dye to treat wastewater containing low concentration of the dye. Surface properties of the adsorbent have been characterised by FTIR. The adsorption of *Ziziphus-mauritiana* seeds was studied using FTIR and the Langmuir and Freundlich's equation isotherm. **KEY WORDS:** Adsorption, FTIR, Activated carbon, Methyl orange.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN ON THE AIR QUALITY OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT: With the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, various governments throughout the world imposed restrictions on several activities to limit the spread of the dreading pandemic. Among the innumerable measures to control the pandemic, one was them putting down the world under lockdown. Just like the other states of India, Rajasthan too, imposed a lockdown on 22nd March 2020. Although the pandemic took many lives and also caused an increase in unemployment, extreme poverty and had an adverse effect on mental health, on the contrary, a positive impact was seen on the environment. Due to the strict restrictions on travel and halt of unnecessary activities which earlier contributed to air pollution, the air quality of various districts in Rajasthan was significantly influenced.

In Rajasthan, the "Rajasthan State Pollution Council Board" has a network of ten continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations (CAAQMS) in the states, namely three stations at Jaipur and one station each at Alwar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bhiwadi, Kota, Pali, and Udaipur and the reports they have published on 'The Air Quality Index' of various lockdowns have been compared to pre-lockdown periods and were analyzed to draw important conclusions.

Based on the air pollutant concentration, Air Quality Index (AQI) is used and prominent pollutants such as PM10, PM 2.5, and Nitrogen Dioxide are utilized to extract important conclusions.

JUDICIAL ACTIVISM: THE ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN A DEMOCRACY

Dr. Antima Baldwa, Asst. Professor, Bhagwant University Ajmer

ABSTRACT: A topic of discussion in India more lately than ever before is judicial activism. People's opinion of the function of the courts in a democracy heavily influences how judicial activism is understood. While some contend that judicial activism is vital to safeguard the public interest, others contend that courts should only be obligated to interpret the law, not create it. The Indian judicial system is crucial to safeguarding citizens' rights. Three significant governmental institutions were established and given clear authority under the Indian Constitution. Although there are certain limitations on how the Indian Supreme Court may use its authority, there are instances when it must go beyond those restrictions in order to fill the void left by the other two institutions and to defend people's basic rights. In terms of "Judicial Activism," the judiciary has gone a long way by defending human rights and the environment, from defending the rights of women in the workplace to implementing the rights of prostitute's children to education to implementing the fundamentals of sustainable development. When there is no legislation or when a legal interpretation is necessary, this circumstance occurs. By moving away from the locus standi concept and toward PIL, the court has addressed every facet of human existence and shown that it is beneficial for the poor. This essay explores how different constitutional clauses and case laws might be used to trace the changing contours of judicial activism.

Macrophomina phaseolina (Tassi.) Goid] host interface: Insights into an emerging dry root rot pathogen of Mungbean (Vigna radiata L.), and its mitigation strategies

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Dr. Prahlad, Young Professional- II, ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research-Regional st. Harayana
Abstract The necrotrophic fungus *Macrophomina phaseolina* is a significant pathogen of numerous crops, including potato, soybean, chickpea, and pigeon pea, as well as strawberries, maize, sorghum, etc. The microsclerotia, the primary inoculum's source, are crucial to *M. phaseolina's* survival and growth as well as the onset and progression of disease. In contrast to countries with temperate climates, India has peculiar

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traits, such as warm temperatures, high humidity, and little rainfall, which affect how *M. phaseolina* interacts with its hosts. With an emphasis on mungbean dry root rot, this paper analyses the distribution pattern, pathogen background, pathogenic and genetic variability, and mitigation techniques utilised globally to lessen the effect of illnesses caused by *M. phaseolina*. *M. phaseolina* is responsible for the growing mungbean disease known as dry root rot in India. In India, research on dry root rot has primarily concentrated on implementing disease mitigation tactics developed in temperate to tropical regions, including as cultural practises, chemical control, genetic resistance, and biological management. There haven't been many investigations into *M. phaseolina* and the host-parasite relationship, despite the fact that the disease is widespread over most of India. In order to better understand and manage *M. phaseolina* in the face of current and future climatic extremes, more research is therefore needed in this area.

Keywords: Mungbean, Root rot, *Macrophomina phaseolina*, Control, Pathogen.

Assessment of Environment Quality Parameters of Jaipur City using Remote Sensing, during COVID 19 pandemic lockdown.

Archit Arora

ABSTRACT: COVID-19 pandemic caused a nationwide lockdown in India, Jaipur one of the densely populated city in India was also shut down, during the Lockdown. During this period an abrupt halt in most of the urban activities was occurred resulting into the decline in the generation of anthropogenically induced heat and the emission of air pollutants. Therefore, a major improvement is observed in the land surface temperature (LST) which is an important parameter that contributes the City's micro climate.

In recent years, there have been deaths reported due to intense heatwaves particular in daytime, even higher night temperature causing an increase in mortality. Due to increasing population which has resulted in massive urbanization, leading to Urban Heat Island effect due to the rise of LST, which has a severe effect on the Environment and hence the climatic conditions. The present study of assessment of environmental quality parameters is done by using the technique of remote sensing i.e., by calculating LST, Biophysical Indicators, integrated with geospatial analysis for Land Use Land Cover (LULC) classification, also assessment of air pollution data helps to determine Air quality change in environment.

Therefore, the present study suggested the changes that occur due to lockdown comparing the same months of previous year that is April & May 2019 with lockdown period i.e., April & May 2020. From the analysis we can monitor the change the environment quality which can be considered as a pilot study to help us to understand the measures and policies to tackle the problem of degrading Environmental Conditions of cities that leads to health issues, biodiversity loss and micro climate changes.

Keywords: Covid-19 lockdown, Anthropogenic heat, Urban Heat Island, Land surface Temperature.

A STUDY ON BANKING IN THE RECENT ERA

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ABSTRACT: The inclination of customers towards e-banking has increased significantly in recent years. Rural people suffer due to poor infrastructure of banking sector in Rural India. Rural people cannot avail banking facilities properly due to lack of bank branches. Highly educated people prefer e-banking more than traditional banking. Banks emphasize to increase customer satisfaction as it helps to enhance customer loyalty. Bank employees are not always able to deliver customer services properly. Bank employees should be properly trained so that they can provided appropriate services to the customers. The service quality of private sector banks are usually better than public sector banks. Banks should increase the number of branches in remote areas. Banks emphasize to increase the banking habits among rural masses. Customer Satisfaction is the main concern of banks. Customer Satisfaction depends on several factors such as accessibility, convenience, security etc. Banks focus on customer satisfaction to compete with other banks in the banking sector. Many people in rural areas are not interested to avail banking services due to lack of knowledge. The study is based on primary data and secondary data. Primary data has been collected from the customers of private and public sector banks. Secondary data has been collected from journal articles. In this paper, an attempt has been made to find out the various aspects of banking in recent era.

Keywords: Bank, banking, customer, customer satisfaction.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MULTILEVEL MARKETING (MLM) BUSINESS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT: Direct selling is a conventional method of marketing. Multilevel marketing (MLM) is a type of direct selling. MLM is a technique for selling products or services to customers directly through personal contacts and recruiting them as members away from retail outlets. They receive commissions or bonuses as a result of the sales made by their recruits. The products or services are sold by direct sellers, who are known as individual representatives of the MLM business. These representatives carry out product demonstrations while selling products.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, this business sector has made a substantial contribution to women's empowerment, self-employment opportunity, skill development, entrepreneurship, and SME development. It transforms all these challenges into opportunities by sharing the values of community and unity. In this paper, we will study the impacts, challenges, and role of this business sector in sustainable development during COVID-19. We will also discuss IDSA, which is an autonomous, self-regulatory body for the direct selling industry working in India. Secondary data such as published research papers, articles, journals, relevant sites, and other sources are used for the study.

Keywords: Direct selling, MLM, COVID-19, Individual representatives, sustainable development, IDSA

Photogalvanic cells :- A Sustainable and future Prospects in Global of solar energy conversion and storage

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Abstract: The photogalvanic cells are unique as these are only solar cells that are capable of doing solar power generation and storage capacity. The fabrication and experimentation of photogalvanic cells is very simple to demonstrate its unique property. They may be Energy source for the future, if their conversion efficiency will be increased for the other cells. The photogalvanic effect was studied in the cell containing BCB as photosensitizer, Ascorbic acid as Reductant and Sodium lauryl sulphate as surfactant in artificial light. The cell has been found workable in artificial light with greatly enhanced optimum cell performance. The optimum cell performance in terms of maximum power, short-circuit current, open-circuit potential, conversion efficiency, fill factor and storage capacity is order of 144.45 μ W, 425 μ A, 1090 mV, 1.38 %, 0.31 and 160 minute ,respectively . and mechanism has been proposed for the generation of photocurrent in photogalvanic cell. **Keywords:** Ascorbic acid, BCB, photocurrent, photo potential, conversion efficiency.

“RIGHT TO PRIVACY: A CRITICAL STUDY OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DATA PROTECTION IN INDIA”

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Abstract: The Right to privacy is a concept which is associated with various aspects of life. In present time right to privacy has been recognized both in eyes of law and by society. Article 21 protects the right to privacy and promotes the dignity of the individual. In recent years there has been a growing fear about cyber security and social media because of the large amount of personnel information held in computer files and online sites. The right to privacy refers to the specific right of an individual to control the collection, use and disclosure of personal information. Personal information could be in the form of personal interests, habits and activities, family and educational records, communications (including mail and telephone records), medical records and financial records. Any person can easily be caused damaged by transfer of personal information to an unauthorized third party without the permission of individual. The data is new oil of economy which can benefit any country or business organization both economically and socially. Today with the advancement in technologies various new issues concerning privacy rights and data protection arise. In this paper we discuss about what are the threats and challenges to personal data of individual and what are the laws and legal framework adopted in India and worldwide to protect personal information and to reduce risk of cyber security and maintain data privacy.

Keywords- Privacy, legal framework, cyber security, data protection, social media, article 21

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FINANCIAL LITERACY AND VIGILANCE OF PEOPLE: A CASE STUDY OF JAIPUR.

Dharna (Research Scholar)

Dr Anita Vyas (Research Guide) Apex University, Jaipur

Abstract: In recent economic time, each and every individual must know the significance of monetary training. Monetary training is essential for the person to maintain equilibrium between monetary health and monetary balance. Inch by inch consumers are getting into a volatile market in which they have faced with a big range of monetary merchandise and services. They are enticed by an array of commodities and services. Thus, the widening of monetary market made it vital for the people to be nicely geared up with the crucial monetary knowledge. As a consequence, the reaching of right economic expertise will consciously function their economic belongings in a satisfactory way. The study examines the financial literacy of people by using questionnaire format in Jaipur city. A number of 100 respondents were taken into account and analysed for the study.

However, the outcome of the study suggests that around 60-65% people are lacking out financial literacy. Although, evaluation of gregarious and demographic characters such as low per capita income level, income instability, low age factor and dependency of female members of society towards male in the rural society and somewhat of urban for their finances creates a link with low level of financial literacy among people. This clearly indicates the longing towards creation of tasks at a part of bureaucrats which can be utilitarian in converting the vantage point of people. The gift takes a look at offers the primary ever complete perception into monetary literacy of Jaipur region.

Keywords- literacy, monetary, Jaipur, income, equilibrium, market.

Biodiversity, Natural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge in the Thar Desert, Rajasthan, India

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Abstract: Desert is a phenomenon of nature where as intangible cultural and natural heritage are phenomena concerned with local inhabitant in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan. Nature and culture are both interdependent but man tries to harmonize the nature for his own needs and brings transformation in nature by his ingenuity and labor. The infrastructure created by them became heritage along with the nature creatures in this region coincidence. The traditional knowledge system in desert country side has survived so well that even with poor communication system technology. The people have won the nature after continuous struggle in the Thar and built up a very sturdy and virile culture in the region. They have fairly good knowledge on flora and fauna exists in the form or oral tradition and desert ethos in the study area. The people of the desert have incredible understanding of bioresources in their day-to-day life. It is well known fact that desert means intolerable/ unbearable heat in summer, heavy sandy storms, scanty and meager rainfall, cycle of famine and difficult to imagine how people acquire their smallest daily needs living very sparsely in these areas. All these hardships and difficulties is a big question mark for understanding of the real joys of these people. The word 'culture' has a very wide meaning which covers spiritual as well as the material culture of the people of any region. **Keyword:** Culture, Desert, Famine, Heritage, traditional, infrastructure.

Gender Sensitization and Education

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Abstract: Gender is a social and cultural construct, which includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men, and accordingly refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women. Gender-based roles and other attributes, therefore, change over time and vary with different cultural contexts. This concept is also useful in analyzing how commonly shared practices legitimize discrepancies between sexes. Gender sensitivity encompasses the ability to acknowledge and highlight existing gender differences, issues and inequalities, and incorporate these into strategies and actions. Gender sensitivity is not about pitting women against men. On the contrary, education that is gender sensitive benefits members of both sexes. It helps them determine which assumptions in matters of gender are valid and which are stereotyped generalizations. Gender awareness requires not only intellectual understanding and effort but also sensitivity and open-mindedness to change one's views and



limited perspectives and values. It opens up the widest possible range of life options for both women and men and builds their capacities to be more wholesome and humane. In this regard, teachers are strategically positioned to act as agents of change in order to achieve gender equality, especially through what they teach, how they teach and how they role model their own attitudes, beliefs and practices in the classroom and beyond. Indeed, teachers do not come into classrooms as gender-neutral persons. They are likely to have internalized a patriarchal gender ideology through their upbringing and years of socialization in both formal and informal settings. The influence of teachers and educators on gender roles of their students immensely impacts their educational outcomes as well as their roles in contemporary society.

Keywords: Gender, sensitization, Equality, Education.

ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MAPPING E-GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

Divya Soni (Research scholar) and Ranjana Bhati (Research scholar)

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Abstract: Government is a responsible administrative body in the country. In India government mainly influence law, education, and defence. The government of India is facing various challenges and to combat these challenges country is adopting emerging technologies. Technology enhancement changes the system of governance. Currently, India is moving toward artificial intelligence to enforce government activities. AI helps in gathering information and making changes in society which helps the government to determine the fields of evolution. With the help of digital initiatives, the government makes policies and implements them in a digitalized way. Artificial intelligence is a new tool for the government that the system of government will transform and digitalize. AI-based machine learning techniques can provide the proper structure of E-governance. Government can detect discrepancies, secure data, improve transparency and provide assistance in different tasks with the help of artificial intelligence. The AI-based environment can empower a new generation and they can provide AI-based solutions in the future. The government of India collaborates with those companies who are making AI enabled projects and implementing them in society. The government is focusing more on health, education, infrastructure, and agriculture for implementing AI-powered techniques. The government of India launched the 'National AI Portal' and 'Responsible AI for Youth'. Through this platform, the Indian governance system can enforce an AI-powered environment. This literature mainly focuses on the area where AI can effectively work on governance and its activities. AI in governance can create trustworthy infrastructure. In the future, India can regulate all the bodies by implementing various technological models.

Keywords: Governance, Artificial Intelligence, Fintech, Economy, Environmental Sustainability.

Judicial Activism in India

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ABSTRACT: Judicial activism has drawn more attention recently than ever in India. The way that people view the function of the judiciary in a democracy greatly influences how that concept of judicial activism is understood. While some contend that judicial activism is essential to safeguarding the public interest, others contend that courts should only be expected to interpret laws, not create them. In this article, the writers will examine recent Supreme Court rulings that show judicial activism in order to determine if the court has "extended" its judicial authority beyond what was intended and so weakened the separation of powers entrenched in the Indian Constitution.

With a focus on constitutionalism, India conducts constitutional democracy. The judiciary has taken on the challenging job of acting as the Constitution's watchdog by defending the Constitution and citizen rights from arbitrary actions by the legislature and executive. This essay goes into great length about the history and development of judicial review. In the study, judicial activism is also discussed from an Indian perspective. Some people think that judicial activism is essential to safeguarding the public interest, while others think that courts should only interpret the law and not create it. Although the court must protect the purity of the Constitution, the article argues that judicial activism has served justice in a beneficial way. Various constitutional clauses and judicial rulings are looked at for this aim.

Keywords: Judiciary, Complete Justice, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism.



A STUDY OF THE PERCEPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL LEADERS ON CREATING OF GREEN COLLAR INDUSTRY THROUGH VOCATIONAL TEACHING IN SOUTHERN RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study provides a broad summary of the respondents' opinions on the formation of a green collar sector by supporting renewable energy jobs through graduate and postgraduate university programmes, as well as vocational-technical high school programmes. The responders are the full-time faculty at the state-accredited universities in Southern Rajasthan. In order to establish a new social paradigm for sustainable development, it seeks to raise awareness of green collar labour among the general population.

Importance: While we fight significant issues like resource depletion, climate change, ozone layer loss, glacier melt, altered seasonal patterns, global warming, and other unfavourable conditions brought on by the growing human population, nature has been objectified and taken over by resource extraction. All living things in the natural world are threatened by these issues. To provide the energy needed to support modern lives, humanity must use its capacity to develop truly renewable energy sources rather than directly depleting the natural resources. Educating the workforce and the leadership to actively promote green economies and jobs in the renewable energy sector is one component of this effort. In Rajasthan, graduate unemployment rates are rising as a result of a significant disconnect between the educational system and the labour market. The state has a great opportunity to develop educational programmes that aim to educate green collar workers and prepare the next generation for opportunities in this area.

Proposed Research Methodology: The current study is descriptive in character. The research's study population consists of the regular teaching staff members who work for the state universities in Southern Rajasthan. The researcher advises employing a non-probability and deliberate sampling approach to obtain the sample. The sample size for the study would be 138 individuals. Using a self-made questionnaire, the researcher will conduct an opinion-based survey and gather data. The study will also make suggestions for bettering educational paradigms in light of its findings.

Limitations of the study: The sample region (permanent teaching staff of state universities) and sample size are the study's main limitations (138). Rajasthan's southern region. If both of these had been improved, the results would have been more accurate and precise.

Keywords: *Green collar industry,, renewable energy jobs through vocational-technical education.*

Widening Canvas, Shrinking Spaces: Writer and Society Today Literature in a surveillance society

Eeshu Saxena, Asstt. Professor, H.H. Maharaja Hanwant Singh Memorial Girls College, Jodhpur.

Abstract: Literary space is a model of the world presented in a literary work. The concept of space itself has different definitions depending on whom you talk to. Space in 20th century was regarded as a part of various literary spheres. In the last decade of that century, it came to be known as an independent and unique entity, the semantic centre of the work.

Canvas comprises the substratum or panorama of all media expressing literary endeavour. Canvas connotes the range of expression and the freedom to express it refers to the scope of literary creativity and deliberations

Widening canvas entails a recent expanding focus on minority studies encompassing concerns of caste oppression, class bias, gender bias, sexual minorities, religious and political minorities. recent near-fatal attack on Salman Rushdie opens questions about the limits of artistic authenticity and the deterministic limits imposed by society. On the one hand, the boundaries are shifting and expanding in academic and non-academic practices; and on the other hand, the boundaries are shrinking vis a vis original frank expression.

The paper focuses on the dynamics of issues and complexities of literature in a surveillance society taking illustrations of select texts.



Keywords: Surveillance, Cryptopticon, Sousveillance, Counterveillance, Auto Surveillance, Quantified Self Movement, Totalitarian, Orwell, 1984, Vendetta.

Imprints of Environmental Jurisprudence in India: National Green Tribunal v/s Environmental Pollution

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ABSTRACT: Environmental law has had a worldwide surge since the start of the 1990s. Since then, Environmental Jurisprudence has advanced significantly. In a series of decisions, the Supreme Court had advocated for the creation of environmental courts. The National Green Tribunal was established on October 18, 2010, in the year 2010. It was intended to be a specialised organisation to handle issues that had a multidisciplinary nature. The tribunals currently function as systems that have improved upon their original flaws. This paper aims to analyse the creation of the National Green Tribunal as well as the legal developments and reforms it has spurred. This essay will examine the study of many tribunal orders as well as the constraints that have constrained the tribunal's goal. Presently, there are more than 1200 environmental courts devoted to resolving environmental issues. India has made progress in this direction, and good governance and enforcement are crucial for realising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The National Green Tribunal's main goal is to devote all of its resources to protecting the environment, using all of its authority to reduce negative environmental effects and offer remedies and compensation where necessary. The National Green Tribunal was established in order to help increase the enforcement of environmental law in India, where policy enforcement has historically lagged. It focuses on a succinct history of legislation that were developed in India to preserve the environment and pursue environmental justice. The article also provides a brief explanation of individual National Green Tribunal interventions that had a significant positive impact on the environment and society at large.

Adopting Aerotropolis Model for Urban Development: A Case Study of Navi Mumbai International Airport

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Abstract: Development projects not only affect the lives of the communities residing around their location of operations; but that the same communities will often respond and bring to bear their influences upon such developmental projects. Post-independence the urban centre in India, especially Mumbai, attracted migrants from rural India and this led to development of urban fringe of Mumbai known as Navi Mumbai. Indian urbanization is not as smooth as its counter parts in the developed countries. It is often marred by unplanned and haphazard growth of the cities. In recent times, the Indian Government has started to appoint Special Planning Agencies (SPA) for a structured growth of cities in India. Accordingly, City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., (CIDCO) was incorporated in 1970 and was designated as the New Town Development Authority for the Navi Mumbai project. Navi Mumbai, the study area, is the satellite city of Mumbai located near the west coast of India. Proposed development of rural areas, known as Navi Mumbai Airport Influence Notified Area (NAINA), around upcoming Navi Mumbai International Airport through an aerotropolis model is a major urban development project of CIDCO. This paper tries to analyze the developmental planning of an aerotropolis model and role of stakeholders in development, while asserting the gaps in implementation. The paper also tries to suggest effective measures for future development of the urban centres in India.

Keywords: Urbanization, Transport networks, Development projects, Urban Planning, Displacement.

An Evaluation of the COVID-19 pandemic on Economic Growth- Indian Perspective

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Abstract: The Indian economy which has been identified as emerging economy has faced slowdown since past few quarters due to various factors. In addition to that impact of coronavirus pandemic has been noticed largely on Indian gross domestic product as well as all over the world's economies. Numerous dimensions of life; healthcare, education, employment, social life, market position, financial stabilities and gross domestic product have been affected due to this disastrous impact of COVID-19. Though medical science

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and health organizations has done various researches to understand this coronavirus and curtail its impact. Still there are need to do more researches in this field so that we can overcome this problem in effective way and enhance our economic growth by increasing national output and stabilization. For this purpose, the major components or factors that are responsible for huge decline of the GDP in India has been assessed. This article aims at scrutinising the impact of covid-19 pandemic on Indian economic growth through the evaluation of various economic sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing sectors, tourism, service sectors etc. In this study, suggestions are also given to overcome this problem and strengthen the financial position and national output which has been suffered a lot due to this coronavirus pandemic.

Key Words: COVID-19, Gross domestic product, Indian economy.

THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN DEMOCRACY

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ABSTRACT: Media constitutes as the fourth pillar of democracy. The role of the media is vital in generating a democratic culture that extends beyond the political system and becomes engrained in the public consciousness over time. Media is supplying the political information that voters base their decisions on. They identify problems in our society and serve as a medium for deliberation. Democracy is meaningless without a free, neutral and active media. Media is often referred to as the fourth branch of government because of the power they wield and the oversight function they exercise. The media's key role in democratic governance has been recognized since the late 17th century, and remains a fundamental principle of modern-day democratic theory and practice. Media act as a catalyst for democracy and development, helping to make public participation meaningful. Ideally, the media serve several essential roles in a democratic society. Media served as a bedrock for any democratic society. This paper will discuss the essential roles of media in democracy, the paper argues that without media democracy cannot function the way it supposed to be. The methodology for this paper will be base on both primary and secondary source of data. There will be an explanation of the views of people in form of tables and graphs. The paper concludes by the idea that media contributes a lot and play a significant role in democracy.

THE HIGHER GRADE METAMORPHIC ZONATION OF THE OF THE DELHI SUPERGROUP ROCKS AROUND BAR, PALI DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

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Abstract: The present paper deals with the metamorphic aspects of rocks in the Phatakhera-Megarda-Kanuja-Kotra villages of the Bar region of the Pali district in Rajasthan. The other important localities are Rail Magara-Bheru ki Bariya-Kashiya-Bhilan villages. The Granitic gneisses, Barotia and Sendra formations are polymorphisms characterised by varied mineral assemblages. The is grades separating these metamorphic zones indicate the first appearance of the index minerals in the pelitic rocks. Mineralogical compositions are one of the fundamental properties of any metamorphic rock, which has a direct relationship with metamorphic provinces and pressure-temperature conditions. Therefore, petrographical studies are an important tool to decipher the metamorphic grades and the metamorphic environment of different types of rocks. It also helps to know the characteristic features and tectonic conditions of rocks. Moreover, such studies also help to infer the degree and type of metamorphism, which, in turn, categorises the distribution of different zones.

Keywords: Bar, Granitic gneisses, Barotia formations, Sendra formations, Isogrades.

Studying the Socio-demographic characteristics of mine workers of Jodhpur division in Rajasthan in the Post-pandemic Scenario

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ABSTRACT: The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered multiple economic shocks impacting every sector, and the mining sector cannot be an exception. Mining is one of the major occupations in Rajasthan, which contributes significantly to the state economy, despite being regarded as a dangerous occupation considering



its health effects. While most of the past research studies have focused on the diseases occurring due to mining activities, the present research highlights the socio-demographic characteristics of workers in the mining sector of the Jodhpur division, along with identifying the major social problems of the mine workers. Analysing and discussing the major characteristics of the socio-demographic profile of mine workers in the post-pandemic period, the research identified three major social problems – illiteracy, marriages before the legal age, and elderly workers, significantly present among the mine workers that need to be resolved. Considering the demand aspect, the closure of non-essential economic activities and restrictions on the movement of people have reduced consumption significantly. These aspects have led to massive capital outflows from emerging markets, falling exports and incomes, plummeting investor confidence, and plunging commodity prices, creating the perfect storm for a looming deflationary economic crisis. Therefore, the current study attempts to analyse the socio-demographic characteristics of workers in the mines of the Jodhpur division and identify their social problems.

Keywords: Socio-demographic profile, Mining sector, post-COVID period, Jodhpur.

UNETHICAL CONDITIONS OF THE URBAN RESILIENCE ALONG THE SLUM AREAS IN CLASS – I CITY OF KHARAGPUR, WEST BENGAL

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ABSTRACT

The growth of slums in the cities is deteriorating the urban landscape and creating environmental crisis in the form of spread of diseases, ill- health, and malnutrition and making the city a center of crimes and other evils. The growth been noticed here with in class – I cities of Kharagpur. Kharagpur city with a total population of 2,93,717 (2011) census rank 221 among all over the cities of India located in Paschim Medinipur District, West Bengal. The objective of the present study is to analyze the improper resilience, informal housing along the slum areas of Kharagpur city. The study is based on Primary data collected from 15 slums of 396 number of households in Kharagpur city. Secondary data was collected from the Kharagpur Municipality Office, Meteorological Department Kolkata, Survey of India Kolkata, D.M. office of West Medinipur, Census Handbook and District Statistical Handbook etc. The excessive population growth rate, low level of income, illiteracy, lack of availability of proper nutrients are the basic drawbacks among the children living in the slum areas. Employment opportunities, expansion of social education, cleanliness, recreational facilities have to be adopted for slum improvement and bettering the wellbeing in the city.

Keywords: Unethical Resilience, Slums, Residential, Kharagpur City.

An Exploration to Conundrum of Delhi's Air Pollution and Solutions

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With the arrival of the winter season in 2022, the air quality in the national capital of India dips to emergency levels. The state authorities (especially the executive and judiciary) open their eyes when situations are out of control. The present paper covers the factors responsible for increasing pollution in the national capital and its impact on the health of residents. The state (the government of Delhi and the central government) completely failed to control the menace of pollution. The governments continue to blame each other, ignoring their responsibilities to provide a safer environment for residents.

The residents, who pay taxes and vote to choose their representatives, find themselves helpless when environmental pollution harms their health. It seems very reasonable to presume that state authorities have no active interest in dealing with air pollution.

There is nothing new happening in Delhi, but the same 'air pollution' story repeats every year. The author will analyse the policy initiatives taken by the Centre and Delhi state governments over the years and also look at the effectiveness of the state policies. The action from the state bodies comes only when a grave emergency arrives. The present paper also focuses on the areas where the state has missed the opportunity to take timely action, along with analysing the effectiveness of the actions taken at the level of state stakeholders, including the legal regulations and their execution.

Key Words- Air pollution, Vehicular pollution, Stubble burning, State's Failure

**A Study of Climate Change and Its Impact Sustainable Development in India****Babulal Sharma* and Dr. Manju Kandira*******Assistant Professor, Geography, S.s Jain subodh college Rambagh curcle Jaipur****** Assistant professor political science, Manav PG college chaksu, Jaipur****Abstract:**

Environmental change is a serious and important concern. The World's environment is changing, and this has ignited overall discussion on the subjects of an Earth-wide temperature boost and environmental change. We realize that individuals have extensively added to it by means of GHG and spray emanations, as well as changes in land use, driving in climbs in worldwide temperatures. Expanded temperatures might cause an expansion in storms, floods, dry spells, and ocean levels, as well as a decrease in ice sheets, ocean ice, and glacial masses. Climate change is the foremost significant threat to attaining sustainable development, and it risks to collapse millions of people into economic hardship. At the same time, we have never had more know-how and solutions at our disposal to prevent the problem and create possibilities for people all over the globe.

Climate change is not just a long-term problem. It is occurring right now, and it creates uncertainty for policymakers attempting to determine the future. The purpose of this article is to provide some education on the topic, that will include offering some context for these concerns, identifying some of the current and future hazards, and discussing the potential solution and other consequences of its.

Keywords: Environmental Change, Temperature, Sustainable Development, Solution**FEMINISM AND MARRIAGE IN THE NOVELS OF ANITA DESAI****Javed Ali, Research Scholar, Department of English,
Shri Khushal Das University, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan**

Abstract: Women are consistently put in situations where they must contend with a wide variety of obstacles, which can take many different forms. Women have historically been subjected to subjugation at the hands of men. Women were their property and were subject to their control at all times. They did not enjoy the rights of liberty and equality. Independent behaviour on the part of women was strictly forbidden. They were the victims of several illegal crimes and acts of cruelty. They were prevented from receiving an education, yet despite this, they demonstrated their might by rising up against their rulers.

Literature is an organic mirror of life and its experiences. It became obvious in the finished product. The fact that feminism provided a forum for women to air their grievances and that these grievances were brought to the attention of the wider world as a result of women's writings is often credited with the development of feminism in India.

For almost forty years, Anita Desai has been responsible for penning some of the most brilliant works of fiction in India that are written in the English language. She has been nominated for the Man Booker Prize three times, and in 1978, her work *Fire on the Mountain* won India's most prestigious literary honour, the Sahitya Akademi Award. In addition, she has appeared on the shortlist for the Man Booker Prize. The formation of familial ties and their history are typically at the heart of Desai's fictional explorations. This article looks at how Anita Desai's writing addresses issues of feminism and marriage.

Study of Photogalvanic Cell Using Biodegradable Surfactant in Tartrazine-Fructose System for Power Generation and Storage**Rakesh Kumar Arya, research Scholar, and Dr. Jayshree Rathore, Assistant professor**

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Abstract: The foundation for converting solar energy and showing potential in terms of energy content promise photochemical processes like photosynthesis and water photolysis. Becquerel first investigated how sun radiation affected electron effects. The effects of light on the equilibrium of ferrous ferric iodine and iodide were addressed by Rideal and Williams. Solar energy is directly converted into electrical energy and stored using photogalvanic cells. Rabinowitch first noticed the photogalvanic phenomenon, which he then meticulously researched as an endergonic photochemical reaction between iron-thionine complexes. The reactions are necessary for this purpose because they have the ideal conditions for solar energy conversion and storage. The photogalvanic effect was studied in a photogalvanic cell containing tartrazine, D-fructose

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and lauryl glucoside system. The photo potential, photocurrent and power were observed V_{PP} 712.0 mV, I_{pp} 939.0 μ A and P_{pp} 668.568 μ W, respectively. The conversion efficiency of the system was observed at 6.4278 %, and the fill factor was determined as 0.4806. The cell performance was observed for 185.0 minutes in the dark. The effects of different parameters on the electrical output of the cell were observed, and current-voltage (i-V) characteristics of the cell were also studied. A mechanism for photocurrent generation in this photogalvanic cell has also been proposed.

Keywords: *Photopotential, Photocurrent, Tartrazine, Lauryl glucoside, Fill factor.*

AN ANALYSIS OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF ANIMATION

Mr Junaid Hushain and Miss Dimple Sharma

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Abstract: Visuals or questions are manipulated to appear as moving pictures in activity, a dynamic media. Traditionally, animation consists of hand-drawn or hand-painted images on flat sheets of celluloid photographed and shown on film. Today, most activities use symbols created by computers (CGI). The movement of a computer 2D computer animation can be used for complex reasons, slow transmission speeds, or incredibly detailed 3D activities. Faster renderings in real-time. In other regular activity tactics, two- and three-dimensional objects like paper patterns, manikins, or mud figures are treated as stop-movement objects. The use of live on-screen actors to stop movement Pixilation is the use of characters as an edge by an outline topic. There are several uses of animation in this study article, and various forms of animation are covered.

Keywords: Animation, GIF, UNICEF, communication, Stop motion.

Renewable Solar Energy: A Geographical Study of Jodhpur District

Jyoti Dadhich

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Abstract: This research paper basically deals with sustainable development in the field of energy. The importance of renewable and clean energy is can't be negligible by any country in his development.

The renewable energy sector in Rajasthan continues to be the driving force in the state's economic growth and human development . The power sector in State has provided light to households, power to agriculture , industry and all service sectors. Sources of power generation in state range from conventional sources such as coal , lignite, natural gas , oil , hydro and nuclear power to viable non - conventional sources , such as wind , solar and agriculture & domestic waste . Development of power resources is pre - requisite for development of any region .power resources of Rajasthan play a key role in development of modern agriculture, Industrial and economic development . While Rajasthan is power hungry state , the discovery of wind energy power potential has given new hope in converting Rajasthan into a power surplus state . In 2015 , India had an installed power generation capacity of around 275 GW , with renewable 113 % (36 GW) . But India is not stopping them.

In Jodhpur Bhadla Solar Park is the largest solar park in the world as of 2021 and is spread over a total area of 5,700 hectares (14,000 acres) in Bhadla, Phalodi tehsil, Jodhpur district, Rajasthan, India.

Bhadla is located about 200 km (120 mi) north of Jodhpur. The region has been described as "almost unlivable" due its climate. Normal temperatures in Bhadla hover between 46 and 48 °C (115 and 118 °F), with hot winds and sand storms occurring frequently. The nearest habitation to Bhadla is the village of Bap located about 50 km (31 mile) away, and the closest urban area – a tehsil town called Phalodi – is situated 80 km (50 mile) away.

Key Words: Renewable Energy, Solar Energy, Power Resources, Sustainable development.

Green Bonds in India: Progress and Challenges

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Abstract: Sustainability is an emerging trend and a crucial corporate goal that fuels green business innovation in the current environment. The businesses focus on implementing a green corporate strategy to

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address environmental challenges. Green bonds are a new and emerging sector of finance that fits nicely under the category of green finance. Green finance is an innovative, cutting-edge financial strategy that financial institutions have embraced that combines environmental conservation and prosperity. Bonds that have been issued by governments, corporations, and other organisations to use the bond proceeds for environmentally friendly initiatives are known as "green bonds." The study examined the progress achieved by the Indian green bond market from the financial year 2017 to 2021 and explored the challenges hampering the growth of the green bond market in India. The study design used is descriptive, and the data is collected through secondary sources: journals, websites, reports, and other published sources. The study concludes that there is no continuous growth in the Indian Green bond market; there are fluctuations. Energy-related projects receive the majority of the proceeds from green bonds. Government-backed entities need to show more interest in this area. There are many other challenges for the Indian green bond market, like high issue cost, lack of infrastructure, small market size, lack of investor and issuer awareness, green-washing practices, etc. Therefore, the government and all statutory bodies must encourage efforts to address these issues.

Keywords: Green Bonds, Green Bond Market, Sustainability, Energy Projects, Green Finance.

GRADUAL ADVANCEMENT IN THE PHOTOGALVANIC CELL TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: Photogalvanic cells are relatively cheap, clean and potential source of energy. The photogalvanic cells are light sensitive electrochemical devices capable of solar power generation and storage. In this solar cell, the solution consisting of photosensitizer, reductant and surfactant (if used) is the absorber phase contacted by two electrodes (illuminated platinum electrode and saturated calomel electrode–SCE– in dark) with different selectivity to the redox reaction. In 1839, Becquerel first observed the flow of current between two unsymmetrical illuminated metal electrodes in sunlight. Later on in 1940 it was systematically investigated in Fe(II)–Thionine system. Early studies limited to the use of thionine as photosensitizer and ferrous species as reductant in these cells. Later on, the role of micelles and range of photosensitizers and reductants for advancement of photogalvanic cells was studied. It was noted that lower electrical output might have been due to some complex and unsuitable cell fabrication parameters like use of light-intercepting black plate between electrode chambers, Pt electrode in both chambers, coated Pt, only visible rays for illumination and acidic medium (low pH like 6). But, Albery and Archer forecasted that efficiency of these cells could be as high as 18%. This encouraging forecast has been motivating researchers for working on photogalvanic cells, and it has also resulted into tremendous enhancement in cell performance arousing hope that these cells may be the future energy source. With this hope, the later researchers have studied photogalvanics in alkaline medium (high pH) with very simple fabrication involving uncoated Pt in illuminated chamber and saturated calomel electrode (SCE) in dark chamber without intercepting plate. Absence of intercepting plate may be relatively favourable for more diffusion of species between chambers leading to higher performance as these cells are diffusion controlled. And, at high pH, there may be less bleaching and higher electron ejection from dye sensitizers. Also, to ensure good diffusion and sensitivity, the small size Pt electrode (which creates less hindrance to the mobility of the ions) with more sensitive combination electrode (only SCE terminal used) has successfully improve the Photogalvanic cell performance. The replacement of Pt electrode with non-metal electrodes like semiconductors may be tried in future as it may lead to higher efficiency by lowering the back electron reaction. For further improvement in performance of photogalvanic cells, the use of mixture of photosensitizers (having absorption throughout the whole electro spectrum with aim of using almost complete solar spectrum for solar power generation) is also suggested. Some recent advances in photogalvanics have led tremendous improvement in their electrical outputs. The photogalvanic cells fabricated of H-shaped glass tube having Platinum (Pt) and saturated calomel electrodes dipped in the electrolyte solution (photosensitizer-reductant-surfactant-alkali) are widely reported. The modification of the electrodes, shapes, and sizes of cells has evaded the attention of researchers in the field for further improvement in the cell performances. The Bromo cresol green dye sensitizer-formaldehyde reductant photogalvanic cells using modified electrode couples dipped in the different types of the glass tube have been studied at an artificial sunlight illumination and there reported

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cell performance in terms of the maximum power, short-circuit current, open-circuit potential, efficiency, and storage capacity is of the order of 1170 μ W, 8000 μ A, 1130 mV, 9.02 %, and 70 min, respectively.

Keywords: Photogalvanic cell, solar cell, Pt electrode, Saturated calomel electrode.

HEAVY METAL PHYTOREMEDIATION UNDER CHANGING CLIMATE

Jyotsana Bhati

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Abstract: Catastrophic climate change is a notable global phenomenon. Especially, developing countries are bearing the brunt of these changes caused by rapid industrialization elsewhere. Industrial activities like mining, metal processing, fossil fuel combustion and agricultural practices like application of fertilizers, fungicides, and sewage sludge dispersal etc. contaminate environments with heavy metals. Heavy metals beyond their threshold concentration, impact integrity of cell membrane, photosynthesis, enzyme activity, and enhance reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation in plants. Climate change and heavy metals jointly affect plant growth and uptake of metals, soil quality and crops yields. Increased CO₂ enhances the biomass production and metal accumulation in plants and supports greater microbial populations or can protect the microbes against the impacts of heavy metals. However, climate change would lead to change in metal bioavailability in soils and reduce plant growth. Microbes enhance metal bioavailability of heavy metals and support their translocation in root tissues. Climate Stress in combination with heavy metals can also change the community profile of the rhizosphere. The ability of plants to adapt is hindered by climate change and they become more susceptible to multiple kinds of stress.

Plants like *Pteris vittata*, *Brassica juncea*, *Populus nigra* can accumulate heavy metals like As, Pb etc.

Keywords: Phytoremediation, Climate change, Desertification, Greenhouse gas.

Cultural Tourism-Based Regional Development in Rajasthan, India

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Abstract: At the moment, most people agree that the tourist industry is both the largest and the most rapidly expanding business. It is gradually establishing an organised shape and is considered to be multidimensional; as a result, it is considered to possess a significant amount of potential for further growth. Literature also emphasises its role in enabling a more quick, sustainable and inclusive regional development, focusing on poor parts and local communities. This role is emphasised because of the importance of addressing poverty. Even though there are many different kinds of tourism available today, cultural tourism is still considered to be very important because it contributes a considerable amount to the overall income generated by tourism. In this context, the cultural potential of an area is crucial because it can meaningfully link the past to the present in a particular geographical location with both natural and cultural aspects. The purpose of this research paper is to investigate Rajasthan's regional growth in the context of cultural tourism, both as it exists now and as it might develop in the future. This western state of India has a long and illustrious history, a wide pool of diverse cultural assets, and abundant natural resources. These assets, which could be leveraged to promote the region as a globally competitive tourism destination to develop the region, are located in the state. There is a clear distinction between how Rajasthani culture is manifested at the folk and the royal levels. The first gives visitors' traditional textiles, handicrafts, art, music, dance, and food, while the second provides visitors with forts, towering palaces, gorgeous gardens, and other such attractions.

Keywords: Culture, Tourism, Development.

Gender Justice in the works of Chitra Banerjee and Kavita Kane in Indian Mythology

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ABSTRACT: Mythology has been very foundation of many cultures and civilizations. The western world has inherited the base from the classical mythology of Greek and Roman civilization but for India this is all about the rich heritage of its own mythology which is culturally and religiously much more vibrant. In this project, the retellings, refolding and revisiting of mythology has been greatly emphasized which shows the especially perspective of women. It is also describing the changing role of women in our society. The two



major epics that hugely influenced the Indian culture are the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, for this paper I found the Mahabharata interesting and convincing. This study will analyse how the female perception differs from the male discourse especially by contrasting the myths from the Mahabharata. Indian feminist begun to step out from the shadow and rewrote mythology, which was written by Man. This was necessary because male discourse elides women. Men written myths have the functions to infantilize women, to irradiate the dysfunction women have to write for themselves in discourse. From these retelling of mythology, I have taken two of the novels for my study i.e. “The Palace of Illusions” by Chitra Banarjee Divakaruni and “Karna’s wife: the Outcast Queen” by Kavita Kane. The objective of the study is to contemporizing the past and bringing mythical era to the present. The second objective is to blurring the line between the past and mythology for this 21st century society.

Keywords: Mythological, Mahabharata, Ramayana, Draupadi, Urvi.

Gender Justice in the works of Chitra Banerjee and Kavita Kane in Indian Mythology

Kanchan Suthar

ABSTRACT: Mythology has been very foundation of many cultures and civilizations. The western world has inherited the base from the classical mythology of Greek and Roman civilization but for India this is all about the rich heritage of its own mythology which is culturally and religiously much more vibrant. In this project, the retellings, refolding and revisiting of mythology has been greatly emphasized which shows the especially perspective of women. It is also describing the changing role of women in our society. The two major epics that hugely influenced the Indian culture are the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, for this paper I found the Mahabharata interesting and convincing. This study will analyse how the female perception differs from the male discourse especially by contrasting the myths from the Mahabharata. Indian feminist begun to step out from the shadow and rewrote mythology, which was written by Man. This was necessary because male discourse elides women. Men written myths have the functions to infantilize women, to irradiate the dysfunction women have to write for themselves in discourse. From these retelling of mythology, I have taken two of the novels for my study i.e. “The Palace of Illusions” by Chitra Banarjee Divakaruni and “Karna’s wife: the Outcast Queen” by Kavita Kane. The objective of the study is to contemporizing the past and bringing mythical era to the present. The second objective is to blurring the line between the past and mythology for this 21st century society.

Keywords: Mythological, Mahabharata, Ramayana, Draupadi, Urvi.

STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN INDIA: AN EVALUATION

Kiranjot Kaur,

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, SKD University, Hanumangarh

Abstract: Structural change in India's economy takes place in terms of sectoral share and employment patterns. The standard path of structural change is postulated by economic theory, i.e., first primary sector develops, followed by the secondary and tertiary sectors. As the economy moves from one-sector dominance to another, there is a compatible change in the employment structure. In this regard. The experience of different economies is different. Some of the economies have followed the standard transformation path, while others have skipped the secondary sector and have shown a direct shift from the primary sector to secondary sector. Structural economic change can be best analysed using the sectoral shares and their growth pattern in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The final details of sub-sector shares can be analysed to see the detailed dynamics of economics.

PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF TEXTILE EFFLUENTS USING IMMOBILIZED DOWEX-1x8 AS PHOTOCATALYST

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Department of Chemistry, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, 342001, India

Abstract:

Heterogeneous photo-catalysis is a sustainable technology for solving environmental problems. Immobilized Dowex-1x8 was used as a photo-catalyst for the degradation of textile pollutant as Azo dye from aqueous solutions. This is a photo-activated process that has been successfully applied to remove organic dye pollutants from the effluent of textile industries. The rate of degradation of azo dye was investigated under various parameters such as catalyst dose, the concentration of dye, pH of the solution,

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and light intensity was systematically studied. This catalyst has the potential to degrade dye molecules. We found a result of 100% clean and transparent water with approx 98% degradation efficiency from textile-coloured effluent treated with photo-catalyst (Dowex-1x8) within time 210 minutes.

Keywords: Degradation, Photocatalyst, Dowex-1x8, Textile effluent, Azo dye.

Water Scarcity and its Mitigation: A case study of Rajasthan

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Department of Geography,

Raj Rishi Bhartrihari Matasya University, Alwar(Rajasthan)

Abstract:

Water resources in Rajasthan are very scarce due to the low rainfall and high evaporation. Though it covers 10.4 percent of the country's geographical area, it shares only 1.15 percent of the country's total surface water resources. Recurring and prolonged droughts, particularly in the arid part of the state, is a common phenomenon exacerbating negative water balance and not only the per capita water availability is falling drastically, even the quality of available water is also fast deteriorating. Surface and groundwater resources are being utilized faster than they can be recharged. This complicates the supply of water for domestic, industrial and agricultural uses. Despite heavy investments in water resources, the people of the state are suffering from water scarcity. Traditional methods of water conservation have been neglected.

The important task before us is to harvest the seasonal and natural precipitation and to conserve the existing water resource. The state still has significant potential for harvesting and conserving water if an integrated water resources management approach is adopted and proper policies and investment actions are implemented using recent technologies. Water users should be educated to understand what water scarcity means and what they can do to conserve water. Water awareness and public participation and their co-operation in designing and implementing conservation measures are the cornerstones of a water conservation strategy. The paper advocates a paradigm shift in state's approach to the water resource problem, focusing on water management as a balanced approach. Also, it lists out the key initiatives and the institutional and regulatory reforms needed for bringing about the desired shift.

Keywords: drought, water balance, scarcity, Rajasthan, water conservation, awareness.

ICT Skill and Competencies of Library Professionals working in private University in

Rajasthan: A Study

Mahendra Singh, Research Scholar,

The ICFAI University, Jaipur

ABSTARCT:

The purpose of the study is to observe the ICT skills of LIS professionals operating inside the private university libraries in Rajasthan and produce inferences for the betterment of the library. Within the gift observe, the statistics changed into collected from the respondents thru a established questionnaire using survey approach. The questionnaires have been allotted among 50 LIS specialists of numerous college libraries through on-line and personal meetings, eliciting a reaction of 100 consistent with cent. A five-factor Likert scale became used to degree the ICT abilities of the respondents. Findings of the study reveal that most people of the LIS experts have simple know-how of ICT talents to manage the libraries with the exception in a few areas together with handling the operating machine and software. The look at has furnished an perception to satisfy the changing desires of users with the aid of learning ICT talents/abilities within the virtual technology. In totality, the effects offer emphasis on the need of ICT ability for efficient delivery of library services for the betterment of the library as a whole. This gift observe will help the authorities of the private Universities of Rajasthan to consist of publications in ICT abilities inside the educational/professional curriculum which could help the running LIS experts to grow to be competent in numerous talents. The existing take a look at also furnished a platform to LIS specialists to locate the region of recognition to learn and replace their ICT talents in virtual environment through LIS professionals for green shipping of library services for the betterment of the library as a whole.

KEYWORDS: ICT, LIS Professionals, Skills and Competencies, university Libraries.



Does Branding Helps in Sustaining the Business During Crises? : A viewpoint on Indian Hotel Industry

Mr. Mahesh Kumar Bairwa

*Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
& Lecturer, State Institute of Hotel Management, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), India*

Dr. Swapna Patawari,

*Professor & Head, Department of Management Studies, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
Mrs. Rajni Kumari, Asst. Lecturer, State Institute of Hotel Management, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), India*

Abstract:

Purpose: This article presents a view point over the Indian hotels branding and its significant role during the pandemic covid-19 for the survival and sustaining during the unprecedented time. Specifically two hotel chain viz. Taj group of hotels and Oberoi group of hotels has been taken in consideration for their strategies for survival, sustaining and further flourishing in and after covid-19 pandemic. Also, the SOPs designed by the various international chain hotels during pandemic have been taken in consideration in view of safety and security of guest and their customer.

Design/methodology/approach: Authors has tried to create a view point over the Indian hotel industry, role and impact of brand management, strategies and SOPs formulated by the chain hotels during pandemic crisis etc. through systematic reference of studies conducted in the last decade and presented in view point.

Findings: Indian Hotel Industry has seen a substantial growth in the last couple of decades, many international brands has shown their presence in the Indian market through franchises and doing better business respectively. However, due to an unprecedented situation of covid-19, most of the hotels are struggling for their survival and even breakeven points. This article focuses on standard operating procedures, protocols etc. followed by the hotels to create a strategically image of utmost clean, aesthetically hygiene and full proof safety for the guest and staff. Also given overview over the strategies implemented by Taj and Oberoi group of hotels for sustaining and standing ever firmer during and after pandemic crisis.

Managerial and practical implications: This article will possibly add the knowledge of the strategies, SOPs etc. to the managers, stakeholders and other bodies to know and formulate the further strategies in the time line for betterment of business and their survival during crisis period.

Research Approach: Conceptual and review with viewpoint

Keywords: Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Covid-19, Brand Management, Sustainable development.

ROLE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY IN GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION: A NEW APPROACH

Mahima Rathore

Research Scholar, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur

Today in the world of advanced economies, the prime concern for the survival of mankind is safeguarding the environment. Much of the environment is exposed to greenhouse gases and carbon emissions, resulting in the depletion of the environment each day and climate change. The global greenhouse gases and carbon emissions is mostly by emissions from the energy sector which is primarily generated by the combustion of fossil fuels i.e. coal, natural gas and oil. The recent trends show that approximately 60% of our electricity comes from burning fossil fuels, mostly coal and natural gas. In 2020, the electricity sector was the second largest source of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for 25% of the U.S. total. The environmental depletion is not because of economic advancement but by the absence of effective measures to reduce greenhouse gases emissions. Therefore, with this declining trend of the environment, it becomes a significant concern to conserve the environment and to deploy such technologies which not only reduce carbon emissions but is also a sustainable energy resource. On this concern, Nuclear energy has come to the forefront to mitigate climate change because of its zero-emission clean energy source and seemingly limitless supply of energy. Today it has become the most sustainable energy source vital for achieving Sustainable development goals. This paper explores nuclear power and the effects it has on combating environmental pollution at national and global scale and also in achieving the demands of economic development of the countries worldwide.

**FALLING VALUE OF INDIAN RUPEE – IMPACT ON VARIOUS SECTORS POST-PANDEMIC**

Mamta Kumari, Research scholar

Prof. Dr. Mahendra Kumar Samariya

HOD, Department of Business Finance and Economics Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.)

ABSTRACT: The downfall of the Indian rupee is an increasing concern for decades. Whether it is the stock market or commodity market all the sectors have been immensely affected by inflation. India besides being one of the largest economies in the world been struggling with inflation since before corona pandemic. As the pandemic hit the world in 2020 India faced a rapid downfall in economy contracting by 7.3% in the second quarter of 2021. Along with the pandemic Russia – Ukraine war provoked Indian currency to a greater extent. Devaluation of the rupee may be a challenge for one person on the other hand it may be an opportunity for other. Besides this, there is another group of people who are unaware of the depreciation of the currency and its impact on their lives and are not concerned with how and why currency movement affects their day-to-day life. As India entered the first quarter of 2022 value of the rupee stood at 74.5133 per dollar, in the second quarter it accounted for 76.5276 per dollar and 79.7515 per dollar in the first month (September) of the third quarter with a change of -2.67 % and -4.21 per quarter respectively. Rupee fell to all time low rates on 19th October 2022 at 83.002 per dollar. The purpose of this study is to focus on the variations in currency and the factors relating to it post-COVID pandemic and the impact of the devaluation of the Indian rupee on different sectors of the Indian economy and proposed schemes and measures of the Indian government to tackle financial adversity along with that several remedial measures are also put forward.

Keywords: Rupee Depreciation, Exchange rate, Devaluation, GDP, Inflation.

New Education Policy 2020 And Higher EducationMilind Jog ^{1*}, Shruti Mantri ²^{1*}Department of Physics, Kirti M. Doongursee College, Dadar, Mumbai - 400028, India²Indian School of Business, Gachibowli, Hyderabad-500111, Telangana, India

Abstract: The New Education Policy i.e. National Education Policy 2020 outlines the vision of India's new education System . This is the educational Policy being introduced by government of India after about 34 years i.e. after 1986. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020 . Himachal Pradesh has become the first state to implement New Education Policy 2020. Recognizing, identifying, and fostering the unique capabilities of each student, flexibility, no hard separations between arts and sciences, Multidisciplinary and a holistic education , emphasis on conceptual understanding , creativity and critical thinking , extensive use of technology etc. are some of the salient features of NEP 2020. This policy envisages that the extant 10+2 structure in school education will be modified with a new pedagogical and curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4.NEP 2020 is going to affect the school as well as higher education. NEP 2020 aims to increase the gross enrolment ratio (GER) to 100% in preschool to secondary level by 2030, whereas GER in Higher Education, including vocational education, from 26.3% (2018) after to 50% by 2035. . Quality Universities and Colleges will be a new and Forward-looking Vision for India's Higher Education System. Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation will be a major challenge. According to this policy, Higher education is required to approach a more Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education. NEP 2020 also expects Motivated, Energized, and Capable Faculty. All these challenges for Higher Education from NEP 2020 are discussed in detail in this research paper.

Keywords: NEP, holistic , GER, multidisciplinary, recognizing.

New Education Policy- Issues and Challenges

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Abstract: The new education policy by the Government of India is replacing the National Policy of Education of 1986. The new policy introduced many reforms in the Indian education system beginning with reformation at central level and renaming the Ministry of Human Resource and Development to Ministry of Education. The new education policy proposes revision and revamping of education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system aligning with the aspirational goals of 21st century education. The new education policy proposes sweeping changes including opening up of Indian higher education to foreign universities, dismantling of the Universities Grants Commission and the All-India Council for Technical Education. The policy, while focusing on various facets of education, also tries to bridge the gap between education and technology. One of the key highlights of new education policy 2020

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is the decision to make mother tongue or regional language as the medium of instruction up to Class 5. Further, the policy emphasizes the need for formative assessments and encouraging peer review system of assessment by creating National Assessment Centre and developing a system such as Performance Assessment Review and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development for monitoring the achievement of learning outcomes and guide the boards of education to make learning more contemporary and suited to future needs. The biggest highlights of the NEP 2020 are that there would be single regulation for higher education institutions with setting up of Higher Education Commission of India that will eventually replace the existing regulatory bodies like the UGC or AICTE. The NEP 2020 aims to address various gaps existing in the education system of India and through this policy, India is expected to achieve sustainable development goal of 2030 by ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education. It will be discussed in the full research article.

Keywords: National Education Policy 2020, Higher Education Institutions, Curriculum, AICTE, UGC

Innovative Study of photogalvanic Cell for Solar Energy Conversion and Storage

Mohan Lal and KM Gangotri

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Faculty of Science, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur New campus, Pali Road (Rajasthan)

Abstract

Objective: The scientific community is compelled so is search out the renewable source of energy to feed the whole world with non-polluting nature and commercially viability. Thus, the solar energy is the best option to fulfil the energy demand. World will have to significantly reduce its coal and oil use to accelerate climate action. A huge proportion of world electricity generation comes from thermal power, most of which is coal based. The non-renewable sources of energy have their own limitations along with hazardous processes involved and pollution creating. The consumption of fossil fuels like wood coal kerosene etc. is so rapid is reaching towards their complete depletion. Solar energy is already becoming cost competitive with solar power and better storage capacity, the day is not far when renewable energy will compete with coal-based power. However, over the next few decades. Currently, about more than half of world energy demand is met by two fossil fuels -coal and oil. Actual plan of research work was proposed for systematic investigating in the field of photogalvanic cell for solar energy transformation. It was necessary and proposed to carry out experimental work under the solar parameters. Detailed literature survey about different photogalvanic cells have been used in solar transformation for best results. Methods: A detailed reaction mechanism for the proposed solar cell for generating of photocurrent and photocurrent has been studied. PG Cells were studied for solar energy transformation system. Findings: PG Cells were studied using different parameters via photocurrent, Photopotential, conversion efficiency, fill factor and cell performance. The above values are as following 245.0 μ A, 1267.0 mV, 0.6875%, 0.4972 and 129.0 minutes. Electrical output of the cell has also been observed for Dye based photogalvanic cell. 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.

Keywords: Renewable energy, Innovation, Photocurrent, Photopotential, Fill factor, Conversion Efficiency

Inculcation of Quality Teaching Strategies for the Hybrid Learning Model with Special Reference to Teacher Education

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Lovish Raheja Department of Natural and Applied Sciences, TERI School of Advanced Studies, Delhi

ABSTRACT

‘Hybrid’ means something that is composed of different components. In education, the hybrid learning model refers to the blending or mixing of face-to-face classroom instruction and online technology-enhanced environments. These environments are intended to serve multiple objectives, including socio-emotional, physical, linguistic, and literacy development. Moreover, a discourse on teacher-education-related specific objectives is presented in this paper. Now, to touch on all these aspects, some principles must be followed to facilitate development in the best possible manner. These principles include having a



visionary approach, co-relation with real life, focusing on fundamental concepts, and planning with flexibility. A simple and practical hybrid learning model is developed by considering a contextual set of objectives and principles. This model comprises six steps: assimilation and formalisation of objectives, identification of curriculum categories, planning, pre-evaluation, execution, evaluation, and feedback. An example of this model is shown in an excerpt from the syllabus of the University of Rajasthan, which seemed to complete the desired objectives to a large extent (qualitatively). Though the validation has not been done at the present stage of the research, the proposed methodology is relatively simple and easy to apply concerning the resources available in a common classroom environment. The importance of the model further increases in the present scenario owing to the emergence of circumstances like heavy pollution, and the spreading of infectious diseases due to which physical classes often are required to be closed. In those cases, instead of choosing random chapters/topics for online classes, the present approach provides a systematic way to achieve optimal learning outcomes.

Keywords: Hybrid Learning Model, Teacher Education, Quality Innovative Strategies, Blended Learning.

An opinion on the E-learning challenges faced by students and its solutions

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ABSTRACT: The era of the 21st century is regarded as a technology innovation and productivity age, knowledge and technology have overrun the Centre stage in policy debates in India. People are focusing on different approaches to improve knowledge generation, innovation and sharing; and creation, adding, and learning of new technologies. With the advancement of technology, the world is changing rapidly and the field of education is one of the fields that are growing to be much better and digitalization is the major factor. With regard to this scenario, it has been used to improve communication, collaboration, sharing of resources, promoting active learning, and delivery of education in E-learning mode.

Recently educational institutions internationally provide online services such as admissions, and virtual (online) getting-to-know environments in order to facilitate lifelong studying and to make this well-matched with other educational management activities. (Hemant, et al 2014) Understanding challenges and its solution in respect of E-learning is of significant importance to each and every level of educational systems involved in e-learning and will have a vital role in forming future educational practices. In consulting secondary level students the number of challenges, plus their solutions, are required to be addressed to promote more efficient E-learning techniques. The proposed article will be able to increase the efficiency of E-learning by providing learning challenges faced by students and solutions. . By offering such an approach, the education system could play a much better in E-learning education and take students toward positive improvement of their performance. The benefits of E-learning include providing life skills for the students, creating independent, responsible learners, and responding to the changing and differing needs of individual students. Educational institutes must adopt E-learning approach of teaching so as to bring about quality education. **Keywords:** e-learning, digitalization, communication, collaboration and active learning.

Balancing Development with Environment

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Abstract: Development remains the greatest pursuit as well as a challenge, faced by humanity. Despite the unprecedented economic and social progress that has been made over the last century, poverty, famine, and environmental degradation persist on a global scale. Moreover, environmental deterioration and climate change have started to show irrevocable damages to the developmental progress made so far. Thus, development goals must be pursued without breaching environment regulations. Conserving nature while providing water, food and energy for a growing human population is possible. It is not an either-or proposition. But our scenario of a more sustainable future does rely on one thing- fast action. Several of the expected changes assume progress will be well underway by the end of the next decade, if not sooner. Success depends on our willingness and ability to address economic growth and the future of the planet in a smart and coordinated manner.

Keywords: Development, Environment, poverty, famine, and environmental degradation.

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**Geo – Spatial & Temporal Analysis of Urban Heat Island Using Remote Sensing And GIS:****A Case Study of Ajmer City (Raj.)*****Ms. Shilpi Yadav** Research Scholar, ** **Dr. S.S. Khinchi** Associate Professor

Department of P.G. Studies in Geography Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Govt. P.G. College, Sri Ganganagar

Abstract

The earth receives heat energy from three basic sources viz. 1) Solar radiation 2) Gravity, and 3) The endogenous forces coming from within the earth but the solar radiation is the most significant source of terrestrial heat energy. The research work has been undertaken to evaluate the potential of satellite data in the estimation of surface temperature and to analyze the role of land use/land cover and vegetation density on the surface temperature and how land use/land cover classes are related with land surface temperatures. There is significant diversity in the temporal and spatial pattern of distribution of temperature in Ajmer District. After the study of 2000 to 2021 year, we observed that the temperature of the Ajmer District has increased since 2000 to 2021. On the other hand, after the analysis of 2003 year LST map we found that this year has a very high temperature in comparison to other LST maps. Causes of the natural disturbance of rainfall in this year and it is also found that distribution pattern of temperature is significantly diverse in different temporal LST maps, spatial pattern of distribution of temperature is not uniform at the places in different temporal LST maps. Region is that dramatic LULC conversions caused by both human beings and natural disasters. The south–west part of Ajmer District has a very low temperature in comparison to other areas of Ajmer District because of the forestland. Forestland has a low temperature in comparison to other categories except water body. Ajmer city center has a low temperature because of the water body (Anasagar lake). In short, conclusion is that the spatial layout of the land use/land covers in the area has a great impact on the surface temperature.

Keywords: *Urban Heat Island, Land Surface Temperature, Land Use / Land Cover, GIS.***CRIME MAPPING AND HOT SPOT ANALYSIS OF KOTWALI POLICE STATION IN AJMER CITY (RAJASTHAN)****Ms. Konika**, Administrative Staff, Sophia Girls' College (Autonomous), Ajmer (Raj.)**Abstract**

Crime is an intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous, and specifically defined, prohibited and punishable under criminal law. According to Mayhew (2009), crime and geography are related in every way. Criminal geography is a study that analyzes the effects of crime, the crimes committed, and crimes, including criminals, to understand how crime interacts with society and the space. If you want to stop crime, you have to know about geography of crime because crime has an inherent geographical quality. A place plays a vital role in understanding crime and how crime can be tackled. This study includes an analysis of the crime and geospatial location of the Kotwali Police Station and depicts the hotspot areas of criminal cases during the years 2009-2019. Frequency and reduction help us better understand crimes and why they occur. Hence, the basic purpose of this study was to improve existing unknown knowledge about the crimes and incidents taking place in the city of Ajmer and its provinces in the meantime. This study aims to clarify crime rates and incidents related to the city of Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Keywords: *Crime mapping, Kotwali Police Station, Remote Sensing, Geographical Information System.***Performance Evaluation of 13 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Anasagar Lake, Ajmer District (Raj.)****Mr. Sabir Khan**, GIS Expert, Department of Forest, Madhya Pradesh**Ms. Shilpi Yadav**

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Sophia Girls' College (Autonomous) Ajmer, (Raj.)

ABSTRACT

This study has been conducted for performance evaluation of 13 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) located at Anasagar Lake of Ajmer district, which is based on Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) process. Performance of Anasagar STP is an important parameter to be monitored as the treated effluent is discharged into Anasagar Lake. The Performance Evaluation will also help for the better understanding of design and



operating difficulties (aeration, blowers, etc.) in Sewage Treatment Plant. Sewage samples were collected from different locations i.e. Inlet, Distribution Chamber and Outlet of the Treatment Plant and analyzed for the major waste-water quality parameters, for example pH, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), MLSS, Total Nitrogen (TN) and Total Phosphates (TP). Actual efficiency of the 13 MLD STP will be evaluated by collecting samples (20 in all) for the period of 3 months (August to October & some dates of November also). The conclusions of these evaluations may determine required recommendations and focus on modification requirements for the STP and will also determine whether the effluent discharged into the water body are under limits given by Nagar Nigam of Ajmer. The conclusions drawn from this study will outline the need for continuous monitoring and performance analysis by removal efficiencies of each unit of STP. Administrative potential and capabilities of maintenance systems were evaluated using primary data collection (i.e., questionnaires and by conducting staff interviews).

Keywords: - Domestic waste water, efficiency, evaluation, performance, sequential batch reactor.

New Maldives of India- Kishangarh Dumping-yard A Boon for Humans and a Bane for Nature

Ms. Rakshita Sharma, Lecturer, Sophia Girls' College (Autonomous), Ajmer

Abstract

In this new mobile era world, everything is taken as an opportunity. Platforms like Instagram, Facebook etc., has squeezed the large expanse geographical areas into a small screen of Mobile phones. Locational analysis is transferred to the making of reels where people guess the site and then the light of popularity shines on the visitable place. One such example can be seen in Kishangarh Dumping yard-full of marvelous white expanse of land with shining hills, small turquoise color water bodies which works as a best match for the tourists, Photo-shoots, and Instagram reels as well. The reason for this bright white land is the marble slurry which is seldom degradable and, in this way, it is a more of an extensive disaster. This is surely a bane for Nature as the vast expanse of land degradation, soil erosion, reducing of soil fertility in the peripheral areas due to the presence of fine particles in marble slurry. Fines of Marble slurry flew with air also contributes in the Air pollution making genuine medical issues slowly in the Humans too. Fine particles of marble slurry store over leaves of vegetation, plants and trees making them harmful for animal lives and loss for natural vegetation. This expanse was allocated by the Rajasthan government to the Kishangarh Marble Association in the 1970s as a dumping yard now it has swelled up as a vast region. This study analyses the problems or causes created for the environment, ill-effects effects of this dump-yard and loss of Bio-diversity in the long span of 50 years using data structure from 20th Century to 21st Century.

Keywords: Kishangarh Dumping Yard, Marble Industry, Air Pollution, Environmental Pollution.

Role of Reductant and Photosensitizer in the Photogalvanic cell for solar energy conversion and storage

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Abstract:

Solar energy is one of the best renewable energy sources with least negative impacts on the environment. Solar cells convert sunlight directly to electricity with acceptable conversion efficiency. Photogalvanic cell is a device which absorbs light photons with in a highly absorbing electrolyte and electrical energy is generated by subsequent charge transfer to the electrolyte by redox reaction. In photogalvanic cells, a change occurs in the electrolyte. Reductant plays important role in the generation of energy rich reduced sensitizer species in the electrolyte for the solar energy conversion and storage through the photogalvanic cells. Quality and quantity of the reductant affects the efficiency of photogalvanic cells. For a given reductant, there is an optimized quantity of the reductant at which the efficiency of the cell is optimum. The electron exchange property of the reductant between sensitizer molecule and reductant molecule is governed by the relative redox potentials of the sensitizer and reductant molecules. In this system Phloxine B used as photo sensitizer, EDTA used as reductant in alkaline medium. The optimum results observed for this system is respectively photo potential is 910.0 mV, photo current is 250.0 μ A, power at power point is 135.30 μ W and conversion efficiency is 1.3009 %. The storage capacity observed



for this cell 54%. A plausible mechanism has also been proposed for the photogeneration of current in Phloxine B - EDTA photogalvanic system.

Keywords: - Photogalvanic cell, photopotential, photocurrent, fill factor, conversion efficiency, storage capacity.

The Role of Urban Planning in Achieving Sustainable Urban Development: A Case Study of Ajmer City

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Abstract

“Sustainable development is the pathway to the future we want for all. It offers a framework to generate economic growth, achieve social justice, exercise environmental stewardship, and strengthen governance”- Ban ki Moon Sustainable development strategies’ focus on five dimensions: economic sustainability, social sustainability, ecological sustainability, sustainable spatial development, and cultural continuity. In this regard, the present paper first attempts a brief review of the history and concept of sustainable development and urban planning. Further, it discusses the role of urban planning with reference to Ajmer city and various urban constructions going on in the city in the name of urban development. In the end, the paper attempts to find out strategies promoting the concept and their significance. To understand the concept, principles and pillars of sustainable development, proceedings of the Earth Summit, Rio Declaration and Works Program of 21 as well as views of experts and researchers are considered. Subsequently, by reviewing the existing principles and concepts of sustainable development, a primary concept of sustainable urban development has been applied in the study area. Finally, suggestions are given on the importance of sustainable urban development and urban planning with reference to the study area. By comparing the existing development scenario in the city with ideal urban development it is concluded that some structural reforms and deep and fundamental changes are required to achieve the urban sustainability.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Sustainable Urban Development, Urban Planning and Construction.*

Game Changing Politics and New World Dominance through Revival of Silk Route by China

Ms. Himanshi Parashar, Assistant Professor, Sophia Girls’ College (Autonomous), Ajmer

Abstract

Silk Route was an ancient network of trade path that stretched from China through Central Asia to Mediterranean. It facilitated the exchange of Commodities, ideas, Art, culture, Language, and religion across different civilization during 2nd Century B.C.E spread in a huge extension of 4000 miles both on marine and land routes. Han Dynasty of China motivated explorers to expand the path of silk route. The Silk Route was accessible until the Ottoman Empire declared a trade embargo on China in 1453 since then, it has not been in use for economic, cultural, and intellectual exchange. Despite this it continued to have a significant impact on global trade, history, and civilization. In 2013, One Belt One Road (OBOR), the brainchild of Chinese President Xi Jinping announced constructing a new double trade corridor with the purpose of restoring the ancient Silk Route that connected Asia and Europe, bringing the silk route back into spotlight and trade dominance in the World. This study analyses the historical and present scenario of the trade route, causal effects and outcomes and game changing dominance created by China using data structure of the past and present.

Keywords: *Geopolitics, Silk Road, OBOR, Trade Route, Indian Ocean Region*

The impact of Green Marketing on Customer purchase decision and satisfaction.

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Green revolution, going green, environmental protection, sustainable lifestyle, sustainable development, protecting our earth and many more have become a natural phenomenon in our everyday life. Green marketing is a tool used by many companies in various industries to follow this trend. There have been a lot of literature review on green marketing over the years, this paper analysis the impact of green marketing strategies on customer satisfaction and purchase decision using systematic literature review. As a result, this



paper can be used by researchers who need to find out the impact of green marketing on customer satisfaction and purchase decision. The paper will identify the key factors leading as antecedents of customer satisfaction and overall purchase decision of the products.

Keywords: Green marketing, Customer satisfaction and consumer purchase decision.

Remote working and its impact on employee job satisfaction

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Abstract

Remote working is the practice of working from any location other than a central office operated by the employer. Remote working became very popular during the pandemic. Very few studies have been conducted to study the impact on the job satisfaction of the employees who left their traditional work spaces. The current study may provide valuable insights for organizations considering a permanent remote work model for the employees.

Remote working helps in organization to save in terms of cost on building purchase and maintenance. Employees benefit from increased job satisfaction, job related well being, and work life balance.

The purpose of the study is to investigate the impact of working remotely on employee job satisfaction. The current study is conceptual research based on extensive literature review

Keywords: Remote working, Pandemic, Job satisfaction

Nimibecidine: property on Lesser Grain Borer: *Rhyzopertha dominica* infesting *Triticum aestivum* (Wheat)

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Department of Zoology and Environmental sciences

Lachoo Memorial College of Science & Technology, Jodhpur

Abstract-

In various parts of the world, nearly a thousand insect species have been discovered to be related to stored products. In addition to damaging field crops, insect pests also seriously harm stored grains, fruits, vegetables, etc., causing losses in the millions of rupees. The stored grains and grain produce are attacked by about 39 types of insect pests. The lesser grain borer, which causes damage both as a larva and as an adult, is the most significant of them. Studies show that stored insect pests harm grains. In this study, adult *Rhyzopertha dominica* were used as Nimibecidine test subjects. An insecticide solution with 0.5, 1 and 2% concentration was sprayed on *Triticum aestivum* during the test, which was conducted in glass containers with 30 adults in each jar. The percentage of Nimibecidine's effect after the life cycle period was studied. *Rhyzopertha dominica* was effectively inhibited by the insecticide Nimibecidine. As the concentration of Nimibecidine increases, the mortality rate of *Rhyzopertha dominica* also increased.

Reduction in Energy Demand via Implementation of Smart Home Energy Management System

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Abstract

The implementation of machine learning methods in home energy management have been shown to be a feasible alternative in the minimization of electricity cost. Energy is a requisite resource for human lifestyle and modern living criterion powering important everyday infrastructures and services like home gadgets and modern appliances. Nowadays, non-renewable sources, such as oil, petrol, diesel, remain the main source of worldwide consumed energy. The environmental issues of Global warming and Green House Effect have boosted research and investments in alternatives, clean and renewable sources, including photovoltaic and wind-based systems. Residential buildings are one of the major energy consumption areas. These methods regulate the home electric appliance systems, which contribute to the most critical loads in a household, thus enabling consumers to save electricity while still enhancing their comfort. Furthermore, renewable energy supplies are continuously integrating with other electricity resources in number of homes that is an important component to optimize energy consumption which result in the reduction of peak load and can bring economic benefits. Therefore, improving energy

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efficiency in buildings will result in economical as well as environmental profits. Smart home energy management systems (SHEMS) are mainly used for monitoring real-time consumption and to programmed appliance operations so that the energy bills could be minimized, or energy loss could be reduced. The SHEMS based on Hidden Markov Model (HMM) in order to evaluate the energy requirements. The system uses the Wi-Fi technology for data transmission inside home. The article aims to study the most recent literature on home energy management systems, providing future perspectives towards energy management in the context of residential buildings.

Keywords: SHEMS, Hidden Markov Model, Energy Management System, Residential Buildings.

Personality and Social Psychology Approaches to Religious and Spiritual Development in Adolescents: A case study of Ajmer City (Raj.)

**Dr. Asha Sharma, Associate Professor,
Sophia Girls' College (Autonomous), Ajmer (Raj.)**

Abstract

The role of religion is paradoxical. It makes prejudice and it unmakes prejudice. . . . The sublimity of religious ideals is offset by the horrors of persecution in the name of these same ideals..... (Allport, 1954: p413)

The fields of personality and social psychology, with their focus on specific differences and human society, have much to suggestion the study of religious and spiritual development in adolescence. This review describes the ways McAdams and Pals' comprehensive personality theory and Saroglou's Big Four functional account of religion inform the scientific understanding of adolescents' religious and spiritual development. These theories suggest religious/spiritual development of adolescents should be studied at three levels of personality (traits, characteristic adaptations, and narrative identity/objective biography) and account for the potential functions of religion in relation to behaving (moral), believing (cognitive), belonging (social), and bonding (emotional) across diverse cultural contexts. The value of these theories for studying adolescent religious/spiritual development is exemplified through description of empirical studies and lines of research based on methodologies commonly employed in personality and social psychology, including longitudinal studies, religious priming experiments, and experience sampling methods. Similarly, this review highlights areas for future investigation and provides specific suggestions and recommendations for inquiry on adolescent religious/spiritual development, which include organizing experimental designs, merging narrative identity with identity status approaches, and adopting a more holistic view of traits through analysis of experience sampling data.

Keywords: Social Psychology, Religious/Spiritual Development, Adolescents.

Disparity in Rajasthan Assembly Constituencies After Last Delimitation

**Ms. Shikha Sharma and Mrs. Neelam Bhatia,
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Abstract

Delimitation of electoral constituencies is a very crucial process because it is responsible for equal representation, for it is necessary that delimitation should take place after every census so that increasing population can be justified. First Delimitation took place in 1952 based on 1951 census, 2nd Delimitation took place in 1962, 3rd Delimitation in 1972, last delimitation took place in 2008 on the basis of 2001 census. This article is an attempt to analyze the disparities happened in Rajasthan after last delimitation because electoral boundaries freeze till 2026 this is based on expectation that by 2026 population is likely to be stabilized but result of this freezing of the boundaries disturbing the population ratio per seat, it means it is a question on the whole process because ultimately it is affecting the politics of the State in general and population.

Keywords- *Delimitation, Electoral Boundaries, Representation.*



“Analyzing The Impact of Presence and Absence of Western Ghats Orography on Indian Monsoon”

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Abstract

The Western Ghats is an extensive region expanding over six States, 44 districts and 142 taluks. It is the abode of many endangered plants and animals. Western Ghats host India's richest wilderness in 13 national parks and several sanctuaries. UNESCO has recognized it as one of the world's eight most important biodiversity hotspots. The Western Ghats needs high attention in the sustainability aspect of whole India and especially South India. Ministry of Environment and Forests of India set up in March 2010 an expert panel (Gadgil commission) to find a strategy for conserving these Ghats as the physical feature holds a very important place in advancing monsoon in India. The south west monsoon winds strike against the Western Ghats and shed moisture at the western regions of Western Ghats. These winds move parallel to western ghats and move towards north. Due to the process of urban development as the focal points for rapid growth of economic centers, job creation, culture, creativity, and innovation but the cost of the process is paid by the natural resources in the form of degradation of relief features, exploitation of resources, imbalance, erratic seasonal changes, natural calamities, removal of forest cover, extinction of species to name a few. The urban developmental processes have led to leave the regions in vulnerable state. Floods are now an annual incident in many parts of southern and western India. Valleys in the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala that were not considered flood-prone until recently are at risk. Due to heavy rainfall frequent landslides are taking place in this region. Floods and landslides in August 2019, two villages were destroyed killing several people, while a year earlier Kerala saw its worst floods in a century. These floods getting more severe every year. The Western Ghats forested hills are also the source to numerous rivers, including the Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery supplying water to six states.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Indian Monsoon, Western Ghats, Floods, Vulnerability Index.*

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Mapping of Environmental Samples across College Campuses

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Mr. Sabir Khan, GIS Expert, Department of Forest, Madhya Pradesh

Abstract

Measurement of air quality parameters is an important step to evaluate and analyze the actual air pollution of an area. In this laboratory experiment, students take environmental samples at various locations around the college campuses, take geospatial coordinates with a global position systems (GPS) unit, and map their results on a geo-referenced campus map with geographical information systems (GIS) software. This paper mainly focuses on the ambient air quality parameters inside DAV College campus. It is the duty of an organization that air components like Suspended Particulate Matter, Oxides of Nitrogen, Oxides of Sulphur, Carbon-Di- Oxide and Carbon-Mono-Oxide should not cross the threshold as air pollution is a slow poison. In this study, we have analyzed and evaluated three parameters, suspended particulate matter (PM₁₀), Sulphur dioxide and oxides of Nitrogen. Nitrogen dioxide air pollution sampling is used as an example, although other environmental studies could be mapped as well. In addition, students compare their results to those observed by governmental agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency. By studying spatial differences in pollutant concentrations, both indoors and out, and comparing their data to that observed by governmental agencies, students can begin to understand variability and the geospatial relationships in environmental sampling.

Keywords: Air Quality Parameters, Pollution, Particulate matter & Sulphur dioxide, and Oxides of Nitrogen

**GIS-based Mapping and Statistical Analysis of Air Pollution and Mortality in Ajmer City, Rajasthan**

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GIS Expert, Department of Forest, Madhya Pradesh³

Abstract

In this study, the relationship between air pollution and human health has been investigated utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) as an analysis tool. The research focused on how vehicular air pollution affects human health. The main objective of this study was to analyze the spatial variability of pollutants, taking Ajmer City in Rajasthan as a case study, by the identification of the areas of high concentration of air pollutants and their relationship with the numbers of death caused by air pollutants. A correlation test was performed to establish the relationship between air pollution, number of deaths from respiratory disease, and total distance travelled by road vehicles in Ajmer. GIS was utilized to investigate the spatial distribution of the air pollutants. The main finding of this research is the comparison between spatial and non-spatial analysis approaches, which indicated that correlation analysis and simple buffer analysis of GIS using the average levels of air pollutants from a single monitoring station or by group of few monitoring stations is a relatively simple method for assessing the health effects of air pollution. A non-spatial approach alone may be insufficient for an appropriate evaluation of the impact of air pollutant variables and their inter-relationships. It is important to evaluate the spatial features of air pollutants before modeling the air pollution-health relationships. **Keywords:** GIS, GPS, Buffer Analysis, Spatial Analysis, Correlation Analysis, Air pollution, Vehicular Pollution, Ajmer City.

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT: A NEW CONCEPT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

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Abstract

According to the article, the idea of inclusive development emerged throughout the process of the idea of sustainable development, which is still the dominating idea for the advancement of civilization in the twenty-first century. Although the sustainable development model's versions alter as some of its components are given higher priority, the transition is a continuous process (economy, ecology, or social sphere). In the idea of sustainable development, the objectives of achieving equality and social justice were stated. The idea of inclusive development revitalises and improves the socioeconomic component of sustainable development. The social and economic pillars of sustainable development must compromise in the area of inclusion. The implementation of ecological, territorial inclusion, and inclusivity between the present and future generations should also be prioritised in addition to these areas.

Economic growth that is inclusive of all people means that everyone gains advantages in various facets of their lives as a result of their active engagement in social processes. A key component of sustainable development initiatives for all people is the creation of conditions that promote solidarity, equality of opportunity, access to resources, etc. Appropriate institutions should be matched by every member of society's behaviour, making them a necessary but insufficient condition for membership. Therefore, it is crucial to foster an atmosphere of acceptance and unity for inclusion.

Even though favourable impacts are clearly prevalent, several inclusion ambiguities are highlighted. Inclusion is a pricey strategy for giving citizens access to and possibilities for growth, including their greater participation in economic activities, however, it is indisputable that the cost of exclusion and lost revenue is far larger.

Keywords: strategies for inclusive development, sustainable development as a concept, inclusive society



Mindfulness in a Relationship during Covid-19 Pandemic: A Conceptual Framework

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Dr. Roopa Mathur, Professor, Department of Psychology, IIS (Deemed to be University), India.

Abstract

By maintaining a kind, caring perspective on our thoughts, feelings, bodily sensations, and the environment around us, we can practice mindfulness. It also entails acceptance, which entails being aware of our ideas and feelings without labeling them as "good" or "bad" or holding onto the idea that there is always a right or wrong way to think or feel. By practicing mindfulness, we can teach our thoughts to concentrate on the here and now rather than on the past or the future.. In order to comprehend partner relationships, the current paper emphasizes the conceptualization of aspects associated to well-being during the Covid-19 scenario, which is supported by the existing literature. It is possible to examine the ideas of mindfulness from an amicable and friendly standpoint. This paper has identified and addressed the relationship-specific patterns that make it unique in their feeling of well-being. It also focuses on numerous strategies that can improve well-being in the context of Covid-19, which will ultimately result in a person experiencing more mindfulness. **Keywords:** *Well-being; mindfulness; mental health; interventions; relationship*

Analysis of International Agricultural Trade of India COVID-19

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1.Ph.D. Scholar 2. Associate professor

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This study was based on secondary data for the period 2001-02 to 2019-20. The data was collected from various sources like official website of APEDA, DGCI&S Kolkata, FAO and World Bank etc. This data was analyzed using various statistical methods (i.e. exponential function, Cuddy-Della index, Balass index of Revealed Comparative Advantage, gravity model trade, simultaneous equation model, Cob-Douglas production function and COVID-19 outbreak also evaluated based on secondary data) to achieve.

The results of the study showed that all agricultural commodities experienced a significant growth in export and import at the 1% level of significance in the period under review from 2001-02 to 2019-20. Agricultural commodities such as basmati rice, non-basmati rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, guar, sesame, groundnut, castor oil, spices, coffee, vegetables, fruits, meat and edible offal, marine products and dairy products have seen high export growth compared to legumes, oil flour, tea and cashew nuts.

Analysis of instability index showed that high degree of instability in agricultural exports recorded in commodities such as basmati rice, non-basmati rice, pulses, sugar, cotton, groundnut, oil meal and dairy products, while medium degree of instability was found in exports of tobacco, sesame, castor oil, coffee, cashews, vegetables, meat and edible offal and seafood. Spices, tea and fruits showed a low degree of export volatility in the period under review from 2001-02 to 2019-20.

The Agricultural Commodity Import Instability Index revealed that fruits, pulses, alcoholic beverages, cotton, sugar and various edible preparations showed high instability, while vegetable oil, cashew nuts and cocoa products indicated moderate import instability. Spices were the only commodity that experienced low import volatility during these periods.

IMPACT ON HUMAN HEALTH OF GRANITE INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY OF JALORE DISTRICT

MR. NARPAT SOLANKI, Research Scholar, Dept. of Geography, JNVU Jodhapur,

DR. NIMBA RAM, Asst. Professor, Mahila P.G. Mahavidhyalay, Jodhapur

Abstract: The present research paper highlights high levels of suspended particulate matters granite industry in Jalore district effect on the human health as Soil pollution, air pollution, sound pollution, and water pollution etc. in and around selected granite quarries and analyzed the prevalent human health problems suffered by nearby Jalore to Bagara road and surrounding mines area (Dhawala, nanawa, and Jesantpura) residents and quarry workers. It also assessed the area of human resident's in the Baugoda second phase road nearby that road all granite industry wastage and granite slurry powder dump by granite worker and made big hill area from that granite slurry powder in granite industry area. Many people have adverse effect on their human health. Suspended Particulate Matter meter was employed to monitor the level

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In collaboration with Dept. of Geography, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Government College Sri Ganganagar



of particulate matter within and around three quarry sites selected for this study. The information collected from government hospital and private hospital records of granite workers portrayed their health outline while the common health problems of the nearby residents were elicited from a feedback survey conducted in selected neighboring communities of quarries. Results of the study showed that the highest mean asthma, silicosis, skin diseases, nasal infection, both psychological and health problems suffered by nearby residents, the quarry workers suffered predominantly from cough. This research finds out the residents' people and quarry workers health problems due to granite industry.

Key words: Granite slurry powder, Soil pollution, air pollution, sound pollution, and water pollution etc.,

Eco-Tourism: Opportunities and Challenges and the Indian Perspective

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Abstract: Tourism is a crucial aspect of the global order in various contexts such as economic, social, etc., but perhaps the most important Perspective would be geographical, as the foundation of tourism is laid on geography. In the absence of geography, the existence of tourism would be in crisis as tourism revolves around visiting varying geographical Places and exploring different aspects of the geography that one is Visiting. However, the current crisis that we confront is Environmental. The reckless exploitation of natural resources has Reared its ugly head in modern times, and the people will face The consequences sooner rather than later. In such times, tourism will Have an indispensable role in educating people about the Environment and ensuring the protection of the environment. Eco-tourism is a tool of modern survival with numerous opportunities for Exploration. Eco-tourism, however, has its own challenges that must be navigated for it to be properly functional. In the Indian context, Eco-Tourism is a desirable means, as India is a land Of various geographical terrain that is unexplored, and some are in Major need of protection if Eco-tourism is employed properly, Then it can be favourable.

COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown's Effect on Women's Mental Health

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Abstract: The COVID-19 outbreak that is currently affecting the entire world has altered everyone's way of doing things. Although some pandemic-related stressors are felt by almost everyone, many are felt more acutely by women. The impact of the pandemic on women's mental health, factors that make them more vulnerable to negative effects, and methods for preventing and treating these mental health effects in the female population at different phases of life. A narrative review together with their clinical observations in the area of reproductive psychiatry and women's mental health. The electronic PubMed and PsychInfo databases, as well as publications by significant health organizations (e.g., the World Health Organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the United Nations), as well as press releases from prestigious communication outlets, were searched for articles on women's mental health and COVID-19 up to May 30, 2020. (e.g., National Public Radio). Women who are facing intimate partner abuse, are pregnant, have recently given birth, are miscarrying, or are pregnant are most vulnerable to developing mental health issues during the pandemic. Prevention, early detection, and timely treatment might be achieved by proactive outreach to these groups of women and the strengthening of social support. A significant protective factor is a social support. Similarly to this, raising children during a pandemic may be significantly more difficult. Women are disproportionately responsible for the majority of domestic activities, including childcare and eldercare, which may increase gender inequities, especially for working women or single parents.

Keywords- COVID-19, Women's Mental Health, social support, gender inequities.

**Herbal products as potential agents of neuroprotective and antidepressant activities: A review**

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Abstract: Aim- Study of several herbal products for their neuroprotective and antidepressant properties. Background- As a result of the rising influence of western foods and lifestyles, Youth worldwide are being exposed more to environmental factors and chemical pollutants that are harmful to human health, which increases the chances of developing depression and neurodegenerative diseases (NDs). Both NDs, which are defined as the death of neurons in the central nervous system and depression, a mood disorder that causes severe mental illness due to a decrease in brain monoamines (dopamine, norepinephrine, serotonin), are becoming devastating causes of mortality and disability at a very young age (WHO estimated 3.8% of the population globally affected from depression and 45.7 million in India), Despite the availability of numerous synthetic drugs (as donepezil, galantamine, rivastigmine, tricyclic antidepressants, SSRIs), limitations of pharmacotherapy necessitate a shift to a herbal source, as we know nature has always been a great source of medicines and natural products that can be more effective. As it has been used since ancient times, they are less expensive, have fewer side effects and work for a longer time in the body. Herbal products are a rich source of several phytochemicals as flavonoids, polyphenols, terpenoids, saponins, and essential oils; provide a source of antioxidants that also work in neuroprotection and others may raise brain monoamines, thus acting as an antidepressant. This review aims to enlist herbal products which have neuroprotective and antidepressant properties, along with their botanical name, common name, family name, and phytochemical constituents. **Keywords:** Medicinal plants, neuroprotection, depression, herbal products

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A DEFINITION AND RESEARCH AGENDA

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Abstract: In academics, the idea of technology entrepreneurship is well-established. Recent changes in the world of digital entrepreneurship, however, necessitate adjustment and advancement. Technology and entrepreneurship can be combined in a variety of ways, which has led to a wide range of phenomena with distinctly diverse traits and socioeconomic effects. The identification and description of technology entrepreneurship in the age of digitisation are the main topics of this essay. We define and present technology entrepreneurship, digital entrepreneurship, and digital technology entrepreneurship characteristics based on contemporary examples. With this revised definition of words, we hope to encourage dialogue among academics, businesspeople, and policymakers on how digitisation affects entrepreneurship and establish a direction for future research.

Renewable Solar Energy Resources Possibilities and Challenges: A Geographical Study with Western Rajasthan Perspective

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Abstract: Rajasthan has great potential to utilise renewable energy resources towards a more secure energy future. Renewable energy will play an important role in meeting high energy demand growth and in addressing environmental concerns from the increase in fossil-fuelled power generation. However, the potential for a large-scale shift from the use of fossil fuels to renewable energy for electricity generation remains a highly debated issue in many Asian countries. This is not without reason as the large-scale implementation of renewable energy will pose significant challenges to legacy power systems due to temporal fluctuations, geographical dispersion of renewable energy sources and inadequacy of the existing power grid. Rajasthan stands on top in the country in developing solar power with more than 10 GW of green energy capacity.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Geographical Dispersion, Power Grid, Green Energy, Temporal Fluctuations



Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Digital Transaction in India

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Abstract: With increasing complexities of financial service transaction between financial investors/parties; the need to evolve such transaction occurs in order to simplify the complexities for all the parties and help the end users to understand the simplify process to make their life easy. It is mandatory for the financial service organizations to boost the overall financial service offers and increase the digital services in order to reach a large of users that automatically boost the use of digital Financial Services. In This Research Paper, We are discussing the Impact of Covid-19 on Digital Financial Transactions in India. Evolution in financial technology is required in order to keep the companies sustain in competitive market as well as in order to provide lower cost alternative option to the customers in place of tried and tested methods. This paper also focus on the Covid-19 pandemic and the steps taken by WHO with regard to the pandemic, different modes of digital payment transaction, the significance of digital payment and also, The future in the digital payment system.

Keywords: Digital Transaction, Example of Digital Transaction, Methods of Digital Transaction, Covid-19 and World Health Organization, Impact on Digital Transaction, Significance, Future.

MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE : HIS ROLE IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

PARMOD KUMAR

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ABSTRACT - One of the most notable social reformers in India throughout the nineteenth century is JYOTIRAO GOVINDRAO PHULE. Jyotiba Phule rebelled against the unjust caste system under which millions of people had suffered for centuries and developed a critique of Indian social order and Hinduism. Many social and political philosophers launched movements against these systems and practices during this time. These intellectuals sought to improve women's status in social, economic, educational, and political spheres. These sociopolitical philosophers, including Mahatma Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and others, formed movements to promote equality for women, members of the underclass, and dalits. So, one of the first leaders who vehemently condemned gender inequity was Mahatma Phule. He truly was a remarkable thinker and truth-finder. He believed that only when each person sought the truth and changed as a result could human society stay content. He claimed that during British control, the common people had the chance to free themselves from the Brahmins' slavery. Caste and gender issues were raised by Jyotiba. He rose up in rebellion against the unfair caste system, which had long caused suffering to millions of people. His uprising against the caste system combined equality with social and religious reform. He became the unchanging representative of the impoverished sections in Maharashtra and was acknowledged as such throughout the entire country. He also attacked the British government's economic strategy, saying that it was generally adverse to the poor peasants. Phule sought to construct a society based on the values of individual liberty and equality in place of the oppressive Indian social system, and he would have preferred to replace Hinduism with a global religion. In India, Jyotirao Phule is regarded as a champion of women's education.

KEYWORDS - Autonomy, Contribution, Educational, Empowerment , Intellectual, Philosophy, Women.

Caste and Gender: A Study of P. Sivakami's Works

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Abstract: Sivakami's first Tamil Dalit novel The Grip of Change and the Taming of Women address many burning issues prevailing in the Indian society like social, political, economical and regional concerns. Butmost importantly her works deal with the question of rampant violence and prejudiced treatment of women especially of Dalit community is significant. Dalit women are traditionally projected as loathsome figures for their position at the lower rung of the social system. Thus their state of misery is said to be predestined as per so called Holy Scriptures in which they are presented as being detestable and good for nothing.

But this research aims at delving into the plight of woman due to both for being dalit and being woman which is result of caste system and clutches of patriarchy. This work delineates the genuine picture of dalit women which has faded in the gallery of Indian society. While depicting there state her works boldly

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endeavours to raise the unheard voice of women so as to demand justice for them. Thus her works instigate the whole system to feel urgency for taking immediate steps for the complete annihilation of injustice pervasive in the name of caste and gender. But what is worse is that instead of such unequal system which should be condemned harshly, is sanctified as the holy cow thus expecting no criticism.

Keywords: injustice, desires, gender, discrimination, patriarchy, annihilation, feminism, justice.

Role of Counselling on the Academic Performance of Post-graduate Students in Jodhpur

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Abstract: The term "stress" refers to the consequences of psychological and environmental factors on one's physical or mental health. Mental stress, which can be the result of both psychiatric disorders and the strains of daily life, contributes to oxidative stress in the body. College students' difficulties in transitioning to their new circumstances are a major cause for concern. Numerous studies have demonstrated that first-year students are more prone to deal with adjustment concerns such as hunger fluctuations, concentration difficulties, and feelings of depression. The goal of this study was to determine whether or not students majoring in health sciences who receive counselling have higher levels of academic success. Approximately one hundred MBA students were selected to participate in the study. Throughout the first year of their programme, individuals participated in individual counselling sessions led by college staff members. The proportion of students who pass increases after receiving counselling. According to the results of our study, academic counselling is a resource that can significantly enhance the overall academic performance of postgraduate students.

Keywords: Student Counselling, Stress, Academics, Performance.

Impact of Mining Activity on Environment: An Overview

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Abstract: Minerals are crucial for any country's development and economic prosperity, so many open and underground mines have been created. On the other hand, this has an impact on our environment both directly and indirectly. Using large machines to generate more with less effort increases environmental issues. Due to mining activities, there are more environmental issues, such as land degradation, loss of biodiversity and forest, soil contamination, surface and ground water pollution, air pollution, and noise pollution. Stakeholders and the government should be informed of the laws & regulations that fall under "The Environmental Protection Act, 1986" in order to lessen the issue. This paper evaluates the effects of mining on the environment, including soil degradation, air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, ecological disruption, health etc. and National Mineral Policy, 2019.

Therefore, a country's management of its mineral resources must be strongly connected to its entire economic development and preservation and conservation measures. Before major mining projects can be approved and carried out, the majority of countries around the world demand some environmental impact assessment (EIA), and the contribution of these two acts, Environment Protection Act of 1986 and The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, helps in reducing environmental pollution.

Keywords: Mining Impacts, National Mineral Policy, 2019, Environmental Protection Act, 1986, The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and EIA.

Renewable Wind Energy Resources Possibilities and Challenges: A Geographical Study with Western Rajasthan Perspective

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Abstract: Rajasthan's current wind power generation capacity is 1525 MW, and its total wind energy potential is about 5400 MW. Rajasthan stands in the fifth position in India and is emerging as an important destination for new wind farms. The wind energy potential in Rajasthan State is estimated to be about 18,770 MW at 100 M hub height as per the assessment of the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) and MNRE, GoI. The Jaisalmer Wind Park is India's second-largest and globally the fourth-largest operational onshore wind farm. This project is located in the Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan, Western India. The sandy air of the desert, which was once the cause of thunderstorms, is generating electricity today.

Key Words: Emerging, Onshore, Globally, Sandy Air, Wind Power.

**“New Education Policy -2020: An Analysis of Contributions in the Making of Self-Reliant India”*****Dr. Pradeep Kumar Singh**** Associate Professor (Faculty of Law) Madhav University, Raj.*

This New Education Policy envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India. Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential and developing and equitably providing universal access to quality education, which is the key to India’s continued ascent and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country. This global education development agenda is reflected in Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015. Then seeks to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” by 2030.

Today’s various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence and many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines, while the need for a skilled workforce, particularly involving mathematics, computer science, and data science, in conjunction with multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, will be increasingly in greater demand in becoming increasingly critical that children not only learn but more importantly learn how to learn. Education thus, must move towards less content and more towards learning about how to think critically and solve problems, how to be creative and multidisciplinary, and how to innovate, adapt, and absorb new material in novel and changing fields. Pedagogy must evolve to make education more experiential, holistic, integrated, inquiry-driven, discovery-oriented, learner-centred, discussion-based, flexible, and enjoyable. This Education policy of the 21st century aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country.

Key Words: Education Policy, Technological Advancement, Sustainable Development, Education.

CLIMATE CHANGE INFLUENCE ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN RAJASTHAN

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Abstract: Being the largest state of India in terms of area, Rajasthan economy depends largely upon agricultural activities. Here, agricultural activities which depend upon natural resources are vulnerable to changes in climate. Climate change refers to the long term changes in average weather pattern at local, regional and global level. Temperature and rainfall patterns are crucial factor in determining the changes in climate.

Rajasthan’s agricultural activities are mainly rain fed i.e. It depends upon monsoonal rainfall as agriculture irrigation facilities are not up to the satisfactory level. Rainfall pattern in Rajasthan are mainly due to monsoon but it also has some benefits and drawbacks due to Western disturbance rainfall during winter season. Changes in cropping intensity, agricultural productivity are also impacted by rainfall pattern along with the other factors too. Out of Rajasthan's 180 3.49 hectare net cropped areas about three fourth (75 percent) area is rain fed and only about 25 percent area is irrigated. Interestingly this 25 percent irrigated area contributes over 50 percent of the agricultural output of Rajasthan.

Hence this study intends analyze the present scenario in order to maintain the agricultural growth in Rajasthan. It is necessary to prioritize the available water resources management and optimize them through rain water harvesting, river interlinking, canal linkages etc. through proper policy intervention and its proactive implementation.

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Fertility control with Traditional Medicinal Plants: A review

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Abstract: Aim: Study of different medicinal plants used in control of fertility.

Background: Nowadays, population explosion caused by unintended pregnancies across the world becomes a serious concern for each and every people of the human society causing poverty, health problems, pollution and illiteracy, especially in developing countries like India. A number of contraceptive methods are in regular use to control fertility and birth rate, although, to achieve birth control and growth rate for sustainable rate, needs a new effective and safe contraceptive still needed. Nature always has been a source of remedies, many plants and their products have been used in modern pharmacopeia to control and manage different kinds of diseases. A number of traditional medicinal plants extracts have been explored in different countries in the world to evaluate effects on fertility in male and female animals and some of them have promising antifertility effects, since synthetic, hormonal and other contraceptives available for fertility control have some drawbacks and adverse effects in users. Survey of literature enumerates medicinal plants which have a potential to control fertility by action which interfere with the productions of gametes, affect reproductive systems of male and female, prevent conception or induced abortions. Aim of the present review is to provide essential information about different medicinal plants with their botanical names, common names and name of their family those have been reported with their antifertility activities.

Keywords: Population, antifertility, Medicinal plant, contraceptives.

COMPETENCY-BASED EDUCATION: AN INITIATIVE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY (2020)

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ABSTRACT: Today's employment industry demands competent employees in every sector. People who are creative, innovative and have 21st-century skills are more productive in their field. Our current education system is not developing these essential skills thus creating a gap between the world of education and the job market. The National Education Policy 2020 lays emphasis on developing of a competent individual according to industry requirements. This Policy focuses on the holistic development of child which includes the development and nourishment of essential skills such as communication, teamwork, creativity, critical thinking and cooperation. This requires to shift in focus from rote memorization to competency based education. Competency-based education prepares students for the future and for meeting the needs of society. It is based on learning outcomes that are essential for developing critical thinking, and reasoning skills and for successful employment. This new educational approach allows students to gain mastery over the subject according to their own pace and time before moving forward. Competency-based education consists of 3 components which are: Curriculum, Teaching & learning and Assessment. Central Board of Secondary Education according to NEP prepared plans for developing the curriculum and learning outcomes for competency-based education. CBSE is also organizing training programs and online courses for better understanding and successful implementation of competency-based education for principals and teachers. In this perspective the present paper discusses the concept and need of competency-based education. Paper also discusses the efforts put by CBSE for the successful implementation of competency-based education.

Keywords: Central board of Secondary Education, Competency-Based Education, Education Policy 2020,



Water quality evaluation employing the Water Quality Index and correlation matrix and analyzing the relationship of Fluoride exposure with groundwater in the villages surrounding the Jodhpur district of Rajasthan

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Abstract: The groundwater quality and fluoride poisoning of the many villages surrounding the Jodhpur district in Rajasthan are the subjects of this paper. A total of 60 triplet samples were collected from different locations between March 2021 and November 2021. To assess the water quality in rural areas, this study analyses Physico-Chemical parameters such as pH, Alkalinity, Turbidity, Electrical conductance, Total Hardness, Calcium Hardness, Magnesium Hardness, Chloride, Nitrate, and Fluoride. It also derives the Water Quality Index (WQI). The level of groundwater pollution was measured and compared to average values using the Bureau of India (BIS, 2009) criteria. Statistical analysis was used to determine the correlation coefficient between the several pairs of water parameters, and the study found a strong linear relationship and high correlation coefficient between them. The Fluoride concentration in these areas ranges between 1-6.5mg/l. The excessive concentration of fluoride has negatively affected inhabitants' quality of life and caused social disadvantages. Therefore, massive and rapid measures are needed to address this problem in order to promote sustainable health and development.

Keywords: Rajasthan groundwater quality, Fluoride, Physico-Chemical parameters, WQI, BIS,

Water pollution and Hydrologic impacts: a case study of Bandi River, Rajasthan.

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Abstract: Rivers provide innumerable ecosystem services to mankind. However, anthropogenic activities have inflicted a host of pressures to the riverine ecosystems and to the river hydrology itself. River hydrology is the study of the dynamic volumes of water within fluvial channels. Each river has a unique hydrologic signature—an outcome of the complex interactions between climate and the surrounding landscape, the geology and geomorphology, and the longitudinal, lateral, and vertical connections between the aquatic and terrestrial interface. Hydrology shapes channel and floodplain morphologies and organizes the physiochemical characteristics of lotic habitats in which riverine organisms are adapted. As such, hydrology is considered the master variable of river ecosystem organization; however, the interactions between discharge and other abiotic properties that shape riverine ecological communities are complex and has to studied in details to find out the impact of pollution on the river basin.

Water pollution is also one of the human induced consequences which is of serious concern. In this paper, an attempt has been made to evaluate the effects of water pollution on the hydrological parameters of river Bandi, Rajasthan. Pollution of the Bandi river and groundwater in and around the town of Pali, by textile dyeing and printing industries has taken serious proportions and its hydrologic impacts has to be researched in order to deal with the issue holistically. The study focuses on the impacts of pollution on the river hydrology and also the fundamental ecological processes, river water quality, effect on species composition etc. The paper also discusses management aspects and research needs for tackling the menace of pollution in Bandi river.

Keywords: River, Hydrology, Pollution, Bandi, Pali, Rajasthan.

CHANGING FEMALE WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION IN KARALI DISTRICT (2001-2011)

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Abstract: According to World Bank, "No Country can develop and achieve its full potential if half of its population is involved in non economic activities". Rapid economic growth of India along with its demographic dividend window has not transformed into increasing female workforce participation rate. Recent covid-19 situation has also adversely affected the female workforce participation rate. Due to socio-economic cultural values, labor force of females is not being properly utilized and limited this half the population towards mostly menial jobs and household works. According to ILO data, India's female labor



force participation rate 2021 was lower than the world average at 25.1 percent. Rajasthan state which has very low female literacy rate has also not performed well on this front. According to census 2011, out of total 29.9 million workforces, 18.3 million are males and only 11.6 million are females. In this scenario Karauli district of Rajasthan has only 38.20 percent female workforce out of total workforce.

This is study of labor participation rate becomes crucial for formulating policies and their proactive implementation for overall human resource development to generating employment and livelihood for the women population.

A Review on Endangered Medicinal Plants of Rajasthan and Their Metabolic Profiling

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Rajasthan is the largest state of India. A major part of the state is a dry region called the Great Indian Desert is located on the western side of Rajasthan; Oldest mountain range splits the state into two geographical zones-desert on one side and forest belt on the other side. Rajasthan has diverse flora, but several of the area's plants are endangered. The medicinal plant has been annihilated over the last two decades. The indiscriminate use of the extract of the plant for its medicinal use, unscientific, illegitimate and carelessness has resulted in its disappearance or risk of extinction. There are so many endangered medicinal plants cultivated in arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan named "*Commifera wightii*, *Calligonum polygonoides*, *Chlorophytum borivilianum*, *Tecomella undulata*, *Leptadenia reticulata*, *Ceropegia odorata*, *Heliotropium calcareum*, *Anogeissus sericea*, *Indigofera caerulea*, *Ammania desertorum*, *Dicliptera abuensis*, *Strobilanthes halbergii*, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, *Withania coagulans*, etc. Even after the emergence of modern medicine, in rural or urban area of Rajasthan and India plants have been used for medicinal purpose from ancient time. Plant medicine, also known as phyto-therapy. Inadequate supply of drugs, side effect of synthetic drugs and due to expensive treatment traditional medicine continue to be widely practised. Various parts of plant like stem, roots, leaves, flower, seed and bark are used to combat the disease because plants have antioxidant activity due to various type of secondary metabolites like flavonoids, alkaloids and steroids are used to inhibit the free radical ions.

Keywords: Calligonum polygonoides, The phog plant (Calligonum polygonoides), with its extensive root system, grows on sand dunes and acts as an effective sandbinder.

CYBER SECURITY AND SOCIAL MEDIA

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With each New Year, cybercrime continues to take on new forms, endangering data security. The most recent and problematic innovations, together with the new cyber tools and threats that are made public on a daily basis, are putting organisations to the test in terms of how they safeguard their framework, and how they need new frameworks and knowledge to do so. There is no perfect solution to cybercrimes, but we should do everything in our power to prevent them so that the future of the internet is safe. The term "cyber-security" refers to both the insecurity created by and via this new area as well as the procedures or methods used to make it (constantly) secure. To effectively check the internet, there must be a legitimate demand; otherwise, customers will not be able to use "data technology" in a practical way. If steps are not done to address the inevitable evolution in such a cyber-attack, the terrorist of the future will win the conflicts without firing a shot by pounding the nation's strategic basis.

The article focuses on the problems with social networking site cyber security because social media adoption among people and corporations is exploding. Applications for social networking sites include branding, social e-commerce, and digital marketing. A significant difficulty is the fact that the majority of users are unaware of the risks, and that their ignorance fuels an expansion of cybercrime. While highlighting government efforts to address this critical problem, the paper also makes some relevant recommendations that can be used by both individual users and the government in partnership with the private sector to create a cyber-safe digital environment.

Key Words: Social, Media, Cyber, Security.



Agroforestry and Sustainable Development

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Abstract: Agroforestry is a purposeful integration of trees on farmland. Around the world, it is practised by more than 1.2 billion people on approximately 10 per cent area of total agricultural land. Global concern for climate change, land degradation, pollution and food security has highlighted agroforestry as a key strategy to fulfil several environmental issues. The environmental benefit of the agroforestry are the protection of soil and water resources, micro climate and sequestration of carbon. Agroforestry reduces pressure on forest and it facilitates more efficient recycling of nutrients by deep-rooted trees on the site. It seeks to optimize positive interactions, such as mutualism and commensalism and to minimize predation on crops and livestock and competition within and between species. Positive interactions may reduce stress to plants and animals, enhance yields, retain soil, and capture water. Agroforestry is a potential approach to minimize unsustainable exploitation of forest and promotes production of fuelwood, fodder and timber in conjunction with agricultural crops on non-forest land which provides a vast scope for sustainable development.

A Study of Farmers' Awareness and Perception regarding Crop Insurance (With Special Reference to Jaipur District)

Rajiv Choudhary

Abstract: India is an agricultural based economy, where agriculture contributes approximately 16 -17% of GDP. Even after the so many innovations in the field of agriculture the majority of Indian farmers are still practicing the traditional ways of farming. The Indian agriculture sector is facing so many risks and uncertainties like excess or shortage of rain, natural calamities, global pressure, prices, non availability of seeds and fertilizers and government policies. It is too common in the India that farmers are not getting sufficient returns against their hard work and investment. So to protect the interest of farmers the government of India has launched crop insurance schemes but unfortunately most of the farmers are unaware of it.

The major objective of this research was to study the farmers' awareness and perception about the crop insurance. The study is done at Jaipur district and by using the purposive sampling a sample of 76 farmers was selected. The data was collected by using the survey method and it was analyzed by using MS Excel and SPSS 21.0. The mean score analysis revealed that farmers are not much aware of the crop insurance and they are not much willing to pay premium for the insurance schemes. It was suggested to run the awareness drive to make the customers aware of the crop insurance schemes

Key Words: Agriculture, Crop Insurance, Farmers' Awareness.

Dalit Movement in India: In the light of Dalit literature

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Abstract: Cleavages exist in every civilisation, and they are characterised by atrocities, injustice, exploitation, and subordination. These characteristics have been the driving force behind people's demands for justice and equality throughout history. The idea that everyone should be treated the same sparked individuals to organise resistance movements. In India, a social movement known as the Dalit Movement had a similar beginning as a protest movement. The Dalits also referred to as Atisudra, Panchama, or Outcasts, are considered to be one of the most oppressed and marginalised groups in the culture of India. They were compelled to give up long-held beliefs after being subjected to sociocultural marginalisation, economic suffering, and political exploitation over several decades.

As a consequence of this, individuals started to engage in resistance by publishing publications or establishing organisations such as the Dalit Panthers, which later evolved into the Dalit Movement. In this essay, an effort is made to emphasise the different aspects of Dalit existence that contributed to the formation of four unique genres of Dalit literature. These genres include fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and drama.

Keywords: Cleavages, Dalits, Depressed, Equality, Exploitation, Protest, Marginalization, Movement.



Gender Discrimination in Mahesh Dattani's play Tara

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Abstract: Mahesh dattani is a contemporary Indian playwright, and his play Tara depicts the separation of conjoined twins. This paper tries to flash the light on issues faced by women in society. Chandan, a brother of tara, belongs to the Indian Family. The play deals with the physical and emotional separation of Siamese twins. The play points out the deep-rooted patriarchal system in society. women act as a puppet in the hands of men and suffer a long way in the form of moral values. Bharati, being a mother of Tara, tries to favour Chandan. Through this play, Dattani exposes the insensitive behaviour of society towards physically disabled beings. Dr Thakkar is a professional man of science and technology who misuse his knowledge. He was the man who let tara life end only because of the bribe of a small piece of land.

A Study of Culture and Society in India and Religious Sentiments

Rameshwar

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ABSTRACT: It has been said that culture is the set of values, beliefs, and norms that a group of people share. Religion is often thought of as a subset of culture, but it can also be thought of as the source of culture. In India, religion is a very important part of life. There are many different religions practiced in India, and each one has its own set of values, beliefs, and norms. In order to study culture and society in India, one must first understand the religious sentiments of the people. India is a land of many religions, and each one has its own customs and traditions. The four main religions are Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism. While there are many similarities between these religions, there are also some significant differences. India is one of the most culturally and religiously diverse countries in the world. The study of culture and society in India is therefore a complex and fascinating task. However, the impact of sudden transition has damaged the ideas and value systems of many formerly dominant societies. While the Constitution of India makes clear that India is a secular nation, religious sentiments have long been used as a wedge issue between various religious communities, leading to heated debates and accusations that sow division and discord. In this paper, I will attempt to provide a brief overview of the cultural diversity and some of the major religious sentiments in India. I will also discuss some of the ways in which these sentiments are expressed in Indian culture and society. Religion is one of the most important aspects of culture and society in India. It is a way of life for many people and influences everything from the food they eat to the clothes they wear.

Keywords: *Cultural Diversity, Religious Sentiments, Values and Religious Development.*

TOURISM SUSTAINABILITY IN WESTRN RAJASTHAN: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JODHPUR DISTRICT

Dr Ranjeet Singh Budania, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography
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Abstract: Heritage Conservation is regarding entertaining places to life for everybody, maybe for a moment's inspiration, however generally because the starting of an extended voyage of discovery. Visiting a very important building, a good looking garden, an incredible stretch of rural area or lineation may be a life-changing expertise - an opportunity to attach with our emotional and religious aspect or to find new meanings and wonder within the world around us. We have a tendency to conserve for the longer term, commixture the most effective ancient strategies with innovative new practices and guaranteeing that the maximum amount as attainable, our properties and resources are open for everybody to beneficiate. These lovely places and collections provide opportunities for learning, creativeness and participation in natural and historic environments.

Cultural heritage provides vital links to the past at a dynamical designed surroundings and remains as a indicator for future coming up with and development. There is a key relationship between heritage and development that reflects the association between conservation, resurgence and property. Effective heritage managemenis regarding encouraging managed amendment – it's not regarding preventing applicable development or amendment to heritage



buildings or settings. Making purposeful, enticing and viable assets can increase their money and social capital for homeowners and also the community severally.

The city of Jodhpur isn't any exception to the national follow of unplanned development. The present techno-legal regime doesn't examine the structural safety of the buildings and structures proposed; solely architectural plans are examined and building permits are issued by the municipalities and development authorities. This follow has to be altered for the great of the individuals. Notwithstanding the municipalities and development authorities comply with examine structural safety of the planned constructions, there's no ability offered inside these bodies to look at structural safety.

Keywords: Tourism, conservation, heritage, sustainability, ecotourism.

Impact of Food Photography on Consumer Behavior towards Online Food Delivery Services

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Dr. Priyanka Daya Choudhary

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Abstract: The online food industry has seen tremendous growth in recent years. The consumer behaviour towards food services has also changed to a great extent. What can be more convenient than just to click luscious cuisine and get it delivered at doorstep. The delicious image of double-cheese pizza loaded with extra cheese toppings or *dum biryani* in golden bowl or the visual of *kadai paneer* with roasted paneer cube often makes mouth water and stimulates appetite. The mouth-watering food pictures create visual appeal and tempts consumer to place prompt orders. Further in online food ordering, food images draw consumer's attention and help them to understand the product to place orders conveniently. Therefore, it is imperative for online food service providers to include food photographs in their menu list and make it impressive. The present study contributes to the literature by investigating the impact of food photographs on consumer behavior. The focus of study is to carefully explore the relationship between food photos and consumer behavior in online food delivery services. The research findings based upon the data collected from respondents indicate that consumer prefer viewing food photos present in menu list than reading the text-based menu. Researcher observed that food pictures present in menu list influence the consumer's intent to order and have direct impact on consumer's buying behaviour in online food delivery services.

Keywords: *food photography, food delivery apps, visual appeal, consumer behavior.*

IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) ON STUDENT'S LIFE : A REVIEW

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Karanjeet Kaur *Assistant Professor, Shri Khushal Das University, Hanumangarh (Rajasthan)*

Abstract: In late 2019, there was a burst of a novel infectious coronavirus (SARS CoV2) which became global pandemic and named as Coronavirus disease (CoViD-19) by World Health Organization (WHO). In the starting phase of pandemic, lockdown was imposed in the entire world. Various levels of educational system such as schools, colleges, universities and private institution was impaired by deadly disease known as COVID-19. The world had to switch themselves to an online mode of teaching. In India, our education system was based on conventional/traditional method of face to face lecture in classroom. While some institutions have been started to move towards blended learning. Earlier, many institute fixed to their traditional approach but the pandemic had left no option for them. Both teachers and students were not aware of this modern method of teaching or e- learning. The pandemic left a huge number of negative impacts on each individual and every sector in the world. This article is designed to focus on the importance of online learning. Because by positivity, there is reduction in depression and stress, as a result one can be more energetic and ambitious. Positivity helps us grow and improve our health. This paper also grab attention towards the disadvantages of online learning. There is also a discussion on origin of COVID-19, what was the impact of this pandemic on student's life and which online portal were designed by the Government of India for students to continue thier studies.

Keywords: COVID-19, Lockdown, Students, Blended learning, Online mode, Portal.



RAVI PATEL

Abstract: Imagine someone named a committing a crime. then the judge decided that he should be imprisoned for so and so years. The people in jail doing good behave may be pardoned by court on ground of satisfactory behave. Unfortunately, a decides to violate the parole order by going to another state. That kind of defiant behavior will be considered as contempt of court in democracy.

In now a day we are facing a new type of bad activities. It comes from the group of people who are supposed to give news and information to the masses. We should talk role of media in democracy through discussing many examples like

**“Aarushi Murder Case”
“jessica lal murder case”
“Sheena Bohra Murder case”.**

Media has now transformed itself into a ‘janta adalat Adalats’ or ‘public court’ and started intervening in the proceedings of the court. The vital gap between the convict and accused is completely overlapped by the media by keeping act stack the cardinal principles of ‘presumption of innocence until proven guilty’ and ‘guilt beyond reasonable doubt’. Now debate happenings in electronic media is called media trail.

Many debates in media is conducted for the sake of ratings, fame and clout. Oftentimes media override the boundary of judiciary it is not good. when debate is conducted to raise a matter which is not in the trail or out of reach of “FIR”. This is good trail by media and for justice of the suffered people. This research paper will lament how media trails are nothing more than contempt of court. We should try in our democracy for fair trail and before the trail is concluded, he/she is innocent until before the trail is concluded, he/she is innocent until proven guilty.

Yoga Breath - Source of Life

Dr. Rekha bhardwaj (d.p.e) Ch.B.R.G. Govt. Girls College, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan

About the Breath:

In order to live and keep the body healthy, we require not only food and water, but also air to breathe. The air we breathe is even more important than eating and drinking. Without food we can survive several weeks. Without water we can survive for a few days. However, without breathing we can survive for just a few minutes. Our life begins and ends with a breath.

Within one breath, three phases can be distinguished, Inhalation, Exhalation, Pause in breathing.

Level 1: *"It takes time for a sprout to grow into a large tree. God-Realisation means that your whole being - every cell of your body, every breath, every corner of your consciousness and every glimmer of an idea - is filled with God's presence."*

Level 2: *"Your heart is like the ocean into which thousands of rivers pour without overflowing. Your mind is like the clear sky, endless and free, raised high above this world. Your being is like the tree that gives its shade and yields sweet fruit to all. The tree does not cling to its fruit, nor withholds them from those who throw stones. Like your heart, the tree offers its fruit to all, no matter into whose hands they fall."*

Level 3: *"There is no heaven and no hell, except in your own heart. Your own thoughts are simultaneously heavenly bliss and the torments of hell."*

Level 4: *"Yoga is the source of spirituality and spirituality is the basis of all religions. Yoga is the way to God."*

Level 5: *"When you call God from the depths of your heart day and night, He will come to you and take your life in His loving hands."*

Level 6: *"Create the right balance between material and spiritual life and you will possess two strong wings with which your soul can soar towards God."*

Level 7: *"The greatest happiness and the greatest gift from God is human life. A fool is he who does not realise this and carelessly wastes this precious gift. He acts like one who throws away a diamond as if it were worthless glass. Don't let your life trickle away like sand slipping through your fingers."*

Level 8: *"The more wisdom you possess, the more humble becomes your mind. The more understanding you develop, the more helpful become your actions. The more goodness residing in your heart, the more love you feel for everything."*

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NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP) 2020 ESCALATING EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS THROUGH VOCATIONAL

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ABSTRACT: India has been under the yoke of a harsh education system, despite the fact that it is the world's fastest growing economy and the country with the greatest working-age population. A significant demand for skill development has been identified in order to equip young people for their ideal careers. This is because the development of talents contributes to the progress of both the individual and the nation. A New Education Policy is introduced to replace the Root Education System and to introduce a more realistic style of teaching and learning. The NEP 2020 policy conveys that education is the most important factor prevailing in today's society and how vocational education is important for an individual's better career. It also states that youth employability will be increased through skill development and vocational education and training. Vocational education and training is needed to acquire skills, improve knowledge, and manage attitudes in preparation for successful employment in a certain occupation, professional field, or work culture. The primary objective of the research is to investigate NEP 2020 as well as the triumph situation of the Educational policy in order to determine the practical consequences in vocational education. The study also discusses the potential link between vocational education and the acquisition of employable skills.

KEYWORDS - New Education Policy, NEP 2020 Vocational Education, Employability Skills, Career and Skills Development.

INDIAN ECONOMIC ERA: THE POST COVID - 19 PANDEMIC IN MSME SECTOR OF ECONOMY

RESHMI SWAMI RESEARCH SCHOLAR

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Abstract:

The corona virus disease originated in China and soon it has spread to all the nations of the world. In India also it spread at a large level. Government has also taken many steps to check the disease and also declared lock down in March 2020. Government had provided various supports to the people including providing free foods, medicines and subsidies to the common people so that they can survive during this period. After lockdown all industries, business organisations have closed and wheel of the economy growth which was running at accelerated speed was stop and led to downturn and depression in every sectors of the economy because the aggregate consumption, aggregate production aggregate investment activities was hampered and GDP of the economy moved in negative direction.

The output declined and resulted in decreasing in gross domestic product of our country, employment especially in unorganised sectors. This led to decline in income, demand and further decline in production and investment. The present study is conducted to study about Indian economy era the post COVID-19 pandemic in MSME sectors after studying the secondary data. It presented the crystal-clear view of impact of this pandemic on MSME sectors. In the study statistical tools and techniques are applied for analysis and conclusion. On the basis of examination and finding recommendations are given to overcome this adverse situation.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, Sectors of Economy, Government, Industries, MSME

NEW EDUCATION POLICIES 2020 CHALLENGES AND ROLE IN REFORMING HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract:

Higher education must focus on producing decent, considerate, well-rounded, and creative people to meet 21st-century standards. Achieving personal goals and enlightenment, actively participating in society, and making a positive societal contribution are all made possible through higher education. It is the key to creating more thriving, socially active, cooperative communities and a happier, more unified, culturally advanced, creative, inventive, forward-thinking, and prosperous country. For decades, Indian higher education systems have been dealing with the following issue: several HEIs offer instruction in local languages, a lack of competitive peer-reviewed research funding across disciplines, an ineffective regulatory system, and large affiliating universities leading to low standards of undergraduate education, etc. Previous education policies had few limitations, as the new education policy has been framed to bring reforms in education. The government of India has made many recent amendments to the new education policy. It emphasizes institutional reform, comprehensive and multidisciplinary education, reimagining vocational education, and catalyzing high-caliber academic research across all fields through a new National Research Foundation. The primary goal of this study is to determine how new educational policies affect higher education and the adjustments needed following the previous educational system. This paper aims to highlight NEP 2020 and examine India 2.0's goal for a comprehensive educational system reform to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. This study is exploratory and is based on secondary sources. Findings are based on a systematic review of existing literature.

Keywords: New education policy 2020, India, Higher education, Indian higher education system.

Rural and urban dichotomy in the essay of Tagore “city and village” and “Swadeshi Samaj”

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Abstract

In recent years, capital has increasingly sought to engage with rural India by advocating for legislation that would make acquiring farmland easier for industrialists. Critics of the Ordinance ask, rightly, that landowners have more freedom in letting their lands be purchased for industrial purposes. There is also a larger issue of how cities and villages should relate to one another, in addition to the matter of farmers' consent. This ethical question was explored in Rabindranath Tagore's rich and provocative essay, City and Village (1924). It is still relevant today to reconstruct rural areas as Rabindranath Tagore envisioned them, in spite of the concept of 'smart cities'. Tagore was very conscious about environmental protection and his rural reconstruction programme was ecofriendly. He loved nature and could feel the worth of it. So, he was keen to frame up the programme of development in consonance with nature. Throughout this paper, we will examine the work of Tagore, "City and Village" and “Swadeshi Samaj” (1904), in which he illustrates the dichotomy between rural and urban areas in India and ideas of rural construction.

Keywords: rural, urban, industrialist, consent, environment, ecofriendly.

A STUDY OF PERCEPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL LEADERS ON CREATING OF GREEN COLLAR INDUSTRY THROUGH VOCATIONAL TEACHING IN SOUTHERN RAJASTHAN

SAGAR SHARMA

ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper gives a general overview of the respondents' views on the creation of a green collar industry by facilitating renewable energy jobs through vocational-technical high schools, graduate, and postgraduate university programmes. The respondents are the permanent teaching staff in the recognised state Universities of Southern Rajasthan. It aims to increase public awareness of green collar work in order to create a new social paradigm for sustainable development.

Importance: As we struggle with major issues like depleting natural resources, destroying the climate, ozone layer, and glaciers, changing the rhythm of the seasons, global warming, shrinking agricultural areas,

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and other adverse conditions brought on by the burgeoning human population, nature has become objectified and dominated by resource exploitation. All living things in the natural world are at danger because of these issues. In order to provide the energy needed to support modern lives, humanity must harness the capacity to develop truly renewable energy sources rather than directly depleting the natural resources. Educating the workforce and the leadership to actively promote green economies and jobs in the renewable energy sector is one facet of this effort.

Rising graduate unemployment rates in Rajasthan are being brought on by a real gap between the educational system and the labour markets. The state has a significant chance to create educational initiatives that aim to prepare the next generation for careers in this industry by educating green collar employees.

Proposed Research Methodology: *The nature of the current study is descriptive. The population of the permanent teaching staff employed by the state universities in Southern Rajasthan makes up the research's study population. The researcher suggests gathering the sample using a non-probability and purposeful sampling strategy. 50 people would make up the study's sample size. The researcher will conduct an opinion-based survey and collect data using a self-prepared questionnaire. Based on the findings, the study will also offer recommendations for improving educational paradigms.*

Limitations of the study: *The study's primary limitations are the sample area (permanent teaching staff of state universities) and sample size (50). (Southern Rajasthan). The outcomes would have been more exact and precise if both of these had been enhanced.*

Keywords: *Green collar industry, sustainable development, renewable energy jobs through vocational-technical education*

Air Pollution Affecting Human Health

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ABSTRACT: It is reported globally that ambient air pollution has seriously threatened human health. The AQI (Air Quality Index) of various cities in the country is at an alarming level. The major driving forces of air pollution in these cities are the resources of economic development, consumption of fossil fuels, furious urbanization, monstrously increasing motorisation, rapidly growing population and most importantly decreasing green coverage. In recent years, findings of many studies reported that along with various respiratory diseases and allergic problems, air pollution has imparted a very significant contribution to infant mortality, preterm birth and also the development of asthma in the neonates. In conclusion, air pollution has so many hazards to human health. So, it is advisable that improving the AQI (Air Quality Index) has an important and measurable human health benefits. Also, educating people about environmental health is advisable. **Key words:** Human health, air pollution, AQI, health hazard.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Saurabh

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Weather is the set of meteorological conditions - wind, rain, snow, sunshine, temperature, etc. - at a particular time and place. By contrast, the term "climate" describes the overall long-term characteristics of the weather experienced at a place. For example, Singapore, in the tropics, has a hot wet climate, while continental Mongolia always has cold winters. The ecosystems, agriculture, livelihoods and settlements of a region are very dependent on its climate. The climate therefore can be thought of as a long-term summary of weather conditions, taking account of the average conditions as well as the variability of these conditions. The fluctuations that occur from year to year, and the statistics of extreme conditions such as severe storms or unusually hot seasons, are part of the climatic variability. Some slowly changing climatic phenomena can last for whole seasons or even years; the best known of these is the El Niño phenomenon. Since the atmosphere connects all weather systems and all climates, it is sometimes useful to describe the atmosphere, oceans and Earth surface as the "global climate system". Because the climate system is in a



constant state of flux and has always exhibited natural fluctuations and extreme conditions, it is not possible to argue that any single extreme event is attributable to climate change. Only after a sufficient period and with hundreds of extreme events recorded can scientists determine if a specific event is within normal historical variation or is due to some other cause such as climate change.

Risk reduction. Specific steps should include collating and disseminating good practices; undertaking public information programmes on local and personal actions that contribute to safety and resilience; publicizing community successes; training the media on climate-related issues; developing education curricula on climate adaptation and risk reduction; supporting research programmes on resilience; and improving mechanisms for knowledge transfer from science to application for risk management in climate-sensitive sectors.

Measures can include incorporating climate risk-related considerations in development planning processes and macro-economic projections; requiring the use of climate risk-related information in city planning, land-use planning, water management, and environmental and natural resource management; strengthening and maintaining protective works such as coastal wave barriers, river levees, flood ways and flood ponds; requiring routine assessment and reporting of climate risks in infrastructure projects, building designs, and other engineering practices; developing risk transfer mechanisms and social safety nets; supporting programmes for diversification of livelihoods; and instituting adaptation activities in plans for recovery from specific disasters.

Micromorphological characters, Succulence and Water Use Efficiency of *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Delile: A medicinally important plant Seema Sen and Rachana Dinesh

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ABSTRACT: Aims and Objective: *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Delile of Zygophyllaceae family is known as 'desert date', is spiny shrub or a tree. It has wide distribution in tropical regions of Africa to India and is very common in open sandy plains near Osian of Rajasthan. It is traditionally used in treatment of various ailments *i.e.*, jaundice, epilepsy, gastro-intestinal disorder, asthma and fever. Aiming to expand the knowledge on this medicinal plant, this work has dealt to analyse the micromorphological characters, succulence and water use efficiency to check the adaptive strategies followed by it.

Methods: Micromorphological characters was estimated by using magnus pro software fitted on a light microscope of cannon, ecophysiological parameters by Li Cor photosynthetic portable system and Succulence by Delf's index as proposed by Larcher.

Results: Micromorphological variations in young and mature leaves were showed in tabular form at both the surfaces of leaves. Mature leaves were observed to be 70.4 % more succulent in comparison to young leaves and water use efficiency is also more for mature leaves in comparison to young leaves.

Conclusions: Results revealed many adaptive strategies followed by this plant to make it hospitable for survival in xeric conditions.

KEYWORDS: Water Use Efficiency, Micromorphological characters, Succulence, Young leaves, Mature Leaves, Adaxial surface and Abaxial surface.

Artificial Intelligence- Need Of The Marketing: A Review Study Dr Shilpa Parihar,

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Abstract: Technological advancement has led to automation and digitalisation. Artificial intelligence is one of the great innovations and advancements to date, yet the area is in continuous research. It is applied and experimented with in all segments and sectors. Artificial intelligence plays a crucial role in marketing, it is used in all stages of the marketing process, from gathering data, analysing data, market segmentation, positioning, promoting, customer reactions, and customer purchase process. Implementation of artificial intelligence has also improved the companies' relations with customers, the use of virtual assistants and chatbots solves many minor issues for the customers and marketers can invest their time and energy in



strengthening and conceptualising new ideas and theories. The following study was conducted to explore the existing literature about the use of artificial intelligence in the field of marketing and to explore the implication of implementing artificial intelligence. It is concluded that artificial intelligence is the most disruptive invention having both pros and cons. The use of artificial intelligence and human intelligence together can strengthen the companies' position in the market and companies can survive if they provide a good experience, product or services and don't break the trust of the customers.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Marketing.

Social Media: Cyber Risks, Attacks, and Mitigation Techniques

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Abstract- A social network is a social structure made up of individuals or organizations called nodes, which are connected by one or more specific types of interdependencies, such as friendship, common interest, exchange of finance, relationships of beliefs, knowledge, or prestige. Analysis from Keposis shows that there are 2.47 billion social media users around the world as of October 2022, equating to 59.3 percent of the total global population. In India, over 50 percent of India's population is accessing social networks. It is estimated that by 2025, these figures would increase to 67 percent of the country's population with the booming telecommunication industry. Owing to the rise of the huge numbers of users across the globe, and the popularity of the social media platform, business owners tap this market to promote their products and services with better options for targeting potential customers. With social media becoming a core platform for business, communication, and networking, adversaries have been targeting and compromising social media platforms with cyber-attacks. A cyber threat can be both unintentional and intentional, targeted or non-targeted, and it can come from a variety of sources, including foreign nations engaged in espionage and information warfare, criminals, hackers, virus writers, disgruntled employees, and contractors working within an organization. In the current paper, the researchers analyze the cyber security threat vectors to social media platforms, identify the risks and formulate recommendations to mitigate the attacks.

Keywords: social media, risks, attacks, vectors, mitigate.

Good Governance and Women Empowerment in India: Critical Analysis in reference of NIRBHAYA Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

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Abstract: The term good governance is used as successful achievement of the political and institutional goals. It relates to the process of development where the major concerns are to minimize the issues regarding human being development e.g. Human rights, civil culture, Economic development, Women Empowerment, Political and social rights etc. Since 2014 on 25 December every year good governance day observed in the country called "Sushashan Divas" on the birth occasion of former Prime Minister Late Shri A.B. Vajpayee Ji. Governance is an all-inclusive term covering various aspects of the organizations and structure of government which have an impact on the efficiency of government and the delivery of public services and incorporates accountability, transparency, financial devolution, political administrative and administrative vigilance to check corruption. For the beneficiaries of women the government has been adopted different schemes and programs.

The place of women in India has always been very important, and this is the reason that women here are considered to be the form of Goddess. Looking at the statistics, it is known that there has been an increase in the cases of female harassment in India since last few years. But the other positive aspect in this context is that the government has recognized the issues related to women and introduced different schemes to fight with the atrocities against the women and uplift their spirit, great opportunity for contribution in countries economy and development. various schemes and campaigns are being implemented by the Government of India from time to time for the empowerment of women. The national credit fund for women, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme, Ujjwala yojana and Nirbhaya Yojana are examples of such



schemes. Through these schemes, not only women empowerment has got a boost in the country but women have also got economic support. Therefore, both the above schemes are the best examples of good governance in the country. This paper will focus on the role of government in the empowerment of women, various schemes or programs initiated by the government of India and critical analysis of the policies of the government mainly Nirbhaya scheme or PMUY 2.0.

Keywords: Good governance, Women Empowerment, Welfare Schemes, Awareness, Wellness of women.

“Anticipatory Bail Laws in India in the light of Judicial Activism : A Study”

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ABSTRACT: The judicial interpretation of provisions of law is a major factor that shapes our legal system. There have been times when the situations necessitated a liberal approach as to the strait jacket interpretation of provisions of law, it is for these times and situations the term ‘judicial activism’ has been coined, to express the proactive role of our judiciary. Many times there has been criticism about proactive role of judiciary and how it impacts the independence of legislature and executive terming it as ‘judicial overreach’ and demanding judicial restraint. Yet it cannot be denied that the shaping of our legal system including the criminal justice system is an outcome of the judicial interpretations. E.g. the term ‘anticipatory bail’ is not defined anywhere in the code of criminal procedure, 1973, but it has been described by Supreme Court of India as “a bail in anticipation of arrest” in Balchand Jain Vs. State of M.P, 1977 AIR 366. Similarly Bail provisions have been interpreted in Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia Vs. State of Punjab, 1980 SCC (2) 565, pp 3-5 and recently in the year 2020 in Sushila Aggarwal’s case.

We see judicial activism during Covid 19 when the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India took the issue of over-crowding of prisons, as a matter of serious concern, by way of Suo-Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No.1/2020 – In Re: Contagion of COVID-19. The directions given in this writ petition by the hon’ble SC governs the bail provisions including Anticipatory as well as Regular bail. Apart from these directions, State Governments were directed to constitute a High Powered Committees.

Thus, Judicial interpretation of Bail matters especially the Anticipatory Bail matters has evolved the criminal law system and over the years it has synthesised into a combination of legislative intent and judicial activism.

Keywords: Judicial Activism, Anticipatory Bail, Criminal Law, Supreme Court, Covid guidelines, prisons and prisoners, high powered committees.

Law of Pollution regarding Health Hazards

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ABSTRACT:

The most basic indicators of health hazard are air and water pollution, noise pollution climate change, bad sanitation and Loss of biodiversity. Human Health is under threat from natural resources add to that human actions such as environmental pollution, deforestation etc have worsened the situation. Pollution of all kind can have negative effects on the environment and wildlife and often impact human health and well being.

Environmental laws are an important part of any governance body. It comprises a set of laws and regulations concerning air quality, water quality and other aspects of the environment. The environmental laws of India are guided by environmental legal principals and focus on the management of specific natural resources. The environmental law in India are a direct reflection of what was envisaged in the constitution. Environment protection is mentioned in the Indian constitution as part of Directive principals of state policy as well as fundamental duties . The government of India has made numerous acts to protect the environment and biodiversity . The Indian judiciary adopted the technique of Public Interest litigation for the cause of environmental protection.

Keywords: Health Hazard , Environmental Pollution , Environment Protection , Public Interest Litigation.



Sustainability through Health Promotion: A Gandhian Perspective

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Abstract:

The major concern of this paper is to underline the ideology of Gandhi regarding healthy living with context to historically subjugated, oppressed, and marginalized population on the whole. The paper is an account of Gandhi's views on health promotion and explores the scope of Gandhian way of living in improving the current scenario of healthcare in India. Literatures evince that role of Gandhi as a social thinker has not been valued much and his contributions in the field of health and education have never been fully acknowledged. Hence, through this paper we contend that it's imperative to comprehend Gandhi's standpoint regarding health promotion in order to bring inclusivity in the field of healthcare in India. It can be derived from the seminal works of Gandhi that he strived to present an alternative to the western civilization and in this process he attempted to use indigenous resources and traditional health practices that were long lost or ignored by the colonial government and almost forgotten by the local populace. Valuable examples have been drawn from some of his major works and insights have been traced from his experiments with health. The present study suggests that there is a need to incorporate Gandhian way of thought both in designing policies of health promotion and for motivating people especially women to adopt self-care.

Keywords: Gandhi, health promotion, India, sustainable development, women's health.

Traditional medicinal plants and green nanoparticles are rich source to develop contraceptives for future generation

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Abstract: Aim- Provide information on medicinal properties of plants used for fertility regulation in male and females, importance of green synthesis of nanoparticles used for different therapeutic activities with emphasis on fertility control to develop effective and safe contraceptive agents.

Background- Rapidly increasing population by unintended pregnancies across the world caused negative effects on natural resources, due to urbanization, pollution, deforestation leading to social economic imbalances and political tension now becomes a major concern of the peoples of all walks of life. It is estimated that the world population cross 8 billion while Indian population reached at 1.40 billion. Since uncontrolled population affects economy and environment, now becomes a threat to mankind existence. However many contraceptive methods available and used by peoples but due to some negative effects in users there is great needs to develop contraceptive agents from plants source, which could be easily available, safe and economic.

As a source of medicine, traditional medicinal plants have always been very important, since used in almost all cultures of civilizations around the world. From survey of literature and present review it can be concluded that plants are very useful as a rich resources of medicines for cancer, diabetes, microbial infection etc. Hurdles faced by the uses of herbal medicine have overcome by the use of herbal nanoparticles because of their small size, high loading capacity and can cross the physiological barrier. Green nanoparticles are the new future for controlling fertility.

Keywords: Antifertility, Nanoparticles, Population, herbal.

Gender Inequality and Justice in India: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract: Gender Inequality and differences existed in almost all societies of the world and hence the problem regarding gender inequality in India is not a recent development. In India, the notion of gender justice is not a new phenomenon. Women have been subjected to gender inequality and differences in every aspect of their lives. In the era of modernization, women still face discrimination in various fields. They are often subjected to inequality in multiple areas and still face issues such as sexual harassment, forced

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prostitution, dowry, and many more. However, The Constitution of India laid down specific provisions and laws to eradicate the concept of gender inequality between men, women, and the third gender in socio-economic, political, legal, and another aspect of life. I put emphasis on the Preamble of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental duties and certain judicial pronouncements. The paper seeks to critically analysis the constitutional provision relating to gender equality and analyse the general issues and problems faced by women in society. Here arises the question of gender neutrality which I have dealt with in my paper.

Key words: Gender inequality, fundamental rights, critically analysis, etc.

FISHES DIVERSITY OF THE NARMADA CANAL REGION IN THE THAR DESERT

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Biodiversity refers to the diversity of all forms of life on the Earth, ranging from microorganisms to macroorganisms. It is an important part of nature that helps fulfill the needs of humans and other living beings. Thar desert is one of the most diversified ecosystems. Barmer and Jalore districts are the two largest districts of the Thar desert and have a lot of biodiversity. Narmada canal enters into Rajasthan from sillu village of Sanchore tehsil. Narmada canal spread both in the Jalore and Barmer districts. We observed the diversity of fishes in the Narmada Canal, its distributaries, and ponds in the Thar Desert during the study period. We noted a total of 7 species in the study area out of which five species are found in the canal water and three species are found in the pond water. Out of six species, two species are found in both canal and pond water. The study was conducted from September 2020 to August 2022. We applied the direct observation methods. Nikon Coolpix p900 camera and binoculars were used for the photographs and better identification. Conservation policies are necessary to protect the natural resources.

Key words – Fishes, Diversity, Narmada canal, Thar Desert

RIGHT TO LIFE IN CLEAN ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA

Sunil Kumar, Guest Faculty, Faculty of Law, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

Since ancient times, the right to a clean and healthy environment has been the centre of philosophical debate. For human development to occur, an environment must be clean and healthy. The topic of the right to the environment has been discussed in relation to human rights for a very long time.

This Article seeks to clarify the relationship between the right to a healthy environment and the right to life as guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution. If a person is healthy, not at risk for health problems, and is not stopped from exercising his other fundamental rights, he will actually wish to continue living a decent and happy life. Additionally, if the person lives in a healthy atmosphere and his environmental elements are clean, he may be able to maintain his health. We genuinely desire fresh water to drink, clean air to breathe, the right to live in peace, and other things. We only receive these things from nature. As a result, one prerequisite for continuing with a decent existence is to protect their environment.

In order to cover all the concepts, my article will analyse the Right to Life as defined by Article 21 of the Constitution and how it has, first and foremost, evolved over time. The researcher will discuss ways that India's legal remedies can protect the environment and human health.

Keywords: Environment, Right to Life, Clean Environment.

Climate Change and Human Health

Dr. Sunil Kumar, Lecture in Geography, Sirsa (Haryana)

Abstract: Globalisation of Trade, Sports, diseases, Currency as well as virus is common. Now climate change is a global process, its impact may affect communities by different and unequal ways. Some of these effects are relatively direct but some effects are less direct and involve shifts in our environment that, in turn, can affect human health. Fluctuating temperatures and other changes affect people globally. Population, climate change and biodiversity loss are closely linked.



Covid-19 Pandemic and its Impacts on Differently Abled People

Sunita Choudhary, Research Scholar, MDS University

ABSTRACT:

Covid-19 pandemic has affected all walks of the society, but it had a disproportionate and much severe impact on differently abled people. Differently abled people have faced significant hurdles to employment, education, and healthcare historically, but the pandemic has compounded the hardships faced by them many folds. People with disability saw a much higher likelihood of death due to the virus exposure compared to people without disability. There are four major challenges faced by differently abled people as a result of the pandemic, increased risk of life because of the corona virus exposure and underlying health conditions amplified as a result of the disease, they have been met with lost wages and long term unemployment, hurdles in the routine hospital visits due to unavailability of healthcare providers and increased risk of virus exposure in the hospitals and obstacles in the rehabilitation process due to nationwide lockdown to curb the pandemic. Differently abled people have a higher necessity of healthcare services than an average person but because of the dearth of doctors and caregivers during covid-19, they had to settle with either no care or low-quality care which elevated their other health risks. Mental health cases also got amplified because of increased economic hardships as a result of lost employment and forced isolation and lack of social participation to restraint the virus. People in rural areas were hit even harder by the lockdown. Due to lack of public transportation during lockdown and absence of personal vehicle, they lost access to hospitals and other necessary services. In this paper, we will touch upon some of these challenges faced by differently abled people.

KEYWORDS: Persons with disabilities, health care, economic hardships, unemployment.

Urbanization and the challenges of Water Sustainability

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The study has an imperative focus on the effects of growing urban life and its impacts on water resources in Jaipur urban and rural area. Urbanization results in a range of socio-economic changes in addition to the movement of people to cities. Many of these influence water resource use and agriculture.

An increase in urban population increases the demand for drinking and industrial water and also the water used in domestic purposes. The main sources of water in urban areas of this region are Bisalpur Water Project and some other regional water resources. On the other side in rural areas the source of water is mainly ground water resources.

Rapidly decreasing of ground water resources, inappropriate water-supply chain and rapid growth of population makes the region vulnerable for the management and demand of water resources for this region. This work provide the detailed information and analysis of water demand in the area and how or what are the possible ways to meet the demand of water resources.

The Magical Combo: Sustainable Development in Chemical Science

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Abstract: The concept of sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways, but at its core is an approach to development that looks to balance different and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations we face as a society. The United Nations has defined sustainable development as "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The United Nations Conference on Human Environment (1972) first Introduced Sustainable Development as a global issue. This conference proclaimed that protection and improvement of the environment is Essential for human wellbeing, and acknowledged that in developing Countries many environmental issues arise from under-development and the natural growth of population. All too often, development is driven by one particular need, without fully considering the wider or future impacts. We are already seeing the damage this kind of approach can cause,



from large-scale financial crises caused by irresponsible banking, and to changes in global climate resulting from our dependence on fossil fuel based energy sources. The longer we pursue unsustainable development, the more frequent and severe its consequences are likely to become, which is why we need to take action now. Innovation has become the new buzzword across the globe. International organizations, governments, corporates, academia and civil society see it as the answer to major contemporary challenges. Societies and economies are under pressure from a set of profound changes: economic transformation such as globalization, new industrial geography, liberalization, commercialization and privatization; political transformation such as the rise of a multipolar world and loss of sovereignty of nation states; technological revolutions in informatics, biotechnology, **Chemical Science** and global environmental change.

Key Words: sustainable development, informatics, biotechnology, economic transformation, globalization.

DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELL: A NOVEL TECHNIQUE FOR SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION

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Abstract: Due to their scientific significance in the field of energy conversion, dye sensitized solar cells (DSSC) have attracted a lot of attention in recent years. Currently, DSSC use natural, organic, and metallic dye. Metal free natural dyes have emerged as a viable substitute because they are less expensive, easier to prepare, and environmentally benign than rare and expensive Ru-based dyes. Synthetic dyes are more effective and long-lasting when used as a sensitizer for DSSC. Unfortunately, they are relatively costly and hazardous. Due to these drawbacks, natural dyes and other alternative sensitizers are now more accessible. Through a straightforward extraction technique, natural dyes are substituting expensive chemical synthesis methods and cutting down the high cost of metal complex sensitizers. Natural dyes are plentiful and simple to extract from flower petals, fruits, leaves, roots, seeds, and barks. The efficiency of natural dyes is not up to the mark primarily due to the photoinstability of natural dye in the presence of sunlight that causes photodegradation. The photo stability of the DSSC sensitizer material must be capable of undergoing multiple redox cycles without breakdown. The interaction of natural dyes with photoelectrodes is the main cause of the stability problem. To improve the stability and effectiveness of DSSCs a single natural, organic dye and the combination of several dyes are to be used for fabrication of new dye sensitized solar cell.

Keywords: Dye sensitized solar cells, Natural dye, Sensitizer, Synthetic dye.

A Study of Farmers' Awareness and Perception regarding Crop Insurance

(With Special Reference to Jaipur District)

Vanshu Nitharwal

Abstract: India is an agricultural based economy, where agriculture contributes approximately 16 -17% of GDP. Even after the so many innovations in the field of agriculture the majority of Indian farmers are still practicing the traditional ways of farming. The Indian agriculture sector is facing so many risks and uncertainties like excess or shortage of rain, natural calamities, global pressure, prices, non availability of seeds and fertilizers and government policies. It is too common in the India that farmers are not getting sufficient returns against their hard work and investment. So to protect the interest of farmers the government of India has launched crop insurance schemes but unfortunately most of the farmers are unaware of it.

The major objective of this research was to study the farmers' awareness and perception about the crop insurance. The study is done at Jaipur district and by using the purposive sampling a sample of 76 farmers was selected. The data was collected by using the survey method and it was analyzed by using MS Excel and SPSS 21.0. The mean score analysis revealed that farmers are not much aware of the crop insurance and they are not much willing to pay premium for the insurance schemes. It was suggested to run the awareness drive to make the customers aware of the crop insurance schemes

Key Words: Agriculture, Crop Insurance, Farmers' Awareness.



Green Economy and Renewable Energy Focusing on the Biomass Energy Source

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Abstract: Since conventional energy resources are major source of CO₂ emission, over reliance on fossil fuels has raised questions on environmental sustainability. On way to address these multi-faceted issues of conventional energy sources, the sustainability of energy and environment is through the green economy approach. As such, this paper aims to discuss the concept of green economy in relation with renewable energy. The interdependence of green economy and environmental quality as well as the compatibility of green economy approach with the notion of sustainable development are demonstrated in the paper. Green economy approach fulfils the methodological gaps that exist in the growth models. It is believed that the best economic tool to attain sustainable development goals is by integrating social, economic and environmental elements. Furthermore, energy is believed to be a significant player in determining the greenness of the economy and sustainability as it has economic and environmental value. In addition, this study illustrates the significance of biomass energy resource and CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion. The illustration framework justifies that biomass is the determinant renewable energy source to be a proxy for renewable energy resources. Similarly, it justifies that CO₂ emission of energy sector is considerably significant to represent the CO₂ emissions of the atmosphere.

Keywords: biomass, energy, environment, green economy, sustainability.

GENDER INEQUALITY AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE RAJASTHAN TRIBE AREA

Dr. Vikram Mali

ABSTRACT: Social development must take place before economic progress can be stable and long-lasting. As a result, the social, as well as economic dimensions of economic growth and productivity, are equally crucial. The most urgent social concern is inequality. These conditions are strangling individual wealth and economic progress. The percentage of women in the world's population is over 50%. According to the 2011 Census, this percentage in India is approximately 48.27. A nation with such a large percentage of women nevertheless lags behind in terms of their position and empowerment. Tribal or primitive civilizations, which make up about 8.9% of the nation's population overall, are in a worse state.

To eliminate inequality and boost social performance, more effort and money are required. The development of social measurement and global statistical norms in social fields is a component of this transition process. While we are all part of the 21st century, the tribes in Rajasthan still live a traditional lifestyle, and there is still gender disparity among them. Tribal women still experience various social and cultural limitations in their daily lives, yet despite these limitations, they are nevertheless powerful, or, more precisely, their work is not acknowledged.

Numerous women are employed by various organizations in the state of Rajasthan, but despite this, they still face numerous social obstacles, including workplace harassment and unequal pay. Without the advancement of women and the promotion of gender equality, it would still be impossible for a country to advance. Government and non-government organizations support a number of initiatives to reduce gender inequality in Rajasthan, including free education for girls, loans, and other support for women's organizations, widow pension schemes, SHGs, women's FPOs, and others to advance women's empowerment in the state.



Modes of Dehumanization in Existential Poverty

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Abstract: The concept of Existential poverty deals with, material poverty as well as dehumanisation and protection of fundamental human right, the right to dignity and decent life. It is believed that the wealthy have enough to meet their needs they should take upon themselves to give their excesses away voluntarily. Usually low- socioeconomic status people are seen as money wasters who thrive on the welfare schemes run by the government from taxpayer's money. Consequently, this attitude of elite is dehumanizing or animalizing a vast chunk of human population. Humanism is the system of thought in which human interest, values and dignity is held dominant. It is attitude of man towards mankind, to see man in totality of his existence. There are many writers in Indian Writing in English who have dealt with the themes of untouchability and other social evils, which result into marginalization. The thrust is on the evolution of the society in which the haves and have nots both can enjoy happily the bliss of human life. In detention camps insufficient food, hard labor, lack of medicines, inhuman derogatory use of language, fear, anxiety, malnutrition, pandemics are the hallmarks of human living in most inhuman conditions. Other modes of dehumanization are domestic violence, casteism, racism, prostitution, bonded labor, detention camps, child labour and social evils like dowry, sati pratha, untouchability etc. Existential poverty is the root cause of all social evils because it leads to one or the other form of dehumanisation. If we are silent spectator of this social injustice, are we also not responsible for it?

Keywords : Existential poverty, Dehumanization, Marginalization, Right to dignity.

A Comparative Study of New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 with Existing National Policy of Education 1986

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Abstract: The National Education Policy 2020 is a welcome and ambitious re-imagination of India's education system into a modern, progressive and equitable one. Successful execution of this policy calls for dramatic simplification of decision-making structures and re-prioritization of budgetary resources in months and years to come. It was found that one of the main objectives of NEP 2020 is to increase student's enrollment in all educational institutions such as elementary school, professional and higher education by 2030. Higher education is an important aspect in deciding the economy, social status, technology adoption, and healthy human behavior in every country. Improving GER to include every citizen of the country in higher education offerings is the responsibility of the education department of the country government. National Education Policy of India 2020 is marching towards achieving such objective by making innovative policies to improve the quality, attractiveness, affordability, and increasing the supply by opening up the higher education for the private sector and at the same time with strict controls to maintain quality in every higher education institution. The NEP of 1986 aimed promoting minority education, education for women equality, education of SC, ST and backward sections and emphasis was more given towards equal education opportunities and education to all sections of the society. This new education policy has given highest priority in solving the problem of school dropouts and adopts an array of meticulously formulated strategies based on micro planning and applied at the grass root levels of all over the country. The NPE 1986, which created a pool of educational system and trained human resources who contributed to the value chain of development but NEP 2020 aspires of creating human resources who will generate value propositions. In an online survey conducted across 1103 students in India, nearly 96.4% were optimistic about the results that come out of the implementation of new policy. The NEP, which is designed to ease the burden of classroom teaching and examination on students, will play an important role in creating the future of the country.

Keywords- National Education Policy (NEP), Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Higher education.

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“ASPECTS AND PERSPECTIVES FOR DELINEATING THE RURAL-URBAN FRINGE: AN AHMEDABAD URBAN AGGLOMERATION”.

Vrinda Ojha¹, Shital Shukla²

ABSTRACT: The rural-urban periphery area is a variable geographical zone generated by the impact of urbanization at the city's outer limit, i.e. exceeding the municipal (Ahmedabad municipal corporation) or any other governmental perimeter of a city. This is a significant in the subject of urban geographical area because it generates a complicated pattern of geographical dispersion and changing social, cultural, economic, and ecological circumstances across time. The rural-urban periphery area denotes the geographical expansion of a metropolis into the outskirts. When one considers the complicated web of transition, the demarcation of rural-urban fringe areas seems critical. However, determining the ideas and methodologies for distinguishing the urban-rural divide is a stimulating challenge for a researcher. In view of the foregoing facts, the purpose of this article is to construct the theoretical framework for the principles and methodologies to be used in identifying the delineation rural-urban fringe region. This report is based on the prior work of various national and international urban specialists. As a result, this study is concerned with the suitable factors or characteristics to be utilised in determining the rural-urban fringe zone of Ahmedabad urban agglomeration. This necessitates defining and selecting adequately effective criteria or characteristics to utilise in determining a rural-urban fringe area in the circumstances of Ahmedabad urban agglomeration.

Keywords- Rural Urban fringe, Urbanisation, Sustainable Growth, Urban Expansion, Transport Utility,.

Impact Of Skill Development Programme On College Students

Shikha khichi

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ABSTRACT: Youth are the future of the nation. India enjoys the demographic dividend of the youth population but still lags in meeting the industry needs. The number of college graduates passing every year is increasing but the employment gap still exists. College students are equipped with theoretical knowledge and need to be made aware of the practical environment. The curriculum of the colleges also needs to be changed to be updated with the market demand. Skill development programme act as a catalyst to bridge the skill gap and meet the industry's needs. The research is done with the help of secondary data published in various journals, reports and newspaper articles to study the impact of skill development programmes on college students. It was found that skill development programme aid students in upgrading their skills and make them aware of the market demand. Continuous updates and improvements in the programmes are required. **Keywords:** skill development programme, skilled youth, college students.

ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE) AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION: AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT: With the rapid advancement in technology and competition growth amongst technological giants leading to development of new, handy and automated engineering equipment has increased concern over used and obsolete products especially in developing countries like India. It is pertinent to mention that, E-waste or electronic waste growing exponentially with hazardous effects demands legislations in this regard for administering proper end of life management for these post consumptive products. It has been observed that, the exponential growth of E- wastes have led to manifold problems including the problem of massive amount of hazardous waste and other wastes generated from electric products. These hazardous and other wastes pose a great threat to the human health and environment. The issue of proper management of wastes, therefore, is critical to the protection of livelihood, health and environment. It constitutes a serious challenge to the modern societies and requires coordinated efforts to address it for achieving sustainable development.

This paper attempts to provide an insight into this relatively new concept of e-waste, its generation in India and the environmental and health concerns attached to it. Moreover, it deals with the present legal

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framework and highlights the e-waste recycling economy in the thriving informal and the nascent formal sector. Lastly, the paper also looks into the global trade in e-waste and the international scenario in this regard. **Key Words:** E-Waste, Environment Pollution, Hazards, Legal Regulation, International Trends.

New Education policy

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The year 2020 has brought a drastic and vast change in our education system across the globe. Recently a new education policy was adopted by government because many deficiencies were present in the old education policy. The new education policy will provide the latest and updated advantages and opportunities for education system. The students who are starting their admissions to the Indian schools after the introduction of new education policy will get different benefits and advantages. With the origin of this new economic policy the upcoming education system will be more holistic, flexible and also it will be more multidisciplinary. With the help of this policy the children who are in the age of 3 to 6 years will get proper high quality standards and extraordinary benefits. And even also through this policy the students who are spending a huge amount of money in terms of dollars will get a high global standard. As we know that there is a severe education crisis, because the students are spending a lot of money in colleges or schools but they are failed to get a basic skills and knowledge.

The main objective of this paper is to analyze and describe the latest provisions and management practices at higher education level as well as outlines the basic features of NEP and to find out the impact of this policy in our current education system and also identify the various gaps which are existed in our currently scenario of our prevailing education system of India and through this policy, India will definitely achieve the sustainable development goal of 2030 by ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education. The paper will also try to find out the three major aspects of the policy – curriculum, language, and students, for the senior secondary education sector. This paper will also discuss the recent trends and opportunities related to NEP 2020. It was found that most of people consider the policy as a positive and welcoming step.

Keyword : New education policy 2022 highlights, curriculum courses, provisions and management.

“Export Promotion in India: A Comparative Study of India's Foreign Trade in Pre and Post Reform Era.”

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Abstract: India is a country full of natural resources and it has been found from the various discoveries that it is indulged in cross-border trades from the beginning of civilization. The country is one of the prime suppliers of various products to various other countries. On the other side, for some products like Crude oils, gases, petrol, diesel, and some defence-related equipment, India is dependent on other nations. The objective of the present research paper is to reveal the study of Indian foreign trade in the Pre and Post Reform periods. **Keywords** – Export Promotion, Foreign trade policy pre & post reform.

Impact of Textile Effluents on Soil and Water in and around Pali, Western Rajasthan, India

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Abstract: Pali is one of the major clusters of Rajasthan because of largest number of dyeing and printing units. The study was carried out to investigate the spatial effects of industrial effluents on physico-chemical properties of soil and water around textile industrial area of Pali. Four sites were selected for collection of samples from different locations. The physico-chemical analysis was done and present reveals that these effluents contain largely alkalis, residual dyes, soluble salts, organic carbons, oil and heavy metals etc. Textile industries discharge effluents without any proper treatment into surrounding Bandi River and agricultural land. This lead to water becomes unfit for drinking and several other processes like irrigation while agricultural soil become polluted and infertile. It affects aquatic environment and human beings of surroundings. Thus there is need for treatment of textile effluents before they are discharged into the environment.

Key words: Textile industry, Physico chemical, Soil, Effluents, Irrigation, Pollution etc.

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The solid-waste management's

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Abstract:

The solid-waste management, the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. Improper disposal of municipal solid waste can create unsanitary conditions, and these conditions in turn can lead to pollution of the environment and to outbreaks of vector-borne disease—that is, diseases spread by rodents and insects. The tasks of solid-waste management present complex technical challenges. They also pose a wide variety of administrative, economic, and social problems that must be managed and solved.

MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE: HIS ROLE IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT **PARMOD KUMAR**

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ABSTRACT - One of the most notable social reformers in India throughout the nineteenth century is JYOTIRAO GOVINDRAO PHULE. Jyotiba Phule rebelled against the unjust caste system of Hinduism. Many social and political philosophers launched movements against these systems and practices during this time. These intellectuals sought to improve women's status in social, economic, educational, and political spheres. These sociopolitical philosophers, including Mahatma Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and others, formed movements to promote equality for women, members of the underclass, and dalits. So, one of the first leaders who vehemently condemned gender inequity was Mahatma Phule. He truly was a remarkable thinker and truth-finder. He believed that only when each person sought the truth and changed as a result could human society stay content. He claimed that during British control, the common people had the chance to free themselves from the Brahmins' slavery. Caste and gender issues were raised by Jyotiba. He rose up in rebellion against the unfair caste system, which had long caused suffering to millions of people. Phule sought to construct a society based on the values of individual liberty and equality in place of the oppressive Indian social system, and he would have preferred to replace Hinduism with a global religion. In India, Jyotirao Phule is regarded as a champion of women's education. In 1848, he and his wife Savitribai Phule established the first school for girls. He made significant contributions to the problems of women and advocated for widow remarriage and against child marriage. He brought up the issue of women's oppression, and his ideas on how to end it through women's own initiative and autonomy place him in the same category of other male feminist scholars. In this essay, I try to analyse Mahatma Phule's ideas and his fundamental philosophy regarding the empowerment and educational efforts which were done by him for women in Indian society.

KEYWORDS –

Autonomy, Contribution, Educational, Empowerment, Intellectual, Philosophy, Women.



The Impact of the Agricultural Sector on the Lives of Rajasthan's Indigenous Women (A Case Study of Ghoomer Mahila Samiti)

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ABSTRACT:

Indigenous Women are pioneering the development of creative agricultural solutions. In India, agriculture accounted for the majority of the GDP. Agriculture accounted for 18–20% of India's GDP. Women are pioneering the development of innovative agricultural solutions in rural Rajasthan. Many other states have created agricultural businesses using various technologies like droning technology, smart farming processes, deep irrigation, greenhouse farming, etc, but we have not kept up with them since our independence due to illiteracy, technical advancement, and so on. There is a need to encourage women-only FPOs in order to increase female involvement, improve access to resources and services, and sustain higher income.

Many women form groups and engage in agricultural and humanitarian activities, but due to cultural constraints and distance from government assistance groups, they face challenges. That's the reason or real fact; we may also look at the downfall of the instabilities today, especially among indigenous or tribal women in Rajasthan, from the perspective of women's empowerment theories of the 21st century in India. Consider the following federation as an example.

A federation with the goal of promoting the social and economic welfare of underprivileged tribal families, Ghoomar Mahila Samiti was registered under the Societies Act of 1958. A group of 4,360 tribal women from Bali Block in Pali District make up Ghoomar Mahila Samiti. Samiti's long-term goal is to provide the final mile of tribal people with improved access to healthcare and educational opportunities. They are engaged in agricultural activities using natural resources, such as producing thalis from tendu leaves and Gulal's from leftover flowers from temples.

Keywords: Agricultural business, Indigenous women in agriculture sector, technical advancement, TSP area, social and cultural barriers, innovation in agricultural industries.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN RAJASTHAN: A BRIEF DISCUSSION

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Abstract: Human rights are the basic requirement to increase the self- esteem of women. In this paper, the rights received by women and their current status have been studied in the contest status of Rajasthan. There has always been gender-based discrimination against women in male dominated society. Evils of female slaughter, female feticide, child marriage, witch system, polyandry, ban on widow marriage, sati practice, domestic violence, sexual offenses etc. are mentioned in the literature of Rajasthan and women had to face gender discrimination in the socio-economic, political and religious sphere. But after independence, the rights of women have been protected by the implementation of the constitution and many laws passed by the state government have and women are given equal rights as men. This study is mainly best on secondary data sources and literature. It is clear from this study that after independence, many constitutional provisions and laws passed by the government have greatly improved the status of women and the use of women's rights. In conclusion, the status of women has definitely improve due to the efforts of the government, but due to lack of awareness and conservative thinking, the status of women in the weaker sections of the society is not good even today. Therefore, along with the government, society also needs to work on women's rights.

Keywords: Human rights, Self-esteem, Gender discrimination, Socio-economic, Weaker sections.



Factors affecting Climate Control

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ABSTRACT

Climate is weather condition of an area for a particular period of time and weather is a atmosphere of a region for a shorter period of time. There are basically six major controls of the climate of any place.

- 1. Latitude:** Due to the curvature of the earth, the amount of sun rays varies at every latitude. As 0° latitude i.e. equator receives direct sunrays results in tropical areas and just above this lies sub – tropical areas which receives slant rays, so the temperature here is moderate. Areas at higher latitude observe weak solar insulation results in Frigid Zone.
- 2. Altitude:** At higher altitude i.e. as we goes up from the surface of the earth atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decrease. Eg: Temperature at hill stations or Himalayas.
- 3. Pressure and wind system:** The pressure and wind system depend on the latitude and altitude of the place. Thus it influences the temperature and rainfall pattern.
- 4. Distance from the sea:** Coastal areas have moderate climate as compared to the interior land. Hence the climate of these areas depends on sea temperature.
- 5. Ocean currents:** Ocean current is a pattern of water flowing in ocean in a definite direction. There are two types of ocean currents-
 - a. Warm Ocean current:** These currents originate near equator and move towards poles.
 - b. Cold Ocean current:** These currents carry water from higher latitude to lower latitude.
- 6. Relief feature:** Relief feature means physical features also plays a important role in controlling climate of any area. Eg: Himalayas act as a barrier between India and China i.e. these mountain ranges saves India from extreme cold winds coming from China.

Conclusions:

These are the six major factors for climate control. Fluctuations of any factor can create major change in climatic condition of any region and results in climate change.

KEYWORDS- Climate control. Latitude, Ocean current and Altitude

Role of Agro-Industries in doubling farmers' income: A Spatial Study of Sri Ganganagar

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India is an agriculture dominant country. Almost 70% of its population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Farming has been done here since ages. Sri Ganganagar is one of the prominent agriculturally dominant districts of the country and is called the food bowl of Rajasthan. Situated between 28°N-30°N latitudes and 72°E-74°E longitudes at the edge of Thar desert provides a huge opportunity for agriculture with the help of canal irrigation(Gang Canal, Bhakra Canal, Indira Gandh Canal). It produces crops such as wheat, mustard, gram, barely, cotton, millets, mung beans, guar, sugarcane, rice etc and fruits like kinnow, pomegranate, date palm, fig etc and vegetables like carrots, potatoes, chilli, bringle etc and flowers like rose, marigold, gerbera daisy etc. With the call of the Indian Prime Minister to double farmer's income it becomes important to include industry in agriculture and its allied activities. This paper presents steps taken by government and individuals such as establishment of sugar mill, cotton factory, oil mill and waxing plants etc and also suggest ways of doubling farmer's income by strengthening processing industry, packaging industry, floriculture industry and one of the most important allied activities of dairying by the dairy industry. This paper also includes a set of measures to be taken up for doubling farmer's income by industry aided research in the field of quality and high yielding seed production.

Key Words :- Canal Irrigation, Waxing Plants, Processing Industry, Industry Aided Research



AFGHAN DIASPORA IN INDIA: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

India is home to millions of refugees and asylum seekers. Like other countries in the region, India is neither a signatory of the 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention nor the 1967 protocol; however, based on humanitarian grounds, India continues to be a haven for many, as it has an obligation under international law to protect asylum-seekers which it has traditionally honoured.

On the other hand, many refugees who migrate to India conceptualizing only the positive side of it, face many difficulties. This happens solely because there is no domestic legal framework for status recognition, due to which refugees are categorized as 'foreigners' and hence fall under such acts.

India is home to almost 14,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Afghanistan who have fled the war-torn country in search of safety. In spite of the struggles that come with abandoning their lives and homes, most seem to have assimilated well, finding small jobs or even opening businesses of their own.

This article outlines the three times when the Afghan diaspora took place in the course of history, when afghan refugees had to flee their motherland. This research will give an account of Indian laws which govern refugees and difference between Refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants, which is often times befuddled and will focus on the socio-economic implications of Afghanistan refugees. This research will also be focusing on the impact of Afghan refugees on Indo-Afghan relations.

In this article, we'll be exploring as well as arguing about the governmental policies regarding refugees, and discussing the impact of the current ad hoc nature of the legal administration and apparatus that regulates Afghan refugees in India. It will be an attempt to analyse vulnerable situations of Afghan migrants and their socio-economic implications against the backdrop of the ongoing Refugee crisis in India.

KEYWORDS-Migration, Diaspora, UNHCR, 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention, Repatriation, Settlement.



प्राचीन भारतीय साहित्य और ग्रंथों में पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं भारतीय मूल्य

डॉ. भूपेन्द्र कुमार जाँगिड.; सहायक आचार्य, (भूगोल विभाग)

राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बारों, जिला-बारों (राजस्थान)

लेख सार : – प्रकृति और मानव का अटूट संबंध सृष्टि के निर्माण के साथ ही चला आ रहा है। धरती सदैव ही समस्त जीव-जन्तुओं का भरण-पोषण करने वाली रही है। “क्षिति, जल, पावक, गगन, समीरा, पंच रचित अति अधम सरीरा।” इन पाँच तत्वों से सृष्टि की संरचना हुई है। बिना प्रकृति के जीवन की कल्पना ही नहीं की जा सकती। भौतिक युग में जहाँ विकास के नाम पर मानव ने प्रकृति के सुंदर स्वरूप को क्षति पहुँचा पर्यावरण को ही चुनौती देकर अपने जीवन को ही संकट में डाल दिया है। इस स्थिति में पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के लिए जागरूकता फैलाना अति आवश्यक हो गया है। विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस 2020, प्रकृति के साथ हमारे सह-अस्तित्व एवं साहचर्य की ओर ध्यानाकर्षण का एक विशेष अवसर है। प्रारंभ से ही, मानव जाति स्थानीय से वैश्विक स्तर तक प्रकृति के साथ सम्यक् संतुलन स्थापित करने का प्रयास कर रही है। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के दोहन को लेकर मनुष्य के बढ़ते लालच का परिणाम संपूर्ण ब्रह्मांड के लिए विनाशकारी साबित हुआ है। पृथ्वी के पर्यावरण को उस समय से हानि होनी प्रारम्भ हो गयी, जब मानव व्यवसायी हुआ था। प्रागैतिहासिक काल में मनुष्य अपनी आजीविका के लिए संग्रहण व आखेट पर निर्भर था। लेकिन समय के साथ मनुष्य अपने ज्ञान के आधार पर प्रकृति का अतिदोहन करके अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करता गया। इसी के साथ जनसंख्या का आकार भी बढ़ता गया। जिसके कारण मनुष्य अधिक संसाधन उत्पन्न करने लगा। जिससे पर्यावरण ह्रास होना प्रारम्भ हो गया। ज्ञान एवं तकनीक के विकास के साथ-साथ मनुष्य के द्वारा कृषि विस्तार और अन्य विविध प्रकार से विकास के नाम पर वनों का विनाश व नये-औजारों का आविष्कार किया गया। तकनीकी बढ़ने के साथ ऊर्जा संसाधन को काम में लेने लगा या यों कह सके हैं कि नई-नई मशानों व यातायात के साधनों का विकास हुआ। इस प्रकार मानव विकास के साथ पर्यावरण का अधिक दोहन करने लगा। पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण और जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे बेहद चिंताजनक स्तर पर पहुँच गए हैं और मनुष्य इस बात के लिए विवश हुआ है कि वह तथ्य को अधिक व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना सीखे ताकि हम भविष्योन्मुखी और समग्र दृष्टिकोण को अपना सकें और भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए बेहतर पर्यावरण छोड़ सकें। पृथ्वी पर सभी जीवधारियों का जीवन एक-दूसरे से जुड़ा हुआ है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा इस वर्ष (2020) को ‘जैवविविधता’ को समर्पित किया जाना इस सह-अस्तित्व को और बल प्रदान करता है। सहिष्णुता सिखाने और मनुष्य के साथ सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंध बनाने का प्रकृति का अपना विशिष्ट तरीका है और इस संबंध को फिर से आत्मसात करने का यह उपयुक्त अवसर है।

ऋग्वेद के सूक्त प्रकृति और पर्यावरण शुद्धि से ही जुड़े हैं –

“नि यद्यामाय वो गिरिर्नि सिन्धवो विधर्मणे महे शुष्माय येमिरे।”

ऋग्वेद के धावा-पृथिवी सूक्त में आकाश को पिता और धरती को माता मानकर उससे अन्न और यश देने की कामना की गई है –

“ते नो गुणाने महिनी महि श्रवः क्षत्रः द्यावा पृथिवी धासथो वृहत।

येनामि कृष्टीस्ततनाम विश्वहा पनाय्यमोजो अस्मे समन्वित।”

सतत् एवं समावेशी विकास का सामाजिक आर्थिक प्रभाव

(Effect of Social And Economy's Sustainable and Inclusive Development)

धर्मेन्द्र कुमार भारती, शोध छात्र, (भूगोल विभाग), बयालसी पी0जी0 कालेज, जलालपुर, जौनपुर

सारांश (Abstract): सामाजिक कल्याण और पारिस्थितिक व्यवहार्यता पर आर्थिक विकास के पक्ष में व्यापार नापसंद से सतत् विकास प्राप्त करने में बाधा उत्पन्न हुई, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सदस्य राज्यों द्वारा अपनाए गये सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों (Sustainable Development Goals) को भी प्रभावित कर सकता है। इसके विपरीत समावेशी विकास की अवधारणा विकास के सामाजिक पारिस्थितिक और राजनीतिक आयामों पर जोर देती है। इस सन्दर्भ में यह पेपर इस प्रश्न को सम्बोधित करता है। समावेशी विकास का क्या अर्थ है? और (SDGS) के निर्धारण में इसे किस हद तक ध्यान में रखा जाता है? यह समावेशी विकास को पांच सिद्धान्तों के साथ तीन प्रमुख आयामों (सामाजिक पारिस्थितिक और सम्बन्धपरक समावेशन) के रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है। यह 17 SDGS और उनके लक्ष्यों पर लागू होता है। उनका उद्देश्य 169 है। जबकि SDG पर पाठ सामाजिक समावेश पर काफी अच्छा प्रदर्शन करता है, यह पारिस्थितिक और सम्बन्धपरक समावेशन के सम्बन्ध में कम अच्छा प्रदर्शन करता है। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि एक जोखिम है कि कार्यान्वयन प्रक्रियाएँ पारिस्थितिक और सम्बन्धपरक समावेशन के बजाय सामाजिक समावेशिता पर भी अधिक ध्यान केन्द्रित करती हैं। इसके आलावा एन्थ्रोपोसीन में सामाजिक समावेश को वास्तव में प्राप्त करने के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि बाद के दो को वास्तविक कार्यान्वयन प्रक्रिया में समान महत्व दिया। सतत् विकास अवसर मजबूत व्यापार बन्द की ओर जाता है। ज्यादातर आर्थिक विकास के पक्ष में समावेशी विकास मुख्य रूप से विकास के सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय पहलुओं और वर्तमान पीढ़ियों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करके प्रतिक्रिया करता है। जबकि साहित्य कुछ विस्तार से समावेशी विकास को शामिल करता है। कुछ लेखक विस्तार से समावेशी विकास पर विस्तार से बताते हैं और अवधारणा को कैसे चालू किया जाता है। यह लेख विकास बहस में समावेशी विकास को प्रथम स्थान देता है। इसके बाद यह प्रति समावेशी विकास पर चर्चा करता है। एन्थ्रोपोसीन में और एक सम्बन्धपरक दृष्टिकोण से अन्त में यह विस्तृत करता है कि कैसे समावेशी विकास को लागू किया जा सकता है।

- ❖ प्रासंगिक महामारी समुदायों अभ्यास के सदस्यों और सामाजिक आन्दोलनों को विकसित करना।

- ❖ सशक्तिकरण को सक्षम करने के लिए शासन को इट्रैक्टिव शासन में बदलना।

उपयुक्त शासन उपकरणों को अपनाना। यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि समावेशी विकास केवल वास्तविक इट्रैक्टिव शासन के माध्यम से लाया जायेगा जो उपकरण प्रदान करता है और अनुकूली सीखने और हाशिए के लोगों को सशक्तिकरण के लिए स्थितियाँ बनाता है।



भाषा और साहित्यिक शिक्षा में उर्दू का स्थान : एक विश्लेषण

खालिद अय्यूब, शोधार्थी, मौलाना आज़ाद विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर।

सारांश- उर्दू भारत की भाषा है और इसके प्रभावशाली साहित्य ने हर उस व्यक्ति को प्रभावित किया है जो थोड़ी सी भी उर्दू जानता है। उर्दू ने सबसे अधिक गज़ल और नज़्म के माध्यम से पहचान बनाई मगर इसकी कहानियों और अफसानों ने भी लोगों के बीच खास पहचान बनाई। उर्दू ने अपनी शक्ति के आधार पर मनोरंजन में जगह बनाई जिसमें सबसे अधिक गीत- संगीत और फ़िल्में शामिल हैं। उर्दू ने मुशायरों, ड्रामा और नुक्कड़ सभाओं के माध्यम से भी अपनी पहचान बनाई।

दिल्ली सल्तनत में उर्दू का विकास हुआ। उर्दू साहित्य की उत्पत्ति 14वीं शताब्दी के आसपास वर्तमान उत्तर भारत में दरबारों के परिष्कृत कुलीनों के बीच मानी जाती है। मुस्लिम शासकों के साथ भारत में अरबी और फ़ारसी भाषा का आगमन हुआ। भारत में स्थानीय लोगों के साथ संवाद के लिए एक अनोखी भाषा का जन्म हुआ जिसके अधिकांश शब्द और वाक्य बनाने की प्रक्रिया तो भारतीय थी लेकिन लिपि अरबी मूल की। यही उर्दू की शक्ति बन गया।

उर्दू भाषा की शब्दावली संस्कृत-व्युत्पन्न प्राकृत और अरबी-फ़ारसी शब्दों के बीच लगभग समान रूप से विभाजित है। इस तरह कह सकते हैं कि उर्दू में सांस्कृतिक मिलन की अद्भुत शक्ति है।

उर्दू में साहित्यिक रचना पहली बार 14वीं शताब्दी में दक्षिण भारत में शुरू हुई थी। सन् 1294 से 1311 तक दक्षिण पर हमलावर अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के सैनिकों ने पहली बार उर्दू का प्रयोग किया था। यह एक ऐसी भाषा की खोज में थे जिसकी लिपि इन सैनिकों के अनुरूप हो, चाहे उसकी बोली स्थानीय हो।

की वर्ड: उर्दू, शिक्षा, भाषा, साहित्य

जलवायु परिवर्तन और हमारा स्वास्थ्य

आशीष गोदारा, सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल राजकीय महाविद्यालय, श्रीकरणपुर।

ABSTRACT - 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 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 चुनौतियाँ 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।

Keywords: जलवायु परिवर्तन , ग्रीन हाउस गैस, मानव स्वास्थ्य , अक्षय ऊर्जा, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र , अनुकूलन

सोशल मीडिया में साइबर सुरक्षा की चुनौतियाँ : एक विश्लेषण

डॉ. अखलाक अहमद उस्मानी

फ़ैकल्टी, हरिदेव जोशी पत्रकारिता और जनसंचार विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर।

साइबर हमलावर अक्सर सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट का उपयोग करते हैं। सोशल मीडिया हमलावरों को विश्वसनीय लोगों और ब्रांडों का प्रतिरूपण करने, सोशल इंजीनियरिंग और फ़िशिंग सहित अतिरिक्त हमले करने के लिए आवश्यक जानकारी देने के लिए एक मंच दे रहा है। किसी भी सामान्य व्यक्ति के लिए अब निम्न आवश्यकता हो गई है कि वह कम से कम ईमेल पर तो निर्भर रहेगा ही, इसे भी सुरक्षित नहीं कहा जा सकता। सोशल मीडिया लोगों को आपस में जुड़ने, अपने अनुभव और तस्वीरें शेयर करने के लिए एक प्लेटफॉर्म उपलब्ध करवाता है। सोशल मीडिया पर निर्भरता या भरोसा लोगों को साइबर खतरों में डाल रहा है।

साइबर हमलावर के लिए फ़ेसबुक एक मज़बूत प्लेटफॉर्म बन गया है। साइबर हमलावर जिस व्यक्ति को लक्षित करना चाहता है, वह उसे मित्र अनुरोध भेजेगा। अगर यह अनुरोध स्वीकार नहीं किया गया तो उसके मित्रों को मित्र बनाकर फिर अनुरोध भेजा जाएगा, जो उसे जाल में फँसाने के लिए एक भरोसा देगा। पोस्ट, तस्वीरें, टिप्पणियाँ और निजी जानकारियों के लिए हमलावर एक राय बना लेता है कि लक्षित शिकार के साथ किस तरह ठगी करनी है या उसको नुकसान पहुँचाना है।



लिंकडइन एक और आम सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म है। लिंकडइन व्यापार नेटवर्किंग के लिए मशहूर प्लेटफॉर्म है, और उपयोगकर्ताओं के नेटवर्क आम तौर पर एक ही संगठन के भीतर सहयोगियों, कर्मचारियों या उसी तरह के पेशे के लोगों से भरे होते हैं। यदि कोई हमलावर किसी व्यवसाय को लक्षित करता है, तो फिशिंग हमले के लिए व्यावसायिक ईमेल जमा करने के लिए लिंकडइन एक बेहतर सोशल मीडिया साइट है। आज ईमेल से अधिक सुविधा सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म दे रहे हैं। यह प्लेटफॉर्म लक्षित व्यक्ति के मानसिक अनुसंधान में खुद ही मददगार हैं। **की वर्ड:** साइबर, सोशल, मीडिया, चुनौती

संस्कृति और समाज (Culture and Society)

डॉ. अनिता प्रजापत

सहायक आचार्य हिन्दी, कार्यव्यवस्थार्थ – राजकीय महाविद्यालय, मालपुरा, मूल महा.– डॉ.बी.आर.ए.राजकीय महाविद्यालय, श्रीगंगानगर

शोध सारांश

समाज व्यक्तियों का व्यवस्थित समूह है तथा हर समाज की एक संस्कृति होती है जो समाज के सदस्यों का मार्गदर्शन करती है। संस्कृति के माध्यम से समाज के लोग अपने जीवन को महसूस करते हैं। समाज लोगों से मिलकर बनता है और संस्कृति समाज में रहने वाले लोगों की व्यवहार पद्धतियां हैं जो उस समाज के जीवन से सीधी जुड़ी होती है। संस्कृति हमारे दृष्टिकोण, विश्वासों, मूल्यों और रहन-सहन के ढंग का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है।

मनुष्य जिस समाज रहता है उसकी एक सामाजिक संस्कृति होती है जो उसके जीवन में गहराई तक उतर जाती है। संस्कृति जीवन की एक विशेष शैली का निर्माण करती है। संस्कृति को सीखा जाता है तथा उसका आदान-प्रदान भी होता है। मनुष्य अपनी जन्म स्थली से, अपने परिवार व समाज से अपनी संस्कृति को सीखता है। जिस समाज में मनुष्य रहता है उसकी संस्कृति का प्रभाव उसके अन्दर गहराई तक उतर जाता है। जिस समाज की संस्कृति विकसित अवस्था में होती है वह अपने सदस्यों के लिए नियमों का इस प्रकार निर्धारण करती है कि जिससे वे व्यर्थ के संघर्षों से छुटकारा पाकर सहयोग के द्वारा अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें। संस्कृति विभिन्न विधियों तथा मूल्यों के द्वारा सामाजिक नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था को एक विशेष स्वरूप प्रदान करती है।

इस प्रकार संस्कृति और समाज के विभिन्न पहलुओं, संबंधों, वर्तमान में हो रहे परिवर्तन आदि के बारे में गहरी आन्तरिक दृष्टि के साथ विचार करना ही प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का विषय है।

ई-लर्निंग : मुद्दे एवं चुनौतियाँ

अंशुल श्रीवास्तव, शोधार्थी (शिक्षा), गोविन्द गुरु जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, बांसवाड़ा (राज.)

डॉ० विशाल उपाध्याय, शोध निदेशक एवं प्राचार्य, भारतीय विद्या मंदिर शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, बांसवाड़ा वर्तमान में जनता को विषाल पैमाने पर शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना, समाज की लगातार बदलती आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना एवं आर्थिक अस्तित्व के लिए शिक्षा प्रदान करना ईट और गारे पर आधारित स्कूल, कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालयों में संचालित पारंपरिक शिक्षा प्रणाली के माध्यम से संभव नहीं है। वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब (WWW) का उपयोग संचार, सहयोग, संसाधनों को साझा करने, सक्रिय शिक्षण को बढ़ावा देने और दूरस्थ शिक्षा मोड में शिक्षा के वितरण एवं शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए दूरस्थ शिक्षा, ई-लर्निंग एवं आभासी विश्वविद्यालय वॉछित समाधान प्रदान करते हैं। ई-लर्निंग को इंटरनेट, वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब एवं अत्याधुनिक तकनीकों के उपयोग द्वारा दूरस्थ शिक्षा के महत्वपूर्ण एवं नवीनतम उपागम के रूप में लिया जा रहा है। हाल ही के वर्षों में दुनिया भर के विश्वविद्यालयों एवं शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर विभिन्न प्रकार की ऑनलाइन सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। जैसे :- प्रवेश प्रक्रिया, ऑनलाइन सीखने का वातावरण तैयार कर जीवन भर सीाने की सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं वर्तमान ई-लर्निंग रिसर्च विभिन्न सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पक्षों के विस्तृत समूह के भीतर शैक्षिक, तकनीकी एवं संगठनात्मक कारक प्रदान करते हैं।

की-वर्ड्स :- ई-लर्निंग, दूरस्थ शिक्षा, ई-एज्यूकेशन, वर्चुअल एज्यूकेशन, ऑनलाइन एज्यूकेशन, WWW

भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्र पर कोविड-19 के प्रभाव

डॉ. आशा राठी, सहायक आचार्य, व्यावसायिक प्रशासन विभाग,

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वाणिज्य एवं प्रबन्ध अध्ययन संकाय, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर

सार: विश्वव्यापी महामारी कोविड-19 ने संपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रभावित किया है, कोई भी क्षेत्र इससे अछूता नहीं है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक एवं तृतीयक (सेवा) तीनों ही क्षेत्र इससे प्रभावित हुए हैं। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बैंकिंग प्रणाली का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। बैंकिंग उद्योग अर्थव्यवस्था के सेवा क्षेत्र के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भागों में से एक है। बैंक विभिन्न लोगों को उनकी आवश्यकता अनुसार वित्तीय सेवाएं प्रदान करता है इसलिए बैंकिंग व्यवस्था का सुचारु होना आवश्यक है। उधारकर्ताओं को नौकरी छूटने एवं व्यवसायों को कम बिक्री और लाभों में गिरावट के कारण वित्तीय समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। बैंकिंग क्षेत्र पर कोविड-19 का प्रभाव जैसे मांग में भारी गिरावट, कम आय, उत्पादन बंद होना, स्टाफ की कमी, अपर्याप्त डिजिटल परिपक्वता, ऋण वापसी में कमी के रूप में देखा गया। अधिकांश भारतीय बैंक एनपीए, डूबत ऋण, ग्राहक धोखाधड़ी, ऋण वसूली न होने जैसी समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। कोविड-19 से बैंकों की समस्याएं ओर बढ़ गयी है। कोविड-19 ने ई-बैंकिंग को बढ़ावा दिया है। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य उपलब्ध द्वितीयक समकों के आधार पर भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्र पर कोविड-19 के प्रभाव का पता लगाना है।

मुख्य शब्द: कोविड-19, महामारी, अर्थव्यवस्था, बैंकिंग क्षेत्र, लॉकडाउन, वित्तीय सेवाएं।



पश्चिमी राजस्थान के कृषि उत्पादों में मूल्य संवर्द्धन एवं आर्थिक विश्लेषण

अशोक बिश्नोई (शोधार्थी), भूगोल विभाग, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर

Abstract (सारांश): भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, इसलिए हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है। किन्तु विश्व के दूसरे विकसित देशों की तुलना में भारतीय कृषकों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की स्थिति पिछड़ी हुई है। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि कृषि के उत्पादों से प्राप्त होने वाली आय उनकी लागत को भी पूरा नहीं कर पाता है। अर्थात् अपेक्षकृत कम आय की प्राप्ति के कारण ग्रामीण लोगों की रूची कृषि कार्यों में घट रही है और वे शहरों की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप शहरों पर दबाव बढ़ रहा है। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का ही तीव्र गति से विकास किया जाये तथा रोजगार सृजन के साथ आय संवर्द्धन किया जाए और इस हेतु कृषि उत्पादों का मूल्य संवर्द्धन करना एक महत्वपूर्ण कारगर उपाय हो सकता है।

कृषि मूल्य संवर्द्धन से तात्पर्य है कि कृषकों द्वारा ग्रामीण स्तर पर ही कृषि उपजों के रूप व गुण में परिवर्तन कर उन्हें और अधिक उपयोगी बनाना जिससे वे स्वयं (किसान) उन्हें (उपज) अधिक कीमत पर बेच कर अधिक लाभ अर्जित कर सकें। उदाहरण स्वरूप गन्ने से शक्कर बनाना, गेहूँ से आटा बनाना, फूलों से गुलकन्द बनाना, फलों से आचार व मुरब्बा बनाना, मुंग व चने से बड़ीया या बिजोरे बनाना इत्यादि।

अतः यह स्पष्ट है कि एक किसान जो खेत से प्राप्त उपज को यदि उसी रूप में बाजार में विक्रय करेगा तब उसे उसी के अनुरूप आय प्राप्त होगी जो कि उसकी कृषि लागत के समकक्ष होती है अर्थात् उसे कम लाभ प्राप्त होता है। और यदि किसान उपज के रूप में परिवर्तन कर उसे एक आवश्यक वस्तु के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दे तो उसे उसी के अनुरूप मूल्य प्राप्त होगा जो कि उसकी लागत से कई गुणा अधिक होता है।

Keywords: मूल्य संवर्द्धन, कृषि उपज, कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी, अनाज ग्रेडिंग मशीन, बडियाँ, बिजोरे, गुलकन्द, मुरब्बा, एफ.पी.ओ.।

प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण संपदाओं या संसाधनों का योजनाबद्ध समुचित और विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग ही उनका संरक्षण

भगवत प्रकाश दायमा, शोधार्थी, भूगोल विभाग, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर।

सम्पूर्णानन्द राकेचा, शोधार्थी, अंग्रेजी विभाग, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर।

सार (Abstract) मनुष्य अपने जीविकोपार्जन के लिये प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन करता है। आदिम-मानव अपने पर्यावरण से प्राप्त वनस्पतियों एवं पशुओं पर निर्भर था। उस समय जनसंख्या का घनत्व कम था, मनुष्य की आवश्यकताएँ सीमित थीं तथा प्रौद्योगिकी का स्तर नीचे था। अतः उस समय संरक्षण की समस्या नहीं थी। कालान्तर में मनुष्य ने संसाधनों के दोहन की प्रौद्योगिकी में विकास किया। वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी विकास द्वारा मनुष्य जीविकोपार्जी संसाधनों के अतिरिक्त, उत्पादन के संसाधनों का भी दोहन करने लगा। आज आधुनिक तकनीकी की सहायता से संसाधनों का दोहन और भी बड़े पैमाने पर होने लगा है। जनसंख्या की निरंतर वृद्धि के कारण संसाधनों की मांग बढ़ रही है साथ ही प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास द्वारा इन्हें उपभोग करने की मनुष्य की क्षमता भी बढ़ी है अतः इस होड़ ने यह आशंका उत्पन्न कर दी है कि कहीं ये संसाधन शीघ्र समाप्त न हो जाएँ और पूरी मानवता के जीवन पर ही प्रश्नचिन्ह न लग जाए।

जल का उपयोग कृषि, उद्योगों, यातायात, ऊर्जा तथा घरेलू उपयोग के संसाधन के रूप में किया जाता है। जल का संरक्षण जीवन का संरक्षण है। जल एक चक्रीय संसाधन है जिसको वैज्ञानिक ढंग से साफ कर पुनः प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है। पृथ्वी पर जल वर्षा और बर्फ से उपलब्ध होता है। यदि जल का युक्तिसंगत उपयोग किया जाए तो वह हमारे लिये कभी कम नहीं पड़ेगा। परन्तु संसार के कुछ भागों में जल की बहुत कमी है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020

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वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य को देखते हुए भारत में 34 वर्ष बाद नवीन शिक्षा बनाई गई है। इससे पूर्व स्वतंत्र भारत में दो शिक्षा नीतियां बन चुकी हैं। शिक्षा नीति 1968 तथा शिक्षा नीति 1986। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने शिक्षा नीति की आवश्यकता को स्पष्ट करते हुए बताया कि नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत को वैश्विक स्तर पर शैक्षिक क्षेत्र में उन्नत बनाना है।

भारत में शिक्षा व्यवस्था के विकास को हम दो कालों में देख सकते हैं:

1. प्राचीन काल में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति तक
2. स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् से वर्तमान तक प्राचीन काल से वर्तमान तक शिक्षा व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अनेक प्रयास किये जाते रहे हैं। वर्तमान में शिक्षा नीति इसरो के पूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री के. कस्तूरी रंगन की अध्यक्षता में बनाई गई है। इसमें कुछ पुराने सूत्रों जैसे – त्रिभाषा सूत्र इत्यादि के साथ ही कुछ बहुत ही नवीन प्रयोगों को लाने का प्रयास किया गया है जैसे 5+3+3+4 का फॉर्मूला, इजी एग्जिट, ईजी आउट फॉर्मूला इत्यादि। वर्तमान शिक्षा नीति 2020 भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए सतत विकास एजेन्डा 2030 के लक्ष्य 4 में परिलक्षित वैश्विक शिक्षा विकास एजेन्डा के अनुसार विश्व में 2030 तक सभी के लिए समावेशी और समान गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और जीवन पर्यन्त शिक्षा के अवसरों को बढ़ाया दिए जाने का लक्ष्य है। इस तरह के उन्नत लक्ष्य के लिए सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा प्रणाली को समर्थन व अधिगम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पुनर्गठित करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस नवीन नीति को लागू किया जा रहा है। जड़ से जग तक मनुष्य से मानवता तक, अतीत से आधुनिकता तक सभी बिंदुओं का समावेश करते हुए इस नीति का स्वरूप निर्धारित किया गया है। हालांकि इसके पारित होने के बाद से ही इसे आलोचनाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है किन्तु जहां तक आशा है यह नीति 2047 के सशक्त व विकसित भारत के स्वप्न को पूरा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी।



औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में श्रमिक प्रवास से आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक चुनौतियां तथा प्रभाव

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सार: औद्योगिक विकास किसी भी देश एवं क्षेत्र के विकास का प्रतीक होता है और देश के विकास में आधारभूत महत्व रखता है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में श्रम रीढ़ की हड्डी के जैसे साबित होता है। किसी भी राष्ट्र के औद्योगिक उन्नति में उत्पादन के प्रमुख उपादान श्रम के प्रणेता श्रमिकों की कार्यक्षमता महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। श्रमिकों की कार्यकुशलता में वृद्धि के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि श्रमिक राजनैतिक, आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक रूप से सुदृढ़ रहे। प्रवासी श्रमिकों के सामने आने वाली प्रशासनिक व्यावहारिक और संगठनात्मक बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए पूरक: उपाय अत्यंत आवश्यक कड़ी है। एक देश में अपना पूरा जीवन काम करने वाले नागरिकों की तुलना में प्रवासी श्रमिकों को आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ प्राप्त करने में बड़ी कानूनी और व्यावहारिक बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। कोरोना काल में प्रवासी श्रमिकों की स्थिति का भयावह रूप देखने को मिलता है। इन स्थितियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य विभिन्न नीतियों का निर्माण कर उभर सकता है। 'सकारात्मक रूप से श्रमिक का अन्य राज्य में प्रवास से उस राज्य की संस्कृति से वाकिफ होने के साथ-साथ रहने के स्तर में बदलाव देखने को मिलता है। विकसित राज्य को देखने के पश्चात उनमें भी शिक्षा को लेकर जागरूकता बढ़ती है। शिक्षा से आर्थिक स्थिति या जीवन स्तर में सुदृढ़ता देखी जा सकती है।

श्रमिक प्रवासी को होने वाली समस्याओं की अलग-अलग आयामों के द्वारा अध्ययन कर तथा विगत वर्षों में श्रमिकों की विशेषताओं में परिवर्तन एवं प्रवासी श्रमिकों की प्रवृत्ति को ध्यान में रखकर भूमिका को स्पष्ट किया जाएगा। इसके अंतर्गत श्रमिक प्रवास के आवश्यकता तथा सरकारी प्रयास का अध्ययन किया जाएगा। सामाजिक व आर्थिक सुरक्षा के उपायों प्रयास एवं कमियों की चर्चा की जाएगी।

जलवायु परिवर्तन : एक गंभीर चुनौती

भरत

ABSTRACT: वर्तमान समय में अक्सर यह सुनने को मिलता है कि पृथ्वी जल-वायविक की दशाओं में नकारात्मक परिवर्तन प्रारम्भ हो चुके हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन इस समय एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभर कर सामने आया है। जिससे निपटना मानवता एवं सभ्यता के लिए अनिवार्य होता जा रहा है। आज लगभग सभी बड़े अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर यह विमर्ष के प्रमुख मुद्दे के रूप में उभरा है, क्योंकि यह हम सबके अस्तित्व से जुड़ा मसला है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पर्यावरणविदों की चिंताएं हो या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आयोजित कोपेनहेगन सम्मेलन-ये सभी विषय के लोगों को जागरूक बनाने की कोषिका का हिस्सा है। ताकि जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे का मुकाबला किया जा सके। इस संदर्भ में यह जानना महत्वपूर्ण और प्रासंगिक है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन की खतरनाक स्थिति के कारण क्या है, और इसके किन-किन खतरनाक प्रभावों को जन्म दिया है ?

इस बात पर वैश्विक सहमति बढ़ती जा रही है जलवायु परिवर्तन दुनियाभर के देशों के विकास के बढ़ते कदमों पर दबाव उत्पन्न कर रहा है। जिससे प्रकट आर्थिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव नजर आ रहे हैं।

विश्व आर्थिक मंच (WEF) की वैश्विक जोखिम रिपोर्ट (Global Risk report 2020) के अनुसार अगले दशक में शीर्ष 5 जोखिमों में से सभी जलवायु संबंधित हो सकते हैं इस जोखिमों के मानवजनित पर्यावरणीय आपदाएं, जलवायु कार्यवाही विफलता, प्राकृतिक आपदाएं, जैवविविधता हानि और चमर मौसमी घटनाएं शामिल हैं।

वर्ष 2018 का अर्थशास्त्र का नोबल पुरस्कार विलियम डी. नॉर्डहॉस और पॉल रोमर को जलवायु परिवर्तन को दीर्घकालिक व्यापक आर्थिक विप्लेषण में एकीकृत करने के लिए प्रदान किया गया था। जबकि पूरा विश्व ही जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों से जुझ रहा है। भारत जैसी विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाएं इसके प्रति विशेष रूप से भेद्य, संवेदनशील है। इस प्रकार एक भौतिक पहल के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम भारत जैसी उभरती अर्थव्यवस्था में राष्ट्रीय स्तर की नीतियों, व्यावसायिक रणनीतियों और वित्त के पुनर्विन्यास को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने जा रहा है।

समाज और संस्कृति का विवेचन – वैदिक सन्दर्भ में

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समाज एक से अधिक लोगों के समुदायों से मिलकर बने एक वृहद समुह को कहते हैं जिसमें सभी व्यक्ति मानवीय क्रिया कलाप करते हैं। मानवीय क्रियाकलापों में आचरण, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और निर्वहन आदि क्रियाएं सम्मिलित होती हैं। संस्कृति इसी समाज की गहराई तक व्यापक गुणों के समग्र विकास का नाम है, जो समाज के सोचने विचारने कार्य करने के रूप में अन्तर निर्मित होता है।

भारतीय सनातन परम्परा में समाज व संस्कृति का विशेष महत्त्व बताया गया है वेदों में भी समाज व संस्कृति का वर्णन करते हुए लिखा गया है कि, 'सिवोनमासी सर्वधितस्ते पिता नमस्ते अस्तु मा मा ही सी:' अर्थात्- इस प्रार्थना में कहा गया है कि आपके लिए समस्त प्रकृति कल्याणकारी हो तथा यज्ञ क्रिया जो सामुहिक रूप से की जाती है वह आपको दीर्घायु, कल्याणकारी जीवन इत्यादि प्रदान करें। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में समाज व संस्कृति का वैदिक विवेचन प्रस्तुत करने का विनम्र प्रयास किया गया है।

श्रीगंगानगर जिले की सूरतगढ़ तहसील में बदलते भूमि उपयोग का भौगोलिक अध्ययन

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परिचय: कृषि एक ऐसा उद्यम है जिसके लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक भूमि की आवश्यकता होती है। पृथ्वी के एक बड़े भाग पर कृषि का विस्तार है। कृषि को एक जीविका अर्जित करने के साधन के रूप में तथा एक विशिष्ट प्रकार के जीवन पद्धति के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। कृषक के जीवन के सभी पक्ष कृषि से जुड़े होते हैं। जब कृषि को एक उद्योग के रूप में माना जाता है तब कृषि प्रक्रिया से कृषक का जीवन सम्बद्ध नहीं रहता। उद्योग के रूप में कृषि का मूल उद्देश्य व्यापार होता है। किसी भी प्रदेश के भूमि उपयोग का प्रतिरूप अनेक भौतिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, तकनीकी और आर्थिक कारकों से प्रभावित रहता है। इसके निर्धारण में ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारक

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भी महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। सूरतगढ़ तहसील में नहरी सिंचाई जल उपलब्ध होने से यहां जनसंख्या में भी उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई है। जनसंख्या बढ़ने के साथ पिछले 35 वर्षों में भू-उपयोग में भी भारी परिवर्तन आया है। कृषि प्राकृतिक वातावरण पर आधारित है। विष्व के विभिन्न भागों में इन कारकों में समानता नहीं होने के कारण इनमें इस प्रकार के संघर्ष की कोषिष की जाती है कि इन कारकों की उपयोगिता बढ़ सकें साथ ही साथ अवरोधक परिस्थितियों पर नियन्त्रण करके उपलब्ध भौगोलिक दशाओं के अनुकूल भूमि उपयोग व शस्य गहनता का अधिकतम उपयोग किया जा सके।

सतत् एवं समावेशी विकास का सामाजिक आर्थिक प्रभाव

धर्मन्द् कुमार भारती, शोध छात्र, (भूगोल विभाग)

बयालसी पी0जी0 कालेज जलालपुर, जौनपुर 222136

सारांश: सामाजिक कल्याण और पारिस्थितिक व्यवहार्यता पर आर्थिक विकास के पक्ष में व्यापार नापसंद से सतत् विकास प्राप्त करने में बाधा उत्पन्न हुई, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सदस्य राज्यों द्वारा अपनाए गए सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों (Sustainable Development Goals) को भी प्रभावित कर सकता है। इसके विपरीत समावेशी विकास की अवधारणा विकास के सामाजिक पारिस्थितिक और राजनीतिक आयामों पर जारे देती है। इस सन्दर्भ में यह पेपर इस प्रश्न को सम्बोधित करता है। समावेशी विकास का क्या अर्थ है? और (SDGS) के निर्धारण में इसे किस हद तक ध्यान में रखा जाता है? यह समावेशी विकास को पांच सिद्धान्तों के साथ तीन प्रमुख आयामों (सामाजिक पारिस्थितिक और सम्बन्धपरक समावेशन) के रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है। यह 17 SDGS और उनके लक्ष्यों पर लागू हाते है। उनका उद्देश्य 169 है। जबकि SDG पर पाठ सामाजिक समावेश पर काफी अच्छा प्रदर्शन करता है, यह पारिस्थितिक और सम्बन्धपरक समावेशन के सम्बन्ध में कम अच्छा प्रदर्शन करता है। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि एक जोखिम है कि कार्यान्वयन प्रक्रियाएं पारिस्थितिक और सम्बन्धपरक समावेशन के बजाय सामाजिक समावेशिता पर भी अधिक ध्यान केन्द्रित करती है। इसके आलावा एन्थ्रोपासे 1न में सामाजिक समावेश को वास्तव में प्राप्त करने के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि बाद के दो को वास्तविक कार्यन्वयन प्रक्रिया में समान महत्व दिया।

सतत् विकास अक्सर मजबूत व्यापार बन्द की आरे जाता है। ज्यादातर आर्थिक विकास के पक्ष में समावेशी विकास मुख्य रूप से विकास के सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय पहलुओं और वर्तमान पीढ़ियों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करके प्रतिक्रिया करता है। जबकि साहित्य कुछ विस्तार से समावेशी विकास को शामिल करता है। कुछ लेखक विस्तार से समावेशी विकास पर विस्तार से बताते हैं और अवधारणा को कैसे चालू किया जाता है। यह लेख विकास बहस में समावेशी विकास को प्रथम स्थान देते है। इसके बाद यह प्रति समावेशी विकास पर चर्चा करता है। एन्थ्रोपासे 1न में और एक सम्बन्धपरक दृष्टिकोण से अन्त में यह विस्तृत करता है कि कैसे समावेशी विकास को लागू किया जा प्रासंगिक महामारी समुदायों अभ्यास के सदस्यों और सामाजिक आन्दोलनों को सकता है।

- विकसित करना।
- सशक्तिकरण को सक्षम करने के लिए शासन को इटरेक्टिव शासन में बदलना।

चूरू जिले में समन्वित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम एवं नियोजन

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सारांश

समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास का अभिप्राय लोगों को होने वाले आर्थिक लाभों के साथ-साथ सम्पूर्ण ढांचे में होने वाले अधिकाधिक परिवर्तन से लगाया जाता है। सरकार समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम गावों में चला रही है। सभी कार्यक्रमों का यह उद्देश्य है कि ग्रामीण समाज के सामाजिक - आर्थिक ढांचे को समय की आवश्यकतानुसार परिवर्तित किया जाये। इस दृष्टि से सभी ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों एवं योजनाओं का अपना महत्व है और सभी ने विकास कार्यों में अहम भूमिका निभाई है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जो ग्रामीण समाज के अछूते प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा मानव शक्ति का उपयोग ग्रामीण विकास के लिये करता है। इस कार्यक्रम का अर्थ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्दिष्ट गरीब परिवारों की पर्याप्त सहायता करना और उनकी आय को इस सीमा तक बढ़ाना है कि वे सदैव के लिए गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर हो सकें।

प्रमुख शब्दावलिायां:- समन्वित, क्षेत्रीय, ग्रामीण विकास, कार्यक्रम एवं नियोजन।

जनजाति समाज और वैश्वीकरण: एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (सिरोही जिले के विशेष संदर्भ में)

डॉ गोपाल लाल चौधरी

सारांश:

हम एक ऐसी दुनिया में रह रहे हैं, जिसमें पारस्परिकता बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। यह पारस्परिकता विभिन्न लोगों में क्षेत्रों में और देशों में देखने को मिलती है। यह सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक क्षेत्रों में भी पाई जाती है इस पारस्परिकता के तकनीकी भाषा में वैश्वीकरण कहते हैं। इसे सामाजिक आर्थिक, राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाएं सारे संसार को अपनी गिरफ्त में ले लेती है, जब तक वैश्वीकरण का उल्लेख नहीं किया जाता। कोई भी कृति हो, कैसी ही गोष्ठी हो, चाहे बौद्धिको का जमावड़ा हो सब अधूरा है, अप्रासंगिक है जब तक सार्वभौमीकरण का संदर्भ नहीं दिया जाता है। यह कहना चाहिए समाज विज्ञानों का आज जो पागलन है क्रेय या सनक है घूम फिर कर इसी अवधारणा पर टिक जाता है इस अध्याय में हम भी छूट नहीं सकते। इसमें यह अध्ययन किया जाएगा की जनजाति जीवन को वैश्वीकरण ने कैसे प्रभावित किया है। जनजातियों के अस्तित्व का प्रश्न जहां तक उनके जल, जंगल, जमीन से जुड़ा है वहीं उनके नाम की परिभाषा, उनकी सामाजिक, संरचना, जीवन यापन के साधनों से भी जुड़ा है। यदि जन जातियों ने अपने इस विरासत, संस्कृति जीवन शैली को जीवित रखा है इन सब की असीमता को बचाए रखने के लिए जरूरी है इनकी रक्षा करना।

वैश्वीकरण प्रत्येक देश को प्रोत्साहित करता है कि वह तुलनात्मक लाभ के रूप में ज्ञात संसाधनों का कम से कम उपयोग करके सर्वश्रेष्ठ उत्पादन करे। यह अवधारणा उत्पादन को अधिक कुशल बनाती है और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की कीमतों को कम करती है। वैश्वीकरण के बाद से ही जनजातियों को राजनीतिक, आर्थिक व प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से भारतीय समाज के साथ जोड़ने की कोशिश की गई है। इस प्रक्रिया में न केवल उनका स्वतंत्र व शांतिपूर्ण जीवन भंग हुआ वरन वे भी कर्ज, बेरोजगारी, गरीबी-शोषण जैसी आधुनिकतावादी प्रवृत्तियों से ग्रस्त

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हुए। यही से उनके मानवाधिकारों के हनन की प्रक्रिया भी शुरू हुई। रेलवे औद्योगिकरण, बांध निर्माण, कम्पनियों की स्थापना के लिए जंगल की भूमि ली गई और आदिवासियों को बिना मुआवजे के बेदखल कर दिया गया, क्योंकि उनके पास अभिलेख के रूप में कोई मालिकाना हक नहीं था।

मुख्य शब्द: वैश्वीकरण, शहरीकरण, औद्योगिकरण, आधुनिकीकरण व जनजाति जीवन।

किशनगढ़ शैली: आध्यात्मिक लालित्य का अनंत नाद

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सारांश : राजस्थान के कलाप्रेमियों ने अपने गीतों, कथाओं, चित्रों, पहनावों और श्रृंगार में हरीतिमा का अनूठा उत्सव रच दिया। प्रकृति से प्रेरणा लेती कला की सुंदरतम अभिव्यक्ति का निखरा, सँवरा रूप राजस्थान की परंपरागत चित्र शैलियों में दृष्टिगोचर होता है। विश्वविख्यात 'अजंता' की कला परंपराओं को आगे बढ़ाती राजस्थानी चित्र शैलियाँ अपनी मौलिक विशेषताओं, संयोजनात्मक तत्वों के मधुर प्रस्तुतीकरण के कारण न केवल देश अपितु विदेशों में भी लोकप्रिय हुयी। फिर चाहे वह चटक कुदूर रंगों वाली मेवाड़ शैली हो या प्रकृति की लीलाओं को दर्शाती हाडौती शैली, कृष्ण भक्ति में ढूँढाई शैली या राजसी ठाठ-बाट कि झांकी प्रस्तुत करती मारवाड़ की कलम, सभी अपने अद्भुत सौंदर्य से अभिभूत कर देती है। कलाएँ अपने लालित्य के कारण अनोखी होती हैं। कलाओं में जब-जब आध्यात्मिक नाद प्रस्फुटित हुआ है तब-तब कलाएँ अनंत तक विस्तारित होती हुई हैं और अध्यात्म और लावण्यता से आच्छादित रहीं हैं। राजस्थान की किशनगढ़ शैली में आध्यात्म का नाद प्रारंभ से ही फलीभूत रहा है क्योंकि हमारी संस्कृति का मूल आधार धर्म ही रहा है। धार्मिक विरासत और कला प्रेम किशनगढ़ के राजाओं को कई पीढ़ियों से मिला। यही संस्कार संस्कारित होते-होते एक आस्था का मुर्त आधार बने ; क्योंकि लगभग किशनगढ़ के सभी राजाओं ने बल्लभ संप्रदाय की शिक्षा ग्रहण की थी ; इस कारण सभी के प्रिय राधा- कृष्ण का सर्वत्र गान स्वभाविक था। यही आध्यात्मिक लालित्य के अनंत नाद के कारण किशनगढ़ के राजा कवि, चित्रकार, संगीतकार, राधा-कृष्णमय हो गए थे। किशनगढ़ के चित्र में भक्ति की आध्यात्मिक पराकाष्ठा ही तो है जो लालित्य के अनंत नाद का बिगुल बजाती है। आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि से चित्रकला बहुत ही समृद्ध रही है। बल्लभाचार्य ने स्वयं ही कला है कि - त्याग से श्रवण कीर्तनादि साधनों से प्रेम के बीज हृदय में जमते हैं - तत्पश्चात यह बीज आध्यात्मिक रूप में प्रस्फुटित हुए हैं किशनगढ़ शैली में पूर्णरूपेण स्पष्ट हुए हैं। जिनकी विस्तृत व्याख्या मैं अपने संपूर्ण प्रपत्र में करूंगा।

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किसी भी देश का विकास वहाँ के लोगों के विकास के साथ जुड़ा हुआ होता है। इसके मद्देनजर यह ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि जीवन के हर पहलू में विज्ञान-तकनीक और शोध कार्य अहम भूमिका निभाएँ। विकास के पथ पर कोई देश तभी आगे बढ़ सकता है जब उसकी आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिये सूचना और ज्ञान आधारित वातावरण बने और उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर पर शोध तथा अनुसंधान के पर्याप्त संसाधन उपलब्ध हों। जय जवान, जय किसान, जय विज्ञान के साथ जय अनुसंधान भी इस वर्ष की शुरुआत में पंजाब के जालंधर स्थित लवली प्रोफेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी में 106वीं भारतीय विज्ञान कॉन्ग्रेस का आयोजन किया गया था। इसी समारोह में 'भविष्य का भारत: विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी' विषय पर बोलते हुए प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने जय जवान, जय किसान, जय विज्ञान में "जय अनुसंधान" भी जोड़ दिया था। उनका कहना था कि यह विज्ञान ही है जिसके माध्यम से भारत अपने वर्तमान को बदल रहा है और अपने भविष्य को सुरक्षित रखने का कार्य कर रहा है। अनुत्तरित हैं कुछ सवाल इसमें दो राय नहीं है कि भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों का जीवन और कार्य प्रौद्योगिकी विकास तथा राष्ट्र निर्माण के साथ गहरी मौलिक अंतःदृष्टि के एकीकरण का शानदार उदाहरण रहा है। लेकिन कुछ तथ्य ऐसे भी हैं जो इशारा करते हैं कि भारत आज विश्व में वैज्ञानिक प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के क्षेत्र में कहाँ ठहरता है? भारत की अनुसंधान और विकास के क्षेत्र में क्या स्थिति है? आखिर क्यों भारत शोध कार्यों के मामले में चीन, जापान जैसे देशों से पीछे है? ऐसी कौन-सी चुनौतियाँ हैं जो अनुसंधान और विकास के क्षेत्र में भारत की प्रगति के पहिये को रोक रही हैं? इस दिशा में क्या कुछ समाधान किये जा सकते हैं?

वर्तमान में प्राकृतिक खेती का बढ़ता उपयोग बिलाड़ा एवं पीपाड़ तहसीलों में

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सारांश : कर्ज और जहर बगैर खेती के कई रूप और नाम हैं - जैविक, प्राकृतिक जीरो बजट, वैकल्पिक खेती इत्यादि। प्राकृतिक खेती में रासायनिक खादों, कीटनाशक का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है प्राकृतिक खेती का अर्थ केवल इतना ही नहीं है कि यूरिया की जगह गोबर कि खाद का प्रयोग हो। प्राकृतिक खेती अपनाने का उद्देश्य यह है कि किसान को सम्मानजनक और सुरक्षित आमदनी मिले। छोटी जोत कि खेती भी सम्मानजनक रोजगार और जीवन देती है हर इंसान को अनुकूल और पर्याप्त भोजन मिले। इसके साथ साथ पर्यावरण सन्तुलन भी प्राकृतिक खेती का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। यह खेती प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर निर्भर है इसे जीरो बजट खेती के नाम से भी जाना जाता है **इस खेती के जनक महाराष्ट्र के सुभास पालेकर हैं।**

प्राकृतिक खेती को रासायनमुक्त खेती के रूप में परिभाषित किया जा सकता है जिसमें केवल प्राकृतिक आदानों का उपयोग करता है। कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी में अच्छी तरह से आधारित, यह एक विविध कृषि प्रणाली है जो फसलों, पेड़ों और पशुधन को एकीकृत करती है, जिससे कार्यात्मक जैव विविधता के इष्टतम उपयोग की सुविधा मिलती है। प्राकृतिक खेती कई अन्य लाभों, जैसे कि मिट्टी की उर्वरता और पर्यावरणीय स्वास्थ्य की बहाली, और ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन का शमन या निम्नीकरण, प्रदान करते हुए किसानों की आय बढ़ाने का मजबूत आधार प्रदान करती है।

Organized by:



संकेताक्षर: प्राकृतिक खेती, रासायन मुक्त खेती, जैव विविधता, ग्रीन हाऊस गैस, कीटनाशक।

अजमेर जिले की तहसीलो मे गिरते भूमिगत जल-स्तर के कारणो का अध्ययन

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सारांश –

जिले के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में सामान्यतः कम वर्षा तथा सीमित समहीजल भण्डारों के कारण जल मांग की अधिकांश आपूर्ति भू-जल भण्डारों पर निर्भर है। विकास की सीमा को पार करते हुए हमने जल का दुरुपयोग और जलाशयों का अतिशोषण कर उन्हें समाप्ति के कगार पर ला दिया है। जल स्रोतों के सूखने व जल की मात्रा कम होने से भू-जल स्तर और गहरा हो गया है। जनसंख्या में लगातार वृद्धि एवं पेयजल, कृषि एवं औद्योगिक उपयोग हेतु भू-जल की बढ़ती मांग के कारण भू-जल भण्डारों से अत्यधिक दोहन हो रहा है। इस स्थिति में जिले में जन भागीदारी व भू-जल प्रबंधन की नितान्त आवश्यकता है।

कुंजी शब्द- अतिशोषण, भू-जल प्रबंधन, औद्योगिकरण।

भाषा, साहित्य और शिक्षा, भाषा उन्नति का मूल है, भाषा से साहित्य का अस्तित्व है।

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साहित्य अस्मिता की पहचान है और शिक्षा साहित्य का शंखनाद है। किसी भी देश की सभ्यता और सांस्कृतिक मूल्य उसके साहित्य में सुरक्षित रहते हैं। साहित्य को प्रभावशाली बनाती है उसकी भाषा। जीवन का कोई ऐसा पक्ष नहीं जो भाषा से अछूता हो। मनुष्य की भावनाएँ, पीड़ा की अभिव्यक्ति, हास-परिहास और संवाद को साकार करते हुए भाषा सामाजिक जीवन को संयोजित करती है। भाषा की सर्जनात्मकता रूपी बेजोड़ शक्ति कला, साहित्य एवं संस्कृति के विभिन्न पक्षों में प्रतिबिम्बित होती है। वर्तमान में अंग्रेजी भाषा को शिक्षा क्षेत्र में एक मानक के रूप में मान लिया है और हिन्दी सहित अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को दायम दर्जे का। भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रति जनमानस के उदासीन दृष्टिकोण से सांस्कृतिक विरासत व निज पहचान खोने का खतरा बढ़ गया है। शिक्षा नीति वर्ष 2020 में भाषा के प्रति संवेदनशीलता दिखाते हुए प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम 'मातृभाषा' रखने का निर्णय एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है निज भाषा हेतु शिक्षण संस्थानों में ही नहीं बल्कि सभी प्रकार की नौकरी एवं रोजगार बिना भाषायी भेदभाव के प्रदान करना आवश्यक है, तभी देश का चहुँमुखी विकास होगा। भारत में हिन्दी साहित्य का महत्व हिन्दी भाषा से है जो भारत की राजभाषा के पद पर सुशोभित है। इसका जन्म वैदिक भाषा संस्कृत (1500 ई.पू. से 500 ई.पू.) की कोख से हुआ है। हिन्दी भाषा 11वीं शताब्दी से पूर्व ब्राह्मी लिपि और बाद में देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाने लगी। यह लिपि सर्वश्रेष्ठ वैज्ञानिक लिपि है।

हिन्दी भाषा का साहित्य समृद्ध है। हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास को चार भागों में विभाजित किया गया है, यथा - आदिकाल (संवत् 1050 - 1375), भक्तिकाल (संवत् 1375 - 1700), रीतिकाल (संवत् 1700-1900) और आधुनिक काल (संवत् 1900 से अद्यतन)। वैदिक युग से प्रारम्भ होकर आदिकाल होते हुए आधुनिक काल तक जो भी साहित्य जिस भी भाषा में रचा गया मानव समाज को प्रभावित किया है और भविष्य में करता रहेगा। साहित्यकार की लेखनी हर युग में राष्ट्र के पूर्व गौरव एवं वर्तमान की स्थितियों को केन्द्र में रखकर ओजस्वी कर्म करती है। 'शिक्षा' समाज व साहित्य का उन्मेष है, नव परिवेश की परिचायक है। 'साहित्य' समाज के सहृदयता का शोध है। अतीत के पन्नों में लिपटा स्मृतियों का प्रकाश पुंज है। समाज में सकारात्मक बदलाव का नाम है। 'शिक्षा' एक अविरोध धारा है जिसमें बहकर हमारी 'विरासत' पीढ़ियों की प्यास बुझाएगी।

सावित्रीबाई और ज्योतिबा फुले का शिक्षा एवं महिला सशक्तिकरण में योगदान

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सार: सावित्री बाई और ज्योतिबा फुले का विचार था कि सामाजिक बुराइयों को समाप्त करने का एकमात्र उपाय महिलाओं और निम्न जाति के सदस्यों को शिक्षित करना है। ज्योतिबा ने अपनी पत्नी सावित्री बाई को शिक्षित किया तथा बालिकाओं की शिक्षा के लिए विद्यालय स्थापित किया तथा सावित्री बाई को वहाँ निर्देश देने हेतु आमंत्रित किया। इसके पश्चात् उन्होंने दो विद्यालय और स्थापित किए तथा निम्नजाति के लोगों के लिए एक स्वदेशी विद्यालय अर्थात् महार और मांग की स्थापना की।

विधवाओं की दयनीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए उन्होंने युवा विधवाओं के लिए एक आश्रम की स्थापना की तथा विधवा पुनर्विवाह की अवधारणा का समर्थन किया। उन्होंने कन्या भ्रूण हत्या और बाल विवाह का विरोध किया। उन्होंने गरीब बच्चों को समाज के क्रूर हाथों से बचाने के लिए एक अनाथालय की स्थापना की। ज्योतिबा ने लैंगिक समानता का समर्थन किया और उन्होंने अपने सभी सामाजिक सुधारों के प्रयासों में अपनी पत्नी सावित्री बाई को शामिल करके अपने विचारों को व्यवहार में लाए।

सावित्री बाई फुले भारत की प्रथम महिला शिक्षिका, समाज सुधारिका एवं मराठी कवयित्री थी। उन्होंने अपने पति ज्योतिराव गोविंदराव फुले के साथ मिलकर स्त्री अधिकारों एवं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय कार्य किए। उन्होंने बाल-विधवाओं को शिक्षित करने का महान् प्रयास किया। उन्होंने बाल-विवाह प्रथा का विरोध किया और विधवाओं के पुनर्विवाह का समर्थन किया। वे महाराष्ट्र की प्रमुख समाज सुधारक थे। उन्होंने दलितों के उद्धार के लिए प्रयास किया। सावित्री बाई ने महिला सेवा मण्डल की स्थापना की। उन्होंने इस संस्था की स्थापना महिलाओं को उनके अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक करने हेतु आजीवन प्रयास किया। उन्होंने महिलाओं को बाल-विवाह, विधवा-विवाह आदि कुप्रथाओं के विरुद्ध जागरूक करने हेतु आजीवन प्रयास किया। सावित्री बाई ने सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक तौर पर कमजोर बच्चों की शिक्षा हेतु 18 विद्यालय स्थापित किए। ज्योतिराव फुले एवं सावित्री बाई ने निम्न जाति के लोगों के लिए अपने घर में एक सार्वजनिक कुआँ खोदा। प्लेग के रोगियों की सेवा करते हुए उनकी 10 मार्च, 1897 में मृत्यु हुई। समाज सेवा करते हुए ही उन्होंने अपने प्राण त्यागे।

मुख्य शब्द: स्त्री-शिक्षा, कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, बाल-विवाह, विधवा पुनर्विवाह, लैंगिक समानता, महिला सशक्तिकरण।



दृष्टि बाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए श्रुति लेखक की समस्या का अध्ययन

मनोज माथुर, शोधार्थी (शिक्षा)

जे.एन.वी.यू. जोधपुर

दृष्टि बाधित विद्यार्थियों की दैनिक दिनचर्या में कई प्रकार की समस्याएँ आती हैं। दृष्टि बाधित विद्यार्थियों के जीवन में कई बार ऐसे अवसर आते हैं जब वे सामान्य विद्यार्थियों से अलग अनुभव के कारण उन घटनाओं को महसूस करते हैं। वर्षा आने की सूचना उन्हें पानी के गिरने की आवाज और गिली मिट्टी की खुशबू से प्राप्त होती है। आग लगने की सूचना गर्मा-आहट से अनुभव करते हैं। दृष्टि बाधित विद्यार्थी दृष्टि बाधित सहायक शिक्षण सामग्री के द्वारा अध्ययन कर जब परीक्षा का सामना करते हैं तब इनके सामने श्रुतिलेखक की उपलब्धता की समस्या आती है। परीक्षा के दौरान मानसिक संतुलन के साथ योग्य श्रुतिलेखक उपलब्ध होना, वास्तव में एक बड़ी चुनौती होती है। परीक्षा के दौरान एक ओर तो पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण करने की चिन्ता तो दूसरी ओर श्रुतिलेखक की समय पर उपलब्धता की चिन्ता।

परीक्षा के दौरान योग्य, श्रुतिलेखक का चयन कर उसकी समय पर उपलब्धता सम्बन्धी तनाव सदैव बना रहता है। कभी-कभी तो एनवक्त पर ज्ञात होता है कि चयनित होने पर भी श्रुतिलेखक आज परीक्षा भवन में समय पर उपलब्ध होने में असमर्थ है। ऐसी स्थिति में उसके विकल्प का चयन कर परीक्षा भवन में समय पर उसकी उपलब्धता करना काफी चुनौती वाला कार्य होता है। इस अवस्था में दृष्टि बाधित विद्यार्थियों का मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ जाता है, जिसके फलस्वरूप वे सही प्रकार के प्रश्न पत्र को हल नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस शोध में शोधकर्ता ने दृष्टि बाधित विद्यार्थियों के श्रुतिलेखक की समस्या का अध्ययन किया है।

कुंजी शब्द: दृष्टि बाधित, श्रुतिलेखक, परीक्षार्थी, उपलब्धता, श्रुतिलेखक सम्बन्धी नियम

संस्कृति और समाज

डॉ मीना कुमावत, टीजीटी हिन्दी, राजकीय वरिष्ठ बाल माध्यमिक विद्यालय

समाज की संरचना संस्कृति के सामीप्य से होती है। कोई भी सामाजिक व्यवस्था संस्कृति और समाज के द्वारा सुरक्षित और संरक्षित होती है। संस्कृति और समाज एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। वर्तमान के संस्कार अतीत में जाकर संस्कृति कहलाते हैं। भारत अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति के लिए विश्व गुरु माना जाता है। हमारी संस्कृति और समाज दुनिया के लिए मिसाल है। भारत की संस्कृति को सीखने, देखने और समझने के लिए विश्व के कोने कोने से लोग आते हैं। समाज जितना उन्नत, समृद्ध और सभ्य होगा, संस्कृति की पताका उतनी ही ऊँची लहराएगी। यदि संस्कृति का पतन हुआ तो समाज का अस्तित्व अपने आप ही नष्ट हो जाएगा। संस्कृति को समाज की आत्मा कहा जाता है मनुष्य वैज्ञानिक, दार्शनिक और आध्यात्मिक उन्नति करता है तो उसका संबंध संस्कृति और समाज से जुड़ता है। संस्कृति हमारे जीवन में प्रकाश और प्रगति लाती है तो समाज हमें जीवन जीने की सही दिशा देता है। व्यक्ति और समाज को जोड़ने का कार्य संस्कृति ही करती है इसलिए इन दोनों का आपस में घनिष्ठ संबंध है। समाज के बिना संस्कृति का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है और बिना सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों, प्रतिमानों, प्रथाओं, परम्पराओं के समाज में रहने वाले लोग समाजीकृत नहीं हो सकते हैं संस्कृति को सामाजिक जीवन जोड़ने वाली कड़ी के रूप में बताया गया है। इससे ही किसी समाज के सदस्यों में परस्पर जुड़े रहने की भावना विकसित होती है। एक समाज का निर्माण व्यक्तियों से होता है और व्यक्ति जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार करते हैं वह उनकी संस्कृति है। संस्कृति में संपूर्ण मानव निर्मित पर्यावरण आ जाता है जिसे सामाजिक जीवन की धरोहर के रूप में सदियों तक सुरक्षित रखा जाता है और उसे अधिक से अधिक परिष्कृत किया जाता है।

कृषि स्वरूप में आधुनिकीकरण का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव: श्री गंगानगर जिले का विशेष अध्ययन

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शोध परिचय: वर्तमान औद्योगिक, आर्थिक व वैज्ञानिक जगत के समक्ष ज्वलंत समस्या निरन्तर हो रहे पर्यावरणीय परिवर्तन के रूप में है। लगातार तीव्र गति से बढ़ती जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये मानव समाज 19 वीं सदी से ही प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अतिदोहन करता आ रहा है इस तरह प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर बढ़ते दबाव से निर्वनीकरण, मृदा अपरदन, अवांछित मृदा निक्षेपण, सेम, वनस्पति व जीवों का विनाश, जलवायु परिवर्तन, भूमण्डलीय ऊष्मण जैसी समस्याओं ने मानव समाज के समक्ष विश्वस्तरीय पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन व निम्नीकरण जैसे अस्तित्वमूलक प्रश्नों को ला खड़ा किया है।

इस पर्यावरणीय व पारिस्थितिकीय असंतुलन में आधुनिक प्रगतिशील मानव समाज के अन्य आर्थिक कार्यों के साथ-साथ निरन्तर प्रगतिशील व विकसित होते कृषि स्वरूप का भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र अपने कृषि विकास व कृषि उत्पादन हेतु ना केवल राजस्थान अपितु सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में अपनी एक विशिष्ट पहचान रखता है। एक ओर यहाँ जैतसर, सूरतगढ़ व सरदारगढ़ जैसे आधुनिक व प्रसंस्कृत बीज उत्पादन के कृषि फार्म हैं वहीं दूसरी ओर गंगनहर, इंदिरागांधी नहर आगमन के पश्चात् अध्ययन क्षेत्र बड़ी तेजी से वीरान रेगिस्तानी दशाओं से हरे-भरे लहलहाते खेतों में तब्दील हुआ है। बाजरा एवं अन्य मोटे अनाज उत्पादक क्षेत्र आज खाद्यान्न फसलों जैसे-धान, गेहूँ, तथा कपास, गन्ना व तिलहन जैसी व्यापारिक फसलों, सब्जियों व फलों के उत्पादन में राज्य में अग्रिम पंक्ति में खड़ा दिखाई देता है। कृषि के स्वरूप में आये उक्त परिवर्तनों का प्रमुख कारण सिंचाई नहरों द्वारा जलापूर्ति तथा कृषि में उन्नत व आधुनिक तकनीकों का अपनाया जाना है, किन्तु कृषि स्वरूप में यह बदलाव व विकास की एक बड़ी कीमत अध्ययन क्षेत्र ने पर्यावरणीय व पारिस्थितिकीय दशाओं में परिवर्तन के रूप में चुकाई है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में अध्ययन क्षेत्र में कृषि आधुनिकीकरण व स्वरूप में बदलाव का जिले की पर्यावरणीय दशाओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, को दर्शाने का प्रयास किया गया है।



भारतीय विदेश नीति और चीन-पाक गठजोड़ एक चुनौती

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सारांश: आजादी के बाद से ही भारतीय विदेश नीति के समक्ष कई चुनौतियाँ रही हैं। भारत को आजादी के साथ विभाजन की विभीषिका भी झेलनी पड़ी थी। विभाजन के बाद भी पाकिस्तान के शासकों ने भारत के साथ सहयोग की बजाय संघर्ष की नीति अपनायी हुई है। पाकिस्तान सदैव ही कश्मीर मुद्दे का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का प्रयास करके भारत के खिलाफ दुष्प्रचार करता आया है। भारत से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से युद्ध में जीत न पाने के कारण ही पाकिस्तान ने भारत के खिलाफ 'जेहाद' के नाम पर आतंकवाद को अपनी राज्य नीति का अंग बना रखा है। भारत विरोधी नीति के तहत ही पाकिस्तान पहले संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका का पिछलग्गू बना रहा और वर्तमान में चीन का पिछलग्गू बना हुआ है। चीन भी अपनी विस्तारवादी नीति और वैश्विक वर्चस्व की महत्वाकांक्षा में भारत को अपना प्रतिरोधी मानता है। चीन व पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत के सीमा-विवाद भी है। दोनों देशों ने भारत विरोधी अपने सांझा हितों के लिए एक गठजोड़ बना रखा है इसके अलावा चीन द्वारा संचालित चीन-पाकिस्तान आर्थिक गलियारा परियोजना (सीपैक) पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर से गुजरती है जो कि भारत की सम्प्रभुता के लिए चुनौती है। सीपैक परियोजना चीन के काश्गर प्रांत को पाकिस्तान के ग्वादर बन्दरगाह तक जोड़ती है तथा ग्वादर बन्दरगाह तक आसान पहुँच बनाती है। व्यापारिक व सामरिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण इस ग्वादर बन्दरगाह को विकसित कर चीन हिन्द महासागर में अपनी सैन्य शक्ति मजबूत करना चाहता है। यह चीन की भारत को सामुद्रिक रूप से घेरने की 'स्ट्रिंग ऑफ पर्स' (मोतियों की माला) का ही अंग है। जहाँ पाकिस्तान चीन के साथ गठजोड़ को भारत के खिलाफ अपने लिए सुरक्षा कवच मानता है वहीं चीन भी भारत के बढ़ते वैश्विक प्रभाव को सीमित करने के लिए पाकिस्तान के साथ सामरिक सहयोग करता आया है। चीन जहाँ एक तरफ पाकिस्तान की कश्मीर नीति का समर्थन करता है वहीं दूसरी तरफ आतंकवाद के विषय पर विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर पाकिस्तान का बचाव करता आया है। भारत विदेश नीति के समक्ष चीन-पाक गठजोड़ एक चुनौती साबित हो रहा है।

शब्द कुंजी: विदेश नीति, चीन-पाक गठजोड़, आतंकवाद, सीपैक, चुनौती।

THE PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL SAND MINING : A CASE STUDY OF BANAS RIVER (TONK)

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Abstract (सार): टोंक जिले की 'जीवन रेखा' कही जाने वाली बनास नदी भारत में राजस्थान के राजसमन्द जिले में खमनौर की पहाडियों से निकलकर चित्तौड़गढ़, भीलवाड़ा, अजमेर एवं टोंक में बहती हुई सवाई माधोपुर के रामेश्वर में चम्बल नदी में समाहित हो जाती है। बनास नदी की लम्बाई 512 किमी तथा अपवाह क्षेत्र 45833 वर्ग किमी है जो पूर्णतः राजस्थान में है। टोंक में बनास में क्रिस्टल सदृश अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाली बजरी मिलने से पूरे देश में इसकी भारी मांग है। यही कारण है कि बनास में अवैध बजरी खनन का गोरख धंधा पूरे परवान पर है। ज्ञात हो कि बिना लाइसेंस के, लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षेत्र के बाहर तथा स्वीकृत मात्रा से अधिक बजरी खनन अवैध बजरी खनन है। नदी में जलस्तर से 2 मीटर ऊपर तक ही खनन करने की स्वीकृति कानूनन है किन्तु जल में 10 से 15 फीट की गहराई तक भी खनन किये जाने से गहरी खाईयों का निर्माण हो गया है। बजरी का तल निम्न होने के कारण जल स्तर भी नीचे चला गया है। इसी कारण मुख्य टोंक में तो नदी सूखी ही रहती है। टोंक, राजमहल, नेगडिया बजरी खनन के गढ़ हैं। बजरी कम होने के कारण जल का स्वतः शुद्धिकरण नहीं हो पाता है जिससे फ्लोराइड की मात्रा भी बढ़ रही है। पहले यहां अधिक मात्रा में मीठे खरबूजे, ककड़ी एवं सब्जियों की पैदावार हुआ करती थी किन्तु वर्तमान में गिरती पैदावार से टोंक "मीठे खरबूजों का चमन" नाम की सार्थकता खो देगा।

स्थानीय लोगों का बनास में होने वाली पैदावार घटने से रोजगार छिन गया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 16 नवम्बर 2017 को बजरी खनन पर रोक लगाई थी जिसके बावजूद अवैध खनन होता रहा। नवम्बर 2021 में टोंक में 8837.84 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में वैध खनन की स्वीकृति दिए जाने के बाद भी लीजधारक पर ही अवैध बजरी खनन के आरोप लगे हैं। अवैध बजरी खनन रोकने हेतु विनिर्मित रेत के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए, नये वैकल्पिक स्रोत तलाशे जाने चाहिए तथा नियमों को परिष्कृत एवं सुदृढ किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि पानी के बाद रेत (बजरी) ही प्रकृति से लिया जाने वाला दूसरा सबसे बड़ा संसाधन है।

महाकवि माघ का राजनीतिक ज्ञान (मल्लिनाथ व वल्लभ की टीकाओं के आलोक में)

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राजधर्म का विवेचन अनेक ग्रन्थों में प्राप्त होता है। यहाँ पर "धर्म" शब्द कर्तव्य के अर्थ में ही प्रयुक्त है। राजा समाज का आदर्श माना जाता है। महाकवि माघ राजा के छोटे-मोटे कर्तव्यों से लेकर सेना की छोटी-मोटी बातों तक का विवेचन करते हैं। सन्धि-विग्रह आदि गुणों के प्रयोगों के अवसरों पर वे अपनी युक्तियाँ तथा परस्पर विरोधी तर्कों से उसे इतना सुगम बना देते हैं कि उनकी सूझ-बूझ पर विस्मित होना पड़ता है। **उद्धव और बलराम के मुख से तथा युधिष्ठिर और भीष्म के मुख से भी उन्होंने राजनीति की जटिल से जटिल समस्याओं पर ऐसे उपादेय हल प्रस्तुत करते हैं;** जो आज प्रजातन्त्र के युग में उसी प्रकार प्रयोग में लाये जा सकते हैं। प्रजा की सर्वविध हित-रक्षा और राजा के विशेष व्यापक अधिकारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्होंने जिस राजतन्त्र की समर्थिका राजनीति की चर्चा अपने महाकाव्य में की है, वह भारतीयसभ्यता एवं संस्कृति की परम्परा के सर्वथा अनुकूल ही है। राजनीति की जटिल गुत्थियों पर वे जो प्रसङ्गगत विचार व्यक्त करते हैं, उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उनका यह ज्ञान कोरा किताबी ज्ञान नहीं है। **शिशुपालवध का द्वितीय सर्ग कवि की राजनीतिज्ञता का प्रमाण कहा जा सकता है।¹**

गीता में क्षत्रियधर्म का निर्देश इस प्रकार है-

"शौर्य तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनम्।

दानमीश्वर भावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजम्।।"²



गंगानगर जिले में बढ़ते नगरीकरण का भौगोलिक अध्ययन

नवदीप संघू –शोधार्थी, भूगोल विभाग, डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, श्रीगंगानगर (राजस्थान)

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सारांश: नगरीकरण नगरीय क्षेत्रों का भौतिक विकास है, जो नगरो को विकास, जनसंख्या वृद्धि, निर्मित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि, जनसंख्या का उच्च घनत्व और शहरी जीवन शैली के मनोवैज्ञानिक चरण की ओर ले जाता है। नगरीकरण प्रवास का एक कारण और प्रभाव है। बेहतर शैक्षिक अवसर, नौकरी के अवसर, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ और उच्च जीवनस्तर नगरीकरण की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति में योगदान देते हैं। 21वीं सदी में विश्व के अधिकांश देशों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से नगरीय क्षेत्रों की ओर जनसंख्या का तेजी से पलायन देखा गया। 1900 में विश्व की मात्र 13 प्रतिशत नगरीय जनसंख्या थी, जो 2011 में बढ़कर 52 प्रतिशत हो गई। हालाँकि, विकसित और विकासशील देशों के बीच नगरीकरण का पैटर्न बहुत असमान देखा गया है। विकसित देशों में जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा विकासशील देशों की तुलना में नगरीय क्षेत्रों में रहता है। दूसरी ओर, विकासशील देशों की अधिकांश नगरीय आबादी एशियाई और अफ्रीकी देशों में केन्द्रित है। ऐतिहासिक रूप से, पश्चिमी दुनिया में औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के महेनजर नगरीकरण की प्रक्रिया तेज हो गई, जिससे संचार और परिवहन जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं का विस्तार हुआ, जिसने ग्रामीण से नगरीय क्षेत्र में प्रवास को बढ़ाया। नगरीकरण विकास का प्रतीक है, यदि किसी क्षेत्र में नगरीकरण की गति तीव्र है तो इस आधार पर वहाँ के विकास का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। नगरीकरण एक वैश्विक प्रक्रिया है जो ना केवल नगरीय क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या घनत्व में वृद्धि कर देती है वरन् ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या कम होने का प्रमुख कारण भी है। नगरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति के फलस्वरूप शहरी क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिकीकरण का भी केन्द्रीकरण हो रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप अनेक पर्यावरणीय समस्या उत्पन्न हो रही है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में गंगानगर जिले में बढ़ते नगरीकरण के स्तर का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया गया है साथ ही जिले में नगरीकरण के बढ़ने से उत्पन्न विभिन्न प्रभावों एवं इसके प्रमुख कारणों का भी विश्लेषण करने का प्रयास किया गया है। **मूल बिंदु :** औद्योगिकीकरण, नगरीकरण, वैश्विक प्रक्रिया, जनसंख्या वृद्धि।

वैश्विक दौर में ई – लर्निंग के आयाम की वर्तमान समस्याएं और चुनौतियाँ नीलिमा अरोड़ा, सहायक आचार्य, ऐश्वर्या कॉलेज ऑफ एजुकेशन (विधि) जोधपुर, राजस्थान मनीष श्रीमाली, सहायक आचार्य, सिंघानिया लॉ कॉलेज, उदयपुर राजस्थान

Abstract: वैश्विक महामारी के दौरान जहां एक ओर विनाश का भयावह रूप देखने को मिला है वहीं दूसरी ओर इसके परिणाम स्वरूप विभिन्न आयामों में नवीन विकल्पों का भी प्रादुर्भाव हुआ है। इन विकल्पों से शिक्षा जगत भी अछूता नहीं रहा है। वैश्विक महामारी के चलते सम्पूर्ण लोकडाउन की दशा में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नवीन क्रांति के रूप में ई – लर्निंग ने अपनी एक अलग ही पहचान बनाई है। ई – लर्निंग के आयाम ने न केवल शिक्षा जगत में बल्कि उन सभी आयामों में भी नवाचार प्रदान किया है जहां ज्ञान किसी न किसी रूप में एक मन मस्तिष्क से दूसरे में संचारित किया गया। शिक्षण संस्थानों के शिक्षण कार्य से लेकर बड़े – बड़े उद्योग घरानों की कॉरपोरेट मीटिंग तक में ई – लर्निंग पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया और इस नवाचार द्वारा सामान्य तकनीकी ज्ञान को प्राप्त किया और हर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ने अपने स्तर पर इसे स्वीकार भी किया और व्यवहारिक रूप से उपयोग भी किया। हर प्रत्येक नवाचार की अपनी एक सीमाएं और समस्याएं होती हैं और कुछ व्यावहारिक समस्याएं ई – लर्निंग में जन सामान्य के समक्ष भी दृष्टिगोचर हुईं। प्राचीन काल से ही भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति संस्थागत रूप में प्रचलित रहीं हैं और इस्लामिक युग में भी शिक्षा का स्वरूप मदरसों के रूप में संस्थागत प्रकृति का ही रहा है। इस क्रम को ब्रिटिश हुकमरानों ने भी कायम रखा। गुरुकुल पद्धति से लेकर वर्तमान की शिक्षा पद्धति सदैव संस्थागत रूप से ही चली आ रहीं हैं अर्थात् भारतीय जन मानस में जब तक बालक / विद्यार्थी किसी संस्था से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से संप्रकृत होकर शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं करता तब तक उसकी शिक्षा को पूरा नहीं माना जाता और यहीं एक सबसे बड़ी कमी / रिक्ति ई – लर्निंग के नवाचार के साथ भी हुई। जहां शिक्षक ने अपनी सम्पूर्ण कार्य कुशलता से शिक्षण कार्य को सफलतापूर्वक से संचालित किया किन्तु आज भी ई – लर्निंग से शिक्षा प्राप्त विद्यार्थियों को समाज में अपेक्षाकृत कम कुशल माना जाता है। प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य में 250 विद्यार्थियों और उनके माता पिता के न्यादर्श को सम्मिलित कर एक विस्तृत शोध किया गया है जिसमें विद्यार्थियों को श्रेणिबद्ध किया गया और न्यादर्श के संकलन हेतु प्रत्येक स्तर (पूर्व प्राथमिक स्तर से लेकर संकाय विशेष के निष्णात तक के स्तर) के विद्यार्थियों और उनके माता पिता को सम्मिलित कर अध्ययन किया गया है। इस शोध में मुख्यतः ई – लर्निंग की व्यावहारिक समस्याओं और उनके समाधान का विस्तृत अध्ययन किया गया है।

बाल श्रम और मानव-अधिकार

नीतू चौहान, अतिथि शिक्षिका, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर

सारांश: भारत में बाल श्रमिकों की एक बड़ी संख्या विद्यमान है। भारत में 5-15 आयु समूह के प्रत्येक चार में से एक बच्चा बंधुआ मजदूर है। ये बच्चे भंयकर शीतलहर, तपती दोपहरी और वर्षा के थपेड़े सहते हुए अपने कार्यों में जुटे रहते हैं। सड़कों पर कचरा बीनने, ढाबों पर ग्राहकों को चाय-खाना परोसने व जूठन साफ करने, जूते-पॉलिश करने, वाहनों की मरम्मत करने, फेरी लगाकर वस्तुएं बेचने, धार्मिक स्थलों के बाहर भीख मांगने, कुलीगिरी करने जैसे कार्यों के अतिरिक्त ये श्रमिक बच्चे कालीन उद्योग, बीड़ी उद्योग, ताला-निर्माण उद्योग, कांच उद्योग, हीरा-पॉलिश उद्योग, दिया सलाई और आतिशबाजी जैसे खतरनाक कार्यों में भी संलग्न हैं।

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र बालश्रम के वर्तमान स्वरूप की व्याख्या करता है, यह अनुशंसा करता है कि (अ) बच्चों के लिए बनाई गई राष्ट्रीय बाल श्रम नीतियों को प्रभावी तौर पर लागू किया जाये तथा लागू करने वाली सरकारी मशीनरी को ज्यादा सबल और सक्रिय बनाया जाये। (ब) श्रम कार्यों में संलग्न बच्चों के लिए विशेष विद्यालयों की स्थापना एवं कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन कर उन्हें औपचारिक शिक्षा की मुख्यधारा में लाया जाये। (स) श्रमिक बच्चों के परिवार की आर्थिक-सामाजिक प्रस्थिति में परिवर्तन लाने हेतु गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों की सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्विति सुनिश्चित की जाये। (द) विभिन्न स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं, श्रम संगठनों, समाजशास्त्रियों, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं, लेखकों संगठनों के सक्रिय सहयोग से बालश्रम उन्मूलन का प्रयास (य) संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा प्रस्तावित बच्चों के चार मौलिक अधिकारों (जीने का अधिकार, सुरक्षा का अधिकार, विकास का अधिकार, सहभागिता का अधिकार) का विश्व के सभी देशों द्वारा स्वीकार करने की प्राथमिकता पर बल देना।

**हिन्दी टीवी न्यूज चैनलों में महिला पत्रकारों की स्थिति: भेदभावों और चुनौतियों का अध्ययन**

निशार अहमद, शोध छात्र

सरोजिनी नायडू महिला अध्ययन केंद्र, जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया

सारांश— हिंदी पत्रकारिता में चाहे वो प्रिंट मीडिया हो, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया हो या फिर डिजिटल मीडियाए सभी माध्यमों महिला पत्रकारों की संख्या में काफी इजाफा देखने को मिला है। पुरुषों के साथ महिला पत्रकार भी मीडिया के सभी चुनौतीपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में दिलेरी से काम कर रही हैं। खासतौर पर रिपोर्टिंग जैसे क्षेत्र में महिलाएं बखूबी काम कर रही हैं। टेलीविजन मीडिया में जहां हर मिनट खबरें ब्रेक होती हैं पल-पल घटित हो रही खबरों तक पहले पहुंचने और प्रसारित करने की होड़ लगी रहती है। इस रेस में महिला पत्रकार भी अपने-अपने चुनौतीपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में बेहतर कार्य कर रही हैं। इन सबके बावजूद मीडिया में महिलाएं कई प्रकार के भेदभावों का शिकार हो रही हैं। इस शोध पत्र में हिन्दी टीवी न्यूज चैनलों में महिला पत्रकारों की स्थितियों भेदभावों और चुनौतियों का अध्ययन किया गया है।

की-वर्ड्स: हिन्दी टीवी मीडिया और महिलाएं मीडिया में महिलाओं की चुनौतियाएं मीडिया में महिलाओं से भेदभावएं मीडिया में महिलाओं की स्थिति।

संगमरमर उद्योग में श्रम कानूनों का क्रियान्वयन: एक अध्ययन

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शोध सारांश: हमारे संविधान में मजदूर को सम्मानजनक काम और मजदूरी देने के साथ साथ कानून ने संरक्षण दिया है। काम का अधिकार और पूरी मजदूरी देने का प्रावधान कर शोषण से बचाने के लिए अलग से ही श्रम विधि का गठन कर शोषणकर्ता को दंड का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। अब कोई भी नियोक्ता या ठेकेदार, फैक्टरी एवं कारखाना मालिक उनका शोषण नहीं कर सकता। कर्मचारियों या श्रमिक को समान अधिकार, समान वेतन, समान सुरक्षा आदि को सुनिश्चित करने वाले कानून ही श्रम कानून है। यह निजी और सार्वजनिक दोनों क्षेत्रों में लागू होते हैं। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य श्रमिक के मानसिक और शारीरिक शोषण को रोकना होता है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति किसी उद्योग में कार्य करता है तो वह श्रमिक कहलाता है। श्रम कानूनों का केंद्रीय उद्देश्य श्रमिकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना, ट्रेड यूनियन गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देना और रोजगार को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाना है। उनका उद्देश्य श्रमिक वर्ग के लोगों की स्थिति में सुधार करना है। इसके अलावा, वे सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए काम की उचित और समुचित स्थिति सुनिश्चित करते हैं। संगमरमर उद्योग असंगठित क्षेत्र में आता है अतः संगमरमर उद्योग में श्रम कानूनों का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन नहीं हो पा रहा है। मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम, 1936, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948, बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, 1965, समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम, 1976, ठेका श्रम (विनियमन एवं उन्मूलन) अधिनियम, 1970, बाल श्रम (निरोध एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986, औद्योगिक रोजगार (स्थाई आदेश) अधिनियम, 1946, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948, कर्मचारी प्रॉविडेंट फंड अधिनियम, 1952, कोयला, खान श्रमिक कल्याण कोष अधिनियम, 1947, खदान अधिनियम, 1952 तथा मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम, 1961 इत्यादि प्रमुख श्रम कानून हैं।

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में संगमरमर उद्योग में श्रम कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन के बारे में व्यापक अध्ययन करके निष्कर्ष निकाल कर उचित सुझाव दिए जाएंगे। **संकेताक्षर:** श्रम कानून, संगमरमर, उद्योग, श्रमिक, ठेकेदार

जलवायु परिवर्तन का भारत के सामाजिक – आर्थिक जीवन पर प्रभाव :- एक विश्लेषण

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मानव सहित समस्त भूमण्डल के ऊपर वर्तमान में जो खतरे मंडरा रहे हैं उनमें से जलवायु परिवर्तन भी एक है। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जो पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी सभी समस्याओं की जड़ है। यह समस्या किसी व्यक्ति विशेष अथवा देश की ही नहीं वरन् सम्पूर्ण विश्व की समस्या है जो हमारे सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं मानव जाति से सम्बन्धित तमाम पहलुओं पर सवालिया निषान प्रस्तुत करती है। विश्व के विभिन्न देश औद्योगिक विकास की होड़ में शामिल होकर विभिन्न प्रकार की विषैली गैसें उत्सर्जित कर रहे हैं। पर्यावरण में सर्वाधिक 24: कार्बन-डाई-ऑक्साइड गैस अकेला अमेरिका, रूस 19: एवं अन्य यूरोपीय देश 14: कार्बन-डाई-ऑक्साइड उत्सर्जित कर रहे हैं। वायुमण्डल में विभिन्न प्रकार की गैसों मिथेन, ब्रोमिड, नाइट्रिक आक्साइड, एथेन, क्लोरो फ्लोरो कार्बन, कार्बन मोनो ऑक्साइड एवं ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से जलवायु में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। बदलती जलवायु से उत्पन्न खतरे के वादल विश्व के अन्य देशों के साथ भारत पर भी मंडराते नजर आ रहे हैं जिससे भारतीय समाज एवं इसके अर्थ जीवन पर इसका प्रभाव पडना स्वाभाविक है जलवायु परिवर्तन का असर खासतौर से 1950 के दशक में आई औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद सामने आया जैसे-जैसे औद्योगिक क्रांति ने अपने पैर पसारें वैसे-वैसे हमने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का दोहन शुरू किया जिसके कारण उद्योगों से निकलने वाली गैसों, रसायनों तथा अवशिष्ट पदार्थों के नदियों एवं वातावरण में विलीन होने के कारण, साथ ही कृषि में कैमिकल्स एवं वनों की अंधाधुंध कटाई आदि के कारण ग्रीन हाउस गैसों की मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है जिससे पृथ्वी का तापमान लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। परिणाम स्वरूप पर्वतीय ध्रुवीय हिम जमाव के पिघलने से नदी घाटियों तथा मैदानों के निचले भागों में बाढ़ आने एवं समुद्रतल के जल स्तर में वृद्धि से समुद्रतलीय नगरों, अधिवासों एवं निम्न स्थलीय द्वीपों के डूबने का खतरा बना हुआ है जिसके कारण भारतीय समाज को विभिन्न कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड रहा है। आज मानव शारीरिक

Organized by:



रूप से कमजोर होता जा रहा है। तरह-तरह की बीमारियां जिसमें मलेरिया, स्वाइन फ्लू, ब्लड फ्लू, पोलियो, वायरल, सांस के रोग, एवं कैंसर जैसी घातक बीमारियां अपने पैर पसारती जा रही हैं साथ ही मानव में परस्पर अलगाव वाद, चिडचिडापन, क्षीण होती सहनशक्ति, टूटती संयुक्त परिवार प्रणाली, आत्महत्या अल्प आयु में वयस्कता, बदलती मानसिक मनोवृत्ति एवं बढ़ता लिंग अनुपात आदि समस्याओं को जन्म मिल रहा है। जिसके लिये कही ना कहीं किसी न किसी रूप में जलवायु परिवर्तन ही जिम्मेदार है जिसके संतुलन को हमने बिगाडा है। बदलती जलवायु देश की ही समस्या नहीं वरन पूरे विश्व के प्रत्येक जीवधारी की साझी समस्या है। कोई देश चाहे वह विकसित ही क्यों न हो यह कह कर छुटकारा नहीं पा सकता कि वह सुरक्षित है या उसका कोई दायित्व नहीं है। जैसा कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायमूर्ति अरिजीत पसायत ने कहा है कि बड़े व्यवसाय से उपर मैं सरकार को मानता हूँ और सरकार से ऊपर व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता को लेकिन इन सबसे ऊपर पर्यावरण है। अतः यह प्रत्येक राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का दायित्व बनता है कि वह पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित रखे वरना आने वाला समय समस्त जीवधारियों के लिये घातक परिणाम देने के लिए तैयार खडा है।

भगवान अटलानी के कथा साहित्य में चित्रित मानवीय संवेदना के विविध आयाम

पूनम भंडारी, शोधार्थी: हिन्दी विभाग, जय नारायण विश्व विद्यालय, जोधपुर

शोध सारांश: समग्रतः भगवान अटलानी की कहानियों को पढ़ना नये अनुभवों, नये पात्रों, नई-नई घटनाओं और नयी-नयी संवेदनाओं के संसार से गुजरना है, पाठक को सारी मानवीय त्रासदी के बीच मनुष्य के अप्रतिहत व्यक्तित्व के प्रति आस्था के आनंद आलोक के दर्शन कराता है उनकी रचनाओं में एक तरफ जहाँ समानान्तर दुनियाँ की झलक झाँकती दिख पड़ती है वहीं दूसरी ओर मानव मन की गहराई में झाँकते आदर्शवादी कथानकों के बहाने सच्चाई से स्पर्श उनकें लेखन शैली में ज़िन्दगी के आसपास बिखरी अनुभूतियों का सटीक दस्तावेज है। उनके लेखन में सामाजिक सरोकार मानवीय संवेदना और पुरुषार्थ के प्रति अदम्य भावना मुखरित हुई है।

भगवान अटलानी का साहित्य जीवन की सूक्ष्मतम अनुभूतियों को उत्कृष्ट रूप से विश्लेषण करता है, उनकी कहानी मानव ग्रंथियों को उजागर करती हुई जीवन की सच्चाईयों को यथार्थ के धरातल पर रखती है, उनका साहित्य मानव मन की परत-दर-परत पड़ताल करता है व समस्या का समाधान कर आत्म संतुष्टि की ओर प्रवृत्त करता है। वे अपने लेखन में सदैव आत्मीय सम्बद्धों से प्रतिबद्ध रहते हैं, मत मतान्तरों से नहीं यही कारण है कि उनके साहित्य की धारा राजनीतिक प्रदूषणों को किनारों पर छोड़ती हुई आगे बहती चलती है। उनके लेखन की विशेषता यह भी है कि उसका फलक सीमित है। वह आस-पास बिखरे परिवेश से ही कथा कहानियों के उपजीव्य चुनते हैं और बड़ी सीधी-सादी सरल भाषा में उन्हें गूँथ देते हैं। वह कोई चकाचौंध पैदा करने वाला महल नहीं बनाते छोटे-छोटे घरोंदें बनाते हैं। वह कल्पना की ऊँची उड़ान भी नहीं भरते, अपने इर्द-गिर्द बिखरे वायदी चरित्रों को उठाकर उनसे रूबरू होते हैं उनसे संवाद करते हैं। हँसते-बोलते, उठते-बैठते, उनके सुख-दुख को साझीदार बनते उन्हें प्यार-दुलार देते हैं उनके मददगार बनते हैं। चरित्रों के साथ सम्प्रकृत रहने की उनकी शैली उन्हें किसी स्तर पर असम्प्रकृत नहीं होने देती शायद इसीलिए उनकी अधिकांश रचनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति प्रथम पुरुष में होती है।

अस्तु भगवान अटलानी का रचना संसार विस्तृत फलक पर केन्द्रित मानव मन की विभिन्न मानविय संवेदना को उजागर करता है उनके साहित्य की प्रासंगिकता वर्तमान में भी पूर्णतया से अपने विचारों के द्वारा समाज को नवीन दृष्टि से देखने के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध करती हैं उनका रचना साहित्य वर्तमान में पूर्णतया अपने आप में सार्थक है समाज को नवीन दृष्टि प्रदान करता है।

संकेत बिंदु: अनुभव, घटनाओं, संवेदनाओं, मानवीय त्रासदी, अप्रतिहत, आलोक, आदर्शवादी, दस्तावेज, मुखरित, आस्था, अनुभूति, उत्कृष्ट,

साइबर सुरक्षा एवं साइबर कानून का सोशल मीडिया पर प्रभाव साथ ही, साइबर अपराधों का अभियोजन द्वारा किए जा रहे वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण तथा इलेक्ट्रानिक अभिलेखों को न्यायालय में किस प्रकार प्रस्तुत किया जाए का तुलनात्मक

अध्ययन।

डॉ प्रदीप कुमार तिवारी

सहायक प्राध्यापक माधव विश्वविद्यालय, विधि संकाय, पिंडवारा रोड जिला सिरोही, राजस्थान

सारांश: वर्तमान समय में साइबर अपराध बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है, साइबर अपराध वह अपराध है, जो इंटर नेट के माध्यम से कम्प्यूटर के द्वारा साइबर स्पेस में किए जा रहे हैं, वर्तमान समय में साइबर स्टेकिंग, साइबर पोरनोग्राफी, डेटा चोरी, मालावार अटैक, ई-मेल बम्बिंग, सलामी अटैक, साइबर टैरारिज्म, आनलाइन ठगी, महिलाओं से सम्बंधित अपराध जैसे आनलाइन छेड़खानी, मानहानि, आनलाइन जुआ, एवं आनलाइन चोरी के अपराध बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं, कोरोना काल के साइबर अपराध की बाढ सी आ गई थी, ताजा शोध के अनुसार 40 प्रतिशत मोबाइल उपयोगकर्ता आनलाइन ठगी का शिकार हुए थे। साथ ही सोशल मीडिया से सम्बंधित अपराधों बढोतरी बडी तादात् में हुई थी, काफी मात्रा में भ्रामक समाचार व्हाट्स अप तथा फेसबुक के माध्यम से एक यूजर से दूसरे यूजर को फारवर्ड किए जा रहे थे, कोरोना से सम्बंधित भ्रामक तथ्य भी बहुतायत में एक दूसरे को फेलाए जा रहे थे, सरकार को भी समय -2 पर एडवाएजरी जारी करनी पड रही थी, परंतु उक्त एडवाएजरी का आम जनता पर असर न के बराबर पड रहा था, सरकार ने तद् सम्बंध में सज्ञान लेते हुए कार्यवाही भी की थी, तथा सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से भ्रामक खबर फैलाने तथा आनलाईन ठगी करने पर सम्बंधित पुलिस थानो द्वारा सूचना प्रध्योगकी के तहत मामले भी पंजीबद्ध किए गए थे, परंतु अन्वेषण अधिकारी को अन्वेषण किस प्रकार किया जाए जानकारी न होने के कारण चालान न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत नहीं हो सका, कुछ चालान न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत हुए भी पर एलेक्ट्रानिक अभिलेखों को न्यायालय में किस प्रकार प्रस्तुत किया जाए, तथा माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा एलेक्ट्रानिक अभिलेखों सम्बंध में क्या प्रावधान है, की जानकारी न होने के कारण प्रकरणों का विचारण न्यायालय में उचित मापदण्डों के आधार पर नहीं हो पा रहा है, उक्त शोध पत्र में साइबर अपराधों की विस्तार से जानकारी के साथ आम जन मानस को साइबर सुरक्षा की जानकारी के साथ ही, अभियोजन को साइबर अपराधों की विवेचना किस प्रकार की जाए जानकारी दी जा रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 80, 81, एवं 91 154 सी, आर.पी.सी एवं सुचना प्रद्योगकी अधिनियम की धारा 30 पर विशेष रूप से प्रकाश डाला जा रहा है, साथ ही साक्ष्य अधिनियम की धारा 65 एवं साक्ष्य अधिनियम की धारा 65 बी के इलेक्ट्रानिक अभिलेख को न्यायालय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करते समय क्या प्रावधान है, वर्णन किया जा रहा है, उक्त तारयतम्य में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दिनेश पटीदार एवं अन्य के मामले में तद् सम्बंध में क्या निर्णय पारित किया गया है, वर्णन किया जा रहा है। **की वर्ड:** साइबर अपराध, साइबर पोरनोग्राफी, साक्ष्य अधिनियम, साइबर ठगी।



शिक्षा में जनजाति महिलाओं के बढ़ते कदम : भविष्य में संभावनाएँ प्रथा कलासुआ, शोधार्थी, मो.सु.वि.वि. उदयपुर

Abstract

‘शिक्षा जीवन की तैयारी नहीं, ये अपने आप में ही एक जीवन है।’

मनुष्य के जीवन में अच्छी शिक्षा, कौशल व स्वास्थ्य प्राप्त होने से वह राष्ट्र के लिए मानव पूंजी के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो कि भौतिक पूँजी के कहीं अधिक महत्त्व का है। प्रत्येक राष्ट्र इस 21वीं सदी में अपने नागरिकों को प्रदान करने वाली सुविधाओं में प्रथम रूप में प्राथमिक शिक्षा से लेकर उच्च शिक्षा के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने हेतु तत्पर है यही कारण है कि भारत की स्वतंत्रता के समय सम्पूर्ण भारत की साक्षरता दर केवल 18.71: थी, जो 2011 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 74: तह पहुँची है। प्रत्येक राष्ट्र ने समस्त नागरिकों के लिए यह सुविधा मुहैया कराने का प्रयास किया है प्राचीन भारत देश में शिक्षा के प्रमुख केन्द्रों के रूप में नालंदा व तक्षशिला विश्वविद्यालय ने अपनी पहचान विश्व में बनाई थी। परन्तु बदलती परिस्थितियों में भारत में आधुनिक शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार अंग्रेजों के माध्यम से हुआ, जिन्होंने भारतीय शिक्षा को कम आंका व पाश्चात्य जगत के साहित्य, विज्ञान, गणित इत्यादि विषयों को पढ़ाया जाने लगा, साथ ही तत्कालीन भारत के महापुरुषों ने अपने प्रयासों के माध्यम से भारतीय जनमानस में शिक्षा के प्रति जनचेतना का कार्य किया व स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् सरकार ने विभिन्न पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा नीतियों से विभिन्न लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये, जिनकी प्राप्ति समय-समय पर होती है। उसी के परिणाम स्वरूप हमारे देश में साक्षरता दर प्रति दशकीय वर्षों में वृद्धि की सूचक रही हैं।

भारत की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय की स्थिति देखने पर ज्ञात होता है कि जनजाति महिलाओं में शिक्षा प्राप्ति के प्रति रुचि व चेतना कम ही थी, क्योंकि तत्कालीन सामाजिक व आर्थिक परिस्थितियों ने इन महिलाओं को अपने गृहस्थी व कृषि कार्यों के अलावा अन्य जिम्मेदारियों का वहन करने को बाध्य बनाती है। उस समय इन महिलाओं के पास दैनिक कार्यों के रूप में लम्बी सूची होती थी, जिन्हे पूरा करते करते पुरा दिन व्यस्तता में गुजर जाता था, और वर्तमान में प्राप्त संसाधन व सुविधाओं का अभाव था, इस कारण महिलाएँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से वंचित रही।

परन्तु समय के साथ बदलती परिस्थितियों ने जनजाति महिलाओं की सोच व उनकी स्थिति के लिए परिवर्तनकारी सिद्ध हुई है। आदिवासी महिलाओं ने 1960 के दशक के पश्चात् शिक्षा प्राप्ति में कदम बढ़ाये व स्वतंत्र भारत में खुलने वाले विद्यालयी उनकी शिक्षा में मील का पत्थर साबित होने लगे। वर्तमान में महिला शिक्षा के उपलब्ध अवसरों को देखा जाये तो हम पाते हैं कि विभिन्न-विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जन जागृति समय के अनुरूप आती रही है जिसका परिणाम हमें वहाँ की साक्षरता दर व जनजागृति, विकास कार्यों व उनके द्वारा लिये जाने वाले निर्णयों के आधार पर करते हैं

भारत में वित्तीय साक्षरता: दशा और दिशा

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वित्तीय साक्षरता का सीधा सा अर्थ है धन या मुद्रा के उपयोग करने के सही तरीके को समझने एवं समझाने की क्षमता का होना। इसका अभिप्राय यह भी है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में कुछ विशेष गुण या कौशल होते हैं जिनके माध्यम से वह सोच समझ कर धन या मुद्रा से संबंधित प्रभावशाली निर्णय ले सकता है। वित्तीय साक्षरता वित्तीय उत्पादों एवं सेवाओं की माँग का निर्माण करती है। वित्तीय साक्षरता प्रभावी पूँजी निर्माण का द्वार है जो रोजगार एवं गरीबी निवारण में सहयोग प्रदान करती है। ग्लोबल फाइनेंशिएल लिटरेसी सर्वेक्लेंसी सेंटर के अनुसार भारत में वित्तीय साक्षरता की दर व्यस्क आबादी में मात्र 24 प्रतिशत ही है जोकि विकसित देशों की तुलना में बहुत कम है। यह अंतर ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत में अधिक है। महानगरों में वित्तीय साक्षरता अधिक जबकि गाँवों एवं पिछड़े राज्यों में कम है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक इस हेतु अनेक प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों का संचालन करती है। इसके लिए वित्तीय समावेशन और वित्तीय साक्षरता का तकनीकी समूह एवं वित्तीय स्थिरता और विकास परिषद् समन्वित रूप से काम करती है। वित्तीय साक्षरता योजना चालू की गई है। इसके माध्यम से वित्तीय साक्षरता की दर को बढ़ाया जा सके और आम नागरिकों को वित्तीय शिक्षा दी जा सके क्योंकि प्रगतिशील अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए यह मुख्य घटक है। प्रस्तुत लेख में भारत में वित्तीय साक्षरता की दशा और दिशा के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी जाएगी।

मुख्य शब्द:— वित्तीय साक्षरता, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, वित्तीय स्थिरता और विकास परिषद्, वित्तीय साक्षरता योजना

हनुमानगढ़ जिले में कृषि उत्पादन परिवर्तन का भौगोलिक अध्ययन

रमन सहारण

स्कूलर (टांटिया यूनिवर्सिटी, श्री गंगानगर)

सामान्य परिचय: राजस्थान के कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्र उत्तरी पश्चिमी सिंचित मैदान का भाग हनुमानगढ़ जिले में भी आता है। सिंचित मैदान यहाँ नहरी विकास का परिणाम है मानसून आने से कृषि में उत्पादन में परिवर्तन होता है। लेकिन इसके साथ महत्वपूर्ण भाग नहरों द्वारा सिंचाई के कारण भी हुआ है। सिंचाई विकास के कारण परम्परागत कृषि पद्धति के साथ-साथ उसके कृषि के ढंग एवं सिंचाई करने की पद्धति में परिवर्तन से कृषि उत्पादन में परिवर्तन देखा गया है इसके साथ-साथ उत्पादकता का प्रभाव भी स्पष्ट है।

भौगोलिक स्थिति: हनुमानगढ़ जिला राजस्थान के उत्तर में स्थित है। हनुमानगढ़ 29°5' उत्तरी अक्षांश से 30°6' उत्तरी अक्षांश तक 73°3' पूर्वी देशान्तर से पूर्वी देशान्तर 75°3' तक फैला हुआ है। जिले के पूर्व में हरियाणा राज्य, पश्चिम में गंगानगर जिला, उत्तर में पंजाब राज्य तथा दक्षिण में चुरू जिले की सीमाएं लगती है।

इसका भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 9656.09 वर्ग किमी. है। हनुमानगढ़ का उत्तर से दक्षिण विस्तार 80 किमी है तथा पूर्व से पश्चिम का विस्तार 120 किमी है।

शोध विधि: प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक आंकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है। द्वितीयक आंकड़ों का एकत्रीकरण उपनिदेशक कृषि विस्तार जिला परिषद् हनुमानगढ़ सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग, हनुमानगढ़, जिला सांख्यिकी कार्यालय हनुमानगढ़, सिंचाई विभाग हनुमानगढ़ आदि के अलावा विभिन्न स्रोतों, क्षेत्र अध्ययन के आधार पर लिया गया है।



कृषि एवं कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों की चुनौतियों का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

रामदेव गुर्जर, शोधार्थी, भगवन्त विश्वविद्यालय, अजमेर (राजस्थान)

डॉ. दुष्यन्त कुमार विधि विभाग (सहायक आचार्य)

भूमिका: भारत देश विश्व का एक मात्र देश है जहाँ अधिकाधिक कृषि भूमि पर आधारित है कृषि पर निर्भर रहकर ही उद्योग का विकास होना सम्भव है देश में जब कृषि का विकास होगा या कृषि उत्पाद अधिक उपलब्ध होंगे, जिन के प्रयोग के लिये उद्योग स्थापित करने पड़ेंगे। देश का एक भाग जहाँ पर उत्पाद कम हो वहाँ भोजन के लिये यातायात तथा ढुलाई की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। अधिक अनाज को संभालने के लिये गोदामों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। कृषि के साथ जुड़े कुछ उद्योग चीनी उद्योग, पटसन, शोलेर उद्योग, कपड़ा उद्योग, शौलेर तेल निकालने वाले कारखाने आदि इस तरह कृषि विकास उद्योगों के विकास में योगदान डालेगा, परन्तु कृषि का विकास होता रहे इसलिये कृषि में कुछ उत्पादों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, जैसे ट्रेक्टर उद्योग, मशीनरी, खादे, कीटनाषक आदि रसायनों से सम्बन्धित उद्योग जिनके उत्पाद कृषि में प्रयोग होते हैं भारत में प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर 54: मजदूर कृषि में लगे हुये हैं भारत का कुल कृषि निर्यात 42 बिलियन डालर है। कृषि आधारित उद्योग देश के भीतर और बाहर प्रतिस्पर्धी लाभ की धारणा के अनुरूप है व अधिषेष् ग्रामीण श्रम को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए एक सुरक्षा कवच की भूमिका निभा सकते हैं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी, प्रच्छन्न रोजगार की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं यहाँ वास्तविक चुनौती यह है कि सरकार अपनी योजनाबद्ध और नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप को कितने प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करती है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इसकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक संरचना, कृषि उत्पादन प्रणाली और बुनियादी कृषि विनिर्माण विषेषताओं की पहचान को कम किये बिना सर्वांगीण औद्योगिक विकास सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। विकासशील राष्ट्रों की आर्थिक नीतियों ने हमेषा न केवल उत्पाद और उत्पादकता वृद्धि के माध्यम बल्कि प्रसंस्करण और विनिर्माण के माध्यम से कृषि उत्पादों में प्रणालीगत मूल्य संबर्धन द्वारा की आय बढ़ाने की वकालत की है भारत की विषाल जनसंख्या अभी भी कृषि और सम्बद्ध गतिविधियों में लगी हुई है भारतीय किसान काफी हद तक असंगठित हैं वे अपने विपणन योग्य अधिषेष् के निपटाने के लिये बहारी एजेन्सीयों पर निर्भर रहते हैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पूंजीगत सम्पत्ति की बाजी के कारण उन्हें बिचोलियों/कमीषन एजेन्टों को अपनी उपज के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ता है। प्राथमिक कृषि उत्पादन से कम आय और प्रसंस्करण तथा कृषि मूल्य श्रृंखला में निवेश की कमी के कारण कृषि के मुनाफे में तेजी से कमी आई है एवं कृषि कार्य गम्भिर दबाव में आ गया है इसी प्रकार औपनिवेशिक काल में अग्रेजों ने देश के परम्परागत उद्योगों को तहस-नहस कर दिया ब्रिटिश सरकार ने न तो बनाने का कोई प्रयास और न ही उनके स्थान पर आधुनिक उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाये यही नहीं सरकार ने तकनिकी शिक्षा प्रणाली, पूंजी, वित्त जैसी आवष्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था में भी सक्रिय भाग नहीं लिया यहाँ तक की सरकारी खरीद के सिल-सिले में भी भारतीय उद्योगों को छोड़कर ब्रिटिश (विदेशी) उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती थी ऐसी परिस्थितियों में देश में आधुनिक उद्योगों का विकास संभव नहीं था आज भारत में कृषि उद्योग सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आयाम है। जिसके द्वारा देश विकासशील से विकसित होने का प्रमाण सिद्ध कर सकता है देश का सर्वोत्तम विकास तभी संभव है जब तक कृषि व उद्योग का विकास नहीं होगा भारत का विकास संभव नहीं होगा।

भारत में न्यायिक सक्रियता 21वीं शताब्दी की एक प्रगतिशील अवधारणा

डॉ संदीप गहलोत, सहायक प्रोफेसर, विधि विभाग, माधव विश्वविद्यालय, राजस्थान

21वीं शताब्दी में न्यायिक सक्रियतावाद कोई नई प्रणाली नहीं है बल्कि यह न्यायपालिका की सक्रियतावाद की प्रक्रिया का विस्तार है जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन की वर्तमान गतिविधि से जुड़ा हुआ है। परंपरागत अवधारणा के रूप में न्यायपालिका की केवल एक की भूमिका नहीं होती है। आज वर्तमान समय न्यायपालिकीय प्रशासन में विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यपालिकीय कृत्यों का पुननिरीक्षण और पुनर्विलोकन की शक्ति भी निहित होती है भारत के संविधान में तो ऐसे कहीं पर भी विशिष्ट शक्ति निहित नहीं हैं फिर भी सक्रियता अथवा जनहित मामलों का जिक्र करना तर्कसंगत है जब भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय जनहित संबंधी मुकदमों को सुनना शुरू किया तो वहाँ पीड़ित व्यक्तियों तथा उन समूहों के द्वारा जो पीड़ितों का मुकदमा देख रहे थे उन स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं द्वारा जो किसी पीड़ित व्यक्ति के मामले को उच्च न्यायालय या उच्चतम न्यायालय तक ले जा रहे थे प्रशासन के उन कार्यपालिका कृत्यों के खिलाफ कार्यपाल की कृत्यों के खिलाफ रिट के अधिकारों का प्रयोग किया और वंचित वर्ग को न्याय दिलाने की एक नई शुरुआत की मुख्य न्यायाधीश पी.एन. भगवती साहब ने जब पत्रों के माध्यम से गरीब वंचित वर्गों बात की उनके प्रति अन्याय की बात की और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को अपने कृत्यों का निर्वहन न निर्देश देना शुरू किया तब न्याय की दिशा में नयी शुरुवात हुई जब लोगो में कार्यपालकीय कृत्यों द्वारा न्याय की उम्मीद समाप्त हो रही थी और जनमानस चाहकर भी न्याय की दलहीज पर कदम नहीं रख पा रहा था तब न्यायिक सक्रियता का विकास हुआ और प्रशासनिक कृत्यों के खिलाफ तमाम आदेश और निर्देश जारी करने शुरू हुए जो न्याय के लिए अति आवश्यक थाउसे याचिका के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया और उस पर सुनवाई हुई और उस महिला को न्याय मिला उस महिला ने यह कल्पना नहीं की थी कि उच्च न्यायालय को एक सामान्य पत्र लिखने मात्र से ही उसे न्याय के तहत उसकी पेंशन और भविष्य निधि की राशि तत्काल प्राप्त हो जाएगी।

मुख्य शब्दावली:- न्यायिक सक्रियता, न्यायपालिका, प्रशासनिक कृत्य, लोकहित

**बदलते भू-जल स्तर के साथ परिवर्तित होती भूमि-उपयोगिता व सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवेश****Suman Godara, Dr. Anamika Poonia**

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जल प्रकृति की अमूल्य देन है और जीव मात्र का अस्तित्व इसी पर टिका है। समय के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन, वर्षा की अनिश्चितता तथा मनुष्य द्वारा प्राकृतिक संसाधन के दोहन में आई विचारशील प्रकृति से भूमि में जल-स्तर के परिमाण में बहुत बदलाव आया है यही बदलाव हमारे सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक परिवेश ने अपनाया है। समय के साथ मनुष्य की जीवनशैली में परिवर्तन का यह निर्धारण माप के बना है। जल आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था-कृषि पशुपालन के स्थान पर भूमि आधारित व्यवसाय, द्वितीयक क्षेत्र व्यवस्थाओं का अधिक महत्व हो रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का नगरीय अर्थव्यवस्था तथा सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संक्रमण का प्रभाव यह प्रदर्शित करता है कि जल की उपलब्धता जीवन-शैली को प्रभावित करती है। आर्थिक संसाधनों की निर्भरता जल प्रधान व्यवस्था से स्थानान्तरित हो रही है। यद्यपि इसका नकारात्मक प्रभाव है कि लोग अपने मूल आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक परिवेश को परिवर्तन कर संक्रमण स्थिति को अपना रहे हैं परन्तु यह सकारात्मक विस्तृत सोच व नये विकल्पों के साथ प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में सामर्थ्य व अनेक आयामों को खोजने में आधार प्रस्तुत भी करता है।

महिला सशक्तिकरण में उच्च शिक्षा की भूमिका**किशोर कुमार, शोधार्थी समाजशास्त्र विभाग, गोविन्द गुरु जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय बांसवाड़ा**

किसी भी परिवार, समाज या राष्ट्र को समृद्ध होने के लिए महिला व पुरुष दोनों को समान अधिकार देने चाहिए। जैसे कि किसी रथ में लगे दो चक्र यदि एक भी छोटा या बड़ा हो जाए तो रथ अच्छे से चल नहीं पाता है और उसकी शोभा भी खराब होती है, उसी प्रकार यदि किसी समाज या राष्ट्र को समृद्ध बनाना हो तो उसमें महिला और पुरुष को समान उच्च शिक्षा अधिकार देना आवश्यक है। औरतों को उनके अधिकारों का ज्ञान भी हो सके और इन सब चीजों के लिए औरतों का उच्च शिक्षित होना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। काफी लड़कियों को घरेलू समस्याओं के कारण स्कूल-कॉलेज छोड़ना पड़ जाता है। स्कूल का दूर होना, यातायात की अनुपलब्धता, घरेलू काम, छोटे भाई-बहनों की देखरेख, आर्थिक व विभिन्न सामाजिक समस्याएं आदि, इन सभी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। आज महिला सशक्तिकरण में उच्च शिक्षा की कारगर भूमिका है। हमें सत्य स्वीकारना होगा कि यदि महिला उच्च शिक्षित होगी तो वो अपने अधिकार को अच्छे से जान पाएगी। उसे घर और बाहर अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ने में कोई समस्या नहीं होगी।

कोविड-19 : सामाजिक आर्थिक बदलाव व चुनौतियाँ**सुमन पूनिया, शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, गोविन्द गुरु जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय बांसवाड़ा**

ABSTRACT: ऐतिहासिक विवरणों के माध्यम से ज्ञात होता है कि मानव सभ्यताओं ने मानव जाति व मानव संस्कृति के इतिहास में अनेक अप्रत्याशित विभिषिकाओं का सामना किया है। वैश्विक स्तर पर अनेक बार आपदाएँ आईं जो मानव जाति के नियंत्रण से बाहर थीं पर मानव ने अपने विवेक, साहस तथा धैर्य से उन आपदाओं पर विजय प्राप्त की एवं अपने विकास रूपी चक्र को सदा गतिशील रखा। समय के साथ अपने सम्मुख उत्पन्न संकटों को चीरते हुए आगे बढ़ने का साहस मानव में मानव सभ्यता के मूल मंत्र "संकल्प से सिद्धि" के भाव के साथ आता है। यह मूल मंत्र संदेश देता है कि मानव द्वारा जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया जाता उसकी पूर्ति सम्भव है।

भारत में वर्तमान की भाँति पूर्व में 1918 की स्पैनिश फ्लू नाम की महामारी का प्रभाव हमारे परिवेश में पड़ा। एक अनुमान के अनुसार स्पैनिश महामारी से देश में 1.8 करोड़ लोगों की मृत्यु हुई थी जो उस समय की आबादी का 6 प्रतिशत था। कोविड-19 वैश्विक महामारी की तुलना वॉल स्ट्रीट जर्नल के एक लेख में स्पैनिश फ्लू से की गई है तथा यह भी कहा गया है कि पूर्व की भाँति मृत्यु दर उतनी नहीं होगी क्योंकि संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के कारण संसार भर में अनेक बदलाव हुए हैं। कोविड-19 महामारी और इससे संबंधित लॉकडाउन का अर्थव्यवस्था पर बहुत ही बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा जिसके कारण सबसे कमजोर वर्गों को आजीविका, कमाई का नुकसान हुआ और उन्हें खाद्य असुरक्षा भी झेलनी पड़ी। यद्यपि इस महामारी का लोगों के आर्थिक कल्याण पर पड़ा प्रभाव अधिक स्पष्ट रूप से दिखता है, उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर हुआ प्रभाव उतना ही प्रतिकूल है लेकिन वह साफ दिखता नहीं है।

Keywords: कोविड-19, आपदाएँ, महामारी, लॉकडाउन, अर्थव्यवस्था, आर्थिक



स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट की समस्या का विश्लेषण: सावित्रीबाई फुले की दृष्टिकोण से

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सार (Abstract):

मानव विकास के लिए शिक्षा मूलभूत आवश्यकता है। शिक्षा मानव की जरूरतों और अधिकारों में से एक है। शिक्षा से ही कोई समाज उन्नति कर सकता है लेकिन भारतीय छात्रों के बीच स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट एक गम्भीर समस्या है। इसलिए वर्तमान अध्ययन का उद्देश्य सावित्रीबाई फुले के दृष्टिकोण से स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट की समस्या का विश्लेषण करना है। यह अध्ययन ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन पद्धति से जुड़ा एक गुणात्मक दृष्टिकोण है। राष्ट्रीय नीति 2020 के अध्ययन 3 में वर्णित आंकड़ों में पाया—कि कक्षा 6—8 के लिए सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) 90.9% जबकि कक्षा 9—10 और 11—12 के लिये यह क्रमशः 79.3% और 56.5% था जो दर्शाता है कि नामांकित छात्रों का एक महत्वपूर्ण अनुपात कक्षा 5 के बाद ड्रॉपआउट कर देता है, जो 21 वीं शताब्दी का गम्भीर और मुख्य मुद्दा है। 19 वीं शताब्दी में शिक्षा जगत में क्रान्ति लाने वाली सावित्रीबाई फुले, जो एक प्रमुख भारतीय शिक्षाविद् समाज सुधारक थी, उन्होंने समकालीन स्कूल शिक्षा में छात्रों को ड्रॉपआउट से रोकने के लिए वजीफा देती थी, बच्चों को घर-घर जाकर स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए प्रेरित किया, माता-पिता को शिक्षा के महत्व के बारे में जागरूक करने के लिए नियमित अन्तराल पर अभिभावक-शिक्षक बैठक आयोजित की गई, जिससे शिक्षा में एक आमूलचूल परिवर्तन देखने को मिलता है। इस प्रकार, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में उनके विचारों और सिद्धांतों को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए, साथ ही वर्तमान शिक्षकों को सावित्रीबाई फुले द्वारा दिखाए गए मार्ग का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए यह भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट की समस्या के समाधान में सहायक होगा।

की-वर्ड: स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट, सावित्रीबाई फुले, शिक्षा, भारत।

कृषकों में कृषि से संबंधित नवाचारों के संदर्भ में जागरूकता (सूरतगढ़ तहसील का एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन)

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सारांश : सूरतगढ़ तहसील में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की पर्याप्त एवं प्रचुर उपलब्धता के कारण तहसील क्षेत्र में कृषि का विकास उत्तरोत्तर हो रहा है एवं तहसील क्षेत्र में कृषक विभिन्न आधुनिक प्राविधिकी का उपयोग बड़े पैमाने पर कर रहे हैं ताकि कम से कम समय में अधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त किया जा सके। आधुनिकता की इस दौड़ में कृषक एक और जहाँ विभिन्न रसायनों का उपयोग कर कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर रहे हैं वही दूसरी ओर ऐसा करने से भूमि की उर्वरता शक्ति का ह्रास भी हो रहा है। यद्यपि सूरतगढ़ तहसील में कृषि में तकनीकी नवाचारों का परीक्षण एवं उपयोग तेज गति से हो रहा है तथापि तहसील के कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे भी हैं जहाँ आज भी कृषक परम्परागत कृषि विधियों का उपयोग करते हुए ही फसलोत्पादन कर रहे हैं। तहसील में कई सीमान्त कृषक आज भी कृषि में तकनीकी प्राविधिकी से पूरी तरह अवगत नहीं हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में श्री गंगानगर जिले की सूरतगढ़ तहसील में कृषकों में नवीन कृषि तकनीकों एवं उन्नत कृषि विधियों के संदर्भ में जागरूकता के स्तर को प्रदर्शित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। शोध पत्र में श्रीगंगानगर की सूरतगढ़ तहसील में क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण के दौरान चयनित गावों से संग्रहित प्राथमिक आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

मूल बिंदु : कृषि प्राविधिकी, नवीन कृषि तकनीक, कृषि आधुनिकीकरण, मृदा उर्वरता।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP) 2020

सूर्य प्रकाश राठौड़

मानव प्रकृति की सर्वोत्तम रचना है, जो अपने साथ कुछ जन्मजात शक्तियाँ लेकर पैदा होता है। शिक्षा के द्वारा मानव की इन जन्मजात शक्तियों का विकास, उसके ज्ञान एवं कला कौशल में वृद्धि एवं व्यवहार में परिवर्तन किया जाता है और उसे सभ्य, सुसंस्कृत एवं योग्य नागरिक बनाया जाता है। शिक्षा के निरंतर विकास हेतु व्यक्ति एवं समाज और सरकार तीनों अग्रसर होते हैं। देश में साक्षरता में प्रगति हेतु अनेक प्रयासों के बावजूद भी शिक्षा के सार्वभौमिक लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सरकार को आशातीत सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में सभी को स्कूली शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बच्चों को स्कूलों में दाखिल कराने पर जोर दिया गया है। प्रारंभिक शिशुकाल देखभाल और शिक्षा पर इसमें विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। सभी के लिए समानता पर आधारित और समावेशी उत्तम शिक्षा की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था कराने के उद्देश्य से नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति—2020 में शिक्षा तक सबकी पहुंच, सभी की भागीदारी और शिक्षण स्तर के मामले में विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच अंतर को समाप्त करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। इस नीति में समानता को ही समावेशी व्यवस्था का आधार माना गया है।

इस शिक्षा नीति में छात्रों में रचनात्मक सोच, तार्किक निर्णय और नवाचार की भावना को प्रोत्साहित करने पर बल दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में पाठ्यक्रम लचीलेपन पर आधारित होगा, ताकि शिक्षार्थियों को अपने सीखने की गति और कार्यक्रमों को चुनने का अवसर हो। इसमें 10+2 के स्थान पर 5+3+3+4 पैटर्न पर आधारित है। जिसे भारत सरकार ने 29 जुलाई 2020 को घोषित की है। छात्रों को सक्षम करने के उद्देश्य से नई शिक्षा नीति बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार के प्रयासों की मान्यता और सराहना है। किंतु राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के गुणों पर एक राष्ट्रीय बहस चल रही है। जैसे कि (1) शिक्षा नीति की बार-बार घोषणा क्यों? (2) शिक्षा की निरंतरता की आवश्यकता (3) पी. एच.डी. चार साल बाद।



विधवा पुनर्विवाह : एक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषणात्मक विवेचना

योगिता रानी पंवार

सारांश: भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति हमेशा दयनीय रही है। महिलाएं देश, राष्ट्र की भाग्य निर्माता आधार स्तम्भ होती हैं फिर भी महिलाओं की स्थिति चाहे वह सधवा हो या विधवा, चिंताजनक निराशाजनक है। सैन्य अभियानों सीमा पर संघर्ष के दौरान प्रतिदिन कोई ना कोई सैनिक वीरगति को प्राप्त होता है। इन वीर शहीदों के साथ उनके परिवारों की खुशियों का एक मात्र सहारा भी सदा के लिए उजड़ जाता है। परिवार को अपूरणीय क्षति होती है और सबसे अधिक प्रभावित शहीदों की विधवाएँ होती हैं। शहीदों की विधवाओं की वेदना का स्वरूप भावनात्मक अधिक होता है। एक विधवा को 12 दिन के अंदर सुहाग के प्रतीक को स्वयं से अलग करना होता है। मांग का सिंदूर, हाथों के कंगन, माथे की बिंदिया, मंगलसूत्र, रंगीन कपड़े, सफेद वस्त्र पहनना होता है। मांगलिक कार्यों से वर्जित किया जाता है, उसे अपशगुनी, अमंगलकारी माना जाता है। विधवाओं को उच्च शिक्षा, कर्मकाण्ड, सार्वजनिक स्थानों के उपयोग से वंचित रखा गया। विधवा महिलाओं की छाया से भी लोग दूर रहते थे। प्राचीन भारत में ब्राह्मण उच्च राजपूत, महाजन, ढोली, चुड़ीदार, सांसी जातियों में विधवा विवाह वर्जित था। अन्य जातियों में विधवा विवाह प्रचलित था। संवैधानिक प्रावधान, आधुनिक शिक्षा, प्रगतिशील साहित्य नवीन कानून, संवैधानिक प्रावधान, समाज सुधारक आन्दोलनों के कारण समाज की सोच में परिवर्तन हुआ। विधवा विवाह को मान्यता मिली किन्तु आधुनिक काल में शिक्षित समाज में विधवा पुनः विवाह की समस्याएँ किसी न किसी रूप में विद्यमान हैं।

संकेत शब्द (Keywords): सधवा, भावनात्मक, प्रगतिशील साहित्य, आधुनिक शिक्षा, संवैधानिक प्रावधान

नर्मदा नहर का प्रभाव . सेम की समस्या के संदर्भ में (जालौर जिले के सांचौर तहसील की)

पोपटलाल , व्याख्याता महात्मा गांधी राजकीय विद्यालय (SKB) धोरीमना

नहरों के पानी के रिसाव के कारण आसपास की जमीन का दलदली हो जाना ही सेम की समस्या है। यह वर्तमान में दक्षिण पश्चिम राजस्थान के जालौर जिले के सांचौर तहसील क्षेत्र में देखने को मिलती है। सेम की समस्या भूमि प्रदूषण से संबंधित है। नहरी क्षेत्रों में अति सिंचन एवं लड़ा-कूप रिचार्जिड से उत्पन्न जलाकांतता ,सेमद्ध भूमि निम्नीकरण के लिए उत्तरदायी है। यदि इसका उचित समाधान नहीं किया गया तो भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए कृषि योग्य भूमि एवं खाद्यान्न अनाजों का संकट खड़ा हो जाएगा। इसका जीवंत उदाहरण उत्तरी राजस्थान के साथ-साथ जालौर जिले के सांचौर तहसील के कई गांवों में नर्मदा नहर के इलाके में देखने को मिलता है। दिन-प्रतिदिन कृषि योग्य भूमि कम होती जा रही है। यह बंजर हो रही है, जिससे हजारों कृषक बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे। इसका प्रमुख कारण जल का उचित प्रबंधन नहीं करना एवं डिगियों से सुचारू रूप से पानी उपलब्ध नहीं करवाना है। यह सांचौर क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए एक सबक है। इस समस्या से निजात पाने के लिए जल का मित्व्यतापूर्ण एवं वैज्ञानिक तरीके से सिंचाई करना होगा ताकि सेम, भूमि प्रदूषण से उबर सके एवं सतत कृषि योग्य भूमि का उपयोग कर खाद्यान्न फसलों को बढ़ावा दे सके। घटती कृषि योग्य भूमि एवं बढ़ती जनसंख्या को देखते हुए भविष्य में खाद्यान्न एवं उससे जुड़ी अन्य मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता अर्जित करना एवं उसे निरंतर बनाए रखना एक गंभीर चुनौती है। नहरी जल एवं भूजल स्रोतों के अविवेकपूर्ण उपयोग से समस्त नहरी क्षेत्रों में जलाकांतता ,सेमद्ध की समस्या कि ओर विश्व को धकेला जा रहा है। इस संकट से निजात पाने के लिए आसान और सरल उपाय उचित जल प्रबंधन तकनीकएँ बूंद बूंद सिंचाई पद्धति एवं जल रिसाव को रोकना। जलभराव और मृदा लवणता की समस्या लंबी अवधि के दौरान कृषि सतत पोषणीयता पर ही प्रश्न उठा रही है।

भारत में हरित अर्थव्यवस्था का वर्तमान स्वरूप एवं भविष्य की संभावनाएँ

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Abstract

हरित अर्थव्यवस्था अथवा हरित वित्त अंगेजी के हतममद मबवदउउल से बना है जो व्यापक अर्थ में संतत विकास संबंधी परियोजनाओं, पर्यावरण अनुकूल उत्पादों में वित्तीय निवेश, पहल, सतत एवं स्थायी उर्जा के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली नीतियों एवं योजनाओं को इंगित करता है।

हरित अर्थव्यवस्था एक निम्न कार्बन, संसाधन कुशल एवं सामाजिक रूप से समावेशी अर्थव्यवस्था के व्यापक अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होती है। यहा वृद्धि एवं विकास का एवं वैकल्पिक दृष्टिकोण है जो सतत विकास की अवधारणा के अनुरूप एवं अनुकूल है।

कृषि पर्यटन की समस्याएँ एवं संभावनाएँ

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कृषि पर्यटन बहुआयामी और एक उभरता हुआ व्यवसायिक विकल्प है। इसे अक्सर ग्रामीण पर्यटन, सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन, प्रकृति पर्यटन, साहसिक और पारिस्थितिक पर्यटन से भी जोड़ कर देखा जाता है। वैसे इन सभी का आशय गांव, खेती-किसानी, प्रकृति और परम्पराओं से जुड़े पर्यटन से है। विश्व में कृषि पर्यटन की पहल सबसे पहले यूरोप और पूर्वी अमेरिका



में हुई और इसके बाद यह अवधारणा दूसरे देशों तक पहुंची। भारत में कृषि पर्यटन की शुरुआत सबसे पहले महाराष्ट्र के बारामती में साल 2004 में कृषि पर्यटन विकास निगम के बनने के बाद शुरू हुई।

भारत अपनी भौगोलिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधता के साथ हमेशा से पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र रहा है और 'अतिथि देवो भवः' की परंपरा रही है। भारत के हजारों गांवों में ग्रामीण पर्यटन में अपार संभावना है। यहां के गांव में हरियाली, रोमांच और स्थानीय स्वाद भरा पड़ा है। हमारे देश में कृषि पर्यटन में भी अपार संभावना है। अगर कृषि और गांव को पर्यटन उद्योग से जोड़ दिया जाए तो ग्रामीणों की तस्वीर बदल सकती है। किसानों की आमदनी के नये स्रोत तो बनेंगे और साथ ही अर्थव्यवस्था को भी फायदा होगा। इस शोध पत्र में हम कृषि पर्यटन से जुड़े तमाम पहलुओं के बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा कर रहे हैं। भारत गांवों का देश और कृषि गांव की आत्मा पर्यटन है। कृषि पर्यटन आने वाले समय में आर्कषक पर्यटन का केन्द्र होने के साथ-साथ एक विशेष व्यवसाय के रूप में फायदेमंद अवसरों को श्रीजित कर सकेगा।

बौद्धधर्म की ऐतिहासिक एवं आलौकिक नगरी : सिरपुर

डॉ.ए.राजशेखर

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डॉ.व्ही.उमा

ग्रंथपाल विवेकानंद महाविद्यालय, के.के रोड
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सिरपुर महासमुंद जिला मुख्यालय से 38 किलोमीटर (किमी) तथा छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की राजधानी रायपुर से 75 किमी की दूरी पर स्थित है। सिरपुर महानदी के तट स्थित एक पुरातात्विक स्थल है। इस स्थान का प्राचीन नाम श्रीपुर है। यह एक विशाल नगर हुआ करता था तथा यह दक्षिण कोशल की राजधानी थी। पौराणिक भूमि सिरपुर (श्रीपुर) में कई ऐसे देवस्थानों के अंश मिलते हैं जो कई सदियों पुराने माने जाते हैं। इन्हीं देवस्थानों में से लक्ष्मण मंदिर, गंधेश्वर महादेव मंदिर सुरंग टीला अनेक बौद्धधर्म कालीन स्तूप एवं नगर शैली के प्रमाण भी प्राप्त हुई है। सोमवंशी नरेशों ने यहाँ राम मंदिर और लक्ष्मण मंदिर का निर्माण करवाया था। इतिहास में दर्ज कई विनाशकारी आपदाओं को झेलने वाला यह मंदिर भारत का पहला लाल ईंटों से बना मंदिर है। ईंटों से बना हुआ प्राचीन लक्ष्मण मंदिर आज भी यहाँ का दर्शनीय स्थान है।

सिरपुर (श्रीपुर) के लक्ष्मण मंदिर का निर्माण सन् 525 से 540 के बीच हुआ ऐसा माना जाता है। सिरपुर (श्रीपुर) में शैव राजाओं का शासन हुआ करता था। इन्हीं शैव राजाओं में एक थे सोमवंशी राजा हर्षगुप्त। हर्षगुप्त की पत्नी रानी वासटादेवी, वैष्णव संप्रदाय से संबंध रखती थीं, जो मगध नरेश सूर्यवर्मा की बेटी थीं। राजा हर्षगुप्त की मृत्यु के बाद ही रानी ने उनकी याद में इस मंदिर का निर्माण कराया था। लक्ष्मण मंदिर को एक हिन्दू मंदिर के साथ नारी के मौन प्रेम का प्रतीक भी माना जाता है।

महाकवि कालिदासकृत "अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्" के अन्तर्गत मुख्य पात्रों से इतर पात्रों की समीक्षा

संस्कृत नाटक प्रायः नाट्यशास्त्र के आधार पर रचे गये हैं। इनमें बृहद् विश्व का प्रतिबिम्ब प्राप्त होता है। लोक की प्रधानता ही संस्कृत नाटक का मुख्य प्रयोजन है। यहीं कारण है कि नाटककारों ने मुख्य पात्रों के साथ मुख्यधारा से इतर अनेक पात्रों की सृष्टि से नाटकों को जीवन्तता प्रदान की है। महाकवि भास, शूद्रक, कालिदास द्वारा रचित नाटकों की लोकप्रियता प्राचीनकाल से अद्यतन अनवरत है। समीक्षकों एवं आलोचकों ने इन नाटकों की अनेक प्रकार से आलोचना की है, किन्तु अधिकांशतः समीक्षाओं एवं आलोचनाओं का केन्द्र मुख्य पात्र ही रहे हैं। यदि हम सूक्ष्मेकिया दृष्टिपात करें तो हमें ज्ञात होगा कि मुख्य पात्रों के साथ अन्य पात्रों का भी चारित्रिक विकास हुआ है। चेटी (दासी), द्वौवारिक (द्वारपाल), विदूषक (नायक का नर्म-सचिव), नायिका की सखियाँ, कञ्चुकी (अन्तःपुर का रक्षक) मंत्री/अमात्य, आचार्य(पुरुष तथा स्त्री) आदि के द्वारा नाटकों में चरित्रों की विच्छित्तियाँ प्रदर्शित कर नाटककारों ने समग्रता का सन्धान किया है।

महाकवि कालिदास कृत "अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्" सप्ताङ्गों में संकलित एक सर्वश्रेष्ठ कृति है। इस कृति ने कालिदास को विश्ववन्द्य बना दिया है। "अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्" में मुख्य पात्रों सहित 28 पुरुष पात्र तथा 13 स्त्री पात्र हैं। प्रत्येक पात्र चरित्र के उच्च-शिखर पर विराजित है। अनुसूया-प्रियंवदा, शाङ्करव-शारद्वत, महर्षि कण्व, गौतमी, विदूषक, कञ्चुकी, इत्यादि अनेक पात्र अपने व्यवहारवैविध्य से पाठक के हृदय को प्रभावित करते हैं। गौण-पात्र होते हुए भी नाटक के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में सभी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है अथवा यह कहा जाये कि इन इतर पात्रों के अभाव में नायक-नायिका का कोई औचित्य नहीं रह जाता है, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। अपितु नायक-नायिका के चारित्रिक-विकास में ये पात्र मुख्य-भूमिका का निर्वाह करते हैं। अतः इन मुख्यधारा से इतर पात्रों का चारित्रिक विश्लेषण करना आवश्यक है।

प्रस्तुत आलेख के माध्यम से मुख्यधारा से इतर पात्रों का चारित्रिक विश्लेषण कर समाज के प्रायः प्रत्येक वर्ग की महत्ता प्रतिपादित की जायेगी। इन इतर पात्रों के व्याज से तात्कालिक समाज एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर भी प्रकाश डाला जाएगा। साथ ही कथानक

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डॉ अजय कुमार चौधरी एवं लक्ष्मी कुमावत

' डॉ अजय कुमार चौधरी, सह-आचार्य, मनोविज्ञान विभाग, राजकीय मीरा कन्या महाविद्यालय, उदयपुर

'' लक्ष्मी कुमावत, शोधार्थी, मनोविज्ञान विभाग, मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया विश्वविद्यालय

सारांश

कोविड एक घातक त्रासदी रही है। इसका प्रभाव पुरे विश्व पर नकारात्मक रूप से देखा गया। कोविड के खत्म होने के बाद भी इसके कई नकारात्मक प्रभाव जैसे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शारीरिक तथा मनोवैज्ञानिक समाज के अलग-अलग आयु वर्गों पर देखे जा सकते हैं। मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से पड़ने वाले प्रभावों में बुजुर्गों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा उनकी खुशहाली पर इसका प्रभाव देखा गया है। समय के साथ कोविड का बुजुर्गों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर तथा खुशहाली पर इसके प्रभाव धूमिल हुए हैं। बुजुर्ग पुरुषों के साथ भी ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन 30 बुजुर्ग पुरुषों (पूर्ण रूप से सेवानिवृत्त) पर जिनकी उम्र 60 वर्ष तथा उससे अधिक थी पर किया गया। इसके लिए कोविड के खत्म होने के बाद बुजुर्गों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा खुशहाली का अध्ययन किया गया तथा एक वर्ष बाद फिर से उन्हीं 30 बुजुर्गों पर उनके मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा खुशहाली का अध्ययन किया गया।

बुजुर्गों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मापन हेतु डॉ ए. के. श्रीवास्तव का मानसिक स्वास्थ्य स्केल का प्रयोग किया गया तथा खुशहाली के मापन हेतु रिफ्लेक्स साइकोलॉजिकल वेल बीइंग स्केल का प्रयोग किया गया। दोनों परिक्षण मानकीकृत हैं तथा इनमें उच्च विश्वनीयता एवं वैधता समाहित है। आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण युग्म ज परिक्षण द्वारा किया गया। अध्ययन के परिणाम यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि कोविड-19 के ठीक बाद (01 जुलाई, 2021 से 10 जुलाई, 2021) की तुलना में कोविड-19 के एक वर्ष के पश्चात (01 जुलाई, 2022 से 10 जुलाई, 2022) बुजुर्ग पुरुषों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हुआ है तथा साथ ही बुजुर्गों की खुशहाली में भी वृद्धि हुई है।

मुख्य शब्द: कोविड-19, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, खुशहाली, बुजुर्ग

मुंशी प्रेमचंद की कहानियों में नारी संवेदना

राज किशन परमार

शोधार्थी (हिन्दी विभाग)

पेसिफिक एकेडमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन एण्ड रिसर्च युनिवर्सिटी,

उदयपुर (राजस्थान)

1. सारांश—

वैदिक काल से लेकर अब तक के दशकों में हमें नारी जीवन से जुड़ी हुई परिस्थितियों का चित्रण हमें साहित्य में देखने को मिलता है। हिन्दी साहित्य में मुंशी प्रेमचंदजी हिन्दी तथा उर्दू के प्रसिद्ध उपन्यासकार, कहानीकार एवं विचारक रहे हैं। मुंशी प्रेमचंदजी एक जनवादी तथा प्रगतिशील लेखक थे जिन्होंने अपनी कहानियों में नारी जीवन से जुड़ी हुई अनेक समस्या यथा बाल विवाह, बहू विवाह, दहेज प्रथा, विधवा विवाह जैसी समस्याओं को अपने कहानियों के माध्यम से समाज के समक्ष रखने का प्रयास किया है। चूंकि मुंशी प्रेमचंदजी एक आदर्शोन्मुख यथार्थवादी कथाकार रहे हैं अतः उनकी कहानियों में हमें नारी के शहरी, ग्रामीण, गरीब व अमीर वर्ग के दर्शन होते हैं जिसमें उनके आचरण व क्रियाओं में हमें उस समय के सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्थाओं के प्रभाव को देखने में मिलता है। प्रेमचंद जी के नारी पात्र समाज की विभिन्न समस्याओं व परिस्थितियों का संघर्ष के साथ चुनौतियों का सामना करती दिखाई है। उनकी कहानियों में सामाजिक परिस्थितियों सत्यता के साथ प्रकट होती हैं जिसमें उनके पात्रों में हमें किसी भी प्रकार की काल्पनिकता का आभास नहीं होता। प्रेमचंद जी ने अपनी कहानियों में सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों में किस प्रकार से एक नारी माता, पत्नी, मित्र, दादी, नानी, समाज सेवी के साथ-साथ ऐसे पात्र जिनको समाज में उपेक्षित दृष्टि से देखा जाता है जैसे वेश्या, चोर, चरित्रहीन आदि। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने समाज में अपेक्षित जो कि सम्मान के साथ अपना जीवन यापन करते हैं उनको भी अपनी कहानियों के मुख्य पृष्ठ भूमि में रखा है। हालांकि जिस काल में प्रेमचंदजी अपनी कहानियों को लिख रहे थे वह काल कदापि नारी के अनुकूल नहीं था किन्तु कलम के सिपाही ने सभी परिस्थितियों की चुनौतियों को स्वीकार कर समाज में नारी का एक आदर्श रूप स्थापित किया एवं नारी के स्थान को बनाए रखने का भरसक प्रयास किया है। इस लेख में हमने मुंशी प्रेमचंदजी की कहानियों में नारी जीवन से जुड़ी प्रत्येक प्रासंगिकता के सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को शामिल किया गया है।

मूल शब्द— बाल विवाह, विधवा, गरीब व अमीर वर्ग, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था,



“डॉ. रांगेय राघव के उपन्यासों में चित्रित सामाजिक समस्याएँ”

— डॉ. गिरधारी परिहार, जोधपुर

डॉ. रांगेय राघव हिन्दी साहित्य के उन विशिष्ट और बहुमुखी प्रतिभाशाली रचनाकारों में से एक हैं जो बहुत ही कम उम्र लेकर इस संसार में आए, लेकिन इन्होंने अल्पआयु में ही एक साथ उपन्यासकार कहानीकार, निबंधकार, आलोचक, नाटककार कवि इतिहासवेत्ता तथा रिपोर्ताज, लेखक के रूप में स्वयं को प्रतिस्थापित किया। साथ ही साथ अपने रचनात्मक कौशल से हिन्दी की महान सृजनशीलता के दर्शन करा दिये। उपन्यास जगत में डॉ. रांगेय राघव का व्यक्तित्व विशेष महत्व रखता है, वे असाधारण प्रतिभा एवं श्रम शक्ति के प्रतीक हैं। मानव जीवन में उनकी विशेष आस्था रही है। उनका जीवन हमेशा प्रयोगकर्ता के रूप में रहा है। सत्यन्वेषण, उनके जीवन का मुख्य उद्देश्य रहा है। राजनीति, धर्म, सामान्य जीवन से सम्बन्ध विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उन्होंने अनेक प्रयोग किये उनकी रचनाएँ उनके असाधारण पुरुषार्थ, दृढ़ मनोबल एवं अनुशासित कार्यप्रणाली का परिणाम है।

मेघवाल समाज रा लोकगीतां मांय हरख अर पीड़

मगराज, शोधार्थी, राजस्थानी विभाग जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर

‘हरख अर पीड़ री चरचा करण सूँ पैला आपानै औ मालमू होणो चाहिजै कै हरख अर पीड़ किणनै कैवै ? मानखै रै जीवण में हरख अर पीड़ अँडा क्षण है जकां टैम-टैम माथै नींगै आवै है। हरख रौ मतलब खुसी होवै अर पीड़ नै दुःख दरद भी कैवै है। इणानै आपा सामान्य रूप में सुख-दुःख भी कय सकाँ हा। अँ क्षण हरैक मानखै रै जीवण में हर पल आवै है। मानखै रै जलम अर ब्याव री बखत हरख देख्यो जा सकै है अर किणी री मिरत्यु री बखत या अबखी वेळा में पीड़ रा दरसाव देख्या जा सकै है। अँ सगळा मानवीय भाव है।

मानखै रै जीवण में भावां री अभिव्यक्ति लाके गीतां रै माध्यम सूँ उजागर हावै है। लाके गीत जिणनै इंगरेजी में फाके साँग कैयाँ जावै है। इणरै बारें में ईताँ कैयो जा सकै कै लोकगीत साधारण अर ग्रामीण लाके द्वारा ग्राम्य लोक रै वास्तै ग्राम्य वातावरण में मनोरंजन खातर रच्या गया गीत हावै है। आ गीता रौ कोई रचनाकार नीँ हावै। अँ तो सामूहिक अभिव्यक्ति रा साधन है।

श्री कुंज बिहारी रै मतानुसार लोकगीत लोगां रै जीवण री अनायास प्रवाहात्मकता री अभिव्यक्ति है जकी सुसंस्कृत अर सुसभ्य प्रभावां रै बाहर रैयँर कम या अधिक रूप में आदिम सभ्यता में निवास करै है। ‘‘ लाके गीताँ नै पढ़ँर या सुणँर औ कैयाँ जा सकै कै लाके गीत नियमबद्ध नीँ हावैँ इणां पर किणी तरै रौ काईँ प्रतिबंध लागू नीँ हावैँ। मानखौ जदै खुस होवै तो खुस व्हर आपरी मनोभावनावाँ दूजाँ लोगाँ रै साम्हीं बांटता व्हीया वौ जदै छँदाबद्ध वाणी रौ प्रस्फुटन करै है, उणनै लोकगीत कैयो जावै है।

सतत् विकास एवं संसाधनों के संरक्षण के प्रति वैदिक दृष्टिकोण

डॉ. हनुमान प्रसाद सहायक आचार्य – भूगोल (विद्यासंबल)

राजकीय महाविद्यालय टिब्बी हनुमानगढ।

प्रचीन वैदिक संस्कृति के अनसुार ज्ञात होता है कि वैदिक काल में विकास व संसाधनों का संरक्षक उत्तम क्रियाकलापों के माध्यम से किया जाता था। वेदों में जल, पृथ्वी, वायु, अग्नि, वनस्पति, अन्तरिक्ष, आकाश तथा चराचर जगत् आदि के प्रति असीम श्रद्धा पर अत्यधिक बल दिया गया है जो सतत् विकास व संसाधनों को समुचित उर्जा प्रदान करता था। सतत् विकास को कई तरह से परिभाषित किया गया है लेकिन सबसे उत्तम परिभाषा बुटलैण्ड रिपोर्ट में दी गयी है। सतत् विकास वह है कि, जो भविष्य की पीढ़ियों को अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की क्षमता से समझौता किए बिना वर्तमान की जरूरतों को पूरा करता है। परन्तु वर्तमान समय में बढ़ते वैश्वीकरण के कारण सतत् विकास की अवधारणा व संसाधनों का संरक्षण बिल्कुल गौण हो चुका है जिससे प्राकृतिक तत्वों का संतुलन अत्यधिक बिगड़ गया है, वर्तमान जीवन शैली पर दृष्टिपात करते हुए इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं कि हमारा जीवन सनातन जीवन के बिल्कुल विपरीत हो चुका है। अथर्ववेद के मंत्र ‘यासमा समुद्रउत सिन्धु रापो यशमामन्त्र कृष्टयः सवभूवः’ अर्थात्— जिस प्रकार सूर्य चन्द्रमा अपनी चारां और परीधि निर्माण करते हैं ठीक उसी प्रकार मानव विकास व संरक्षण हेतु प्रकृति की परीधि का निर्माण करें। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में सतत् विकास एवं संसाधन संरक्षण का वैदिक दृष्टिकोण जन मानस तक पहुंचाने का विनम्र प्रयास किया गया है।

**भारत में लैंगिक न्याय और महिलाओं को कानूनी संरक्षण****श्रीमती हेमलता मरेठा शोधार्थी, विधि संकाय, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर,**

सार . लैंगिक न्याय की अवधारणा भारत में कोई हालिया विकास नहीं है। अपने अस्तित्व के हर हिस्से में, महिलाओं को लैंगिक भेदभाव और मतभेदों के अधीन किया गया है। इस आधुनिक युग में भी महिलाओं को विभिन्न व्यवसायों में भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। वे अक्सर विभिन्न संदर्भों में भेदभाव का अनुभव करते हैं और दहेज, जबरन वेश्यावृत्ति, और यौन उत्पीड़न जैसी समस्याओं से निपटना जारी रखते हैं। भारतीय संविधान न केवल असमानताओं को समाप्त करता है बल्कि महिलाओं को विशेष दर्जा भी प्रदान करता है और इसमें कई उपाय शामिल हैं जो उन्हें विभिन्न अवसरों के माध्यम से समाज में प्रमुख महिला बनने के लिए सशक्त बनाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में ऐसे कई कानून हैं जो अन्याय को खत्म करने और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में भेदभाव करने वालों को दंडित करने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह लेख भारत में उन कानूनों की जांच करता है जो लैंगिक न्याय से संबंधित हैं। इस लेख में अध्ययन भारतीय समाज में लैंगिक समानता की कमी पर केंद्रित है, जो क्षेत्र या सामाजिक स्तर की परवाह किए बिना भारतीयों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार में बाधा डालता है। भारत में लैंगिक समानता अविश्वसनीय रूप से जटिल और विविध है। शोधकर्ता ने कुछ प्रासंगिक रणनीतियां और नीतियां प्रदान करने का प्रयास किया है जो लैंगिक समानता में सुधार कर सकते हैं और उन भारतीयों के लिए सम्मानजनक स्थिति का विपणन कर सकते हैं जो लिंग पूर्वाग्रह का लक्ष्य हैं। **शब्दकुंजी : महिलाओं के अधिकार, न्याय, समानता, लिंग, कानूनी सुरक्षा**

पर्यटन पर कोविड-19 महामारी का प्रभाव : जोधपुर के संदर्भ में संक्षिप्त अध्ययन**मनीषा, शोधार्थी, एवं अर्जुन लाल मीणा सहायक आचार्य****जयनारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर, राजस्थान**

कोविड-19 महामारी का फैलाव संपूर्ण मानव जाति के लिए घातक सिद्ध हुआ। लॉकडाउन की विभिन्न विधियों के दौरान वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में भारी गिरावट आने से आर्थिक क्षति, चिकित्सा व स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्थाओं पर पड़े अत्यधिक दबाव के कारण स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं समय रहते उपलब्ध ना होने से जनहानि हुई। यातायात व पर्यटन उद्योग को कोविड-19 महामारी के फैलाव ने सर्वाधिक क्षतिग्रस्त किया। इस प्रकार मानव के सभी पक्षों जैसे:- शारीरिक, मानसिक, आर्थिक, पारिवारिक व सामाजिक पक्षों हेतु अभिशाप सिद्ध हुआ। पर सिक्के का दूसरा पहलू भी है जैसे मानव जाति पर कोविड-19 महामारी का प्रभाव नकारात्मक रहा, वहीं प्रकृति व पर्यावरण के लिए इस महामारी का प्रभाव सकारात्मक रहा। पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में कमी तथा लॉकडाउन की अवधि में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के अंधाधुंध दोहन पर सीमित समय के लिए लगे प्रतिबंध आदि इस महामारी के पर्यावरण सकारात्मक प्रभाव रहे। किंतु क्षतिग्रस्त हुए पर्यटन उद्योग के पुनरुत्थान की आवश्यकता है तथा सतत विकास के अंतर्गत सतत पर्यटन के विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में जोधपुर जिले के संदर्भ में पर्यटन पर कोविड-19 महामारी का प्रभाव का संक्षिप्त अध्ययन किया गया है। सतत पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाए तो जोधपुर जिले में विकास की काफी संभावनाएं विद्यमान हैं।

संकेत शब्द :- कोविड-19 महामारी, नकारात्मक प्रभाव, पर्यावरण संरक्षण व संवर्धन, सतत पर्यटन**दूषित पेयजल की समस्या: श्री गंगानगर जिले के संदर्भ में****सुनील कुमार, स्नातकोत्तर (उतरार्द्ध) भूगोल****डॉ भीमराव अम्बेडकर राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय श्री गंगानगर, राजस्थान**

अध्ययन क्षेत्र गंगानगर जिला राजस्थान के उत्तर दिशा में 28° उत्तरी अक्षांश से 30° उत्तरी अक्षांश व 72° पूर्व से 74° पूर्व देशान्तर के मध्य स्थित है इस शोध-पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य गंगानगर जिले में जल प्रदूषण के कारणों एवं इसके समाधान हेतु सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना है। गंगानगर जिले में पेयजल एवं सिंचाई हेतु जल की आपूर्ति इंदिरा गांधी नहर, भाखड़ा नहर एवं गंगानहर से होती है। इन नहरों में पानी पंजाब की प्रमुख नदियां सतलुज और व्यास से आता है। इंदिरा गांधी नहर में पानी पंजाब में स्थित हरिके बैराज बांध से आता है। पंजाब के लुधियाना शहर के बुड्ढा नाले एवं अन्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के दूषित पानी इन नहरों में मिलने से नहरों का पानी भी दूषित हो रहा है।

इस जल को पीने से लोग घातक बीमारियों जैसे - कैंसर, टायफाइड, हैजा आदि से ग्रसित हो रहे हैं। इनके निवारण हेतु औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाले रसायनों को नहर में मिलने पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए।

मुख्य शब्द - हरिके बैराज, बुड्ढा नाला, कैंसर औद्योगिक रसायन



भारत में मौलिक अधिकारों के आलोक में
न्यायिक सक्रियता की आवश्यकता

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Abstract

हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि जहाँ न्याय नहीं वहाँ लोकतंत्र कायम नहीं रह सकता है। न्यायिक सक्रियता वह प्रखर दृष्टिकोण है जिसका आधार न्यायिक संवेदनशीलता है। न्यायिक सक्रियता ने भारतीय लोकतंत्र की जड़ों को सींचा है तथा सामाजिक न्याय, मौलिक अधिकारों, विधि के शासन, संविधानवाद तथा व्यापक लोकहित को सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। भारत में मौलिक अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिये न्यायपालिका और न्यायिक सक्रियता की भूमिका अत्यन्त सराहनीय रही है। मौलिक अधिकारों को मानवाधिकारों के रूप में भी परिभाषित किया जा सकता है जो हमारी प्रकृति में निहित है और जिनके बिना हम मनुष्य के रूप में नहीं रह सकते हैं। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में मौलिक अधिकारों के संरक्षण हेतु न्यायिक सक्रियता ने मौलिक अधिकारों की अधिकारिता को वास्तविकता में बदलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, यह सक्रिय न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र के लिये नितान्त आवश्यक है। न्यायिक सक्रियता, न्यायपालिका द्वारा निर्मित उत्पाद है, यह संविधान द्वारा समर्थित नहीं है। भारत में न्यायिक सक्रियता की नींव उच्चतम न्यायालय के पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश पी०एन० भगवती, न्यायमूर्ति वी०आर० कृष्ण अय्यर, न्यायमूर्ति ओ० चिनप्पा रेड्डी और न्यायमूर्ति डी०ए० देसाई ने रखी थी। दूसरी तरफ न्यायिक सक्रियता को कई बार आलोचनाओं का भी सामना करना पड़ा है। न्यायिक सक्रियता के नाम पर न्यायपालिका अक्सर व्यक्तिगत पूर्वाग्रह और राय को कानून के साथ मिला देती है। न्यायिक सक्रियता को बदलते समाज में न्यायिक दृष्टिकोण को गतिशील प्रक्रिया के रूप में परिभाषित किया जा सकता है।



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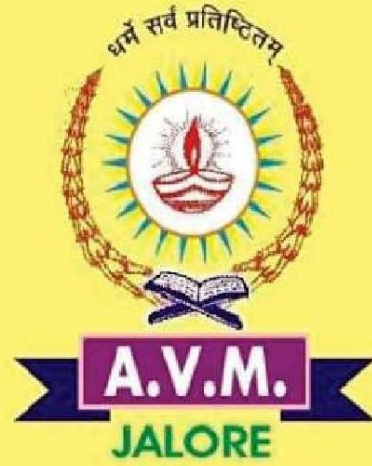
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दक्ष महाविद्यालय का मुख्य उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों को औपचारिक पाठ्यक्रम के साथ **प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं** हेतु मार्ग दर्शन प्रदान करना है।

विषय :- हिन्दी साहित्य, इतिहास, रा. विज्ञान, भूगोल।

S.C./S.T./O.B.C.(B.P.L.) एवं अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को राज्य सरकार के नियमानुसार छात्रवृत्ति की व्यवस्था।



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with 12th

2year Classroom Student
ANTRIKSH SARAN
S/o Ram Niwas Ji Saran
Jodhpur

ADMISSION OPEN

मेडिकल
NEET, AIIMS

कक्षा 11वीं से 12वीं व 12वीं पास तथा कक्षा 10वीं से 11वीं में
आने वाले विद्यार्थियों को रिज

इंजीनियरिंग
JEE (MAIN & ADVANCED)

कक्षा 11वीं से 12वीं व 12वीं पास तथा कक्षा 10वीं से 11वीं में
आने वाले विद्यार्थियों को रिज

फाउण्डेशन्स
NTSE, OLYMPIADS &
SCHOOL/BOARD EXAMS

कक्षा 6-वीं से 10वीं में तथा कक्षा 9वीं से 10वीं में
आने वाले विद्यार्थियों को रिज

BEST SYSTEM | EXPERIENCED FACULTY | ULTIMATE PERSONAL CARE | INCREDIBLE RESULTS

टेस्टसीरीज
For
NEET/JEE

अब होगा
डॉक्टर और इंजीनियर
बनने का सपना साकार...

10th और 12th के विद्यार्थियों को रिज के विशेष छात्रवृत्ति टेस्ट (निर्देशिका) का आयोजन है।

NACST

(NIRVAAN ADMISSION CUM SCHOLARSHIP TEST)
NACST में 50% से ऊपर स्कोर करने वाले 200
विद्यार्थियों को डॉक्टर बनने की शिक्षा का रिज

5th & 12th
JUNE-2022

DIRECT ADMISSION- **कक्षा 6th TO 12th SCIENCE STREAM NEET/JEE**
SCHOOL, COACHING, HOSTEL (AC/NON AC), TRANSPORT ALSO AVAILABLE

Plot No. 84-87, Bank of Baroda Building, Manji Ka Hatha, Paota, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India
Contact :- 7737383958, 7737383959, 7737383960

Organized by:

DESERT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

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 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 PROMOTION AND EXCEL IN RESEARCH. AND EDUCATION.

OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO PROMOTE NOBLE CAUSE OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN ALL FIELDS OF KNOWLEDGE; TO KEEP EVERYONE CONNECTED WITH LATEST RESEARCH IN ANY FIELD; TO PROVIDE A BIGGER PLATFORM FOR INTERACTION; TO HELP YOUNG RESEARCHERS IN ACHIEVING THEIR GOALS IN RESEARCH; TO ASSIST THEM IN PUBLICATION OF THEIR RESEARCH WORK.

WE WISH THAT ALL RESEARCHERS, ACADEMICIANS, PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTISTS, LAWYERS, RESEARCH INSTITUTES, INDUSTRIES, VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, CONFERENCE ORGANISERS ETC. SHOULD JOIN US FOR THE NOBLE CAUSE OF RESEARCH AND CONDUSIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIETY AND MANKIND.

SAVITRIBAI JYOTIBA PHULE RESEARCH PEETH, JNVU JODHPUR (RAJ.)

SAVITRIBAI JYOTIBA PHULE RESEARCH PEETH, JAIN NARAIN VYAS UNIVERSITY JODHPUR IS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN DEVOTED TO THE LEGENDARY SOCIAL REFORMER KRANTIYOTI SAVITRIBAI PHULE AND FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF KRANTIYOTI SAVITRIBAI PHULE, THIS CENTRE WILL DEAL CONSCIOUSLY WITH THE ISSUES OF CASTE, GENDER, CLASS AND REGION IN ALL ITS PROGRAMMES. WITH ITS TEACHING PROGRAMMES, RESEARCH, PUBLICATION AND EXTENSION PROGRAMMES THE CENTRE WILL SEEK TO DEVELOP RESEARCH, CURRICULUM AND PEDAGOGIES IN SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE SO THAT AN ENLIGHTENED CITIZENRY CAN BE CREATED WHICH INSPIRED BY THE WORK AND VISION OF SAVITRIBAI PHULE, WILL CARRY FORWARD HER MISSION AND VISION.

THE CENTRE WILL BUILD LINKAGES WITH DIVERSE REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, WOMEN'S GROUPS AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT AND MEDIA SECTORS TO PURSUE ITS GOALS AND VISION.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR GOVT. PG COLLEGE SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.)

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY IN DR. BHIM RAO AMBEDKAR GOVERNMENT COLLEGE SRI GANGANAGAR (RAJ.) 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 29 PH.D. STUDENTS AND 7 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.

WEBSITE : WWW.DESERTRESEARCHASSOCIATION.ORG

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DESIGN BY

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