



DRA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

on
DEVELOPED INDIA @2047: GLOBAL PATHWAYS FOR
SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC, LINGUISTIC,
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION

(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)

JANUARY 12-13, 2026

ABSTRACT AND SOUVENIR

Organized by

DESERT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR GOVERNMENT PG COLLEGE, BILARA (JODHPUR)

in Collaboration with

SMT. R.D. SHAH ARTS AND SMT. V.D. SHAH COMMERCE COLLEGE,
DHOLKA, AHMEDABAD-GUJARAT (INDIA)





E-book

DRA

International Conference

ON

“Developed India @2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation.”

(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)

12-13th Jan 2026

MONDAY-TUESDAY

E- SOUVENIR & ABSTRACT

**Editors: Dr. Shravan Kumar, Dr. Kamal Kant, Dr. Vijendra Singhal
Dr. Mohan Lal, Dr. Deependra Singh, Mr. Gajendra Rathore**

www.desertresearchassociation.org



978-81-993143-0-6

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ISBN: 978-81-993143-0-6

First impression 2026

The moral right of authors has been asserted

Designed By:

Value Research Group (vronline.co.in)

:: Published by ::



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जोगेश्वर गर्ग

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संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत हर्ष हो रहा है कि Desert Research Association, जोधपुर तथा डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, बिलाड़ा (जोधपुर, राजस्थान) द्वारा श्रीमती आर डी शाह आर्ट्स एंड श्रीमती वी डी शाह कॉमर्स कॉलेज धोलका, (गुजरात यूनिवर्सिटी अहमदाबाद) के सहयोग से 'डीआरए इन्टरनेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस' का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इस गरिमामय अवसर पर मैं देश-विदेश से पधारे सभी विद्वान शिक्षाविदों, वैज्ञानिकों, शोधकर्ताओं, नीति-निर्माताओं, विद्यार्थियों एवं प्रतिभागियों का हार्दिक अभिनंदन और स्वागत करता हूँ।

“विकसित भारत @2047” केवल एक लक्ष्य नहीं, बल्कि आत्मनिर्भर, समावेशी, नवाचारी और सतत भारत के निर्माण का साझा संकल्प है। यह सम्मेलन सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण, भाषाई विविधता के संरक्षण, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, तकनीकी नवाचार और वैश्विक सहयोग जैसे महत्वपूर्ण आयामों पर सार्थक संवाद को प्रोत्साहित करेगा। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यहां होने वाले विमर्श, शोध प्रस्तुतियाँ और विचार-मंथन नीति-निर्माण, अकादमिक उत्कृष्टता तथा समाजोपयोगी समाधान विकसित करने में उल्लेखनीय योगदान देंगे।

इस प्रकार के अंतरविषयक मंच युवाओं को नवाचार के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं और भारत को ज्ञान-आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर अग्रसर करने में सहायक सिद्ध होते हैं। आयोजन से जुड़े सभी संस्थानों, आयोजक मंडल, समन्वयकों तथा स्वयंसेवकों के समर्पित प्रयासों की सराहना करता हूँ और सम्मेलन की सफलता हेतु शुभकामनाएँ प्रेषित करता हूँ।

आइए, हम सब मिलकर “विकसित भारत @2047” के विजन को साकार करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हों और ज्ञान, सहयोग तथा नवाचार के माध्यम से राष्ट्र के उज्ज्वल भविष्य का निर्माण करें।

आप सभी को मेरी शुभेच्छाएँ।


(जोगेश्वर गर्ग)

निवास : A-2/102, विधायक आवास, ज्योति नगर, जयपुर (राज.)

अर्जुनलाल गर्ग

सदस्य, राजस्थान विधानसभा
विधानसभा क्षेत्र-बिलाड़ा



जयपुर निवास - A-2/104, विधायक आवास
ज्योति नगर, जयपुर
स्थाई निवास - नव चौकिया के पास, ग्राम-खारिया
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मोबाईल - 9636364385, 9414412510

क्रमांक :-MLA/B/2026/1778

दिनांक 05/01/2026



MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that an International Conference on "Developed India @ 2047 : Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation" is being conducted jointly by Desert Research Association (DRA), Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt PG College, Bilara (Jodhpur), IQAC, RD Shah Arts & VD Shah Commerce College, Dholka (Ahmedabad) are organizing International Conference on "Developed India @ 2047 : Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation" at Bilara (Jodhpur) on 12 – 13 Jan 2026.

I am hopeful that the conference will bring academicians, researchers and professionals of respective fields to discuss current challenges and sustainable solutions in various fields i.e. AI & Cyber security, Education, Social reforms, Economy, etc for growth and prosperity in India and make Vikshit Bharat @ 2047.

I convey my good wishes to all the delegates, patrons, conveners, and organizing committee members for the successful conduct of this conference.

ARJUN LAL GARG

MLA - Bilara (Jodhpur)

Prof. Rajendra Parihar

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

FOUNDING PRESIDENT- DESERT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
Former Professor & Head, Department of Geography,
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur.

CHIEF EDITOR

- Indian Journal of Geography

LIFE MEMBER

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



MESSAGE

It is a matter of great proud and privilege for me to inform all of us, regarding the two days International Conference, being jointly organised by Desert Research Association (DRA), Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt College, Bilara (Jodhpur), Smt. R. D. Shah Arts & Smt.V.D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka (Ahmedabad) on 12-13 January 2026. Theme - “Developed India @ 2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation”. The conference is also very imprical in its approach considernign global to local perspective.

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

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

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



(Prof. Rajendra Parihar)

प्रो. उषा चौहान
प्राचार्य
डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर राजकीय
महाविद्यालय बिलाड़ा, जोधपुर।



संदेश

हमारे लिए यह अत्यंत हर्ष का विषय है कि डेजर्ट रिसर्च एसोसिएशन विभाग जोधपुर एवं डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर राजकीय महाविद्यालय बिलाड़ा के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में के सहयोग से "विकसित भारत @2047: सतत सामाजिक-आर्थिक, भाषाई, वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी परिवर्तन हेतु वैश्विक मार्ग" विषय पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कॉन्फ्रेंस का आयोजन हमारे महाविद्यालय में किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार के आयोजन न केवल शिक्षा और अनुसंधान के विविध पहलुओं पर गहन विमर्श का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं, बल्कि शोधकर्ताओं, शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक सशक्त मंच भी प्रस्तुत करते हैं, जहाँ वे विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

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

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

दिनांक: -01.01.2026



(प्रो. उषा चौहान)

Prof. Jonathan Hall
Department of Biology,
Eastern Michigan University,
Ypsilanti, Michigan, USA



Keynote Speaker's Message

I am pleased to participate in *Developed India @2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation*. I am especially encouraged by the conference's commitment to interdisciplinary dialogue on sustainability, inclusive development, and the scientific and technological pathways shaping India's future.

I hope the discussions and exchanges advance these shared goals and provide meaningful value for researchers, academicians, and students alike. I extend my sincere appreciation and best wishes to the Desert Research Association and partnering institutions for their leadership in organizing this important conference.



Prof. Jonathan Hall



Prof. Anil Kumar Chhangani, D.Sc.
Head, Department of Environmental Science
& Dean, Faculty of Science,
Maharaja Ganga Singh University. Bikaner, Rajasthan, India



Keynote Speaker's Message

It is a matter of immense pride that an event of such global magnitude is being hosted in the historic city of Jodhpur, Rajasthan. As the world seeks a unified path toward environmental stewardship, organizing a conference of this caliber serves as a testament to our collective commitment to a sustainable future.

The collaboration between the Desert Research Association (DRA), Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government PG College, and Smt. R.D. Shah Arts & V.D. Shah Commerce College highlights the interdisciplinary synergy required to meet the vision of "Developed India @2047." By focusing on the transformation of socio-economic, linguistic, and scientific landscapes, this conference addresses the vital urgency of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This Abstract Book captures a comprehensive dialogue on liberating our planet from the cycles of decay and pollution. I am confident that the insights shared herein will inspire meaningful action. I extend my heartiest congratulations to the organizers and wish the Conference and the publication of this Souvenir a resounding success.

Best wishes



Prof. Anil Kumar Chhangani, D.Sc.

**Department of Business Economics
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Date: 8th January 2026

K.R. BADOLA
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**MESSAGE AS A SPEAKER**

Global Trade and Geopolitics has emerged one of the most discussed areas of today's changing world. Geopolitical conflicts have increasingly been a driver of modern trade policy, and the form of international business environment has been full of economic, social and political transformations. World trade dynamics are led by opportunities and threats across the globe. Further, persistent geopolitical conflicts on trade, technological innovation and economic growth are being dominated by leading powers, particularly by US and China. Pursuing different interests and strategies of major economies is impacting the trade, commerce and business of other nations. At the same time, nations of the world are demonstrating increasing interdependence through flows in trade, investment, human resources and information.

Obviously, the national governments are exposed to greater degree of geopolitical divides. The challenges are to set forth local economic security and welfare complications into strategic decision making for global business opportunities. Among all ongoing conflicts of interest and in depth understanding of international relations need to be balanced. India as a major growing economy has been well noticed by rest of the globe. In the presence of sustainable development goals and challenges, we need to have sound policy measures towards maintaining economic and diplomatic relations with the major powers.

I am happy to learn that the Desert Research Association, Headquarters Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Government College, Bilara, Jodhpur, in collaboration with Smt. R. D. Shah Arts and Smt. V. D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka, (Gujarat university Ahmedabad), are jointly organizing the DRA International Conference on the theme "Developed India @2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation on 12-13 January, 2026"

An Academic institution is known for its imparting knowledge and organizing seminars, workshops and conferences through teachers and with their academic credentials. I congratulate the organizers of this international conference. I am sure that all participants shall benefit from the discussion on the contemporary issue.

I wish all the best to this conference.



K.R. BADOLA

Shri Mukeshbhai Patel
President,
Dholka Education Society,
Smt. R. D. Shah Arts & Smt. V. D. Shah Commerce
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Ahmedabad-382225, Gujarat, India
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MESSEGE:

Huge congratulations to **Desert Research Association, Jodhpur**, and **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government PG College, Bilara, Rajasthan**, for organizing this impressive international conference! It is inspiring to see such a dedicated platform for global knowledge exchange. We are proud to be a collaborating partner in an initiative that fosters such high-level intellectual exchange. True progress in research thrives on partnership. By bringing together global scholars for these two days, we are not just sharing data but we are building a roadmap for future innovation. I commend the association for their meticulous planning and vision. We are truly honoured to be a collaborating partner in this significant academic journey.

The theme, '**Developed India @ 2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation,**' is both timely and vital. As India marches toward its centenary of independence, such interdisciplinary platforms are essential to bridge the gap between tradition and technology.

The roadmap to **India @ 2047** requires a holistic transformation—one that balances our rich linguistic diversity with cutting-edge scientific and socio-economic advancements. By collaborating across state lines and academic disciplines, we are embodying the very 'Global Pathways' this conference seeks to explore. I believe that such international gatherings are essential for the growth of our research ecosystem. An event of this magnitude is a vital bridge between global expertise and local academic talent. I am confident that the deliberations over the next two days will push the boundaries of current research and inspire our collective academic community. I wish the organizing committee, the distinguished speakers, and all delegates a highly rewarding and successful conference.

We are proud to collaborate in this academic endeavour that brings together the linguistic heritage and scientific aspirations of our great nation. I wish all the organizers, speakers, and delegates a highly productive and successful two days. May this event spark new collaborations and lasting innovations.

I look forward to the valuable contributions this gathering will undoubtedly make to our global research community. Best of luck for a seamless and impactful event!



Shri Mukeshbhai Patel

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



Massege

The International conference on “**Developed India @ 2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation**” has jointly organised by Desert Research Association (DRA), Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt College, Bilara (Jodhpur), Smt. R.D. Shah Arts & Smt.V.D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka (Ahmedabad) are organizing International Conference on on 12 – 13 Jan 2026 at Bilara, 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 sustanainable development.

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

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

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

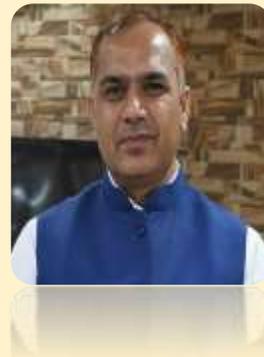


(Dr. Shyam S. Khinchi)

Dr. Prem Prakash Solanki

(Vice- President – desert Research Association)

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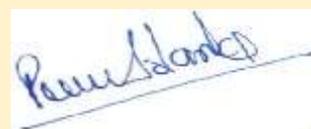
Message

I fill with immense-pleasure to learn that Desert Research Association (DRA), Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt College, Bilara (Jodhpur), Smt. RD Shah Arts & Smt.VD Shah Commerce College, Dholka (Ahmedabad are going to jointly organize the DRA Annual International Conference on “Developed India @ 2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation” in hybrid mode on 12-13 January 2026 in Bilara, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), India.

It is necessary to spread awareness among the people about opportunities and challenges related to “Developed India 2047” for the development of our country. Since, it is a process in which output income, employment, and gross domestic product of the economy are generated from sectors other than agriculture-based. The non-agriculture-based sectors such as manufacturing, small-scale industries, technology, and service sectors lead to a shift in the economy from agriculture-based to other sectors.

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

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



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MESSEGE:

On behalf of **Smt. R. D. Shah Arts & Smt. V. D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka**, I am delighted to extend my heartiest congratulations to the **Desert Research Association, Jodhpur**, and **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government PG College, Bilara, Rajasthan**, for organizing this Two-Day International Conference. We are truly honoured to be a collaborating partner in this significant academic journey."

Education knows no boundaries. This collaboration between our institution in **Gujarat** and our partners in **Rajasthan** reflects the unity and shared vision required to build a *Viksit Bharat*. The theme of this conference—'**Developed India @ 2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation**'—is not just a title; it is a national mission.

As we look toward 2047, our progress depends on a unique harmony. We must integrate our rich **linguistic heritage** with modern **scientific and technological breakthroughs**, all while ensuring **sustainable socio-economic growth**. This interdisciplinary approach is exactly what our nation needs to become a global leader, and this conference provides the perfect platform to discuss those pathways."

It is a moment of great pride for us at **Smt. R. D. Shah Arts & Smt. V. D. Shah Commerce College** to partner with our esteemed colleagues in Jodhpur for this International Conference.

I commend the organizing committee for their tireless efforts in bringing together global perspectives. To the researchers and students participating: your ideas today are the seeds for the India of 2047."

I wish all the best wishes to the participants of these two days of invigorating discussions and successful networking. May this conference be a resounding success and a milestone for all the collaborating institutions.

Thank you, and Jai Hind!"



Dr. Narendrasinh R. Kshatriya



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WELCOME MESSAGE FROM CONFERENCE DIRECTOR

It is a matter of great pleasure and pride for me as Desert Research Association and Govt. College Bilara, Jodhpur in collaboration with Smt. R. D. Shah Arts & Smt.V.D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka (Ahmedabad) are organizing an international conference on 12-13 January 2026, entitled ““Developed India @ 2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation” (An interdisciplinary approach).

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

The cognizance of this conference is to understand the concept and paradigms of Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation which will provide valuable insight into transforming issues. And for this research will help for building knowledge and facilitate learning. Thus, this conference encapsulates all thematic issues related to Developed India @ 2047 and desert research.

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

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

We hope outcome of the conference will throw light on the issues related to Developed India @ 2047.



DR. SHRAVAN KUMAR

Dr. Deependra Singh
Assistant Professor
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
Government College Bilara
Jodhpur.



Message

I am pleased to know that Desert Research Association (DRA), Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt College, Bilara (Jodhpur), Smt. R. D. Shah Arts & Smt. V. D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka (Ahmedabad) are organizing International Conference on “Developed India @ 2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation” on 12 – 13 Jan 2026.

I hope that the expertise and experience of academicians, researchers & professionals of respective fields will help to make the conference impactful and a great success.

I convey my best wishes to all the delegates, patrons, conveners and organizing committee members for the successful conduct of this conference.



Date:07-01-2026

(Dr. Deependra Singh)
Convener of the conference

Mr. Gajendra Rathore
Assistant Professor
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
Government College Bilara,
Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

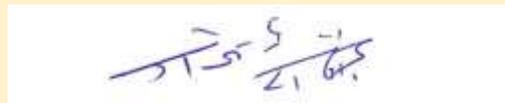


Message

It's a matter of great pride that an International Conference is being conducted at Bilara from 12 - 13 Jan 2026 on "Developed India @ 2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation" jointly by Desert Research Association (DRA), Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt PG College, Bilara (Jodhpur), Smt. R.D. Shah Arts & Smt. V. D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka (Ahmedabad).

I am hopeful that the conference will provide a common platform to discuss and bring forth innovative and practical ideas on how to make India a developed nation by 2047 by academicians, researchers and professionals.

Please accept my best wishes for successful and impactful conference.



Date:10-01-2026

(Gajendra Rathore)
Convener of the conference

Dr. Vijendra Pal Singhal
Co- Founder Secretary
Desart Research Association



Message

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is my proud privilege to welcome all the delegates of DRA International Conference on “Developed India @2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation (An Interdisciplinary Approach)”, at Bilara, Jodhpur. The conference is being organised in hybrid mode on January 12–13, 2026, at Bilara, Jodhpur, Rajasthan (India). This will provide a platform for the young researchers to interact with the senior scientists and other fellow researchers working in different areas. I am sure this will be beneficial for deliberations in this conference as the theme of the conference is of great importance for the society and mankind.

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

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



(Dr. Vijendra Pal Singhal)
Co-Convener of the conference

Dr Kamal Kant

Assistant Professor,
Department of Management,
Shri Khushal Das University, Hanumangarh (Raj.)
(Executive Member, Desert Research Association)

**MESSAGE**

It is with great honour and pleasure that I extend a warm welcome to all the distinguished guests, academicians, researchers, scholars, students, and professionals to the DRA International Conference on “Developed India @2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation (An Interdisciplinary Approach)”, being organised in hybrid mode on January 12–13, 2026, at Bilara, Jodhpur, Rajasthan (India)

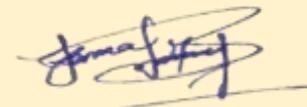
This prestigious international conference is jointly organised by the Desert Research Association (DRA), Headquarters Jodhpur, and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government PG College, Bilara, in collaboration with Smt. R.D. Shah Arts & Smt. V.D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka, Ahmedabad. The conference aligns with the national vision of Developed India @2047 and aims to provide a comprehensive interdisciplinary platform to deliberate on sustainable socio-economic growth, scientific innovation, technological advancement, linguistic diversity, environmental challenges, and inclusive development pathways.

The conference brings together experts and participants from diverse disciplines including economics, social sciences, environmental studies, science and technology, education, literature, artificial intelligence, cyber security, gender studies, and regional development. Through keynote addresses, technical sessions, paper presentations, and scholarly discussions, the conference seeks to foster intellectual exchange, encourage innovative research, and generate policy-relevant insights that contribute meaningfully to national and global development goals.

I am confident that the deliberations during this conference will inspire new ideas, strengthen academic collaborations, and provide valuable exposure to young researchers and students.

I extend my best wishes for the grand success of the conference and hope that it proves to be an enriching and memorable academic experience for all participants.

Best wishes



Dr Kamal Kant
Co- Convener of the conference

Dr. Mohan Lal
Exucative Member
Desert Research Association



MESSAGE

It is a proud privilege to being the Executive member of INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on “Developed India @2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation (An Interdisciplinary Approach)”, being organised in hybrid mode on January 12–13, 2026, at Bilara, Jodhpur, Rajasthan (India). The international conference would be covering the various innovative approaches adopted for dealing with important areas of research. This global platform would thus bring together scientists, professors, academicians, research scholars and students to discuss the innovative approaches on the way to deal with the upcoming challenges. The concept of sustainability is possible if the leading innovative advances are environment friendly. At this platform we have associated here to discuss innovative approaches coming up to deal with the challenges coming up. The dynamics of these changes need to be understood and to be worked collectively in the direction to achieve innovative changes.

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



Dr L MOHAN
Co-Convener of the conference

Dr. Neeru Garg
Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Government College
Bilara, Jodhpur – 342602 (Rajasthan)



Welcome Message

It is with great pleasure and pride that I extend a warm welcome to all distinguished delegates, eminent scholars, researchers, academicians, policymakers, industry experts, and participants to the International Conference on “Developed India @2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation”, scheduled to be held on 12–13 January 2026.

This prestigious conference is being hosted by Desert Research Association, Jodhpur and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government P.G. College, Bilara, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), in collaboration with RDVD College, Dholka (Ahmedabad). The event envisions bringing together diverse perspectives under a unified interdisciplinary platform to deliberate upon India’s transformative journey towards becoming a developed nation by the year 2047.

As India approaches the centenary of its independence, the vision of Developed India @2047 demands inclusive growth, sustainable socio-economic progress, linguistic harmony, and advancements in science and technology aligned with global pathways. This conference aims to foster meaningful dialogue, knowledge exchange, and collaborative research that can contribute significantly to national development and global sustainability goals.

I am confident that the academic deliberations, keynote lectures, technical sessions, and interactive discussions during this conference will inspire innovative ideas, strengthen interdisciplinary linkages, and open new avenues for research and policy-oriented outcomes. On behalf of the organizing committee, I express my sincere gratitude to all speakers, contributors, advisory members, collaborators, and participants for their valuable support and enthusiastic participation. I wish all delegates a highly enriching, productive, and memorable conference experience.

Warm regards,
Dr. Neeru Garg
Co-Convener of the conference

To,



Solicit your gracious presence at the **Inaugural Function** of the

DRA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

on

**DEVELOPED INDIA @2047: GLOBAL PATHWAYS FOR
SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC,
LINGUISTIC, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION**

(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)

Organized by

DESERT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR GOVERNMENT PG COLLEGE, BILARA, JODHPUR

in Collaboration with

SMT. R.D. SHAH ARTS AND SMT. V.D. SHAH COMMERCE COLLEGE,
DHOLKA, AHMEDABAD-GUJARAT (INDIA)

- Chief Guest – **SH. JOGESHWAR JI GARG**
Hon'ble Chief Whip (Rajasthan Legislative Assembly)
- Presided By – **SH. ARJUN LAL JI GARG**
Hon'ble Member (Rajasthan Legislative Assembly)
- Guest of Honour – **PROF. RAJENDRA PARIHAR (Retd.)**
Founder President, Desert Research Association
Former Head, Dept. of Geography, JNVU Jodhpur
- Patron – **PROF. USHA CHAUHAN**
Principal, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt. College Bilara (Jodhpur)
- Keynote speaker – **PROF. JONATHAN HALL**
Department of Biology, Eastern Michigan University,
Ypsilanti, Michigan, USA
- Special Guest – **PROF. ANIL KUMAR CHHANGANI**
Head, Department of Environmental Science,
Dean, Faculty of Science,
Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner (Rajasthan)
- DR. NARENDRA SINH R. KSHATRIYA**
Principal, Smt. R.D. Shah Arts & Smt. V.D. Shah Commerce College,
Dholka, Ahmedabad (Gujrat University)

Venue

12 January 2026, Monday, Time – 10:30 AM
" SEMINAR HALL "
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt. College Bilara (Jodhpur)

CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR

Dr. SHYAM S. KHINCHI

CONVENER

Dr. DEEPENDRA SINGH
Mr. GAJENDRA RATHORE

CONFERENCE DIRECTOR

Dr. SHRAVAN KUMAR

To,



Solicit your gracious presence at the **Valedictory Function** of the

DRA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

on

**DEVELOPED INDIA @2047: GLOBAL PATHWAYS FOR
SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC,
LINGUISTIC, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION**

(AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH)

Organized by

DESERT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN (INDIA)
DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR GOVERNMENT PG COLLEGE, BILARA, JODHPUR

in Collaboration with

SMT. R.D. SHAH ARTS AND SMT. V.D. SHAH COMMERCE COLLEGE,
DHOLKA, AHMEDABAD-GUJARAT (INDIA)

- Chief Guest** – **PROF. A. L. MEENA**
Dean, Faculty of Arts, JNVU, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
- Presided By** – **PROF. BALVEER CHOUDHARY**
Assistant Director, Regional Office College Education, Jodhpur Division
- Guest of Honour** – **PROF. RAJENDRA PARIHAR (Retd.)**
Founder President, Desert Research Association
Former Head, Dept. of Geography, JNVU Jodhpur
- Patron** – **PROF. USHA CHAUHAN**
Principal, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt. College Bilara (Jodhpur)
- Special Guest** – **PROF. PREM PRAKASH SOLANKI**
Professor, Dept. of Chemistry, Banaras Hindu University (BHU),
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- PROF. ISHWAR CHANDRA SHARMA**
District Coordinator, NSS Jodhpur
- PROF. KESHU RAM PANWAR**
Professor, Govt. College Jodhpur
- SHRI PRITHVIRAJ GAUR PICHYAK**
Director, Shivalik School – Suthla, Jodhpur

Venue

13 January 2026, Tuesday, Time – 03:00 PM
" SEMINAR HALL "

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt. College Bilara (Jodhpur)

CONFERENCE CO-ORDINATOR

Dr. SHYAM S. KHINCHI

CONVENER

Dr. DEEPENDRA SINGH
Mr. GAJENDRA RATHORE

CONFERENCE DIRECTOR

Dr. SHRAVAN KUMAR

SPEAKERS

SPEAKERS OF THE CONFERENCE



Dr. Jonathan Hall,
Associate Professor
Department Of Biology,
Eastern Michigan University,
Ypsilanti, **Michigan, USA**



Dr. Nguyen Anh Tru
Associate Professor, Department of Marketing
Faculty of Accounting and Business Management
Vietnam National University of Agriculture,
Ha Noi, Viet Nam



Thilini Kumari (*Miss Tourism World*)
Ph.D. In Ed. (Luc, Malaysia- Rdg),
Faculty Of Graduate Studies,
University Of Kelaniya, **Sri Lanka**



Dr. Tri Septiana Kurniati
Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Social Science
University Negeri Yogyakarta **Indonesia**



Prof. Anil Kumar Chhangani,
Dean, Faculty of Science,
Maharaja Ganga Singh University,
Bikaner (Rajasthan) **India**



Prof. Prem Prakash Solanki
Professor, Dept. Of Chemistry
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

CONFERENCE 2025

Green Energy: An Emerging Threat to The Environment of Thar Desert in Rajasthan, India

Anil Kumar Chhangani

Department of Environmental Science,

Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner (Rajasthan)

The Great Indian Thar Desert is arranged in the north-western areas of India, which is quite possibly of the biggest arid biological system on the planet. Climate change (CC) has showed up as a significant natural test, disturbing different ecosystems, including our desert environments. This study centres around the impact of solar plants on the Thar Desert climate and environment specially tree cutting; habitat loss for the insect, birds, reptiles and small mammals due to ground clearance; scarcity of water due to excess use to clean the solar plates and other use at the solar plants; loss of agriculture and horticulture due to agriculture and specially command area of the Indira Gandhi Canal; loss of grazing ground for the wild and domestic animals due to fencing of the Solar parks; scarcity of food, fodder and medicinal plants due to ground clearance for the solar plants; land acquisition increase of temperature and low humidity due to tree cutting and radiation by solar plates; mortality of avian fauna and flying mammals due to electrocution to the power supply open lines throughout the state of Rajasthan. Mass cutting of trees increases atmospheric carbon dioxide by removing organisms that sequester CO₂. Localized increases in CO₂ create micro climate effects such as increased temperatures as well as ecosystem disruptions with cascading effects on wildlife and human populations. Current research talked the consecutive greatness of microclimate and its impact on Green House Gases (GHG) transitions and biodiversity in a commonplace sunlight-based park. The solar powered PV clusters decreased the recreation area's albedo; boards are hazier and, in this manner, have a lower albedo (~0.1) contrasted and soil or potentially vegetated surfaces (a run of the mill calm prairie has an albedo of ~0.25, and block of light and precipitation. These progressions modify controllers of microclimate on a Spatio-fleeting scale, for example, vanishing, wind speed, soil dampness, soil temperature, and air temperature. Expanding temperature, changed precipitation designs, and expanding occurrence of outrageous climate occasions are a portion of the vital appearances of CC around here. The area of Bikaner and region in around it is seeing an ascent in heat waves, dust storms and dry spells, which have serious derivations for public prosperity, foundation, and for the economy of the district. It includes high biodiversity and covers 10.41 percent (342239 km) of the aggregate geological zone of India and because of the neighboring position of Pale-arctic, Oriental and Saharan components it is also a wide assortment of habitats. The area where average annual rainfall is less than 20% is considered Desert.

Balancing Green Energy and Resource Conservation is required, while transitioning to green energy sources like solar power is important for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change, it is equally crucial to consider the environmental and social impacts of renewable energy projects. In light of these concerns, sustainable practices in the solar energy industry are essential. This may involve the use of water-saving technologies for cleaning and cooling, the recycling of water, or the use of alternative cooling methods. It's also important for regulatory authorities and companies involved in renewable energy projects to conduct environmental impact assessments and develop strategies to minimize the negative consequences on local water resources and ecosystems. Balancing the need for clean energy with responsible resource management is a complex challenge, but it's vital to ensure the long-term sustainability of renewable energy projects in environmentally sensitive regions.

Green Adsorbents for Toxic Metal Removal from Water

Chandra Bhan Jat,

Assistant Professor, Govt. Bangur College, Didwana (Raj)

Abstract: The contamination of water resources with toxic and potentially hazardous metal ions such as nickel (Ni²⁺), copper (Cu²⁺), aluminum (Al³⁺), and manganese (Mn²⁺) has Developed as a serious environmental and public health concern due to increasing industrial activities and improper disposal of metal-containing effluents. These metals are widely used in electroplating, mining, alloy manufacturing, battery production, and metallurgical process, and their presence beyond permissible limits can lead to severe ecological imbalance and adverse health effects. Traditional water treatment methods, including chemical precipitation, membrane separation, and ion exchange, often suffer from elevated operational costs, limited efficiency at low metal concentrations, and generation of secondary contaminations.

In recent years, green adsorbents synthesized from renewable, biodegradable, and eco-friendly materials have gained significant attention as sustainable alternatives for the removal of Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Al^{3+} , and Mn^{2+} ions from water. These materials include biopolymers such as chitosan, cellulose, alginate, and starch, as well as agricultural wastes, and plant-derived biomass. The effectiveness of green adsorbents is attributed to the presence of high density of functional groups, including hydroxyl, carboxyl, and amino groups, which facilitate metal uptake through adsorption mechanisms such as ion exchange, surface complexation, chelation, and electrostatic interactions. Furthermore, environmentally benign chemical and physical modifications significantly enhance their adsorption capacity, selectivity, and regeneration capacity.

Green adsorbents offer several advantages, including low cost, easy availability, biodegradability, and low environmental impact. Their potential for regeneration and reuse makes them suitable for repeated water treatment cycles. This study highlights recent advances in the synthesis, modification, and application of green adsorbents for the efficient removal of Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Al^{3+} , and Mn^{2+} from contaminated water, emphasizing their role in sustainable and eco-friendly water purification technologies.

Keywords: Green adsorbents; Toxic metal removal; Water treatment; Adsorption mechanisms; Sustainable remediation.

Organochlorine Pesticides in the Drinking Water Samples from different Zones of the Alwar, NCR of Delhi

Mamta Sharma, Professor, Department of Zoology,

Raj Rishi Government (Autonomous) College, Alwar, Rajasthan 301001, India.

Abstract: The large-scale use of persistent organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) in agriculture and public health is a major source of contamination in the environment. In agriculture, pesticides are used to protect crops from pests, while in public health, they are used to control disease vectors such as mosquitoes. Higher toxicity, slow degradation, and bioaccumulation are the significant challenges associated with OCPs. These Organohalogenes, leach into the soil and contaminate groundwater and they are carried by runoff into surface water sources. Due to their high chemical stability and non-biodegradable nature, contamination of drinking water and water table is increasing day by day. Due to the high persistence and bioaccumulation potential, the Stockholm Convention has classified most of the OCP compounds as environmental hazards and banned the use of many of them. However, in many developing countries they are still in use making the ban ineffective. Contaminated drinking water with OCPs pose a variety of health risks, depending on the specific pesticides present and the level of exposure. Contaminated drinking water has become a significant issue and alarming signal for public health globally. The purpose of this study is to assess the recent trend of OCPs level in drinking water collected from four zones of Alwar city and its surrounding area-East, West, North and South. The results revealed the presence of isomers of HCH, heptachlor, DDT, Endrin, Endosulphan, Chlordane and its metabolites and Methoxychlor, Dieldrin, Aldrin in water samples. The OCPs residues present in the drinking water indicate the contamination of water bodies, which in turn is a risk to human health and safety of the environment. Secondly, now it has become challenging to arrange for a clean and safe drinking water for consumption which may pose various problems of management of human health and biodiversity conservation.

Keywords: Drinking Water, Organochlorine Pesticides, Water Pollution, Residues, Gas Chromatograph, Alwar, NCR of Delhi.

Gender Inequality and Social Justice: Challenges, Causes, and Pathways toward an Equitable Society

Dr. Dinesh Kumar Gupta (Assistant Professor),

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

Abstract: Gender inequality remains one of the most persistent challenges to social justice across the world, cutting across economic, political, cultural, and social spheres. Despite significant legal reforms and global advocacy, deep-rooted disparities continue to shape access to education, healthcare, employment, political representation, and decision-making power. These inequalities are sustained by structural factors such as patriarchal norms, discriminatory laws and practices, unequal distribution of resources, and intersectional disadvantages linked to class, caste, ethnicity, and geography. This study critically examines the major causes

and contemporary challenges of gender inequality, highlighting how systemic power relations perpetuate exclusion and marginalization. It further explores the concept of social justice as a normative framework for addressing gender-based disparities, emphasizing equality, equity, dignity, and human rights. The paper argues that achieving an equitable society requires multidimensional pathways, including gender-sensitive policy reforms, inclusive education, economic empowerment, legal accountability, and transformative social attitudes. By integrating a rights based and intersectional approach, the study underscores the need for collective action by states, civil society, and international institutions to dismantle structural barriers and promote sustainable gender justice.

Photosensitizer is a key component of an eco-friendly solar energy conversion and storage system
Mohan Lal¹, Sangeeta Gehlot², Rekha Gehlot³, Ravi Gehlot⁴ Gaurav Raj Kachhawaha⁵, Archana Sharma⁶ and KM Gangotri⁷

^{1,2,6,7} Department of Chemistry, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, 342005, INDIA

^{1,3,4} Department of Chemistry, Shri Sumer PG College, JNVU, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, 342005

⁵ Department of Environment Science, Jodhpur Campus, IGNOU University, New Delhi.

Abstract: Energy is the most significant element of human society that engages in progressive processes. Access to energy is the only way for any country to survive in terms of development and security. Photogalvanic cells are used to directly transform solar energy into electrical energy and store it. The photochemical reaction that produces high energy products when activated by a photon is the basis of photogalvanic cells. Electricity is produced when these energy-dense substances lose electrochemical energy. A detailed research plan has been proposed for the systematic study of photogalvanic cells for solar energy conversion. It was recommended that solar parameters be used in trials. The photogalvanic (PG) cells' fill factor, conversion efficiency, photocurrent, and photopotential were examined using different electrical outputs. The following are the values mentioned above: 230.0 μA , 840.0 mV, 0.012, 0.1201%, and 113.0 minutes. The capacity of PG cells incorporating surfactant, dye, and reductant to store and transform solar energy into electrical output was examined. The reaction mechanism for generating photocurrent in the proposed solar cell has been thoroughly studied.

Keywords: Renewable energy, Photocurrent, Fill factor, Conversion efficiency.

The Aravalli Range and Desert Ecology: Emerging Issues, Conservation Challenges, and Implications for Bee–Plant Interactions in Western Rajasthan

Purnima Pathak

Desert Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India

Abstract

The Aravalli Range, one of the oldest mountain systems in the world, plays a critical ecological role in north-western India by regulating climate, preventing desertification, facilitating groundwater recharge, and supporting diverse biological communities. Extending across Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, and the National Capital Region of Delhi, the Aravallis act as a natural barrier between the Thar Desert and the Indo-Gangetic Plains. Despite their ecological importance, the range has undergone rapid degradation due to mining, urban expansion, deforestation, and weak policy enforcement. This review synthesizes available literature on the geography, vegetation, vertebrate and invertebrate fauna of the Aravalli Range, with special emphasis on pollinators—particularly bees. The paper highlights patterns of biodiversity, evaluates ecosystem services provided by the Aravallis, examines threats and legal frameworks, and proposes evidence-based conservation strategies with a strong focus on pollinator-friendly management and policy integration.

Keywords: Aravalli Range, biodiversity, bees, pollinators, desertification, conservation policy

Rural–Urban Linkages and Agricultural Transformation: Pathways for Inclusive and Sustainable Development.

Lokesh Kumar, Assistant professor, Government Agriculture college, Deedwana

Usha kumari, Assistant Professor, S. S. G. CHHABRA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, SURATGARH

Abstract: Rural–urban linkages are increasingly recognized as a critical driver of agricultural transformation and balanced regional development. Rapid urbanization, changing consumption patterns, technological advancement, and market integration are reshaping traditional agricultural systems and redefining the relationship between rural and urban spaces. Agricultural transformation today extends beyond productivity enhancement to include value addition, diversification, commercialization, and integration with urban markets and services. Strengthened rural–urban linkages facilitate the flow of goods, services, capital, information, labor, and innovation, thereby creating new livelihood opportunities and improving income resilience for farming and rural households. Urban demand for safe, diverse, and high-value food products stimulates shifts in rural production systems toward horticulture, livestock, fisheries, and agro-processing. At the same time, rural areas contribute significantly to urban food security, raw materials, and ecosystem services. Infrastructure development, digital connectivity, logistics, and institutional innovations such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), contract farming, and agri-startups are acting as key enablers of this transformation. Extension systems and agricultural research institutions play a pivotal role in facilitating knowledge transfer, capacity building, and innovation across the rural–urban continuum. However, challenges such as unequal access to markets, resource degradation, migration pressures, and socio-economic disparities persist. Addressing these issues requires integrated policy frameworks that promote inclusive value chains, sustainable resource management, and participatory governance. A holistic rural–urban perspective can help align agricultural growth with employment generation, food system sustainability, and social equity. Thus, strengthening rural–urban linkages is essential for achieving resilient agricultural transformation and inclusive development in the context of rapid socio-economic change.

Key Words: Rural–urban linkages, agricultural transformation, value chains, urbanization, sustainable development, food systems, inclusive growth.

Spatio-Temporal Dynamics and Morphological Transformation of Jaipur City: A Geospatial Assessment of Urban Sprawl in a Semi-Arid Landscape

Dr. Puneet Yadav, Dr. Priya Modi, Dr. Manisha, Ms. Chhavi Mathur,

Assistant Professor, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Abstract: Rapid urbanization within semi-arid corridors presents a critical challenge to sustainable spatial planning, particularly in ecologically sensitive and heritage-rich urban centers. This study investigates the spatio-temporal urban dynamics of Jaipur, Rajasthan, to delineate the patterns, processes, and causal drivers of its territorial expansion over the recent decades. Utilizing multi-temporal satellite datasets and an integrated Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) framework, the research quantifies Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) transitions. The analysis employs a robust methodological suite, including urban growth indices, landscape metrics, and multi-directional buffer analysis, to evaluate horizontal encroachment, densification, and directional trends.

Findings indicate a significant proliferation of built-up surfaces, characterized by the systemic conversion of high-value agricultural land, scrublands, and open ecological spaces. The spatial morphology reveals a transition from historical concentric growth to a contemporary radial and corridor-based expansion, largely catalyzed by infrastructure-led development and demographic pressure. Topographical constraints, specifically the Aravalli Range, have structurally bifurcated growth, resulting in constrained development in the northern and western quadrants, while the southern and eastern sectors exhibit fragmented, low-density urban sprawl.

Temporal analysis further identifies a shift from compact urban infill to leapfrog development, driven by land market volatility and policy-induced economic restructuring. This study provides a data-driven diagnostic tool

for urban planners, emphasizing the necessity of integrated land-use management to mitigate unplanned sprawl and preserve the semi-arid ecosystem. By synthesizing morphological evolution with geospatial metrics, this research offers a replicable scientific foundation for sustainable urban governance in rapidly transitioning Global South cities.

Keywords: Urban Sprawl, LULC, Remote Sensing & GIS, Semi-arid Urbanization, Peri-urban.

Education reform and human development

Banti Meena, Assistant professor G. D. Govt. College for women, alwar

Abstract: Education reform plays a crucial role in promoting human development by enhancing individuals' knowledge, skills, and capabilities. This paper examines the relationship between education reform and human development, emphasizing how changes in educational policies, curriculum, teaching methods, and access to quality education contribute to overall social and economic progress. Effective education reforms help reduce inequality, promote social inclusion, and improve employment opportunities, thereby strengthening human capital. Furthermore, education reform supports critical thinking, innovation, and lifelong learning, which are essential for sustainable development in a rapidly changing global environment. The study highlights that inclusive, equitable, and learner-centered education systems are fundamental to achieving human development goals. It concludes that continuous and well planned education reforms are necessary to empower individuals, enhance quality of life, and ensure long-term national and global development. **Keywords:** Education, Hhuman, National, Global, Education Policy.

Indigenous Nature-Based Solutions for a Developed India @2047: The Role of Ziziphus nummularia in Combating Desertification and Strengthening Dryland Livelihoods **Bhawana Sharma, Scientist–E, S. R. Baloch, Scientist–E, Sharat Kothari, Scientist–B, ICFRE-Arid Forest Research Institute (AFRI), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India**

Abstract: Ziziphus nummularia (Burm.f.) Wight & Arn. is a climate-resilient, indigenous shrub species of arid and semi-arid regions that offers a strong nature-based solution for addressing desertification and advancing Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) objectives. Its inherent tolerance to drought, heat stress, and nutrient-poor sandy soils enables successful establishment on degraded lands where conventional plantation species often fail. Through an extensive root system and spreading canopy, *Z. nummularia* contributes to soil stabilization, reduction of wind erosion, and improvement of site microclimate, thereby supporting ecological recovery in desert and semi-desert landscapes.

From a policy and development perspective, the species is equally significant for strengthening local livelihoods and enhancing community participation in restoration programmes. *Z. nummularia* provides multiple ecosystem services, including edible fruits, livestock fodder, fuel wood, and medicinal products, which are directly linked to household income and food security in dryland regions. Its compatibility with community-managed commons, agro-pastoral systems, and restoration of degraded grazing lands makes it a socially acceptable and economically viable species for large-scale implementation.

This paper positions Ziziphus nummularia as a strategic species for integrating ecological restoration with livelihood enhancement under national and global frameworks such as UNCCD, climate adaptation strategies, and sustainable land management programmes. Promoting such indigenous, multipurpose species can significantly enhance the effectiveness, scalability, and long-term sustainability of desertification control initiatives while supporting the vision of a Developed India @2047.

Keywords: Ziziphus nummularia, Desertification control, Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), Drylands restoration, Livelihood security

Financial Revolution Vulnerabilities: The UPI and Retail Cyber-Fraud

Surendra Kumar Verma

Assistant professor, Department of Physics, Government Science College, Sikar (Rajasthan)

Mukesh Kumar Khichar

Assistant professor, Department of Botany, Government Science College, Sikar (Rajasthan)

Abstract: Although digital finance has become more accessible in India because of Unified Payments Interface (UPI), the public's "cyber hygiene" has not kept up with this rapid adoption. With a focus on rural and semi-urban communities, this study examines the increasing trend of retail financial fraud. Cyber-adversaries in India are increasingly using social engineering, vishing, and QR-code phishing to take advantage of the lack of digital literacy, in contrast to traditional hacking. This study finds a systemic deficiency in consumer protection mechanisms in real-time payment systems through a multi-year investigation of reported cybercrimes. The study comes to the conclusion that India needs to adopt a socio-technical strategy that places a higher priority on mass digital literacy and AI-driven fraud detection at the banking backend in order to maintain its FinTech leadership.

Keywords: UPI, FinTech, Digital Literacy, Financial Fraud.

Photogalvanic Solar Cell

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Abstract: Problem of shortage of Electrical energy can be overcome by using renewable energy sources. There is a need to search renewable energy sources which are produced continuously in nature and they are not exhausted. To develop the technology to harness energy from renewable source energy like solar energy has special significance, solar energy is a source of life on the earth. In the absence of the sun the life on earth would be paralyzed. The sun is the chief source of all energy available on the earth. It is hazard free, eco-friendly and unlimited. Solar energy is playing an important role in the present era and will be continue. Light energy converts into electrical energy in a device called photogalvanic cell. The sun provides warmth and light. The solar energy is available in abundance, free source and environmental friendly source of energy. Jodhpur receives maximum sunlight 6.0 KW/m² in India (Raj.) so Jodhpur is called Sun City. Our main aim is conversion of renewable solar energy in to electricity with help of photogalvanic cell. Solar Cell can be fabricated by using some efficient photosensitizers and surfactants. The Electrochemical parameters studied in photogalvanic cell and conversion efficiency of Photogalvanic Electrochemical parameters has been determined. The effect of various electrochemical Parameters like pH, Concentration of dye, Surfactant, reductant, effect of diffusion length, Electrode area and Performance of the cell was observed in solar cell.

Keywords: Photogalvanic effect, Photogalvanic cell, Photosensitizer, Surfactant, Reductant, Conversion Efficiency. Fill factor.

AI-Enabled Business Automation and Its Influence on Operational Efficiency and Cost Reduction for E-Commerce Business

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Abstract: The rapid expansion of e-commerce has intensified competition, compelling firms to enhance operational efficiency while simultaneously reducing costs. Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled business automation has emerged as a critical strategic tool to address these challenges. This study examines the influence of AI-driven automation on operational efficiency and cost reduction within e-commerce businesses. The research adopts a conceptual and review-based approach, drawing insights from existing literature, industry reports, and case-based evidence to analyze how AI technologies—such as machine learning, robotic

process automation, predictive analytics, and intelligent chatbots—are transforming e-commerce operations. Findings indicate that AI-enabled automation significantly improves order processing speed, inventory management accuracy, customer service responsiveness, and demand forecasting, leading to measurable reductions in operational costs. Furthermore, AI automation minimizes human errors, optimizes resource utilization, and enhances scalability, thereby strengthening overall business performance. Despite these benefits, challenges related to high implementation costs, data security, ethical concerns, and workforce displacement remain critical considerations. The study concludes that while AI-enabled automation is not a panacea, its strategic and well-governed adoption can substantially improve operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness in e-commerce businesses. The paper contributes to existing literature by offering a structured understanding of AI's operational and financial impacts and provides practical implications for managers and policymakers in the digital commerce ecosystem.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Business Automation, E-Commerce, Operational Efficiency, Cost Reduction, Machine Learning.

RISING TEMPERATURE AND INCREASING CLIMATIC STRESS IN JAMMU DISTRICT: A TREND ANALYSIS (1991-2025)

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Dr. Arushi Rana, Assistant professor, Banasthali Vidyapith Rajasthan

Abstract: This study examines long term temperature and rainfall trend analysis for Jammu district using observation data from 1991 to 2025 using Linear regression, Mann-Kendall (MK) test and Sen's slope estimator supported by seasonal analysis and extreme year evaluation. Linear regression results shows increasing trend with annual increase in temperature of 0.043°C per year and 0.43°C per decade. This is consistent with MK analysis ($p=4.31 \times 10^{-5}$) i.e shows increasing trend and Sen's slope estimates a warming rate of 0.426°C per decade and 0.0426°C per year. These results confirm an increasing trend of temperature in Jammu district from 1991 to 2025, a significant warming pattern have potential to impact the agriculture production and water demand at large. There is no long term trend found in rainfall variability, annual rainfall exhibit decreasing tendency in Jammu district with Sen's slope of 0.175mm/ year (1.75mm / decade) however MK test indicates this trend as not significant. Seasonal MK analysis reveals significant warming during both winter and monsoon season, but rainfall shows no significant trend. Extreme year analysis highlights the frequent occurrence of warm extremes in recent decades 2025, 2022, 2016, 2024 as some of the warmest years and 2016, 2009, 2000, 2002 are some of the driest years. The coexistence of rapid warming trend and decline in rainfall suggests climatic risk that can intensify crop stress and water demand in Jammu district.

Keywords: Mann- kendell test, Sen's Slope Estimator, Temperature and rainfall variability, seasonal anomaly analysis.

Biotechnology for Plastic Degradation: Microbes and Enzymes for Eco-friendly Recycling

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Abstract: Plastic pollution has become a serious global problem because most plastics are made from materials that do not break down naturally. Common plastics like polyethylene, polypropylene, PET, and polystyrene can stay in the environment for hundreds of years. Traditional recycling methods, such as mechanical and chemical recycling, use a lot of energy, are expensive, and can create harmful waste. Recently, biotechnology has been seen as a cleaner and more sustainable way to manage plastic waste. This research looks at how microorganisms and the enzymes they produce can help speed up the natural breakdown of plastics. Certain bacteria and fungi, such as *Ideonella sakaiensis*, *Pseudomonas putida*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Aspergillus niger*, have shown the ability to attach to plastics and slowly break them down into simpler substances. Specific enzymes, including PETase, MHETase, laccases, and cutinases, are especially effective at breaking chemical

bonds in plastics that traditional methods cannot easily handle. New developments in molecular biology and protein engineering have made these enzymes work faster and remain stable at higher temperatures. Tools like CRISPR and computer-based design also help scientists create groups of microorganisms that can work together to break down different types of plastic at the same time. By combining enzyme-based plastic breakdown with industrial processes, it may be possible to turn plastic waste back into raw materials for making new plastics. This would allow plastics to be reused in a closed-loop system. However, turning this idea into a large-scale solution still poses challenges, including reducing costs, improving enzyme production, and addressing real-world environmental conditions. Overall, this study highlights the importance of teamwork between biotechnology, material science, and waste management experts. With further development, microbial and enzyme-based recycling could become a practical and sustainable way to reduce plastic pollution, save resources, and support a circular economy.

Keywords: Biotechnology, plastic, ecofriendly, microorganism, sustainable.

Ecological Shifts and Vegetative Vulnerability in Thar Desert Vandana, Department of Botany, Jai Narain Vyas University

Abstract: The Thar Desert is not purely a "wasteland" of sand. Ecologically, it is one of the most complex and biologically diverse arid regions of the Earth. The Thar Desert is the world's most densely populated arid region but it has a unique set of botanical challenges as well. The natural landscape of thar made up of specialized xerophytic shrubs and perennial grasses While other deserts of world are expanding and drying, the Thar is undergoing a unique, radical and human-and-climate-driven Greening. Annual greenness in Desert area is increasing in last few years rapidly as a result of immense ground water extraction and monsoon rainfall. This artificial greenery is mainly dominated by invasive plant species and the irrigated crops. Aggressive expansion of Invasive species like *Prosopis juliflora* become a biggest threat to growth of native medicinal herbs and grasses like *Sevan* and *Dhaman* due to its allelopathic effect. Additionally, the conversion of shrubland to cropland for seasonal cash crops becoming a major cause of destruction of native species like *Rohida* and *Khejri*. Irrigation of cropland changing the soil too moist and saline which is leading to "root rot" and high mortality rates of desert-hardened timber and fire wood trees. In Indira Gandhi canal irrigated areas. High evaporation rate rising the salt of soil to surface and increasing soil salinity. Increased salinity converting land to barren for native plants. Transformation of Thar into a pseudo-cropland by losing its arid characteristics will definitely disturb the ecological balance of Thar desert drastically in near future.

Key word: Thar desert, Invasive species, Climate change, Cropland

Digital Accounting, FinTech and Financial Inclusion: Transforming Indian Commerce for India @2047

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Abstract: The vision of Developed India @2047 emphasises digital transformation and financial inclusion as key drivers of sustainable commercial development. This paper explores the role of digital accounting systems and financial technology (FinTech) in transforming Indian commerce and strengthening inclusive financial growth. It examines how cloud-based accounting, digital payments, blockchain-enabled transparency, and data-driven financial services are reshaping business processes, particularly among MSMEs and emerging enterprises. Using a conceptual and analytical approach based on secondary data, policy frameworks, and recent industry reports, the study analyses the impact of digital accounting and FinTech on operational efficiency, regulatory compliance, access to finance, and cost optimisation. The findings reveal that integrated digital financial ecosystems promote business formalisation, enhance credit accessibility, and enable wider participation in the digital economy, thereby supporting financial inclusion. However, challenges such as limited digital literacy, cyber security risks, regulatory complexities, and infrastructural disparities continue

to hinder effective adoption. The paper concludes that targeted policy support, digital capacity building, and robust governance mechanisms are essential to maximise the benefits of digital accounting and FinTech. Strengthening these dimensions will play a crucial role in positioning Indian commerce as transparent, resilient, and globally competitive, contributing significantly to India's transition into a developed economy by 2047.

Keywords: Digital Accounting, FinTech and Financial Inclusion.

Agricultural Transformation and Changing Cropping Patterns in Jalore District of Western Rajasthan

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Abstract: Jalore lies in the Western Dry (Hot Arid) Region of Rajasthan, characterized by arid to semi-arid climate with low and erratic rainfall. Farming is the principal economic activity, with over 70% of the population dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Historically, Jalore's cropping pattern has been shaped by water scarcity, requiring drought-resistant crops like Bajra (Pearl Millet), Clusterbean (Guar), Moong, Moth, Mustard and Wheat, Castor and Sesame (Til). Over recent decades, several shifts in cropping choices have been noted with improved seeds and market demand, oilseeds like mustard and castor have gained significance alongside pulses (moong, moth). Introduction of horticulture (pomegranate, ber, vegetables) has provided alternate income, responding to market opportunities and drip irrigation adoption. These crops, previously minimal, have gradually increased due to better irrigation technologies and extension services. Access to HYVs, fertilizers, and efficient water technologies like sprinkler and drip irrigation has made crops like mustard, vegetables, and fruits more viable. Market prices and procurement policies influence shifts towards high-value oilseeds and horticulture. Government schemes now encourage irrigation investment and diversification incentives. The agricultural landscape of Jalore has evolved substantially from a primarily rainfed, cereal-pulse dominated system to one with greater diversification, improved yields, and technology uptake. While traditional dryland staples (like bajra) still dominate, oilseeds, pulses, horticulture, and irrigated rabi crops are increasingly part of the cropping pattern, driven by improved inputs, irrigation practices, and policy support.

Keywords: Cropping Pattern, High- Yielding Varieties, Horticulture, Irrigation

Critical Issues at the Intersection of Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence in Developing India

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Abstract: India's swift digital expansion has created a complex environment where cybersecurity and artificial intelligence (AI) progressively intersect, shaping both national opportunities and vulnerabilities. As government services, financial systems, healthcare networks, and critical infrastructure undergo accelerated digitization, the integration of AI into these systems offers transformative potential. AI-enabled tools can strengthen cyber-defense through predictive analytics, automated threat detection, and real-time incident response. Yet, these same technologies introduce new layers of risk, including adversarial attacks, data manipulation, deepfake-driven misinformation, and autonomous cyber-exploits that challenge traditional security frameworks.

For a developing India, these challenges are intensified by uneven digital literacy, infrastructural disparities, and limited cybersecurity capacity across institutions. The rapid adoption of AI without parallel advancements in regulation, ethical governance, and workforce readiness creates gaps that malicious actors can exploit. Issues such as privacy protection, algorithmic bias, data sovereignty, and the security of large-scale digital identity systems further complicate the landscape. As India positions itself as a global digital leader, addressing these vulnerabilities becomes essential to safeguarding national security, economic stability, and citizen trust. This research paper seeks to examine the critical issues emerging at the intersection of cybersecurity and AI in developing India. It aims to bring together experts from academia, industry, and government to explore strategic pathways for building a resilient digital ecosystem. Key themes include responsible AI deployment,

adaptive regulatory frameworks, capacity building, public-private collaboration, and the development of indigenous technologies tailored to India's socio-economic context.

This paper will be focused on examining the critical challenges, risks, and opportunities that arise at the intersection of cybersecurity and artificial intelligence (AI) within the context of a developing India.

This paper presents an overview on how cybersecurity vulnerabilities and artificial intelligence technologies interact in developing India, highlighting the major threats, governance gaps, socio-economic constraints, and potential pathways for building a secure and resilient digital ecosystem.

Molecular Detection and genotyping of *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* from fecal samples of Cattle and Buffaloes.

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Abstract: *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* causes chronic granulomatous infectious enteritis known as Johne's disease in ruminants and is characterized by progressive diarrhea, weight loss, and reduced productivity. The disease is one of the main causes of the livestock industry's unprofitable returns due to decrease in milk production, lower fertility rates and increase in high rate of premature culling and mortality. MAP shedding in feces makes fecal samples valuable for diagnostic screening. Based on clinical symptoms, 220 fecal samples from cattle and buffaloes with a history of chronic diarrhea were collected. Each sample was stained with Ziehl Neelsen staining technique to detect acid fast positive bacteria. The DNA was collected from highly acid fast bacterial samples and was subjected to isolation of *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis* (MAP). Out of 71 acid fast bacterial samples; 22 were highly acid fast positive. Only 2 samples were found to be positive in isolation for MAP. DNA from these isolates were then extracted and subjected to IS900 PCR hence, confirming the presence of MAP in the samples. The positive samples were also subjected to IS1311 PCR and were analyzed by Restriction enzyme analysis (REA). The PCR-REA confirmed the presence of 'Cattle type' of strain of the two isolates. Sequence analysis further demonstrated a high degree of similarity between the two isolates and strong phylogenetic identity with previously reported global MAP sequences, with the highest similarity (99.3%) to a Chinese MAP isolate (MW546854_China). These findings suggest limited genetic divergence among MAP strains circulating in cattle and buffalo populations and underscore the utility of combined microscopy, culture, and molecular genotyping for accurate MAP detection and epidemiological characterization.

Keywords: *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis*, IS900 PCR, IS1311 PCR, PCR-REA, Phylogenetic analysis.

Artificial Intelligence and Digital Transformation in Developing India

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Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) has proved to be one of the key sources of digital transformation in the global economy. The AI is even more often viewed as a strategic instrument in developing countries that can boost economic development, improve the efficiency of the administration, and the provision of public and commercial services. As a nation, India is experiencing digital transformation through AI, because of the increase in digital infrastructure, augmenting supply of data, and digital initiatives by the state designed to enhance governance and economic inclusion. The proliferation of AI technologies in areas like governance,

healthcare, education, agriculture, and financial services can be seen as a more general change towards a more data-driven development. Nevertheless, there are also quite important challenges in the process of AI-mediated digital transformation of a third-world economy. The vulnerability of cyber security, threat of privacy of data, inadequate digital literacy, structural inequalities and increasing social disparities cast grave doubts about the sustainability and inclusivity of this change. Also, there are ethical concerns regarding transparency, accountability, and bias due to the growing dependency on algorithmic decision-making. This paper discusses the importance of Artificial Intelligence in the digital transformation of India by reviewing applications in sectors, potential developments and emerging threats of artificial intelligence in socio-economic terms. It claims that despite all the potential benefits of AI in ensuring inclusive growth and enhanced service delivery, its value is still unequally distributed in the case of the lack of robust cyber security procedures, full-fledged regulation systems, ethical governance frameworks, and inclusive digital policies. The conclusion of this paper is that AI needs to play a significant role in sustainable and equitable development in developing India, and a balanced and development-centered approach will prove to be crucial.

Keywords: AI; Digital transformation; Making India digital; Cyber security; Data privacy; Digital governance; Inclusion growth; Ethical AI; Skill acquisition.

Digital Public Infrastructure and Economic Stability in India: Evidence from UPI, Aadhaar and Direct Benefit Transfers

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Abstract: Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) has emerged as a critical institutional innovation in India's development strategy, with platforms such as Aadhaar, the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) reshaping financial transactions, service delivery and welfare governance. While national-level data highlight the rapid expansion of these systems, there is limited empirical evidence on how DPI contributes to economic stability at the local level. This study examines the role of Digital Public Infrastructure in strengthening economic stability in India, using primary and secondary evidence from Bharuch district in Gujarat. Primary data were collected through a structured survey of 200 respondents from selected urban and semi-urban areas of Bharuch district. The urban sample was drawn from Bharuch city and Ankleshwar, while semi-urban respondents were selected from Jhagadia and Vagra. These locations were chosen due to their varying levels of digital penetration, economic activity and dependence on welfare mechanisms. The survey captured access to Aadhaar, patterns of UPI usage, receipt of DBT benefits and perceptions related to income regularity, transaction reliability and welfare security. Secondary data from RBI, NPCI, UIDAI and government reports were used to support the analysis.

The findings reveal that Digital Public Infrastructure has contributed significantly to economic stability at the district level. Aadhaar has improved access to banking and welfare services by reducing administrative barriers, UPI has enhanced transaction efficiency and income predictability for households and small businesses and DBT has strengthened welfare security by ensuring timely and transparent benefit transfers. However, the benefits of DPI are uneven, with semi-urban areas experiencing constraints due to infrastructure limitations and digital literacy gaps. The study concludes that DPI functions as a stabilising economic mechanism at the grassroots level and that targeted district-level interventions are essential for achieving inclusive and resilient economic growth.

Keywords: Digital Public Infrastructure, Economic Stability, UPI, Aadhaar, Direct Benefit Transfers, District-level Study

Wetland Degradation and Avian Conservation Challenges in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract: Eastern Uttar Pradesh occupies a pivotal ecological position within the Indo-Gangetic Plains and functions as an essential refuge for resident and migratory birds in India. These birds are not merely components of the landscape; they serve as the most reliable indicators of a region's environmental health. However, in recent years, a concerning trend has emerged: wetlands have diminished, and vibrant bird populations have declined. This study explored the specific challenges faced by avian diversity in the region, identified the precise points of project failure, and explored strategies for more effective conservation efforts. These current conditions present a complex array of challenges to the field. Rapid urbanization and infrastructure development have led to the fragmentation of remaining natural habitats, while the shift towards intensive, pesticide-dependent agriculture has converted previously fertile feeding grounds into ecological dead zones. In addition to habitat loss, avian mortality has increased due to high-tension power lines and persistent water pollution from industrial and domestic runoff. This constitutes a multifaceted crisis in which even the fundamental act of foraging has become perilous for many species.

Arguably, the most significant challenge is not environmental degradation alone but systemic deficiencies in the protection of these areas. The absence of basic scientific data and limited engagement of local communities often render current conservation efforts inadequate. I contend that the preservation of avifauna in Eastern Uttar Pradesh requires more than mere top-down policy implementation; it requires a collaborative framework that integrates scientific research with grassroots participation. By prioritizing habitat restoration and community-led monitoring, we can reverse this decline and safeguard this unique biological heritage before it is irreversibly lost.

Keywords: Avian Conservation, Wetland Ecology, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Anthropogenic Threats, Migratory Birds, Community Engagement.

Technology-Enabled Education Reforms and Human Development: Exploring Pathways to Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

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Abstract: In the context of accelerating digital transformation, education systems are increasingly positioned as central drivers of human development rather than mere providers of formal instruction. This paper critically examines technology-enabled education reforms as strategic pathways for advancing inclusive and sustainable human development. Anchored in the human capability approach and human capital theory, the study analyzes how digital learning platforms, blended pedagogical models, skill-oriented education, and technology-supported governance mechanisms influence educational access, quality, employability, and social mobility. Using a qualitative research design based on systematic review of secondary data, policy documents, and global human development indicators, the paper identifies key mechanisms through which technology-driven reforms address structural inequalities related to gender, geography, and socio-economic status. The findings reveal that while technology-enabled reforms possess significant potential to enhance human development outcomes, their effectiveness is contingent upon inclusive policy frameworks, institutional capacity, digital infrastructure, and teacher readiness. The study contributes to existing literature by offering an integrated analytical framework linking education technology reforms with broader human development objectives and sustainability goals, and concludes with policy implications for inclusive growth in digitally evolving societies.

Keywords: Technology-enabled education reforms, human development, inclusive growth, sustainable development, digital transformation, education policy

Comprehensive Review of Systematic Literature Reviews (SLR) on Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Education Field

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Abstract: The present research work was based on the systematic literature reviews (SLR) done by researchers on artificial intelligence in context with education field. There was total 10 research studies selected from authentic resources such as Web of Science, Scopus, ERIC Google scholar. These researches covered 422 studies based majorly on empirical method and selection of research work was based on the PRISMA method. The researches were covering the period from 1996 to 2025. The main focus of this research work is to find out the answers of research questions: Was AI impacts all the disciplines of education field? Whether the AI covered all the levels of education? Which subject area implemented the use of AI in teaching? Was there any difference in the understanding and use of AI regarding habitat? Were the students health suffers due to AI implementation in teaching learning process? The results of this study will help to find out the answers of these research questions, status of AI involved in the field of education and valuable suggestions for the stakeholders. **Keywords:** Artificial intelligence (AI), Education, Systematic literature review (SLR), teaching-learning process.

“Developed India @2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable Socio-Economic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation”

Ms.Archana Meena

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Abstract: Developed India @2047 is a national vision to make India a developed, inclusive, and sustainable country by the 100th year of independence. It focuses on balanced socio-economic growth, where development reaches every section of society through better education, healthcare, skills, and employment opportunities. Economic progress is linked with social justice and global cooperation. India’s linguistic diversity is seen as a strength, promoting multilingual education, cultural unity, and easy access to knowledge through digital platforms. Science and technology play a key role in this transformation by supporting digital India, artificial intelligence, renewable energy, scientific research, and innovation. Learning from global best practices while applying local solutions will help in achieving sustainable development and environmental protection. Strong governance, responsible use of technology, and active participation of citizens are essential for this journey. Through these global pathways, Developed India @2047 aims to build a knowledge-based economy and emerge as a responsible global leader committed to human welfare and sustainable progress.

Keywords: Developed India @2047, Sustainable Development, Socio-Economic Growth, Linguistic Diversity, Science and Technology, Innovation, Global Cooperation.

DAILY SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCE AND SUBJECTIVE HAPPINESS: AN EMPIRICAL ASSESMENT ON THE SPIRITUAL LANDSCAPE OF RISHIKESH TOWN

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Dr. Arushi Rana, Assistant professor, Banasthali Vidyapith Rajasthan

Abstract: The study demonstrates that spiritual environments plays key role in shaping the mental constructs-peace, compassion, gratitude and transcendence. Rishikesh, globally renewed as Yoga capital of world offers a key opportunity in exploring the spiritual and Subjective happiness traits. This study was conducted was on 1150 respondents in Rishikesh, which comprise the local people, national visitors and international tourists. Correlation, regression and PCA analysis was conducted to explore the association between Daily spiritual experience (DSES) and Subjective happiness (SHS). This analysis was done through two well administered

scale of DSES (Daily spiritual experience Scale) and SHS (Subjective happiness scale) which are used over 70 research paper in past studies. The results indicate that there is moderate positive correlation (0.615) between spiritual experience and subjective happiness. Regression and PCA analysis reveals that daily spiritual experience significantly predicts the level of subjective happiness among participants. K clustering also performed on selected items of DSES and SHS which demonstrated two distinct groups of higher the spirituality level with higher well-being and lower spiritual level with low level of subjective happiness.

Keywords: Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (DSES); Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS); Spirituality and Happiness; Sacred Spaces, principal component analysis (PCA), Spiritual practices.

Women's Education as a Tool for Sustainable and Inclusive Development: Delhi vs. India

Medha Singh* & Dr. Krishna Kumar**

***Research Scholar, Geography Discipline, IGNOU**

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Abstract: Women's Education is a powerful instrument for achieving the Sustainable Development in society, especially for developing nations such as India. Education enhances women's capabilities, enables them to participate actively in economic activities, decision-making processes and social transformation. In recent decades, India has made significant progress in improving female literacy and ease of education for them. However, still various significant regional disparities continue to shape educational outcomes. This study examines women's education as a tool for sustainable and inclusive development through a comparative analysis of Delhi and India as a whole.

The research adopts a geographical perspective and is based on secondary data collected from the Census of India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS), and reports of the Ministry of Education. The study examines key indicators related to women's education, women empowerment, gender equality, and development outcomes. Delhi, as a highly urbanised region along with being the capital city, presents comparatively higher levels of women's educational attainment, greater access to educational infrastructure, and improved socio-economic indicators. These advantages are reflected in better health outcomes, increased workforce participation, and enhanced decision-making power among women.

In contrast to the capital city, the national level cases reveal persistent challenges such as unequal access to education, socio-cultural barriers, regional imbalances and variations in the quality of education across the nation. These factors continue to limit the potential of women's education in fostering sustainable development across many parts of India. The findings show us that education is not merely a social indicator but a catalyst for long-term sustainability when it comes to women empowerment and gender equality.

The study emphasises the need for region-specific policies, improved educational access, and inclusive planning strategies to bridge existing disparities. Strengthening women's education across India is essential for ensuring balanced regional development and achieving broader sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Women's Education; Sustainable Development; Inclusive Development; Women Empowerment; Gender Equality; Delhi; India

Digital Justice and Persons with Disabilities: Opportunities and Risks in India's Path to 2047

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Abstract - India's justice delivery system is going through a major digital transformation through initiatives such as the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, virtual hearings, online legal services, and technology-enabled dispute resolution mechanisms. These reforms are often projected as instruments for efficiency, transparency, and expanded access. However, for persons with disabilities (PwDs), digital justice offers a complicated paradox simultaneously offering new opportunities for inclusion while generating fresh forms of exclusion. Against the backdrop of India's vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047, this paper thoroughly evaluates whether digital transformation genuinely enhances access to justice for PwDs or merely reconfigures existing structural barriers into digital spaces.

Using a doctrinal and policy-oriented research methodology, the study analyses constitutional guarantees, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, judicial pronouncements, and technology-driven justice initiatives in India. It explores how digital platforms can reduce physical and geographical barriers for PwDs, particularly through virtual courts, e-filing systems, and assistive technologies. At the same time, the paper identifies systemic risks arising from inaccessible digital interfaces, the digital divide, lack of disability-sensitive design, and limited institutional capacity within the legal system.

The study further draws comparative insights from international jurisdictions to highlight best practices in disability-inclusive digital justice. It argues that without embedding accessibility, reasonable accommodation, and human dignity into the design and governance of digital justice systems, technological reforms may undermine the very goal of equal access to justice. The paper concludes by proposing a rights-based and inclusion-centric digital justice framework aligned with constitutional values, sustainable development goals, and India's long-term socio-economic transformation agenda. In doing so, it situates disability-inclusive digital justice as a foundational pillar of India's journey toward an equitable and developed society by 2047.

KEYWORDS: Digital Justice; Persons with disabilities; Access to Justice, e-Courts, India@2047.

Digital Public Infrastructure and Economic Stability in India: Evidence from UPI, Aadhaar and Direct Benefit Transfers

Dr. Sejal B. Patel,

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Abstract: Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) has emerged as a critical institutional innovation in India's development strategy, with platforms such as Aadhaar, the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) reshaping financial transactions, service delivery and welfare governance. While national-level data highlight the rapid expansion of these systems, there is limited empirical evidence on how DPI contributes to economic stability at the local level. This study examines the role of Digital Public Infrastructure in strengthening economic stability in India, using primary and secondary evidence from Bharuch district in Gujarat. Primary data were collected through a structured survey of 200 respondents from selected urban and semi-urban areas of Bharuch district. The urban sample was drawn from Bharuch city and Ankleshwar, while semi-urban respondents were selected from Jhagadia and Vagra. These locations were chosen due to their varying levels of digital penetration, economic activity and dependence on welfare mechanisms. The survey captured access to Aadhaar, patterns of UPI usage, receipt of DBT benefits and perceptions related to income regularity, transaction reliability and welfare security. Secondary data from RBI, NPCI, UIDAI and government reports were used to support the analysis.

The findings reveal that Digital Public Infrastructure has contributed significantly to economic stability at the district level. Aadhaar has improved access to banking and welfare services by reducing administrative barriers, UPI has enhanced transaction efficiency and income predictability for households and small businesses and DBT has strengthened welfare security by ensuring timely and transparent benefit transfers. However, the benefits of DPI are uneven, with semi-urban areas experiencing constraints due to infrastructure limitations and digital literacy gaps. The study concludes that DPI functions as a stabilising economic mechanism at the grassroots level and that targeted district-level interventions are essential for achieving inclusive and resilient economic growth.

Keywords: Digital Public Infrastructure, Economic Stability, UPI, Aadhaar, Direct Benefit Transfers, District-level Study

“Imagistic Density and Thematic Depth in the Selected Poems of A. K. Ramanujan”

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Abstract: A. K. Ramanujan’s English poems are often described as “small” in scale—brief, plainspoken, and tightly made—yet they carry an unusual pressure of images that keeps opening into significant cultural, psychological, and ethical questions. This article studies imagistic density (the concentration and quick succession of concrete sensory images) alongside thematic depth (the layered concerns the images trigger) in a selection of Ramanujan’s poems, including “The Striders,” “Self-Portrait,” “Obituary,” “Small-Scale Reflections on a Great House,” “Love Poem for a Wife,” and “Looking for a cousin on a Swing.” The paper argues that Ramanujan’s images are rarely decorative; they function as compact “thinking-units” that compress memory, family history, sexuality, mortality, and cultural doubleness into objects and scenes that feel immediately visible.

Through close reading, the article shows how Ramanujan uses domestic spaces (the house, the family album, the inherited room), bodily details (skin, eyes, touch, breath), and small nonhuman presences (insects, shadows, minor motions) to stage complex negotiations: past versus present, intimacy versus privacy, tradition versus skepticism, and belonging versus estrangement. The poems repeatedly return to the family as archive and burden, and to memory as a sensory event rather than a stable narrative. Thematically, the poems move from the private to the public without announcing the shift; an insect on water becomes a figure for perception and distance, and a household object becomes a carrier of social history.

The study concludes that Ramanujan’s imagistic density is the chief engine of his thematic depth: it allows him to say more than the lyric “I” claims to know, and it invites readers to experience meaning as a sudden, visual recognition—followed by doubt, irony, and renewed attention.

Keywords: A. K. Ramanujan; imagistic density; modern Indian English poetry; memory and family; irony; cultural hybridity.

Gender Inequality and Social Justice

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Abstract: Gender inequality remains one of the most persistent forms of social injustice across the world, affecting individuals regardless of geographical, cultural, or economic boundaries. Despite decades of legal reforms, policy interventions, and global advocacy, disparities based on gender continue to shape access to education, employment, healthcare, political representation, and personal freedom. Social justice, as a moral and political framework, seeks to address these inequalities by promoting fairness, equal rights, and dignity for all individuals. This paper examines gender inequality through the lens of social justice, highlighting its historical roots, contemporary manifestations, and structural causes.

The study explores how patriarchal norms, economic structures, cultural traditions, and institutional biases collectively reinforce unequal power relations between genders. Special attention is given to the intersectional nature of gender inequality, where class, caste, race, religion, and disability intensify discrimination, particularly for women and gender minorities. The paper also evaluates the role of education, law, media, and civil society in both perpetuating and challenging gender-based injustice.

Furthermore, the research discusses global and Indian perspectives on gender equality, including constitutional provisions, international conventions, and social movements aimed at promoting gender justice. The article concludes by emphasizing the necessity of a holistic approach that combines legal enforcement, social awareness, economic empowerment, and attitudinal change. Achieving gender equality is not merely a women’s issue but a fundamental requirement for social justice, sustainable development, and democratic progress. By addressing gender inequality, societies can move closer to a more inclusive, equitable, and humane social order.

Key Words: Gender Inequality, Social Justice, Gender Discrimination, Equality and Rights, Patriarchy, Women Empowerment.

HISTORICAL PATHWAYS OF MODERN INDIA

Dr. Ravi Prakash Patel

Abstract: India, popular and largest democratic country in the world. India always in fear of adverse situation besides, adverse situation, India is winning and changing the situation through applying many discipline activities to grow economically, social equity, environmental sustainability and a well-arranged active governance. Today's India bearing it's many activities like upi, road transportation system, modern railway facility, increasing exports through making treatise for trading in rupees system.

From these happenings, India is becoming strong without a paucity of dollars. India is focusing on sustainability of energy sources like wind energy, water energy, solar energy, atomic energy. These are the reproducible energy sources. In this reserch paper, searching for many ideas for progressing of modern India: -technological innovation, education reform like nep 2020, through sharing these above ideas among people.

KEYWORDS: modern pathways, NEP 2020, reformative education, upi, and many fears like poverty etc.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF TWO-TYPE REPAIR PROCESS IN A MAP/PH/1 G-QUEUE

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ABSTRACT: This study investigates an MAP/PH/1 G-queue system with un-reliable repairs and two types of repair processes. The negative arrivals cause removal of positive arrivals and deteriorate the server's service rate. Since the repair process is unreliable, there exists a probability of failure while attempting to restore the pres its original efficiency. To address the challenges, two types of require process are incorporated. The first Type-I repair, activates after a threshold number of negative arrivals has entered the system, a mechanism frequently discussed in the existing literature. The second, Type-II pair, is initiated when the remains ill in any deteriorated state an inspect often overlooked in related studies. The systems is analyzed by modeling it as a quasi-birth-death (QBD) process, and steady-state probabilities are obtained using matrix analysis method. A comparative performance and economic evaluation of models with and without Type-II repair is conducted. The optimized value of the profit faction of both models is determined using Sequential Quadratic Programming (SQP), Numerical experiments illustrate the importance of Type 11 repair process in reducing the impact of negative arrivals unreliable repair process.

Artificial Intelligence and Law: Pathways to Sustainable Social Transformation in India

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Abstract: The rapid growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is leading to a global transformation of legal systems, and thus, it is introducing new working methods with benefits like efficiency, accessibility and justice that is closer to the people. The Indian legal system, which is laden with problems like a backlog of cases, inequality in accessing justice, slow court procedures, and a lack of resources, can still make use of AI as a great revolutionary tool for social change that would be sustainable. The focus of this paper is on the interaction between AI and law in India and the technology powered by AI that can reinforce the administration of courts, access to justice, legal research, and dispute resolution processes. It also weighs the pros and cons of the integration of AI with the judicial system from various perspectives – legal, ethical, and constitutional. Among these perspectives, AI is already increasingly being monitored through such issues as transparency, accountability, data protection, and algorithmic bias. Besides, it is the case that AI is already the key player in governance, which will be characterised as being inclusive and fair according to these researchers, because the technology can disseminate the information about law to many and thus empower their engagement. Through doctrinal and analytical techniques, the study posits that AI can be the catalyst for enduring societal change if appropriately regulated and controlled, but on the other hand, there is still need for strict regulations, ethical standards and human oversight that support its application. The paper concludes by suggesting some policy measures that, on the one hand, would allow for the responsible adoption of AI in India's legal ecosystem and,

on the other hand, would not only prevent technological bias but, more importantly, ensure compliance with constitutional values and the ultimate goal of social justice.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Law and Social Transformation, Access to Justice, Legal Technology in India, Sustainable Development and Governance

Ecological Importance of Bio-fencing in Biodiversity Conservation in the South West region of the Thar Desert.

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Abstract: One of India's most ecologically delicate arid regions, the Thar Desert, is home to distinctive plant and animal communities that have adapted to the harsh temperatures and little rainfall. However, due to the disruption of natural habitats caused by rapid agricultural expansion and the increased use of barbed and electric fencing, species like *Herpestes edwardsii* (Mongoose), *Vulpes vulpes pusilla* (Desert Fox), and *Gazella bennettii* (Chinkara) have suffered injuries and died. This study investigates the ecological significance of bio-fencing, a sustainable alternative that makes use of native desert trees and shrubs, such as *Acacia nilotica* (Babool), *Euphorbia caducifolia* (Thor), *Leptadenia pyrotechnica* (Kheep), and *Capparis decidua* (Ker) (Bhandari, M. M., 1990). In addition to protecting farmlands, these living barriers also serve as microhabitats, promote soil conservation, and control local humidity and temperature. Bio-fencing reduces the adverse effects of artificial fencing while enhancing the resilience of desert ecosystems by encouraging native vegetation. Therefore, the Thar Desert's biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management may greatly benefit from the adoption of bio-fencing through community involvement and policy incentives.

Education as a tool for Social and Economic Development

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Abstract - It is generally thought that the education system is one of the major driving forces behind socioeconomic and human development. Education enhances economic growth and drives social changes that lead to sustainable development. Education is important in developing human capital by providing the knowledge, skills, experience, and attitude needed to improve one's station in life and engage successfully in economic activity. A well-educated workforce can increase a nation's level of productivity, promote technological advancement, create an environment for entrepreneurship, improve the resilience of a nation's economy, eliminate poverty, and generate jobs. From a social perspective, education serves as an equalizer of opportunities and thus serves to foster the principles of social equity, inclusion, and empowerment. It creates equal access to opportunity and helps to diminish social inequality and raise the status of marginalized or disadvantaged groups. Additionally, education instills the values of democracy, gender equality, justice, and civic responsibility, all of which help create social cohesion and promote national integration. An educated person is more likely to participate actively in governance, community development, and nation-building activities.

In addition to the economic and social world benefits of education, education can lead to greater overall health and quality of life due to the increase in awareness of good hygiene, nutrition, population control, and environmental responsibility, as well as informed decisions and actions relating to one's well-being. Education fosters critical thinking skills and social responsibility and helps create responsible citizens who can react to increasingly complex socio-economic challenges. Ultimately, the acquisition of educational qualifications is not all that takes place in the field of education; rather, education represents a change mechanism for creating greater levels of inclusive socio-economic development and promoting long-term progress for a nation or society.

Keywords: Education, Human Capital Development, Social Change, Community, Economic Progress.

Enhancing Accessibility for Inclusive Education: A Vision for Viksit Bharat

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Abstract: Education has long been recognised as the bedrock of national progress and development, which not only imparts knowledge but actively forges the path for social, economic, and cultural development of a nation. Education is an integral part of the fabric of Indian identity. As India moves towards the centenary of its independence, the vision of “Viksit Bharat”, a developed, self-sufficient, and self-reliant nation, places education as the focal point for national interest. Education changes lives, and the changed lives change the course of development of the nations. Education is a fundamental right in India for children between the ages of 6 to 14. The Right to Education Act is an Act of the Parliament of India that was passed on 4 August 2009, which describes the degrees of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. While monumental steps have been taken in order to make education accessible to all, the penetration rate of these steps has been marginal.

The United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 4) cement the stance that education is essential for promoting equality and advancing sustainable development. In the Indian context, education is not merely a means to personal advancement but also a vital tool for national integration, poverty reduction, and empowerment of marginalised communities.

Keywords: Enhancing, Accessibility, Inclusive, Education, Vision, Viksit, Bharat.

Gender Inequality and Social Justice in India

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Abstract: Gender inequality continues to pose a significant challenge to the realization of social justice in India, despite constitutional guarantees of equality and extensive legal reforms. Rooted in historical, cultural, and socio-economic structures, gender disparities manifest in education, employment, healthcare, political participation, and access to resources. This abstract examines the interrelationship between gender inequality and social justice in the Indian context, highlighting how patriarchal norms, unequal power relations, and systemic discrimination hinder inclusive development. While India has made notable progress through legislative measures, affirmative action policies, and social welfare schemes aimed at women's empowerment, the gap between formal equality and substantive justice remains wide. Issues such as gender-based violence, wage inequality, limited representation in decision-making, and unequal access to education continue to undermine women's social and economic status. The study emphasizes that achieving social justice requires more than legal equality; it demands structural transformation, gender-sensitive governance, and active participation of civil society. Promoting education, economic independence, and political agency among women is essential for dismantling entrenched inequalities. Ultimately, advancing gender justice in India is not only a moral and constitutional imperative but also a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive national development.

Global trade and Geopolitical

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Abstract: The current global trade dynamic of the supply chain in reaction to the geopolitical events is unprecedented. Due to this, businesses learn how to adapt and operate as events unfold around them; specifically, the supply chain has been disrupted and changed many times these last few years, and it continues to happen today. When it comes to supply chains globally, global trade is already increasingly at risk of being disrupted due to geopolitical risks—tariffs, instability, and an ever-evolving regulatory landscape represent geopolitical risks that can lead to disruptions in a supply chain (issues such as delays, higher prices for goods, and/or losing access to certain markets). Therefore, this paper will highlight the continuing negative impacts

of geopolitical events on global trade, with a focus on the industries that have complex and varied global supply chains, and how they will continue to adjust their operations and processes to mitigate these risks. Most countries produce the majority of their goods for trade, by volume. Recent geopolitical events (in the last few years) have created new groups of countries that provide a greater percentage of the world's trade than ever before (BRICS countries account for about 20% of international trade by volume). But since the majority of this 20% is created by China, if we compare the grouping of countries (i.e., Western countries including the United States and Europe versus China), we see that the amount of trade that the Western countries create accounts for almost two-thirds of the world trade today, while the amount created by China is less than one-third.

Education Reforms and Human Development

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Abstract: Education reforms play a pivotal role in advancing human development by enhancing individuals' capabilities, expanding opportunities, and fostering inclusive and sustainable societies. This abstract examines the relationship between education reforms and human development, emphasizing how policy-driven changes in access, quality, equity, and relevance of education contribute to broader social and economic outcomes. Grounded in the human development approach, which views development as the expansion of people's freedoms and choices, the study highlights education as both an intrinsic and instrumental component of development.

Education reforms that prioritize universal access, curriculum modernization, teacher training, and learner-centered pedagogies have been shown to improve literacy, employability, health awareness, and civic participation. Such reforms reduce inequalities by targeting marginalized groups, including girls, rural populations, and socio-economically disadvantaged communities, thereby promoting social mobility and gender equality. Furthermore, the integration of digital technologies and skills-based learning within reform agendas enhances adaptability in a rapidly changing global economy.

The abstract also underscores the importance of governance, financing, and institutional capacity in determining the effectiveness of education reforms. Without adequate resources, accountability mechanisms, and stakeholder participation, reforms risk deepening disparities or producing limited developmental impact. In contrast, holistic and context-sensitive reforms aligned with national development goals and labour market needs can generate long-term human development gains.

Overall, the relationship between education reforms and human development is mutually reinforcing: effective reforms strengthen human capital and well-being, while higher levels of human development create favorable conditions for sustained educational improvement. The abstract concludes that education reforms should be viewed not merely as sectoral interventions but as strategic investments in human development, essential for achieving inclusive growth, social justice, and sustainable development.

Keywords: Education reforms; Human development; Equity; Human capital; Sustainable development.

Spatial Modeling and Hydrochemical Interpretation of Water Quality Parameters Using Remote Sensing and Geostastical Methods

Anjali Suman, Dr. Arushi Rana

Abstract: Irrigation water quality refers to water suitability for agricultural purpose. Good water quality can lead to higher crop yields with proper soil and water management strategies. Thus, the purpose of this research is to evaluate the water quality of Maner and determine whether or not it is suitable for use in irrigation. Total of 49 water samples were collected in the showing period. Water quality parameters like pH, conductivity, TS, TDS, Cl⁻, NO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻, CO₂-3, HCO₃, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺, Salinity, Fluoride (F⁻) and Hardness were examined in order to analyse the river water's characteristics for irrigation purposes. Spatial distribution of key water

quality parameters was mapped using the Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW) Interpolation technique. Results were pH range of 7.22 to 8.33, electric conductivity (EC) 265-948 μ S, Total dissolved solids (TDS) 188 mg/l to 678 mg/l, Salinity 129 ppm to 471ppm, Total Hardness (TH) , Sodium (Na⁺) 13.7-54.7 mg/l, Potassium (K⁺) 0.55 mg/l to 23.3 mg/l, Calcium(Ca⁺) 92.4 to 304.5 mg/l, Magnesium(Mg⁺) is within 9 to 139.4 mg/l, Chloride (Cl⁻) 20 to 155mg/l, Sulphate (SO₄-2) 2.557 mg/l to 79.61 mg/l, Carbonate (CO₃-2) 0-20mg/L , Bicarbonate (HCO₃) 3 mg/l to 50 mg/l , and Fluoride (F⁻) 1.58 mg/l to 2.226mg/l. Based on the analysis of the collected data, the majority of the parameters (pH, EC,TDS,Cl⁻) fall within the standard range. Among the major cations (Na⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺ ,K⁺) the concentration of Calcium ion is comparatively high in the water samples whereas Chloride is the most dominant among the major anions (Cl⁻, SO₄-2- PO₄3⁻, NO₃⁻).

Keywords: Irrigation, Suitability, Water quality, IDW, Interpolation

A comparative study on the analysis of rote learning, observational learning and experiential learning on the cognitive development during adolescence.

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Abstract: Education reform plays a pivotal role in shaping human development by redefining how learning experiences are designed and delivered. This conceptual study examines rote learning, observational learning, and experiential learning as instructional approaches within the broader framework of education reform and human development. Rather than focusing solely on cognitive outcomes, the paper analyzes how these learning methods contribute to the development of essential human capabilities such as critical thinking, adaptability, social competence, and lifelong learning skills. Drawing upon established educational theories and reform-oriented perspectives, the study highlights the limitations of traditional rote-based practices and emphasizes the growing relevance of observational and experiential learning in reformed education systems. The analysis underscores how learner-centered approaches align with contemporary reform goals aimed at holistic human development. The paper concludes by advocating for balanced and reform-responsive instructional practices that support individual growth, social progress, and sustainable educational development.

Keywords: Education reform, human development, learning approaches, experiential learning, observational learning.

To study the effect of calcination temperature on structural and Magnetic properties of iron oxide nanoparticles.

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Abstract: Iron Oxide nanoparticles (IONPs) are widely studied due to their remarkable structural and magnetic properties. IONPs were successfully synthesized by an Aloe vera –assisted precipitated method and subsequently calcined at different temperatures (200 °C, 400 °C, 600 °C, 800 °C) to study temperature –induced variations. The various characterization techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD), vibrating sample magnetometry (VSM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy were carried out to study their physical and chemical properties .XRD results confirmed the formation of crystalline iron oxide with an average particle size of about 20-25 n.m as calculated by Debye Sherrer formula. The infrared spectroscopic results revealed that, as usual, peaks of hydroxyl group vibrations were found in band formation at about 3000 cm⁻¹ 1650cm⁻¹ and the sharp peaks at 610, 614, and 617 cm⁻¹ were attributed to O-Fe-O molecules vibrations. It is observed that different calcination temperatures affect the crystalline size, the surface morphology and the magnetic properties of iron oxide. The crystalline size was found to vary in non-uniform manner with increasing calcination temperature which indicates phase

transformation and structural reorganization at higher calcinations temperature. Vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) were used to analyze the magnetic characteristics of calcined samples and the result showed that the saturation magnetisation (Ms) of samples was found the highest value at 600 °C i.e $413.28 \times 10^{-3} \text{emu/g}$.

Keywords: X-ray diffraction, Magnetic properties, Iron oxide, calcinations, Temperature.

The Politics of Trade in a Multipolar World

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ABSTRACT: The contemporary global order is increasingly characterized by multipolarity, where economic and political power is dispersed among multiple state and non-state actors. In this context, international trade has moved beyond purely economic considerations and has become a critical instrument of political strategy. This paper examines the politics of trade in a multipolar world, highlighting how shifting power balances, geopolitical rivalries, and strategic alliances shape global trade relations.

The study argues that trade policies are now closely intertwined with national security, technological competition, and diplomatic influence. Major powers increasingly use trade agreements, tariffs, sanctions, and supply chain realignments to advance geopolitical interests rather than solely economic efficiency. The weakening of multilateral trade institutions and the rise of regional and bilateral trade arrangements further reflect the politicization of global trade governance.

The paper also explores the implications of these dynamics for developing and emerging economies, which face both new opportunities and vulnerabilities in a fragmented global trading system. While multipolarity allows greater strategic autonomy and diversification of trade partners, it also exposes weaker states to economic coercion and instability. By analyzing recent global trade trends and geopolitical developments, the study underscores the need for adaptive trade strategies and renewed international cooperation.

Overall, the paper concludes that in a multipolar world, trade is no longer neutral but deeply political, serving as a key arena where power, influence, and global order are contested.

Keywords: Global trade, multipolarity, geopolitical developments, technological competition, multipolar world.

Impacts of Climate Change on Desert Ecology

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Abstract: Desert ecosystems are specialized region on the Earth represented by environmentally extreme conditions, forming unique biodiversity that is well adapted to arid conditions. They are home of several rare and endemic species of plants and animals. They possess self-maintaining system which mitigates the effects of climate changes in a limited extent. However, climate change is raising a huge threat against the biodiversity and ecological stability of these systems. Rising temperature in the world resulted in prolonged droughts and altered precipitation patterns, is significantly transforming the desert environments. El Nino and La Nina in recent years, produce unpredictable weather patterns in these regions. Unexpected flood in the Barmer district during the 2006 is the best example of climate change. Winter of desert is not severing in these days. The impacts of climate change on desert ecology are observed in functioning of ecosystem and species composition. Both flora and fauna are affected by Climate induced changes and resulted in reduction of ecosystem productivity, alter vegetation structure, and disrupt trophic interactions. Many local species are facing risks due to low adaptability and restricted habitat ranges. Distributions patterns of vegetation are altering competitive relationships between plant species which further destabilize native ecosystems. Anthropogenic activities such as land-use change, overgrazing, and excessive water extraction not only amplified these changes but also accelerating desertification. The capacity of desert ecosystem to recover from disturbance is reduced due to combined effects of these stressors. Biodiversity management and ecological stability monitoring are very crucial for maintaining ecological balance as well as for livelihoods of human communities of arid regions.

Keywords: Desert ecosystem; Climate change; Ecosystem stability; Anthropogenic activities; Desertification

ROLE OF INDIA - SRI LANKA BILATERAL ENGAGEMENT IN PROMOTING SOCIAL JUSTICE AND MINORITY RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT: Although India and Sri Lanka have strong historical, cultural, and civilizational ties, complicated social justice and minority rights issues—particularly those pertaining to Sri Lanka's Tamil population—have frequently influenced their bilateral relationship. Human rights, political representation, and ethnic equality have remained key issues in bilateral relations since Sri Lanka's independence. Due to its close proximity, internal political concerns, and regional obligations, India has greatly influenced Sri Lanka's stance on minority rights and post-conflict reconciliation.

This article examines the role of bilateral engagement between India and Sri Lanka in promoting social justice and minority rights from historical and contemporary perspectives. Examines India's diplomatic efforts, humanitarian interventions, development assistance, and political engagement in addressing ethnic issues and promoting inclusive governance in Sri Lanka. Particular attention has been given to India's involvement in the Sri Lankan civil war, the 1987 India-Sri Lanka Agreement, post-war reconstruction efforts, and India's advocacy for political decentralization and reconciliation.

The study takes a qualitative and analytical approach, drawing on official documents, bilateral agreements, political declarations, and scientific literature. The report argues that while India's participation has contributed positively to humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, and international recognition of minority issues, its impact has been limited by Sri Lanka's domestic political resistance, sovereignty concerns, and changing geopolitical dynamics. The document concludes that sustained bilateral dialogue, people-centered development cooperation, and respect for democratic pluralism remain important to advance social justice and minority rights in Sri Lanka. Strengthening these aspects will not only strengthen bilateral relations but also contribute to long-term peace and stability in South Asia.

KEYWORDS: India–Sri Lanka Relations; Social Justice; Minority Rights; Tamil Issue; Bilateral Diplomacy.

RISING TEMPERATURE AND INCREASING CLIMATIC STRESS IN JAMMU DISTRICT: A TREND ANALYSIS (1991-2025)

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Abstract: This study examines long term temperature and rainfall trend analysis for Jammu district using observation data from 1991 to 2025 using Linear regression, Mann-Kendall (MK) test and Sen's slope estimator supported by seasonal analysis and extreme year evaluation. Linear regression results shows increasing trend with annual increase in temperature of 0.043°C per year and 0.43°C per decade. This is consistent with MK analysis ($p=4.31 \times 10^{-5}$) i.e shows increasing trend and Sen's slope estimates a warming rate of 0.426°C per decade and 0.0426°C per year. These results confirm an increasing trend of temperature in Jammu district from 1991 to 2025, a significant warming pattern have potential to impact the agriculture production and water demand at large. There is no long term trend found in rainfall variability, annual rainfall exhibit decreasing tendency in Jammu district with Sen's slope of 0.175mm/ year (1.75mm / decade) however MK test indicates this trend as not significant. Seasonal MK analysis reveals significant warming during both winter and monsoon season, but rainfall shows no significant trend. Extreme year analysis highlights the frequent occurrence of warm extremes in recent decades 2025, 2022, 2016, 2024 as some of the warmest years and 2016, 2009, 2000, 2002 are some of the driest years. The coexistence of rapid warming trend and decline in rainfall suggests climatic risk that can intensify crop stress and water demand in Jammu district. **Keywords:** Mann- kendell test, Sen's Slope Estimator, Temperature and rainfall variability, seasonal anomaly analysis.

The Concept of Justice in Ancient Philosophy

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Abstract: The concept of justice has always held a prominent place in any philosophy or system of thought. It is a fundamental basis of any system of governance, as the quality of governance and its responsiveness to the people can be judged base on the principles of justice. In ancient times, regardless of the country or the philosopher who propounded their ideas, justice was always at the center of their thought. In fact, the concept of justice is extremely broad. It is not a limited or narrow concept in any sense. This is because any state system is based on an impartial system of justice, which is not only truly impartial but also provide swift justice.

The concept of justice also includes the idea that the public and innocent individuals should have faith that they are living under a robust system of justice, while at the same a sense of fear should prevail among the criminal elements of the society, deterring them from committing crimes and ensuring they receive appropriate punishment for their offences. Keeping this in mind, if we consider the example of ancient Indian Political philosophy, various thinkers such as Manu and Kautilya emphasized justice as a primary duty of the king. They stipulated and specifically provided that the king along with all other duties should prioritize the administration that the public and innocent individuals should have faith that they are living under a robust system of justice.

While at the same a sense of fear should prevail among the criminal elements of the society, deterring them from committing crimes and ensuring they receives appropriate punishment for their offences. Keeping this in mind, if we consider the example of ancient Indian political philosophy, various thinkers such as Manu and Kautilya emphasized justice as a primary duty of the king. They stipulated and specifically provided that the king, along with all other duties, should prioritize the administration of justice and ensure that judges perform their duties with complete diligence and impartiality, and that the people receive timely justice. This concept of justice has remained consistent across all times and places, the same expectations are held of governance systems everywhere.

Transforming Rural India Through Agro - Processing Industries: A Strategic Approach Towards Viksit Bharat@2047

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Abstract: India's journey towards achieving the vision of VIKSIT BHARAT @2047 requires a strong, sustainable and inclusive rural economic framework. Approximately 60% of our population dependent on agriculture and allied activities. So, when we talk about rural development it is relatively more possible through a sound combination of agriculture and industries. Agroprocessing industries have significant potential to transforming rural economic structure. This research paper demonstrates the strategic role of these Industries are not only increases the value of agricultural products but also creates employment opportunities, empowers marginalized communities. It highlights how these industries can shift the traditional agricultural model from subsistence-based production to a market-driven, profit-oriented and technology-enabled system. Agro-processing industries have Solutions of all those challenges and problems which barriers in rural development because these Industries extends to all activities from the harvesting stage till the material reaches the consumer in the desired form like packaging, quantity, quality and price. This study attempts to understand how some agrarian economies like Brazil, Argentina or Ghana have been able to reach the

forefront of the global economy with the help of Agro-processing industries and whether the much-awaited destination of VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047 can be easily achieved through Agro-processing industries.

Keywords: Agro-processing industries, Rural development, Value addition, VIKSIT BHARAT@ 2047, Economic transformation, Rural industrialization.

Biotechnology and Environment: Synergistic Approaches for Sustainable Agricultural Development

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Abstract: Biotechnology has emerged as a powerful tool in modern agriculture, offering innovative solutions to enhance productivity, resilience, and sustainability while addressing growing environmental concerns. The integration of biotechnological interventions with environmentally sound practices is increasingly vital in the context of climate change, natural resource degradation, and the need for food and nutritional security. Agricultural biotechnology encompasses a wide range of approaches, including plant tissue culture, molecular breeding, genetically modified crops, biofertilizers, biopesticides, and microbial technologies, all of which contribute to improved crop performance and reduced dependence on chemical inputs. From an environmental perspective, biotechnology supports sustainable agriculture by promoting resource-use efficiency, conserving biodiversity, and minimizing ecological footprints. Development of stress-tolerant crop varieties resistant to drought, salinity, pests, and diseases helps stabilize yields under adverse climatic conditions. Similarly, biofertilizers and biocontrol agents enhance soil health, improve nutrient cycling, and reduce environmental pollution caused by excessive use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. Advances in biotechnology also aid in waste management, bioremediation, and carbon sequestration, thereby strengthening the linkage between agriculture and environmental sustainability. However, the adoption of biotechnological innovations must be accompanied by appropriate biosafety regulations, ethical considerations, and effective extension mechanisms to ensure farmer awareness and public acceptance. Capacity building, policy support, and participatory research are essential to harness the full potential of biotechnology in harmony with environmental protection. Overall, the convergence of biotechnology and environmental management offers a promising pathway for achieving sustainable agricultural development, ensuring long-term productivity while safeguarding natural resources for future generations.

Key Words: Agricultural biotechnology, environmental sustainability, biofertilizers, biopesticides, climate-resilient agriculture, soil health, sustainable development

Viksit Bharat @2047: A vision for India's sustainable development

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Abstract: Viksit Bharat@2047: A Vision for India's sustainable development represents a transformative roadmap for India's growth and development by the centenary of its independence. This ambitious vision aims to build a nation that is economically robust, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable. Anchored in the values of progress and equity, Viksit Bharat@2047 seeks to integrate social welfare, environmental stewardship, and economic prosperity to address the challenges and opportunities of a rapidly changing world. Key pillars of this vision include advancing technological innovation, fostering entrepreneurship, and promoting skill development to support a knowledge-based economy. Emphasis on renewable energy, eco-friendly practices, and climate resilience reflects a commitment to sustainable practices that protect natural resources and biodiversity for future generations. Moreover, it advocates for good governance and transparency to ensure accountable and responsive institutions, alongside a focus on international cooperation to address global challenges collaboratively.

Viksit Bharat@2047 also underscores the importance of inclusivity, with targeted initiatives to uplift marginalized communities, empower youth, and reduce inequalities across regions and sectors. Through collaborative efforts across government, private sector, and civil society, this vision strives to position India as a global leader in sustainable and equitable growth. Viksit Bharat@2047 is not only a pathway to development but also a testament to India's dedication to creating a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient future for all its citizens.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat, economic growth, self-sufficiency, environmental sustainability, technological advancement, good governance.

Viksit Bharat 2047 and Education Structure

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Abstract: Viksit Bharat 2047 is the vision of making India a developed nation by the year 2047, marking 100 years of independence. Education is the foundation of this vision because it prepares citizens with the knowledge, skills, and values needed for national growth. A strong education structure helps individuals become confident, skilled, and responsible members of society.

The education system for Viksit Bharat 2047 focuses on providing equal and quality education to all. Early childhood education is given importance to build strong learning foundations. School education encourages creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving rather than rote learning. Higher education and vocational training aim to develop practical skills, innovation, and research abilities so that students are ready for real-world challenges.

Technology plays an important role in modern education. Digital learning, online resources, and smart classrooms help students access knowledge easily and improve learning outcomes. Teacher training and continuous professional development ensure that educators are well-prepared to guide students effectively. Along with modern knowledge, Indian culture, values, and ethics are integrated into education to build character and social responsibility.

An inclusive and flexible education structure supports lifelong learning, employment opportunities, entrepreneurship, and sustainable development. By empowering learners with skills and confidence, education contributes to reducing inequality and strengthening the economy. Therefore, a reformed and inclusive education system is essential to achieve the dream of Viksit Bharat 2047 and ensure holistic development of the nation.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat 2047, Education System, Skill Development, Inclusive Learning, Digital Education, Nation Building.

Seasonal Variations in Population Density of Indian Fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) in Arid Ecosystem of Thar Desert

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Abstract: Seasonal fluctuations in environmental conditions play a crucial role in determining population dynamics of desert-dwelling mammals. The present study investigates seasonal variation in population density of the Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) within the arid ecosystem of the Thar Desert. Field surveys were conducted across different seasons using line transects and indirect evidences such as scats, tracks, and active dens to estimate relative population density. Seasonal changes in temperature, rainfall, vegetation cover, and prey availability were assessed to understand their influence on fox abundance. The results indicate marked seasonal differences in population density, with relatively higher values observed during post-monsoon and winter seasons, coinciding with increased prey availability and improved habitat conditions. In contrast, density estimates declined during peak summer months, likely due to extreme temperatures, reduced food resources, and dispersal to favorable microhabitats. The study highlights the adaptive responses of the Indian

fox to seasonal environmental stress in arid landscapes. Understanding such seasonal population trends is essential for effective monitoring, conservation planning, and long-term management of fox populations in the Thar Desert ecosystem.

Keywords: Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*); population density; seasonal variation; arid ecosystem; Thar Desert; prey availability; desert carnivore; Rajasthan

Trans-disciplinary Research Pathways for Sustainable Urban Development

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Abstract: Rapid urbanization presents complex and interconnected challenges related to environmental sustainability, social equity, economic resilience and governance. Addressing these challenges requires approaches that move beyond single-discipline solutions. This paper explores trans-disciplinary research pathways for sustainable urban development, emphasizing the integration of scientific knowledge, policy frameworks and stakeholder participation. By synthesizing insights from urban planning, environmental science, engineering, social sciences and public policy, the study highlights how collaborative research can co-produce actionable knowledge tailored to local urban contexts.

The paper examines key trans-disciplinary mechanisms, including participatory planning, systems thinking and co-design methodologies, that enable cities to address issues such as climate change adaptation, resource efficiency, sustainable mobility, housing and public health. Case-based evidence illustrates how inclusive research partnerships involving academics, policymakers, community groups and the private sector enhance the relevance, legitimacy and effectiveness of sustainability interventions. The analysis also identifies barriers to trans-disciplinary urban research, such as institutional silos, data integration challenges and limited stakeholder engagement.

The study concludes that trans-disciplinary research pathways are critical for achieving long-term urban sustainability by fostering innovation, supporting evidence-based decision-making and aligning urban development goals with broader sustainability agendas. Strengthening institutional support, capacity building and collaborative governance is essential to mainstream trans-disciplinary approaches in sustainable urban development research and practice.

Keywords : Trans-disciplinary, Legitimacy, Urban development, Stakeholder engagement

From Enterprise Creation to Nation Transformation (Industrial - Entrepreneurial Synergies) in India's Journey toward 2047

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Abstract: As India aspires to achieve the status of a developed nation by 2047, industrial expansion and entrepreneurship emerge as pivotal drivers of inclusive and sustainable socio-economic transformation. This paper examines the evolving role of industrial development and entrepreneurial ecosystems in shaping India's long-term growth trajectory within an increasingly interconnected global economy. It argues that the transition from a factor-driven to an innovation driven economy requires a structural reorientation of industrial policy, institutional support mechanisms, and human capital development. The study critically analyzes contemporary shifts in India's industrial landscape, including the rise of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), startup-led innovation, digital manufacturing, and the integration of traditional industries with emerging technologies. Special attention is given to entrepreneurship as a catalyst for employment generation, regional balance, and socio-economic mobility, particularly in semi-urban and rural contexts. The paper highlights persistent challenges such as uneven access to finance, infrastructural disparities, regulatory complexity, skill mismatches, and the limited scalability of grassroots enterprises. Further, the research situates India's industrial and entrepreneurial development within global value chains, emphasizing the need for resilient supply systems, indigenous innovation, and sustainable production

practices. It underscores the importance of policy coherence between industrial growth, environmental sustainability, and social equity to ensure long-term national competitiveness. The paper concludes that achieving the vision of Developed India @2047 necessitates a synergistic framework where state policy, private enterprise, technological innovation, and entrepreneurial culture collectively drive transformative and inclusive development.

Keywords: Industrial Development; Entrepreneurship Ecosystem; MSMEs; Innovation-Driven Growth; Sustainable Development; India @2047.

BUTTERFLY DIVERSITY AS A BIO-INDICATOR OF ECOLOGICAL HEALTH IN JODHPUR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN.

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Abstract: Butterflies (Order: Lepidoptera) are commonly regarded as good bio-indicators of environmental quality due to their sensitivity to habitat change, climate fluctuation, and human perturbations. The current study assesses butterfly diversity as a bio-indicator of ecological health in Jodhpur District, Rajasthan, an arid region of the Thar Desert undergoing fast land-use change and environmental stress. Systematic field surveys were carried out throughout several habitat types, including desert scrub, agricultural fields, wetlands, and semi-urban areas, utilizing line transect technique. Butterfly populations' species richness, abundance, and seasonal change were monitored to measure habitat quality and ecological integrity. The findings found significant differences in butterfly diversity across habitats. Higher vegetation cover, availability of natural host plants, and water supplies all contributed to greater species richness, but disturbed and fragmented habitats showed lower diversity, indicating ecological degradation. Seasonal research revealed that butterfly activity peaked during the post-monsoon and early winter periods, highlighting the impact of climate on butterfly dispersion in arid areas. The research indicates that the diversity of butterflies is an effective bio-indicator for assessing the ecological health of desert environments. Protecting natural habitats, encouraging sustainable land-use practices, and restoring habitats are crucial for preserving ecological equilibrium in Jodhpur District. The results offer foundational data for monitoring biodiversity and advocate for the integration of insect diversity evaluations in environmental management and sustainable development strategies in the arid regions of Rajasthan.

Keywords: Butterfly diversity, Bio-indicator, Ecological health, Jodhpur District, Rajasthan

Seasonal Variations in water quality of Rawti Pond: A Physico-Chemical Analysis

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Abstract: Rawti Pond, a vital aquatic ecosystem, plays a crucial role in maintaining local biodiversity and supporting community livelihoods and provide valuable resources, particularly in semi-arid regions (Sharma & Tiwari, 2018). These water bodies are highly sensitive to seasonal climatic variations and local anthropogenic pressures, which can significantly influence their water quality. The present study aims to evaluate the seasonal variations in the physico-chemical characteristics of Rawti Pond, located in Jodhpur district, Rajasthan, India. The investigation was conducted from December to June, encompassing winter, pre monsoon, and summer seasons, to understand temporal changes in water quality. The study focused on key physico-chemical parameters, including water temperature, pH, total dissolved solids, dissolved oxygen, nitrate, and phosphate, which are widely used indicators of freshwater quality and ecological condition. Seasonal assessment indicated clear temporal variations in the analyzed parameters. A progressive increase

in water temperature, pH, total dissolved solids, and nutrient concentrations was observed from winter to summer, reflecting the influence of climatic conditions such as rising temperature and reduced water volume. In contrast, dissolved oxygen levels showed a declining trend during warmer months, highlighting the inverse relationship between temperature and oxygen availability in aquatic systems (Thapa & Pal, 2018). The observed nutrient enrichment suggests increasing nutrient inputs and internal loading during the pre monsoon and summer periods. The study emphasizes the importance of season-based monitoring to understand fluctuations in water quality and their potential ecological implications. The findings provide valuable baseline information that can support sustainable management, conservation planning, and future ecological studies of freshwater ponds in arid and semi-arid regions of western Rajasthan.

Keywords: Seasonal variation; Water quality; Physico-chemical parameters; Pond ecosystem; Arid region; Rajasthan.

Integration of Film and Fiction: A Transformative Approach towards Cultural and Literary Education

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Abstract: In recent years, literary and cultural education in India has been compelled to respond to rapid social change, curricular reform, and the renewed emphasis on holistic learning. This has been particularly articulated in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. Within everyday classroom practice, traditional discipline-bound approaches often prove inadequate for engaging students with questions of identity, ethics, history, and social inequality. This paper emerges from such pedagogical contexts and argues for a transformative approach to literary and cultural education through the sustained use of fiction and film.

Drawing on constructivist, transformative, and experiential learning theories, the study treats fiction and cinema not as supplementary teaching aids but as central cultural texts that actively shape students' interpretive and ethical frameworks. Indian literary works and films which are rooted in regional realities, historical experience, and social conflict, enable learners to critically engage with issues of caste, gender, nationalism, development, memory, and belonging. Classroom engagement with these narratives encourages reflection, dialogue, and the questioning of inherited assumptions.

By foregrounding Indian fiction and cinema within literary and cultural pedagogy, the paper demonstrates how narrative-based teaching can move beyond rote textual analysis towards a more reflective, inclusive, and socially responsive educational practice. It ultimately positions this approach as a meaningful response to the challenges and possibilities of contemporary Indian higher education.

Keywords: Transformative pedagogy, literary education, cultural studies, Indian cinema, Indian fiction, NEP 2020.

Youth Investment Preferences and the Shift from Bank Deposits to Mutual Funds: An Empirical Study in the Context of India @2047

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Abstract: Transforming household savings into profitable financial instruments is a strategic priority for India's goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047. Youth investors now prefer mutual funds over traditional bank fixed deposits. This study focuses on how financial awareness, risk-return perceptions, liquidity needs, tax efficiency, and digital platforms drive this change among young investors. The primary data used in the study were gathered from young investors using a structured questionnaire. To determine the factors influencing investment preference, descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and multiple regression techniques were used to analyze the gathered data. The results show that youth investors' preference for

mutual funds is strongly influenced by higher expected returns, the advantages of diversification, the flexibility of Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs), and the ease of investing through digital platforms. This preference is further reinforced by increased financial literacy and exposure to digital investor education programs. On the other hand, young investors find bank fixed deposits less appealing as long-term investment options because they believe they offer lower real returns, little room for growth, and insufficient inflation protection. The survey also emphasizes the revolutionary power of fintech innovations, mobile investing apps, and online advisory content in moulding informed investment decisions among young people. Mutual fund investments help to create long-term wealth, promote financial inclusion, and expand capital markets, all of which are essential goals of the India @2047 development strategy. The study provides valuable policy insights for regulators, financial institutions, and asset management firms looking to improve digital financial literacy, create youth-centric investment products, and effectively channel household savings into market-linked instruments to support India's long-term economic goals.

Keywords: Youth Investors, Mutual Funds, Bank Fixed Deposits, Investment Preference, India @2047.

Importance of Historical Monuments of Rajasthan from the Tourism Point of View and Their Role in the Development of India

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ABSTRACT: Rajasthan, known as the “Land of Kings,” is one of the richest states of India in terms of historical heritage. The state is renowned for its magnificent forts, palaces, temples, stepwells, havelis, and historic cities that reflect the glorious past of Rajputana. These historical monuments are not only symbols of architectural brilliance and cultural pride but also act as powerful drivers of tourism and national development. From the tourism point of view, Rajasthan’s monuments play a vital role in economic growth, employment generation, cultural preservation, and global recognition of India.

Key words: Historical Monuments, Tourism, Developed India.

Banking Reforms in India and Their Impact on Economic Growth

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Abstract: The banking sector is considered the backbone of the Indian economy, as it plays a crucial role in transforming savings into investment and thereby accelerating the pace of economic development. Banking reforms introduced from time to time have had a deep and far-reaching impact on the country’s economic growth. This study, in the context of “Banking Reforms in India and Their Impact on Economic Growth,” examines the major reforms implemented in the Indian banking system, such as promoting financial inclusion, strengthening capital adequacy norms, addressing the problem of non-performing assets (NPAs), expanding digital banking, and reinforcing the regulatory framework.

The primary objective of this research is to understand how these reforms have made the banking system more efficient, stable, and transparent, while also providing fresh momentum to investment, credit flow, and overall economic activity. The study reveals that structural and technological changes have not only enhanced public and investor confidence in the banking system but have also improved its resilience during periods of economic uncertainty.

Moreover, initiatives related to digital payment systems and financial inclusion have increased economic participation across both rural and urban areas, thereby promoting more inclusive growth. In conclusion, the study finds that banking reforms in India have played a significant role in ensuring economic stability and strengthening long-term growth prospects. However, in view of the evolving economic and technological landscape, continued regulatory reforms, improved risk management, and sustained innovation will be essential to ensure that India’s economic growth remains sustainable and balanced.

Inflation Control and Economic Growth Prospects

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Abstract: Inflation control is a crucial component of macroeconomic management and plays a significant role in shaping a country's economic growth prospects. Moderate and stable inflation creates a favorable environment for investment, savings, and long-term planning, whereas high and volatile inflation distorts price signals, reduces purchasing power, and discourages productive economic activities. This abstract examines the relationship between inflation control and economic growth, highlighting how effective policy measures contribute to sustainable development.

The study emphasizes that controlled inflation helps maintain economic stability by ensuring price predictability and strengthening consumer and investor confidence. Central banks, through appropriate monetary policies such as interest rate regulation and money supply management, play a vital role in keeping inflation within acceptable limits. At the same time, fiscal discipline, efficient public expenditure, and supply-side reforms support inflation control by reducing demand–supply imbalances in the economy.

From a growth perspective, low and stable inflation encourages capital formation, promotes industrial expansion, and enhances employment generation. It also improves external competitiveness by stabilizing exchange rates and supporting export growth. In developing economies like India, inflation control is particularly important for protecting the real income of low- and middle-income groups, thereby fostering inclusive growth. However, excessively tight anti-inflationary policies may slow economic growth by restricting credit and investment. Therefore, a balanced approach is essential to ensure that inflation control does not come at the cost of growth momentum.

In conclusion, inflation control and economic growth are closely interconnected. Sustainable economic growth is best achieved when inflation is maintained at a moderate level through coordinated monetary and fiscal policies. Such stability provides a strong foundation for long-term growth, social welfare, and overall economic resilience.

Key Words: Inflation Control, Economic Growth, Monetary Policy, Fiscal Discipline, Macroeconomic Stability

ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE IN MAKING INDIA VIKSHIT @ 2047

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Language is gift of God to human beings to communicate, to share feelings i.e. happiness, sadness. Man being a social creature, learns from society and also imparts knowledge to enrich the society. Literature enriches human experiences and helps to enjoy the pleasure & relieve pain, to generate & share noble ideas, improves critical thinking abilities, etc.

Today English has become a global language due to its widespread use across the world.

It spread from Britain to whole world alongwith British Empire and recorded modern discoveries and scientific knowledge. The knowledge of English makes a person cosmopolitan citizen and can travel and learn across the world without any barrier.

Over the period of time, the English has become language of intellectuals and science, merging & spreading knowledge and making the whole world a Global Village.

The knowledge of English will definitely help the Indian citizens to adopt and enact the best practices in the world about medicines, science & technology, biotechnology, artificial intelligence, cyber security, agriculture, industries, human values, etc that will definitely help India to become Vikshit Bharat @ 2047.

Key words: English, Language, Literature, Vikshit Bharat.

Family, Marriage and Changing Social Values: A Sociological Study of Contemporary Indian Society.

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Abstract: Family and marriage have long been regarded as fundamental social institutions shaping social order, cultural continuity, and individual identity in Indian society. However, rapid processes of modernization, urbanization, globalization, increased education, and technological advancement have significantly transformed traditional family structures and marital practices. This study aims to examine the changing nature of family and marriage in contemporary Indian society and analyze how evolving social values are reshaping interpersonal relationships, gender roles, and social expectations. The research focuses on the transition from joint families to nuclear and single-parent households, delayed marriages, rising acceptance of inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, increasing divorce rates, and changing perceptions of marital roles and responsibilities. Special emphasis is placed on the impact of women's education, employment, migration, and digital media on family dynamics and decision-making processes. The study also explores generational differences in attitudes toward marriage, companionship, individual choice, and family obligations. Using a mixed-method approach, the research combines primary data collected through interviews and surveys with secondary sources such as census data, government reports, and scholarly literature. By situating empirical findings within classical and contemporary sociological theories, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how traditional norms coexist and conflict with emerging values. The study contributes to sociological discourse by highlighting the complex interplay between tradition and modernity in shaping family and marital institutions. It also offers insights for policymakers and social institutions to address challenges related to family stability, gender equality, and social cohesion in a rapidly changing society.

Keywords: Family, Marriage, Social Change, Modernization, Gender Roles.

Rural-Urban Dynamics of Women's Employment: Evidences from Gujarat State

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Abstract: The economic participation of women in the rapidly growing economy of India has been studied by many scholars from various aspects. However, the issue of persistent disparity between rural and urban female engagement remains a critical area of concern. The concern is not only a national phenomenon, but is also pronounced at the state level. Gujarat, India's highly advanced and industrial state with robust growth, has experienced a rise in female employment in recent years (after 2017-18). However, the state also faces the growing regional differences in female employment. The study is based on the secondary data from National Sample Survey (NSS) rounds and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports, providing a longitudinal analysis of employment indicators spanning from 1999-2000 to 2023-24. It also focuses on the determinants of female employment with respect to regional variations. Results show that female employment is not only determined by economic transformation, but also by various socio-cultural, regional, and household forces, which hinder females' economic participation differently in rural and urban regions. These non-economic barriers often offset the gains made through industrialisation and development. Also, this paper argues for policy interventions to promote skill enhancement among females and thereby generate employment opportunities for females. Consequently, the paper argues that bridging the rural-urban employment gap requires more than just growth; it necessitates targeted policy interventions focused on skill diversification, vocational training, and the removal of mobility barriers. By addressing these unique regional challenges, the state can promote a more inclusive labour market that effectively supports its female human capital.

Keywords: Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR), rural-urban gap, female employment in Gujarat, female employment dynamics, regional disparity.

Women in Rajasthan Politics: Continuity and Change in Development Leadership

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ABSTRACT: Over the past few decades, sociocultural structures, policy reforms, and shifting development priorities have significantly shaped women's political participation in Rajasthan. Focusing on both elected representatives and grassroots women leaders, this study examines the continuity and transformation of women's development leadership within the state's political landscape. Using a mixed-method approach—combining historical analysis, field-based qualitative interviews, and institutional reviews—the research investigates how caste hierarchies, regional disparities, and traditional gender norms continue to influence women's access to political power. Despite the implementation of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, which mandated 33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (later increased to 50% in several districts), the conversion of numerical representation into substantive leadership remains uneven.

The study incorporates insights from government reports, panchayat election statistics, and interview narratives from women sarpanches, ward members, and local activists across rural and semi-urban regions of Rajasthan. It highlights how persistent issues such as proxy representation, limited financial autonomy, and restricted decision-making authority hinder women's independent political participation. At the same time, emerging shifts driven by decentralization reforms, expanding educational opportunities, digital literacy initiatives, and the growth of women's self-help collectives have begun to strengthen women's public presence and confidence in governance roles.

The findings reveal a complex dynamic: although the number of women in political offices has increased steadily over the past two decades, entrenched structural and cultural barriers continue to shape their leadership experiences. By analysing evolving leadership orientations, policy priorities, and community engagement strategies among women representatives, this study contributes to a nuanced understanding of gendered political development in Rajasthan and highlights pathways for strengthening inclusive and sustainable governance.

Keywords: Caste hierarchies; Development leadership; Gender and governance; Panchayati Raj Institutions; Rajasthan; Women's political participation.

“Powering India's Development through Safe AI Practices”

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Abstract: As India undergoes a massive digital transformation, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a cornerstone for socio-economic growth, promising to revolutionize sectors ranging from healthcare and agriculture to governance and finance. However, this rapid adoption presents a unique set of challenges, particularly in the realm of cybersecurity and ethical data management. This paper explores the critical intersection of AI innovation and digital security within the Indian context, emphasizing that progress cannot be sustained without a foundation of trust and resilience. The study highlights how India's robust Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), including systems like UPI and Aadhaar, serves as a fertile ground for AI-driven solutions while simultaneously acting as a high-stakes target for sophisticated cyber threats. By analyzing current vulnerabilities—including algorithmic bias, data privacy concerns, and the rise of AI-powered phishing and automated malware—this research argues that India's developmental trajectory is contingent upon a "Security-by-Design" approach. This approach necessitates that safety protocols are integrated into the AI development lifecycle rather than being treated as an afterthought. Furthermore, the paper evaluates the existing regulatory landscape, such as the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, and suggests a multi-layered framework for fostering a resilient AI ecosystem. This includes the necessity of

public-private partnerships, specialized workforce upskilling to bridge the technical talent gap, and the development of indigenous, secure AI models tailored to India's diverse demographic needs. Ultimately, the research concludes that for India to realize its "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) vision by 2047, it must harmonize its technological ambitions with robust cybersecurity protocols. By prioritizing safe AI practices, India can ensure a secure, inclusive, and sustainable digital future for its billion-plus citizens.

Keywords: Cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Data Privacy, India's Development, Algorithmic Governance.

Bridging Cultures Through Words: The Role of Indian English Literature in Building Viksit Bharat 2047

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Abstract: India's goal to become Viksit Bharat by 2047 requires cultural narratives that combine language innovation with sustainable growth and social progress. This paper examines the cultural literature transformation in India by studying modern Indian English literature as a tool for inclusive development and social change. Using postcolonial and environmental literary analysis, the study reviews important works by Arundhati Roy (*The Ministry of Utmost Happiness*), Amitav Ghosh (*The Hungry Tide*), and Geetanjali Shree (*Tomb of Sand*). These books depict how language mixing - combining English, Hindi, and regional languages - contributes to addressing social issues such as gender inequality, rural-urban disparities, and environmental degradation in desert regions. Beyond representing these issues, the literature reflects ongoing technological and language change. Contemporary narratives use artificial intelligence-influenced writing and social media styles. These emerging approaches support educational improvements and encourage entrepreneurial thinking. Ghosh's use of water and tides as metaphors illustrates adaptive responses to climate change while Shree's mixing of languages shows the value of marginalized voices and advances equity and justice. Collectively, these works contribute to global intellectual conversations while remaining grounded in India's cultural context. The paper argues that Indian English literature serves two significant purposes in relation to Viksit Bharat. It reflects society back to itself and also drives change forward. By integrating traditional knowledge with contemporary digital innovation, it enables equitable and sustainable national development. Accordingly, the study recommends that educational institutions redesign curricula to strengthen the power of literature across disciplines.

Keywords: Language mixing, cultural literature, Viksit Bharat 2047, social transformation, environmental literature analysis, Indian English storytelling.

“Comparative Analysis of Solar Energy Generation Across Key Indian States”

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Abstract: The pursuit of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), represents a global response to pressing environmental challenges. As the world's fastest-growing economy, India plays a pivotal role in the global clean energy transition. Its remarkable expansion in renewable energy, especially solar power, is central to its commitment to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all. The five leading states in India's renewable energy transition, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Maharashtra, collectively dominate the nation's clean power infrastructure. Together, they account for 63.19 per cent of the country's total installed renewable electricity capacity, underscoring their pivotal role in India's shift toward sustainable energy. Their influence is even more pronounced within the solar power sector alone, where they represent 73.17 per cent of the

nation's total installed solar capacity. This concentration highlights both the geographic and strategic centrality of these states in driving India's renewable energy agenda and achieving its national and international climate commitments. The analysis identifies three distinct developmental phases: early dominance by Rajasthan and Gujarat in 2014–18, the rapid ascent of Karnataka in 2018–22, and a phase of consolidated growth marked by Maharashtra's strong surge in recent years. These divergent trajectories are examined through the lens of state-specific drivers, including policy interventions, infrastructure, and market dynamics. Notably, Karnataka's exceptional growth, achieving the highest compound annual growth rate despite a modest start, highlights the impact of proactive state-level policy and regulatory support.

Keywords: Solar energy, India, state comparison, growth analysis, renewable energy policy.

From Awareness to Action: Examining the Impact of Social Media Marketing on Consumer Purchase Behaviour

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Abstract: The growing penetration of social media platforms has significantly altered marketing practices and consumer purchasing behaviour, particularly at the regional and local market levels. In line with the national vision of Developed India @2047, digital inclusion and technology-driven consumer engagement are crucial for strengthening regional economies. This study examines the impact of social media marketing on consumer buying behaviour with special reference to Bathinda District in Punjab.

The research analyses key dimensions of social media marketing, including content quality, influencer marketing, interactivity, personalization, and electronic word-of-mouth, and their influence on consumer awareness, trust, purchase intention, and buying decisions. A quantitative research approach was adopted, and primary data were collected through a structured questionnaire from active social media users residing in Bathinda District. The sample comprised consumers from diverse age groups, income levels, and educational backgrounds to ensure representativeness of the local population.

Statistical tools such as descriptive analysis, correlation, and regression analysis were employed to examine the relationship between social media marketing activities and consumer buying behaviour. The findings reveal a significant positive influence of social media marketing on consumer purchase decisions in Bathinda District. Influencer credibility and user-generated content were found to be the most impactful factors in shaping purchase intention, while interactive brand communication enhanced consumer trust and engagement.

The study highlights the role of social media marketing in strengthening local businesses, encouraging digital entrepreneurship, and supporting sustainable regional economic development in Punjab. By focusing on a district-level analysis, the paper contributes region-specific insights to the broader discourse on digital marketing and consumer behaviour, aligning local market dynamics with the objectives of Developed India @2047.

Keywords: Social Media Marketing; Consumer Buying Behaviour; Bathinda District; Punjab; Digital India; Purchase Intention.

Biodiversity of Fish, Threats and Conservation Strategies In River Banas with Reference to Developed India@ 2047.

Rajesh Salvi, Research Scholar, (MLV GOVT. COLLEGE, BHILWARA)

Dr. Kailash Chandra Nagar, Assistant Professor (Meera girls college Udaipur)

Abstract: Aquatic biodiversity plays an important role in the physical, chemical, biological processes of regional as well as of global change. India's fresh water resources consist of rivers, canals, lakes etc. Fishes are integral components of aquatic biodiversity. To protect the diversity of the fresh water ecosystem there is a

need for periodical survey of their faunal diversity. Fish have been regarded as an effective biological indicator of environmental changes and also to a wide range of tolerance at community levels. Globally rivers and streams are among the most threatened ecosystem suffering from decline in biodiversity that are far greater than those in even the most severely affected terrestrial ecosystems. The presence or absence of fishes indicates the water quality of the water body.

Extinction of fresh water fauna are due to human activities. For fish habitat degradation and fragmentation, overexploitation, Eutrophication. However, increasing anthropogenic pressures have posed serious threats to fish populations. Another major threats is Sand mining, industrial wastage, Domestic Waste and Over fishing. These Factors have resulted in a decline in sensitive species and Altered community structures. The study emphasizes the need for effective conservation strategies, Sustainable fishing practices and habitat restoration to protect the fish diversity.

Key Words: Fish Diversity, Threats, Conservation, Ecosystem, Habitat, River, Banas.

Vision 2047: Global Strategies for India's Sustainable Socio-Economic, Scientific, and Linguistic Advancement

Rahul Palsaniya, Asst. Professor (Govt. College Sumerpur)

Abstract: The vision of Developed India @2047 represents a transformative national aspiration to position India as an inclusive, resilient, and globally competitive knowledge-driven economy by the centenary of its independence. This study explores global pathways for achieving sustainable socio-economic, linguistic, scientific, and technological transformation, with particular emphasis on integrated development models aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It examines how inclusive economic growth, social equity, and human capital development can be synergized with technological innovation to ensure long-term sustainability. The paper highlights the critical role of science, technology, and innovation (STI) in driving productivity, digital governance, clean energy transitions, smart infrastructure, and climate resilience. Special attention is given to linguistic diversity as a strategic asset, emphasizing multilingual education, digital inclusion, and the preservation of indigenous knowledge systems as catalysts for social cohesion and equitable access to opportunities. Drawing insights from global best practices and India's indigenous strengths, the study underscores the importance of policy coherence, international collaboration, and public-private partnerships in accelerating innovation-led development. Furthermore, it analyzes the role of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, renewable energy systems, biotechnology, and advanced materials in shaping sustainable economic and societal outcomes. The abstract concludes that realizing the vision of Developed India @2047 requires a holistic, people-centric, and globally engaged approach that integrates socio-economic empowerment, linguistic inclusivity, scientific excellence, and technological leadership. Such a multidimensional transformation will not only strengthen India's global standing but also contribute meaningfully to sustainable development and shared prosperity at the global level.

Vikshit Bharat @ 2047 – With Special Emphasize on Women's Empowerment **Dr. krishna Roy**

Abstract: Viksit Bharat (Developed India) @2047 aims to transform India into a prosperous, self-reliant, inclusive, and sustainable nation by its 100th year of independence, focusing on major objectives like zero poverty, quality education & healthcare for all, economic growth (targeting \$30T economy), empowering women & youth, green energy, advanced infrastructure, and effective governance, with a multi-dimensional strategy involving technology, innovation, and citizen participation. Economic empowerment, social equity, development of infrastructure and technology, environmental sustainability, good governance and youth and skill development. It aims at inclusive growth and self-reliant citizens of India. Vikshit Bharat Sankalp Yatra aims in citizen participation in all social economic political field. Vikshit Bharat also aims in agricultural development and revolutionizing farming to make India a global food basket. And to eradicate equality and poverty. Key pillars of women empowerment in Vikshit Bharat aims in Economic Inclusion: Boosting female

workforce participation (FLFPR), aiming for 70% by 2047, with recent data showing significant increases, especially in rural areas, Education & Skilling: Expanding access to education, STEM fields, and vocational training through programs like Skill India to improve employability. Entrepreneurship: Supporting women-led businesses through schemes like Startup India, Stand-Up India, and Self-Help Groups (SHGs), fostering self-reliance, Digital Access: Bridging the digital divide to empower women in the digital economy and technology sectors, Healthcare & Well-being: Prioritizing women's health outcomes as part of overall national development, Governance & Leadership: Encouraging women's participation in local governance and decision-making processes. All aims in holistic development of women power in the country. Initiatives & Programs of women empowerment includes - Nari Shakti: A broad approach to leveraging women's power (Nari Shakti) for national development, Skill India, Startup India, Stand-Up India: Providing training, funding, and support for women entrepreneurs, Mudra Yojana: Facilitating small loans for women to start businesses, SHGs (Self-Help Groups) & Lakpatti Didi: Empowering rural women through collective economic activity and skill development, Legal Awareness: Educating women about their rights, especially concerning domestic violence, and providing access to free legal aid.

Key Words: Vikshit, Economic, Empowerment, Governance, Zero poverty, Holistic, Inclusive.

Family, Marriage and Changing Social Values: A Sociological Study of Contemporary Indian Society.

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Family and marriage are among the most enduring social institutions in Indian society, deeply rooted in cultural traditions, religious norms, and collective values. However, rapid socio-economic transformations brought about by modernization, urbanization, globalization, technological advancement, and increasing educational opportunities have significantly altered the structure and functioning of these institutions. This paper examines the changing patterns of family and marriage in contemporary India and analyzes how evolving social values are reshaping interpersonal relationships, gender roles, authority structures, and social expectations. Using a sociological perspective, the study explores shifts from joint to nuclear families, delayed marriages, increasing acceptance of inter-caste and inter-religious unions, changing marital expectations, and the growing emphasis on individual choice. The paper highlights the coexistence of traditional norms and modern values and discusses the implications of these changes for social stability and cohesion. Keywords: Family, Marriage, Social Change, Modernization, Gender Roles, Indian Society

Role of Commerce in Ensuring Economic Stability and Growth Hari Narayan Meena, Assistant professor, Govt College Karauli

Abstract: Commerce plays a vital and dynamic role in the functioning of any economy, as it connects producers with consumers and ensures the smooth flow of goods and services. This study, titled “Role of Commerce in Ensuring Economic Stability and Growth,” explores how various commercial activities contribute to maintaining economic stability while supporting long-term growth. The focus of the study includes key components of commerce such as trade, distribution, finance, transportation, insurance, banking, and the rapidly growing area of digital commerce.

The main objective of this research is to understand how a strong and well-organized commercial system helps stabilize markets, encourages investment, generates employment, and maintains a balance between production and consumption. The findings suggest that efficient trade and distribution systems not only help control price fluctuations but also provide resilience during periods of economic uncertainty.

Furthermore, the expansion of digital commerce and modern business practices has reduced transaction costs, widened market access, and made both domestic and international trade more efficient. These developments have created new opportunities for businesses, especially small and medium enterprises. Overall, the study concludes that commerce is not just a support system but a key driver of economic stability and sustainable

growth. To ensure continued progress, there is a need for supportive trade policies, improved infrastructure, technological innovation, and a business-friendly regulatory environment.

A NEW RELATIONSHIP OF k-GENERALIZED MITTAG-LEFFLER FUNCTION WITH FRACTIONAL HILFER-PRABHAKAR DERIVATIVE AND NATURAL TRANSFORM

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ABSTRACT: The objective of this paper is to investigate a generalization of the Hilfer derivative and the Natural transform of the k-generalized Mittag–Leffler function, as defined and studied by Daiya et al. [2015]. Some properties of the Natural transform and the generalized Hilfer derivative are also obtained in terms of the Mittag–Leffler function and generalized functions in a closed and compact form. The results obtained are useful in applied problems in science, engineering, and technology.

MACROECONOMIC STABILITY AND LONG-RUN ECONOMIC GROWTH: EVIDENCE FROM EMERGING AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

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ABSTRACT: This paper seeks to examine the connection between macro economic stability and long-run economic growth in emerging and developing economies (EMDEs). The study conducts a multiple regression analysis using SPSS on the 45 countries using the secondary panel data on the years covering 2010-2023 to determine the relationship between key macroeconomic variables, including inflation rate, exchange rate volatility, fiscal balance, foreign direct investment (FDI), and trade openness and the rates of GDP growth. The results show that macroeconomic stability, which is low-inflation and exchange rates, is a factor of high occurrence in long-run economic growth in EMDEs. In particular, the findings have shown that an increase in inflation by 1% is connected to the decrease in the growth of the GDP by 0.23% ($p < 0.01$) and FDI inflows has strong and positive relationship with the growth of the economy (0.342, $p < 0.01$). Trade openness has a positive but threshold-dependent impact, and the benefits will be realized only when the institutional quality is above some thresholds. The research is relevant to the current literature as it offers empirical data on the heterogeneous impacts of macroeconomic stability at various stages of development. The policy implications are that EMDEs need to emphasize on inflation targeting, exchange rate management, and institutional reforms in order to establish an enabling environment in which sustainable growth in the long run can be achieved. The study establishes that effective fiscal policies alongside open trade regimes are necessary in the course of economic growth in these economies.

Keywords: Macroeconomic Stability, Economic Growth, Emerging Economies, Developing Countries, Inflation, Foreign Direct Investment, Trade Openness, Panel Data Analysis.

“Gender Inequality and Social Justice”

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Abstract: Gender justice is a myth for most of the Indian women. Gender based discrimination represents the ugly face of Indian Society. The term gender is applied to the cultural aspects of male and feminine roles. These cultural aspects become the basis for masculine and feminine roles. The Indian Constitution is a women-friendly document. Fight for Justice by female or cry for gender equality is not the fight against men. It is the fight against old traditions that have chained them. Most of the sex equality laws are centered on employment and workplace. Even after the advancement of modernization, the human nature remains the same. Neither the extreme, cruel punishment stopped the crime against women nor has leniency in imposing punishment decreased the crime rate. This paper highlights the plight of women in Indian society and reflects the challenges encountered by them. Historical practices such as Sati, Jauhar, Purdah, Devdasis, and Child

Marriage are a few traditions reflective of gender imbalance in the Indian society. Though these practices are largely unused, now due to legal reforms, the essence of dysfunctional gender equality still is uncontrolled and expressed today through Trafficking, Domestic Violence, Dowry Deaths, Female infanticide, Female foeticide, Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment at Work Place. Because these evils are so deep-rooted that it can be weeded out only if we attack it at the roots. But the men of the Indian society are still fighting for gender neutral laws.

Keywords: Gender inequality, Social justice, Discrimination against women, Cultural traditions.

Patterns of Avian Diversity and Seasonal Variation in Nagaur District, Rajasthan, India: A Field-Based Statistical Analysis

Dr. Sunil Khati, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Govt. College Kuchera, Nagaur

Abstract: Birds are widely recognized as reliable indicators of environmental quality and ecosystem health. The present study investigates the patterns of avian diversity and seasonal variation in Nagaur District, Rajasthan.

Bird species were identified through direct visual observations, standardized line transect, point count methods, vocal cues, and photographic documentation using a Nikon Coolpix P900 camera, which served as supporting evidence for species confirmation. The survey identified approximately 100 bird species from several families and orders, including resident, local migrant, and winter migratory species. Seasonal fluctuation in species richness and abundance was evident, with the maximum diversity recorded during the winter season, owing partly to the influx of migratory waterbirds, and the lowest diversity reported during the summer, most likely due to extreme aridity and limited resource availability. The Shannon-Wiener and Simpson's indexes showed seasonal changes in avian community structure, which were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Wetland habitats supported a disproportionately high number of migratory species during winter, whereas terrestrial habitats were dominated by insectivorous and omnivorous guilds throughout the year. This study provides a baseline, field-verified assessment of avian diversity in Nagaur District and emphasizes the importance of photographic records and seasonal habitat dynamics for long-term monitoring and conservation planning in arid landscapes.

Physiochemical Responses of Arid Urban Plants to Air Pollution: Assessment through Ascorbic Acid and Relative Water Content

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Abstract: Urban pollution substantially threatens biodiversity, notably in the arid regions. The present study evaluates the physiochemical responses of four commonly occurring plants; *Azadirachta indica* (neem), *Calotropis procera* (aakda), *Bougainvillea* sp., *Polyalthia longifolia* (ashok) to combined air pollution stress from industrial emissions vehicular pollution and dust, using ascorbic acid and relative water content as key indicators. Leaf samples were collected during July August and October to assess variation of different species to pollution induced stress. *Azadirachta indica* showed highest ascorbic acid content ($\approx 0.23 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$), reflecting strong tolerance. *Calotropis procera* and *Bougainvillea* sp recorded moderate values AA values, while *Polyalthia longifolia* exhibited the lowest levels suggesting higher sensitivity to pollution stress. Meanwhile *Bougainvillea* sp. consistently maintained the highest RWC, reflecting superior water retention and stress tolerance. *Azadirachta indica* and *Calotropis procera* showed moderate adaptability with increasing RWC toward October. In contrast, *Polyalthia longifolia* exhibited the lowest RWC values, suggesting higher sensitivity to polluted and arid urban conditions.

Catalysts of Change: NGOs and Agricultural Transformation in India

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Abstract

India's agricultural sector employs nearly half of the national workforce, yet continues to face persistent challenges of low productivity in rain-fed regions, vulnerability to climate change, and entrenched rural poverty. Against this backdrop, this paper examines the role of five leading non-governmental organizations—CInI (Tata Trusts), Global Vikas Trust, Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR), PRADAN, and the Swades Foundation—in driving agricultural transformation through holistic, community-centered interventions.

The achievements of these organizations illustrate the breadth of their impact. CInI's "Lakhpati Kisan" initiative has enabled tens of thousands of farming families to achieve dignified annual incomes, while WOTR has expanded cropping systems and watershed management to restore degraded lands. Global Vikas Trust has spearheaded massive tree plantation campaigns, integrating forestry with agriculture to enhance ecological resilience and farmer incomes. PRADAN has mobilized more than eighty thousand Self-Help Groups, empowering women and landless farmers through collective savings, credit, and diversified livelihoods. Swades Foundation has advanced its "4E Model" by linking agriculture with education, health, and water systems, strengthening community institutions and preparing them for eventual self-reliance.

Methodologically, this study employs thematic analysis of secondary sources, drawing on reports and evaluations produced between 2023 and 2026. The analysis highlights how multi-component strategies—combining technology adoption, institutional capacity building, market integration, and ecological sustainability—create pathways for productivity growth, equity, and resilience. These NGO-led models demonstrate that agricultural transformation is most effective when rooted in community ownership, integrated across sectors, and aligned with broader policy frameworks, offering replicable blueprints for inclusive rural development.

Keywords: NGOs, agricultural transformation, climate-resilient agriculture, rural development, tribal empowerment, sustainable farming

From Knowledge Creation to National Transformation: The Role of Research, Innovation, and Technology in Building Developed India @2047.

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Abstract: India striving to be a developed country by 2047 is a watershed in its socio economic and technical progress. New technologies and digitization are considered enablers of this vision, driving productivity improvements, governance modalities as well as inclusive growth. Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), Blockchain, Big Data analytics and Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) are transforming the way public services are provided, businesses function and citizens wish to interact with the State. This paper performs a qualitative and descriptive analysis on the new technologies and digital innovation in shaping India's development vision @2047.

The study is based upon policy documents, classic government actions, the product literature of academia in major international languages and international best practices. Using the thematic analysis method, the article discusses the major dimensions of India's technical advancement. Topics include computerized administration, economy for everybody, entrepreneurship based on innovation, environmental sustainability and human resources development. India's digital life initiatives, which have been called Digital India,

Aadhaar, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), India Stack, Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission and Smart Cities Mission are taken up as objects or instances of large-scale networked innovation.

It puts into perspective how emerging technologies improve service delivery, and transparency and open up access channels in different sectors- from financial services to healthcare and education up to urban governance. At the same time, some of the most critical enduring challenges; the digital divide, data privacy, cybersecurity, ethical use of artificial intelligence, and skill gaps are risks in equitable transformation. Therefore, this paper will propose an appropriate conceptual framework that links emerging technologies, digital innovation, and developmental outcomes to ensure a leapfrogging India @2047. It thus situates itself within a much larger global debate on technology-driven development with insights that are informed for policy towards a sustainable yet inclusive innovation-led India.

Keywords: Emerging Technologies, Digital Innovation, Developed India @2047, Digital Public Infrastructure, Qualitative Study.

Eco-sensitive society: How religious ideas of Vishnoi community become informal environmental law in villages

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Eco-sensitive practices in Vishnoi villages illustrate how religious norms can function as powerful informal environmental law at the community level. This extended abstract examines how the Vishnoi/Bishnoi community's spiritual code, especially Guru Jambhoji's 29 principles, regulates everyday interactions with trees, wildlife and water in rural North-West India.

This study uses secondary literature and documented village cases to analyse key practices such as strict prohibitions on cutting green trees, community bans on hunting, feeding and protecting wildlife, and conserving or planting vegetation even in arid landscapes. These practices are framed not merely as customs but as sacred duties, where harming living beings or polluting resources is treated as a religious sin rather than only a legal offence. As a result, community members internalise ecological obligations through faith, ritual and collective memory, including historical sacrifices like the Khejarli incident (1730) where Vishnois died while defending trees.

The abstract further explores how these religiously grounded rules operate as informal law: they are enforced through social approval and sanctions, Panchayat-level pressure, and strong community identity, rather than through state agencies. Intergenerational transmission via stories, oral teachings, and everyday practice stabilises these norms and helps maintain biodiversity, soil conservation and wildlife populations in and around Vishnoi settlements.

The paper argues that this value-based system produces an eco-sensitive social order where conservation, sustainable agriculture and animal protection are normalised without formal legal intervention, offering an indigenous model of grassroots environmental governance. It concludes that Vishnoi religious environmentalism can inform contemporary debates on blending statutory law with culturally rooted ethics for effective village-level environmental management in India.

Keywords: Vishnoi community, eco-sensitive society, religious environmentalism, informal environmental law, biodiversity conservation.

“Developed India @2047: Global Pathways for Sustainable SocioEconomic, Linguistic, Science and Technological Transformation”

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Abstract - Innovation in science and technology is a major driving force behind the development of modern society. It refers to the creation, improvement, and application of scientific knowledge and technological tools to solve problems and enhance human life. Scientific innovation helps in understanding natural phenomena, while technological innovation converts this knowledge into practical applications that benefit society. In recent years, rapid advancements have occurred in areas such as information technology, artificial intelligence, biotechnology, renewable energy, nanotechnology, and space science. These innovations have

transformed healthcare, communication, transportation, and industrial sectors. Medical technologies have improved diagnostic methods, treatment techniques, and disease prevention, resulting in better healthcare services and increased life expectancy. Advances in communication technology have made information exchange faster and more efficient, connecting people across the globe. Innovation also plays a crucial role in economic growth and industrial development. The adoption of advanced technologies increases productivity, reduces costs, and creates new employment opportunities. Furthermore, innovations in renewable energy and environmental technologies help reduce pollution, conserve natural resources, and promote sustainable development. However, innovation should be guided by ethical principles and social responsibility to ensure that technological progress does not harm society or the environment. Governments, educational institutions, and research organizations support innovation through investment in research, education, and skill development. In conclusion, innovation in science and technology is essential for solving global challenges, improving quality of life, and ensuring sustainable development for future generations.

Keywords: Innovation, Science and Technology, Research and Development, Artificial Intelligence, Biotechnology, Renewable Energy, Nanotechnology, Sustainable Development, Economic Growth.

“Synanthropic Expansion and Human-Averse Decline: A Study of Avian Biodiversity Change in Barmer Tahsil after 2005”

Deepak Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Government College Barmer

Abstract: Barmer Tahsil is located in Rajasthan's western arid region and is an integral part of the Thar Desert. Since 2005, there have been rapid changes occurred due to increased urban and industrial activities and, in turn increased human settlement. Industrial activities, especially oil refineries and related infrastructure, have accelerated population growth through migration. Which resulted in the growth of commercial enterprises, residential colonies, transportation networks, hospitality services, and industrial areas. Thereby the region's natural habitats and traditional land use patterns have been profoundly impacted by these changes.

The current study is aimed at investigating the effects of human settlement changes and other anthropogenic activities, since 2005, on avifaunal diversity in Barmer Tahsil with particular attention toward shifts in synanthropic and human-averse bird species. It is found that synanthropic species like the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), house crow (*Corvus splendens*), common myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), and, in certain areas, house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) have demonstrated rising population trends because of food availability, nesting sites, and environments altered by humans. However, due to habitat fragmentation, decrease in vegetation cover, increased anthropogenic disturbances, human-averse species, such as Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Desert Wheatear (*Oenanthe deserti*), Indian Nightjar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*), and other birds that depend undisturbed forests and scrubs, became decreased or locally restricted.

It shows a slow change in the species composition of birds, with a predominance of human-tolerant species replacing wilderness-dependent birds in and around city area. The study underlines the necessity of sustainable land use planning and nature-friendly techniques to preserve avian diversity in Barmer Tahsil.

Keywords: synanthropic species, Land use change, Human-Aversive bird species, Anthropogenic effect.

Pioneering "Green" Telecommunications: Synergy of Eco-Friendly Substrates and RF Energy Harvesting for India's Sustainable 2047 Vision

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Abstract: As India marches toward its "Viksit Bharat @2047" goals, the rapid proliferation of IoT devices and 6G infrastructure presents a dual challenge: skyrocketing electronic waste (e-waste) and escalating energy consumption. This research explores a transformative approach to antenna engineering that aligns with the "Global Pathways for Sustainable Transformation" theme. This research paper propose a paradigm shift in micro-strip antenna design by integrating three critical pillars of green technology.

First, the paper address the environmental footprint of hardware by replacing conventional, non-recyclable FR-4 substrates with biodegradable alternatives such as cellulose-based composites and recycled plastics. These materials offer a pathway to circular electronics, significantly mitigating the e-waste crisis. Second, to examine the implementation of Graphene-based conductive elements. By leveraging Graphene's exceptional carrier mobility and mechanical flexibility, it can design ultra-thin, high-efficiency antennas that minimize raw material usage while maintaining superior radiation characteristics.

Finally, the paper highlights the role of RF Energy Harvesting. By designing antennas capable of "recycling" ambient electromagnetic energy from Wi-Fi and cellular networks into DC power, to enable self-sustaining, battery-less sensors for Smart Cities. This research demonstrates that the future of Indian telecommunications lies at the intersection of electromagnetic theory and material sustainability, providing a scalable socio-economic model for a technologically sovereign and ecologically resilient India by 2047.

Keywords: Microstrip Antennas, Green Materials, RF Energy Harvesting, Graphene, Sustainable Electronics.

**Zooplankton as Bio-Indicators for Sustainable Urban Water Management in the
Vision of Developed India @2047: A Case Study from Jaipur, India
Bhawana Nagori, Research Scholar (Zoology) S.P.C. Govt. College Ajmer (Rajasthan)
Bharti Prakash, Professor (Zoology) S.P.C. Govt. College Ajmer (Rajasthan)**

Abstract: India's goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047 emphasizes the need of long-term socioeconomic growth, which is backed by scientific research and ecologically responsible government. Urban freshwater ecosystems are critical for ecological balance, public health, and economic sustainability; yet, rapid urbanization and increased human activity have caused significant damage. The current study examines the utility of zooplankton communities as biological indicators for assessing urban water quality and ecosystem health, utilizing Amanishah Nala in Jaipur (Rajasthan, India) as a case study. Seasonal sampling was conducted at chosen upstream, contaminated, and downstream sites to investigate geographical and temporal differences. Zooplankton diversity, abundance, and community organization were investigated, together with essential water physicochemical parameters. Species identification was done with standard taxonomic keys, and ecological status was assessed with biodiversity indicators such the Shannon-Wiener Index. Statistical studies were used to investigate the links between zooplankton assemblages and environmental factors. The study is designed to provide baseline data on the biological state of the urban freshwater system and establish the efficacy of zooplankton as water quality indicators. The findings may promote science-based urban water management plans and highlight the necessity of including biological indicators into environmental monitoring programs to align with India's sustainable development goals and long-term vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Keywords: Bio-indicators, Urban Water Management, Amanishah Nala, Jaipur, Sustainable Development.

**CHARTING THE PATH TO A DEVELOPED INDIA: VIKSIT BHARAT @2047
BHAGWAN SAHAY BAIRWA
DR. BR. AMBEDKAR GOVT COLLEGE BILARA**

Abstract: In Independence Day speech, the Prime Minister outlined an ambitious vision for transforming the nation into a developed country by 2047—'Viksit Bharat. It aims to reshape India into a technologically advanced, economically strong and socially inclusive nation. It highlights significant progress in green energy, infrastructure development and socio-economic programmes and discusses the necessary reforms to achieve Viksit Bharat and a \$30 trillion economy. By drawing insights from historical transformations, the paper presents a strategic roadmap for India, emphasising the importance of coordinated efforts across energy, infrastructure, agriculture, services and governance sectors. It underscores the interlinked nature of these initiatives and the vital role of governance, technology and economic growth in realising 'India@2047'—India's future on the occasion of its 100th anniversary of independence. This paper provides a comprehensive guide for policymakers, outlining the path to a prosperous and developed India.

Keywords: Viksit Bharat; Sustainable agriculture; Enhanced infrastructure; Inclusive service.

Recent Issues in Desert Ecology

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Abstract: Desert ecology examines the structure, function, and dynamics of ecosystems in arid and semi-arid regions, where water scarcity, extreme temperatures, and nutrient-poor soils strongly constrain biological processes. Despite these harsh conditions, deserts support diverse and highly specialized plants, animals, and

microorganisms that exhibit unique morphological, physiological, and behavioral adaptations for survival. Primary productivity in desert ecosystems is largely driven by episodic rainfall events, resulting in pulse-driven patterns of growth, reproduction, and nutrient cycling.

Recent trends in desert ecology emphasize the impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, altered precipitation regimes, and increasing frequency of extreme events, which are reshaping species distributions and ecosystem functioning. Advances in remote sensing, ecological modeling, and molecular techniques have improved the monitoring of desert vegetation, soil moisture, and biodiversity. Growing attention is being given to biological soil crusts for their role in soil stability, carbon sequestration, and nitrogen fixation. Additionally, restoration ecology in deserts is shifting toward process-based approaches that integrate water harvesting, native species regeneration, and sustainable land-use practices. These emerging perspectives highlight deserts as dynamic and ecologically significant systems, playing an important role in global biogeochemical cycles and climate regulation.

Key words: Ecology, recent trends, restoration ecology, ecosystem-functioning.

“India–ASEAN Trade Integration under AIFTA: A Volume–Commodity Level Assessment”

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Abstract: The ASEAN–India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA), operational since 2010, constitutes a central pillar of India’s regional trade engagement under its Act East Policy. More than a decade since its enforcement, a systematic reassessment of India–ASEAN trade integration is essential, particularly in the context of evolving trade volumes and changing commodity structures. This study undertakes a volume–commodity level assessment of India–ASEAN merchandise trade under AIFTA, covering the period from 2012 to 2024. Using secondary data from UN Comtrade, ITC Trade Map, and official trade statistics, the analysis employs descriptive methods, growth trends, and HS two-digit commodity-level share analysis to evaluate trade outcomes.

The empirical findings indicate that although bilateral trade volumes between India and ASEAN have grown substantially during the post-AIFTA period, the expansion has been accompanied by a persistent and widening trade deficit for India. Commodity-level evidence reveals a pronounced asymmetry in trade composition: India’s imports from ASEAN are dominated by capital-intensive and technology-driven products such as machinery, electronics, mineral fuels, and intermediate goods, whereas India’s exports remain concentrated in a relatively limited range of sectors including chemicals, pharmaceuticals, agricultural products, and select manufactured items. This concentration underscores structural constraints in India’s export competitiveness and reflects uneven sectoral integration under AIFTA.

By moving beyond aggregate trade measures, the study contributes to the literature by offering recent and granular insights into the commodity structure of India–ASEAN trade integration. The findings highlight the need for targeted policy interventions focused on export diversification, sectoral upgrading, and strategic utilisation of AIFTA to achieve more balanced and sustainable trade integration between India and ASEAN economies.

Keywords: India–ASEAN Trade; AIFTA; Trade Integration; Trade Volume; Commodity Structure; HS Two-Digit Analysis.

Governing AI-Driven Cyber Threats in Developing India: Legal Preparedness, Social Risks, and Policy Pathways

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Abstract: In the era of Artificial Intelligence (AI), cybersecurity has become one of the major concerns. The rapid adoption of AI technologies has overtaken the progress of the legal and regulatory frameworks in developing economies like India. This paper examines India’s readiness to govern AI-driven cybersecurity issues through both socio-legal and humanities perspectives. The paper analyses whether existing cyber laws, particularly the Information Technology Act, 2000 are adequate or not, especially with emerging AI-related cybercrimes like deepfakes, data poisoning and autonomous malware. With easy access of AI and increase in use of AI tool, cybercrimes have also increased to a greater extent thereby demanding stringent legal actions

to be taken against the culprits. Considering the insights from European Union and the United States, the study highlights the existing gaps in the legal attribution, accountability and social protection in the country. The paper emphasizes to have more inclusive, risk-based and human centric governance framework especially designed considering India's developmental context and concludes by suggesting policy pathways highlighting, digital literacy, compliance and institutional strengthening.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity Governance, AI-driven Cyber Threats, Indian Cyber Law, Digital Inequality, Policy Pathways

Comparative analysis of surfactant-based photogalvanic cells for solar energy sources

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Abstract: The research project's goal is to enhance solar energy conversion into electrical power and store it using photogalvanic (PG) cells for higher electrical output. Two electrodes, a carbon pot, a resistance key, a digital pH meter, and a micro-ammeter make up the PG cell arrangement. For improved electrical performance, the specially designed H-shaped PG cell was investigated. A PG cell system's many solar parameters (concentration, diffusion length, electrode area, pH, etc.) were investigated. By varying the various parameters of the PG cell, the primary impact of solar energy was investigated. In terms of improved electrical results from renewable energy, the PG cell has been shown through experimentation to be a successful solution. At 1020 mV and 608.00 μ A, respectively, the C DEA+ACG+EDTA PG cell had the highest photopotential and largest photocurrent. The photopotential and photocurrent of the PG cell were 721.0 Mv and 454.0 μ A, respectively. The efficacy and performance of the PG cell were determined to be 1.002% and 180.00 minutes, respectively. This publication, which focusses on the novel field of photogalvanic research, includes significant electrical output, conversion efficiency, and storage capacity of produced photogalvanic cells with a particular emphasis on improved performance and lowering the cost of the photogalvanic cell for its commercial viability. The study's main objective was to greatly increase electrical production. The C DEA+ACG+EDTA PG cell design was used for good electrical results.

KEY WORDS: Solar energy, Photocurrent, Photopotential, Energy source, Electrical output.

Design, Synthesis of a New Guar gum Based Adsorbent and Its Application in the Removal of Cu(II) and Pb(II) from Industrial Waste Water

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Abstract: The Hydroxybenzoic acid group was grafted onto guar gum using a modified Porath's method for polysaccharide functionalization. The newly synthesized guar gum 4-hydroxybenzoic acid (GHBA) resin underwent characterization through: FTIR, elemental analysis. The tests for ion-exchange capacity, reusability, and physicochemical traits were also investigated. Distribution coefficient (Kd) values were determined, and pH effects on metal ion chelation were examined via batch method. Cu(II) and Pb(II) were separated on GHBA resin using column chromatography, leveraging their pH-dependent Kd values. Cu(II) and Pb(II) metal ions were separated on GHBA resin using column chromatography, based on their distribution coefficients at different pH levels. The impact of various experimental parameters such as pH, treatment time, agitation speed, temperature, adsorbent dose, initial metal ion concentration, and flow rate, on metal ion removal was investigated. GHBA resin effectively removes toxic metal ions from industrial waste water, with removal efficiency following the order: Cu(II) > Pb(II). The guar gum is locally available in large quantities from agriculture resources and these biopolymers are eco-friendly. The GHBA adsorbent based on guar gum powder is hydrophilic and biodegradable.

Keyword: Guar gum, Kd value, Porath's method, GHBA, industrial waste water, ion exchange capacity.

Sustainable Conservation of *Salvadora persica* through Identification of Seed Production Area in Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT: *Salvadora persica* (commonly called the toothbrush tree or miswak) is a hardy plant well adapted to desert and arid ecosystems. It has deep root systems that help it to access groundwater and stabilize sandy soils. The plant tolerates high salinity and drought, making it important for preventing soil erosion in deserts. It also provides shade, shelter, and food for desert wildlife, supporting ecosystem balance. The present study aims to identify seed production areas for *Salvadora persica* as an effective strategy for the conservation of the species in desert ecosystems. For this, a reconnaissance survey was carried out in Rajasthan and five potential seed stands were identified from Jodhpur (one), Churu (one), Balotra (three) districts of Rajasthan. Quadrats of 30*30m were laid down at each of the surveyed stands for inter-comparison between seed stands for desirable traits. The scoring and comparative assessment for quantitative traits and qualitative traits were performed and ranked them in descending order for screening of superior seed stands on top and inferior at the bottom. Selecting healthy and genetically superior populations ensures the availability of quality seeds for restoration and afforestation programs. This approach supports sustainable regeneration, maintains genetic diversity, and strengthens the long-term survival of the species in arid regions.

KEYWORDS: Conservation, Ecosystem, Restoration, Salinity, Seed production areas, Traits,

Efficacy of Plant-Based Botanicals for the management of *Plecoptera reflexa* (Shisham defoliator)
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Abstract: Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.) is an economically and ecologically important timber tree widely planted in agroforestry and forest landscapes of the Indian subcontinent. Its productivity is severely constrained by defoliating insect pests, particularly the shisham defoliator (*Plecoptera reflexa*), which causes heavy foliage loss, reduced growth, and increased susceptibility to secondary stresses. In view of the environmental and health concerns associated with synthetic insecticides, the present study evaluated the efficacy of selected plant-based botanicals as eco-friendly alternatives for managing shisham defoliator infestation. Different botanical formulations derived from neem (*Azadirachta indica*), kair (*Capparis decidua*), Jatropha (*Jatropha curcas*) and Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*) were assessed for their effects on larval mortality and feeding deterrence under laboratory conditions. The results indicated that neem-based treatments were most effective followed by *Capparis decidua* and *Madhuca longifolia* extracts. Botanical treatments also exhibited antifeedant effects on the pest while being safe to non-target organisms. Overall, the findings demonstrate that botanicals can play a vital role in sustainable management of shisham defoliators and can be effectively integrated into forest-based integrated pest management (IPM) strategies to promote low-input and environmentally benign forestry practices.

Keywords: *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Plecoptera reflexa*, defoliator, botanicals, larval mortality

Grain-protective properties of herbal plant oils against stored grain pest *Tribolium castaneum*

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Abstract: Post-harvest losses caused by stored grain pests pose a major threat to food security worldwide. Stored grain pests cause significant quantitative and qualitative losses during post-harvest storage, among which *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst), commonly known as the red flour beetle, is one of the most serious pests infesting stored grains and grain products. The reliance on synthetic insecticides for stored grain protection has raised serious concerns regarding environmental safety, insect resistance, and food contamination,

necessitating the development of sustainable alternatives. The present study evaluated the grain-protective efficacy of four herbal plant oils—castor (*Ricinus communis*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), nilgiri (*Eucalyptus globulus*), and sesame (*Sesamum indicum*)—against the major stored grain pest *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst). The oils were assessed under laboratory conditions for their insecticidal, repellent, and grain-protective activities at different concentrations. All tested oils significantly reduced adult survival and infestation compared to untreated controls, with garlic and nilgiri oils showing the highest insecticidal and repellent effects. Castor and sesame oils provided moderate but consistent protection by suppressing insect survival and infestation levels. The findings demonstrate that herbal plant oils possess promising grain-protective properties and can serve as safe, biodegradable, and sustainable pest management strategies which could enhance food safety and promote sustainable post-harvest pest control.

Keywords: Stored grains; *Tribolium castaneum*; Herbal plant oils; Grain protection; Botanical insecticides; Post-harvest pest management.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY AS A PATHWAY TO VIKSIT BHARAT : DRIVING SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS
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CH BALLURAM GODARA GOVT GIRLS COLLEGE, SRIGANGANAGAR (RAJ)

Abstract: The vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) emphasizes inclusive, sustainable and globally competitive economic growth, in which the textile industry plays a pivotal role. As one of India's oldest and most employment-intensive sectors, the textile industry contributes significantly to GDP, exports, rural livelihoods, and women's employment. This paper examines the textile industry as a strategic pathway for driving sustainable socioeconomic development while enhancing India's global competitiveness in the evolving international market.

The study highlights how the textile sector integrates traditional craftsmanship with modern technology, promoting balanced regional development and preserving cultural heritage. It analyses the industry's role in generating large-scale employment across the value chain—from agriculture and handlooms to organized manufacturing and technical textiles—thereby supporting inclusive growth and poverty reduction. Special emphasis is placed on the participation of women and marginalized communities, aligning with the social equity goals of Viksit Bharat.

Further, the paper explores sustainability initiatives such as eco-friendly fibers, circular economy practices, energy-efficient production and compliance with global environmental standards. Government policies, including Make in India, Atma-nirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, and export promotion strategies are evaluated for their impact on modernization, innovation, and global market integration. The findings suggest that with focused investment in skill development, infrastructure, research and development and sustainable practices, India's textile industry can emerge as a global leader. The paper concludes that the textile sector is not merely an economic contributor but a transformative force capable of driving holistic development, reinforcing India's global standing, and realizing the long-term vision of Viksit Bharat.

KEY WORDS: Viksit Bharat, Textile Industry, Sustainable Development, Socioeconomic Growth, Global, Competitiveness.

Decline Insect Diversity in Rajasthan's Desert Regions under Anthropogenic Pressure and Habitat Fragmentation

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The desert ecosystems of Rajasthan, especially the Thar Desert, host a wide variety of specialized insects. These insects are crucial for pollination, nutrient cycling, soil stability, and maintaining food webs. Recently, these delicate ecosystems have seen a significant drop in insect diversity. This decline is mostly due to increased human activities and the breaking up of habitats. Expanding agriculture, overgrazing, mining, urban development, and infrastructure growth have damaged habitats and divided the desert landscape into isolated patches. This fragmentation limits insect movement, lowers genetic exchange, and increases their vulnerability

to environmental stress. Many desert insect species have specific ecological needs. They rely on certain host plants and micro-habitats. When these habitats are disrupted or lost, combined with the heavy use of agrochemicals, insect populations have declined, leading to local extinctions. The decrease in insect diversity has serious ecological effects. It impairs pollination, changes nutrient cycling, and creates ecosystem instability, which threatens both desert biodiversity and human livelihoods. This study highlights the importance of sustainable land-use practices, connecting habitats, and focused conservation efforts to address the loss of insect diversity and protect the ecological balance of Rajasthan's desert regions.

Keywords- Insect diversity, Habitat fragmentation, Anthropogenic impacts, Thar Desert, Rajasthan.

Bioremediation: Green and clean future

Dr. Aastha Saini

Bioremediation is an environmentally sustainable technology which uses microorganisms to manage waste management and pollution. Industries play an important role in the growth and development of a country and for developing countries like India, industries are bread and butter. But industries come with continuous and unavoidable surplus hazardous waste, likely to cause danger to human health as well as environment (soil, air, water) when improperly treated, disposed off, transported or managed. Microorganisms are responsible for much of the natural degradation. The microorganisms involved as potential agents for the degradation of these industrial wastes are bacteria, fungi and some protozoans. The bacteria which can be beneficial in hazardous waste managements are-“extremophile” bacteria- ISA (isosaccharinic acid), *Aromatoleum aromaticum* strain EbN1-toluene or ethylbenzene, *Geobacter metallireducens*- iron-reducing, *Dechloromonas aromatica*-perchlorate-reducing, *Dehalococcoides ethenogenes* strain 195, *Dehalococcoides* sp. strain CBDB1, *Desulfitobacterium hafniense* strain Y51- halogenated hydrocarbons, *Desulfitobacterium chlororespirans*-chlorophenols and herbicide bromoxynil, *Arthrobacter* sp. strain R1-2-picoline, *Alcanivorax borkumensis*-petroleum or oil based pollutants, *Pseudomonas pseudoalcaligenes*, *Bacillus pumilus* and *Pseudomonas putida* - cynides. Some fungi has also role in degradation of wastes like, *Neurospora crassa*, *Gibberella zeae* and *Aspergillus nidulans*-cynide, *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*- trichlorophenol, polychlorinated Biphenyls dioxins and other halogenated aromatic compounds, *Anthracophyllum discolor* Sp4- xenobiotic degradation, *Rhodococcus wratislaviensis* - degradation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, *Saccobolus saccoboloides*-organic solid wastes. *Acineria uncinata*, *Vorticella convallaria*, *Vorticella microstoma*, *Opercularia coarctata* and *Aspidisca cicada*, are common protozoan species in waste degradation. Currently microorganisms are improved through selective breeding. Someday it could be possible to design microorganisms for specific waste streams or treatment tasks as they are more economical than other conventional technologies.

Oxidation of Chloramphenicol by N- chloro p-toluene sulphonamide in a basic medium using osmium tetroxide as a catalyst -An environment-friendly approach.

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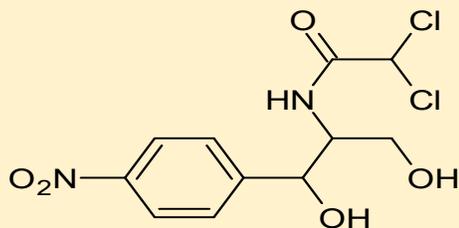
Oxidation of Chloramphenicol (CAP) by N- chloro p-toluene sulphonamide (Chloramine-T) in a basic medium using osmium (VIII) tetroxide as catalysed presents an interesting and environment-friendly approach to discourse the pollution problem associated with this broad-spectrum antibiotic.

Chloramphenicol (CAP), an amidol drug and broad-spectrum prototype antibiotic, in 1947 it was first isolated from *Streptomyces venezuelae*. Chloramphenicol is well-known for its capability to inhibit protein synthesis in eukaryotic cells, making it highly active against a wide range of gram-negative and gram-positive bacterial contaminations.

Chemically, Chloramphenicol is known as D-(-)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-dichloroacetamido-1,3-propanediol. The molecule shows four stereoisomers due to two chiral centres: D- D-erythro and L-erythro. Although the D-erythro isomer is much more biocompatible with the L-amino acids in proteins than the L-erythro isomer, it can effectively inhibit the creation of proteins and has a 98% bacteriostatic behaviour.

Chloramphenicol (CAP) antibiotics can accumulate in aquatic environments, affecting microbial communities and potentially entering the human body through food spread. This can cause high risk to both ecosystem and human well-being.

Chemical Structure of Chloramphenicol (CAP)



2,2-dichloro-N-[1,3-dihydroxy-1-(4-nitrophenyl)propan-2-yl] acetamide.

Transition metal catalysts play a vital role in the oxidation of chloramphenicol, and Ruthenium (Ru), Palladium (Pd), and Osmium (Os) are some of the metal catalysts used in the oxidation process.

Chloramphenicol is oxidized by chloramine-T in a high pH medium catalyzed by Osmium (VIII) in a pH above 10. Chloramine-T (N-chloro-p-toluene sulphonamide, CAT) is a highly soluble oxidizing agent and it is usually used in synthetic, analytical chemistry. Its reduction products are p-toluene sulphonamide and chloride ions as a two-electron transfer reagent. The reactivity of Chloramine-T is pH-dependent, which subsidizes the complexity of its reaction kinetics. Chloramphenicol can be selectively oxidised by Chloramine-T without significantly disturbing other wastewater components, particularly in a well-controlled reaction environment. The process of chloramine-T oxidizing Chloramphenicol in a basic media presents a viable and environmentally sustainable solution to the problem of antibiotic contamination. Through the optimisation of reaction conditions and appropriate waste management, this technique can efficiently break down Chloramphenicol, thereby modifying its environmental impact and improving the quality of water.

Keywords: Chloramphenicol, Chloramine-T, Oxidation, Osmium (VIII), Medium.

Empowering Future Generations: The transformative Power of Education

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Abstract: Education plays a transformative role in shaping individuals and societies, particularly in an era marked by rapid technological, social, and cultural change. “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.” Mandela (1990). The roots of Indian education are natural and nourished with the wisdom, politeness, light, harmony for the upliftment of the soul. This paper explores how Indian education empowers future generations by fostering critical thinking, creativity, and ethical awareness, with a special emphasis on the interconnected roles of language, literature, and innovative teaching learning practice. Language is presented as the foundation of education, enabling communication, knowledge transmission, and cultural continuity, while also equipping learners with the skills necessary for global engagement. Literature, as a vital component of education, nurtures empathy, imagination, and reflective thinking, allowing individuals to understand diverse human experiences and social realities. Together, language and literature strengthen cognitive development and cultural literacy, preparing learners to navigate complex future challenges. This study highlights education as a dynamic force that not only enhances employability and technological adaptability but also promotes social cohesion, inclusivity, and lifelong learning. By emphasizing language proficiency and literary understanding within educational frameworks in association with knowledge and practice of Life Skills and demonstrates how education can empower future generations to become informed, responsible, and innovative contributors to a rapidly evolving world.

Key words: Life Skills, Cultural Literacy, Social Cohesion, Global Engagement

Eco-Friendly Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells Based on Natural Dyes: A Comprehensive Review of Materials, Characterization, and Performance

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ABSTRACT: The escalating global demand for clean energy and the environmental consequences of fossil fuel use have intensified efforts to develop sustainable photovoltaic technologies. Dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) are attractive third-generation devices owing to their low fabrication cost, simple processing, optical transparency, and effective operation under diffuse light. This review critically examines eco-friendly DSSCs employing natural dyes extracted from renewable biomass sources such as pomegranate peel, hibiscus flowers, black grapes, spinach leaves, mangosteen peel, and other pigment-rich materials. Natural pigments including anthocyanins, chlorophylls, flavonoids, carotenoids, and betalains are assessed as sustainable alternatives to synthetic ruthenium-based sensitizers. The discussion integrates materials chemistry with device physics, emphasizing dye molecular structure, anchoring chemistry, adsorption behavior on mesoporous TiO₂ and

interfacial energetics. Key characterization techniques—UV–Visible spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and current–voltage (J–V) analysis are reviewed to elucidate light harvesting, morphology, charge transport, and recombination mechanisms. Comparative performance trends are summarized, highlighting the role of co-sensitization, pH-controlled extraction, surface modification, and electrolyte engineering in improving photocurrent and stability. While natural dye DSSCs typically exhibit lower efficiencies than synthetic counterparts, recent advances have demonstrated steady progress with power conversion efficiencies approaching ~4% under optimized conditions. Beyond efficiency, the environmental benefits of natural dyes biodegradability, low toxicity, renewable availability, and reduced carbon footprint are critically evaluated. This review consolidates current knowledge, identifies limitations related to stability and spectral coverage, and outlines future directions toward scalable, eco-friendly DSSC technologies.

Keywords: Dye-sensitized solar cells; Natural dyes; TiO₂ photoanode; Eco-friendly energy.

Portrayal of Gender Imbalance in the Writings of Jack Kerouac

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Abstract: This study analyses the representation of gender imbalance in Jack Kerouac's *On the Road* and *The Dharma Bums* through the theoretical framework of Laura Mulvey's concept of the male gaze. While both novels articulate the Beat Generation's ideals of freedom, mobility, and spiritual quest, they are structured around a male-cantered narrative perspective that privileges masculine desire and experience. Drawing on Mulvey's theory, this paper argues that women in these texts are predominantly positioned as objects of visual and erotic pleasure, existing within the narrative to support male self-discovery rather than as independent subjects. In *On the Road*, female characters are frequently depicted through fragmented, appearance-focused descriptions that reinforce their function as spectacles for the male gaze. Similarly, *The Dharma Bums* presents women as transient figures within the male protagonists' spiritual and intellectual journeys, limiting their narrative agency. By extending Mulvey's cinematic theory to literary discourse, this study reveals how Kerouac's prose sustains patriarchal modes of spectatorship and narrative control. The analysis exposes a critical contradiction within Beat countercultural ideology, demonstrating that its rejection of social norms fails to dismantle entrenched gender hierarchies. This research contributes to feminist literary criticism by reassessing Kerouac's major works through the lens of gendered visibility and power relations in mid-twentieth-century American literature.

Keywords: Male Gaze, Gender Imbalance, Feminist Literary Criticism, Beat Generation, Jack Kerouac, Patriarchy, Narrative Perspective, Representation of Women.

Education and Human development in an underdeveloped Bharat @ 2047

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Abstract: India in 2047 marks the centenary of independence and represents a national vision of becoming a developed nation. Even though India has made significant progress in some sectors but challenges related to education and human development still remain major obstacles, especially in marginalised region. People's choices, capabilities, healthcare and quality of life still face major defeat in our developing nation. Education is still considered as a tool of employment and not as a catalyst for complete human development. In *Viksit Bharat*, there is dire need of education and skill development by implementing National Education Policy 2020 in full spirit and promoting vocational and digital education. Various programs have been launched by the Government such as Samagra, Shiksha Abhiyan, Digital India and PM e-Vidya, mid-day meal scheme, skill India mission and many more. But regional and socio-economic inequalities, lack of awareness and participation, digital divide and inadequate monitoring, etc, are major challenges in implementing these goals. In this paper, I would like to discuss how education and human development are the twin pillars of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*. India can become a developed nation only when every citizen is educated, skilled, and empowered,

Key Words: Education, Human Development, Equality, skill, Empowerment.

The Arid Frontier: Dynamics, Anthropogenic Pressures, and Emerging Threats in Desert Ecology
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Abstract: Around one-third of the Earth's geographical area is made up of desert ecosystems, which are distinguished by intense solar radiation, extreme aridity, and specialized biological populations. Deserts are complex biomes characterized by "pulse-reserve" dynamics, where biological activity is fueled by sporadic and random precipitation episodes, despite the notion that they are arid landscapes. High endemism and distinctive physiological adaptations in xerophytic flora and specialist animals are found in these habitats. However, due to environmental change on a worldwide scale, desert ecology is today experiencing unprecedented problems.

This study examines the important current problems affecting desert stability. Even heat-tolerant species are being pushed past their physiological limits by climate change, which is also changing hydrological cycles and increasing thermal stress. Unsustainable land-use practices like overgrazing and deforestation are making desertification worse, which is deteriorating the periphery "drylands" and lowering their ability to sequester carbon. Additionally, anthropogenic encroachment—particularly through the rapid expansion of utility-scale solar energy infrastructure and large-scale mining for transition minerals—presents a paradox: although essential to the global green energy transition, these projects frequently result in habitat fragmentation, disruption of the soil crust, and the displacement of vulnerable species like the desert tortoise.

The critical need for integrated conservation measures that strike a balance between economic development, the preservation of desert biodiversity, and the maintenance of the delicate biological soil crusts that support arid-land productivity is highlighted in this study.

Keywords: desert ecosystems, Climate Change, Biodiversity, Habitat fragmentation, Anthropogenic pressure.

A STUDY ON DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF BANKING IN INDIA

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Abstract: The increasing demand for banking services that are accessible at any time and from any location in the contemporary financial landscape necessitates continuous innovation, robust security measures, and the capacity to meet the expectations of digitally proficient consumers. The shift from traditional banking practices to digital platforms, known as digital transformation, signifies a substantial change in how banks and financial institutions engage with and serve their clients. This study explores the significance of digitization in the Indian banking sector, emphasizing the necessity for digital adoption and delineating the challenges encountered in implementing digital banking solutions. By utilizing secondary data from academic studies, government reports, RBI publications, and official bank websites, the study demonstrates that digital banking has significantly reduced operational costs for banks. This reduction in expenses has enabled banks to offer services at lower fees while providing customers with higher interest rates on deposits. Consequently, banks have experienced increased profitability through enhanced operational efficiency. Furthermore, digital banking is pivotal in promoting financial inclusion by expanding access to banking services for underserved and remote populations, overcoming barriers related to geographic location and documentation requirements. Digital platforms also facilitate faster transaction processing and the provision of customized financial products, collectively empowering individuals with greater financial control. Ultimately, the integration of digital banking supports broader economic development by promoting inclusive growth and aiding the financial empowerment of diverse population segments. The advancement of digital banking is creating a more resilient banking infrastructure that can swiftly adapt to market changes and customer demands. The adoption of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and big data analytics further enhances banks' ability to offer personalized services, detect fraud, and streamline compliance processes. Sector faces challenges such as cybersecurity threats, digital literacy, and infrastructural disparities across regions, which require ongoing attention and strategic policy interventions.

Key Words: Financial Inclusion, Digital Banking, digitization, Fintech.

Women in Governance and Decision-Making: The Engine of India's Developmental State

Pawan Thakur

Abstract: Women's participation in governance is no longer a peripheral concern but lies at the heart of India's developmental transformation. As India positions itself as an emerging global power, the recognition of Stree Shakti as Rashtra Shakti has gained increasing national significance. This research article critically examines the role of women in governance and decision-making across multiple levels- local, state, and national- while situating it within India's socio-political context. Through historical analysis, theoretical frameworks, and contemporary case studies. The paper explores how women's leadership strengthens state capacity, deepens democracy, and accelerates human-centred development. The article also reviews constitutional reforms, especially the 73rd and 74th Amendments and the Women's Reservation Act of 2023, analysing their transformative impact on governance structures. With attention to persistent challenges, patriarchy, political tokenism, economic dependency, and institutional biases, the paper proposes pathways to enhance women's visibility, autonomy, and authority in public decision-making. The study concludes that women's leadership is not a symbolic representation but a structural requirement to build a socially just, inclusive, and development-driven India.

The Role of Social Reform in Achieving Inclusive Development @ Vision 2047

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Abstract: As India targets a \$30 trillion economy and "Viksit Bharat" (Developed India) status by 2047, the discourse often centers on GDP growth and infrastructure. The Indian economy is in good shape. This is an opportune moment to look beyond the immediate performance and raise the bar for what needs to be done in the future. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has outlined an aspirational goal for the country: India should strive to become a developed country, or Viksit Bharat, by 2047, the centenary year of India's independence. This goal is ambitious, but feasible, and will require hard work. The aim of Viksit Bharat is to not only build a developed economy but also a cohesive society. Economic growth will have to be inclusive in the sense that every citizen gets a fair opportunity to improve his or her daily life. The basics of a good life such as access to quality education, healthcare, and infrastructure will have to be within reach of every Indian. The country will have to continue to make strides in technology, especially the digital infrastructure that it is pioneering. Economic activity will have to be sustainable and resilient given the reality of climate change. Yet, underlying all these changes is the absolute need for rapid economic growth. However, this paper argues that economic expansion without systemic social reform is unsustainable. True inclusive growth requires a paradigm shift in human capital, gender parity, and digital equity. By analyzing current socio-economic gaps—such as the 17.2% gender literacy gap and the urban-rural divide—this paper outlines a roadmap where social reforms act as the primary catalyst for long-term economic resilience. Inclusive development should be the target to achieve. The hindrances like gender inequality, income equality, regional disparities, poverty etc., need to be addressed efficiently and should be given more momentum. Government is already working in this direction and has taken several steps such as reforming governance, setting up new performance benchmarks, creating innovative partnerships and transforming the lives of people by implementing effective policies. These measures along with innovative partnerships at national and international level will definitely lead to the development of human capital, its progress indices and the position of India at global level. So, the need of the hour is frame and implement policies effectively as a step towards achievement of goal of inclusiveness which can ensure equal access to the opportunities "Social reforms fix the unfair rules of society so that everyone has a chance to grow. This turns a country's wealth into something that everyone can share, making progress fair for all."

Key word: Social Reforms, Inclusive Development, Economic Development.

Issues of Cyber Security & AI in Developing India Digital ethics and Data Sovereignty Challenges in Future Prospect

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Abstract: A preliminary review of these factors suggests that computer network vulnerabilities are an increasingly serious business problem but that their threat to national security is overstated. Modern industrial societies are more robust than they appear at first glance. Critical infrastructures, especially in large

market economies are more distributed, diverse, redundant and self-healing than a cursory assessment may suggest, rendering them less vulnerable to attack. In all cases, cyber attacks are less effective and less disruptive than physical attacks. Their only advantage is that they are cheaper and easier to carry out than a physical attack.

Terrorists or foreign militaries may well launch cyber attacks, but they are likely to be disappointed in the effect. Nations are more robust than the early analysts of cyber-terrorism and cyber-warfare give them credit for and cyber attacks are less damaging than physical attacks. Digital Pearl Harbors are unlikely. Infrastructure systems, because they have to deal with failure on a routine basis are also more flexible and responsive in restoring service than early analysts realized. Cyber attacks, unless accompanied by a simultaneous physical attack that achieves physical damage, are short lived and ineffective. However, if the risks of cyber-terrorism and cyber-war are overstated, the risk of espionage and cyber crime may be not be fully appreciated by many observers.

Key Words: Cyber Terrorism- Why Computer Attacks are Successful, Vulnerabilities Persist, Possible Effects of Cyber Attack, Capabilities for Cyber Attack, Terrorist-Sponsoring Nations, Possible Links Between Hackers and Terrorists, National Strategy to Secure Cyberspace, Terrorist Tactics.

Geographical Indications as Brands: Market Reality of GI Products in Rajasthan (3500 Words)
Dr. Belur O Baxi, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Business Administration, GLS University, Ahmedabad.

Abstract: Geographical Indication (GI) tags are increasingly positioned as strategic instruments for branding, market differentiation, and regional economic development. Rajasthan, with its wide range of GI-tagged handicrafts, textiles, food, agricultural, and natural products, holds significant potential to leverage GI status as a marketing advantage. However, the commercial performance of many GI-tagged products remains limited despite formal registration. This study examines the key marketing-related constraints affecting the effectiveness of GI tags in Rajasthan.

Adopting a descriptive and exploratory research design, the study relies on secondary data sources, including official GI registry records, government publications, and existing academic literature. The analysis is conducted using content analysis and thematic analysis, enabling systematic identification of marketing bottlenecks. The findings reveal critical challenges such as the absence of integrated branding and promotion strategies, weak coordination between policymakers and market institutions, limited marketing and digital capabilities among producers, inadequate enforcement against misuse of GI names, and restricted access to organised retail and export channels.

The study highlights that GI registration alone is insufficient to generate market success unless supported by coherent branding frameworks, institutional convergence, producer capacity building, and effective governance mechanisms. By shifting the focus from GI registration to GI commercialisation, the research contributes to the marketing literature on Geographical Indications and offers insights for policymakers and market institutions aiming to enhance the economic and branding value of GI-tagged products.

Keywords: Geographical Indications, GI Marketing, Branding Strategy, Institutional Support, Market Access

A Comparative Study of Atmospheric Black Carbon Aerosols over Thar Desert: Jaisalmer
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Assistant Professor of Chemistry, MLS Government Girls College Jaisalmer

Abstract: To investigate the Monthly mean variability on average BC mass concentration, the individual day values are grouped into 24 hourly, Sun light hours, night hours and complete average day to day changes in the 24 hours average BC values. Sun light hours BC values and Night Hours BC level variation along with mean monthly BC aerosols levels for the complete study period from March, 2009 to Feb., 2014. Average monthly BC aerosols magnitudes are illustrated that during entire study period of BC observation, a large day to day BC aerosols variations in their 24 hourly average, Sun light hours along with, night time

hours values occur within ranges of 0.12 to 12.16 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, 0.95 to 14.29 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ and 0.12 to 16.87 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, respectively. Their annual mean values of above study period as well as Annual BC behaviors clearly reveal peak during December and January (~6.5 to 10 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$), a gradual decline to the annual lowest (~0.7 to 1.8 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) attained during May through September months (summer and monsoon) with a maximum to minimum monthly BC values ratio of >6. The overall combined annual long term means BC level value of five-year period at Jaisalmer is $2.3 \pm 1.9 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ for whole day mean BC levels.

Keywords: Black Carbon Aerosols, Thar Desert, Hot spot area.

Cybersecurity Challenges and Artificial Intelligence in Developing India Author: Dr. Asha Choudhary

Abstract: India's rapid digital transformation—driven by widespread internet penetration, mobile technologies, and the adoption of e-governance—has positioned cybersecurity as a critical national concern. As developing India increasingly integrates Artificial Intelligence (AI) across sectors such as finance, healthcare, education, and public administration, the cyber threat landscape has expanded in both scale and sophistication. AI-enabled systems offer significant advantages in threat detection, predictive analytics, and automated incident response; however, they also introduce new vulnerabilities, including algorithmic bias, data poisoning, model theft, and adversarial attacks. Developing economies like India face unique constraints such as limited cybersecurity infrastructure, skills shortages, uneven regulatory enforcement, and high dependence on third-party digital services. Moreover, the rapid growth of digital public infrastructure and startups amplifies risks related to data privacy, critical infrastructure protection, and cybercrime. This abstract examines the dual role of AI as both a tool for strengthening cybersecurity and a vector for emerging threats in the Indian context. It emphasizes the need for a holistic approach encompassing robust legal frameworks, capacity building, indigenous technology development, ethical AI governance, and public-private collaboration. Addressing these challenges is essential for ensuring digital trust, economic resilience, and inclusive growth in developing India.

Keywords: Cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence, Developing India, Digital Governance, Data Privacy, Cyber Threats.

Assessing Ecological Risk in Thar Desert: Indicators, Impacts, and Responses

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Dr. Soyhunlo Sebu, Assistant Professor,

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Abstract: Desert ecosystems are increasingly exposed to compounded ecological risks driven by climate variability and human pressures. This study assesses ecological risk in Indian hot deserts, with particular emphasis on western Rajasthan, by synthesizing multi-source evidence from remote sensing datasets, geospatial desertification assessments, land degradation vulnerability analyses, and regional climate risk studies. Key indicators—including Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) trends, land degradation status, dune dynamics, soil moisture stress, and anthropogenic land-use change—reveal persistent negative impacts such as declining vegetation productivity, expansion of degraded and desertified land, increased wind erosion, and heightened sensitivity to extreme heat and rainfall variability. Canal irrigation expansion and infrastructure development have produced mixed outcomes, simultaneously supporting localized greening while accelerating secondary salinization and land instability in fragile zones.

Despite these risks, the assessment highlights the role of proactive government responses. National and state-led initiatives on desertification status mapping, land degradation neutrality, watershed development, afforestation, renewable energy deployment with environmental safeguards, and climate risk assessment frameworks have contributed to localized land restoration and improved monitoring capacity. Time-series

satellite observations indicate stabilization or partial recovery in selected areas where integrated land and water management practices are implemented. Future resilience depends on scaling data-driven desert management, aligning renewable energy and irrigation planning with ecological thresholds, and strengthening adaptive governance under projected climate warming. The findings underscore that ecological risk in deserts is not static but policy-responsive, and that targeted, science-based interventions can mitigate degradation while supporting sustainable development.

Keywords: Desertification; Ecological risk assessment; Remote sensing; Land degradation vulnerability.

Heat, Scarcity, and Well-Being: Psychogeographic Insights into Public Spaces and Mental Health in Arid Rajasthan

*** Dr. Madhumita Hussain, Associate Professor, P.G. Department of Geography**

****Dr. Asha Sharma, Associate Professor and Head P.G. Department of Psychology
Sophia College, Ajmer**

Abstract: The desert inhabitants of Rajasthan are living in extremely hard circumstances. In 24 districts, groundwater dries up, temperatures rise over 50°C, and people only receive 700 m³ of water a year, which isn't enough to drink or cultivate. This awful fact changes how individuals live, feel, and think. Psychogeography may help us comprehend this: when you have to work hard to keep alive, you don't have much time to relax, be creative, or establish friends. People in locations like Jaisalmer and Barmer are exhausted and lonely. They miss how pleasant it feels to be around other people. The stats convey a clear tale. The IHBAS poll in five areas in 2022 reported that 60% of individuals indicated they were nervous or sad. This is two times higher than in locations with warmer temperatures. Women have it the hardest since they have to obtain water every day and there aren't many safe places for them to breathe. They are three times as stressed than males. In 45% of instances, children exhibit evidence of trauma (Save the Children, 2021). 67% of senior individuals report they are constantly alone (Help Age, 2020). Not many locations are open to the public. According to the WHO, each individual requires 9 m², yet we only have 1.2 to 2.8 m² (IIHS, 2023). But everything might change. This initiative looks at public spaces as locations where individuals may grow better, meet new people, and make their community stronger. ISET reports that 89% of public locations in parched Rajasthan don't have any shade and 93% don't have any water features. People utilize it four times as much. Indigenous arts and water-smart designs provide women 28% to 35% more authority, make people 6.1 points less sad, and strengthen connections in the community by 18% (DDP, 2023; Khamir, 2021–2023). The score for depression drops by 5.2 points (CEPT, 2022). We utilized AI and GIS mapping to locate regions that require support, such as when the temperature rises to 24°C and where 71% of the vulnerable individuals are women, children, and the elderly. AI estimates (78% to 82% accurate, IIHS-IIT 2023) say that smart, adaptable designs will attract 31% to 47% more visitors. Healthcare costs ₹180–250 per person per year (GCA, 2023), which is a 4.2:1 return on investment. These regions also save a lot of money. This design envisions the public areas in Rajasthan's deserts as more than simply places to live. You may be strong when the weather changes, be courteous, and search for justice.

Keywords: Psychogeography, Well-Being, Public Spaces, Mental Health, Adaptable.

Artificial Intelligence and Law: Pathways to Sustainable Social Transformation in India **Dinesh Verma**

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Abstract: The explosive growth of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) field is gradually changing the legal world all over the planet, and the resultant new ways of working come along with the benefits of being more efficient, accessible, and fair to the public. Even though the Indian legal system has been plagued with problems such as the piling up of cases, difficulty in getting justice, slow working of the courts, and a shortage of funds, it is still possible for AI to play its role as a great change agent for social transformation that will be able to last. This paper mainly discusses the interface between AI and law in India and the AI-based technologies that can provide support to the court administration, access to justice, legal research, and dispute resolution processes. The paper also examines the advantages and disadvantages of AI integration with the judiciary from different viewpoints – legal, ethical, and constitutional. Among these viewpoints, AI is already being overseen more and more through such matters as openness, responsibility, data privacy, and bias in algorithms. Moreover, it is a reality that AI is already a major contributor to governance, which will be described by these authors as inclusive and just, since the technology can share the knowledge of law with many and thus empower their

involvement. The present research suggests that AI has the potential to be a powerful driver of lasting societal change if the conditions are right regarding regulations and controls, on the other hand, there is still the necessity for stringent regulations, ethical standards and human oversight that will facilitate AI's application. The paper wraps up with a recommendation of certain policies that would, according to their reasoning, facilitate the responsible implementation of artificial intelligence in the judicial system of India and at the same time not only eliminate technological bias but even more so ensure adherence to constitutional values and the final objective of social justice.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Law and Social Transformation, Access to Justice, Legal Technology in India, Sustainable Development and Governance.

“Industrialization and Entrepreneurship: Issue and Prospects”

Dr. Yogesh Kumar Sharma, Assistant Professor, Business Administration, Ch. BRG Government Girls College, Sri Ganganagar (Raj.)

Abstract: Industrialization and entrepreneurship are widely recognized as fundamental drivers of economic development, particularly in developing and emerging economies. Industrialization strengthens the productive capacity of an economy by promoting large-scale production, technological advancement, and structural transformation, while entrepreneurship stimulates innovation, risk-taking, and efficient utilization of resources. The interaction between industrialization and entrepreneurship significantly influences employment generation, income growth, and overall industrial progress. However, the process of industrial and entrepreneurial development is often constrained by several structural, financial, and institutional challenges.

This research paper aims to examine the major issues and prospects associated with industrialization and entrepreneurship. Key issues discussed include inadequate infrastructure, limited access to finance, technological obsolescence, and shortage of skilled manpower, regulatory bottlenecks, and market competition. These challenges particularly affect micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which play a vital role in industrial expansion and entrepreneurial development. The paper also highlights the impact of globalization and digital transformation on industrial entrepreneurship, presenting both opportunities and risks for emerging enterprises.

The study is primarily based on secondary data collected from government publications, research articles, policy reports, and official statistical sources. The analysis emphasizes the importance of supportive government policies, effective industrial strategies, entrepreneurship development programmes, and institutional support mechanisms in overcoming existing challenges. Furthermore, the prospects for industrial and entrepreneurial growth are strengthened by initiatives related to skill development, start-up promotion, technological innovation, and sustainable industrial practices.

The paper concludes that industrialization and entrepreneurship, when supported by a favourable business environment and inclusive policy framework, can significantly contribute to long-term economic growth, employment creation, and balanced regional development. Addressing existing issues while leveraging emerging opportunities is essential for ensuring sustainable industrial and entrepreneurial development.

Keywords: Industrialization, Entrepreneurship Development, Industrial Growth, MSMEs.

Education Reform And Human Development

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Abstract: Education reform plays a critical role in advancing human development by enhancing individuals' capabilities, skills, and opportunities for social and economic participation. Effective education reforms focus on improving access, equity, quality, and relevance of learning systems to meet the demands of a rapidly changing world. By aligning curricula with labor market needs, promoting inclusive education, integrating technology, and strengthening teacher training, education reforms contribute to higher productivity, reduced poverty, and improved social cohesion. Moreover, education empowers individuals with critical thinking, creativity, and lifelong learning skills essential for sustainable development. This abstract highlights the interconnection between education reform and human development, emphasizing that well-designed educational policies are fundamental to building resilient societies and fostering inclusive growth.

Empowering Women through Higher Education in Rajasthan: Issues and Opportunities

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Abstract: Higher education plays a pivotal role in empowering women by enhancing their knowledge, skills, economic independence, and social status. In Rajasthan, a state marked by deep-rooted socio-cultural traditions and regional disparities, women's access to higher education has emerged as both a critical challenge and a significant opportunity for inclusive development. This paper examines the role of higher education in women's empowerment in Rajasthan, with a focus on key issues such as gender disparity, socio-economic barriers, early marriage, limited institutional access in rural areas, and digital divide.

The study also highlights emerging opportunities including government initiatives, expansion of higher educational institutions, scholarship schemes, digital learning platforms, and increasing social awareness regarding girls' education. Higher education not only improves women's employability and economic participation but also strengthens their decision-making capacity, leadership qualities, and awareness of rights, thereby contributing to broader social transformation.

The paper concludes that empowering women through higher education is essential for achieving gender equality and sustainable development in Rajasthan. Addressing structural challenges through policy interventions, institutional support, and community participation can significantly enhance women's participation in higher education. The study is expected to be useful for policymakers, academicians, and researchers concerned with gender studies, education, and regional development.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Higher Education, Gender Equality, Rajasthan, Socio-economic Development.

From Digital Distraction to Social Capital: Repurposing Social Media for Family-Led Sustainable Development in India @2047

Umanath Singh

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Abstract: As India marches toward the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047, the family unit remains the bedrock of its socio-economic stability. However, the rapid proliferation of digital platforms has introduced a paradox. While enhancing global connectivity, it has often led to 'digital distraction' and the fragmentation of traditional family values. This paper, rooted in my PhD topic- 'Impact of Social Media on Family Values: A Study', transitions from a problem-centric analysis to a solution-oriented pathway for sustainable development.

The study argues that social media must be repurposed from a tool of passive consumption into a catalyst for Social Capital. By integrating primary data on changing familial interactions, the research identifies three transformative pathways for 2047. First, the Socio-Economic Pathway explores how family-led digital entrepreneurship can drive inclusive growth. Second, the Linguistic Pathway demonstrates social media's potential to preserve vernacular heritage and transmit intergenerational values, ensuring that technological progress does not lead to cultural erosion. Third, the Scientific Pathway proposes a framework for 'Value-Based Algorithmic Ethics' to safeguard mental well-being and domestic cohesion of the Indian society.

The findings suggest that treating social media as Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for households in India could enable more effective leverage of the 'Demographic Dividend'. The paper concludes that the sustainable transformation of India @2047 depends not only on technological adoption but also on the strategic re-bonding of the Indian family in the digital age. It provides policy recommendations for 'Family-Centric Digital Literacy' to ensure that the impact of social media shifts from eroding values to fortifying India's social fabric.

Keywords: Social Media, Family Values, Social Capital, Viksit Bharat 2047, Sustainable Development, Digital Public Infrastructure

Family, Marriage and Changing Social Values: A Sociological Study of Contemporary Indian Society

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Abstract: Family and marriage are among the most enduring social institutions in Indian society, deeply rooted in cultural traditions, religious norms, and collective values. However, rapid socio-economic transformations brought about by modernization, urbanization, globalization, technological advancement, and increasing educational opportunities have significantly altered the structure and functioning of these institutions. This paper examines the changing patterns of family and marriage in contemporary India and analyzes how evolving social values are reshaping interpersonal relationships, gender roles, authority structures, and social expectations. Using a sociological perspective, the study explores shifts from joint to nuclear families, delayed marriages, increasing acceptance of inter-caste and inter-religious unions, changing marital expectations, and the growing emphasis on individual choice. The paper highlights the coexistence of traditional norms and modern values and discusses the implications of these changes for social stability and cohesion.

Keywords: Family, Marriage, Social Change, Modernization, Gender Roles, Indian.

A Study Adoption of Innovative of Digital Banking System in Economy with SWOT Analysis

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DR MUKESH SANKHLA, Professor, Department of ABST,
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ABSTRACT: The banking industry faces significant challenges as a result of shifting customer expectations, technological disruptions, and economic uncertainty, but it also benefits from its long history of resilience, extensive service offerings, and global reach. Banks need to address weaknesses like cyber-security risks and the demand for digital innovation while leveraging their inherent strengths, such as trusted brand awareness and broad networks, to navigate this complicated market. The banking sector, which links people who save and borrow and enables money transactions through several institutions, is the foundation of the country's economy. It is defined as continuous evolution caused by changes in consumer demands, alterations to laws, and technological advancements. The industry tries to improve its customer satisfaction, service, efficiency, and risk management in an age of competition and fluctuating economic conditions.

Key Words: Backdrop, Methodology, Role, Finding and Future.

Geopolitics and Its Impact on Global Trade Networks

Mr. kailash Chand Koli

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Abstract: Geopolitics plays a pivotal role in shaping global trade networks by influencing the flow of goods, capital, technology, and energy across borders. Power rivalries, strategic alliances, regional conflicts, and shifting foreign policies increasingly determine trade patterns alongside traditional economic factors such as comparative advantage and market demand. This abstract examines how geopolitical dynamics—such as trade wars, sanctions, security alliances, and the rise of multipolarity—restructure global supply chains and alter trade dependencies. Recent developments, including heightened U.S.–China competition, regionalization of trade, and disruptions caused by conflicts and political instability, have accelerated the fragmentation of previously integrated global markets. As states prioritize national security, resilience, and strategic autonomy, trade networks are becoming more diversified but also more politicized. These changes have significant implications for global economic growth, developing economies, and multinational firms, particularly in terms of supply chain risk, investment decisions, and access to critical resources. Understanding the intersection of geopolitics and global trade is therefore essential for policymakers and businesses seeking to navigate an increasingly uncertain and strategically driven international economic environment.

HISTORICAL PATHWAYS OF MODERN INDIA

Dr. Ravi Prakash Patel

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Abstract: India, popular and largest democratic country in the world. India always in fear of adverse situation beside, adverse situation, India is winning and changing the situation through applying many discipline

activities to grow economically, social equity, environmental sustainability and a well-arranged active governance. Today's India bearing its many activities like upi, road transportation system, modern railway facility, increasing exports through making treatise for trading in rupees system.

From this happenings, India are becoming strong without paucity of dollars. India are focusing on sustainability of energy sources like wind energy, water energy, solar energy, atomic energy. These are the reproducible energy sources. In this research paper, searching for many ideas for progressing of modern India: technological innovation, education reform like nep 2020, through sharing these above ideas among people.

KEYWORDS: modern pathways 2020, reformative education, upi, and many fears like poverty etc.

Impacts of Changing Environment on Agricultural Practices in Jaisalmer (Raj.), India.

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Abstract: Jaisalmer district, located in the western part of Rajasthan within the Thar Desert, represents one of the most environmentally constrained agricultural regions of India. The agricultural system of Jaisalmer is profoundly influenced by extreme aridity, low and erratic rainfall, high temperatures, sandy soils, and frequent drought conditions. Average annual rainfall is typically less than 200 mm and is highly variable, leading to heavy dependence on monsoon precipitation and limited groundwater resources. Soils are predominantly sandy with low organic matter, poor water-holding capacity, and high susceptibility to wind erosion, which collectively restrict crop productivity.

Environmental conditions largely determine cropping patterns in the region, favoring drought-tolerant and short-duration crops such as pearl millet, moth bean, cluster bean, and sesame. Livestock-based agriculture, particularly sheep, goat, and camel rearing, plays a crucial role in sustaining rural livelihoods due to limited crop reliability. However, rising temperatures, increasing frequency of heatwaves, and shifting rainfall patterns associated with climate change have further intensified agricultural vulnerability. These changes contribute to declining soil fertility, increased evapotranspiration losses, and greater risk of crop failure.

Despite these challenges, adaptive practices such as rainwater harvesting, traditional water conservation structures, use of indigenous crop varieties, and the introduction of canal irrigation in select areas have shown potential in improving agricultural resilience. Understanding the interaction between environmental factors and agricultural practices in Jaisalmer is essential for developing sustainable, climate-resilient strategies. This study highlights the critical need for integrated land and water management, climate-smart agriculture, and policy interventions to ensure long-term agricultural sustainability in arid desert ecosystems like Jaisalmer.

Keywords: Agriculture, Conservation, Livestock, Thar Desert, Water management.

Integrating Climate Change into Forestry

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Abstract: Climate change is increasingly affecting forest ecosystems, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions such as Rajasthan, India, where climatic variability, land degradation, and water scarcity pose serious challenges to sustainable development. Forests play a critical role in providing ecosystem services that support climate change adaptation and mitigation, including the regulation of soil erosion, prevention of landslides, and stabilization of hydrological cycles. These functions are especially important for protecting infrastructure, settlements, and hydroelectric projects in vulnerable landscapes.

This paper examines the integration of climate change considerations into forestry practices in Rajasthan, emphasizing the role of forests in reducing flood risks, conserving dry-season water flows, and enhancing watershed stability. Climate-resilient forest management contributes significantly to minimizing the impacts of extreme weather events while sustaining essential ecosystem services. In addition, forests in the region provide timber and a wide range of non-timber forest products that support local livelihoods, food security, traditional knowledge systems, and community health.

The study highlights the importance of climate-smart forestry approaches, including adaptive management, conservation of forest cover, and community participation, to address the challenges posed by climate change. Integrating climate change into forestry policies and planning frameworks is essential for strengthening

ecological resilience and ensuring long-term socio-economic sustainability in Rajasthan. The findings underscore that climate-responsive forestry is a vital component of sustainable environmental management and climate-resilient development strategies at both regional and global levels.

Keywords: Climate Change, Forestry, Rajasthan, Ecosystem Services, Infrastructure, Non-Timber Forest Products.

“Developed India @2047: A Literary Perspective”

**Prof. Cheena Puri, Professor in English
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Abstract: The vision of *Developed India @2047* marks India’s collective goal of achieving comprehensive development by the centenary of its independence. While economic growth, technological innovation, and infrastructure development are essential to this vision, literature plays a significant yet often understated role in shaping a nation’s intellectual and moral foundation. This paper examines the relationship between Indian literature and the idea of a developed India.

Indian literature, written in diverse languages and forms, has continuously reflected social realities and national aspirations. From freedom movement writings that fostered patriotism and unity to contemporary literary works addressing issues such as social justice, environmental sustainability, gender equality, and digital transformation, literature has contributed to shaping informed and responsible citizens. It encourages critical thinking, ethical awareness, and empathy—qualities necessary for inclusive and sustainable development.

Furthermore, literature preserves cultural heritage while also adapting to changing times through modern and digital narratives. By giving voice to marginalized communities and engaging with emerging challenges, literature supports democratic values and social harmony. The study highlights that a truly developed India must balance material progress with human values, and literature remains a vital force in nurturing this balance. Thus, literature significantly contributes to realizing the vision of *Developed India @2047*.

Keywords: Developed India @2047, Indian Literature, Nation Building, Cultural Identity, Social Development, Human Values.

Synthesis and In-Vitro Antimicrobial and Antifungal Assessment of Novel Thiazolidinone Analogues

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Abstract: The increasing prevalence of resistance among microbial pathogens has created an urgent demand for new therapeutic agents with improved efficacy. In the present work, a set of novel thiazolidinone analogues was synthesized through a convenient and reliable synthetic protocol. The obtained compounds were purified and confirmed by physicochemical and spectroscopic characterization techniques. The in-vitro antimicrobial and antifungal activities of the synthesized derivatives were examined against selected bacterial and fungal strains using standard screening methods. The biological evaluation revealed that several compounds displayed notable inhibitory effects against both bacteria and fungi, suggesting that substitution patterns on the thiazolidinone framework significantly influence biological activity. These findings indicate that thiazolidinone analogues possess promising antimicrobial potential and may serve as valuable lead structures for the development of new antimicrobial and antifungal agents.

Keywords: Thiazolidinone analogues; heterocyclic compounds; antimicrobial activity; antifungal activity; in-vitro evaluation; drug resistance; structure–activity relationship.

Vision 2047: Political, Institutional, and Diplomatic Strategies for India’s Next Century

Dr. Neena Jain

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Abstract

India is approaching 2047, the centenary of its independence, presenting a unique opportunity to consolidate its democratic institutions, strengthen governance, and enhance its global standing. Achieving this vision requires a strategic integration of political, institutional, and diplomatic measures to address domestic challenges while projecting India’s influence internationally. This

paper examines the pathways India must adopt to ensure democratic resilience, institutional efficiency, and proactive foreign engagement. It analyzes trends in political reforms, such as electoral transparency, participatory governance, and decentralization; institutional development, including judicial modernization, bureaucratic capacity building, and regulatory frameworks for emerging sectors; and diplomatic strategies that combine economic engagement, soft power projection, and regional leadership. The study identifies key challenges, including regional inequalities, governance gaps, and evolving global geopolitical pressures, while highlighting opportunities for leveraging India's demographic dividend, technological advancements, and strategic partnerships. Policy recommendations emphasize digital governance, capacity building, cooperative institutional reforms, and proactive diplomacy to align domestic development with international objectives. By integrating political, institutional, and diplomatic strategies, India can emerge as a stable, prosperous, and globally respected nation by 2047, achieving its vision of centenary independence as a model of democratic resilience, inclusive growth, and international leadership.

Keywords: India 2047, Political Strategy, Governance, Institutional Reforms, Diplomacy

Developed India @2047: An attempt to dwell upon the role of Free Trade Agreements (FTA's) in making Bharat a developed country.

T. Mahender seervi, Associated with Department of Economics, D.R. Bhimrao Ambedkar government P.G. college, Bilara)

ABSTRACT: As per recent World Bank report India surpassed Japan to become fourth largest economy with GDP valued around \$4.3 trillion. And also targeting to become third largest by 2030. With the aim to become Viksit Bharat by 2047 it should grow at 8%(real GDP) for two decades. With this targets and considering present geo political dimensions, external risk and uncertainty in international trade due to Trump tariffs and volatile currency markets. With Strong domestic demand, benign inflation and prudent macroeconomic policies this Paper helps to analyses how Free trade agreements (FTA's) taking external trade as important component of Indian economy will help Bharat to reach it's goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047. This Paper is also an attempt to analyzing recent agreements like India -U.K. Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), India -Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA) which will help external component in gross domestic product which ultimately will help in reaching our goal of Viksit Bharat. As a way forward this Paper also help in analyzing how the upcoming FTA's will be a big boost to the external sector.

Key words: Viksit Bharat, Free trade agreements (FTA's), External sector, Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

“Gender Inequality and Social Justice”

Mugdha Singh

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Abstract: Gender justice is a myth for most of the Indian women. Gender based discrimination represents the ugly face of Indian Society. The term gender is applied to the cultural aspects of male and feminine roles. These cultural aspects become the basis for masculine and feminine roles. The Indian Constitution is a women-friendly document. Fight for Justice by female or cry for gender equality is not the fight against men. It is the fight against old traditions that have chained them. Most of the sex equality laws are centered on employment and workplace. Even after the advancement of modernization, the human nature remains the same. Neither the extreme, cruel punishment stopped the crime against women nor has leniency in imposing punishment decreased the crime rate. This paper highlights the plight of women in Indian society and reflects the challenges encountered by them. Historical practices such as Sati, Jauhar, Purdah, Devdasis, and Child Marriage are a few traditions reflective of gender imbalance in the Indian society. Though these practices are largely unused, now due to legal reforms, the essence of dysfunctional gender equality still is uncontrolled and expressed today through Trafficking, Domestic Violence, Dowry Deaths, Female infanticide, Female foeticide, Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment at Work Place. Because these evils are so deep-rooted that it can be weeded out only if we attack it at the roots. But the men of the Indian society are still fighting for gender neutral laws.

Keywords: Gender inequality, Social justice, Discrimination against women, Cultural traditions

Education and Skill Development : A Pathway to Viksit Bharat @2047

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ABSTRACT: India's vision for Viksit Bharat@2047 outlines an ambitious goal of becoming a fully developed nation by its centenary of independence. Central to achieving this vision is robust education and skill development sectors, which play significant role in fostering economic growth, social equity, and technological advancement. Present research is based on the sub-theme of Strengthening Education and Skill Development within the broader Viksit Bharat@2047 framework, highlighting the challenges in India's education system, including outdated curricula, disparities in access, and a disconnect between industry needs and academic training. The article examines government initiatives such as the Skill India Mission and programs while comparing India's progress with global standards in education and skill development. It identifies key areas for reform, such as enhancing digital literacy, improving teacher quality, and fostering industry-academia linkages. The paper concludes by proposing strategic policy interventions and public-private partnerships to bridge existing gaps and align India's education system with global demands. Implementing these changes is vital for building an education system that provides importance and opportunity for all, ultimately driving greater social mobility and reducing inequalities, ensuring that India's workforce is equipped to meet future challenges and contribute to the nation's growth by 2047.

RECONCILED METHODS OF MELISSOPALYNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT: Pollen analysis of honey, or melissopalynology, is of great importance for quality control. Honey always includes numerous pollen grains (mainly from the plant species foraged by honey bees) and honeydew elements (like wax tubes, algae and fungal spores) that altogether provide a good fingerprint of the environment where the honey comes from. Pollen analysis can therefore be useful to determine and control the geographical and botanical origin of honeys even if sensory and physico-chemical analyses are also needed for a correct diagnosis of botanical origin. Moreover, pollen analysis provides some important information about honey extraction and filtration, fermentation, some kinds of adulteration and hygienic aspects such as contamination with mineral dust, soot, or starch grains.

Melissopalynology was an early branch of palynology (study of pollen and spores): the first work on the microscopy of honey dates back to the end of the XIXth century, and the studies carried out and contributed to build the scientific basis of this analytical technique. A method of melissopalynology was elaborated and proposed by the International Commission for Bee Botany (ICBB). Even if this method has shortcomings and others have been proposed since to improve the accuracy of the analysis, both for the identification of pollen types and for the precision of the respective concentration values in most European laboratories involved in routine honey analyses and it is considered adequate for the practical purpose of verifying if the pollen spectrum complies with the declared botanical and geographical origin of a honey sample.

BUTTERFLY DIVERSITY AS A BIO-INDICATOR OF ECOLOGICAL HEALTH IN JODHPUR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

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Rashmi Sharma, Professor (Zoology) S.P.C. Govt. College Ajmer (Rajasthan)

Abstract: Butterflies (Order: Lepidoptera) are commonly regarded as good bio-indicators of environmental quality due to their sensitivity to habitat change, climate fluctuation, and human perturbations. The current study assesses butterfly diversity as a bio-indicator of ecological health in Jodhpur District, Rajasthan, an arid region of the Thar Desert undergoing fast land-use change and environmental stress. Systematic field surveys were carried out throughout several habitat types, including desert scrub, agricultural fields, wetlands, and semi-urban areas, utilizing line transect technique. Butterfly populations' species richness, abundance, and seasonal change were monitored to measure habitat quality and ecological integrity. The findings found

significant differences in butterfly diversity across habitats. Higher vegetation cover, availability of natural host plants, and water supplies all contributed to greater species richness, but disturbed and fragmented habitats showed lower diversity, indicating ecological degradation. Seasonal research revealed that butterfly activity peaked during the post-monsoon and early winter periods, highlighting the impact of climate on butterfly dispersion in arid areas. The research indicates that the diversity of butterflies is an effective bio-indicator for assessing the ecological health of desert environments. Protecting natural habitats, encouraging sustainable land-use practices, and restoring habitats are crucial for preserving ecological equilibrium in Jodhpur District. The results offer foundational data for monitoring biodiversity and advocate for the integration of insect diversity evaluations in environmental management and sustainable development strategies in the arid regions of Rajasthan.

Keywords: Butterfly diversity, Bio-indicator, Ecological health, Jodhpur District, Rajasthan.

VIKSIT BHARAT 2047: A STRATEGIC VISION FOR INDIA'S INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The "Viksit Bharat 2047" initiative, championed by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, outlines a transformative vision for India to become a fully developed nation by its centenary of independence in 2047. This research delves into the strategic framework of Viksit Bharat, focusing on its core pillars: Empowered Indians, a Thriving and Sustainable Economy, Innovation in Science and Technology, Good Governance, and India's Role in the Global Arena. The study emphasizes the necessity of inclusive economic participation, innovation, and human capital development as key drivers of this ambitious vision. By examining government policies, legislative frameworks, and strategic initiatives,

The research highlights the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for India. These include addressing economic disparities, enhancing infrastructure, promoting sustainable practices, and ensuring transparent governance. The role of digital transformation, particularly under the Digital India initiative, is also explored as a catalyst for growth and inclusion.

The research further underscores the importance of public-private collaboration in achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat. Through a comprehensive analysis, this study aims to provide a roadmap for policymakers, stakeholders, and scholars to navigate the complex landscape of India's development journey towards 2047.

KEYWORDS: Viksit Bharat 2047, Inclusive Economic Participation, Sustainable Development, Digital Transformation, Public-Private Collaboration.

Rural-Urban & Agricultural Transformation

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Abstract: The process of development that undergoes between a country's rural and urban areas is called rural urban hybridization. It is an integral part of the overall economic and social success of any country, more so for a developing country like India, where agricultural transformation lays the bedrock of any rural-urban transformation. The term "agricultural transformation" refers to the shifts of labor and capital away from the agriculture into the industry and service sectors. Agricultural transformation has been achieved through appropriate interventions of advanced technology used in agriculture as well as through the use of high yielding varieties of crops. Rather, a higher rate of growth of cities compared to rural areas can be attributed to people migrating from rural areas to urban areas in search of improved job opportunities, education, healthcare, and living standards. Rural-urban migration leads to economic and industrial development, but poses challenges to urban areas such as poverty, unemployment, lack of housing, and slums. Rural areas, on the other hand, suffer from a labor force deficit and older population, which cannot be supported by the younger population. Rural-Urban and Agriculture Transformation is an evolving and

interrelated dynamic process that plays an increasingly important role in the growth of the economy, the eradication of poverty through social mobility, and the reduction of regional disparities. As such, a multi-faceted strategy for Rural-Urban and Agriculture Development is essential for ensuring sustainable development for the urban as well as rural populations.

Keywords: Rural-Urban, Agricultural Development, Migration, Economic Growth, Sustainable Development, Urbanization.

Sustainable Development and Healthy Mind

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It has become a matter of concern to maintain a balance between scientific, economic and technological development and mental health. The increase in mechanisation has resulted in killings of creative pursuits, efforts and fruitful results of labour. Though scientific development has increased the production, It has made life easier. Many discoveries had resulted into eradication of certain life-threatening diseases. Many epidemics have been thwarted to the development in science. Huge transport mechanism, computers, software and apps have made life fast and time saving. Globalization and global village are the concepts of the present era. Sometimes these developments are considered part of infrastructure thereby their knowledge a power.

At the same point of time these developments are considered part and parcel of your personality. But this aspect becomes alarming. A man, a nation, a society, a cultural heritage or language is not dependent upon materialistic growth to get its name and identity. If it becomes so man is not man he becomes a tool. He himself becomes a mean whereas he is the end and should always be so. When this relationship of means and end reverse it results into clash of values.

The emotional bond and the purpose of existence and relations loses their meaning. A man loses his very purpose. He develops aversion, contempt, illusion, hallucination or complexes. He himself becomes machine and a clutter just like the outdated machines.

There always should be balance as how far the man takes himself. The environment is beautiful. But if we overload it with artificial growth it would lose its beauty. So is the beauty of man's mind. We need to save it from overcrowding. Use the growth but don't become a cheap client who is ready to sell himself in an illusion to buy everything.

Variations in structural, magnetic and morphological properties of SnO₃±μ nano-crystallines with calcination temperature

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Abstract: At present times, the Nano-science is considered as the main focus among the analysts because of its extreme and excellent property and reduced dimensions effectual superior application in numerous areas of science and technology. The current paper describe the Synthesis of SnO₂ nano stuffs via microwave irradiated chemical co-precipitation protocol. The samples have been calcined at temperature 200°C, 400°C, 600°C and 800°C for 2 hours in muffle furnace and obtained powdered form samples through grinded in agate mortar. The structural analysis and compositional investigations of resultant calcined samples have been investigated through the diffraction of X-Rays, Field emission Scanning electron microscope, VSM and FTIR tools respectively. The various outcomes of the X-Ray diffraction patterns revealed about the samples possess crystalline nature of tetragonal structure geometry, the average grain size obtained by adopting the Debye Scherrer relation and was to be 12.66 nm, 14.50 nm and 16.07 nm and 20.82 nm for and for SnO₂ nano samples calcined at temperature 200°C, 400°C, 600°C and 800°C for 2 hours respectively. The IR spectroscopic peak at wavenumber position 2996 cm⁻¹ confirmed the vibrations of water molecules which were present in atmosphere air of samples and peak at position 1086 cm⁻¹ indicate the presence of carbonate residues whereas additional peaks at positions nearly 600 cm⁻¹ attributed O-Sn-O stretching and confirmed the formation of SnO₂. A broad absorption band observed at 575 cm⁻¹ assigned to O-Sn-O stretching vibrations of SnO₂ lattice. The perusals of FESEM Images of SnO₂ nano crystallines shows that the formed nano size grains possess uniformity in size, cluttered in structure and truncated spherically in form.

Keywords: Zn/SnO₂ nanocrystallines, XRD, FTIR, FESEM.

Sustainable Energy Policy, Socio-Economic Development, And Ecological Footprint: The Economic Significance of Natural Resources, Population Growth, And Industrial Development

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Abstract: The definition of the concept of the "sustainable state and development" was given, the structural model of the stability of the socio-economic system was developed. Under the consideration of natural resources, population growth, and industrial development, the article considers the socio-economic model of sustainable development. The study analyses the conceptual and theoretical foundations of the political, social, economic, spiritual, environmental, scientific, technical and information stability of the state and development of the socio-economic system. The principles of sustainable development consist of economic, societal, and environmental considerations. Economic systems and social structures shape social impacts on health, which are embedded in the broader environment and affect the distribution of energy resources worldwide. this paper explores the impact of sustainable energy policy and socio-economic development on the ecological footprint in India from 1985 to 2025. Results explain that natural net financial accounts, natural resources, and economic growth are positively associated with the ecological footprint. Environmental sustainability is a long-term result of socio-economic development. The characteristics of the varieties of the sustainable state and development were defined. The prerequisites for further development of the theoretical foundations of the sustainable development of the socio-economic system were determined.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Development; Ecological Footprint; Population Growth; Industrial Development.

Food and Nutrition For BPL Childrens

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Abstract: For BPL (Below Poverty Line) children, adequate nutrition is crucial for overcoming poverty-linked deficiencies, providing essential protein, vitamins (A, C, D), minerals (iron, zinc), and healthy fats needed for robust physical growth, strong immunity, and sharp cognitive development, preventing stunted growth, frequent illnesses, and poor school performance, highlighting the vital role of government programs like Mid-Day Meals in ensuring balanced diets with whole grains, pulses, and dairy to build a healthier future and break the cycle of malnutrition.

Why Nutrition Matters for BPL Children

- **Physical Development:** Nutrients like protein, calcium, and Vitamin D build strong bones, muscles, and help children reach their full height potential, whereas malnutrition leads to stunted growth and weakness.
- **Cognitive Growth:** Iron, iodine, and omega-3s are vital for brain development, improving memory, concentration, and problem-solving skills, crucial for learning.
- **Stronger Immunity:** Vitamins (C, D, A) and Zinc strengthen the immune system, protecting children from infections and diseases that are common in undernourished communities.
- **Energy & Focus:** Balanced diets provide sustained energy, helping children stay active and focus better in school, improving academic outcomes.

Key Nutrients & Sources

- **Protein:** Pulses (dal), milk, eggs, legumes, and soy for growth.
- **Carbohydrates:** Whole grains (rice, wheat), potatoes for energy.
- **Vitamins & Minerals:** Fruits (mangoes, oranges), dark green leafy vegetables, carrots, dairy, and fish.
- **Fats:** Healthy fats from milk, unsaturated oils, and nuts support brain development.

Government & Community Role

- Programs like India's Mid-Day Meal Scheme provide free, hot, nutritious meals in schools, significantly improving children's nutritional status and attendance, supporting BPL families by easing food burdens and ensuring children receive vital nutrients.

Assessing Inclusive Development in Rajasthan Through Sustainable Development Goal Indicators: A Secondary Data Analysis (2010–2025)

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Smt. R D Shah Arts & Smt.V D Shah commerce college, Dholka.**

Abstract: Inclusive development remains a strategic priority for Rajasthan’s socio-economic transformation, yet disparities across social groups and regions challenge the achievement of equitable outcomes. This paper examines Rajasthan’s progress on key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) — especially SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality) and SDG 16 (Peace & Strong Institutions) — using secondary state-level data (2010–2025) from official SDG dashboards, government reports, and academic sources. The analysis reveals substantial strides in access to primary education and social welfare coverage, coupled with persistent structural inequalities affecting women, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and rural households. Despite net enrolment gains, Rajasthan lags in higher education completion and quality learning outcomes. Gender equity indicators remain modest, while income inequality persists in rural and urban contexts. Institutional reforms and social protection have been initiated, but implementation gaps, employment generation deceleration (e.g., MGNREGS job days decline) and incomplete targets reflect uneven inclusive growth trajectories. Empirical evidence underscores the need for policy recalibration to enhance equity-focused interventions. The study contributes to inclusive development literature by systematically integrating state SDG indicators, thereby offering an evidence base for policymakers to target priority areas and strengthen program effectiveness.

Keywords: Inclusive Development, Sustainable Development Goals, Secondary Data, Rajasthan, Social Inequality, Gender Equity.

“Synanthropic Expansion and Human-Averse Decline: A Study of Avian Biodiversity Change in Barmer Tahsil after 2005”

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Abstract: Barmer Tahsil is located in Rajasthan's western arid region and is an integral part of the Thar Desert. Since 2005, there have been rapid changes occurred due to increased urban and industrial activities and, in turn increased human settlement. Industrial activities, especially oil refineries and related infrastructure, have accelerated population growth through migration. Which resulted in the growth of commercial enterprises, residential colonies, transportation networks, hospitality services, and industrial areas. Thereby the region's natural habitats and traditional land use patterns have been profoundly impacted by these changes.

The current study is aimed at investigating the effects of human settlement changes and other anthropogenic activities, since 2005, on avifaunal diversity in Barmer Tahsil with particular attention toward shifts in synanthropic and human-averse bird species. It is found that synanthropic species like the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), house crow (*Corvus splendens*), common myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), and, in certain areas, house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) have demonstrated rising population trends because of food availability, nesting sites, and environments altered by humans. However, due to habitat fragmentation, decrease in vegetation cover, increased anthropogenic disturbances, human-averse species, such as Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Desert Wheatear (*Oenanthe deserti*), Indian Nightjar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*), and other birds that depend undisturbed forests and scrubs, became decreased or locally restricted.

It shows a slow change in the species composition of birds, with a predominance of human-tolerant species replacing wilderness-dependent birds in and around city area. The study underlines the necessity of sustainable land use planning and nature-friendly techniques to preserve avian diversity in Barmer Tahsil.

Keywords: synanthropic species, Land use change, Human-Averse bird species, Anthropogenic effect.

Recent Advances in Supercapacitors for High-Performance Energy Storage Applications

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Abstract: Supercapacitors, also known as electrochemical capacitors, have emerged as promising energy storage devices due to their high power density, rapid charge–discharge capability, and long cycle life. Unlike conventional capacitors and batteries, supercapacitors bridge the gap between high-energy batteries and high-power capacitors by storing energy through electrostatic charge accumulation and fast surface redox reactions. Based on their charge storage mechanisms, supercapacitors are mainly classified into electric double-layer capacitors (EDLCs), pseudocapacitors, and hybrid supercapacitors. The performance of supercapacitors strongly depends on electrode materials, electrolytes, and device architecture. Recent research has focused on advanced materials such as carbon-based nanostructures, metal oxides, conducting polymers, and perovskite-type materials to enhance specific capacitance, energy density, and cycling stability. Owing to their excellent reliability and environmental friendliness, supercapacitors find wide applications in portable electronics, electric vehicles, renewable energy systems, and backup power supplies. Continuous advancements in material design and fabrication techniques are expected to further improve their performance and expand their practical applications in next-generation energy storage technologies.

Keywords: Supercapacitors; Energy storage devices; Electric double-layer capacitance, power density

Comprehensive Review of Systematic Literature Reviews (SLR) on Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Education Field

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Abstract: The present research work was based on the systematic literature reviews (SLR) done by researchers on artificial intelligence (AI) in context with education field. There were total 10 research studies selected from authentic resources such as Web of Science, Scopus, ERIC Google scholar. These researches covered 422 studies based majorly on empirical method and selection of research work was based on the PRISMA method. The researches were covering the period from 1996 to 2025. The main focus of this research work is to find out the answers of research questions: Was AI impacts all the disciplines of education field? Whether the AI covered all the levels of education? Which subject area implemented the use of AI largely in teaching? Was there any difference in the understanding and use of AI regarding habitat? Were the students health suffers due to AI implementation in teaching learning process? The results of this study will help to find out the answers of these research questions, status of AI involved in the field of education and valuable suggestions for the stakeholders.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence (AI), Education, Systematic literature review (SLR), teaching-learning

Innovation in Science & Technology for Developed India @2047

Dharmesh Suthar

India's vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047, marking 100 years of independence, strongly depends on innovation in science and technology. Science and technology act as the backbone of economic growth, social development, national security, and global leadership. Continuous innovation will help India address challenges related to population growth, resource management, climate change, healthcare, education, and employment. Innovation in science leads to new discoveries, while technological innovation converts these discoveries into practical applications. In recent years, India has made remarkable progress in areas such as space technology, digital infrastructure, biotechnology, renewable energy, and artificial intelligence. Programs like Digital India, Make in India, Startup India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat have encouraged indigenous research, manufacturing, and entrepreneurship. In the field of space science, organizations like ISRO have demonstrated India's capability through cost-effective satellite launches, lunar and Mars missions. These innovations support communication, weather forecasting, disaster management, and navigation, directly contributing to national development. Similarly, advancements in nuclear and renewable energy technologies are helping India move towards energy security and sustainability. Healthcare innovation plays a vital role in a developed India. Biotechnology, medical research, telemedicine, and artificial intelligence-based diagnostics improve accessibility and affordability of healthcare services. India's strength in pharmaceutical

research and vaccine development has gained global recognition, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic.

In conclusion, innovation in science and technology is the driving force behind India's journey towards becoming a developed nation by 2047. Strong investment in research and development, collaboration between academia and industry, and supportive government policies will ensure inclusive, sustainable, and technology-driven growth for a self-reliant and globally competitive India.

The role of Artificial Intelligence in education reforms for sustainable development with special reference of financial management

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a powerful driver of reforms in education and financial management, contributing significantly to sustainable development. In India, the integration of AI into the education system not only enhances teaching–learning processes but also strengthens financial management through efficient resource allocation, cost optimization, transparency, and data-driven decision-making. AI tools assist teachers in lesson planning, evaluation, and identifying learning gaps, increasing productivity and optimizing human resource costs.

This research paper examines the role of AI in education reforms with a specific focus on financial management and its contribution to sustainable development. Using a descriptive and analytical research approach, the study analyzes policy initiatives, applications of AI in educational finance, challenges, and future prospects. The paper concludes that AI-enabled education and financial management reforms can improve institutional efficiency, accountability, and long-term sustainability in India. AI-driven education reforms directly contribute to SDG 4 (Quality Education) by improving access, equity, and learning outcomes. Efficient financial management supported by AI strengthens SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). Through transparent governance, skill development, and innovation-driven growth, AI supports India's long-term sustainable development objectives. Government Initiatives Supporting AI in Education and Financial Management. The Government of India has launched several initiatives to promote AI-driven education reforms and strengthen financial governance. Digital India Mission – development of digital infrastructure and e-governance such as DIKSHA, SWAYAM, and SWAYAM PRABHA – technology-enabled learning platforms.

Artificial Intelligence plays a crucial role in education reforms and financial management for sustainable development in India. By improving learning outcomes, optimizing financial resources, and enhancing institutional governance, AI contributes to a more efficient, transparent, and sustainable education system. Effective policy support, ethical implementation, and continuous capacity building are essential to fully realize the potential of AI in achieving sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Education Reforms, Financial Management, Sustainable Development, NEP 2020, Digital India

Mapping Anomalies in Desert Studies in India: A Scientometric Insight into Research Gaps and Emerging Themes (1892-2025)

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Abstract-

Desert regions represent some of the most climatically fragile environments, yet their research landscape in India remains uneven and weakly mapped. This study provides a comprehensive

scientometric analysis of a total of 4,439 documents on desert-related scholarship in India using two major global databases—Scopus (n = 2,653) and Web of Science (WoS) (n = 1,786). The objective is to identify publication trends, thematic concentrations, dominant contributors, and anomalies that reveal critical research gaps and emerging opportunities.

Analysis of WoS data shows that research output peaked as late as 2022, followed by a noticeable decline, indicating fluctuating long-term engagement with desert issues. Climate Action (SDG 13) emerged as the most strongly aligned Sustainable Development Goal, reflecting the increasing relevance of desert studies within climate-change discourse. Publications were most frequently classified under Geosciences Multidisciplinary, suggesting a broad but non-specialised engagement with desert environments. Scopus results similarly reveal oscillating publication activity, with a decline around 2019 and a sharp rise peaking in 2023. Environmental Sciences forms the dominant disciplinary cluster, while the Indian institutions appear as the most prolific institutional contributors.

Keyword co-occurrence networks from both databases highlight the overwhelming dominance of “India,” “desert,” “Thar Desert,” “Rajasthan,” “soil,” “desert climate,” and “dust,” indicating a strong regional and thematic bias. The prominence of terms such as remote sensing, landforms, aerosol, climate change, and monsoon underscores growing attention to climate and desert interactions.

However, the scarcity of keywords related to socio-economic systems, groundwater dynamics, biodiversity, and cold-desert environments reveals notable research gaps. The study concludes that while India demonstrates strong output in arid-region research, thematic imbalance, regional concentration in the Thar Desert, and fluctuating long-term publication trends signify critical anomalies. Addressing these gaps is essential for strengthening India’s desert resilience and aligning future research with broader environmental and developmental priorities. It is the first bibliometric attempt which tends to examine the research field on desert ecosystem in India.

Keywords- Desert Research; India; Scientometric Analysis; Climate Change; Bibliometry.

Climate Change and Its Impact on Regional Agricultural Development: A Case Study of Jodhpur and Pali Districts of Rajasthan
Monika Panwar

Abstract

Climate change has become one of the most pressing global challenges of the twenty-first century, with far-reaching impacts on agriculture, water resources, and rural livelihoods. In India, arid and semi-arid regions are particularly vulnerable to climatic variability. Rajasthan, characterized by low rainfall, extreme temperatures, and fragile ecosystems, faces serious challenges in sustaining agricultural development. This research paper examines the impact of climate change on regional agricultural development with special reference to Jodhpur and Pali districts of Rajasthan. Using secondary data from government reports, climate studies, and agricultural statistics, the study analyses trends in temperature and rainfall and their implications for crop productivity, water availability, soil health, and farmers’ livelihoods. The findings reveal increasing temperature, erratic rainfall, frequent droughts, and growing water stress, which have adversely affected agricultural sustainability. The paper also discusses adaptation strategies adopted by farmers and suggests policy measures for climate-resilient agricultural development.

Keywords: Climate change, Regional agriculture, Arid region, Jodhpur, Pali, Rajasthan

**Understanding School-Based Mental Health Needs: A Situational Analysis in Amravati,
Maharashtra**

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Abstract

This situational analysis examines school-based mental health needs among adolescents in Amravati, Maharashtra, drawing on survey data from 121 students across government, semi-government, and private schools. Guided by the Socio-Ecological Model and the Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, the study investigates how institutional characteristics, socio-cultural contexts, and individual factors interact to shape emotional wellbeing, academic stress, coping patterns, and help-seeking behaviors. Quantitative findings reveal marked disparities across school types and boards: private English-medium students reported higher academic stress but greater mental health literacy, while government school students demonstrated comparatively higher emotional wellbeing. Semi-government students showed the greatest emotional vulnerability, reflecting the influence of resource constraints and school climate. Gender differences were also evident, with boys exhibiting more polarized wellbeing profiles and girls clustering in the fair-to-excellent range. These patterns align with national evidence on academic pressure, stigma, and gendered coping norms in India. The findings underscore the need for multi-level, context-sensitive school mental health interventions that address structural inequities, strengthen teacher and peer support systems, and integrate culturally resonant coping practices.

The study contributes to the limited evidence base on adolescent mental health in semi-urban Indian settings and offers actionable insights for policy and program development.

Keywords: adolescent mental health, school-based interventions, mental health disparities

ग्रामीण विकास एवं परिवार प्रणाली

रूप सिंह, शोधकर्ता जे. एन. वी. यू. जोधपुर,

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ग्रामीण परिवार: स्वरूप एवं विशेषताएं:

परिवार मानव समाज की आधारभूत इकाई है, जिसका जन्म प्राणीशास्त्रीय आवश्यकताओं से हुआ और विकास सांस्कृतिक-सामाजिक आधार पर हुआ। ग्रामीण परिवेश में परिवार का अर्थ केवल एक गृहस्थी समूह नहीं, बल्कि पति-पत्नी, माता-पिता-संतान और भाई-बहनों के प्रगाढ़ संबंधों का जाल है। ग्रामीण परिवारों की मुख्य पहचान उनकी सजातीयता, संयुक्त परिवार प्रणाली, अनुशासन, पितृसत्ता और कृषि पर आधारित आत्मनिर्भरता है। हालांकि, आधुनिक दौर में औद्योगिकीकरण, नगरीकरण और पश्चिमी शिक्षा के प्रभाव से ये परिवार एकल इकाइयों में परिवर्तित हो रहे हैं।

ऐतिहासिक प्रशासनिक प्रणालियां:

भारतीय ग्रामीण व्यवस्था ने समय के साथ कई प्रशासनिक बदलाव देखे हैं:

प्राचीन काल: भारतीय ग्राम स्वायत्त गणराज्यों के समान थे। सत्ता के विकेंद्रीकरण के कारण ग्राम सभाएं स्वतंत्र थीं। केंद्र का हस्तक्षेप न्यूनतम था और गांव न्याय व लगान के मामलों में आत्मनिर्भर थे। मध्यकाल (सल्तनत एवं मुगल काल): इस काल में विकेंद्रीकरण की जगह नियंत्रण ने ले ली। मुकद्दम, चौधरी और खूत जैसे पद सृजित हुए जो शासन और जनता के बीच की कड़ी बने। मुगलों ने ग्राम पंचायतों को शिक्षा व सफाई जैसे कार्यों के लिए संरक्षण तो दिया, लेकिन गांवों की निर्भरता परगना अधिकारियों पर बढ़ गई।

ब्रिटिश काल: यह काल भारतीय गांवों के लिए सर्वाधिक शोषणकारी रहा। अंग्रेजों की भू-राजस्व नीतियों ने ग्रामीण आत्मनिर्भरता को नष्ट कर दिया। किसान निर्धन हो गए और कृषि व्यवस्था चरमरा गई।

निष्कर्ष एवं वर्तमान स्थिति:

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात लोकतांत्रिक सरकारों ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिए अनेक योजनाएं प्रारंभ कीं। हालांकि सात दशकों के बाद भी ब्रिटिश काल के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों और कृषि पर बढ़ते दबाव के कारण गांवों की स्थिति पूरी तरह संतोषजनक नहीं है। गांवों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए शासन-प्रशासन की जवाबदेही और आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक संसाधनों का सही क्रियान्वयन आज की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

कीवर्ड: ग्रामीण, विकास, परिवार, प्रणाली, प्रशासन।

बीकानेर जिले के कोलायत तहसील में इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना से सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक एवं कृषि भूमि उपयोग में परिवर्तन – स्थानिक विश्लेषण

भंवर लाल सोलंकी, सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल, भूगोल विभाग, राजकीय महाविद्यालय आबूरोड, सिरोही।
शोध सारांश:

इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना राजस्थान के मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्र में जल संसाधनों के विकास की एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल रही है। बीकानेर जिले की कोलायत तहसील, जो पूर्व में जलाभाव, अल्प कृषि उत्पादन एवं सीमित आजीविका के लिए जानी जाती थी, इस परियोजना से प्रभावित प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में से एक है। नहर परियोजना के आगमन के पश्चात इस क्षेत्र में सामाजिक-आर्थिक संरचना तथा कृषि भूमि उपयोग के स्वरूप में व्यापक परिवर्तन देखने को मिले हैं। इस अध्ययन का केंद्र कोलायत तहसील में इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना के परिणामस्वरूप कृषि भूमि उपयोग में आए स्थानिक परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण करना है। नहर जल की उपलब्धता से परती एवं बंजर भूमि का कृषि योग्य भूमि में रूपांतरण हुआ, सिंचित क्षेत्र का विस्तार हुआ तथा पारंपरिक मोटे अनाजों के स्थान पर नकदी एवं उच्च उत्पादकता वाली फसलों का प्रचलन बढ़ा। इससे कृषि उत्पादन, किसानों की आय एवं रोजगार के अवसरों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई।

सामाजिक-आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो नहर परियोजना ने ग्रामीण जीवन स्तर को प्रभावित किया है। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आवास, परिवहन एवं बाजार सुविधाओं में सुधार हुआ है, वहीं कृषि आधारित सहायक गतिविधियों का विकास भी हुआ है। इसके साथ-साथ जनसंख्या वितरण, बसावट प्रतिरूप एवं भूमि मूल्यों में भी परिवर्तन परिलक्षित होते हैं। हालाँकि, इन सकारात्मक प्रभावों के साथ कुछ समस्याएँ भी उभरी हैं, जैसे जलभराव, मृदा लवणता एवं असंतुलित जल उपयोग। इस प्रकार, प्रस्तुत शोध कोलायत तहसील में इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना से उत्पन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं कृषि भूमि उपयोग परिवर्तनों के स्थानिक स्वरूप को समझने का प्रयास करता है, जो क्षेत्रीय योजना एवं सतत विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

कुंजी शब्द—इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना, कृषि भूमि उपयोग, सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन, सेम समस्या, सिंचाई प्रभाव, ग्रामीण विकास।

वैदिक साहित्य में लैंगिक समानता

डॉ. मनीषा गोदारा, आचार्य संस्कृत, राजकीय बांगड़ महाविद्यालय डीडवाना

सार: वैदिक काल में लैंगिक समानता का उच्च आदर्श था, जहाँ स्त्रियों को समाज, शिक्षा और धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों में पुरुषों के समान स्थान प्राप्त था। ऋग्वेद में कम से कम स्टाईस महिला मंत्रद्रष्टाएँ हैं। यथा मंत्रदर्शन का किसी व्यक्ति के लिंग से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था। ऋग्वेद में वागांमृणी, धोषा काक्षीवती, अदिति दक्षायनी, अपाला आत्रेयी, दक्षिण प्रजापत्या जैसी ऋषिकाएँ शामिल हैं। वैदिक काल में स्त्रियों को देवी के समान पूजनीय माना जाता था: 'यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवताः' अर्थात् जहाँ स्त्रियाँ वैदिक ऋचाओं का ज्ञान रखती थी। स्त्रियाँ पति के साथ यज्ञ और पारिवारिक अनुष्ठानों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेती थी। महिलाओं को सभा और समिति जैसी संस्थाओं में पुरुषों के साथ भाग लेने का अवसर मिलता था। पत्नियों को पति के साथ संपत्ति का संयुक्त स्वामी माना जाता था।

वैदिक परम्पराओं में परिवार और समाज में महिलाओं को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया है। चारो वेदों में महिलाओं को इस प्रकार दर्शाया गया है कि वे समाज में सम्मान, आदर और सुरक्षा के साथ जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें। उन्हें जीवन में अपना वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के अवसर प्रदान किए गए। वैदिक संस्कृति में यह सिखाया जाता है कि प्रत्येक पुरुष को प्रत्येक स्त्री को अपनी माता के समान सम्मान और आदर देना चाहिए और प्रत्येक कन्या को अपनी पुत्री के समान स्नेह और देखभाल से देखना चाहिए।

भारत में सांस्कृतिक और साहित्यिक परिवर्तन - हिन्दी साहित्य के विशेष संदर्भ में

डॉ. मनीष गोहिल, हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष,

श्रीमती आर.डी.शाह आर्ट्स एण्ड श्रीमती वी.डी.शाह कोमर्स कॉलेज, धोलका

भारत का सांस्कृतिक और साहित्यिक इतिहास अत्यंत समृद्ध, बहुआयामी और परिवर्तनशील रहा है। यहाँ की विविधता, बहुलता और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक गतिशीलता ने साहित्य को निरंतर नए रूप, विषय और अभिव्यक्तियाँ प्रदान की हैं। हिन्दी साहित्य, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत का अभिन्न अंग है, जिसने समाज के विभिन्न युगों, आंदोलनों और विचारधाराओं को न केवल अभिव्यक्त किया, बल्कि उन्हें दिशा भी दी है।

इस शोध लेख का उद्देश्य भारत में सांस्कृतिक और साहित्यिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया का विश्लेषण करना है, जिसमें हिन्दी साहित्य के विभिन्न युगों—भक्ति काल, रीतिकाल, आधुनिक काल आदि—के उदाहरणों के माध्यम से ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक बदलावों, प्रमुख साहित्यकारों और उनकी रचनाओं का विवेचन किया गया है। साथ ही, यह भी स्पष्ट किया गया है कि साहित्य ने समाज को कैसे प्रभावित किया और समाज ने साहित्य को किस प्रकार दिशा दी।

2047 तक भारत को एक विकसित, आत्मनिर्भर और समृद्ध राष्ट्र बनाने में युवाओं की भागीदारी
शीला कुमारी, सहायक आचार्य
मां अम्बे के.पी. संघवी, राजकीय विधि महाविद्यालय, सिरोंही

सार—: 2047 तक विकसित भारत के सपने को साकार करने में भारत के युवा वर्ग की शक्ति का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। आज भारत दुनिया के सबसे बड़े युवा देशों में से एक है जिसकी लगभग 60% से 65% जनसंख्या कार्यशील आयु वर्ग में है। यह जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश: **Demographic Dividend** हमें अगले दो दशकों में वैश्विक मार्ग बनाने की क्षमता रखता है

युवाओं की भागीदारी के मुख्य बिन्दु निम्न प्रकार हैं—

1. नवाचार और उद्यमिता: युवा पीढ़ी स्टार्टअप कल्चर की ध्वज वाहक है, तकनीक, अर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और डिजिटल समाधानों के माध्यम से युवा न केवल रोजगार पाने वाले, अपितु रोजगार देने वाले (**Job Creators**) बन रहे हैं। आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लिए स्वदेशी तकनीकी विकसित करना युवाओं की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है।

2. सामाजिक और राजनीतिक नेतृत्व: भविष्य में आने वाली नीतियों के निर्धारण में युवाओं की सक्रिय भागीदारी का अनिवार्य किया जाना। भ्रष्टाचार, मुक्तशासन, विकास की समावेशी और लैंगिक समानता जैसे सामाजिक सुधारों के लिए युवाओं की आवाजों को बुलन्द करना होगा।

3. शिक्षा और कौशल में विकास: विकसित और आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लिए केवल शिक्षित होना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है बल्कि वैश्विक स्तर पर पारदर्शिता और कौशल (**Skill**) होना भी जरूरी है युवाओं को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (**NEP**) के अवसरों का लाभ उठाते हुए निरन्तर रूप से सीखने की प्रवृत्ति को भी अपनाना होगा।

4. सतत विकास और पर्यावरण: जलवायु परिवर्तन की चुनौतियों के बीच, युवाओं को लाइफस्टाइल फॉर इनवायरमेंट (**LIFE**) जैसे आन्दोलनों को अपनाकर देश को एक हरित भविष्य की ओर ले जाना होगा।

2047 का भारत आज के युवापीढ़ियों के लिए संकल्पों का विषय बना हुआ है। युवाओं को प्रथम राष्ट्र (**Nation First**) की भावनाओं के साथ-साथ अपनी ऊर्जा शक्ति को सही दिशा में लगाना होगा। यदि युवा पीढ़ी अनुशासित, कौशल, शिक्षा और नैतिक रूप से मजबूत होती है तो भारत को एक आत्मनिर्भर और समृद्ध राष्ट्र बनाने से कोई नहीं रोक पाएगा। यह केवल एक सरकारी योजनाओं का लक्ष्य ही नहीं है हर युवा पीढ़ी का एक वैयक्तिक मिशन होना चाहिए।

संस्कृत साहित्य में राष्ट्र-निर्माण की अवधारणा और विकसित भारत 2047

डॉ. उषा बागड़ी, आचार्य (संस्कृत), राजकीय महाविद्यालय निवाई, टोंक

शोध सारांश: भारतीय ज्ञान-परंपरा के आलोक में राष्ट्र-निर्माण की मूल अवधारणाओं का विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। संस्कृत साहित्य में राष्ट्र केवल राजनीतिक या भौगोलिक इकाई नहीं, बल्कि धर्म, नीति, लोककल्याण, सामाजिक समरसता और कर्तव्यबोध से युक्त एक सजीव चेतना के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित है। वेदों में सामूहिकता और एकता, उपनिषदों में मानव-मूल्य, रामायण में आदर्श शासन, महाभारत में कर्तव्यप्रधान समाज तथा कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में सशक्त प्रशासन और आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता के सूत्र राष्ट्र-निर्माण के सुदृढ़ आधार प्रदान करते हैं।

विकसित भारत 2047 की संकल्पना सुशासन, समावेशी विकास, आत्मनिर्भरता, सामाजिक न्याय और वैश्विक नेतृत्व संस्कृत साहित्य में निहित इन्हीं मूल्यों से गहन रूप से संबद्ध है। यह शोध प्रतिपादित करता है कि आधुनिक विकास की दिशा तभी सार्थक हो सकती है जब वह भारतीय ज्ञान-परंपरा से जुड़ी मूल्यपरक दृष्टि

को आत्मसात करे। निष्कर्षतः संस्कृत साहित्य विकसित भारत 2047 के लिए न केवल वैचारिक प्रेरणा प्रदान करता है, बल्कि एक संतुलित, नैतिक और मानव-केंद्रित राष्ट्र-निर्माण का मार्ग भी प्रशस्त करता है।

बीज शब्द :- आत्मनिर्भरता, संकल्पना, सुशासन, समावेशी, राष्ट्र-निर्माण

सतत विकास-पुनर्गठित अजमेर जिले के विशेष संन्दर्भ में

अभिषेक मिश्रा, रिसर्च स्कोलर, इतिहास,

डॉ. मनोज दाधीच, सहायक आचार्य (इतिहास विभाग)

पेसिफिक सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं मानविकी महाविद्यालय, पाहेर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर

शोध सारांश: सतत विकास:

जल, जंगल और जमीन से इस प्रकार वर्तमान की विकास प्रक्रिया को पूरा करना जिससे की भविष्य की पीढ़ियों को संसाधनों की समुचित उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित रहे। वर्तमान विकास, औद्योगिकरण, आधुनिक मांग का इस प्रकार संतुलन हो की आने वाली नस्लों को एक समावेशित, विकसित, पर्यावरण अनुकूल सभ्यता और संस्कृति विरासत में मिले।

पुनर्गठित अजमेर जिले का परिचय:

1113 ई. में स्थापित चौहान शासक अजयराज द्वारा स्थापित अजयमेरू ही अब अगस्त 2023 से पुनर्गठित हुआ है जो कि ऐतिहासिक, पुरातात्विक, सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन की समुचे विश्व में एक जीवंत धरोहर है।

पर्यटन : अर्थ, परिभाषा:

पर्यटन शब्द दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है— परि और अटन। परि : इसका अर्थ है 'चारों ओर'। अटन, इसका अर्थ है 'घूमना'। साधारण रूप से पर्यटन का अर्थ है अपने निवास स्थान से बाहर किसी अन्य स्थान की यात्रा करना, जिसका उद्देश्य व्यापारिक लाभ के बजाय अवकाश, धार्मिक आस्था, मनोरंजन, शिक्षा या ज्ञानार्जन होता है।

सतत विकास-पुनर्गठित अजमेर जिले के विशेष संन्दर्भ में:

पुनर्गठित अजमेर जिला अपनी स्थापना 1113 ई. से राजस्थान के मध्य में एक विश्व विरासत की जीवन्त धरोहर रहा है जिसमें ऐतिहासिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन के केन्द्र में तारागढ़ किला, मैग्जीन दूर्ग, अढ़ाई दिन का झोपड़ा, बारादरी है, तो धार्मिक पर्यटन में अजमेर शरीफ दरगाह, जगत पिता ब्रह्मा की नगरी पुष्कर, नारेली जैन तीर्थ, सोनी जी की नसिया तथा प्राकृतिक पर्यटन में 1000 वर्ष पुरानी आनासागर झील, ब्रिटिश इंजिनियरिंग का प्रमाण वरुण सागर झील व विश्व की प्राचीनतम पर्वतमाला अरावली की मुख्य चोटियां अवस्थित है।

इन सभी ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, प्राकृतिक विरासतों के संरक्षण हेतु स्थानीय सहभागिता, प्रशासनिक सुदृढ़ता, समावेशी नीतियों की पालना, वर्तमान विश्व में पर्यटन एवं विकास से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं यथा पर्यटक सुरक्षा, संस्कृति संरक्षण, अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ़ीकरण हेतु सतत विकास नीतियों का निर्माण व अनुपालना तथा सुव्यस्थित परिणामों की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

विकसित भारत:2047 में वैश्वीकरण

डॉ. रसीला, सहायक आचार्य

समाजशास्त्र विभाग राजकीय कला महाविद्यालय, कोटा

विश्व के अधिकांश भाग तेजी से एक-दूसरे से जुड़ते जा रहे हैं। यद्यपि देशों के बीच इस पारस्परिक जुड़ाव के अनेक आयाम हैं। सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक। यदि हम विगत तीस वर्षों पर नजर डालें तो पाते हैं कि विश्व के दूरस्थ भागों को जोड़ने वाली वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया में बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों की मुख्य भूमिका रही

है। बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ अपने उत्पादन का दूसरे देशों में क्यों प्रसार कर रही हैं और किस तरह से कर रही हैं शोध पत्र के अध्याय के पहले खंड में इसी की चर्चा की गई है। बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों की तीव्र वृद्धि और उनके प्रभाव को मात्रात्मक आकलनों की बजाय मुख्यतः भारतीय संदर्भ से लिए गए उदाहरणों के द्वारा प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास किया गया है। वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया एवं इसके प्रभावों को समझने में उत्पादन का एकीकरण और बाजार का एकीकरण एक महत्वपूर्ण धारणा है। इसमें वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया में बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों और विकसित भारत की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इसकी विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है। वैश्वीकरण को अनेक कारकों ने सुगमता प्रदान की है। इनमें से तीन कारकों पर बल दिया गया है प्रौद्योगिकी में तीव्र उन्नति, व्यापार और निवेश नीतियों का उदारीकरण।

यह शोधपत्र 2050 में विकसित भारत का विजन प्रस्तुत करता है। इस विजन को दो उद्देश्य संचालित करते हैं। पहला है तेजी से विकास करना जो उन देशों के साथ अंतर को कम करता है जो 1960 और 1970 के दशक में भारत के समान विकास के चरण में थे लेकिन तब से आगे बढ़ गए हैं। वैश्विक और घरेलू रुझानों की समझ और उपयोग तेज विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है जिसका उपयोग भारतीय सरकार और उसके लोग बेहतर जीवन के लिए कर सकते हैं। दूसरा है व्यक्तिगत प्रेरणा और अंतर्निहित क्षमताओं के आधार पर प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक के लिए अवसरों की समानता। गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, कौशल, सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं, सामाजिक और शासन सेवाओं तक समान पहुंच इन दोनों उद्देश्यों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। ई.गवर्नेंस, ई.लर्निंग, टेली.मेडिसिन और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस जैसी डिजिटल प्रणालियों के व्यापक उपयोग के माध्यम से 1.6 बिलियन भारतीयों को विकसित देशों के 1.4 बिलियन नागरिकों को उपलब्ध गुणवत्ता वाली सामाजिक सेवाओं का प्रावधान केवल 30 वर्षों में संभव है।

शिक्षा सुधार और मानव विकास

अखिलेश गर्वा (सहायक आचार्य, उर्दू) राजकीय बांगड़ महाविद्यालय, डीडवाना

शिक्षा सुधार और मानव विकास एक देश के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं

इसमें प्रमुख क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया है वो निम्न हैं—

1. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020: कौशल विकास, महत्वपूर्ण सोच और समग्र शिक्षा पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए भारत की शिक्षा प्रणाली को बदलना है।
2. कौशल इंडिया मिशन: युवाओं के बीच व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार कौशल को बढ़ाता है।
3. डिजिटल शिक्षा: दीक्षा और स्वयं जैसी पहल ऑनलाइन सीखने और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुंच को बढ़ावा देती है।

मानव विकास के पहलू—

1. सतत विकास लक्ष्य (एसडीजी): भारत गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा (एसडीजी 4) और कम असमानताओं (एसडीजी 10) सहित एसडीजी को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में काम कर रहा है।
2. स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और कल्याण'रु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ स्वच्छता और पोषण तक पहुंच में सुधार।
3. आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण: मेक इन इंडिया और स्टार्टअप इंडिया जैसी पहल आर्थिक विकास और रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देती हैं।

चुनौतियां—

1. गुणवत्ता और पहुंच': सभी के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुनिश्चित करना।
2. इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर गैप्स': स्कूलोंए स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी में अंतराल को पाटना।
3. रोजगार के अवसर': रोजगार पैदा करना और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना।

औपनिवेशिक काल में सामाजिक सुधार और समावेशी विकास

डा. विनय कुमार सिन्हा,

सहायक प्राध्यापक, समाजशास्त्र विभाग

राजेन्द्र मिश्र महाविद्यालय, सहरसा

सारांश: भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान जहाँ एक ओर आर्थिक शोषण हुआ, वहीं दूसरी ओर पश्चिमी शिक्षा और विचारों ने भारतीय समाज में अविस्मरणीय बदलाव भी किए। इसे सामाजिक सुधार आन्दोलनों और उसके प्रभावों से समझा जा सकता है। अनेक सामाजिक सुधारों ने भारतीय समाज को समावेशी विकास की ओर अग्रसर किया। सती प्रथा का उन्मूलन, बाल-विवाह पर रोक, विधवा पुनर्विवाह की शुरुआत, ब्रह्म समाज, आर्य समाज, रामकृष्ण मिशन, सत्यशोधक समाज आदि द्वारा सामाजिक चेतना और धार्मिक सुधार के लिए गंभीर प्रयास तथा इन संस्थाओं द्वारा तर्कवाद, बुद्धिवाद, आधुनिक सोच के विकास में प्रयास, इसके अतिरिक्त ज्योतिबा फूले का सत्यशोधक समाज और नारायण गुरु एवं भीमराव अम्बेडकर की जाति एवं अस्पृश्यता विरोधी आदि अभियान एवं आन्दोलनों ने भारतीय समाज को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक समावेशीकरण की तरफ ले गया। प्रस्तुत शोध-अध्ययन में औपनिवेशिक काल में विभिन्न सामाजिक सुधार आन्दोलनों की विवेचना तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न स्तरों पर भेद-भावों एवं पारंपरिक सामाजिक संबंधों में आए परिवर्तनों की चर्चा की गई है। सामाजिक सुधार आन्दोलनों के परिणामस्वरूप जाति-संबंधों में सुधार, महिला-पुरुष संबंधों में सुधार और किस प्रकार उपेक्षित व्यक्ति और समुदाय को व्यापक समाज का सदस्य बनाने का अहसास हुआ तथा उनकी सामुदायिक और सांगठनिक भागीदारी भी सामने आयी, यह विवरण इस शोध अध्ययन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। औपनिवेशिक काल में जातिगत एवं धार्मिक कुरीतियों में सुधार हुआ तथा आधुनिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, व्यवसाय, सार्वजनिक स्थल आदि सर्वसुलभ बनाने की प्रक्रिया तेज हो गयी। इस शोध अध्ययन का उद्देश्य संबंधित विषय में ज्ञान को उन्नत करना है। इसमें ऐतिहासिक, तुलनात्मक एवं विवरणात्मक अध्ययन पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया है तथा द्वितीयक डाटा का प्रयोग किया गया है।

लैंगिक असमानता और सामाजिक न्याय (Gender Inequality and Social Justice)

Mahendra Singh Rawat, Assistant Professor Sociology,

Veer Narayan Parmar Govt College siwana

लैंगिक असमानता से तात्पर्य समाज में लिंग के आधार पर असमान व्यवहार, अवसरों की असमानता, अधिकारों की कमी, निर्णय प्रक्रिया में असमान भागीदारी से है। लैंगिक असमानता सामाजिक संरचना में गहराई से निहित एक समस्या है जो समाज के आधे हिस्से विशेषकर महिलाओं और अन्य लैंगिक अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों, अवसरों और गरिमा को प्रभावित करती है। सामाजिक न्याय का अर्थ है समाज के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को बिना किसी भेदभाव के समान अधिकार, अवसर और सम्मान प्रदान करना। सामाजिक न्याय की अवधारणा समानता, स्वतंत्रता और न्यायपूर्ण अवसरों पर आधारित है।

लैंगिक असमानता सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना में एक गंभीर चुनौती है। जब समाज का एक वर्ग केवल लिंग के आधार पर अवसरों से वंचित रहता है, तो सामाजिक न्याय की अवधारणा अधूरी रह जाती है। महिलाओं और लैंगिक अल्पसंख्यकों को शिक्षा, रोजगार, स्वास्थ्य और निर्णय में समान भागीदारी दिए बिना समतामूलक समाज की कल्पना संभव नहीं है। यह शोध पत्र लैंगिक असमानता के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं

सांस्कृतिक आयामों का विश्लेषण करते हुए यह स्पष्ट करने का प्रयास करता है कि सामाजिक न्याय की स्थापना के लिए लैंगिक समानता एक अनिवार्य शर्त है।

मुख्य शब्द— लैंगिक असमानता, सामाजिक न्याय, समानता, अधिकार, सशक्तिकरण, स्वतंत्रता।

भारत में जनसंख्या शिक्षारू जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण के बदलते संदर्भ में पुनर्संरचना की आवश्यकता

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सारांश: भारत वर्तमान में जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण के अंतिम विस्तार चरण में है तथा धीरे-धीरे जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। इस संक्रमण काल में जनसंख्या शिक्षा की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। प्रारंभिक चरण में जनसंख्या शिक्षा का उद्देश्य जनसंख्या विस्फोट तथा उसके सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों के प्रति जागरूकता विकसित करना था किंतु वर्तमान समय में भारत के समक्ष उभर रही जनसांख्यिकीय चुनौतियाँ भिन्न स्वरूप धारण कर चुकी हैं। भारत में कुल प्रजनन दर प्रतिस्थापन स्तर से नीचे आ चुकी है, वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या का अनुपात बढ़ रहा है, विवाह की औसत आयु में परिवर्तन हो रहा है तथा संतान प्राप्ति की इच्छा में गिरावट देखी जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त महिलाओं की आर्थिक भागीदारी और उच्च शिक्षा में नामांकन की दर भी चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र का उद्देश्य इन नवीन जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के आलोक में जनसंख्या शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों एवं पाठ्यक्रम की पुनर्संरचना की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करना है।

मुख्य शब्द: जनसंख्या शिक्षा, कुल प्रजनन दर, वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या, जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण, जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, महिलाओं का आर्थिक समावेशन

पितृसत्ता से समानता की ओर: जेंडर असमानता का ऐतिहासिक व समकालीन विश्लेषण

बलवन्त सिंह, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग ए हरिदेव जोशी राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय बांसवाड़ा (राज.)

सारांश: यह शोध पितृसत्तात्मक सामाजिक संरचनाओं के ऐतिहासिक विकास और उनके द्वारा निर्मित जेंडर असमानता का समकालीन परिप्रेक्ष्य में आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। जेंडर असमानता केवल जैविक अन्तर पर आधारित नहीं है, बल्कि सामाजिक निर्माण, सत्ता संरचना, पितृसत्तात्मक संबंधों और संस्थागत पूर्वाग्रहों का परिणाम है।

शोध का उद्देश्य यह स्पष्ट करना है कि किस प्रकार पितृसत्ता एक संरचनात्मक व्यवस्था के रूप में परिवार, शिक्षा, अर्थव्यवस्था और राज्य में लैंगिक भेदभाव को पुनरुत्पादित करती रही है, तथा आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक और मानवाधिकार आधारित ढाँचों के बावजूद यह असमानता क्यों बनी हुई है। शोध में ऐतिहासिक-विश्लेषणात्मक तथा अन्तःविषयक पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया है, जिसमें नारीवादी, समाजशास्त्रीय और राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों का समन्वय किया गया है।

यह शोध जेंडर असमानता की ऐतिहासिक जड़ों, पितृसत्तात्मक संरचनाओं व आर्थिक विषमताओं के अध्ययन के साथ-साथ औपनिवेशिक व आधुनिक काल के उन महापुरुषों के योगदान को भी रेखांकित करता है जिन्होंने महिलाओं से संबंधित सामाजिक कुरीतियों को मिटाने व उन्हें जागृत कर शिक्षा से जोड़ने का कार्य किया तथा वर्तमान में महिलाओं की शिक्षा, राजनीतिक सहभागिता व कानूनी-नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों का बहुआयामी विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। अध्ययन बताता है कि शिक्षा, राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व व रोजगार के क्षेत्र में काफी सुधार हुए हैं, लेकिन वेतन अंतर, घरेलू निर्णय-निर्माण में विषमता और लैंगिक हिंसा जैसी समस्याएं अब भी गंभीर रूप में विद्यमान हैं। शोध यह निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत करता है कि जेंडर समानता की प्राप्ति हेतु विधायी सुधारों के साथ-साथ

सामाजिक चेतना, संस्थागत परिवर्तन और जेंडर न्याय आधारित विकास मॉडल को अपनाना अनिवार्य है तथा डिजिटल जेंडर विभाजन, ट्रांसजेण्डर अधिकारों, अवैतनिक देखभाल कार्य के बोझ को कम करने व जेंडर बजटिंग पर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है।

मूल शब्द— पितृसत्ता, नारीवाद, जेंडर न्याय, सामाजिक संरचना, तीन तलाक।

लैंगिक समानता की ओर भारत के बढ़ते कदम-एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

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सारांश: लैंगिक समानता न केवल एक मौलिक मानवाधिकार है, बल्कि एक शांतिपूर्ण एवं समृद्ध समाज के निर्माण का महत्वपूर्ण आधारस्तंभ भी है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में लैंगिक समानता न केवल सामाजिक न्याय का विषय है वरन् यह आर्थिक समृद्धि व सतत विकास के लिए भी अनिवार्य है। जब महिलाएं आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त होंगी तभी समाज और देश का विकास तेजी से हो सकता है। भारत सरकार ने लैंगिक समानता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं जिसमें महिलाओं को शिक्षित करना, रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाना, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं सुधारना और महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा को रोकना आदि शामिल हैं। वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमिक फोरम की 2025 की रिपोर्ट में भारत को 148 देशों में से 131वाँ स्थान दिया गया है, जो इस दिशा में और अधिक प्रयासों की आवश्यकताओं को सुनिश्चित करता है। भारत जैसे पितृसत्ताक देश में लैंगिक समानता प्राप्त करने में कई चुनौतियाँ हैं, जैसे सामाजिक रूढ़िवादिता, आर्थिक असमानता, शिक्षा की कमी। इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए शिक्षा, जागरूकता और नीतिगत बदलाव आवश्यक हैं। लैंगिक समानता की दिशा में भारत के प्रयासों में प्रगति अवश्य हुई है लेकिन अभी भी आगे की राह कठिन है। वास्तविक लैंगिक समानता को हासिल करने में भारत को सभी क्षेत्रों जैसे सांस्कृतिक एवं पितृसत्ताक मानदंड, महिलाओं का साक्षरता दर बढ़ाना, वित्तीय समावेशन के माध्यम से आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण, महिला अधिकारों व सुरक्षा के लिए कानूनी सुधार, राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण, ग्रामीण भारत में महिला कार्यबल में वृद्धि, लैंगिक वेतन दर में समानता आदि पर अधिक ध्यान केन्द्रित करना आवश्यक है। दरअसल लैंगिक समानता तब ही प्राप्त हो सकती है जब पुरुषों और महिलाओं-दोनों को सफलता के लिये समान मंच एवं अवसर उपलब्ध करवाए जाएँ। इस सन्दर्भ में भारत में लैंगिक समानता की वर्तमान स्थिति और पिछले दशकों में हुए बहुआयामी परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण करना अतिआवश्यक है।

कुंजी शब्द: लैंगिक समानता, सामाजिक न्याय, आर्थिक समृद्धि, विकासशील, भारत, चुनौतियाँ, महिलाएँ, जागरूकता, पितृसत्ताक, सशक्तिकरण, परिवर्तन, अतिआवश्यक, ग्रामीण, राजनीतिक, अधिकार, योजनाएँ, सांस्कृतिक

लोक संस्कृति से मुख्यधारा तक भारतीय साहित्य का सांस्कृतिक सफर

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शोध सार: प्रस्तुत शोध-सार "लोक संस्कृति से मुख्यधारा तक भारतीय साहित्य का सांस्कृतिक सफर" भारतीय साहित्य की उस विकास यात्रा को रेखांकित करता है, जिसमें लोकजीवन, लोकभाषा, लोककलां और जनमानस की अनुभूतियां क्रमशः साहित्य की मुख्यधारा का अभिन्न अंग बनती चली गई। प्रारम्भ में साहित्य अभिजात्य वर्ग, संस्कृत एवं दरबारी परम्पराओं तक सीमित रहा, किंतु समय के साथ लोकगीत, लोककथाएँ, भक्ति आंदोलन, सूफी परम्परा तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं ने साहित्य को व्यापक सामाजिक आधार प्रदान किया।

इस शोध में यह विप्लेषित किया गया है कि किस प्रकार कबीर, तुलसी, सूर, मीराबाई जैसे संत कवियों से लेकर आधुनिक काल के प्रेमचंद, नागार्जुन एवं समकालीन रचनाकारों तक लोकसंस्कृति ने साहित्य को यथार्थपरक, संवेदनशील और जनोन्मुख बनाया। साथ ही, यह अध्ययन यह भी स्पष्ट करता है कि लोक और शास्त्रीय परम्पराओं के संवाद ने भारतीय साहित्य की बहुआयामी सांस्कृतिक पहचान प्रदान की।

अततः यह शोध निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत करता है कि लोक संस्कृति न केवल भारतीय साहित्य की जड़ है, बल्कि उसकी निरंतर सृजनशीलता और प्रासंगिकता का मूल स्रोत भी है। यह अध्ययन सेमिनार के संदर्भ में भारतीय साहित्य के सांस्कृतिक विकास को समझने की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है।

कुंजी शब्द: लोक संस्कृति, भारतीय साहित्य, लोकभाषा, भक्ति साहित्य, सांस्कृतिक चेतना, मुख्यधारा सहित।

बाराँ जिले में पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास की चुनौतियाँ एवं सतत विकास की रणनीतियाँ

अवनी शर्मा, शोधार्थी, स्कूल ऑफ अर्थ साइंस विभाग, वनस्थली विद्यापीठ, निवाड़ी, टोंक, राजस्थान

प्रो. रश्मि शर्मा, डीन एवं हेड, स्कूल ऑफ अर्थ साइंस विभाग, वनस्थली विद्यापीठ, निवाड़ी, टोंक, राजस्थान

सारांश : पर्यटन उद्योग वर्तमान समय में सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास का एक महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम बनकर उभरा है, विशेषकर उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ रोजगार एवं आजीविका के पारंपरिक साधन सीमित हैं। पर्यटन न केवल रोजगार सृजन में सहायक है, बल्कि यह आधारभूत संरचना के विकास, स्थानीय आय में वृद्धि तथा जीवन स्तर में सुधार में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। राजस्थान के दक्षिण-पूर्वी भाग में स्थित बाराँ जिला प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, वन क्षेत्रों, नदियों, जलप्रपातों तथा धार्मिक-सांस्कृतिक स्थलों से समृद्ध होने के बावजूद पर्यटन विकास की दृष्टि से अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़ा हुआ है।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य बाराँ जिले में पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास से जुड़ी प्रमुख चुनौतियों की पहचान करना तथा सतत पर्यटन विकास हेतु प्रभावी रणनीतियों का सुझाव देना है। यह अध्ययन प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक आँकड़ों पर आधारित है। प्राथमिक आँकड़े क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण, पर्यवेक्षण तथा पर्यटकों, स्थानीय निवासियों और संबंधित हितधारकों से संवाद के माध्यम से एकत्र किए गए हैं, जबकि द्वितीयक आँकड़े सरकारी रिपोर्टों, पर्यटन विभाग के अभिलेखों, शोध पत्रिकाओं एवं अन्य प्रकाशित स्रोतों से प्राप्त किए गए हैं। आँकड़ों के विश्लेषण के लिए वर्णनात्मक पद्धति का प्रयोग किया गया है।

अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष दर्शाते हैं कि बाराँ जिले में पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास में अपर्याप्त आधारभूत संरचना, परिवहन एवं पहुँच की कमजोर व्यवस्था, आवास एवं अन्य पर्यटन सुविधाओं का अभाव, प्रचार-प्रसार की कमी, पर्यटकों में जागरूकता का अभाव तथा स्थानीय समुदाय की सीमित भागीदारी प्रमुख बाधाएँ हैं। इसके साथ ही पर्यटन लाभों का असमान वितरण एवं मौसमी पर्यटन भी विकास में अवरोध उत्पन्न करते हैं।

अध्ययन में सतत पर्यटन विकास हेतु परिवहन एवं आधारभूत सुविधाओं में सुधार, इको-पर्यटन एवं ग्रामीण पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने, स्थानीय समुदाय की सक्रिय सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने, प्रभावी पर्यटन विपणन, कौशल विकास तथा सुदृढ़ नीतिगत एवं संस्थागत समर्थन जैसी रणनीतियाँ सुझाई गई हैं। निष्कर्षतः, यदि इन चुनौतियों का समाधान सतत एवं समावेशी योजना के माध्यम से किया जाए, तो पर्यटन उद्योग बाराँ जिले के क्षेत्रीय विकास का एक सशक्त माध्यम बन सकता है और विकसित भारत @2047 के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता है।

विकसित भारत @2047 के निर्माण में सामाजिक न्याय की भूमिका

भोपाल राम, सहायक आचार्य, हिंदी साहित्य

डॉ भीमराव अम्बेडकर राजकीय महाविद्यालय बिलाड़ा, जोधपुर।

विकसित भारत @2047 के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में हिंदी साहित्य की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होने के साथ-साथ उसे दिशा देने का कार्य भी करता है। हिंदी साहित्य

राष्ट्रीय चेतना, सामाजिक समरसता, नैतिक मूल्यों और मानवीय संवेदनाओं को सुदृढ़ कर विकसित भारत की अवधारणा को जन-जन तक पहुँचाता है। यह जनता में राष्ट्रप्रेम, आत्मनिर्भरता, परिश्रम और उत्तरदायित्व की भावना विकसित करता है।

समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य शिक्षा, विज्ञान, तकनीक, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, स्त्री सशक्तिकरण और सामाजिक न्याय जैसे विषयों को केंद्र में रखकर समाज को जागरूक करता है। डिजिटल युग में हिंदी साहित्य नई विधाओं और माध्यमों के माध्यम से युवा पीढ़ी को प्रेरित कर रहा है। विकसित भारत /2047 के संदर्भ में हिंदी साहित्य का दायित्व है कि वह सांस्कृतिक विरासत का संरक्षण करते हुए आधुनिकता और विकास के संतुलन को बनाए रखे तथा एक सशक्त, समावेशी और मूल्यनिष्ठ राष्ट्र के निर्माण में सक्रिय योगदान दे।

मुख्य शब्द:— विकसित भारत@2047, हिंदी साहित्य, राष्ट्रीय चेतना, सामाजिक समरसता ।

विकसित भारत @2047 की दिशा में डिजिटल मीडिया और महिला सशक्तिकरण: सामाजिक न्याय का समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य

विजय सिंह, शोधार्थी, बनस्थली विद्यापीठ

सारांश: इक्कीसवीं सदी में डिजिटल मीडिया सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक जीवन का एक प्रभावशाली निर्धारक बनकर उभरा है। भारतीय समाज, जो ऐतिहासिक रूप से पितृसत्तात्मक संरचनाओं और लैंगिक असमानताओं से प्रभावित रहा है, वहाँ डिजिटल मीडिया महिला सशक्तिकरण के एक उभरते हुए माध्यम के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। यह शोध-पत्र डिजिटल मीडिया और महिला सशक्तिकरण के अंतर्संबंधों का एक गहन समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें लैंगिक असमानता की निरंतर बनी रहने वाली चुनौतियों तथा सामाजिक न्याय की संभावनाओं का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन किया गया है। अध्ययन यह तर्क प्रस्तुत करता है कि डिजिटल मीडिया महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षा, आर्थिक सहभागिता, सामाजिक पहचान और राजनीतिक अभिव्यक्ति के नए अवसर सृजित करता है, विशेषकर उन महिलाओं के लिए जो पारंपरिक सामाजिक संरचनाओं में हाशिए पर रही हैं। साथ ही, यह शोध डिजिटल डिवाइड, साइबर हिंसा, ऑनलाइन निगरानी, डेटा के दुरुपयोग और संरचनात्मक बहिष्करण जैसी चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित करता है, जो डिजिटल क्षेत्र में लैंगिक असमानताओं को नए रूपों में पुनः उत्पन्न करती हैं। 'विकसित भारत @2047' की परिकल्पना के संदर्भ में यह शोध इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता है कि महिला सशक्तिकरण केवल तकनीकी विस्तार या डिजिटल पहुँच से संभव नहीं है, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक न्याय, लैंगिक समानता और समावेशी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप अनिवार्य हैं। अध्ययन यह प्रतिपादित करता है कि डिजिटल मीडिया तभी परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका निभा सकता है, जब महिलाएँ डिजिटल परिवर्तन की मात्र उपभोक्ता न होकर उसकी सक्रिय सहभागी, निर्णयकर्ता और नेतृत्वकर्ता बनें। इस प्रकार, डिजिटल मीडिया के माध्यम से महिला सशक्तिकरण 'विकसित भारत @2047' के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु एक केंद्रीय समाजशास्त्रीय आधार प्रस्तुत करता है।

कुंजी शब्द: डिजिटल मीडिया, महिला सशक्तिकरण, लैंगिक असमानता, सामाजिक न्याय, विकसित भारत @2047

विकसित भारत 2047

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ABSTRACT: विकसित भारत 2047 प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का एक विजन है, जिसके तहत भारत को 2047 तक एक विकसित देश बनाना है, जब भारत अपनी स्वतंत्रता की 100वीं वर्षगांठ मनाएगा। इस परिकल्पना के अनुसार, भारत 30 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था हासिल करेगा, प्रत्येक नागरिक को पक्का मकान और पाइप से पानी उपलब्ध कराएगा, ड्रोन के माध्यम से महिला किसानों को सशक्त बनाएगा, जन औषधि केंद्रों के माध्यम से सस्ती दवाओं की संख्या बढ़ाएगा और हरित एवं सतत विकास नीतियों को अपनाएगा। विकसित भारत 2047 का उद्देश्य औपनिवेशिक विरासत पर विजय प्राप्त करना और अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करना भी है।

भारत की भू-राजनीतिक स्थिति को मजबूत करने और अन्य देशों के साथ उसके राजनयिक संबंधों को बढ़ाने के लिए, विकसित भारत 2047 सिर्फ एक नारा नहीं, बल्कि एक संकल्प है, एक दृढ़ निश्चय है, जो भारत की जनता के दिलों में गूंजता है। भारत, विशेषकर युवा, जो अपने और अपने देश के लिए बेहतर भविष्य की आकांक्षा रखते हैं।

विकसित भारत@2047 के निर्माण में सामाजिक न्याय की भूमिका

मुकेश, सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान

डॉ भीमराव अंबेडकर राजकीय महाविद्यालय बिलाड़ा, जोधपुर ।

वर्ष 2047 तक भारत अपनी आजादी के 100 वर्ष पूर्ण करेगा। 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने की परिकल्पना को विकसित भारत@2047 के रूप में प्रस्तुत की गई है। किसी भी राष्ट्र के विकसित होने का पैमाना केवल आर्थिक प्रगति व तकनीकी विकास तक सीमित नहीं होता बल्कि सामाजिक न्याय व समानता पर आधारित समग्र विकास की रणनीति भी आवश्यक है। सामाजिक न्याय वर्तमान लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का केंद्र बिंदु है जिसका उद्देश्य समाज के समस्त वर्गों को गरिमापूर्ण जीवन व समान अवसर प्रदान करना है। सामाजिक न्याय का अर्थ है कि समाज में उपलब्ध संसाधनों, अवसर तथा अधिकारों का न्याय संगत वितरण करना है। सामाजिक न्याय केवल कानूनी समानता तक सीमित नहीं है बल्कि यह सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक समानता भी सुनिश्चित करता है। भारत में सामाजिक न्याय को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु भारतीय संविधान के मौलिक अधिकार व नीति निर्देशक तत्वों में इसे संवैधानिक आधार प्रदान किया गया है। भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर सामाजिक – आर्थिक असमानताओं की खाई को पाटने तथा वंचित वर्ग के सशक्तिकरण हेतु अनेक योजनाओं और नीतियों को लागू किया गया है। भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए हमें धर्म, जाति, लिंग, वर्ग और अवसरों से जुड़ी असमानताओं को दूर करना आवश्यक है। सामाजिक न्याय ही लोकतंत्र को स्थिरता व सतत विकास को सृष्ट करता है। अतः 2047 तक भारत को विकसित भारत बनाने के लिए हमें विकास हेतु बनने वाली नीतियों और योजनाओं के केंद्र में सामाजिक न्याय को रखना होगा।

मुख्य शब्द : – विकसित भारत@2047, सामाजिक न्याय, भारतीय संविधान, लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था, समानता, समग्र विकास, सशक्तिकरण।

“विकसित भारत @2047: ग्रामीण-शहरी एवं कृषि परिवर्तन के माध्यम से सतत विकास का अध्ययन”

डॉ. गीता कुकावा

सहायक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

श्रीमती आर. डी. शाह आर्ट्स एवं श्रीमती वी. डी. शाह कॉमर्स कॉलेज, धोलका, अहमदाबाद

सारांश

भारत की स्वतंत्रता के 100 वर्ष पूर्ण होने के उपलक्ष्य में प्रस्तुत ‘भारत @2047’ का दृष्टिकोण देश को एक विकसित, आत्मनिर्भर, समावेशी तथा पर्यावरण-संवेदनशील राष्ट्र के रूप में स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना करता है। यह शोध पत्र ग्रामीण-शहरी परिवर्तन तथा कृषि क्षेत्र में होने वाले संरचनात्मक, तकनीकी एवं संस्थागत बदलावों के माध्यम से सतत विकास की संभावनाओं का विस्तृत विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। भारत की बड़ी जनसंख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करती है तथा आजीविका के लिए प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कृषि पर निर्भर है, जबकि शहरी क्षेत्र आर्थिक विकास, औद्योगीकरण एवं सेवाक्षेत्र के प्रमुख केंद्र बनते जा रहे हैं। ऐसे में ग्रामीण-शहरी असंतुलन, अनियोजित शहरीकरण, कृषि संकट, बेरोजगारी, पर्यावरण क्षरण और सामाजिक असमानता जैसी समस्याएँ सतत विकास के मार्ग में प्रमुख बाधाएँ बनकर उभरती हैं। अध्ययन में यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि ग्रामीण परिवर्तन के अंतर्गत आधारभूत संरचना का विकास, शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का विस्तार, गैर-कृषि रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन तथा डिजिटल और वित्तीय समावेशन अत्यंत आवश्यक है। वहीं शहरी परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में संतुलित एवं नियोजित शहरीकरण, स्मार्ट एवं हरित शहरों का विकास, किफायती आवास, स्वच्छता, सार्वजनिक परिवहन तथा ऊर्जा-दक्ष प्रणालियों पर विशेष बल दिया गया है। कृषि परिवर्तन के अंतर्गत आधुनिक तकनीकों का उपयोग, फसल विविधीकरण, जैविक एवं जल-संरक्षण आधारित खेती, किसानों की आय में वृद्धि तथा खाद्य सुरक्षा को सतत विकास के प्रमुख स्तंभ के रूप में विश्लेषित किया गया है। यह शोध पत्र द्वितीयक आँकड़ों, सरकारी नीतियों, योजना एवं नीति आयोग की रिपोर्टों तथा पूर्ववर्ती शोध अध्ययनों पर आधारित है। अध्ययन से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि भारत @2047 के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए ग्रामीण, शहरी और कृषि क्षेत्रों के बीच समन्वित एवं संतुलित विकास अनिवार्य है। प्रभावी नीति निर्माण, तकनीकी नवाचार, पर्यावरण संरक्षण और जनभागीदारी के माध्यम से ही भारत दीर्घकालीन, समावेशी एवं सतत विकास के मार्ग पर अग्रसर हो सकता है।

मुख्य शब्द: भारत @2047, ग्रामीण परिवर्तन, शहरी परिवर्तन, कृषि परिवर्तन, सतत विकास

मिड-डे-मिल योजना शिक्षा सुधार और मानव विकास का एक प्रभावी साधन

भरत कुमार जांगिड़

शोधार्थी (शिक्षा)

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शोध पर्यवेक्षिका

निर्देशिका एवं विभागाध्यक्ष (शिक्षा संकाय)

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सारांश :- संविधान के अनुच्छेद 46 में प्रावधान है कि राज्य समाज के कमजोर वर्गों और विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शैक्षिक और आर्थिक हितों को विशेष देखभाल के साथ बढ़ावा देना और उन्हें सामाजिक अन्याय और सभी प्रकार के शोषण से बचाएगा। इसी बात को दृष्टिगोचर रखते हुए। सर्वशिक्षा अभियान के अन्तर्गत मिड डे मिल मिल योजना भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोषण सहायता कार्यक्रम 15 अगस्त, 1995 को शुरू की गई। जिसका उद्देश्य नामांकन, उपस्थिति और ठहराव में सुधार के साथ-साथ बच्चों में पोषण स्तर को बढ़ाना था। 2001 में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशानुसार इस योजना के तहत कक्षा 1 से 5 तक पढ़ने वाले सभी बच्चों को 300 कैलोरी और 8-12 ग्राम प्रोटीन युक्त पका हुआ मध्याह्न भोजन उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। 2008-2009 में इस योजना को कक्षा 1 से 8 तक के बच्चों

को शामिल किया गया। सितम्बर 2021 में, सरकार ने केन्द्र प्रायोजित प्रधानमंत्री पोषण शक्ति निर्माण (पीएम पोषण) योजना को वित्त वर्ष 2022 से वित्त वर्ष 2026 तक सरकारी और सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों, विशेष प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों (एसटीसी) मदरसों और सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत आने वाले मकतबों में दिन में एक बार पका हुआ गर्म खाना उपलब्ध करवाया जाता है।

मिड डे मिल योजना शिक्षा में सुधार लाने का एक उचित माध्यम है। इस योजना के माध्यम से बच्चों की उपस्थिति दर में वृद्धि, स्वास्थ्य में सुधार, गरीब और वंचित वर्ग के बच्चों के शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार, सामाजिक समावेशन, शिक्षकों की उपस्थिति में वृद्धि और शिक्षा के प्रति अभिभावकों की रुचि में वृद्धि से बच्चों की शिक्षा में सुधार होता देखने को मिला है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अन्तर्गत संचालित मिड-डे मिल योजना मानव विकास का एक उपयोगी साधन के रूप में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, सामाजिक समावेशन और मानव विकास के सूचकांक में सुधार को भी इंगित करती है। परिणाम स्वरूप शिक्षा दर, स्वास्थ्य दर एवं जीवन प्रत्याशा दर में सुधार देखने को मिला है।

की-वर्ड :- मिड-डे मिल, राष्ट्रीय पोषण सहायता, कार्यक्रम, शिक्षा सुधार एवं मानव विकास।

भारत में जनसंख्या शिक्षा: जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण के बदलते संदर्भ में पुनर्संरचना की आवश्यकता

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सारांश: भारत वर्तमान में जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण के अंतिम विस्तार चरण में है, तथा धीरे-धीरे जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। इस संक्रमण काल में जनसंख्या शिक्षा की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। प्रारंभिक चरण में जनसंख्या शिक्षा का उद्देश्य जनसंख्या विस्फोट तथा उसके सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों के प्रति जागरूकता विकसित करना था, किंतु वर्तमान समय में भारत के समक्ष उभर रही जनसांख्यिकीय चुनौतियाँ भिन्न स्वरूप धारण कर चुकी हैं। भारत में कुल प्रजनन दर प्रतिस्थापन स्तर से नीचे आ चुकी है, वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या का अनुपात बढ़ रहा है, विवाह की औसत आयु में परिवर्तन हो रहा है तथा संतान प्राप्ति की इच्छा में गिरावट देखी जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त महिलाओं की आर्थिक भागीदारी और उच्च शिक्षा में नामांकन की दर भी चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र का उद्देश्य इन नवीन जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के आलोक में जनसंख्या शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों एवं पाठ्यक्रम की पुनर्संरचना की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करना है।

मुख्य शब्द (Keywords): जनसंख्या शिक्षा, कुल प्रजनन दर, वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या, जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण, जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, महिलाओं का आर्थिक समावेशन

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण एवं वंचित वर्गों के सशक्तिकरण के माध्यम से सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास

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प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र राजस्थान में ग्रामीण एवं वंचित वर्गों के सशक्तिकरण के माध्यम से सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया का समग्र एवं विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करता है। राजस्थान जैसे विशाल एवं सामाजिक-आर्थिक विविधताओं वाले राज्य में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा वंचित वर्गों का सशक्तिकरण सतत, समावेशी एवं न्यायपूर्ण विकास की आधारशिला माना जाता है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास की अवधारणा केवल आर्थिक वृद्धि तक सीमित न रहकर सामाजिक समानता, मानव संसाधन विकास तथा जीवन-स्तर में गुणात्मक सुधार से गहराई से जुड़ी हुई है।

इस अध्ययन में शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार सृजन, कौशल विकास, महिला सशक्तिकरण, डिजिटल समावेशन एवं स्थानीय संसाधनों के सतत उपयोग की भूमिका पर विशेष बल दिया गया है। शोध यह रेखांकित करता है कि सरकारी योजनाओं, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं, स्व-सहायता समूहों तथा सामुदायिक सहभागिता के माध्यम से ग्रामीण एवं वंचित वर्गों को सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाकर असमानताओं को प्रभावी रूप से कम किया जा सकता है। अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष यह दर्शाते हैं कि जब ग्रामीण एवं वंचित वर्ग आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनते हैं, तो सामाजिक चेतना, निर्णय-निर्माण में सहभागिता तथा सामाजिक समरसता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होती है। अतः यह शोध निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत करता है कि राजस्थान में संतुलित सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास हेतु ग्रामीण एवं वंचित वर्गों का सशक्तिकरण अनिवार्य है। यह अध्ययन नीति-निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों एवं शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा तथा राज्य के दीर्घकालीन विकास के लिए प्रभावी रणनीतियाँ निर्धारित करने में सहायक बनेगा।

मुख्य शब्द: ग्रामीण विकास, वंचित वर्ग, सशक्तिकरण, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास, राजस्थान

“हिंदी कहानी में यथार्थ के बदलते रंग”

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श्रीमती आर.डी.शाह आर्ट्स एंड, श्रीमती वी.डी.शाह कॉमर्स कॉलेज धोलका

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण ही नहीं, बल्कि उसकी सूक्ष्म संवेदनाओं का दस्तावेज भी है। हिंदी कहानी ने अपनी विकास यात्रा में कल्पना और उपदेश के धरातल से उठकर यथार्थ की ठोस जमीन को तलाश है। यथार्थवाद का अर्थ केवल वस्तु स्थिति का चित्रण नहीं, बल्कि मानव जीवन की विसंगतियों, संघर्षों और अंतर्दोषों को उसकी समग्रता में प्रस्तुत करना है। प्रेमचंद के आदर्शोन्मुख यथार्थवाद से लेकर आज के उत्तर आधुनिक यथार्थ तक कहानी के कई रंग बदले हैं। हिंदी कहानी, विधा के रूप में अपनी शैशवावस्था से ही समाज की धड़कनों को दर्ज करती आई है। यथार्थवाद वह दृष्टि है जो जीवन को उसकी नग्नता, कठोरता और सत्यता के साथ बिना किसी काल्पनिक रंगत के प्रस्तुत करती है। पाश्चात्य साहित्य में ‘रिअलिज्म’ के आगमन ने जिस तरह साहित्य के प्रतिमान बदले, उसका गहरा प्रभाव विश्व 20वीं सदी की हिंदी कहानी पर भी पड़ा। आरंभिक हिंदी कहानियों में जहाँ अलौकिकता और तिलस्म का प्रभाव था, वहीं आधुनिक कहानी मनुष्य के अस्तित्वगत संघर्षों और महानगरीय त्रासदी का दस्तावेज बन गई है।

यथार्थवाद का तात्पर्य केवल ‘जैसा है वैसा ही’ चित्रण करना नहीं है, बल्कि उन सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक शक्तियों का अनावरण करना है जो मनुष्य की नियति को संचालित करती है। हिंदी कहानी में यथार्थवाद का सफर एक सीधी रेखा में नहीं चला है। यह कभी ‘आदर्श’ की उंगली पड़कर चला, तो कभी मनोविक्षेपण की गहराइयों में उतरा, और कभी राजनीतिक चेतना के साथ वर्ग - संघर्ष का हथियार बना। आज के वैश्वीकरण और सूचना- क्रांति के दौर में यथार्थ अब केवल ‘देखा’ जाने वाला सत्य नहीं रह गया है, बल्कि वह ‘आभासी’ भी हो चला है। स्त्री विमर्श, दलित चेतना और आदिवासी सरोकारों ने यथार्थ के फलक को और अधिक विस्तृत कर दिया है। यह विषय इस बात का अन्वेषण करता है कि बदलते समय के साथ कहानी के यथार्थ में संवेदना और शिल्प के स्तर पर क्या बुनियादी परिवर्तन आए हैं। वर्तमान दौर में जब सत्य और असत्य के बीच की रेखा धुंधली हो रही है, तब कहानी में ‘यथार्थ’ की पहचान करना अनिवार्य हो जाता है।

हिंदी साहित्य में अनुसंधान की चुनौतियाँ एवं सम्भावनाएँ -

डॉ बी एल धनदे, सहायक आचार्य हिंदी, राजकीय महाविद्यालय बाड़मेर राजस्थान

हिंदी साहित्य में अनुसंधान निरन्तर विकसित होती ज्ञान-परम्परा का एक महत्वपूर्ण आधार है। बदलते सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन मूल्यों, वैश्वीकरण, तकनीकी उन्नति तथा अंतर्विषयी दृष्टिकोणों ने हिंदी साहित्य में शोध को नई दिशा दी है। हिंदी साहित्य में अनुसंधान की सबसे बड़ी चुनौती पाठों की प्रामाणिकता और स्रोत-सामग्री की विश्वसनीयता से जुड़ी हुई है। अनेक प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन ग्रंथों के विभिन्न पाठांतर उपलब्ध हैं, जिनके कारण

पाठालोचन जटिल हो जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त शोध में पुनरावृत्ति, प्लेजरिज्म, भाषाई मानकीकरण, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता तथा आलोचनात्मक उपकरणों का अपर्याप्त प्रयोग भी गंभीर समस्याएँ हैं। जहाँ डिजिटल क्रांति और आधुनिक तकनीकें नए रास्ते खोल रही हैं, वहीं पारंपरिक और समकालीन विषयों का संतुलन और गुणवत्ता बनाए रखना महत्वपूर्ण है। शोधार्थियों में भाषावैज्ञानिक, समाजशास्त्रीय, मनोवैज्ञानिक तथा तुलनात्मक पद्धतियों के समुचित प्रशिक्षण का अभाव भी अनुसंधान की गुणवत्ता को प्रभावित करता है। शोध में पद्धतिगत शुद्धता की कमी, कॉपी-पेस्ट संस्कृति, और विश्वसनीय सामग्री की पहचान का संकट भी एक चुनौती है। डिजिटल युग में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के कारण मानव लेखन की मौलिकता पर खतरा भी एक चुनौती है।

इन चुनौतियों के साथ-साथ हिंदी साहित्य में अनुसंधान की व्यापक सम्भावनाएँ भी विद्यमान हैं। डिजिटल मानविकी, ई-पाठों, अभिलेखागारों तथा ऑनलाइन डेटाबेस की उपलब्धता ने शोध को और अधिक सुलभ और तथ्यपरक बनाया है। दलित, स्त्री, आदिवासी, किन्नर, प्रवासी, मजदूर, किसान तथा हाशिए के विमर्शों ने नए शोध-क्षेत्र खोले हैं। तुलनात्मक साहित्य, अनुवाद अध्ययन, मीडिया अध्ययन और भारतीय ज्ञान-परम्परा के अंतर्विषयी अध्ययन से हिंदी साहित्यिक अनुसंधान का क्षितिज विस्तृत हुआ है। समकालीन साहित्य को वैश्विक संदर्भों में देखने की प्रवृत्ति भी शोध को नई प्रासंगिकता प्रदान कर रही है। इंटरनेट, सोशल मीडिया, ई-बुक्स, और पॉडकास्ट जैसे माध्यमों से हिंदी साहित्य की नई पीढ़ी और वैश्विक दर्शकों तक पहुँच संभव हुई है।

fodfl r Hkkjr 2047 और वैश्विक परिदृश्य
 MkW ; nphj fl g f[kjokj] l g vkpk; j fgluh foHkkx
 jkt dh; egkfo+ky; nmw t; i g

सारांश

Hkkjr us Lonark ds 75 o"kl i wkl dj us ds i 'pkr-o"kl 2047 rd pfodfl r jk"V³ cuus dk l adYi fy; k gA fodfl r Hkkjr 2047 dh ifjdYi uk dby vkfFkd l ef) rd l hfer ugha gS cfYd bl ea l kekftd U; k;] l eko's kh fodkl] rdudhdh urRo] i ; kbj . kh; fLFkjrk] l q kkl u rFkk of' od mUkjnkf; Ro dk l ello; 'kkfey gA orZeku of' od ifj d'; ftl ea cgr/kph; fo'o 0; oLFkk] rdudhdh Økfr] tyok; q ifj orZu] Hkkj jktuhfrd ruko vkj of' od vki frZ J[kykvk dk i pl ; kstu ceq[k gS Hkkjr ds fy, vol j vkj pprkfr; k; nkuka cLrfr djrk gA ; g 'kks/k&i = fodfl r Hkkjr 2047 ds y{; kq] LrHkkj j . kuhfr; ka vkj of' od l nHkz ea Hkkjr dh Hkfedk dk l exz fo' y'sk.k djrk gS rFkk fu"d"kr-% ; g cfri kfr djrk gS fd ; fn uhfr&fujarjrk] ekuo&i with fuos'k vkj uokpkj & vk/kkfjr fodkl dks ckFkfedrk nh tk,] rks Hkkjr 2047 rd , d vxz kh fodfl r jk"V³ ds : i ea LFkfi r gk l drk gA eq[; 'kCn& fodfl r Hkkjr 2047] of' od ifj d';] l eko's kh fodkl] rdudhdh uokpkj] l q kkl u] tyok; q ifj orZuA

झुंझुनू जिले में वर्षा की परिवर्तनशीलता एवं इसका कृषि पर प्रभाव

शुभलता यादव¹ एवं डॉ. संजीव कुमार²

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शोध-सार

जलवायु में परिवर्तन स्वाभाविक परिघटना है, किंतु वर्तमान में मानवजनित कारणों से जलवायु परिवर्तन वैश्विक मुद्दा है। भूमंडलीय तापन एवं वर्षा की प्रवृत्ति में परिवर्तन देखने को मिल रहा है। यह शोध पत्र झुंझुनू जिले में वर्षा की परिवर्तनशीलता एवं इसके कृषि पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों के अध्ययन पर आधारित है। झुंझुनू जिला राजस्थान के अर्द्धशुष्क जलवायु प्रदेश में स्थित है, जहाँ वर्षा की औसत मात्रा 50 सेमी से कम है। पिछले कुछ सालों में जिले के अंतर्गत वर्षा की प्रवृत्ति में बदलाव देखने को मिले हैं। यह बदलाव वार्षिक वर्षा की मात्रा में मामूली-सी वृद्धि की ओर संकेत करते हैं। कृषि, जलवायु से प्रत्यक्षतः प्रभावित मानवीय गतिविधि है। झुंझुनू जिला ग्रामीण आबादी वाला जिला है, जहाँ कृषि

प्रधान आर्थिक क्रिया है। जिले में कम वर्षा और जल संसाधन की समस्या कृषि के समक्ष सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। ऐसे में वर्षा की बदलती प्रवृत्ति का कृषि पर निश्चित रूप से प्रभाव पड़ा है। इस शोध पत्र में फसल प्रतिरूप पर वर्षा की परिवर्तनशीलता के प्रभाव का प्रमुखता से अध्ययन किया गया है। यह अध्ययन द्वितीयक आँकड़ों पर आधारित है। यह आँकड़े भारतीय मौसम विभाग, राजस्थान कृषि विभाग एवं आर्थिक एवं जिला सांख्यिकी विभाग (झुंझुनू) से एकत्र किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा विभिन्न शोध पत्रों एवं शोध ग्रंथों का भी अध्ययन किया गया है।

मूल शब्द— जलवायु, वर्षा की परिवर्तनशीलता, फसल प्रतिरूप एवं सतत कृषि विकास।

भारत की आर्थिक वृद्धि में जीएसटी की भूमिका: एक वर्णनात्मक अध्ययन

रमेश कुमार शर्मा, सहायक आचार्य, एबीएसटी (वाणिज्य)

सेठ आर. एन. रुईया राजकीय महाविद्यालय, रामगढ़ शेखावाटी

प्रस्तावना

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर को भारत में वन नेशन वन टैक्स की अवधारणा पर लागू किया गया। इसका उद्देश्य अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली को सरल, पारदर्शी एवं एकीकृत बनाकर भारत के आर्थिक विकास को गति प्रदान करना है। इससे कर चोरी में कमी तथा राजस्व संग्रहण में वृद्धि की अपेक्षा की गई। यह भारत में 1 जुलाई 2017 से लागू किया गया। शोध पत्र में अध्ययन हेतु वर्ष 2017-18 से 2024-25 तक के द्वितीयक आँकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है जो विभिन्न वेबसाइट्स, जीएसटी काउंसिल, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट तथा भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से संकलन किया गया है। इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत में जीएसटी संग्रहण और सकल घरेलू उत्पाद वृद्धि के मध्य संबंधों का अध्ययन करना है। इसके अलावा अध्ययन में डिजिटल कर प्रणाली, ई-इनवॉइसिंग तथा जीएसटी (GSTIN) नेटवर्क के प्रभावी उपयोग से कर अनुपालन में क्या सुधार हुआ है तथा इससे जीएसटी संग्रहण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है के संबंध में भी प्रकाश डाला गया है।

बीज शब्द— जीएसटी, आर्थिक वृद्धि, जीडीपी, कर संग्रहण, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था, अप्रत्यक्ष कर

सोशल मीडिया मार्केटिंग का उपभोक्ता व्यवहार पर प्रभाव

विकास तिवाड़ी, सहायक आचार्य, व्यावसाय प्रबंधन

संस्थान: राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय, पीपाड शहर जोधपुर

वर्तमान डिजिटल युग में सोशल मीडिया मार्केटिंग उपभोक्ता व्यवहार को प्रभावित करने वाला एक सशक्त और प्रभावी माध्यम बन चुकी है। इंटरनेट और स्मार्टफोन की व्यापक उपलब्धता ने उपभोक्ताओं को सूचना, विकल्पों और ब्रांड अनुभवों से तुरंत जोड़ दिया है। यह शोध पत्र सोशल मीडिया मार्केटिंग के विभिन्न आयामों—जैसे सोशल मीडिया विज्ञापन, प्रभावक (Influencer) मार्केटिंग, ब्रांड पेज, उपभोक्ता समीक्षाएँ, टिप्पणियाँ, लाइक, शेयर तथा यूजर-जनित सामग्री—का उपभोक्ता व्यवहार पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का विस्तृत विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है। अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह समझना है कि किस प्रकार सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म उपभोक्ताओं की धारणा, अभिवृत्ति, खरीद की मंशा, निर्णय-निर्माण प्रक्रिया तथा ब्रांड निष्ठा को प्रभावित करते हैं।

इस शोध में प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक दोनों प्रकार के आँकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया है। प्राथमिक आँकड़े प्रश्नावली और सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से एकत्र किए गए, जबकि द्वितीयक आँकड़े शोध पत्रों, पुस्तकों, रिपोर्ट्स और ऑनलाइन स्रोतों से लिए गए। अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष दर्शाते हैं कि सोशल मीडिया पर उपलब्ध जानकारी की गुणवत्ता, विश्वसनीयता, पारदर्शिता और इंटरएक्टिव स्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। प्रभावक विपणन और सहकर्मी समूहों की राय उपभोक्ताओं के खरीद निर्णयों को विशेष रूप से प्रभावित करती

है, क्योंकि उपभोक्ता पारंपरिक विज्ञापनों की तुलना में वास्तविक अनुभवों और समीक्षाओं पर अधिक भरोसा करते हैं।

अध्ययन यह भी दर्शाता है कि सोशल मीडिया मार्केटिंग उपभोक्ताओं में ब्रांड जागरूकता बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ भावनात्मक जुड़ाव उत्पन्न करती है, जो दीर्घकालिक ब्रांड निष्ठा का आधार बनता है। साथ ही, नकारात्मक टिप्पणियाँ, फीडबैक और अनुभव भी उपभोक्ता व्यवहार पर त्वरित और गहरा प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं, जिससे कंपनियों के लिए ऑनलाइन प्रतिष्ठा प्रबंधन अत्यंत आवश्यक हो जाता है। निष्कर्षतः, यह शोध स्पष्ट करता है कि प्रभावी, नैतिक और उपभोक्ता-केंद्रित सोशल मीडिया मार्केटिंग रणनीतियाँ न केवल बिक्री को बढ़ा सकती हैं, बल्कि ब्रांड और उपभोक्ता के बीच विश्वासपूर्ण एवं स्थायी संबंध स्थापित करने में भी सहायक होती हैं। यह अध्ययन विपणन प्रबंधकों, नीति-निर्माताओं और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए अत्यंत उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा।

मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी - वर्तमान मुद्दे एवं चुनौतियाँ

रूचिका सदेवड़ा सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल, चौ. बल्लूराम गोदारा राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय

सार (Abstract)

मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी पृथ्वी की एक विशिष्ट एवं संवेदनशील पारिस्थितिकी प्रणाली है, जो अत्यधिक तापमान, अल्प वर्षा, सीमित जैव विविधता तथा विशेष अनुकूलन वाले वनस्पति एवं जीव-जंतुओं पर आधारित होती है। भारत के थार मरुस्थल सहित विश्व के अनेक मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्र मानव जीवन, जैविक संसाधनों तथा प्राकृतिक संतुलन की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। वर्तमान समय में मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी अनेक गंभीर समस्याओं और चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है, जिनमें जलवायु परिवर्तन, मरुस्थलीकरण, भू-क्षरण, जल संसाधनों की कमी, जैव विविधता में हास तथा मानवीय गतिविधियों का बढ़ता दबाव प्रमुख हैं। तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या, अनियंत्रित चराई, वनों की कटाई, खनन गतिविधियाँ तथा असंतुलित भूमि उपयोग ने मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्रों की प्राकृतिक संरचना को कमजोर किया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण तापमान में वृद्धि एवं वर्षा की अनिश्चितता ने इन क्षेत्रों की पारिस्थितिक स्थिरता को और अधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण बना दिया है। परिणामस्वरूप पारंपरिक आजीविका, कृषि व्यवस्था एवं स्थानीय समुदायों का जीवन स्तर प्रभावित हो रहा है। यह अध्ययन मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी की संरचना, कार्यप्रणाली तथा वर्तमान पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं का विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है तथा इनके समाधान हेतु सतत विकास, जल संरक्षण, हरित आवरण विस्तार, स्थानीय समुदायों की सहभागिता एवं पर्यावरणीय जागरूकता जैसे उपायों पर बल देता है। मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्रों का संरक्षण न केवल पर्यावरणीय संतुलन के लिए आवश्यक है, बल्कि भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए संसाधनों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु भी अनिवार्य है।

मुख्य शब्द (Keywords):

मरुस्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी, मरुस्थलीकरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैव विविधता, पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियाँ, सतत विकास

लैंगिक असमानता व सामाजिक न्याय

श्रीमती गरिमा यादव

सहायक आचार्य राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

चौधरी बल्लू राम गोदारा राजकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय, श्री गंगानगर

शोध सार

समानता का अधिकार सदैव से ही मानवता के सम्मुख एक यक्ष प्रश्न की भांति खड़ा रहा है। समानता के कई आयाम हैं जिनमें सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, कानूनी व लैंगिक समानता प्रमुख हैं। लैंगिक असमानता वर्तमान समय की एक जटिल समस्या है जिसके लिए समाज में निरंतर संघर्ष व आंदोलन चलें हैं। सामाजिक न्याय व समानता एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। लैंगिक समानता के बिना सामाजिक न्याय की आशा नहीं की जा सकती। स्त्री व पुरुषों के बीच पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजनीतिक स्तरों पर अवसर, पहचान, सम्मान व संसाधनों की

उपलब्धता में भी लैंगिक उत्पीड़न होता रहा है। सामाजिकन्याय स्वतंत्रता, समानता, मानवीय सम्मान व गरिमा पर आधारित है तथा इसकी प्राप्ति में लैंगिक असमानता की समस्या एक मुख्य चुनौती है।

इस शोध में इतिहास के आधार पर यह स्पष्ट करने का प्रयास किया गया है कि लैंगिक असमानता का मुख्य कारण पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता का होना रहा है। समाज में हमेशा से ही स्त्री के अधिकार पुरुषों पर निर्भर रहे हैं। उनकी शिक्षा, स्वतंत्रता, स्वास्थ्य, गरिमा, रोजगार, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक अधिकार पुरुष प्रधान समाज के हाथों में रहे हैं और हर क्षेत्र में उन्हें भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ा है। भारत की स्वर कोकिला स्वर्गीय लता मंगेशकर ने भी अपने एक साक्षात्कार में कहा था "अगले जनम मोहे बिटिया न कीज्यो।" लैंगिक भेदभाव एक और उदाहरण तब हमारे सामने आता है जब भारत की जमीन पर हुई तालिबान शासन की प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में उपस्थित महिला पत्रकारों को कॉन्फ्रेंस रूम में जाने से रोक दिया गया। इन घटनाओं से हम अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जब साधन संपन्न व शिक्षित महिलाएं भी लैंगिक उत्पीड़न की शिकार हो रही हैं तो हाशिए पर उपस्थित स्त्री समुदाय की स्थिति निश्चित ही शोचनीय है।

यह शोध सामाजिक न्याय की प्राप्ति हेतु कानूनी सुधारों के साथ - साथ सामाजिक व शैक्षिक जागरूकता तथा सांस्कृतिक चेतना में परिवर्तन लाने की भी पुरजोर वकालत करता है। विभिन्न संवैधानिक प्रावधानों, कानूनों, सरकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भी लैंगिक भेदभाव बना हुआ है। लैंगिक समानता के बिना सामाजिक न्याय अधूरा है। शोध में यह भी समझाने का प्रयास किया गया है कि जब तक समाज में सभी वर्गों को सामान अवसर प्राप्त नहीं होंगे तब तक सामाजिक न्याय की प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकती।

शब्द कुंजी : लैंगिक उत्पीड़न, असमानता, पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता, सामाजिक न्याय

Glimpses International conference 2025-26





National conference 2022





INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2024





About The Conference

The International Conference is going to be jointly organised by Desert Research Association (DRA), Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Govt. PG. College, Bilara, Jodhpur in collaboration with Smt. R.D. Shah Arts & Smt. V.D. Shah Commerce College Dholka (affiliated Gujarat university, Ahmedabad, Gujarat).

The national conference is designed to give academicians, researchers and young enthusiasts a forum to explore the current topic and challenges in a wide range of research. Researchers, academicians, and young students from various streams of universities/institutions and colleges are welcome to come together and share their experiences as well as debate on the burning issues during the event.

Organisers

About The 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 the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. Desert Research Association was established in 2021 to promote the development of research and education. It is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting and excelling in research and education. Earlier the Association had organised two National Conference & one International Conference and various social programmes for social empowerment.

About Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar Government Post Graduate College is located in Bilara (Jodhpur)

Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar Government Post Graduate College is located in Bilara (Jodhpur). It was established in 2013. Presently, it offers BA, BSc and MA courses. Being located at Prime location Bilara, it provides opportunities to students of nearby villages to continue their higher education without compromising on quality. The learning atmosphere is student friendly encompassing debates, group discussions, extempore along with audio visual methods. The college has a Research Centre, a well-established Seminar Hall, a well-stocked Library & reading room as well as Sports facilities. The students are provided with ample opportunities to excel academically as well as to transform into a mature & good human being to serve the society.

Bilara is a religious town famous for Shri Aai Mata temple which is unique for its 'Kesar Jyoti'. It also has the Raja Bali temple, Kalpavriksha and Banganga river famous for its fair. Jaswant Sagar dam Pichiyak is also located in close proximity.

About the College Smt. R.D. Shah Arts & Smt. V.D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka

Smt. R.D. Shah Arts & Smt. V.D. Shah Commerce College, Dholka, Ahmedabad, is Our college is admitted to Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and institution under the Department of Higher Education, Government of Gujarat, and is recognized under sections 12F and 2B of the UGC Act. College Established in 1963 by the Dholka Education Society, the college currently serves around 1,000 students across undergraduate and postgraduate programs in Arts and Commerce streams. The college's commitment to high-quality education is further demonstrated by its range of academic, sports, and cultural programs. Its alumni have gone on to build successful careers in both the government and private sectors To encourage social responsibility and personal development, it provides students with a variety of extracurricular activities like NSS, NCC, and Scouts and Guides